RAYFTELD RESORT HOTEL JOS

MAXIMISING SITE POTENTIALS IN ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

BY

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DECLARATION

I, Eromobor Stephen of the Department of Architecture, Faculty of Environmental design, Ahmadu Bello University hereby declare that this thesis work has been a personal academic undertaking executed under the supervision of my mentor Arc. S.S. Tulpule of the Department oof Architecture, Faculty of Environmental design Ahmadu Bello University. All quotations and information utilised have been duly acknolwedge by means of references.

2/11/98

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CERTIFICATION

This thesis entittled "**RAYFIELD RESORT HOTEL, JOS**" by EROMOBOR STEPHEN meets the regulations governing the award of the degree of Master of science in Architecture, (M.sc Arch.) of Ahmadu Bello University and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to the God of this Universe, who is the source of all knowledge and understanding. Without God's mercy and grace I would not have been able to do this work, I am therefore very grateful. To God be the glory.

To my Father and Mother (Mr. Patrick S.O. Eromobor and Mrs Mary Eromobor) for the moral and financial support they have given me and to the rest of my family.

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ABSTRACT

TOPIC: Rayfield Resort Hotel Jos: Maximising site Potentials in Architectural design.

In this thesis 1 have sought to elaborate the high potentials and value of tourism in the state of Plateau and provision has been made for a well designed resort hotel at rayfield.

If Nigeria is to partake in the present boom in the tourist industry, the need to develope and improve tourist facilities and tourist infrastructure in the country is vital. The Madrid based world Tourism organisation estimates that the tourist industry will continue to boom well into the next milenium and it's growth is likely to double by the year 2010. Therefore it is obvious that unprepared countries will fail to tap into this expanding tourist market.

It is not just enough to build a hotel or to increase the number of guest houses or airports, the type of hotels and resorts have got to be challenging. America has the best tourist facilities in the world. Entertainment havens such as the wait Disney resorts, NASA,and the exiting hotels in Las Vegas, are only but a few facilities that attract visitors and they also stay for longer periods because of the range of activities.

Hotels and resorts have got to be designed to attract visistors, this means that their concepts and their themes have got to go beyond the main stream. They have to become something more challeging in forms functions and even in thier locations. An average tourist goes to a destination to expierience some thing new", some - thing unique to that particular location.

Nigeria has tremedous pontentials for a viable tourist industry, from the south to the North, Nigeria is full of breath - taking sites. Apart from this, the various

cultures are rich in content and have an interesting tradition. From the Benin Empire through the Ife Kingdom to the Northern strongholds of Zaria and Kano, the country has imense potentials in becmoning a major tourist destination. The location of the hotel is a place called Rayfield in Jos. Jos is located on a Plateau which features some of the highest and most visually appealing rock formations in the country and is interspersed with several rivers, pools and water falls. The climate is also moderate and cool, and it is already popular, as a tourist or holiday spot.

Rayfield is a former mining settlement, however, mining activities have ceased and it is presently set apart as a Holiday resort. Project sponsor's are Messrs, Bass and Matt Ent. (Nig) Ltd. The project has developed interest from the Plateau Tourism Board, the Plateau state Government, and international investors.

Presently the first phase of the project is already functional, it includes the estalbishment of lake view restaurant, childrens play ground Riviera Club (Restaurant/Disco theque) among other facilities. The other phases include the building of accommodation facilities, theates and others. This research topic is concerned with the provision of accomodation of facilities as part of the second phase of the project. The hotel is designed to provide for 51 rooms including public functions such as restaurant's, multi - purpose hall and a Health Club.

In the design I have emphasized making the most of the natural physical environment in order to create a hotel that meets the needs of the vacationer. In the design concept I have emphasized the merging of the site with the building envelope, so that a harmous relationship can be created between the site and thee building.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

PROBLEM DEFINITION

We may begin by first understanding the characteristics of the human being. Man is essentially close to nature at heart. from the earlier years in the era when man was a mere hunter and gatherer his dwellings - which were quite simple in construction - seemed to emerge from the natural settings. His spirit was very close to the natural surroundings and the appreciated it mainly because he lived in it and he was part of it. [One of the great masters of Architecture Frank Lloyd Wright in his drawings and writings, has been able to shead some light about his understanding of nature, it is not surprising that he lived a substantial part of his youth on a farm.] To a very large extent. I believe he was able to express in his work the relationship between the site and the building envelope. He was able to merge the two so that the envelope appears to emerge from the landscape.

The main essence of this thesis is to create a relationship between Architecture and the site. the main thinking here being that the building is expected to fit into the surroundings in order to form a union. In some cases, depending on the type of project, the site may need to be worked on in order to accommodate certain aspects of the building. Maximizing the site conditions and constraints will bring about harmony between the site and the building. When we consider that Architecture is some what like music we note that a fine piece of music often constitutes of various instruments and sounds and voices, all playing in harmony. There is a sense of order, and unity of purpose. Therefore the main theme of my design is that the building should merge from the site both the building and the site should be in unity.

When we look back to earlier years, when man had progressed in his knowledge of technology, particularly after the industrial revolution, Architecture seemed to gradually shift its emphasis on the building envelope alone neglecting the importance of site conditions or disregarding the need to establish a relationship between the site and it's building. Various theories of Architecture emerged which were excellent in resolving spaces and establishing good functionality and aesthetics, but not much was done in terms of relating the building to the site. The 20th century has seen the growth and development of Architecture and in more recent times there is greater awareness and consciousness to protect and preserve the environment. The green movement, appears to be among the major issues of our times. The qualities that are emerging seem to portray qualities of co-operation, trust compassion and care for both human requirements and for the environment. The human being needs to be cared for, the environment is supposed to protect them. As a specie, however it is also important to express a certain degree of love and care towards the environment. protection of the other species, and the environment as a whole is important to facilitate the continuity of life on the planet. Therefore in creating harmony between Architecture and the environment we end up expressing our love and compassion towards the needs of the human being and also towards the environment.

The Architecture of this resort is expected to provide an atmosphere for relaxation. The people who will use it will be expected to experience the compassionate and caring atmosphere, that would be depicted, in the way the building and the environment is designed. It is expected to create this psychological experience of care and compassion and it is expected to relax both their minds and hearts. Thus in maximizing then beauty of the environment and allowing the scheme to fit into every aspect of the site i.e. scenic beauty, slopes, wheather etc, the project is expected to

emerge as a vacation spot that will be a mirror of the natural environment, and symbolize a merging of Architecture and Environment.

1.0.1 MOTIVATION:

The motivation to embark on this research has to be with the need to appreciate the site or environment in which a particular building is built. I believe that in arriving with a complete design scheme an analysis of the characteristics of the site is important. I also discovered that there is a close relationship between a hotel and the site is built on. I have a passion for the care and preservation of the environment. In our recent past with the advances in technology and better living conditions, man has often neglected the environment, I therefore believe in the need and the importance of preserving and nurturing our environment. I also see a need to take advantage of the beautiful sites that Nigeria has been endowed with and to make the most of them , by building buildings that complete the sites and therefore can attract visitors or tourists.

1.0.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

i The aims and objectives of this thesis are mainly the preservation of the environment and to unify buildings to their site.

ii Building a resort hotel is expected to improve the tourist facilities in Jos. Tourism in Nigeria will only expand if more existing types of Hotels and resorts are built. The types that will attract international tourists.

iii The Architecture in the highland areas such as Jos lack the style and composition that are suitable to these areas. I also aim to contribute to

the Architecture of these areas by approaching it from an "organic" methods of design.

iv In trying to achieve the design that is interesting/challenging, the approach of unifying the building with the site contributes to achieving a design that is unique to this particular site.

v. The design seeks to go beyond the main stream in design. It seeks to play with Architectural forms and the site characteristics, in order to achieve a more extra-odinary design.

vi. The design scheme also seeks to meet the expectations of the tourist and vacationer. An average tourist seeks a new experience something beyond the ordinary and this scheme seeks to satisfy this expectation of the tourist.

1.0.3 SCOPE AND LIMITATION

The scope of this design covers the site potentials. These include the land forms, the salient features, the colour and other characteristics of the site. The hotel is a resort hotel, the building is expected to merge with the resort. It is part of the second phase of the Rayfield resort development scheme. Emphasis is placed on the accommodation (guest rooms), and the public functions such as night club, multipurpose hall and Health club.

1.0.4 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology of this thesis includes:

i. Literature review of books, journals, documents and articles on Hotel design and tourism. Both local articles and international articles available have been reviewed.

ii. Case studies of hotels both in Nigeria and abroad, considerations have been taken of the relationship of various functions in the hotel, in order to arrive at a design that meets up to international Hotel standards.

iii. Observation: Visit to the site and observation of the physical characteristics of the site and it's relationship to the city. Observations of the services on the resort and the proximity of the site to other tourist attractions. All these form key elements of the research.

iv. The design is expected to be visionary and highly creative, within the contents of the reality of our existing situation.

1.1 THE EARTHS ENVIRONMENT

The earth is full of breath-taking sites, land forms that have been carved by and formed over centuries and millenniums of activity. It may be necessary to remind ourselves of the ecological balancing and the physical characteristics of our landscapes.

It is important to note that the main physical character of landspace is that it has a very highly organized structure. It constitutes of components which try to keep in balance with each other. The land - scape present today is a result of 4-million years of rebalancing, as the mass of the earth cooled and components were separated into a number of concentric spherical layers. The more significant of these layers are: (1) the lithosphere - (the outer layer of solid earth). (2) Hydrosphere - (discontinuous envelope of water). (3). Atmosphere. (- the outer layer of gases. It is therefore the action of these elements and the interaction between these three spheres i.e. the rocks, (lithosphere, water (hydrosphere), and gases (atmosphere) that has produced the landscape we experience today, and it is the action of these three elements that will continue to maintain it. Therefore the environmental sites that we have today are a

result of the natural process of these three elements.

The first process in which the earths landscapes are created is the continuation of the cooling-down of the earth. Due to the consolidation of various layers, stress build up and certain belts of weakness and instability occurs this results in the formation of cracks which appear on the surface and becomes wrinkled and distorted and often leaks uncooled material. Features such as earth-quakes, tremars, volcanic eruptions, continental drift have occurred over a long period of time, these actions determined the earths forms and mountains, plains, and coastal areas.

Another process that is basic to the physical characteristics of landscapes is the cycle of erosion, transportation and redeposition of the lithosphere by the combined action of the atmosphere and the hydrosphere. The catalyst for this process is the sun - because it creates temperature differences in the air and water and this results in weather changes and therefore weathering of rocks. The way in which the site or land form or land elements are sculpted, either physically or chemically, depends on the nature of the agent of weathering (ice, rain or sand) and also on the nature of the rock. Clay silt mud graval and dissolved materials are by products, and ultimately they are transported away and deposited elsewhere. This cycle has been going on since the earlier times and much of the lithosphere today is covered by rocks that have been produced and sculpted by these processes.

The next process that have affected the environment is the process of life. There two aspects of this processes that are linked. The first of these are the organisms, they are progressively changing as they adapt to a continuously changing physical environment. The second are the forms that have become increasingly dependent on each other as they ecologically come together into populations and communities.

The over-all result of these processes is that where lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere; meet there exists an over lapping layer where life can exist called the bio-sphere. All the environmental conditions produced by seas islands, mountains, valley, rivers, lakes have existing on them living elements on their sites/landscapes.

Human beings are an important element of the bio-sphere they occur in large numbers and have a tendency to over - consume and effect of the balance of the biosphere in particular places.

All organisms have two main functions (1) The preservation of the individual and the continuation of the species. Human beings (being the dominant species) are more concerned with preservation of their individual interests. In recent times human beings are becoming aware that the preservation of the earth and the biosphere is essential. Humans do not exist apart from nature or the natural process. It is therefore necessary to design in order to incorporate the natural elements into the building envelope, and achieve harmony between the two.

1.2 EFFECTS OF THE ENVIRONMENT ON MAN

SOCIAL EFFECTS:

The dominant specie of the environment is man. And over the centuries man has depicted dominance in the way man subjected all other organisms plants and animals under his control. Human kind is Therefore part of the environment and he does not exist apart from the natural process.

Man has influenced the physical environment in many ways. In any particular location, the environment usually depicts the characteristics or culture of a particular people. The biosphere will be affected by the activities of man.

In most communities in the earlier periods when man lived closer to nature, when he used very simple materials and lived very simple lives his impact on the environment was far less profound in comparison to the period after the industrial revolution. The attitude of man shifted from simple peasant life to one of "desire to consume and amass wealth".

The impact of this new attitude of man blinded him from being caring and compassionate to the environment. Human kind had a greater desire to create wealth, and to enjoy comfort and convenience, meanwhile the environment was slowly being affected in a very negative way. In many parts of the world industrial waste has resulted in the destruction of water organisms. Large cities have neglected the importance of flora and fauna.

The adverse effects of mans advancement with the resulting depletion of the ozone layer, the unsightly smogs in our cities, the extinction of various species, has caused human kind to focus more attention on the continuation of his incoming generation, in other words man needs to take care of his environment. Therefore man has to be considered as an integral part of the environment in order to ensure his continuation on the earth, and also the continuation of other species and general ecological uniformity. In this thesis therefore I intend to express an Architecture that reflects the fact that man is part of the environment and therefore should not exist apart from it.

1.3 PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS

The various landforms, the mountains, plains, coastal areas, features such as water falls, lakes, valleys and other such features exist in specific locations all over the earth. This enhances the beauty of the environment and can affect people in different ways.

Human kind has an emotional and spiritual aspect of existence that can be influenced by the perceptions, sounds, and moods, that the mind creates. An artist can create some of his/her most inspiring ideas when his/her mind or thoughts are influenced by the scenic beauty and sounds of his natural environment. It is obvious that the visual perception and sounds created by our surroundings can influence people positively or negatively. Our Environment if wrongly influenced or not well appreciated can look gloomy or even depressing. However when it is well taken care of it can be made to look cheerful or create an atmosphere for leisure or relaxation. The Environment may be linked in harmony or unison with Architecture to express a sense of passion and Romantism. it can emphasize reverence, gaiety or even elegance.

A landscape photographer by the name of Paul Caponigro once said that "From the begining nature was for me a world of exploration and discovery of experience and wonder, a world of both constant rhythm and ceaseless change, I saw isolated tress blades of grass, hills - as individual worlds relating to a larger whole the landscape...." When we think about the glorious sun-sets and sun rises in the early hours of the morning, the sound of birds chirping the distance, the view of sun rays as they penetrate the summer trees the rush of water the through the cascades, the mind experiences a perception which sets the emotions into a relaxed mood and a once anxious mind is calmed.

When the beauty of the environment is considered in Architecture and when harmony is achieved between the Environment and Architecture, the existing beauty of the environment is preserved and the Architecture is integrated into this environment. A resort hotel in such an environment can become a place that depicts a setting for relaxation, for psychological healing, a place where couples can spend

time in an atmosphere electrified with a sense of passion. A place where people can escape from the hustle and bustle of ordinary life and find peace and serenity.

One should therefore note that the Environment contains physical forms shaped by geological movements overtime, that can be utilized for the benefit of human kind. These forms can become areas where Architecture may create surroundings that emphasize certain moods, influencing positively the hearts and minds of people. Architecture in unison with the Environment may communicate to the viewer a language of calm, of compassion that reaches to the very soul and emotion of man, helping to relax his mental and emotional side and adding some cheerfulness to his life.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 **TOURISM:** One cannot begin to establish a resort hotel with out considering the tourism situation in an area. Therefore an understanding of tourism is important. Tourism is considered to be a multi - composite and multi disciplinary activity (involves various activities and fields). It touches on virtually all parts of the economy. Various disciplines and scholars have defined tourism conceptually with different components and requirements. Early American Geographers actually consider tourism to be an important form of land use the basic idea obviously is that the land forms that had interesting features could attract visitors. The land forms with features such as water falls, lakes beaches would obviously be zoned as areas that can be enhanced to create tourist centres. In the U.S. places like the Grand canyon, the Rio Grande, and Niagra falls are land forms that have breath taking natural features and they are very attractive to visitors. Emphasis is also placed on the Economic aspects of tourism. This would obviously be determined by the number of tourist and their expenditure in the particular country or location. In 1933 an intellectual by the name Jones' observed that the existing landscapes were modified to new urban forms by tourism. This obviously means that tourism has the ability to influence the land forms in order to create different land use patterns. This is quite the case in cities such as TEL-AVIV, where hotels are built near the beach, sub urban areas often form around these tourist zones that are distinct from the main cores, or city centres. These zones help to modify the urban area.

Intellectuals by the names Hunziber and Krupf defined tourism as the sum of the phenomena and relationship that arises from the travel and stay of non - residents as long as they do not become permanent residents and do not participate in earning activity.

The most significant components concerning tourism in this definition are the tourists and the definition highlights the activities that should not take place at tourist zones. This definition was broadened to include business and vacation travel and has been adopted by the International Association of scientific Exports on tourism.

In 1981 Roger Dorswelh gave the definition of tourism as a short term visit by people to places away from were they live and work. This definition does not specify the activities at the destinations.

However the W.T.O. (World Tourism Organization) describes tourism as an indescretional travel by individuals and families for business, military education or family visitation. This definition obviously emphasizes the purpose of the visit to which the tourist embarks on. This would refer to the type of activities one would expect in a particular destination. The particular destination should provide the necessary facilities for either leisure, business or other activities. In 1967 the United nations commented on the importance of tourism. It considered tourism as an essential human activity deserving the praise and encouragement of all peoples and governments.

The domestic tourism scene does not possess barriers of language, or differences of currencies or documentation, movement is easier. While international tourism there are differences of language, currency barriers and obvious hindrances to free movement. Documents such as passports and visas are required to move freely from country to country.

2.1 TOURIST DESTINATIONS;

These are countries, cities, towns or areas that offer unique and interesting settings for vacationers/tourist. A particular destination may be known for a special

feature may be natural or artificial. There is something unique and different to offer to the tourist. Some areas may be romantic, some may offer fantasy, some may offer tranquility, particularly in very beautiful natural settings. Destinations such a Paris, and Rome are considered to be very romantic cities. Paris also offers varied products such as good food in fact Paris is considered as the "food capital of the world" because of its many exquisite cousine. Cities such as London and Newyork are major business centres and are important destinations for business tourists. Countries like Egypt and Israel contain many ancient archeological sites, and they are major centres for religiously inclined pilgrims. Countries such as Kenya and South Africa are major tourist destinations because of their game reserves and wild life. The caribean Islands offer the most colouful carnival events in the world. Important Artificial features such as the Great Wall of China, the pyramids of Giza the Tajmahal in India (and other important features (among the 7 wonders of the world) are important tourist destinations.

2.2 TOURIST MARKET;

These are geographical areas were large numbers of tourist are attracted to. They are major tourist destinations and have important features that attract these large numbers of tourist. The country that has the largest number of tourists is the U/.S.

Tourist product; This is refered to as the sum total that a tourist consumes and pays for, from the period he leaves his/her country until his/her return. These include money spent on services, transportation, and bills accumulated from hotel accommodation; and money spent on other activities.

There are many varied aspects of a geographical location which encourage the growth of tourism. These obviously include both natural and man-made attractions, accessibility, transportation, communication and services. These are very important infrastructure, that are vital for the development and promotion of tourism in any geographical location. Tourism attraction can be made up of physical and human components.

The physical components can be classified as natural and man-made attractions. The natural attractions are the physical features with distinct and unique characteristics, such features include water falls, water bodies, climatic qualities, exotic scenery, land forms hills, inselburgs, mountains, volcanoes and wild life. The artificial attractions are mainly man-made features created for mans leisure or convenience.

These features include hotels, entertainment, theme parks, museums, ancient archeological sites, tombs, palaces, arts and crafts, Architecture, type of cuisine, among others.

It is therefore obvious to note that hotels and resorts are important tourist facilities and the feasibility of the resort hotels can be influenced by its location in a tourist zone. Resort hotels in particular are usually built in order to promote tourism in a particular area.

2.3 THE TYPICAL VACATIONER

EXPECTATIONS, BEHAVIOURAL TYPES AND ATTITUDES;

2.3.1 EXPECTATIONS;

In designing a resort hotel of International standard, we must understand the expectations of a typical vacationer or tourist. The tourist/vacationer whether a

foreigner or local usually requires to communicate, up-to-date information is also extremely important. A business vacationer would need to be informed about the latest information about financial markets, news and up-to-the -minute information. A vacationer whose intention is focused more on leisure and relaxation would require information about museums, historical monuments, game - reserves cultural events, both within the resort hotel and within the location, or the city. Therefore it would be highly essential for the resort hotel to contain facilities such as fax services, internet, Business center, interpreters, mobile telephone rentals and car hire services, mail and postage services would also be required. A general information centre would also be required.

The typical vacationer expects to partake in the local cousine available and also standard international cusine. There is a desire to be comforted and the activity of eating should be more than just an occasion to satisfy hunger, both should become an experience (a part of the leisure, the moods that are created by the environment), (apart from eating) his entire being should be calmed by the perceptions, sounds, and moods created by his immediate surroundings. It is therefore essential that cafe's, resturanrants, snack bars, bars, should be located in areas with good views, and where people can experience some natural feature.

2.3.2 ENTERTAINMENT;

Entertainment is a major part of what the vacationer expects. Entertainment could be both local (that is depicting some thing reflecting the culture of the particular setting). It would also be as normal as night-club entertainment, games rooms, bars, cinema/theater. Entertainment is one of the leisure activities that help to relax the typical vacationer.

Leisure activities also include sporting activities, both indoor and out-door. A lot of vacationers like participating in activities like swimming, exercise, massage, sauna, steam bath, manicure and pedicure. Other leisure activities include shopping, and simply relaxing. It is therefore important that the resort hotel should provide a swimming poor health-club, equipped with gymnasium and sauna and massage rooms.

Some vacations may come in groups and may want to have meetings or conventions. This is a form of recreation. Such vacationers may be business vacationers, or members of various organizations. It is therefore essential that the resort hotel should provide banqueting facilities and convention facilities.

2.3.3 BEHAVIOURAL TYPES AND ATTITUDES:

In more recent times, some vacationers and tourists are becoming more environmentally conscious. According to an article from time magazine (June 1997) a new emerging type of vacationing known as "Eco-tourism" gaining popularity in some travel agencies in Europe. Grand Nord is one these travel agencies across Europe that specializes in "Eco-tours". Which refers to environmentally and socially responsible trips, catering to tourists with a conscience and reasonable amount of income. Eco-tours offer travelers the chance to partake of the marvels of nature while causing minimum environmental damage. According to the director of Grand Nord Jean-Luc Ahbouy, he says "Our philosophy is not to go as consumers"...and he also says "we want an enriching experience in which you have real contact with the local people not one in which you steal snapshots and run off".

This phenomenon of Eco-tourism has emerged because of the environmental havoc associated with mass holiday travel, beaches often become crowded and the

environment is affected negatively. Some Eco tour operators try to emphasize the importance of protection of the environment, trips may include visits to environmentally friendly factories, water irrigation projects, and other activities such as watching the sun rise from the top of a volcano.

In Germany a tour agency known as Freiburg emphasizes ecological awareness and intercultural exchange through trips to interesting countries in South America, such as Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia. Activities may include trips down the Amazon River and hiking treks through the dense mangrove forests. Tourists may get involved in various activities that are unique to that particular location. For example in the Bolivian city of Potsi travellers may break bread with Padre Pedro a social worker involved with the plight of the villagers and mine workers. Other tourists may get involved in adobe construction in the village of Huatujata, co-operative on the shore of lake Titicaca.

Eco-tourism is a new trend in vacationing and therefore has not been well established. However, the idea is to develop a consciousness for the environment and the culture of a particular people. This is a more sustainable type of vacationing that will be beneficial to the environment and the culture of a particular people located in that environment.

CHAPTER THREE

TOURISM IN PLATEAU STATE AND JOS LOCAL GOVT. AREA

3.1 INTRODUCTION:

When we consider tourism in economic terms, principles of demand and supply can be used to assess the tourist activities in a particular geographical area. An intellectual by the name Janata G. in 1980 established the relationship between demand and supply forces. He classified tourism into dynamic and static sectors. The dynamic sectors include economic activities such as providing transport, formation of commodity and motivation of demand. Mean while the static sector includes the demand for accommodation and food, leisure activities and other such activities.

Plateau state has a relatively moderately organized tourism industry however it lacks many basic tourist infrastructure. The industry is still developing. The state has a tourism board that overseas all tourism activities in the area. The state has been divided into five integrated tourism zones. The criteria for the tourism zones include similarity of tourism attractions, proximity of attractions, access routes, administrative boundaries and the altitude of the area. All the local government areas in the state have one or more tourist attractions. However a lot of these attractions are natural attractions. Movement within the state is achieved because of the good motorable roads, and rail links between the major towns like lafia and Jos towns. These roads also link Plateau state with the neighbouring states and the entire federation.

3.2 TOURISM IN JOS:

Climate; Jos local government has a pleasant climate, it is relatively cool and comfortable, almost through out the year. vegetation is quite sparse and much of the land is open with few trees and cactus hedges.

NATURAL ATTRACTIONS;

3.2.1 Jos Wild Life Park; The park is located 4 kilometers west of Jos city and it covers an area of 8 square kilometers, it encloses hills (such as the Vong Nfewi hill), streams, picnic sites, and wild animals. The wild life park has very beautiful land forms and vegetation. The park is known for its rare and interesting collection of animals. Picnic sites are located within the pine forest and at Vong Nwefi, which lies approx 1400 metres above sea level.

The park is not actually properly planned and lacks some basic tourist facilities such as accommodation, restaurants, leisure facilities. The park is not self reliant but owned and run by the Plateau State government. It also has poor publicity.

The patronage is quite high particularly during festive periods. The park receives approx 6,000 people per month.

3.2.2 SHERE HILLS;

This is a static natural feature and it is located east of Jos city. It is a group of hills that reach a height of approx 2,500 meters above sea level, they are among the highest mountain ranges in the country. The area is quite popular for mountain and rock climbers, the scenery is very beautiful and it is a pleasant place to relax. Unfortunately the level of awareness of this attraction is not very high and a lot needs to be done to bring out the full potentials of this site.

3.3 MAN MADE ATTRACTIONS;

The man made attractions include the rayfield resort area, a former mining camp which this thesis is focussed on.

3.3.1 LIBERTY DAM:

This dam is located near the Shere hills, and it supplies water to the entire Jos metropolis. the area is endowed with very beautiful land farms. It has a cool micro climate obviously because of the refreshing effect of the water. The dam is used mainly for leisure, relaxation, recreation, educational and religious activities. The dam was not initially planned as a tourist attraction and therefore lacks basic tourist facilities. The dam however attracts both local and international tourists.

3.3.2 JOS ZOO AND MUSEUM COMPLEX:

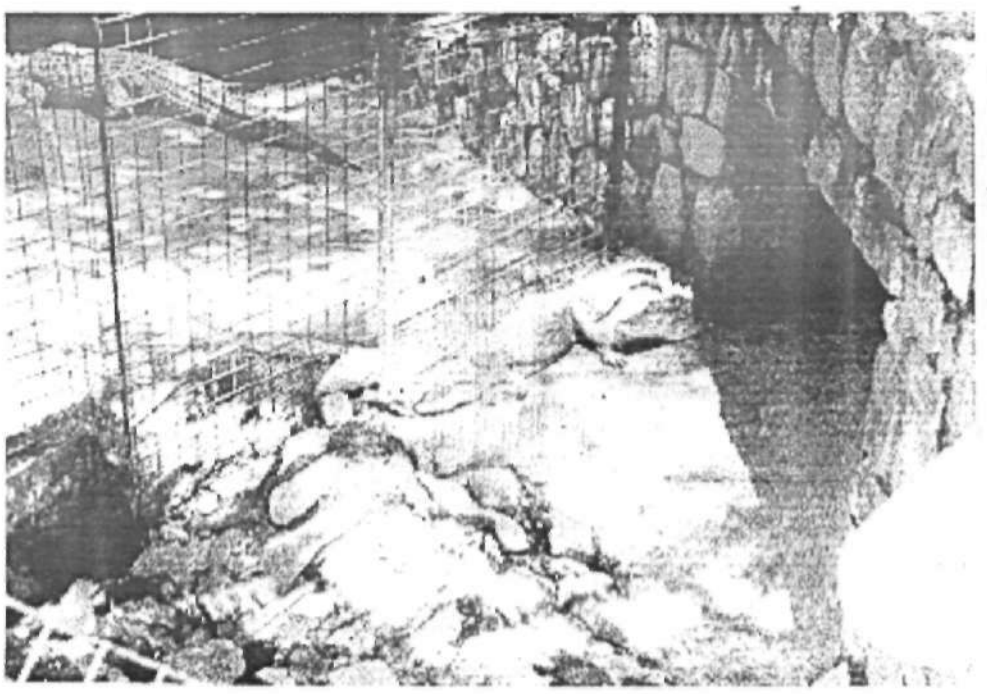
The zoo contains a large stock of animals, among the animals are crocodiles, lions, birds, gorillas and others. A stream runs across the zoological garden, this also enhances the scenic beauty of the area. Within the vicinity of the zoological garden lies the museum complex. The museum complex exhibits items, that are reminiscent of ancient and contemporary Nigeria. These include Terracotta sculptures of 500 BC, earliest railway engines, their carriages and tracks, tin mining exhibitions and pottery.

The museum of traditional Nigerian Architecture MOTNA. It is an Architectural museum that has information, replicas and samples of Nigerian traditional Architecture. The museum includes replicas such as the Emir of Katsina's palace, Emir of Ilorin's palace, Bight of Benin palaces, Tiv compounds among others. This area is also very important as a centre for researchers who are interested in traditional Nigerian Architecture.

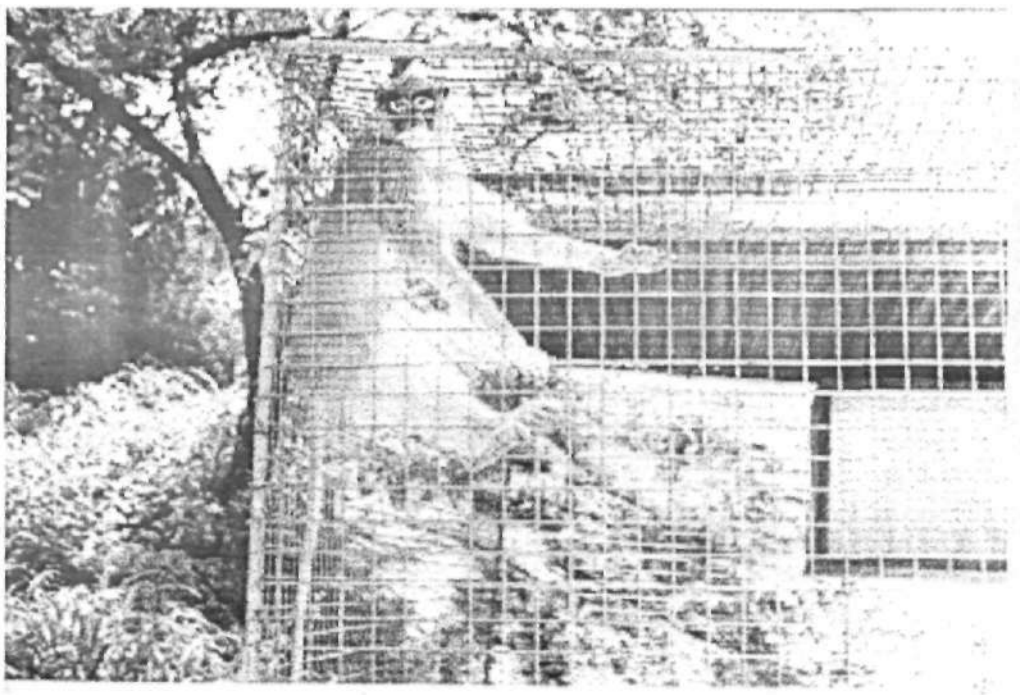
The Jos zoo and museum complex lies in the centre of Jos. The complex is easily accessible and does consist of some Basic tourist facilities, such as electricity water supply, kiosks, and a restaurant. The problems associated with this facility is

the inadequate distinction of vehicular and pedestrian routes, it results in conflicts during peak periods.

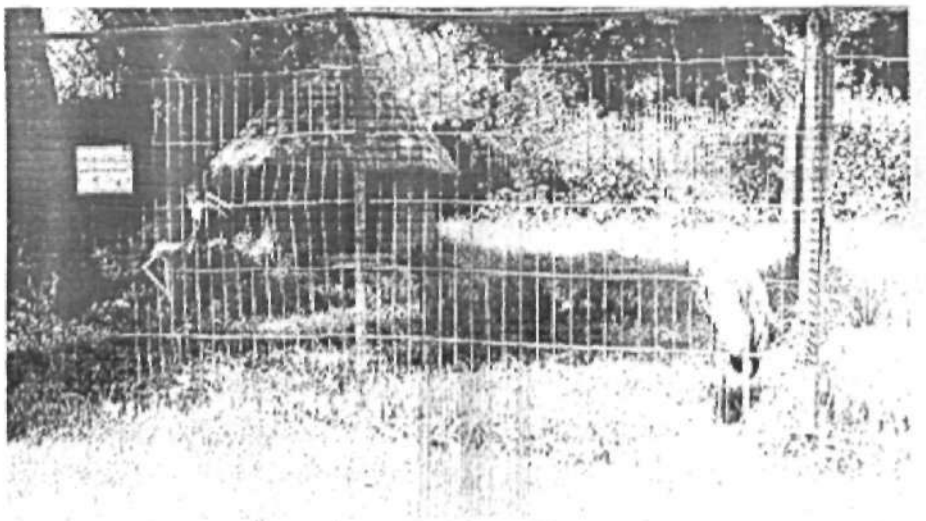
Narraguta Leather and Pottery works. This is one of the examples of traditional industry in Nigeria. Nigeria is actually blessed with a very rich culture, and leather works and pottery works are part of the traditional/cultural activities that have passed from generation to generation. The leather and Pottery works are located 3km north of the city centre, and situated close to the University of Jos students hostels. The industry uses animal skin to produce leather products, such as hand bags and wallets. The pottery works use clay to produce clay pots which are very important for gardeners. The products produced in this industry are a major source for the souvenirs found in Nigeria. These sourvinirs are sold in Hotels and airports and other public areas. The industry is privately owned and self sustaining. However it does not attract too many tourists due to poor publicity.



Tourist attractions;
Crocodiles at the Jos Zoo



Tourist attractions;
Interesting varieties of Mnonkeys at the Jos Zoo



Tourist attractions:
Local birds at the Jos Zoo



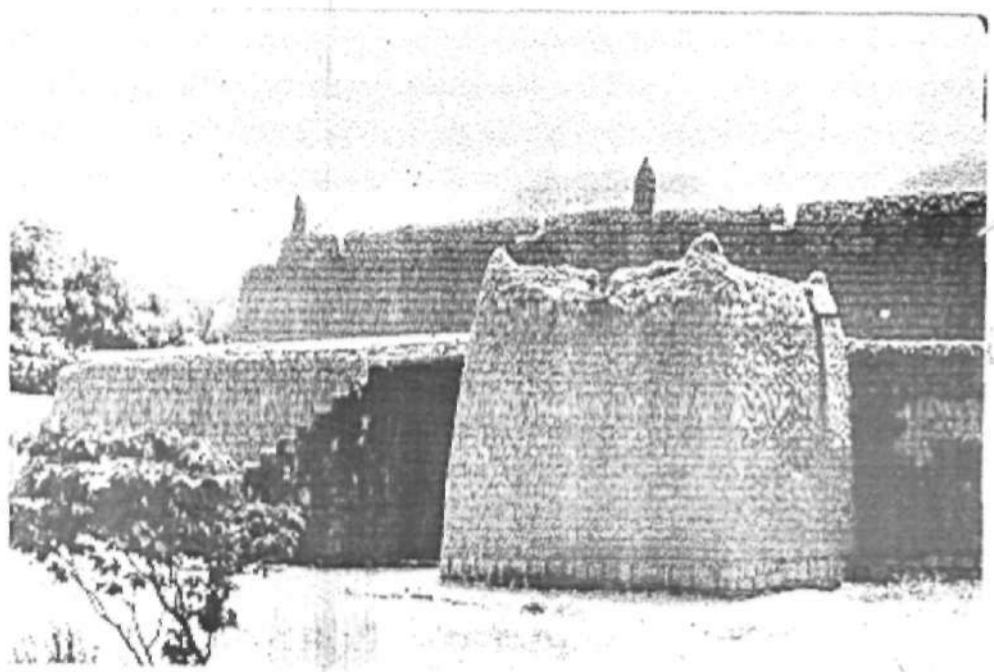
Tourist attractions:
existing traditional architectural buildings

3.3.3 JOS MAIN MARKET;

This structure is very large and can be considered as monumental. The design incorporates typical Northern Nigerian motifs. It is situated near a very busy roundabout in Jos known as Terminus Roundabout. The number of visitors is quite high. The market is considered as one of the important areas that tourists should visit, when touring Jos. The Building however does not uncorporate natural features on its design and it's location affect's the flow traffic around the vicinity.



Tourist attraction; Jos Main Market located next to terminus round about



Tourist attractions; Traditional Palaces on display at MOTNA

3.4 TOURISTS;

Visitors include Nigerian and foreigners. Visitors came from within and outside the country. A lot of tourists like to go to places with good natural features and Jos attract's many foreign tourists. There is also a relatively large population of foreigners resident within the city Sate.

NUMBER OF VISITORS TO THE WILD LIFE PARK BY NATIONALS;

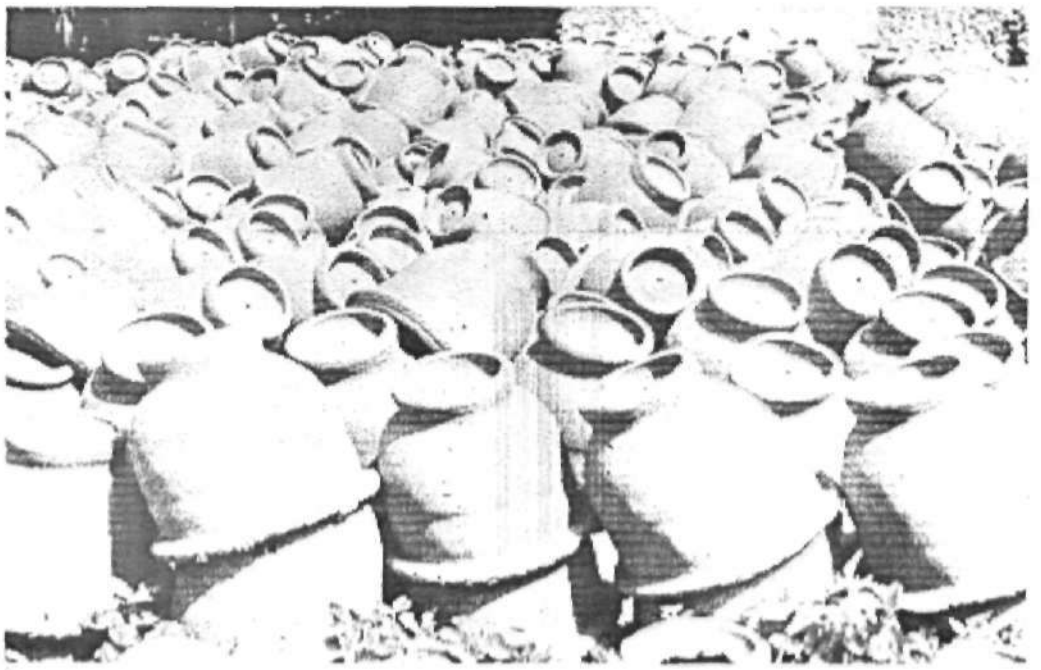
YEAR	NIGERIAN VISITORS	FOREIGN VISITORS	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS
1987	58,939	1,433	60,372
1988	96,979	1,783	98,762
1989	84,721	1,946	86,667
1990	22,271	1,419	23,053

SOURCE WILD LIFE PARK JOS.

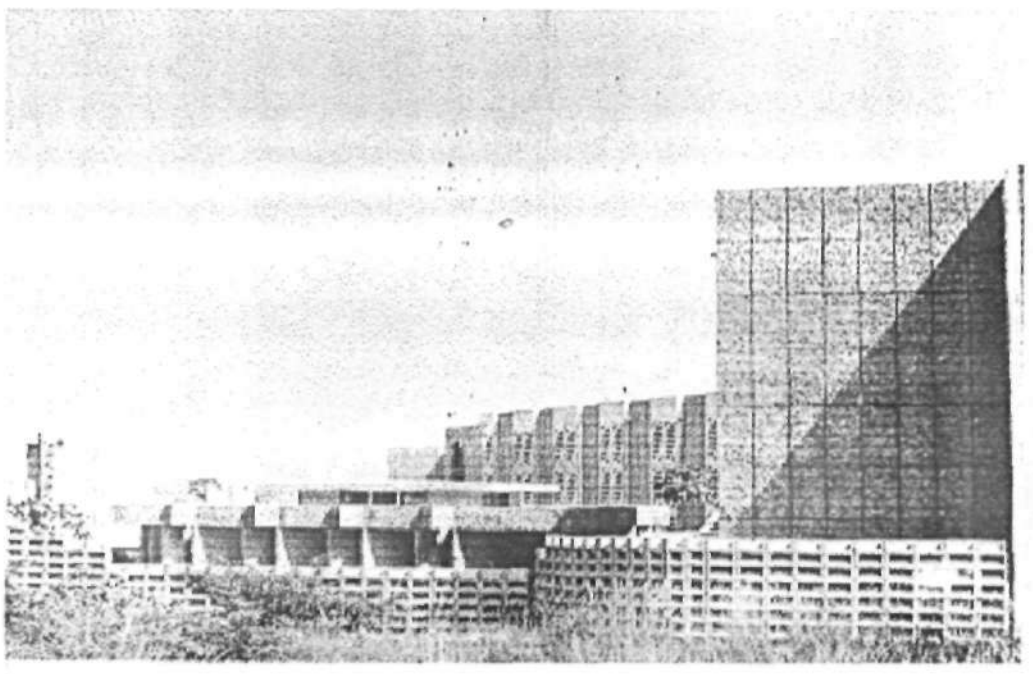
NUMBER OF VISITORS TO JOS ZOO MUSEUM COMPLEX;

YEAR	NIGERIAN VISITORS	FOREIGN VISITORS	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS
1987	59,934	1,523	61,457
1988	97,800	1,800	99,600
1989	84,600	2,090	86,650
1990	23,200	1,520	24,720

SOURCE WILD LIFE PARK JOS.



Tourist attractions:
Pottery at works Jos; one of the tourist attractions.



Tourist attraction:
University of Jos students hostel complex

TABLE INDICATING THE CLASSIFICATION OF TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN PLATEAU STATE.

LOCAL GOVT. AREA	NATURAL ATTRACTION	ARTIFICIAL ATTRACTIONS
BASSA	Dvison Kura, Buht Zongbu Falls. Bingo Healing Water Amo Peak	Festival and Definces
JOS	Shere, Vom, Kuru and Naraguta Hills, Wildlife Park, Mapo Site. Inselbergs Awo Rocks,	Jos zoo and Museum complex. Naraguta Leather works, Pottery works Boating Lake (Rayfield) Laminga Pam, Liberty Dam, Festivals and Dances Arts and craft works, Archeological sites.
BARKIN LADI	Assop and Kurra Falls, Riyom Rock formation, Kwi Hill	Festivals and dances
MANGU	Kerrng Volcanic Mountain, Ampang Cretal Lake, Shal falls.	Panyam Fishing Farm.
PANSHIN	Sungure Hills, Toman Antori Water Step	Flower Garden
KAWAN	Ara Hills Kadam Garkingval Inselberg	Kanam Wildlife and Game Reserve
WASE	Wase Rock, Ginyir Spring water	Zorak Game
LANGTANG	Noingshan salt Spring Water	Magama, Dam Lang Tang Dam.

SOURCE PLATEAU STATE TOURISM BOARD.

3.5 TOURISM AS AN INDUSTRY;

The need to build and develope tourist facilities does not only consider providing breath taking scenery, hotels, restaurants, but it is also an industry. In fact it is the worlds largest industry. According to an article by Jay Branegan in time magazine of June 16 1997, Tourism is believed to generate a relatively large amount

of revenue with a total annual out - put of 3.6 Trillion dollars which is greater than the G.D.P. of Germany. In the article he also said that in the United States approximately 255 million people nearly the entire U.S population are employed directly or indirectly in travel related jobs. Such jobs include occupations such tour guides, hotel clerks airplane pilots, customs officers, luggage handlers, computer programmers for airline reservations systems, even local photographers in the local photo shops, are part of the beneficiaries of tourism.

France is believed to have the highest number of visitors, but the United States earns by far the most money from foreign tourist mainly because they spend more time and money. They U.S. has fantastic tourism facilities ranging from the Hollywood studios, N.A.S.A., and also walt Disney in Orlando florida, These facilities cause tourist to spend longer time and more money.

If countries do not prepare or develope their tourist facilities they are likely to miss - out on the tourism Boom predicted by the world tourism organization. The W.T.O believes that by the year 2010 international tourism will double to more than a billion tourists annually. It is therefore vital that the Nigerian government should improve their tourist infrastructure, in order to benefit from the boom in tourism.

In Nigeria Plateau State is one of the major tourist zones in the country, and it would be of immense benefit if the potentials can be enhanced. The location of the Resort in the Rayfield area would be highly beneficial to the development of tourism in the state and in the country.

Building an international hotel in the Rayfield resort would also improve international tourism. It would provide accommodation within the resort and it could be a major source of foreign exchange earnings. The hotel would lead to development of other infrastructure and help to reduce balance of payments, it could also help to improve tax revenues. It would also improve cultural exchange, and provide employment opportunities.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 INTRODUCTION

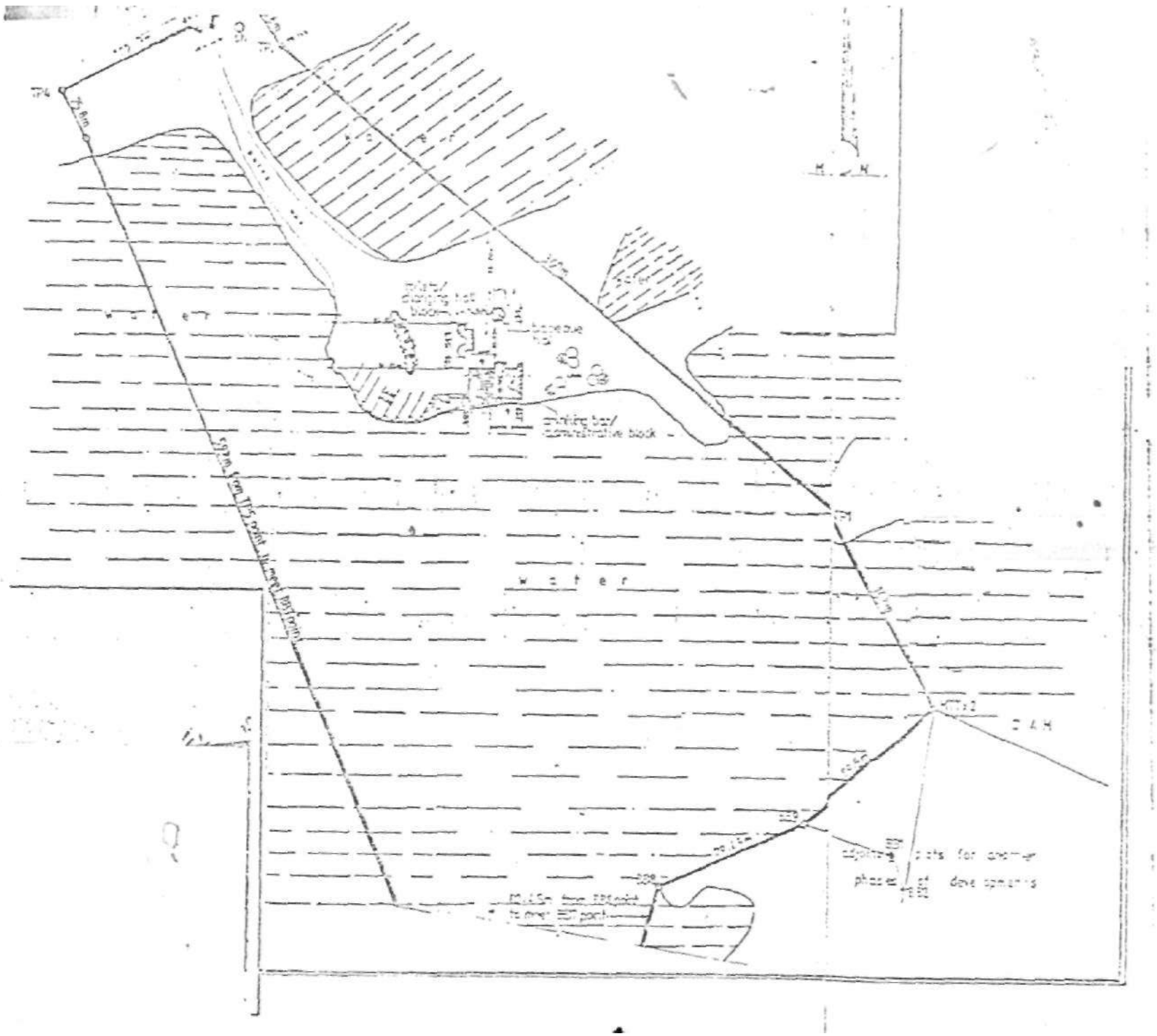
In most pieces of Architecture the building is usually conceived as an isolated sculptural work, while the landscape or site is not properly considered. This predominance of the building actually results in the neglect of the important site attributes. These attributes or characteristics both physical and otherwise are extremely important in achieving a more complete architecture.

In an article written by James Wines which reports about the recent work of SITE, he wrote that, "SITE has become increasingly convinced that Architecture is urgently in need of a conceptual philosophical and aesthetic reunion with the natural environment" They propose that buildings today should connect in some physical and ichnographic way to their lager context, which requires, a response to psychological cultural and topographical influences as well as botanical.

In this article James Wines also mentions that SITE believed that buildings and their adjoining spaces should no longer be conceived strictly from the stand point of form, space and structure. Instead the emphasis should include narrative and environmental associations.

The potentials of the site are quite varied and interesting. In considering these potentials we should understand the physical characteristics of their landforms and also the activities of man on the land. An understanding of the relationship of the site to its neigbouring settlements is also important. We would also have to consider the tourist's attractions within the site and also those that lie nearby in surrounding settlements. The question is not whether these potentials are there, but rather, the question is whether we really perceive them. In understanding these potentials it would

be necessary to open our mind to look beyond the images that we see, to have an understanding of the meaning of site. Architecture is a field that causes us to understand the images (3 dimensional or otherwise) that are presented to us by the earth. The human soul has the ability to capture images to understand forms, colours to see beyond the physical and capture the very essence of an object. beauty is said to the in the eyes of the beholder. All the senses can be focused to feel and perceive.


w a t e r

4.1 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SITE;

When we ponder on the characteristics of the landforms there are various attributes we ought to lookout for. The eyes of an architect are likely to take note of the colour, texture, and patterns, forms views. He would also consider the climatology and the general atmospheric conditions.

On a trip to Ray field I was astonished by the various physical attributes I noticed. I also observed the inter-relationship between the site and the neighbouring settlement of Jos City.

The various characteristics that I noted as potentials can be classified into those due to the landforms and also the activities of man.

a. Colour:

This is very significant in the ray field site. There are various colours, the land, the lake, the vegetation, all these add to the visible colours on the site. Contrasts are created between the clay embankments and the blues lake. The interplay of colours in an environment are ways of stimulating to the senses, they can effect ones mood and brighten up ones day. Ray field is full of the natural colours, green, brown, blue and these colours are refreshing, they are cool and friendly, they depict the attributes of nature. Blue the colour of the water is cool calm and reserved, it communicates serenity, tranquility and formality. Green and brown the colour of the terrain is peaceful.

b. Texture:

The environment is tactile, there is a desire to touch and feel what the environment is like. The high altitude vegetation on the site contrasts, with the water bodies, rocks and other eroded embankments. Some cliffs on the site are rocky and

others are simply sandy. The skyline contrasts with the landforms and the lake. The contrasts are appealing and the texture therefore is not monotonous it is full of contrasts pleasing to the visitor.

c. Pattern:

The shapes of the lakes are interesting, and they flow from narrow strips to wider zones. these patterns are distinct and can be seen from various vintage points. There are also patterns of houses seen near the site. As one walks through the site one can notice the various distinct patterns on the site. They give interesting images to the beholder.

d. Forms:

The site has very many interesting forms they include geomorphic forms, and hydrographic forms.

e. Geomorphic forms:

These are important topographic features, including slopes both gentle steep. The character and the nature of the terrain creates a very appealing appearance. Flat surfaces contrast with slopes. The vegetation cover also creates contrast in the form.

f. Hydrographic forms:

These include the various lakes and ponds on site. The hydrographic forms were created as a result of mining activity. These hydrographic forms are spread all over the site.

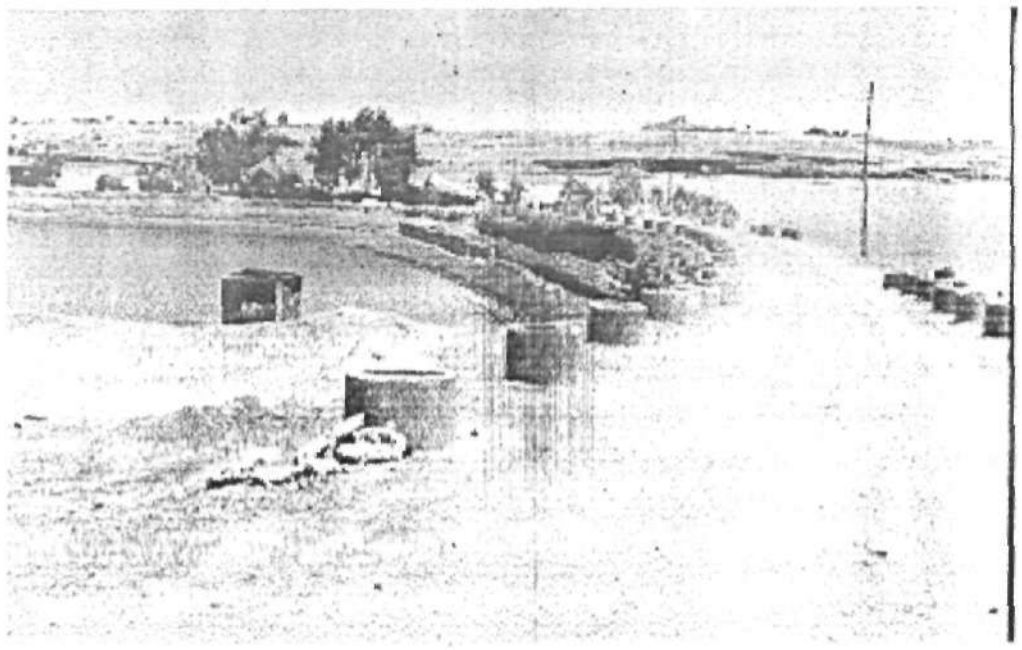
g. Views:

The interesting forms, topography, patterns gives the observer breath - taking views of the site from various areas in the site. Panoramic effect and views can be visualized from the higher points of the site, impressive vistas can also be identified

from various vintage points. Perspectives are very interesting because of the very 'open' character of the site. Though the site depicts openness there are noticeable collections of dense woodlands in various locations on the site.

h. Vegetation (flora and fauna):

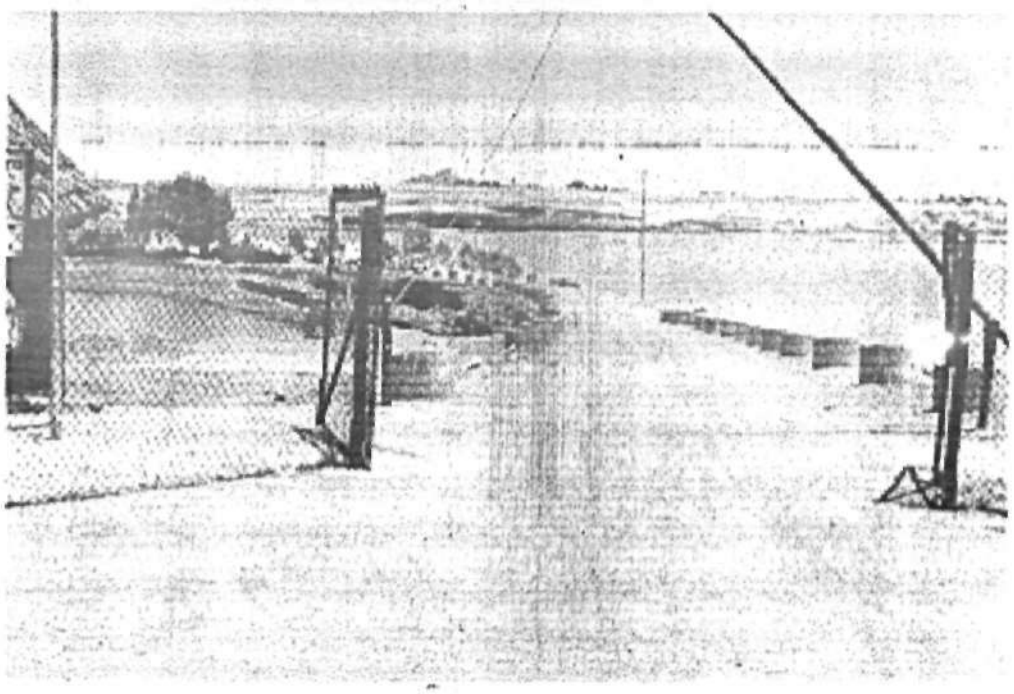
These include the vegetation cover, of which dense woody areas exist on the site along side the indigenous grassy patches.



Rayfierld Resort main access route



Sharp contrasts of the rough texture of the land with the smoothness of the blue lake



Main Entry Point to the Resort



Rayfield Resort, terrain

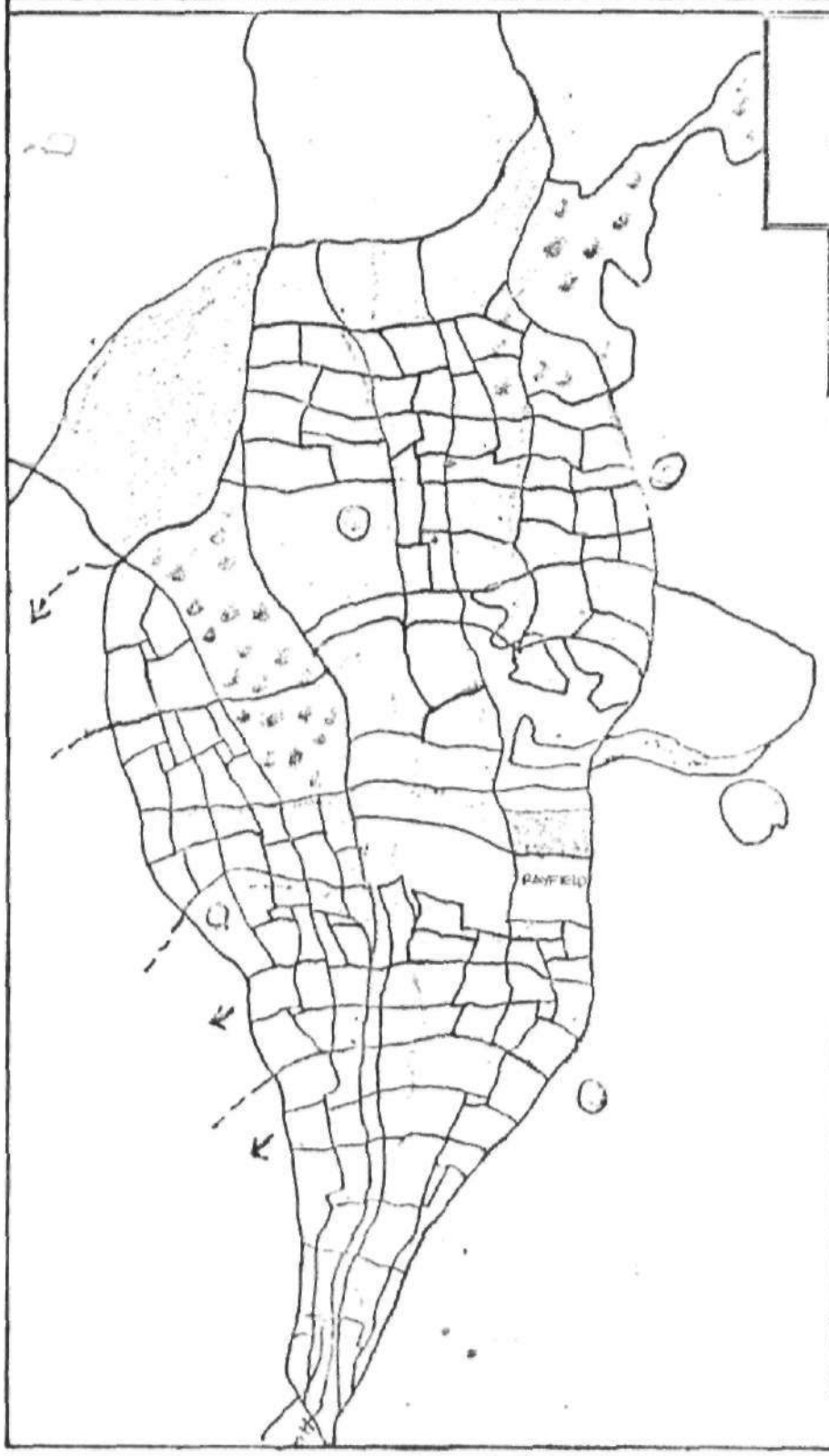


Terrain has very aethetically pleasing colours



Contrasts of Water (Lake) and Land

JOS METROPOLITAN AREA · GREATER JOS ·



RAYFIELD IS LINKED BY ROAD TO THE JOS METROPOLITAN AREA

LEGEND ·

- RESIDENTIAL
- ADMINISTRATION · COMMERCE & BUSINESS ·
- DISTRICT COMM & CIVIC CENTRE
- TRANSPORTATION CENTRE
- STATE AREA
- INDUSTRY & MANUFACTURING
- REGIONAL PARKS
- UNDEN AREAS & INSTITUTIONS ·
- ATLETIC CENTRE ·
- UNIVERSITY C ·
- SPECIAL USES
- SPECIAL INST
- OLD AIRPORT AREA ·
- CEMETRY
- FUTURE EXP

4.2 HISTORY OF THE SITE

It is obvious that the site being located on the Jos Plateau has been influenced, by the activities of man. The history of a site is quite significant because it creates an interesting reason why vacationers should visit the area. History depicts a unique tradition or culture that is symbolic to a particular people and the more interesting the history or rather the more mysterious it is, the more attractive it becomes. Millions of people spend huge amounts of money to visit the pyramids because of the history and the mythology behind it. In the same context the history of the site dates back to the Pre-colonial times when African traditional settlements obviously prevailed. The two main ethnic groups are Birons and Jarawa. they live mainly in circular huts with conical roofs. They occupy vast portions of the Jos Plateau and have a very interesting culture. the circular huts are built of clay, covered with bamboo roofs. The mining industry, which was set up in this area, dates beyond the turn of this century, it was then established as a major source of tin, for the European market. It's obvious that some indigenous inhabitants had to give way for mining settlements to be established. With the mining activities that took place tunnels were built, and these activities helped to shape and change the natural terrain. At the end of the mining activities, relics were left on the site. The site now became attractive for vacationers. Now presently the site is now set apart as a resort for vacationers. Private entrepreneurs have initiated the project and it has generated interest from the Plateau State government and the Plateau Tourism Corporation, and also from international investors. The medium term plan of the project is to establish a standard international holiday resort to be managed by an experienced and reputable resort management company.

The first phase of the project is already functional and it contains, a lake view, restaurant/fish pond, children's play ground/padding pools, boat rentals, beach huts, changing rooms, shallow pool, floating/Island bar, Riviera club (Restaurant/Discotheque). The other phase includes the main hotel block , swimming pool/sports grounds, Open air theater, Casino Plaza, and health farms. The 3rd phase includes the Amusement Park and the Open/wooded campsite.

4.3 RELATIONSHIP OF SITE TO THE CITY OF JOS AND OTHER SETTLEMENTS:

Jos the capital of Plateau State is the major town on the Jos Plateau. The Plateau features some of the highest points in the country. The terrain consists of Inselbergs and granite extrusions. The rock formations are visually and aesthetically pleasing. These formations are interspersed with several rivers, pools and water - falls and this gives the natural landscape an extremely beautiful appearance. The climate is very pleasant and cool. In the 1920's the city was used by expatriates from different parts the country for short holidays or vacations as alternatives to travelling back to Europe. This obviously resulted in the setting up of a number of colonial guesthouses and initial attempts were taken to develop the tourist attractions of the state. These attractions include the National Museum, the Jos Zoo, the wild life park, the shere hills mountaineering, Man 'O' War training center, Kurra falls, Assop hills, two golf courses, polo club and numerous other forms of entertainment. Jos has also usually functioned as a rest point for trans-Sahara tourists. They normally caravan across the Sahara desert from North Africa or the Kenyan safari route, they pass through the ancient trading out--post of Kano and the yankari Game Reserve, to the cool highland setting of Jos.

The site is located in a fast-developing sub urban settlement between the central section of the city of Jos and the Bukuru mining settlement. The city of Jos and other settlements on the plateau are very interesting places for visitors, vacationers or tourists. Apart from the initial facilities set up other important features now exists. These include archeological features such as monuments, preserved settlements, bird watching, and other such features and activities.

Other important forms/features include the University of Jos, which is an important educational establishment. The Jos main market more of a commercial feature. The St. Augustine Seminary, Kataico, and St. Luke's Cathedral, all these are features that will attract visitors and vacationers.

The city of Jos is located in Plateau State, which is situated within a very important agricultural zone in the country. There exists the Plateau State Agricultural Development co-operation, which is involved in large-scale irrigation schemes. There also exists the World Bank sponsored Agricultural Development Project and School of Agriculture both in Lafia. The State produces such cash and food crops as yams, rice, guinea corn, maize, groundnuts, cotton, cassava, Soya-beans vegetables. Exotic temperate crops such as apples, grapes, wheat strawberries and Irish potatoes are also produced.

Processing industries exist within the State such as the Jos International Breweries, Plateau Bottling Company, Plateau Glass, Industries, Nasco Group of Companies.

The information industry available includes a standard publishing company that publishes various newspapers and magazines. There exists Radio and television stations. They are called the Plateau Radio and Television, and Federally owned Nigerian Television Authority.

4.4 CONCLUSION

In understanding the physical potentials of the site, the architect should be able to appreciate, the characteristics of the site. Rayfield is filled with enough natural endowments and it is potentially a good place to establish a resort. When we appreciate the architectural qualities of form, shape, color and texture and also understand the pleasant atmosphere and climatic conditions one can understand the immense resources the site contains.

In maximizing the site potentials for the design of an international hotel, I recommend that advantage should be taken of the splendid colour combinations. In incorporating the building envelop into the site it would be necessary to either complement the existing colour or create contrasts in order to achieve balance. In the interior of the building natural elements that are reminiscent of the colour of the outside may be incorporated in order to blend the exterior with the interior. These elements include water fountains, rocks, flowers and tress. The result of this is that the blue green and ash colours will be incorporated into the building. The colours, which are refreshing, cool and friendly will create an atmosphere for leisure and relaxation. They will communicate a mood of tranquility serenity and peace, and the mind of the vacationer would be tuned towards this mood.

The form of the terrain would be important in evolving the form of the building. Because of the many varied forms incorporating the building into the site may not necessarily appear conventional, rather a unique structure should emerge that is reflective of the form of the site. In emerging with this building form one should also ensure that the various building components inter-relates harmoniously.

The approach to this design may be termed as "function follows form", however, it may be more appropriate to understand that site terrain dictates the form and the functions should be made to fit into the form.

The site vegetation cover may also be well organized and additional vegetation types may be added to complement the existing natural vegetation cover. The vegetation cover can be well utilized in both the interior and exterior of the building envelope. This will help create a harmonious relationship between the building and the site. The use of vegetation cover in the interior would create an atmosphere, in which harsh architectural surfaces would be softened. vegetation cover would also reduce large areas to a more human scale. Since plants take in carbondioxode and produce oxygen, they would cleanse the air of harmful pollutants and freshen it with oxygen. The plants would also reduce possible noise pollution and act as sound buffers.

The hydrographic forms are also advantageous to the design. They can be included as part of the recreational activities. Water is refreshing, fenestrations and terraces can be incorporated to give access to the good views of the water. Rayfield contains a boating club so vacationers can also partake in this activity, and views of boats sailing on the water would also be seen from these fenestration. Such views would serve as a reminder to the vacationers about the activities available on the resort. Water fountains and pools can also be incorporated into the building to complement the ones on the site.

The interesting views available on the site can also be utilized. This would determine the location of fenetrations, balconies and terraces in the building. They should be located in order to get the best possible views.

The history of the site is quite appealing to vacationers. The site is considered to be a potential tourist attraction. The fact that the site is within a resort means that

tourists can partake of the other leisure activities in the resort. The tourist or vacationers can partake of the activities of the boating club, the island bar and the other proposed activities that are yet to be established. The attractions in the site should be further developed, this would enhance the potentials of the site as a major tourist attraction. The fact that the site is zoned in the out skirts of the city means that those vacationers seeking peace and tranquility will find it here. Jos has very many tourist attractions, and a good network of roads. Vacationers can transport themselves easily to the other attractions with relative ease.

CHAPTER FIVE

HOTELS

5.0 INTRODUCTION:

A hotel is defined as a commercial establishment that offers lodging, food and other services to the public. The United States lodging industry consists of four types of hotels, Transient hotels, Resort Hotels, motels and residential hotels or guest houses. Transient hotels are normally situated in urban areas near the business district and they normally cater for business travellers and tourists. Residential hotels or guest houses rent rooms or apartmenst on a monthly basis. Resort hotels provide recreational and also offer convention facilities apart from providing accommodation With the decline in the urban grand hotels in the mid-20th century, resort hotels have continued to flourish. With the coming of an age of advanced means of transportation, areas that had been too distant or inaccessible have been developed as resort hotels.

5.1 HISTORY OF INN KEEPING

Lodging places for travellers are likely to have developed along roads and travel routes. The bible contains numerous references to inns. Even at the period of the birth of Jesus. In France inns were known as cabarets, (which originally refers to a building with many rooms) or hotel from which the modern term hotel is derived.

The earliest Inn identified by name was legrand Saint Bernard Hospice founded in AD 1061 by Augustinian Monks in a swiss Alpine pass. It was set up for convenience pilgrims travelling to Rome. The first built in the American colonies was the James town Inn, in Virginia and it was established at about 1610, Lodging houses called inns or taverns in the north and ordinaries in the South were also later

established. The first American building to be built as a hotel was the Newyork city hotel in 1799, and it operated until the 1840's. The seven story Boston Exchange coffee house was the largest and also the best equipped hotel in America in the early 19th century. It had more than 200 apartments and a total of 300 rooms.

5.2 DEVELOPMENT OF HOTELS THROUGH THE AGES:

As man improved in his life style and transportation means, the stage coach and horse was replaced by the rail road, changes continued to occur in the way inns were built. The improvement in transportation to some extent helped the growth of the hotel industry.

In later years with the coming of the rail way, road side taverns were replaced by large city hotels and they were often located adjacent to the railway stations. With the coming of the automobile the reverse was the case, it led to the shifting of travel patterns from the city center back to sites adjacent to roads. In the early 1900's motorists were able to put up for the night in a tourist camp. (a group of cottages built along a highway) The tourist camp only offered a bed or a place to sleep. The tourist camp eventually evolved into the tourist court, because the cottages were grouped around a central courtyard, by the 1950's a long low building often facing the main road became part of American culture.

Intercity hotels and palatial resorts had or soon had facilities for conventions and other group meetings.

5.3 HOTELS OF THE LATE 20TH CENTURY:

The hotel industry which has been characterized in the past by grandeur and excess classicism is now undergoing a major revival. The rebirth of this industry is once more becoming a challenge to leading Architects.

Venture capitalists, entrepreneurs, and international Luxury chains now note the significance of contemporary Architecture (or rather they see the advantage of incorporating present day architecture in hotel design)in order to attract more clients and potential customers. To add to this awakening of the hotel institution is the recent growth in the tourist industry. There is a greater demand for more and more interesting attractions. There is also a demand for greater comfort and a need for more varied forms of recreation, there is a desire to go beyond the ordinary "To boldly go where no one has gone before", and partake of a new and exhilarating experience. The Architect is therefore faced with the challenges of evolving new ways of approaching hotel and resort design and, new forms and new methods of designing hotels, resorts and recreation facilities. He must move with the spirit of any era and is in the best position to emerge with new ideas and to cope with these demanding and challenging requirements. The Architect must provide the clients with resorts and hotels that offer a more varied and interesting experience.

5.4 THE NEW TYPES OF HOTELS

5.4.1 DESIGNER HOTELS;

Product design and industrial design improve and beautify the image of products and items these products are geared or marketed for people with taste who like to be up-to-date with respect to fashion perfumes cars watches etc.

Designer objects classify their users into a particular class. They are known to have extra funds to spend. The designer hotels gives rise to a "total work of art" All aspects of design are covered. This includes Architecture interior design furniture design and graphics. The first designer hotel was Andre Putmans Morgans Hotels in Newyork

and it opened it's doors in 1984. The forerunners of this new style of design were 2 American entrepreneurs and Schrager and the late Steve Rubell. The designer hotel gives an image of being in line with current trends and guests often expect to be surprised and they may encounter much that is unfamiliar to them. The hotel depicts contemporary styles of living.

The designer hotel is not restricted to any particular class but rather it cut's across the classes. Most of them are quite small and mainly three-star hotels, now even four-star and five star-establishments can incorporate their concept. Examples of other designer hotels are Jean Navel's Hauterive in Bouliac, France, and Plaums Post hotel in Pegnitz Germany.

5.4.2 SALOON HOTEL

The interior Architecture of this type of hotel is also stylistic and they keep with current trends in design. The interior design help to create an image or an identity of different styles. From one saloon hotel to another a specific image or style is portrayed. Furniture and interior items help to enhance the interior Architecture. saloon hotels often incorporate styles from the past in order to imerge with new designs that are reminiscent of the past.

The idea is basically to emerge with new ideas and new interiors and incorporate stylistic furniture, so that the hotel will portray a highly creative and very distinct image. The guests that use these hotels are usually relatively well - off and have good taste.

5.4.3 ART HOTELS.

These hotels basically help to celebrate the artworks of individual artists. The interior of these hotels are dual function, they are expected to cater for both the guests and artists. The basic idea of this hotel is to incorporate artworks, in order to create an environment that is artistic and also to serve as an exhibition area for leading artworks of the present, or leading contemporary artworks. In recent times corporate bodies are fond of incorporating artworks in their interiors in order to enhance their interiors. They normally purchase modern and more recent artworks. The art hotel is an extension of the recent boom in art it gives a chance to people (who have an eye for good art) to stay in surroundings that exhibit these artworks. It gives the artist a different way of exhibiting their artworks. The only disadvantage to the artist is that the art works are not stored (like in a museum) but rather they are changed when the hotel takes on a new look.

5.4.4 ATRIUM HOTELS

These type of hotels are particularly reflective of the practice of John Portman. They have been designed for huge hotel chains, that seek some form of identify. Notable hotels include the hotels among the Hyatt group, and the Atlanta Marriot. The atrium is defined by the pelican Architectural dictionary as being part of Roman domestic Architecture and is said to consist of an inner court open to the sky. The main purpose of the atrium in a hotel is to house the public functions in a covered space. They are normally characterized by glass roofs, glass curtain walls and huge volumes of vertical space. In some cases and mainly in more recent European designs Atriums have incorporated larger volumes of horizontal space. These are reminiscent of the use of

atrium concepts in creating city arcades and market halls. Atrium hotels also incorporate natural elements such as plants and water bodies. It helps to turn a natural habitat inwards, by enclosing it in a built envelope. These hotels are also characterized by incorporating meeting areas and congress areas.

5.4.5 RESORT AND FANTASY HOTELS

The early eighties witnessed the creation of new fantasy and resort hotels. The idea being to create a large scale holiday paradise that offers recreational facilities and entertainment. There are examples of these in Hawaii the Caribbean and South Africa. The hotels in Las Vegas are good examples of fantasy hotels, although most of them are quite extravagant, and entertainment mainly centered on gambling. The walt Disney corporation which is an entertainment company also built a series of resorts in the United States and Europe portraying the entertainment of it's corporation. The Architecture. is considered as "Fun" and the American Architect Michael Graves is the Designer of the Walt Disney Hotels in Orlando Florida. The hotels are quite fanciful and give the picture of entertainment Architecture. The design tells a story of the walt Disney cartoon images and characters.

5.5 VISIONS OF FUTURE HOTELS

In an article written by Nina Plank for time magazine June 1997, she out-lined the design themes of the winners of a global Architectural competition sponsored by the Washington based collegiate schools of Architecture and Honolulu based Architects. The three winning designs of the futuristic theme are the best design for land sea and air. The project design for land was a project called "Citiscape' it is a bridge between the earth and the sky and it welcomes those who arrive by plane to the ground and

those who arrive by land to the air. In other words it is extremely tall. It integrates social environmental and aesthetic ideals in its design. It depends solely on wind and solar energy. It is designed by Emily Fisher, she says she wanted a prototype for what is possible in any environment.

"Raising Atlantic"; this is the name of the second project designed by Derek Molt, it is a hotel under water. It looks like a giant cork screw that spirals up into the sky and down into the sea. The Architect explains that for guests looking out from the transparent interior "time and reality lose their meaning, "they will have found Atlantis". The third design called Ikarus is designed for the air and it soars above the earth and is held by helium filled balloons and the walls are also filled with helium. The structure is strong but light and has hollow surfaces like bones of a bird. These are prototype designs for the next century, specifically for the year 2045.

5.6 CONCLUSION:-

Hotels originally started of as being mere commercial establishment that offer food and lodging, but now hotels have developed into designer hotels, resorts, and fantasy and entertainment. The future may sea the merging of even more varied types of lodging. The Rayfield resort hotel is a hotel that seeks to emerge with an identity of it's own. First of all it is expected to be reflective of its own site and seeks to harmonize Architecture with the site. The fact that it's located within a resort means that vacationers can enjoy the many recreational facilities that are offered by the resort. The hotel is expected to incorporate the principles of Atrium design. Public functions are enclosed and lit-up by natural light. It is also expected to bring the natural environment into the building envelope and thereby create an natural micro-habitat within the hotel, that reflects that which exist out side.

CHAPTER SIX

CASE STUDIES:-

6.0 INTRODUCTION;

The case studies that have been carried out in this thesis are expected to assist in the design of the Hotel. As part of the research, analysis of existing hotels is expected to guide and direct the eventual design of the hotel. The case studies cover the continents of Africa, North America and Asia.

6.1 THE SAMIRAMIS INTER-CONTINENTAL CAIRO;

Location: The samaramis inter-continental is situated in Cairo, the capital city of Egypt. Egypt is an interesting and exciting city. A city full of history and a modern metropolis of high rises and standard infrastructure. The hotel is located along the river Nile within walking distance from commercial and financial centre, it is also a minutes walk from the Egyptian Museum.

ROOMS AND SUITES;

All the 840 rooms and suites are air-conditioned and have balconies over looking the city and the Nile. All have mini-bar and 2-IDD . Telephones, and also multinational satellite T.V. Internet connections are also installed allowing the guests to get on line from their rooms.

RESTAURANTS AND BARS'

The dinning choices are quite varied. It consists of ten middle eastern specialty and international restaurants. The hotel is well prepared to meet the most demanding palates. They serve Italian cuisine, in the spagheterria, restuarant and the bird cage

restuarant offers far eastern dishes. The hotel is also home to Cairo's premiere French restaurant. The grill restaurant offers romantic setting overlodging the Nile. The tea garden is also an important meeting point for early morning tea.

HEALTH CLUB;

The fitness and health club is fully equipped with a gymnasium, sauna, a massage room and personal fitness programmes. Among the other sports facilities are the hotels free form swimming pool.

BUSINESS CENTRE;

It is open for 24 hours a day. The Business centre is well equipped with computers and printers. It offers typing secretarial and courier services to mobile phone rental internet connections and office meeting rooms. The business centre is kept up-to-the minute on all possible executive needs.

BANQUETING FACILITIES AND CONVENTIONS

BANQUETING There are more than a dozen ball rooms and the banqueting facilities are well prepared to host various functions.

CONVENTIONS The hotel is well equipped with state of the art technology in audio-visual facilities. These include simultaneous interpretation facilities and full sized stage.

ENTERTAINMENT;

The hotel offers various forms of entertainment such as the Los amigos which is a Mexican bar that offers exotic cocktails and Mexican specialties. The casino is open throughout the night. The night club features various forms of entertainment.

SERVICES;

The hotel offers a wide package of services, including laundry, car - rental, tourist offices among others. The shops include the dry stone flourist, beauty salon and gift - shop, including ladies and gentlemen boutiques. The hotel is also serviced by a large elevator which handles heavy equipment including automobiles.

6.2 CAIRO RAMSES HILTON

Location; The hotel is located in the city of Cairo over - looking the river Nile.

ROOMS AND SUITES

All rooms have balconies with majestic views of the Nile, or the city. All have air-conditioning and heating with individual controls. Radio, colour T.V. satellite channels and information channels exist in all rooms, other facilities include minibar private bath (tub and shower). Kitchen facilities exist in presidential and deluxe suites.

RESTAURANTS AND BARS;

Restaurants are located where there are good views. The terrace cafe' is a bright and charming popular restaurant over-looking the Nile, open 24 hours It offers Lunch and dinner in addition to a wide choice of a dishes. There is also an elegant cocktail lounge surrounded by a magnificent view of cairo at the top floor. The Pool terrace snack bar is a tropical atmosphere with an excellent view of the Nile.

ENTERTAINMENT;

Their exist an exquisite ethnic restaurant where one can enjoy the best oriental food in an Egyptian atmosphere. Entertainment by the Ramses folk dance group and belly dancing is part of the fun.

The Sherlock Holmes pub. is also one of the entertainment spots. A night club exists on the cool terrace.

SPORTS AND SPECIAL FACILITIES;

There exists a swimming pool and sundeck, health club called "Sheri Nile". There also exists Finnish sauna, Turkish steam bath, Jacuzzi, under water massage, manicure and pedicure also a beauty institute. There exists tennis court executive business centre providing support services. There also exists an extensive shopping centre including 233 shops cinema/theater and 2 billard halls and a coffee shop.

The number of rooms;

The Cairo Rauses Hilton has twin bedrooms which are 501 in number and kingsize bedrooms that are 1 in number. The executive floors have 82 rooms. The junior suites are 101 in number and the standard

1 bedroom suites are 32 in number. The executive

2. bedroom suites are six in number. The deluxe

2 bedroom suites are 5 in number. The state

Suite (3 bedrooms) are 2 in number.

Merits and Demerits of the Hotels in Cairo;

The Hotels being in Cairo have similar merits and

- Demerits and these are;

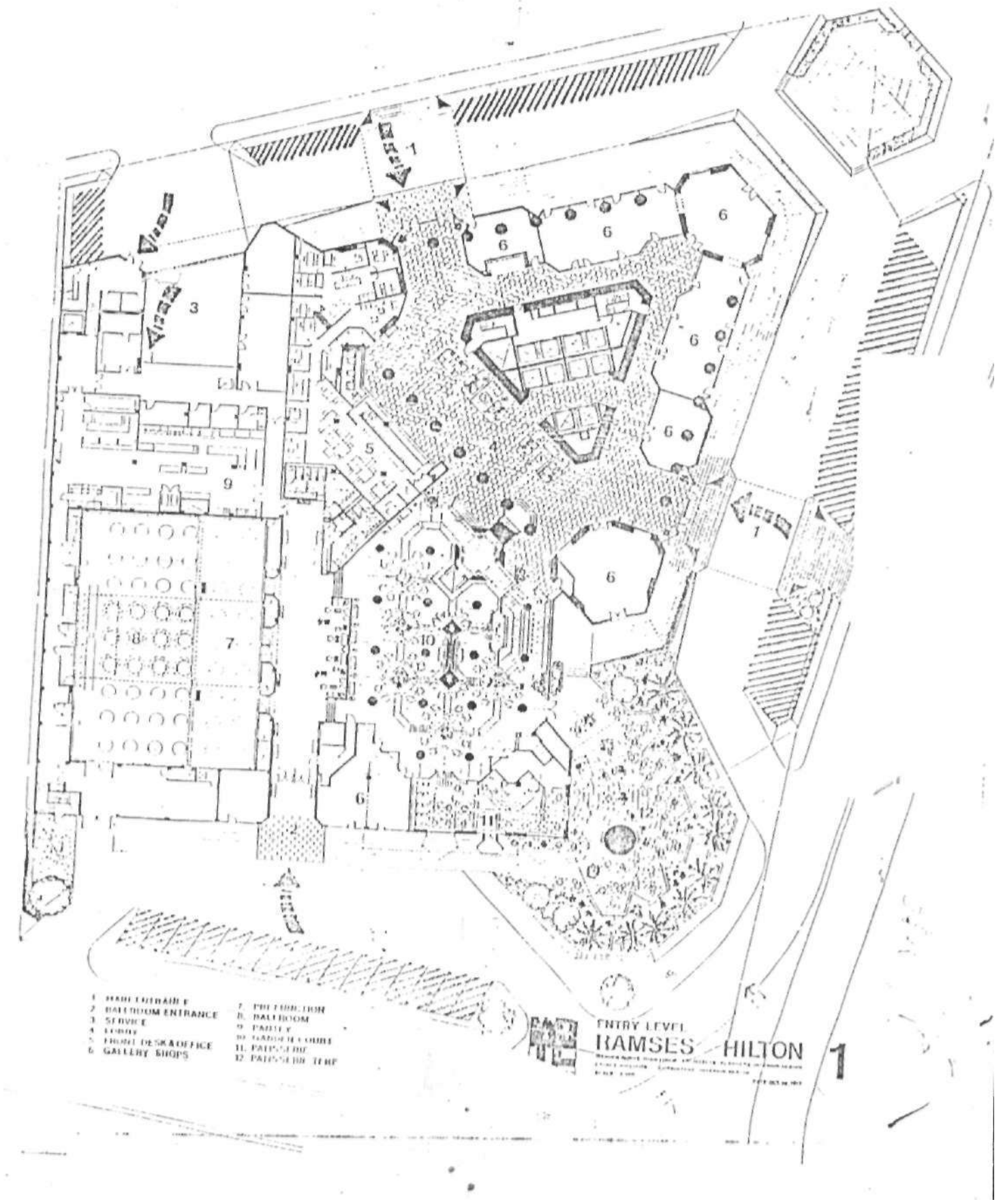
Merits;

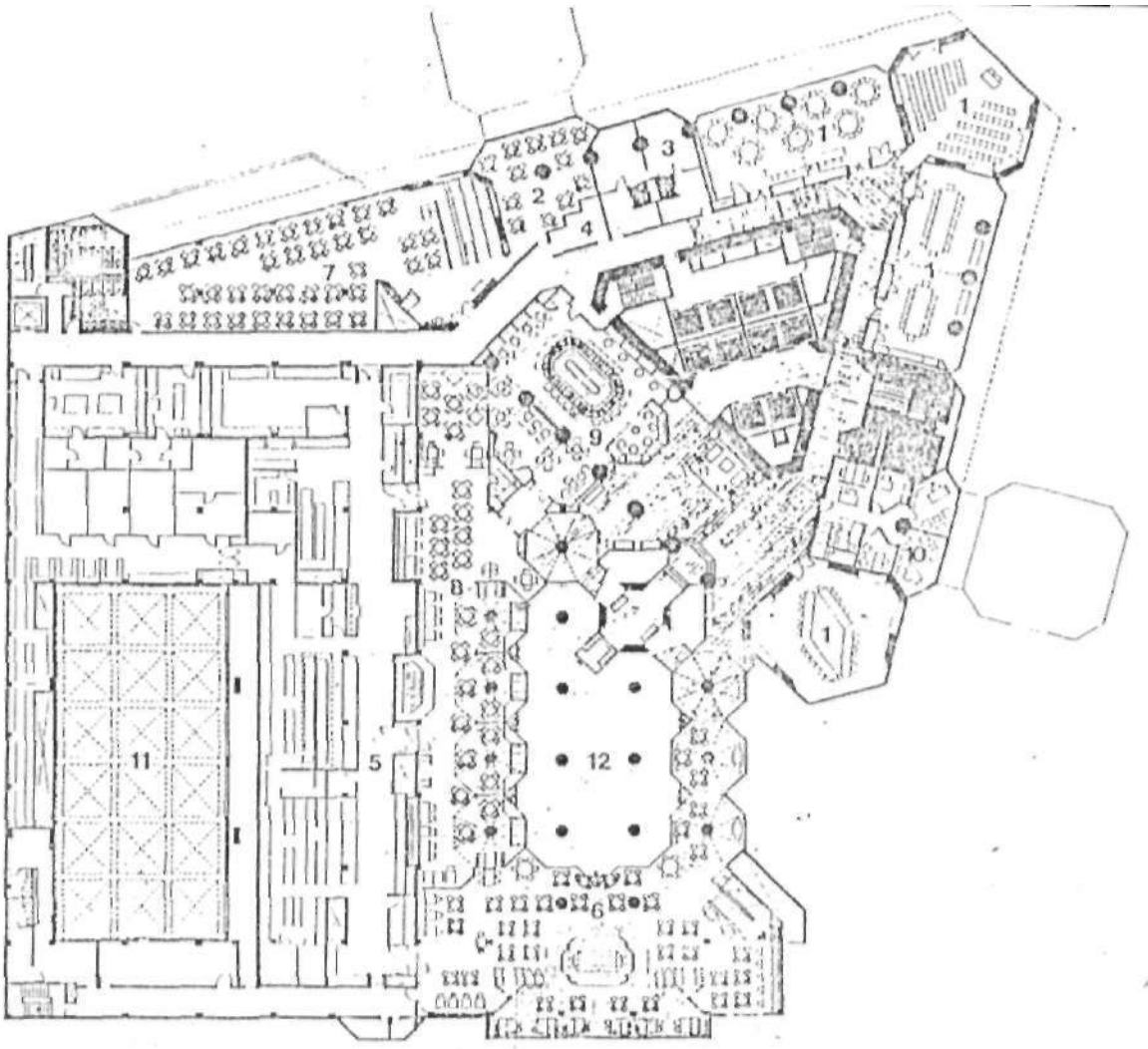
a. Both hotels have a good location along the Nile River and they are located close to important tourist attractions.

b. Both have very good facilities, including Business centre banquet halls, all are of international standard.

c. The diversity in activities in the hotels gives the guest a range of many varied activities and this is appealing to clients of differing tastes.

d. Demerits: Plan of the hotels did not provide for possible expansion, particularly in the case of the samiramis intercontinental.

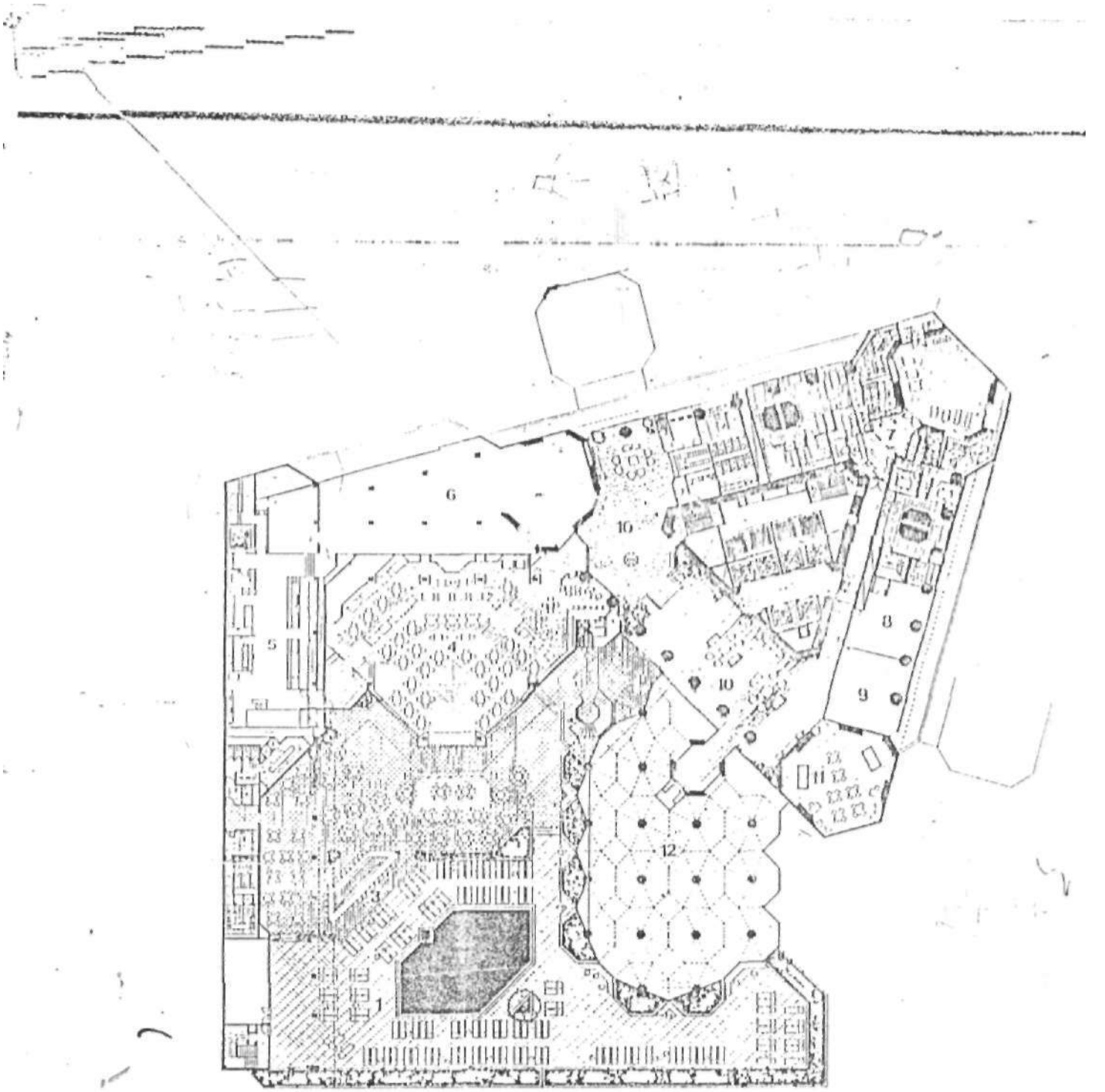

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1 MAIN ENTRANCE
2 BALLROOM ENTRANCE
3 SERVICE
4 LOBBY
5 FRONT DESK & OFFICE
6 GALLERY SHOPS
7 PRE FUNCTION
8 BALLROOM
9 PANTRY
10 GARDEN COURT
11 PATISSERIE
12 PATISSERIE TERR
ENTRY LEVEL
RAMSES HILTON
1



1. MEETING ROOM
2. STAFF DINING
3. MEDICAL SUITE
4. PANTRY
5. KITCHEN
6. CAFE
7. EMPLOYEES COFFEE SHOP
8. SPECIALTY RESTAURANT
9. BAR-COCKTAIL LOUNGE
10. FOOD AND BEVERAGE OFFICES
11. UPPER PART BALLROOM
12. UPPER PART GARDEN COURT

RESTAURANT LEVEL

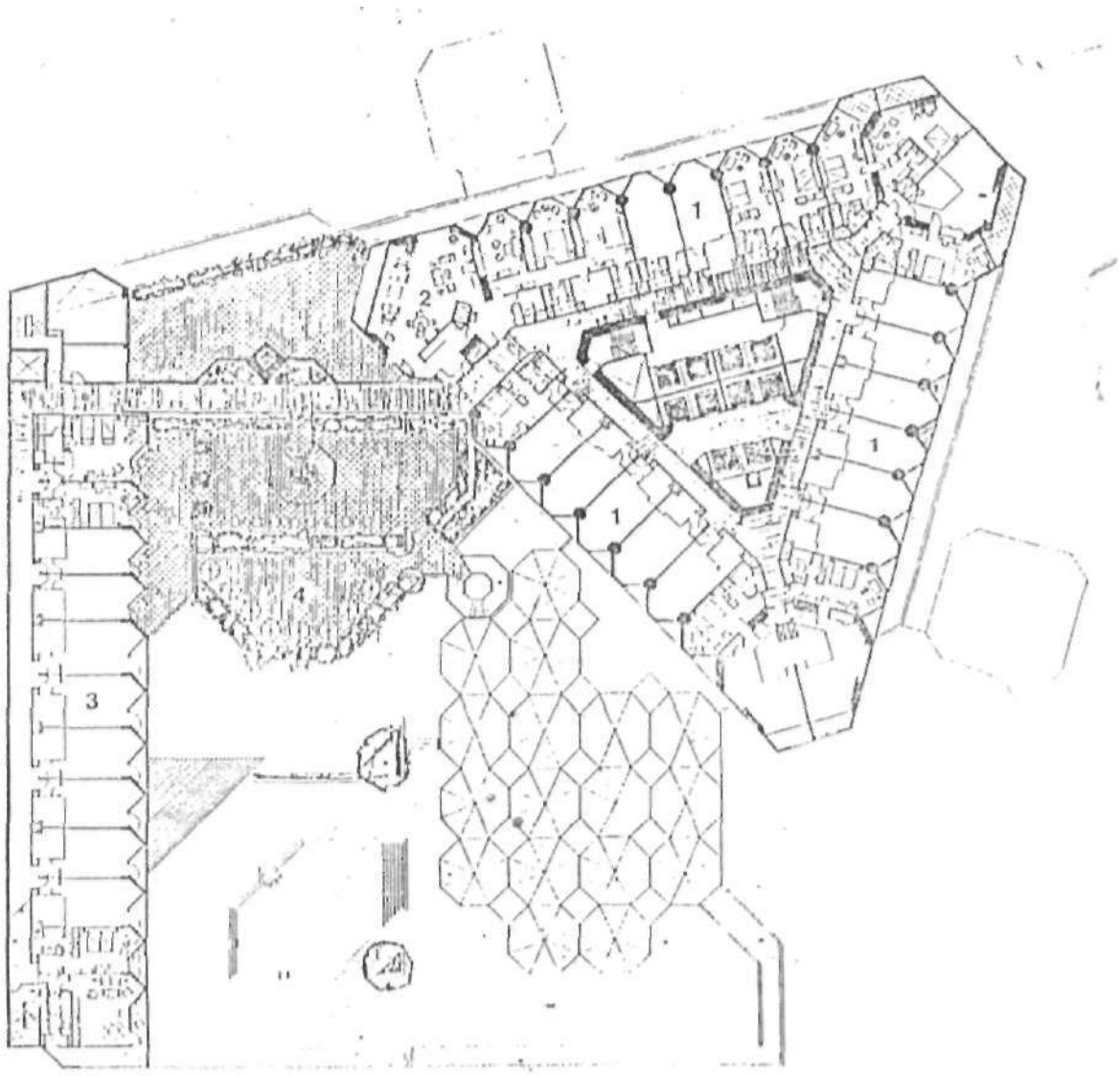
RAMSES HILTON 2



1. POOL TERRACE
2. POOL
3. POOL BAR
4. NIGHTCLUB
5. PANTRY
6. CASINO
7. HEALTH CLUB
8. BEAUTY SHOP
9. BARBER SHOP
10. LOBBY
11. GAME ROOM
12. UPPER PART GARDEN COURT

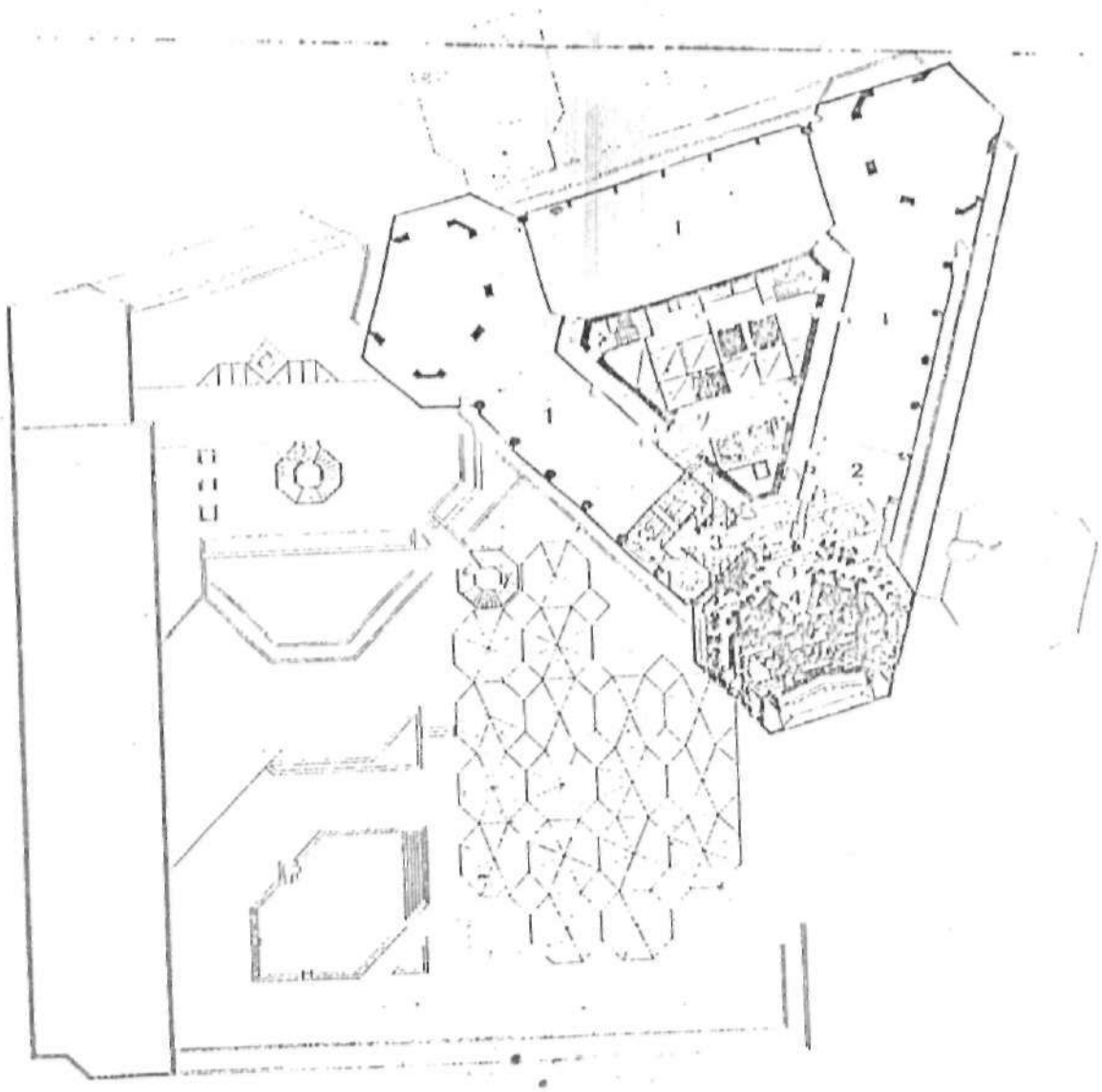
POOL TERRACE LEVEL

RAMSES HILTON 3



1. [illegible]
2. MANAGER'S APARTMENT
3. CABANA
4. [illegible] TERRACE

CABANA LEVEL 1
RAMSES HILTON 4

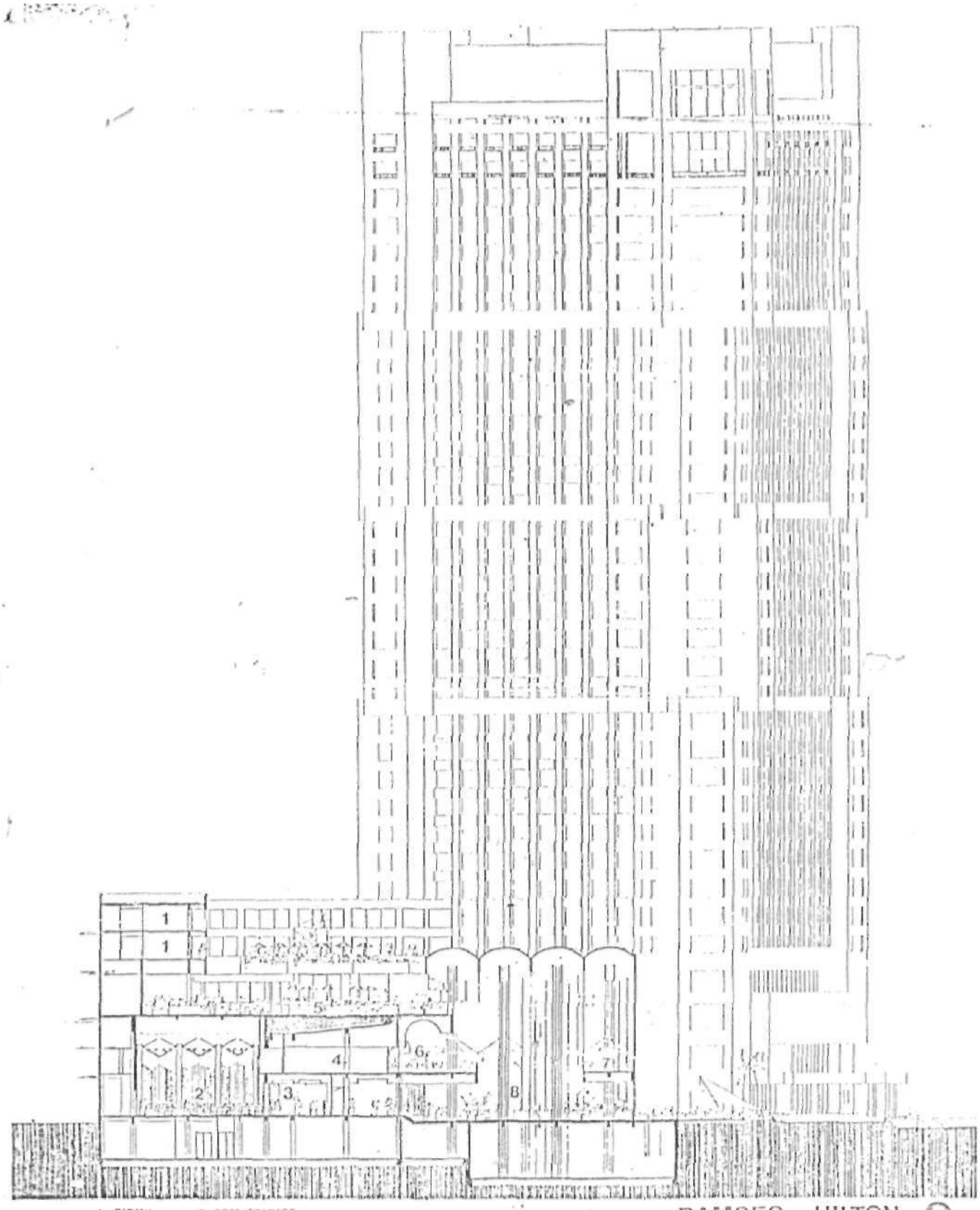


1. MECHANICAL
2. PANTRY
3. LOUNGE
4. OBSERVATION DECK BAR

OBSERVATION DECK LEVEL

RAMSES HILTON

5

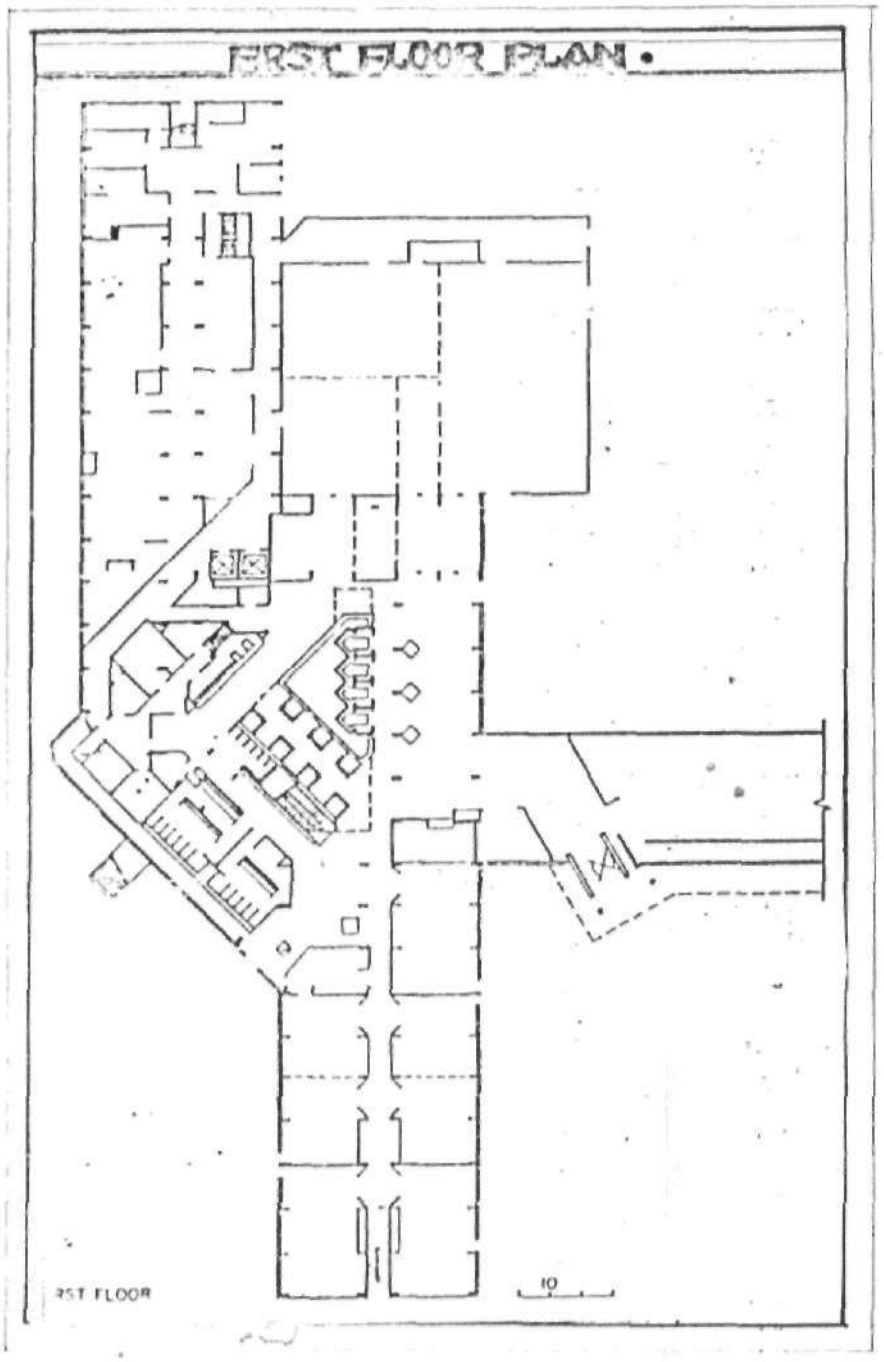


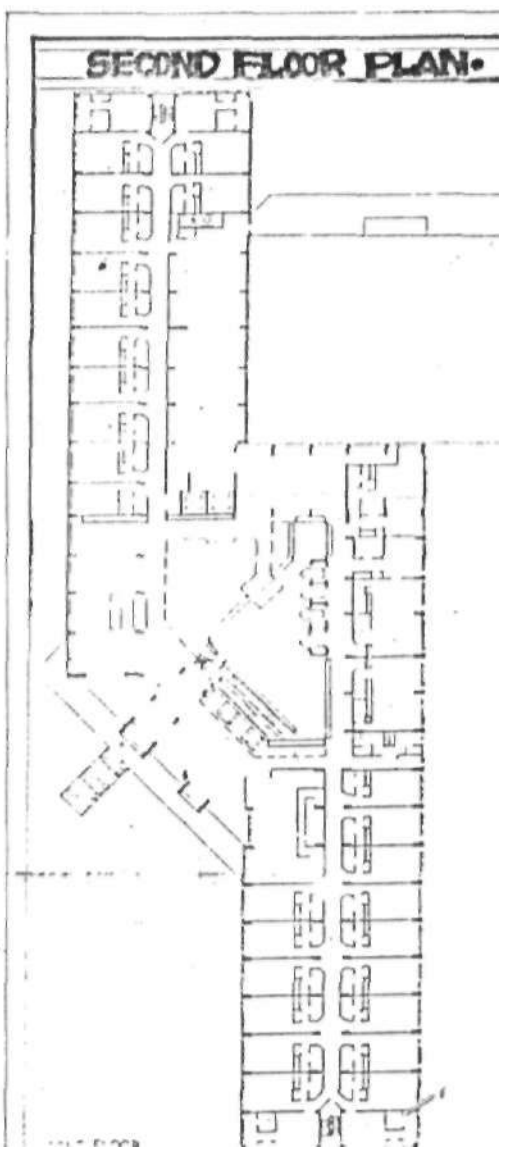
1. CABANA
2. BALLROOM
3. PREFUNCTION
4. KITCHEN
5. POOL TERRACE
6. SPECIALTY RESTAURANT
7. CAFE
8. GARDEN COURT

SECTION

RAMSES HILTON

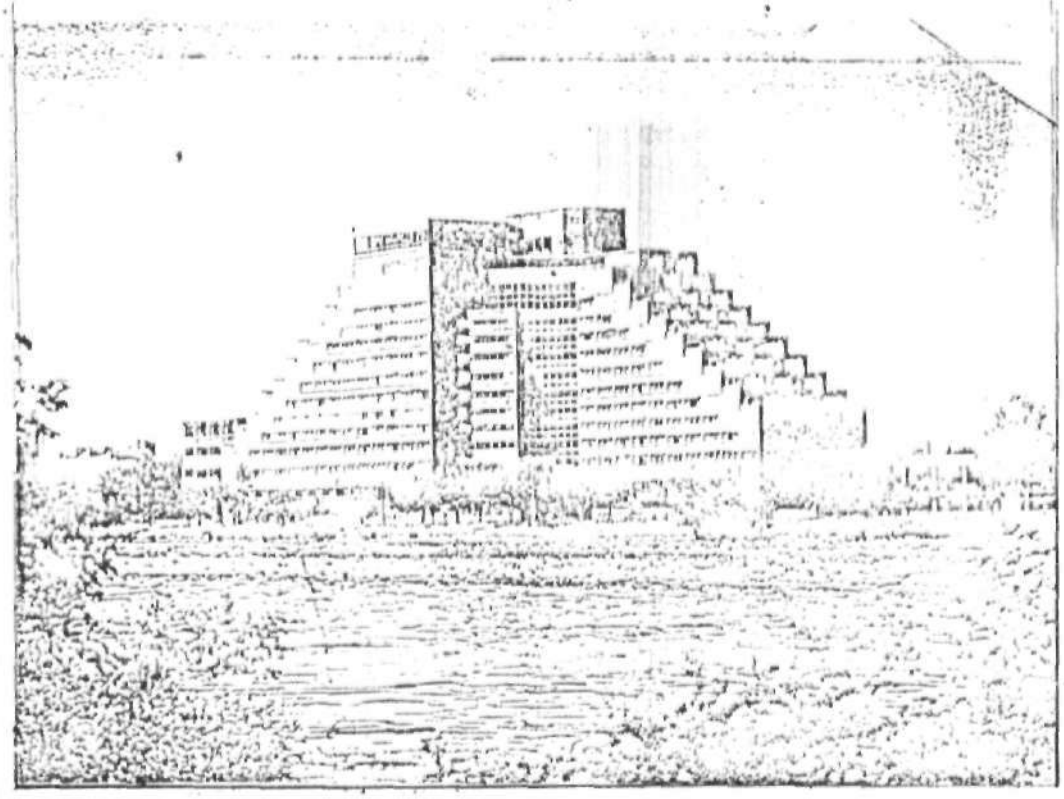
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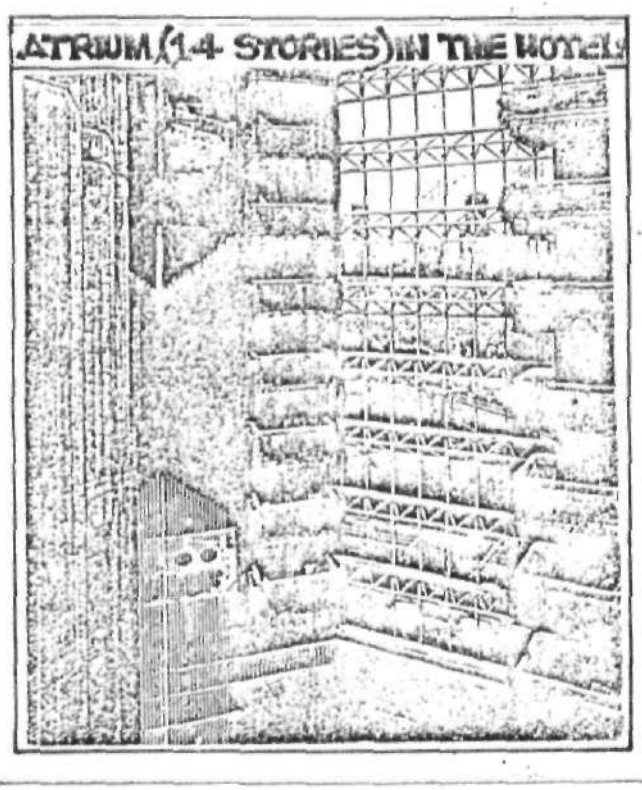

FIRST FLOOR PLAN.
1ST FLOOR
10


SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

HYATT REGENCY CAMBRIDGE MASSACHUSETTS

OWNER: HYATT JOINT VENTURE
LOCATION: CAMBRIDGE MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A
SPECIAL FEATURES: RIVER FRONT, AND ATRIUM HOTEL.






ATRIUM FEATURING WATER FOUNTAIN

6.4 ATLANTA MARRIOTT, MARQUIS, ATLANTA U.S.A.

Location: The hotel is located in the city of Atlanta in the United States.

Special features:

The hotel is designed by John Portman and it is typical Portman atrium hotel. The functional areas of the atrium are separated vertically. The level below the atrium lobby consists of the reception area the ballroom the congress centre and the conference rooms. At the atrium level there are five restaurants and also shops lounges and swimming pools. the atrium also serves as public space. It's considered as a town turned inwards. Above the public functions are 46 floors of guest-rooms. Portman explains that "The vertical organization very effectively divided the generally accessible areas of the hotel from the more private ones".

The Interior design is quite modest and rooms are furnished in accordance with high standard of the Marriot group.

6.5 HYATT REGENCY LA JOLLA SAN DIEGO

Location: The hotel is located in the city of San Diego in the state of California, U.S.A.

Special features:

The hotel is designed by the Architect Michael Graves. The hotel is an atrium hotel and the style of the facade is post-modernist in character. the entrance area is post-modernist with marble. the columns in the interior are also finished with marble. The atrium is spacious - two stories are moderate in size. The hotel has many rooms available from functions and conferences. It also has a hall that can hold up to 1,100 people and approx 16 other conference rooms. The hotel provides a health club, swimming pool and squash courts. The building is 17 stories and there are up to 400 rooms.

6.6 THE DISNEY WORLD SWAN/THE DISNEY WORLD DOLPHIN ORLANDO, FLORIDA U.S.A.

Location: The two hotels are located at the Disney world, in Orlando Florida. Disney's theme parks are fantasy worlds that combine.

Special features:

Fairy tale, with science fiction, and historical folk tale with film legends, there is a combination of stylistic design and the incorporation of natural elements in the design. This huge Florida complex with more than 2,200 rooms is the largest hotel and conference in the South eastern U.S.A.

The Swan contains 758 rooms and suites, it has a ballroom and has more than 30 conference rooms. the Dolphin has a higher standard of comfort and has 1510 rooms and suites, eleven restaurants and bars, it has a congress hall, an exhibition hall and also more than 30 conference rooms. Guests in either of the hotels are free to use all the recreational and entertainment facilities available within the complex.

The hotels shares the same pool and beach landscape. Guests are normally transported by a regular boat service on artificial lakes and canals. The Architecture depicts post modern entertainment Architecture.

6.7 AMAN JIWO RESORT HOTEL INDONESIA;

Location: The hotel is located in Central Java Indonesia. The site consists of Views of 3 volcanoes. It has vast luscious greenery and the worlds largest Buddhist monument. the site is very challenging because it contains some of the most breath taking scenery in the world. It's location is also within a Javanese village called Barobodu.

Special features:

The hotel contains thirty five suites. The resort establishment, Aman resorts believe in producing designs that are sensitive to the surroundings. The companies founder Adrian said "Given the almost scarced nature of the site we wanted to create some thing that was wholly Javanese in spirit" The designer of the resort Edward Tutle also said "Amanjiwo is not about minding form. We tried to make the design as sensitive to the surroundings as possible".

The design was kept simple and the idea was to unify the elements so that every corner belongs to the whole. The Rotunda houses the lobby, dinning hall and gallery, palm and clove trees dot the area. The terrace is just of the dinning hall steps. The Architect Edward Tutle said "The Structure had to have certain Buddhist Characteristics, but I modified those elements so that there is nothing decorative or ornamental about them. It wanted the resorts luxury to come from its simplicity". The building materials used are native of Barobodu. The composition of the forms and the circulation is also influenced by the village. Most of the elements are idegenous such as teak, coconuts, wood etc.

6.8 KANO DURBAR HOTEL, KANO.

Location: It is located along the Ahmadu Bello way in Nasarawa Local government area in Kano State.

Bedrooms: The number of bedrooms include 20 single rooms 20 double rooms, Executive suites and residential suite.

RESTAURANT AND BANQUET

The building has been renovated and new changes were introduced in the form and Architecture of the complex.

The plan of the hotel complex is functional. There is adequate zoning in the rear block, which contains the single and double rooms, gymnasium and restaurant. An attempt was made to distinguish the private areas from the public areas. The single or double room blocks were built and the plan made to encompass the existing ones. the executive and presidential suite plans are similar, they contain the same content but different styles of furniture.

MERITS

-Interesting surface features (wall cladding)

-Reminiscent of Arabian Architecture.

-They have good functional relationship and distinction between this public and private areas.

DEMERITS

The approach elevation is too simple. It can pass for a residential building.

The Executive and Presidential suites are similar.

6.9 EXISTING HOTELS IN JOS

The three basic types of hotels in Jos are the Low Class, Medium, and High Class. The standard of the hotels and their facilities are not adequate. They are not of international standard. One of the most important aspects of a tourist Industry is to provide adequate and proper accommodation and services for its visistors. A lot of the hotels are not sited to take advantage of the beautiful natural features in Jos. Plateau hotel and Jos Hotel are patronised by government Officials while Hill station hotel is patronised by Foreigners. This is due to the standard of facilities within each and also Govt. interest.

Table 1

3 MAJOR HOTELS IN JOS LOCAL GOVT. AREA					
LOCATION	No/Type of Rooms		VIP Suite	Suite	Facilities
	Single	Double			
Hill Station Hotel. No 10 Tudun Wada Road.	40	120	18	26	Swimming Pool, Restaurant, Garden Bar, Board Room, Conference Hall, Concession Shops.
Plateau Hotel Tudun Wada Jos.	16	39	1	2	Banquet Hall Dancing hall restaurant Garden Bar.
Plaza Hotel	16	8			
Source: PLATEAU TOURISM COROPRATION GUIDE					

Table 2

PATRONAGE OF THESE HOTELS IN JOS						
Hotels	% OF ORIGIN		% OF OCCUPATION			
	Nigerian	Fireigner	Nigeria		FOREIGNER	
			Business	Civil Servant	Business	Civil Servant
Hill Station	7	93	5	2	90	3
Plateau Hotel	90	10	60	30	2.5	7.5
Plaza Hotel	90	10	60	30	2.5	7.5
SOURCE; HOTEL RECORDS						

Table 3

PATRONAGE IN OCCUPANCY			
DATE	**HILL STATION**	**PLATEAU HOTEL**	**HOS HOTEL**
Occupancy Date in Percentage	85%	90%	90%
Peak Period	Feb. Aug.	May - Nov.	May - Nov.
Long Stay	3 - 6 Months	6 - 12 Months	3 - 6 Months
Short Stay	3 - 7 Days	3-7 Days	3 - 7 days
Av. Length of Stay	3 - 4 Days	3 - 4 Days	3 - 4 Days
Bed Spaces	107	99	24
Market Sources	Conferences	Contact/Govt. Patronage	Contact.

OTHER HOTELS					
	NO/TYPE OF ROOMS				
LOCATION	SINGLE	DOBLE	VIP SUITE	SUITE	FACILITIES
Naraguta Club Jos Bauchi Road.		20	7	1	
Duala International Hotel, Dogo Dutse Jos.	27	3	1	5	Conference Room Bar
Soyac Hotel Rukuba Road Jos.	19	11			
Summit Hotel Jenta Adamu Street Jos.	15	21			Bar
Tati Hotel Zaria, Road Jos.	20	10			Bar
Gardoff Motel, Keana Link Jos.	12	8			Bar
Kamdala Hotel, Langtang Str.	18	9			
EL-Doniya Hotel Jos.	8	2			
SOURCE PLATEAU TOURISM CORPORATION.					

6.9.1 HILL STATION HOTEL:

Location: Hill station Hotel is located at No. 10 Tudun Wada road Jos.

Rooms and Facilities: It contains 40 single rooms, 120 double rooms 18 VIP suites, and 26 normal suites. In addition it contains a banquet hall, Conference hall, Garden bar, Restaurant, Swimming pool and concession shops.

There were attempts to initiate the natural terrain by using rocks on the surface of some of the elevation, but the composition of the project did not create a contrast or complement the natural features that exist in Jos.

MERITS

1. The hotel has the best facilities of all the hotels in Jos, it includes a Banquet hall, Garden bar and Shops.
2. It is patronized by a high percentage of foreigners compared with others.
3. It is the only major Hotel in Jos that has a Swimming pool.

DEMERITS

1. The location of the hotel in Jos is not near an interesting natural feature, such as a lake or a river, a hill or a rocky out-crop of which there are many in Jos.
2. The views from the rooms do not have panoramic scenes of interest.
3. Composition of the hotel does not look like an institutional building, it gives the impression that it is a collection of residential houses.
4. It does not stand out among other Buildings in the area.

CHAPTER SEVEN

DESIGN REPORT

7.0 INTRODUCTION

Rayfield Resort Hotel deals with the design of a five star hotel in the Rayfield resort. The site is located in Jos in a rapidly developing highbrow suburban settlement. A former minning camp.

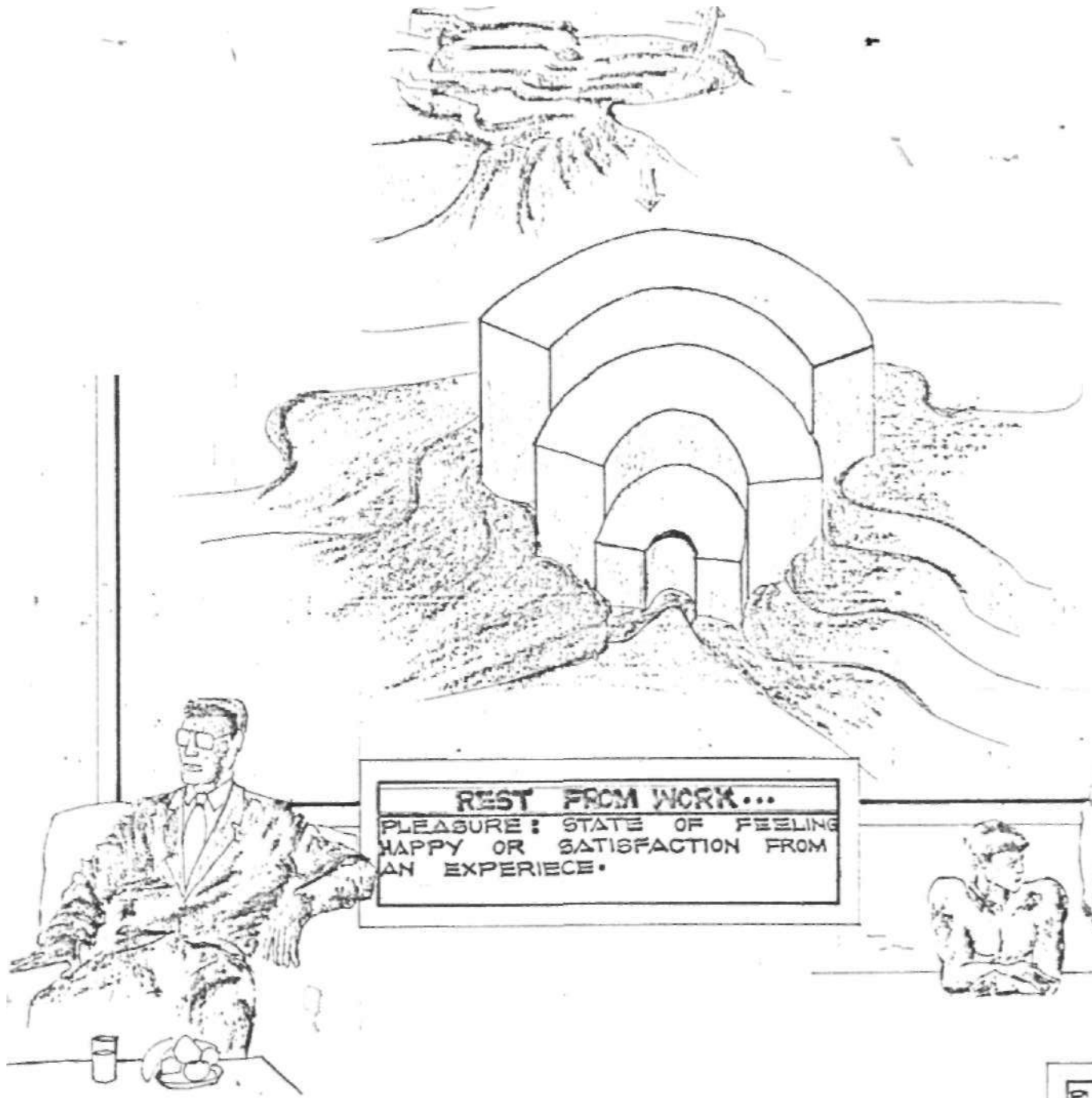
7.1 DESIGN PHILOSOPHY

The philosophy of the design is to emerge with a design that would be ideal as a vacationing point. I seek to prove that Nigeria is full of breath taking sites that are potential vacationing spots. The main theme of the design is to Create a relationship between the Building Envelope and the Site. The main thinking is that the building should fit into surroundings, be in unity. Architecture is some what like music, and a fine piece of music consitutes of various voices and sounds all playing in harmony. Therefore I believe that both the building and the site should be in harmony.

7.2 DESIGN CONCEPT

Pleasure relaxation peace: My design seeks to meet the needs of the vacationer for pleasure and relaxation by creating a harmonious relationship between the site and the building envelope. The design seeks to bring harmony between man's activities and nature.

Location of restaurants and bars next to interesting natural features adds to enhancing an atmosphere for pleasure.



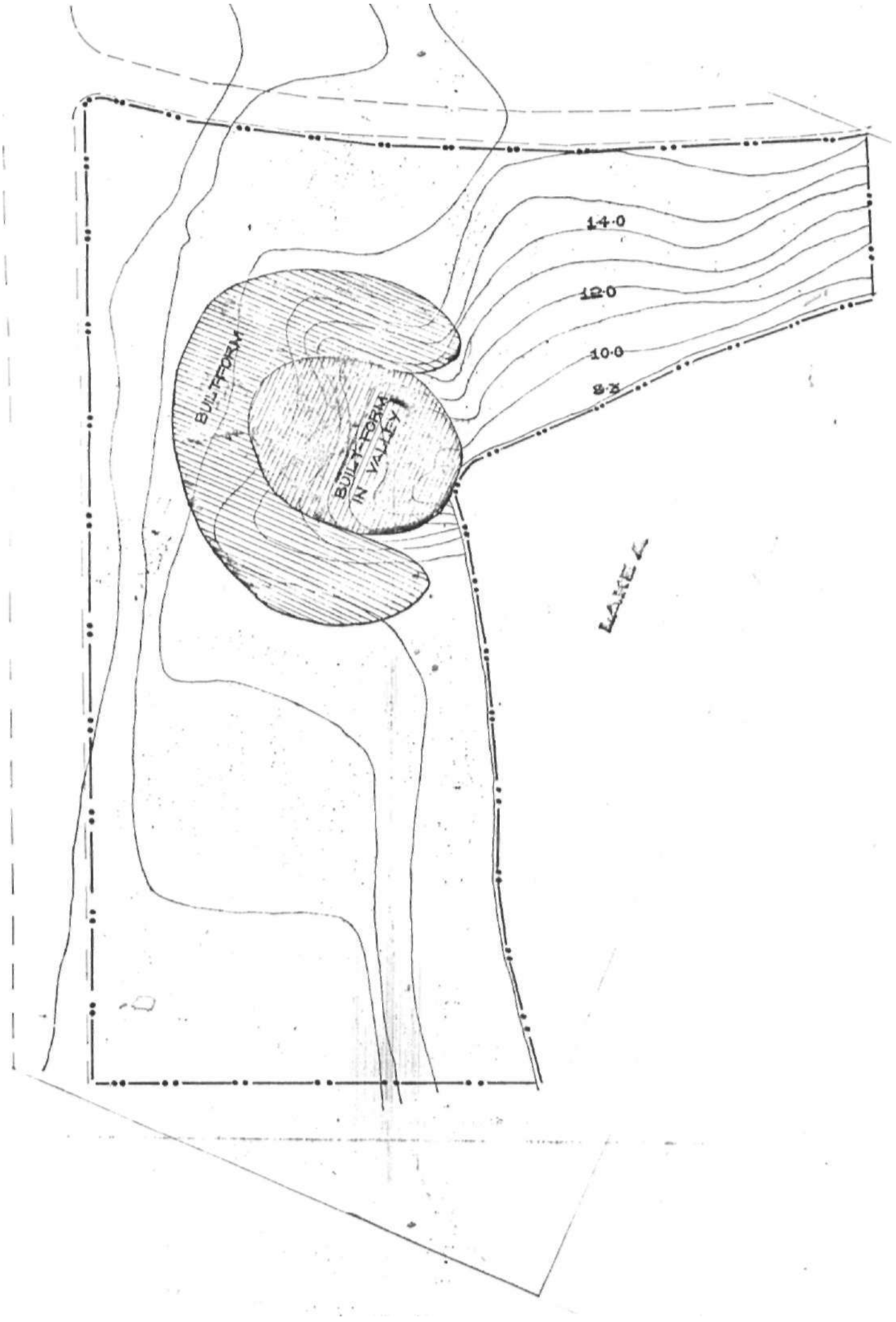
PLEASURE.. RELAXATION.. PEACE

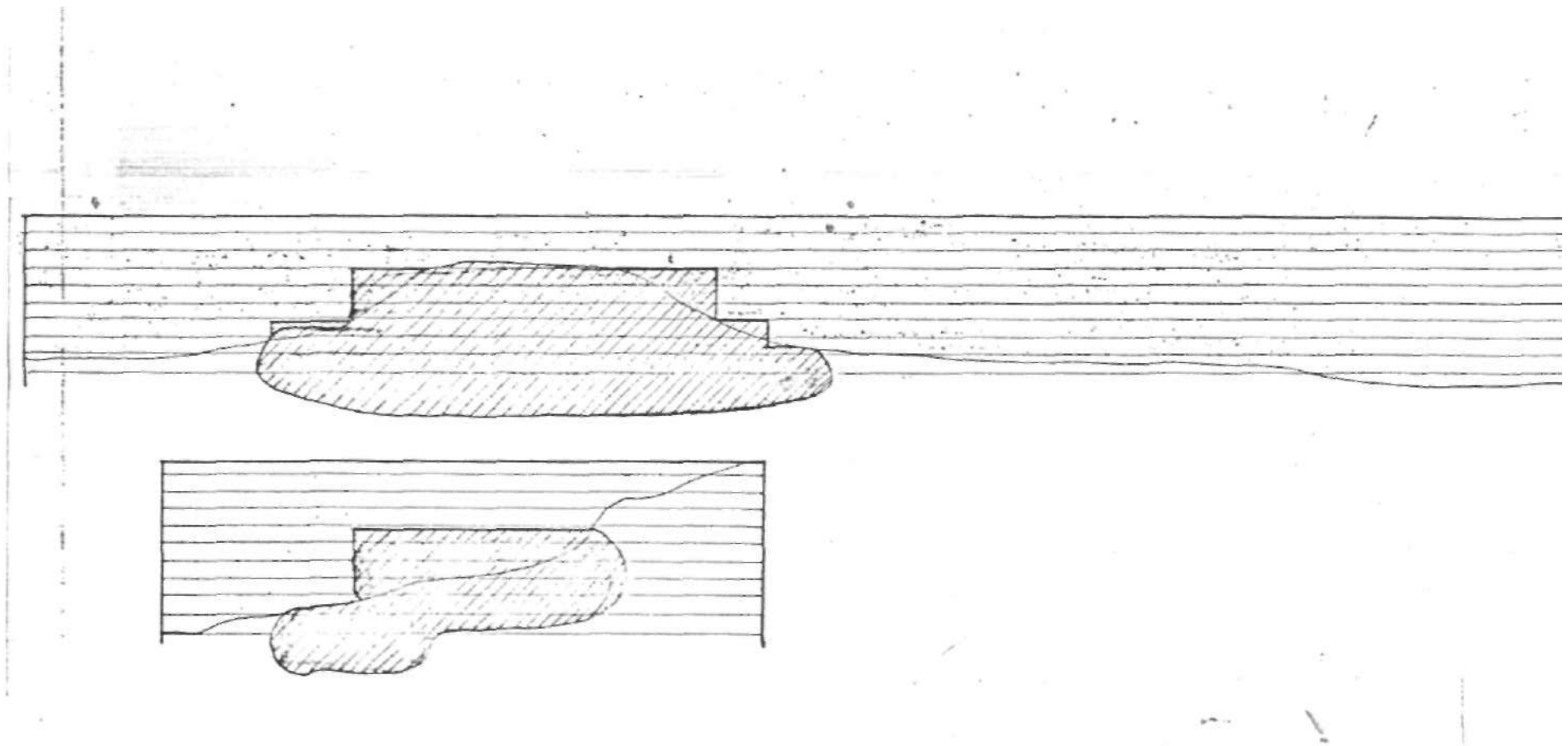
MY DESIGN SEEKS TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE VACATIONER FOR PLEASURE AND RELAXATION BY CREATING A HARMONIOUS RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SITE AND THE BUILDING ENVELOPE. THE DESIGN SEEKS TO BRING HARMONY BETWEEN MAN'S ACTIVITIES AND NATURE.

REST FROM WORK...

PLEASURE: STATE OF FEELING HAPPY OR SATISFACTION FROM AN EXPERIECE.

PLEASURE CAN BE OBTAINED IN UNWINDING AT THE POOL SIDE, AND WATER SPORTS.


14·0
12·0
10·0
8·8
BUILT-FORM
BUILT-FORM IN VALLEY
LAKE L



7.3 SITE LOCATION

Country of Location; Nigeria, A West African state, bordered on the East by Cameroon, and on the North by Niger and Chad and on the West by Republic of Benin.

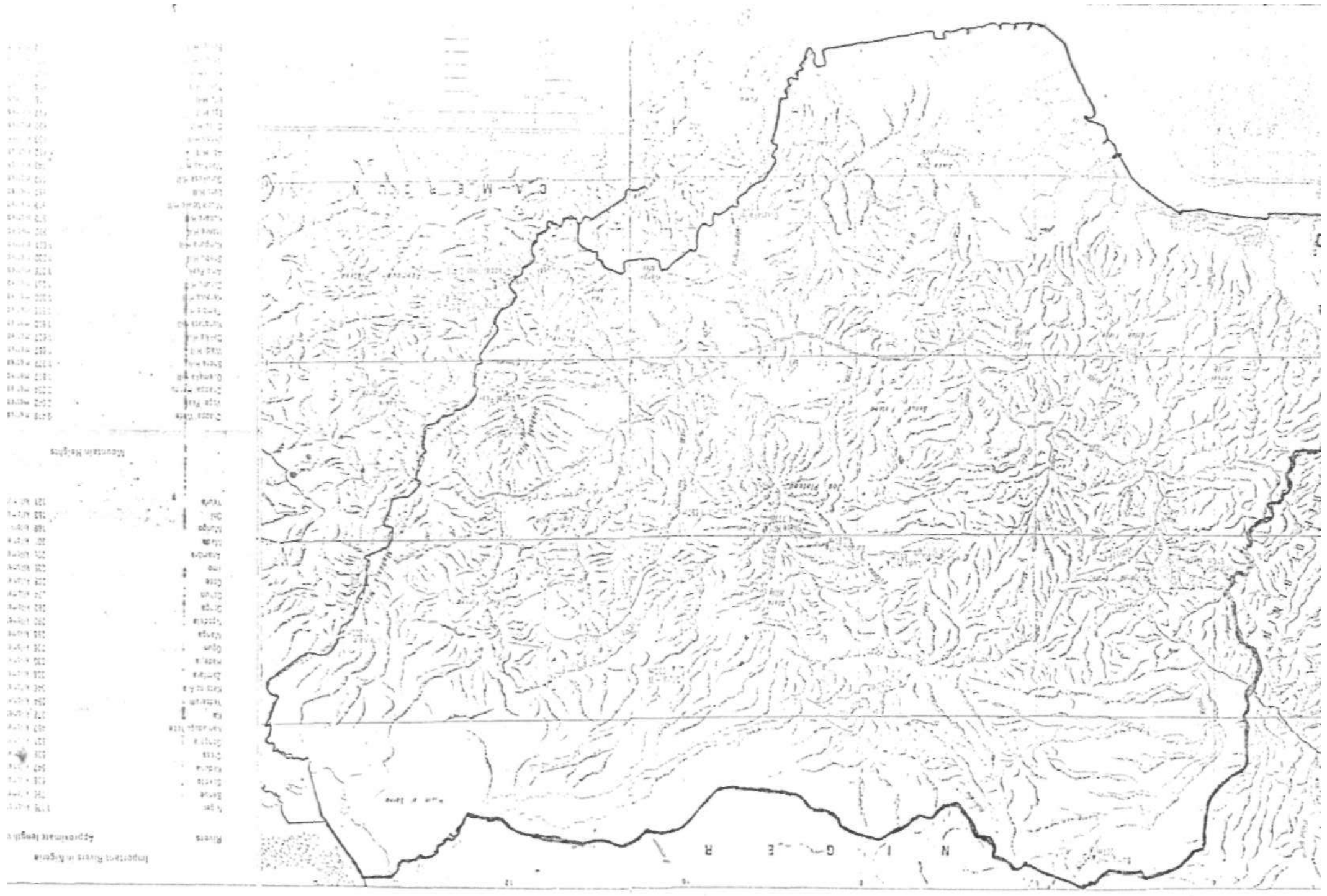
State; Plataeu State is located in the middle belt of Nigeria, on A high Plataeu which it is named after the Plateau. The Plataeu rises up to 1977 meters above sea level and is among some of the highest points in the country.

City, Jos, settlement located is in Jos Local Government Area, is the Capital of Plataeu state, and is the major town in Plateau state.

Rafiled; Rayfield the propossed site is located in a rapidly developing Highbrow sub-urban settlement midway between the central part of the modern towhsip city of Jos and Bukuru minning settlement.

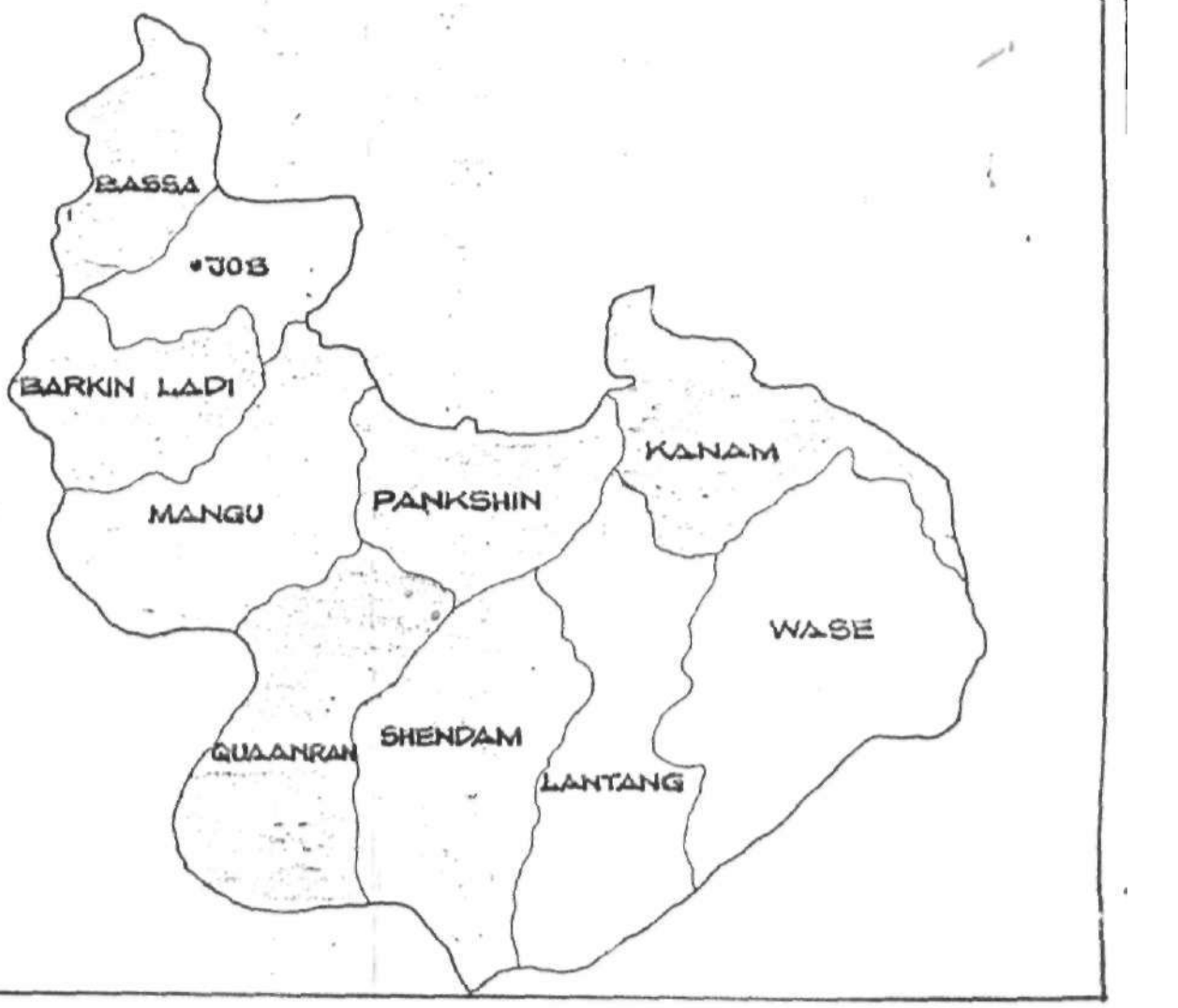
NIGERIA AND ITS STATES.



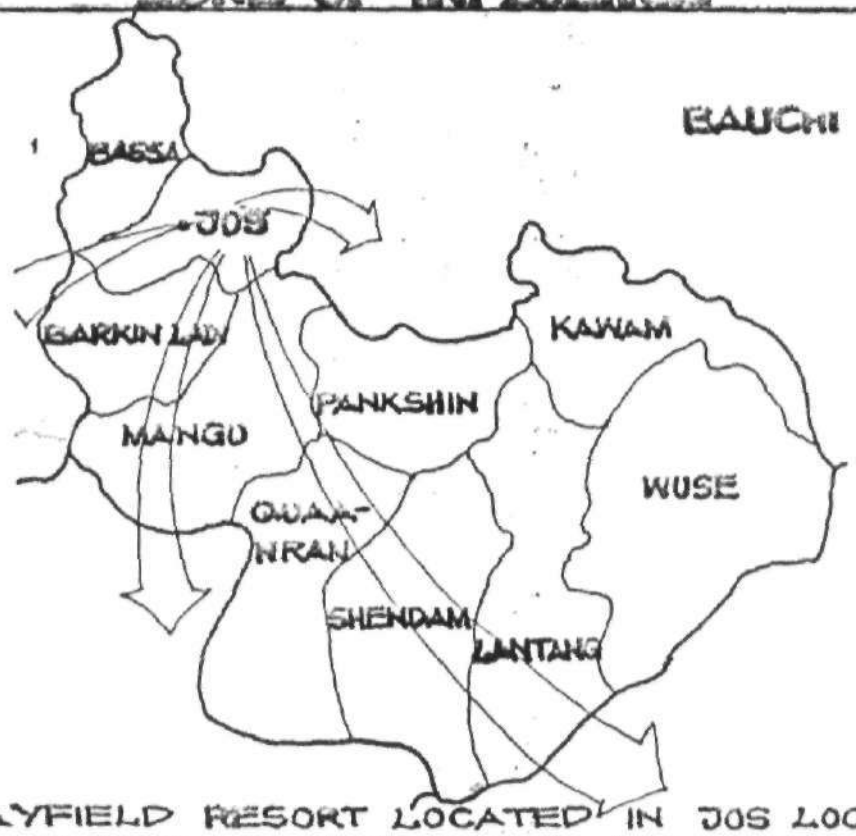


Nigeria – Physical

PLATEAU STATE WITH LOCAL GOVERMENT AREAS.



ZONE OF INFLUENCE.



RAYFIELD RESORT LOCATED IN JOS LOCAL GOVERMENT IS INFLUENCED BY OTHER LOCAL GOVERMENT ; AND ALSO THE STATES OF NASSARAWA ; TARABA ; BAUCHI AND KADUNA.

7.4 SITE ANNALISIS:

Topgraphy:-

The character of the terrain is very appealing, includes slopes, flat surfaces, and hydrographic forms. Hydrographic form will be included as part of recreation activities.

NORTH EAST WIND:

Cold dry and dusty, harmattan winds. Effort will be made to use passive environmental control, to modify the effects of the wind.

SOUTH WEST WIND

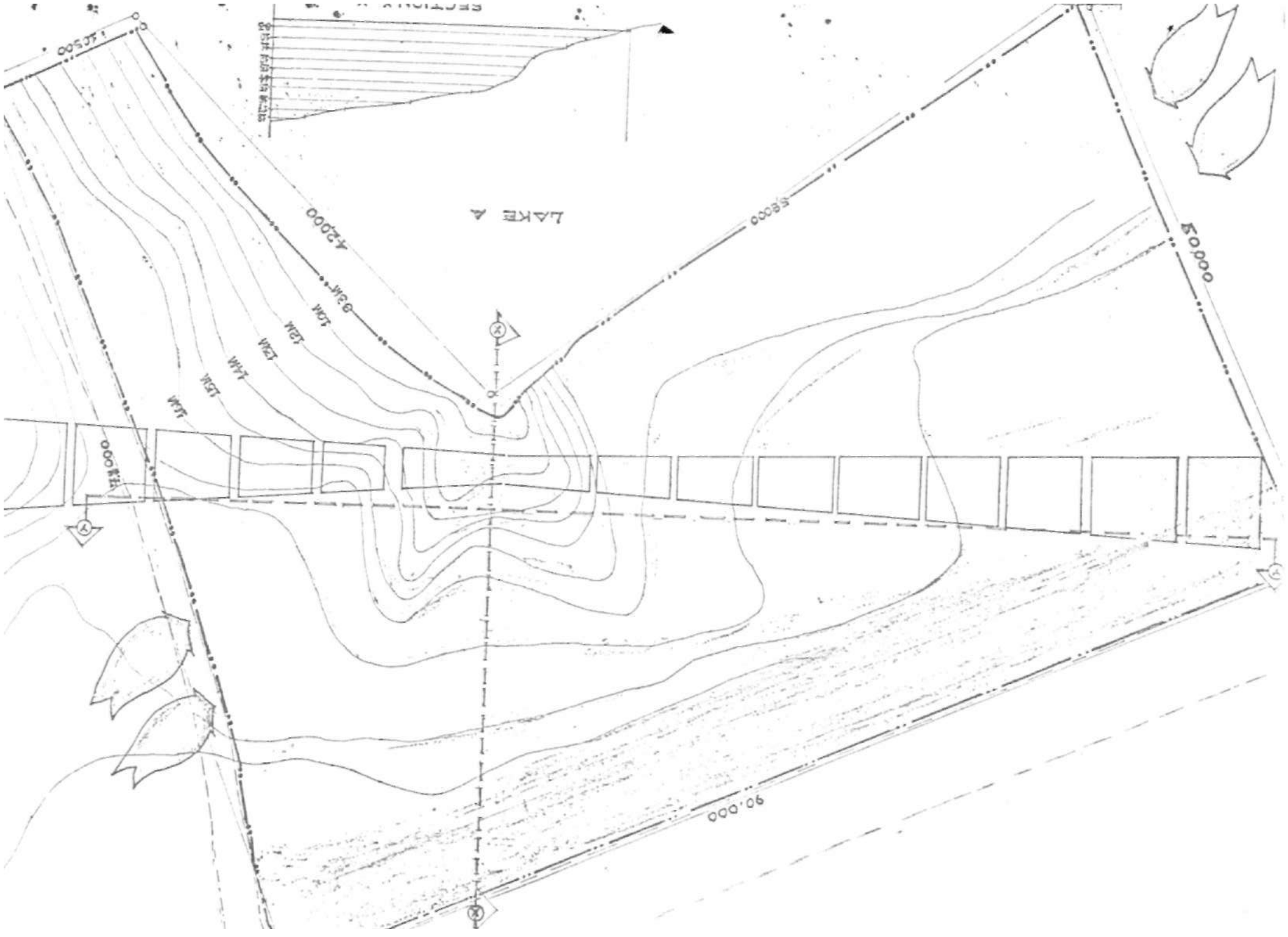
The wind is cool and moist and brings rain. The location of operning will be done in order to capture the winds and to facilitate comfort in the interior.

SUN RISE (EAST):

Solar intensity is mild. During the early morning hours.

SUN SET (WEST)

Solar intensity is usually quite high. Because of the intensity of light. Effort will be made to control by use of over-hangs to create a more comfortable micro-climate.


LAKE A
4200
3600
000'06

CLIMATIC DATA

TEMPERATURE (°c).

The thermal comfort limits for Jos are 17°C - 25°C, in the Nights and 22°C - 34°C in the day times according to Dr. Ogunsote. (1985:105).

An environment is said to be warm between 20°C - 34°C and hot above 34°C. The Highest mean maximum Temperature for the period 1979-88 is 31.3°C, lowest monthly mean minimum is 12.7°C.

Month of the year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul.	Aug.	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mean Max Temperature °C	27.3	29.8	31.3	31.3	29.6	27.6	25.8	25.7	26.8	28.6	28.6	27.3
Mean Min Tem	12.7	15.7	18.9	19.7	19.2	19.2	17.4	17.6	17.6	16.2	14.4	12.9
Mean Temp Range °C	14.6	14.7	12.4	11.6	10.4	9.4	8.4	3.1	9.2	12.2	14.2	14.3

RELATIVE HUMIDITY:

Mean Relative Humidity of Jos, Studied between the periods (1979-1988) lies between 34.10%-85.70%.

The mean maximum Temperature AS 94.0% and Mean Minimum AS 25.0%. The comfort zone is within the 29-70%. The information is important in the choice of materials and in the creation of openings.

Month of the year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul.	Aug.	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mean Max Relative Humidity	46.8	43.2	49.9	67.2	85.2	90.6	93.3	94.0	93.7	78.7	51.6	48.6
Mean Min Relative Humidity	27.0	25.0	39.3	41.7	56.9	67.8	78.0	75.6	67.7	47.9	31.0	29.4
Average Relative Humidity	36.9	34.1	44.6	54.5	71.1	79.2	85.7	84.8	80.7	63.3	41.3	39.0

RAINFALL

The Total Annual and Average Rainfall for Jos is 1324.5mm, and 110.40mm respectively. The highest rainfall 341.7mm, in August and the lowest was 0.0mm in the months of January and December. The rainfall is less within the months of October-November and January to March, and these are the highest periods of tradtional festival celebrations in the Plateau.

Month of the year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul.	Aug.	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rain fall in MM.	0.0	4.7	26.6	62.9	154.6	207.4	302.5	341.7	179.9	43.9	0.3	0.0
Radiation in W/M2	16.4	18.1	17.6	16.7	14.5	14.6	12.8	13.0	13.6	16.3	17.3	16.1
Diff. Between DBT & MRT	-3.7	-2.4	1.3	3.0	4.7	3.6	4.6	5.6	4.0	-0.1	-2.9	-3.2
Diff. Between Air Temp & MRT	3.6	4.65	7.50	8.80	9.90	8.30	8.80	9.65	8.60	6.00	4.20	4.00

SITE SELECTION CRITERIA

1. **RESORT CENTRE (HOLIDAY RESORT)**

Location of the Hotel in a resort gives the vacationer/tourist the opportunity to partake of the leisure activities in the resort.

2. **ABUNDANT PHYSICAL RESOURCES**

Rayfield has abundant physical resources both natural and artificial because of these resources. it is obvious that more artificial support., such as the building of an international hotel would enchance thee already existing physical resources.

3. **HISTORY AS A VACATION SPOT**

Jos has a very interesting history as a vacation spot., dating back to the 1920's.

4. **ACCESSIBLITY:**

This site is easily accessible by a major road. Jos city has good network of roads that links up the sub - urban settlement.

5. **ATTRACTIONS:**

The Resort is close to other tourist attractions within the rayfield area and also within the state.

7.5 SCHEDULE OF ACCOMODATION:

FLOORS	NAME OF SPACES	NO.
Lower Basement	Garden Bar	1
Basement	Beauty Shop	1
	Night Club	1
	Terraced Restaurant	1
	Multi Purpose Hall	1
	Equipment Store	1
	Kitchen	1
	Store	2
	Lounge	1
	Toilets (Male/Female)	1
		1
Ground Floor	Reception	
	General Manager's Office	1
	Secretary	1
	Accountant Office	1
	Sale's Manager's office	1
	Duty Manager's Office	1
	Switch Board Operator's Office	1
	Business Centre	1
	Kichen/Service	1
	Out doors facilities	
	Health Club	1
	Swimming Pool	1
	Parking (Cars)	34
	Hotel Security	1
First Floor	Guest rooms	12
	King Size room	2
	King Size/study2	1
	Linen room (service)	1
Second Floor	Guest rooms	13
	King Size room	2
	King Size/study2	1
	Linen room (service)	1
Third Floor	Same as second floor	
Fourth Floor	Junior Executive suite	1
	Executive suite	2
	Deluxe Suite	1
	Linen room	1

7.6 FACILITIES

7.6.1 ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES:

All bedrooms have terraces with good views of the lake and the surrounding hills. Each floor is equipped with a service room, to keep linen and bed spreads.

7.6.2 PUBLIC FUNCTIONS;

On the ground floor the facilities include various lodges for incoming tourists to relax, while booking reservations. The reception desk includes reservations and information duty office, switch board. Public telephone exist in various locations. The Kitchen unit includes the dry store, cold store, general stores, vegetable preparation area, Butchery, and Bakery. The business centre exists for those who what to catch up with business, and who need to exchange foreign currency for local currency. The main restaurant (has a prime view of the lake) serves the guest.

The Basement level is equipped with a multipurpose hall, Night-club, and a terrace - restaurant. The laundry unit and the beauty saloon also exist at this level. The lower basement level is the garden bar, which is equipped with an aquarium, a water fountain and water sprouts. There is access from here to the out-door swimming pool and health club.

7.7 PIANNING PRINCIPLES;

The planning principles, are centered on creating a comfortable micro - climate by use of nature. The Atrium helps to create vertical circulation. it is also enclosed by heat absorbing windows and skylight. The interior in the ground floor features natural elements such as water fountains, pools trees, and flowers. This is expected to create

within the enclosed envelope, a natural habitat reminiscent of the out side environment. The idea is to transfer the beauty of out door nature into the building. The principles of an atrium hotel is to create a mini-town or village in which public activities occur in an enclosed space. This hotel can be classified as an atrium hotel.

7.7.1 FINANCING THE PROJECT

The state government and Plateau state tourist board have taken interest in this resort. The project sponsors Messrs Bass and Mat Ent (Nig) Limited have convinced other partners of providing the local input. However foreign partners have shown interest in providing technical assistance and management. The scheme is a mainly privately funded and the state government and tourist boards have interests in assisting with ensuring that basic infrastructure and scheruital services are provided.

7.7.2 STRUCTURAL CONCEPTS:

The Basement levels consists of the use of retaining walls. In the basement levels, the first basement and lower basement retaining walls are used. These act as beams between the basement and the floor (basement floor or ground floor). The basement retaining wall holds back the earth between the different levels. The basement retaining walls resist's the thrust of the soil, acting against the wall. The floor framing system used is the 2 - way rib system. This is to enable spans of up to 10 metres in between column supports. Ducts will penetrate openings provided in the beams or joists.

7.7.3 AIR-CONDITIONING AND VENTILATION SYSTEM

The building is ventilated by the natural and mechanical ventilation. The public functions of the restaurants, Garden bar, and the Atrium are ventilated by natural means. Air flows into the building through openings at these areas. The air arises due to temperature variation (cool air rises with increase in temperature - stack effect) and leaves the building from openings at the upper parts of the atrium. The other public functions such as the night club, multipurpose hall at the basement are ventilated by mechanical ventilation systems, The guest rooms are ventilated by a combination of both natural means (in flow of air through terraces) and also by split with air-conditioning systems.

7.7.4 COMMUNICATION SYSTEM:-

Communication is extremely important in an international resort hotel. In the design public phones have been located at the basement level and at the reception area at its ground floor.

7.7.5 POWER SUPPLY:-

The primary power supply to the hotel will be the National Electric Power Authority (N.E.P.A), however alternative power supply sources would be provided by the stand by generator.

7.7.6 WATER SUPPLY:-

The hotel will be connected to the water supply network in the resort. The water supplied to the hotel will be used for cleaning, restuarant and food services, laundry

swimming pool and others.

Wthe water fall and the water sprout at the garden bar and all the water fountains and pools will obtain their water pumped from the lake.

7.7.7 LANDSCAPING ELEMENTS:

Landscpaing elements will be used both in the interior and exterior of the building. The purpose of adopting these landscaping elements are:

1. Helps to bring man closer to nature. This creates the effect of a micro - natural environment within the atrium.
2. Plants produce oxygen and use up carbondioxide through photosynthesis, therefore they help to purify the air.
3. Plants are very good decorative accessories both in exteriors and interiors.
4. Plants can be used to soften harsh architectual surfaces
5. Elements such as water fountains and pools help in cooling down the temperature and adds moisture to the micro climate - (particularly in the atrium).
6. Plants help reduce noise pollution and can act as sound buffers,
7. Trees also act as wind breakers for harsh winds such as the harmattan wind.



Some Landscaping elements to be used in the design



Some Lanscaping elements to be used in the design

CHAPTER EIGHT

8.0 CONCLUSION

The current global boom in tourism is of immense importance and significance to the design of resorts or hotels. It is no more enough to build hotels that have no composition, the hotels themselves have become part of the attractions that the tourist looks out for. The countries that have high numbers of visitors usually have very attractive natural features and also very good tourist facilities. Egypt is a major tourist destination not only because of it's ancient site, but also for it's well established tourist facilities. The United States is the number one tourist destination and it has the best entertainment facilities in the world. Nigeria has the potential to become a major tourist centre, it has got a very rich culture and very good natural attractions, particularly in the Jos Plateau.

The design of a resort is expected to be an attraction, this is the criteria to which the project has been followed. In order to achieve this, I decided to merge the building with the site. The approach to Architecture that I have decided to follow is an organic type of Architecture, and the emphasis of this design is "Unity and harmony of the building with the site" I chose a particularly interesting site in order to emerge with a design that is highly visionary.

The design is expected to contribute to the development of the Rayfield resort, and also to the development of tourist facilities in Jos. It is recommended that the state government and the Plateau tourism board should improve the infrastructure services in this area and also to come up with laws that aid the development and growth of tourism in this area.

One of the main purposes of this thesis is to contribute to a that branch of Architecture that emphasizes nature. The branch is very vast so this thesis does not claim to contain all the information. The main emphasis has been making use of the characteristics of the site. The idea is to emerge with a building that is unique, not only because of it's composition but also because of the effect the site has on the building. The main idea is that the building has to become an attraction, it has to sell itself, therefore it has to be unique. This idea has been approached from the point of view of nature. This approach is suitable for hotels and resorts because being close to nature aids mental and physical relaxation. This is the emphasis of the design, achieving peace serenity, leisure and relaxation in an environment influenced by nature and by natural elements.

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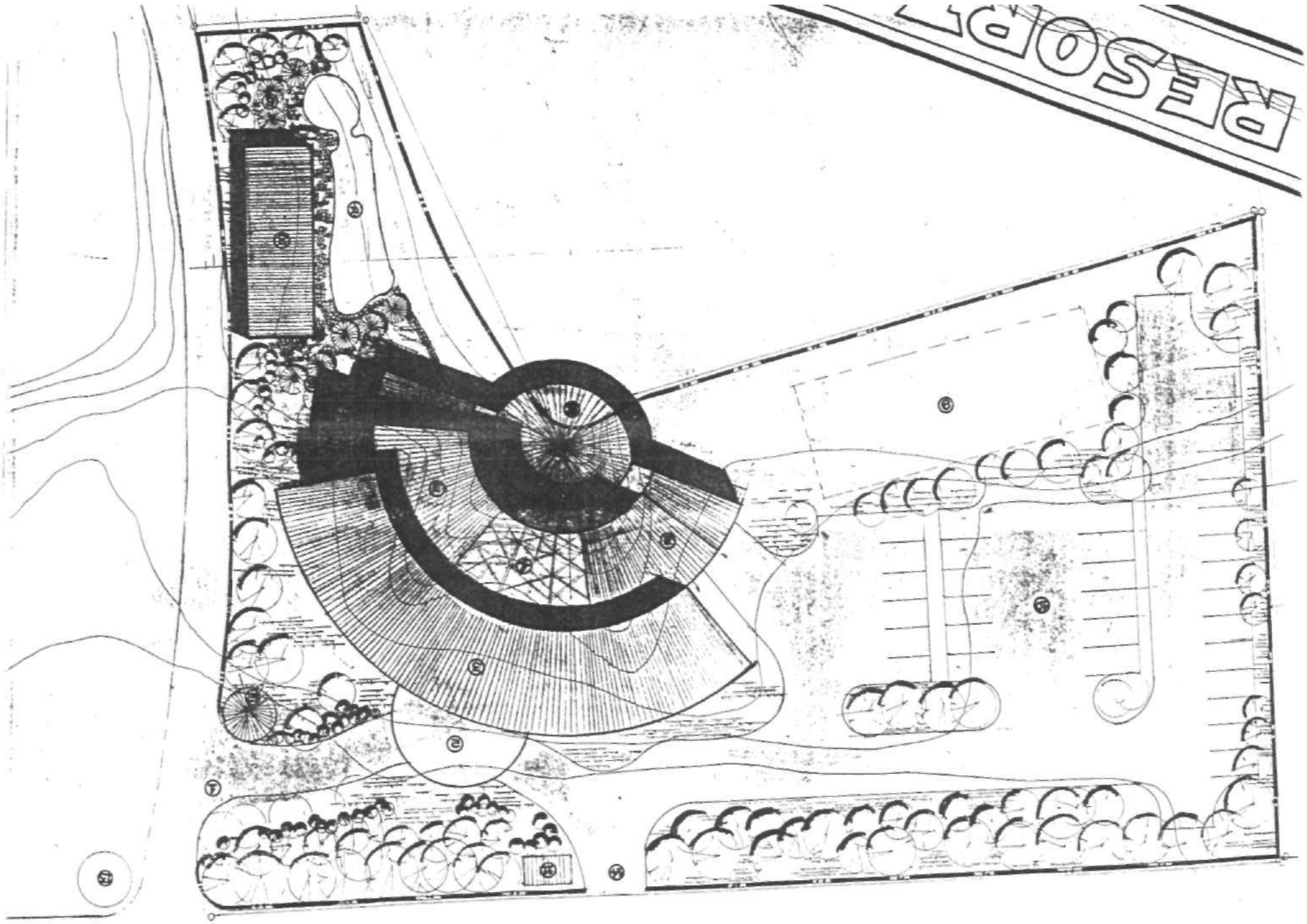
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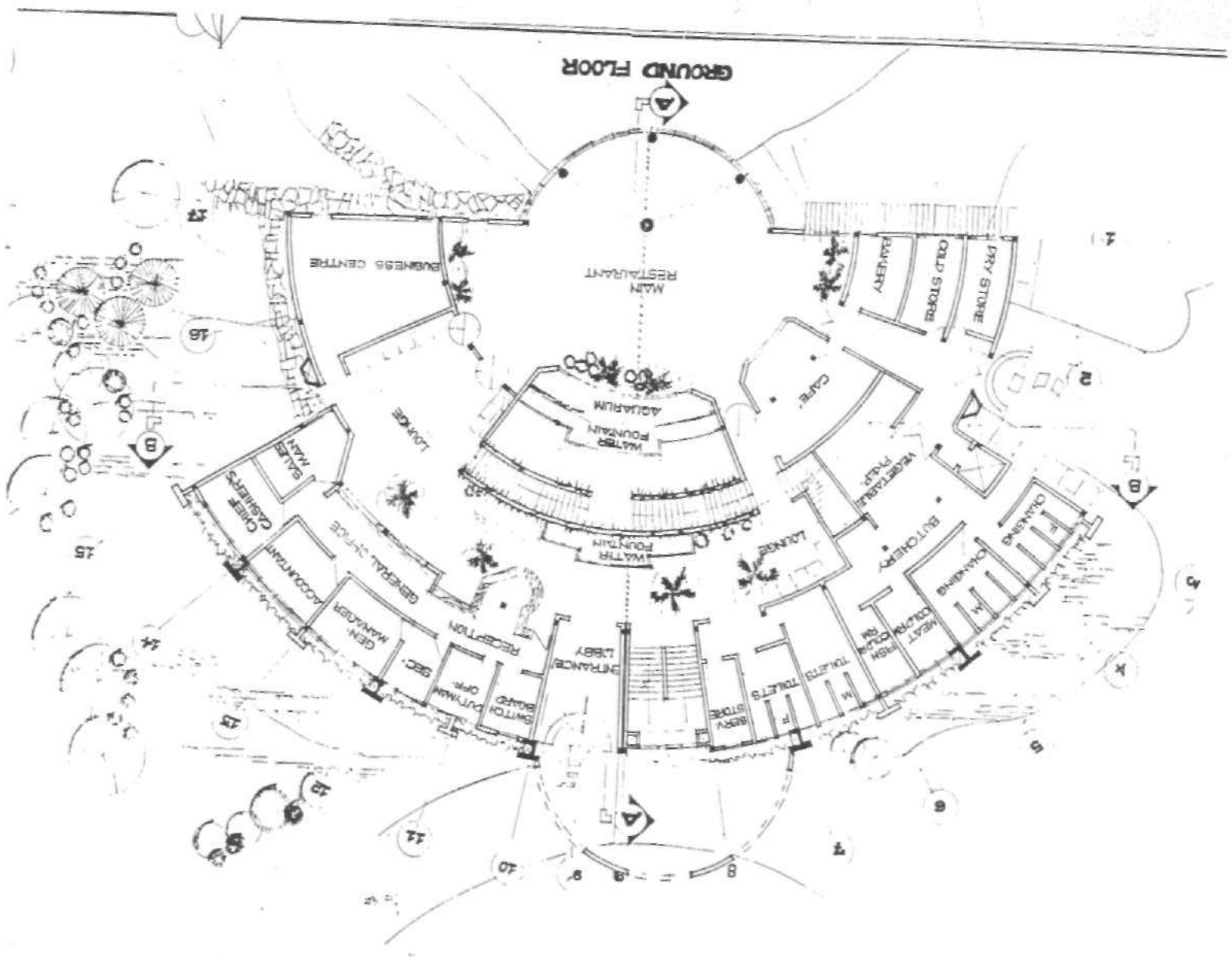
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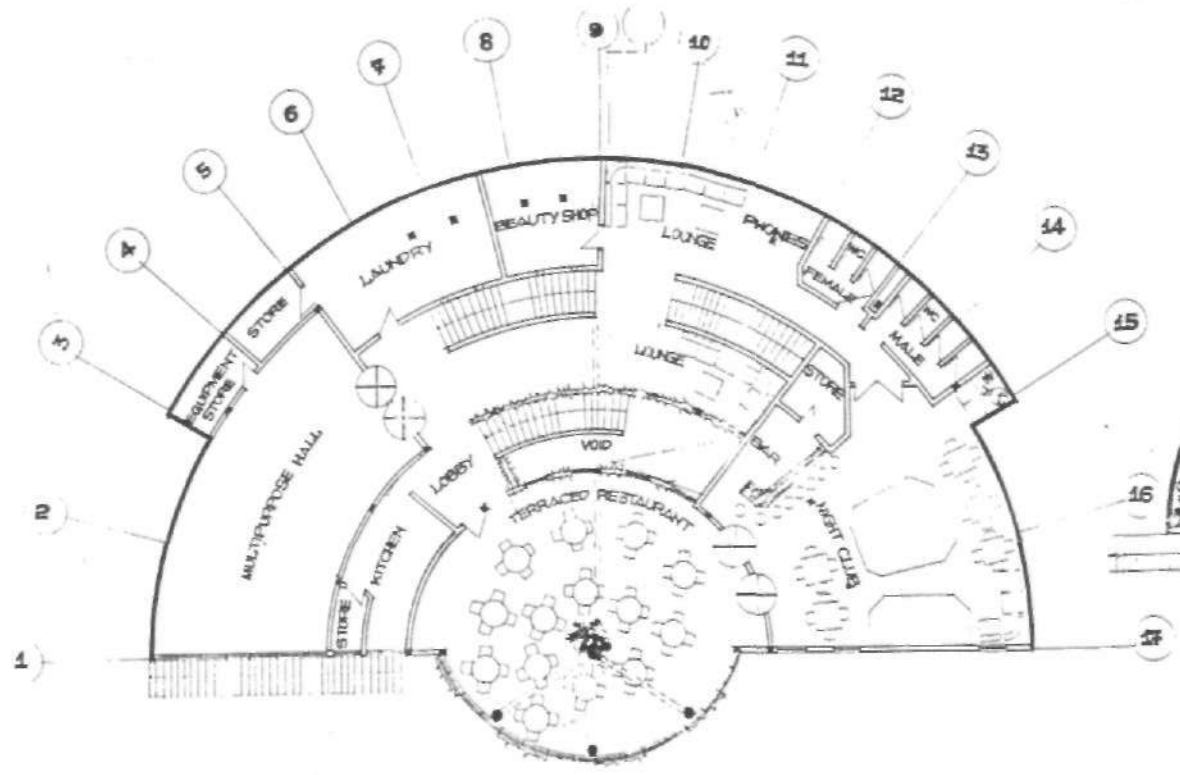
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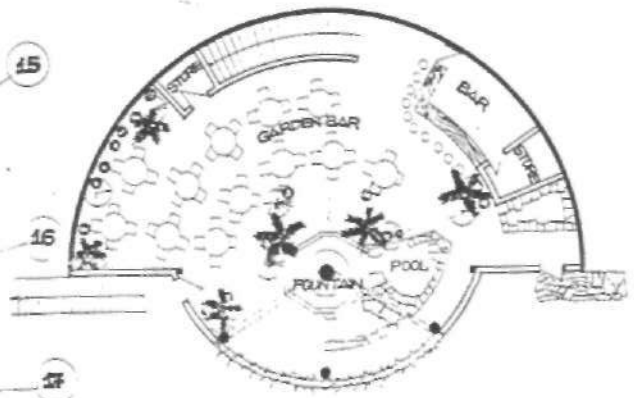
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GROUND FLOOR
MAIN RESTAURANT
DRY STORE
COLD STORE
BAKERY
CAFE
AQUARIUM
WATER FOUNTAIN
LOUNGE
VEGETABLE PREP
BUTCHERY
CHANGING
MEAT
COLD
FISH
HOT
TOILETS
BABY STORE
ENTRANCE LOBBY
RECEPTION
GENL MANAGER
SEC.
DUTY MAN OFFR.
SWITCH BOARD
GENERAL OFFICE
BOOKKEEPERS
CHIEF CASHIERS
SALES MAN
LOUNGE
BUSINESS CENTRE

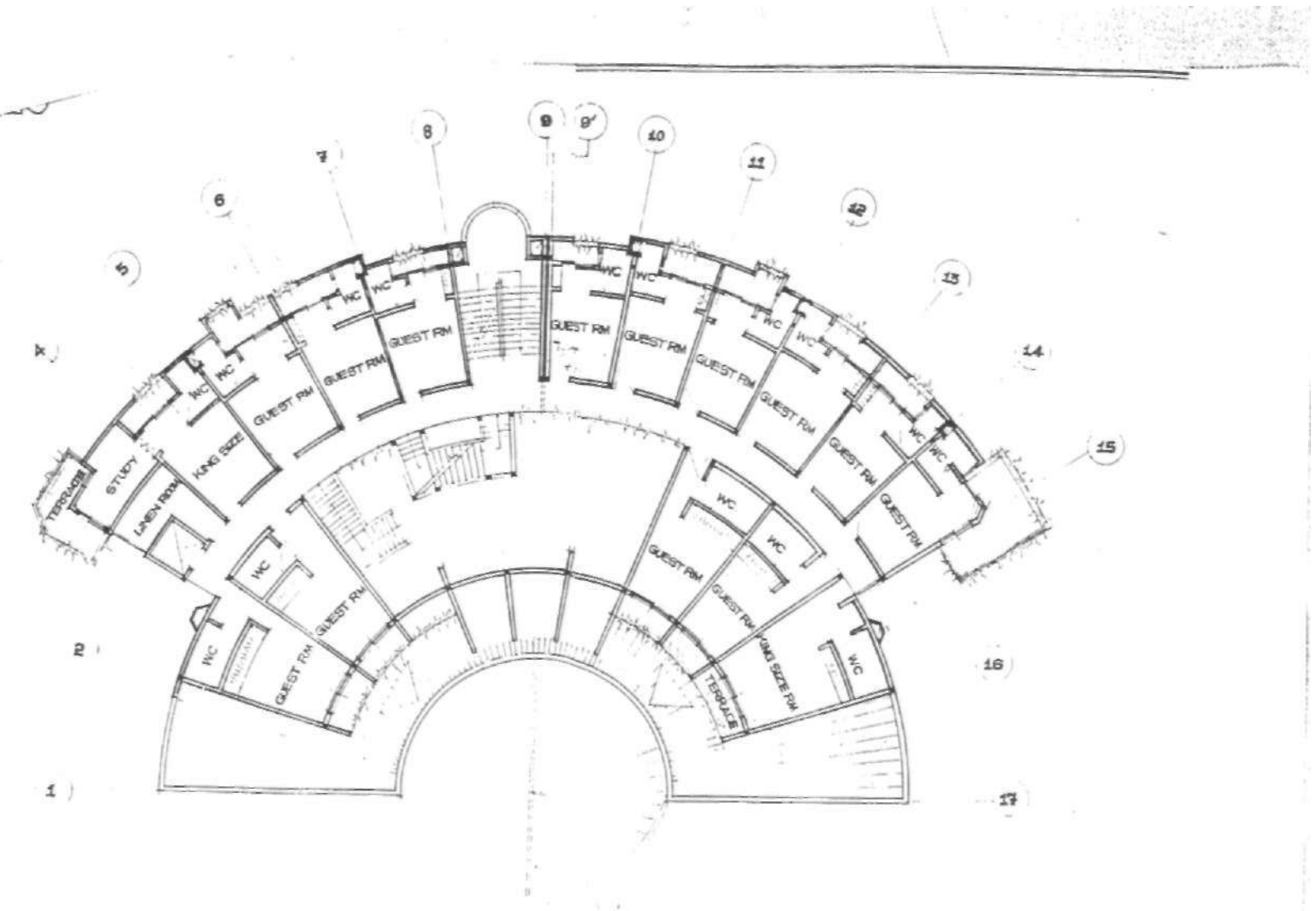


BASEMENT



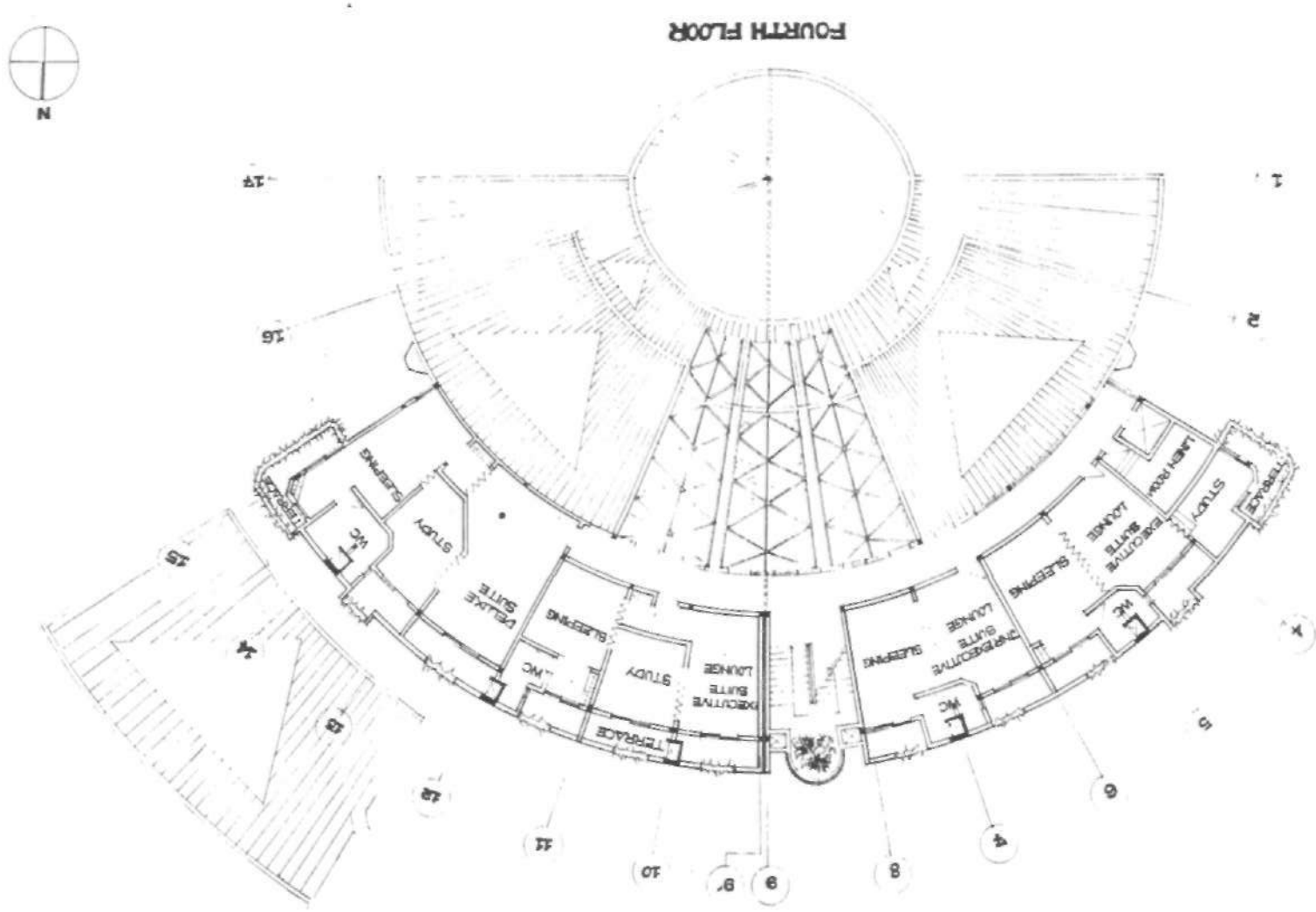
LOWER BASEMENT




1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
9'
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15
16
17
TERRACE
STUDY
LINEN ROOM
KING SIZE
GUEST RM
WC
TERRACE

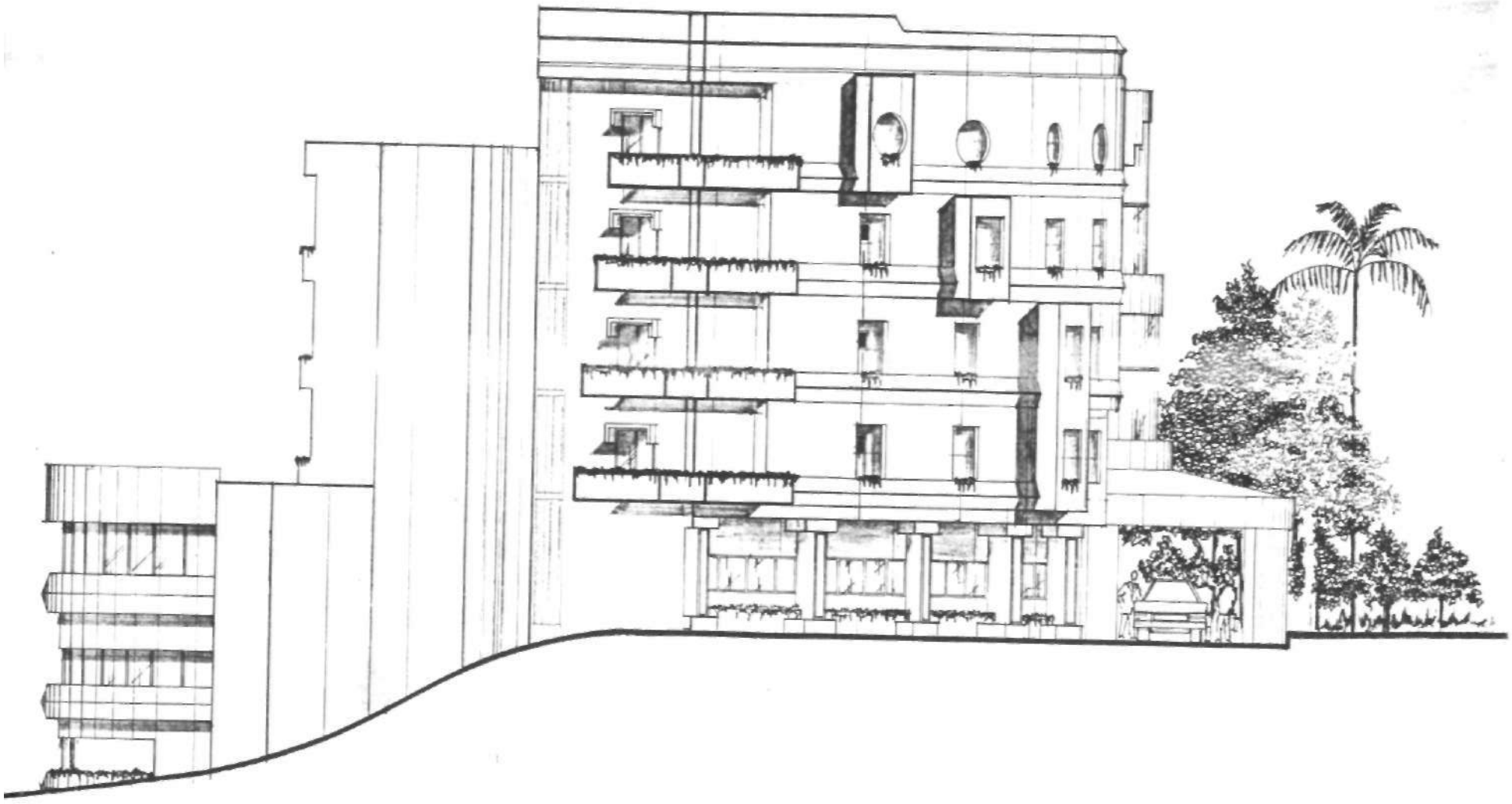
FIRST FLOOR

FOURTH FLOOR

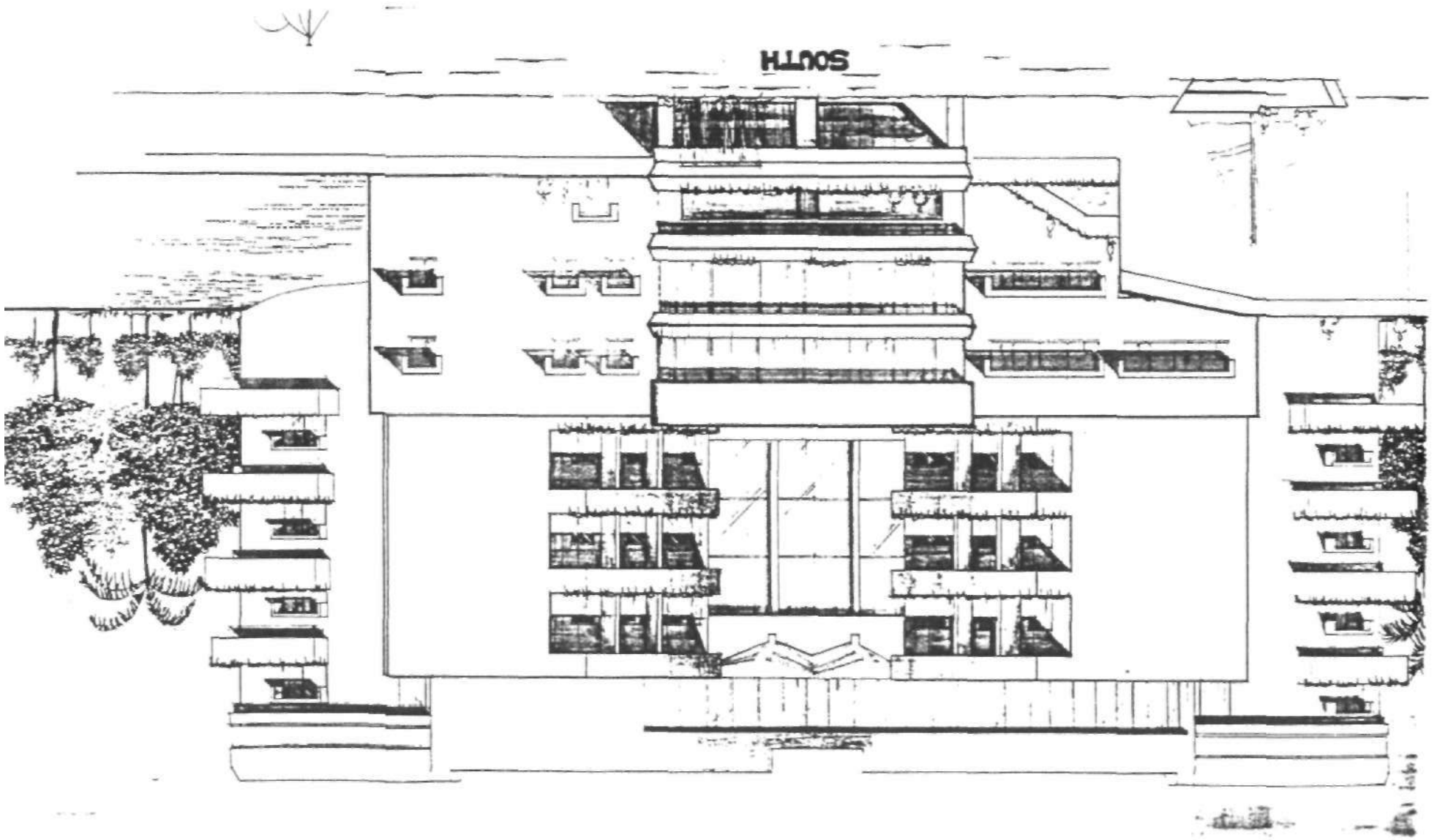




APPROACH (NORTH)



EAST


SOUTH

