HOLIDAY RESORT
LIBERTY DAM, JOS

"Integration of Landscape Elements into Architecture".

By

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DECLARATION

I, WILLIAMS, Amos Shirau of the Department of Architecture, Faculty of Environmental Design, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, hereby declare that the thesis work in this entirety, has been a personal academic exercise executed under the the supervision of my mentor, Dr. O. Solanke, the Head, Department of Architecture, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and has not been presented either wholly or partially for any degree elsewhere before.

All sources of information, data and otherwise have been duly acknowledged.

WILLIAMS A.S.

CERTIFICATION

This thesis entitled - HOLIDAY RESORT, Liberty Dam, Jos: "Integration of Landscape elements into Architecture" by WILLIAMS, Ames Shirau meets the regulations governing the award of the degree of MASTER OF SCIENCE IN ARCHITECTURE (M.Sc. ARCHITECTURE) of the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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Dean, Post Graduate School — Date 14/12/92

DEDICATION

This thesis work is dedicated to:

My Late Father, Mr. Williams Shirau;

and the entire suffering populace

all over the World.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The experience within the past few years has not been pleasant at all! But I regard them all as a phase in one's life; 'Experience' which can prepare one for greater challenges - I would therefore give my first vote of thanks to the Almighty God for giving me the opportunity to be alive and to strength to bear them all.

- HIS GUIDANCE IS UNENDING

A special vote of thanks is due to my Mother, Brothers and Sisters, who prayed and waited patiently for my success in life.

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For my 'studio colleagues' I say, more ink to your pens! Crashing continues!

Certainly the inputs of my relations along this path of success have been enormous, words alone cannot express how appreciative

I am of your support all these years: My Auntie Mrs. Gimbia J. Utarakpa, my cousin Mr. Sam Farah,.....Your moral and financial support endless, more grease to your elbows!

And to my source of inspiration, Miss Becky L. Bagudu, I say - Love will never leave us alone - do remember to always think twice -.

To my cousins, nephews, nieces, Uncles and Aunties, Mas and Pas - have faith, for the future belongs to those who have faith in it - Alot of thanks goes to the Plateau State Government for the financial support rendered and finally to my hardworking typist, Mrs. Elizabeth Oluwafemi, I say Bravo!

Again Thank You All!
The struggle continues.

WILLIAMS AMOS SHIRAU
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ABSTRACT

Leisure and Recreation in a scenic and well-landscaped environment increases the demand for both the design and utilisation of private and commercial spaces to house the various facilities and/or systems. These may range from Indoor or Outdoor activities., passive or active in nature.

This thesis is carried out in order to make provision for a conducive environment by utilising the available natural physical and climatic conditions found on the Jos-plateau Generally in a design of this sort, where various people and activities are involved, strong logical reasoning comer, into play. It is important to note however that Tor logic to be acceptable in design, it should be based on some premises which already hare bearing of particular emphasis. Thus careful, studies and analysis of the socio-economic and environmental factors related to the improvement, and promotion of leisure and recreation are carried out in and around the area of study.

Today, we are faced with new and challenging environmental problems of land use, conservation design and planning for leisure and recreation purposes, a rational approach to the solution of such problems draws upon the earth, the biological sciences, the principle of conservation as well as the behavioural and social sciences The health of the ecosystem and the people is the basis on which concepts are developed.

Touring, motivated by the awareness of special factors, amongst

which include, special physical features (such as landforms, scenic sports, waterfalls and waterbodies, etc) stimulate the need for a holiday spent away from home. This, of course is becoming evident in the Nigeria Lifestyle today as most vacationers prefer to go places where their desires are accomplished.

Thus in order to cater for the welfare of tourists and Vacationers, appropriate attention is focused on this aspect of socio-economic development.

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CHAPTER ONE

- AN INSIGHT OF THE PROJECT

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Following the economic stagnation in the country today, when the attitudes and tastes of people are changing in adjustment to governmental policies, the necessity for and the need to conserve our foreign reserves alongside our cultural heritage should now be emphasised.

Town and city dwellers need occasionally to get away from urban conditions of high densities, and large dynamic crowds, commuter transport, pollution and organized routine lives which are detrimental to the physical, psychological and moral well-being of man. These motivate people to visit parks and resorts.

Development in any nation is generally accompanied by a lot of business activities. To further encourage investors both home-based and abroad, conducive 'atmospheres' should be created in contrast to the urban conditions typical of Nigerian towns and cities.

Touring, which is an act of travelling, is an aspect of leisure and recreation that Nigeria possesses the required incentives and potentials to boost constant tourist activities. This requires a careful and conscious approach in its development.

Today one expects that our development should be geared towards

the right course of the development of ideas best suited for our background and oriented towards our ways of life. Holiday planning and resort centres serving the populace are aspect of such developments. This demand should be tackled by the special training of technical personnels who would plan, develop and administer leisure, recreation and tourist centres.

1.2 STATEMENTS OF INTENTION

The primary aims and objectives of this project include the following:

(i) to design a resort that generally incorporates the different facilities required for leisure and re-creation, thus to provide the right atmosphere for a healthy leisure time and recreation activities.

(ii) the re-introduction of man to nature by sensitively designing with nature.

Objectives:

(i) Improvement of the site thus making it functional, beautiful, exciting and efficient by way of careful and conscious planning.

(ii) to provide a range of facilities for guests.

(iii) to provide vacation homes for the general public and a suitable atmosphere for business and conference visitors.

(iv) to achieve greater economy in construction by careful and conscious choice of materials.

(v) to achieve a harmonious architectural solution in forms and function alongside proper blending with the landscape.

1.3 SCOPE

This thesis is viewed as a marriage of general physical landscaping and architecture from the perspective of leisure and recreation. It is it's will to improve the image of the 'leisure, recreation and tourism industry by architectural research methods. The framework of this thesis will look into the leisure and recreation industry in the country, focusing itself in the Jos Plateau. It will basically seek at presenting an appropriate environment for relaxation and amusement. At its bottom line it shall present architectural proposals of a 'holiday resort' for Jos, with the hope of awakening the leisure and recreation industry.

It shall be limited to responsive architectural approach resulting to a small size resort with room for expansion with increase in demand. Basically two areas shall be covered:

(1) MACROSCOPIC:- The planning of an appropriate environment for leisure and recreation, which entails the study of the urban setting, climatic factors, existing situations and construction materials, forms and methods amongst other elements.

(2) MICROSCOPIC:- An architectural proposal that will constitute the bulk aspect of the study, it shall entail basic considerations of functional planning and organisation of resorts. This will involve studies and appraisals of existing resorts as a basis for interpretation and adaptations for creating an appropriate environment in the study area. The data to be used shall be drawn mainly from results of field surveys, existing records, physical case studies and the endless inspiration of nature.

1.4 ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

This work is partially dedicated to the course of creating the awareness of being able to save Nigeria from socio-cultural and economic setbacks through amusement, as a result of leisure and recreation. The reflection of physical expression and representation of the Nigerian lifestyle and values is also anticipated. It is hoped that the built-up resort shall provide a physical environment where people will be exposed to high standards of clean air, water, aesthetically designed and constructed building structures, free from noise, proximity to amenities. Hazardless and sufficient open spaces to permit solitary enjoyment if so desired.

1.5 MOTIVATION

Quite a number of motives have prompted the course of this thesis write-up. They basically include the undermentioned reasons:

- As the general population is becoming more enlightened and demanding, there is an increase in the awareness of the need for a well-spent leisure time and recreation. In response to this need for appropriate and comfortable spending of freetime, federal and state governments, institutions, organisations, communities and individuals as well as private and public corporations are getting to know the importance of leisure and recreation; thus the call for the development of such projects by both the federal and state governments. A typical example is the recent launching of an appeal fund for the development of a holiday/tourist resort centre in Jos to meet the high demand as is presently the situation.

The task is to fill the space created by the inavailability of commensurate leisure and recreation facilities as to cope with the current demand and to eradicate the negative attitude of the average Nigerian towards well-spent leisure time and recreation.

The irrestible quest for adventure, knowledge and security by the human species, account for its transcient demand and style. In the process of satisfying human needs, as regards leisure and recreation in comfortable and conducive environments, one needs to allow strong reasoning principles to have authority over decisions. It is only in this manner creative beginnings of very large scale planning for leisure and recreation can be effected for the presentation, promotion

and satisfaction of the national environment.

1.6 STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

The Nigerian society is heterogenous in nature and its position as the largest black country in Africa with a staggering population projected as over one hundred and twenty million people and more than two hundred and fifty ethnic groups of diverse cultures, religious beliefs and traditions, makes it quite a complex nation especially in terms of the general social life styles. Thus there is the need to provide more media to encourage and promote social interaction between her peoples, create awareness, enhance understanding and peaceful co-existence thereby ensuring the domestic and political survival of the country.

1.7 USER/CLIENT OR FINANCIER

This resort shall generally attract a wide range of people without prejudice to class or age groups. Individuals, families, businessmen and women, tourists etc will be catered for. The resort shall be designed to a large extent to favour the average Nigerian civil servant. It is expected that both domestic and international tourists shall constitute part of the population visiting this resort.

The Plateau State Government's policy on the provision of resorts and parks is to assist or enter into joint ventures with interested investors. The state government could sponsor such projects as they will be of great social and economic benefit.

1.8 THE PROJECT

The title of this project is HOLIDAY RESORT to be situated on the North eastern part of the Liberty Dam a few kilometers from the heart of Jos metropolis. It shall cover leisure and recreational activities of holiday-makers and tourists. Facilities provided are discussed in the subsequent chapters of this thesis.

The concept; this centre is planned open to provide facilities for both active and passive recreation with special considerations for users' needs and trends in leisure and relaxation. The end result, it is hoped, will provide a unique complex sensitively created in its own landscape of organic identity. The design is architecturally expected to respond more consciously to the psychological, physical and social needs of the users. The resort is conceived as an event in itself rather than a mere container encompassing the different events expected to take place.

Convenience, functionality and comfort constitute important considerations for the entire establishment of the resort. However, organic approach shall be the key word in the context of this design.

CHAPTER TWO

TERMINOLOGIES AND FACTORS INFLUENCING LEISURE AND RECREATION

2.1.0 Definitions:

For the purpuse of clarity and better understanding of this thesis work, the following words and phrases or terminologies related to leisure and recreation are defined or discussed. Meanings attached to some of these terminologies may change over time as linguistic changes occur along with philosophical interpretation. Those discussed below are generally accepted in the basic understanding of the phenomenon of leisure and recreation.

2.1.1 Leisure:

This describes any portion of an individuals time not occupied by employment or pursuit of essential activities. Idle time during which a person may indulge in rest, recreation etc., thus, leisure is generally defined in terms of time.

2.1.2 Recreation:

This describes any activity that refreshes the natural attitude of any individual. Also refreshment in body or mind, as after work, by some form of play, amusement or relaxation. The end result of recreation could be; to revitalise the spirit or restore one's vitality in preparation for an individual's pursuits.

Recreation could mean a form of play on the paved ground near a stream in a park or a two-week break to a resort centre. Whatever form, it is an entity known as recreation, this is explained

to enhance the use of such terms as outdoor recreation, water oriented recreation, forest recreation etc. Recreation is defined in terms of activity.

2.1.3 Outdoor Recreation: Leisure time activities which utilize an outdoor public or private space.

2.1.4 Park: Any area of public or private land set aside for aesthetic, educational, recreational or cultural use.

2.1.5 Resort: A place to which people go often, customarily or generally, especially for rest or relaxation, as on a vacation.

2.1.6 Relaxation: This is relieve from attention or efforts of work. This could be a lessening of work or complete rest from work.

2.1.7 Vacation: A period of rest and freedom from work, study etc usually a specific interval in a year. This could also be an act of recreation pursuit. Persons engaged in this are refered to as vacationers.

2.1.8 Holiday: Period of rest from work, this period could be short or long depending on the individual.

2.1.9 Recess: A temporary withdrawal from or halting of work or business, a state of retirement.

2.1.10 Break: This describes an interruption or discontinuation of a regularity.

2.1.11 Tourism: This is an act of travelling for sightseeing etc. Detailed discussion is found in a subsequent chapter of this write up as it is very much related to this project.

2.1.12 Holiday Resort: From the above definitions, it thus implies that a holiday resort is a place for the purpose of rest or leisure and recreation.

2.1.13 Holiday Resort Design: This is the process that relates vacationers or holiday-makers to the form and function of a resort. This process utilizes accumulated information and assumption to create the right atmosphere for both the long and short term vacationers or tourists.

2.1.14 Recreation Design: A process that relates people to the form and function of a recreation resource. The use of information to create the designs that relate to the existing users of a recreation space or to population of a planning area. The emphasis is at the macroscale and site or project levels.

2.1.15 Leisure and Recreation Planning:

The process which relates people to leisure time and space. The use of information for the allocation of resources to accommodate current and future needs of a population. The emphasis is at the microscale and system levels.

The following definitions are within the context of leisure definition and related recreation.

Time: This describes a point, period or moment for an event or a purpose. It distinguishes between periods of activities and other pursuits.

Total time - the amount of time within a specified time.

- Essential time - period of time fully committed to essential activities.
- Optional time - period of time not fully committed to essential activities.
- Leisure time - period of time relatively free of committed activities.
- Highly committed time - period of optional but non-leisure time.
- Time tie - committed point in time.
- Place tie - committed place or destination.
- Travel time - period of time spent in travelling.
- Available time - block of time between two time ties.
- Preparation time - period of time necessary to prepare for an activity.

2.2 Characteristics of Holidays

1. Holiday may include the participation in many forms of activities such as games, crafts, sports, performing arts, fine arts, music, drama, travel, sightseeing, hobbies and other social activities.

2. Holiday could generally be perceived in terms of activity during leisure time which include physical, mental, social or emotional involvement in contrast to sheer idleness or complete rest.

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

4. Holidays are taken as a result of internal motivation and the desire to achieve personal satisfaction rather than extrinsic goals of reward.

5. There is high dependency of holidays on the state of mind or attitude of an individual or the participant involved. The choice of where and how to spend the holiday predominates other factors.

From the above, Holidays could be seen as consisting of free time and activities taking place within the available time. Holidays covers activities or experiences carried-on during leisure time, usually voluntarily chosen by the participant either in pursuit of satisfaction, pleasure or creative fulfilment derived or because of certain personal or social values an individual perceives to gain.

2.3 Leisure

The word Leisure is derived from the Latin word Licere which means free or to be permitted. Thus leisure is that portion of an individual's time which is not devoted to work or work connected responsibilities.

Leisure time is time an individual is free to recreate as wished. Leisure embraces a multitude of activities which

vary considerably in space time requirements. Activities are held together under the umbrella of leisure by the function of choice within available free time.

Leisure time activities could be classified into the following categories:

(a) Physical involvement leisure

(b) Creative mental involvement leisure

(c) Social leisure

(d) Intellectual leisure.

(a) Physical involvement leisure: This includes activities described as active recreation, requiring the use of physical energy, e.g. walking, hunting, swimming, tennis, or most outdoor games; particularly important for a healthy development and necessary to keep fit.

(b) Creative mental involvement leisure: It involves creative thinking. Plays involving pure mental thinking are associated with this aspect of leisure, e.g. chess and scrabble games or the appreciation of collections, film watching or movies.

(c) Social leisure: This involves the interaction of persons within a defined or undefined medium e.g. religious worship centres, parties, or any place, any how under any condition.

(d) Intellectual leisure: This is by way of reading, watching, educational discussions and meditations e.g. the 'aged' are more involved in the reading of newsprint for leisure than any age group.

2.4 RELATIONSHIPS IN LEISURE, RECREATION AND HOLIDAYS

2.4.1 Social Status and Leisure:

The use of leisure time is independent of social status of an individual(s) rather awareness of and the need for participation in recreational activities carry greater emphasis.

However, it is suggested that educators, practitioners and planners from all occupational fields focus their orientation in leisure towards the context of the total human experience to broaden the basis of leisure expression.

However still, social planners and leisure service personnel will need to view leisure as both an independent and dependent variable to account for leisure and determine its relation to people and the social structure. Leisure has become less a reflection of demographic or socio-economic status as a life style, choice and form of personal experience. It is hoped that/the 21st Century will provide avenues for all social classes to enjoy the freedom of leisure participation.

2.4.2 Leisure and Education/Work

Observations generally show that education increases the awareness for leisure pursuit amongst students. This is

evident in the provision of student union buildings, playing fields, gymnasia multi-purpose halls, pools and other facilities. Like education, work, which is any physical or mental involvement engaged in order to achieve results is a great competitor in the use of time, both supplementing and complementing each other. Work and leisure are inversely related to each other with respect to time. Leisure is infact an enjoyable diversion from work. Although work always remains the prime basis for human existence, both work and leisure are accepted for their importance in the day to day well being of man.

2.4.3 People and Leisure

The appreciation of leisure is more with a working society, while for a non-working society, everyday, every activity is leisure in itself. The question of how and where to utilize increasing leisure time is a major problem for an increasing number of people. A proper understanding of these problems may influence the culture and course of societal development.

2.4.4 Leisure and Play

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

Following the definitions of leisure and play, it connotes that play takes place as leisure time is created.

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CHAPTER THREE

HISTORICAL EVALUATION OF LEISURE AND RECREATION

3.1 GENERAL VIEW

As a result of increased ability to be mobile, proceeding an increase in income alongside the identification of leisure time, education and population, man has had a significant impact on the use of leisure.

Leisure has always been part of human existence, it has undergone many processes of changes in innovation and development alongside with technological advancement. However, it would be of great interest and beneficial to understand these trends around the world - as a basis for understanding the present and possible projection for the future world of leisure and recreation.

3.2 THE UNITED KINGDOM

Holidays, public festivals and carnivals in form of entertainments were common in the Agragrian economy of medieval England. This period experienced the emergence of trade fairs which provided a form of social interaction and entertainment. Religious dramas formed important features of some festivals. Dramas were performed outside or in the open market places, in the backgrounds of cathedrals, where guilds erected stages on wheels for performances of mystery plays, here, great tournaments were held and colourful market fairs. Until present day, the plazas, the predominantly pedestrian cultures of much of South America in the Korso of Eastern Europe still exist.

Growth in size and population of towns, brought about mobile bands travelling from one town to the other performing at market places, this thus necessitated the emergence of built theatres.

The beginning of the 17th Century witnessed a drift and identification of class-in 'leisure life.' The restrictions of public theatres, entertainments and sports were further restrained by puritanism, i.e. the practices and beliefs of strictness in morals and religion. By the 18th Century, gambling, horse-racing, bull and bear betting, cork fighting had become established part-time events. The development or pleasure gardens like the Vauxhall in London in 1728, provided a new out-let for aristocratic pleasure seekers. Such gardens gradually became open to the middle classes and the commoners (common citizens) concerts, assembly buildings and games rooms were provided at places like Tunbridge wells and Harrogate.

In the early 1800s seaside resort grew out of the need for the healthy promotion of environments away from problems of industrialisation and urbanisation. The beginning of summer each year saw a drift of people to fashionable resorts where leisure was the ultimate goal. Promoters of leisure outlets discovered the opportunity to establish permanent resort-facilities with the resultant emergence of urbanisation due to industrialisation.

During the 1860s, economic boom featured increase in public holidays alongside reduction in working hours. Thus the working class was provided with both leisure and money to partake.

Week-end holidays were established with the coming of the five-day working week and the holiday-with-pay of 1938, obliged employees to grant at least one week's holiday each year. Holiday resorts provided mass amusement, family entertainment, dancing and funfair with/in the context of seaside holiday.

3.3 GREECE:

Sports was the most prominent activity participated in for leisure in ancient Greece. Citizens cultivated a balanced lifestyle by self-fulfilment, enjoyment, political activities and religious participation. A marked line of difference could not be drawn between leisure activities and other activities of life. This is evident in the 'Agora,' the market centre which still exist in the memory of the Greek villages. In classical Greek, it was a meeting point for both personal and commercial activities. Today, it remains with its attributes. Leisure was a thing of priviledge in the Greek land. This has no doubt contributed to a strong work ethics because of the rewards that could be achieved.

3.4 UNITED STATES:

Early settlements in this part of the world were scattered leading to an initially differentiated historical development.

However, an interest in both the traditional theatre and less sophisticated forms of popular entertainment were created with the advent of urbanisation and industrial growth.

Touring companies performed in Museums of large cities that added entertainment to the artificial exhibitions. The Vandeville entertainment circle was eclipsed by the success of the notion picture-industry and this seriously affected straight theatre, until the 1930s when musical shows, reviews and folk operas were produced in the same idiom as the lavish products of Holywood.

3.5 WESTERN EUROPE:

The 19th and 20th centuries were featured by a radical change towards industrialisation and urbanised economy for Western Europe. 'Spending power' was now extended to working people, besides entitlement of paid holidays and leisure time. This has resulted in an over increasing variety of leisure and entertainment opportunities such as television in the home and highly competitive holiday with entertainment and amusement provided.

In conclusion to this part of the foreign historical review, it is however evident that leisure and recreation background today consist of many aspects. Some include:

(a) Increased purchasing power by individuals

(b) Mobility

(c) Social liberation for both sexes

(d) Large turnover in leisure participation

(e) Growing need for self fulfilment in leisure.

3.6 LEISURE AND RECREATION IN THE NIGERIAN PERSPECTIVES:

In Nigeria, leisure time has always been known to play a prominent role in the social life pattern of its people. The bedrock of cultures and social values are identified in play recreation, contest, sports and games. The procedure has hither-to been influenced by changing era in life-style alongside with economic transformations accompanying these life-styles.

Prior to the advent of the colonial masters, communities were generally Agrarian in nature with occupations predominantly farming, hunting and craftsmanship. Each passing day people worked for long restless hours without any bias for leisure time. However, occasional celebrations were used to mark bumper harvests or big hunting catches. Various festivals such as cannibalism were practiced in some parts of the country. The performance of these leisure time activities mostly carried out in the public squares were usually linked with the market or palaces - depending on the mode of development of such cities.

Leisure activities could range from small naming ceremonies which were family celebrations to crowd dragging ones such as wrestling depending on the society and age group alongside with socio-cultural background.

A prominent practice during this period was class segregration. Religious activities such as rituals were highly significant, the belief in sacrifices generally featured.

The advent of the Europeans brought with it education and other social vices such as the slave trade. These alongside other activities led to the relegation to the background of indigenous Nigerian leisure activities. The general pattern of things, especially in the urban centres have changed due to the socio-economic development in Nigeria since the establishment of colonial rule. Socio-cultural change became gradually replaced through usage and alteration. Such replacement being faster in urban centres than in the rural settlements.

The period before 1840 witnessed different forms of competitive sports and recreation in villages, ethnic groups and settlements. Between 1840 and 1880, first schools were established. Activities prior to this period had uncoded rules which were acceptable to the wards, villages and ethnic groups. The advent of western education brought with it traits of leisure and recreation participation peculiar to the 19th century - Britain. Sports included football, swimming, hockey etc. This period also witnessed changing status of employment of indigenous Nigerians. Thereafter, the conflicts of cultures stepped in.

The post-colonial era has witnessed increasing education alongside awareness in reduction participation. Real income level of the average Nigerian worker has experienced considerable increase since independence. This trend has been enhanced by improved conditions of service as a result of series of review commissions, for instance. Morgan, Udoji, etc. set up to look into ways of improving the conditions of service of the average Nigerian worker. The official reduction of working days in the week from 6 to 5, making Saturdays and Sundays work-free for most workers and the increase in disposable income allowed a high percentage of the Nigerian worker the opportunity of mobility allowing for a greater freedom in leisure and recreation choice.

Urbanisation and technological development on the increase, thus more income and human needs are made available. These are potential generations of favourable conditions for the development of leisure and recreation in Nigeria.

The aforementioned history infers that the under-mentioned factors, in summary, influence the leisure and recreation participation.

(a) Increase in Income

(b) Reduced working week days

(c) Increased mobility

(d) Rapid Urbanization and Industrialisation.

3.7 RECREATION FACILITIES EXISTING IN NIGERIA

A critical survey into the Nigerian environment reveals it rich endowmment with numerous leisure and recreation facilities which have high potential for utilization as indoor and outdoor relaxation and recreation during available leisure time.

A Inventory of Tourist attractions in Nigeria

The following enumeration are considered Nigeria's most important attractions and tourism resources offerable to visitors.

ANAMBRA:

(a) Nille Lake - holiday Resort

Agura lake

Obunike cave

Coal mines, open to visitors

(b) Crafts mostly blacksmithing

festivals e.g. Yam festival

Onitsha market

Botanical garden at UNN

AKWA IBOM:

(a) King Jaja of Opobo's Grave

Monuments and Palace

Masquarades (carnivals) and festivals.

BAUCHI:

(a) Yankari Game Reserve

Wikki Warm Springs

Lame/Bura Game Reserve

(b) Nigeria's first Prime Minister's Grave - Alhaji Sir A.T. Balewa

Emir's Palace in Bauchi

Shira rock paintings.

BENDEL:

(a) Udo (holiday Resort)

Warri beach development project

(b) Oba's palace and old city wall

Benin Museum

Arts and Crafts especially wood carvings

Various festivals and masquerades.

BENUE:

(a) Games Reserve Areas

Riverine Wildlife

Scenic areas (Katsina-Ala etc)

Beach recreation centre - Benue river.

(b) Och' Idoma's Palace

Tor Tiv's Palace

Ata Igala's Palace

Ogoudu-Apa (mass grave of warriors)

Arts and crafts (weaving, pottery, woodwork etc)

Yam and fishing festivals.

BORNO:

(a) Lake Chad Game Santuary

Gwaza Hills (Mandara chain) with wildlife

Lake Alov (holiday resort)

Biu area (Lake Tilla, Waterfalls, Mountains).

(b) Emir's Palace

Dillwa (Rabeh's Foot)

Ngala (Al Uameini's prayer room)

Kukao (tombs of the shehua)

Museum (Maiduguri)

Kyarimi Park with Zoo and Crafts Centre

Festivals (Durba, fishing, etc.)

CROSS-RIVER:

(a) Beaches

Obudu cattle ranch

Waterfalls e.g. Ikom

(b) House of Mary Slessor (famous missionary)

Masquerades (carnivals) and festivals

Museum.

GONGOLA:

(a) Mambilla Plateau with game reserve

Zing area (holiday resort)

Kiri - Lake area

Lakes, Waterfalls, rocks, formations

(3- sister rocks, 2-finger rocks etc)

Crocodile Pond (Wukari)

Caves (Mubi).

(b) Palace of Aku Uka - Wukari

Ruins of Kwararafa (Sali)

Lamido's Palace (Yola)

Grave of founder of Adamawa

Festivals (fishing, wrestling etc).

IMO:

(a) Oguta Lake (holiday resort)

Akueta and Abadaba Lakes

Caves, Waterfalls

(b) Bunker from Biafra War

Various festivals and Masquerades

Museum.

KADUNA:

(a) Game Reserve (proposal)

Museum

(b) Crafts (hand woven clothes, leather articles etc)

Kaduna Gardens (Park in Kaduna town)

Various festivals e.g. Durbar

Emir's Palace, Zaria.

KANO:

(a) Bagauda/Rock Castle area (holiday and conference Centre)

Game Reserve (not yet developed)

(b) Emir's Palace

Central Mosque

City wall with garden wooden gates

Mausoleum of Murtala Muhammed

Kurmi Market

Dyeing pits

Gidan Makama Museum

Handicraft Centre (brass, leather, pottery etc).

Zoological gardens

Groundnut pyramids

Rock paintings.

KATSINA:

(a) Emir's Palace

Katsina Central Mosque

Crafts Centres

Festivals.

KWARA:

(a) Borgu Game Reserve (largest in West Africa)

(b) Emir's Palace

Momument and house of Lord Lugard, Lokojo

Museum (Esien)

Various festival

Arts and crafts (rafia mats, woven clothes, tools).

LAGOS:

(a) Beaches - Bar, Tarqua, Light-house, Badagry etc.

(b) Oba's Palace

Slave-trade Museum - Badagry

Brazillian Quarters

Art Galleries

National Museum with kitchen (typical restaurant)

National Theatre

NIGER:

(a) Explorer monument on River Niger.

Arts and Craft (Bida and Abuja).

Glass, brass, Mats, Tools, Pottery etc.

OGUN:

(a) Rock formations (Ohimo Rocks)

(b) Burial Place of Queen of Sheba (Shrine)

Festivals and masquarades

Museum.

ONDO:

(a) IKOSOGI Warm Springs (holiday resort)

Beaches (development project in Ikbokoda)

Hills (forclimbing) and rock formations.

(b) Festivals and special dance performers.

OYO:

(a) Sepeferi Game Reserve

(b) Oba's Palace, Ibadan

Museum, Ife

Oshun Shrine

Various festivals and masquerades

Arts and crafts (calabash carving and drum making)

Zoo, University of Ibadan.

PLATEAU:

(a) Special rock formations and scenery around Jos

Pandam Game Reserve

Panyam hot spring

Assop Falls

Kurra Falls

Wase rock

(b) Jos Museum

Zoological Garden

Palace of Longmai, Shendam

Jos Wildlife Park.

RIVERS:

(a) Beaches (Isaka holiday resort)

(b) Palaces of the Kings

Slave Ports (Brass and Bonny)

SOKOTO:

(a) Game Reserve (yet to be developed)

(b) Sultan's Palace Argungu

Emir's Palace Sokoto

Tomb of Danfodio, Sokoto

Central Mosque

Museum

Festivals especially Argungu fishing festival

Arts and Crafts (leather-work etc).

Representations:

(a) - Natural Resources

(b) - Cultural and/or Historical Resources.

3.8 THE NEED FOR LEISURE AND RECREATION

The needs for leisure and recreation are obvious; the control of juvenile cases, formation of a better health policy, and strong socio-economic developmental relationships. The older one grows, the more the need to pay attention to physical activities. Once out of college, for instance, and into the busy schedules of holding a job and raising a family, we often forget or neglect our physical conditions. Without realising it, we have stepped into an environment where emphasis on physical activities no longer exist. Almost overnight we awaken to the realisation that our stomachs have turned into bunches, we experience breathlessness and pounding hearts with only slight physical exertion and at the day's end we are too tired to enjoy the companies of our children. This is the price we pay for neglecting physical exercise.

It therefore becomes imperative for people to realise the importance of participation and utilization of local facilities for leisure and recreation at their disposal. These will go a long way to solve the problems of juvenile delinquencies, reduce the eventualities of crime, minimise the number of hypertension patients and the occurrence of mental and physical imbalance by way of emotion breakdown now parading the society. These are, as a matter of fact, serious problems affecting the societies in which we live.

3.9 LEISURE AND RECREATION AS INFLUENCED BY DESIGN

The thought for the need and appreciation of leisure time and recreation is evident. However, the thought now should be geared towards developing a contemporary centre with tendencies and abilities of attracting people vis-a-vis the creation of a proper atmosphere for recreationist to enjoy and relax themselves.

In response to the thoughts geared towards the development a conducive leisure centre, the 'Walt-Disney's World' created in the heart of Florida, USA, many others have been developed and more are still proposed, developed and utilised to meet the rising population and consequent demand. Most important is the proper sampling of the societal values and utilising them to create the atmosphere that you and I will conducively visit.

'Creations' of this nature should however give room to changes and innovations that may take place within the time context on the individual and the society as a whole.

3.10 LEISURE AND RECREATION AS RELATED TO TOURISM

Leisure, recreation and tourism are parts of the different 'modes' in which man tends to satisfy his quest for comfort, relaxation, curiosity or ego. It is possible to engage one-self in recreational activities during a touring session. Again an individual could go on a tour during his leisure time. In any case, in an attempt to execute one, the other is introduced and satisfied. That is to say, they are inter-related.

Within the thesis matter, in creating an appropriate environment for both leisure, recreation and tourism in Jos, tourism will be seen as temporary, short term visits to resorts for the purpose of recreation, education and business. It will therefore include visits to Jos for sightseeing, relaxation, entertainment, sporting activities, seminars, conventions etc. It is in view of this, therefore, that a historical review of tourism and its development in Nigeria becomes necessary before any proposal can be considered appropriate, since it has to be meaningful to the context of leisure/recreational facilities and development.

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CHAPTER FOUR

ASPECT OF TOURISM

4.1 DEFINITION AND NATURE OF TOURISM

Tourism is the act of practice of travelling for recreation, education, but particularly for the primary purposes of fun, relaxation and sightseeing. It represents various forms of short-term movements of people to a place other than that in which they normally reside and work, it also embraces the various activities they engage in while in that environment.

The nature of tourism involves poeple and their movement to other places not normal to their everyday life. This could be voluntary as with a pure leisure outing or involuntary as the case is with a business trip. This portrays an expression of the living standards and quality of life of people and projecting into an image of the character of the group of individuals involved in the tourism. It is the search for leisure and recreation that motivates an individual to participate in Tourism. Tourism should not be misunderstood for migration which is of a long-time duration involving the movement of people from a country to another with a view of taking permanent residence in the visited country.

Categories of various tourists include:

(a) Specific tourist: This describes an individual travelling with his/her motivation directed towards particular needs. For instance a group of students



FIG. Plateau State Tourism 'Logo'.
-advert. sticker.

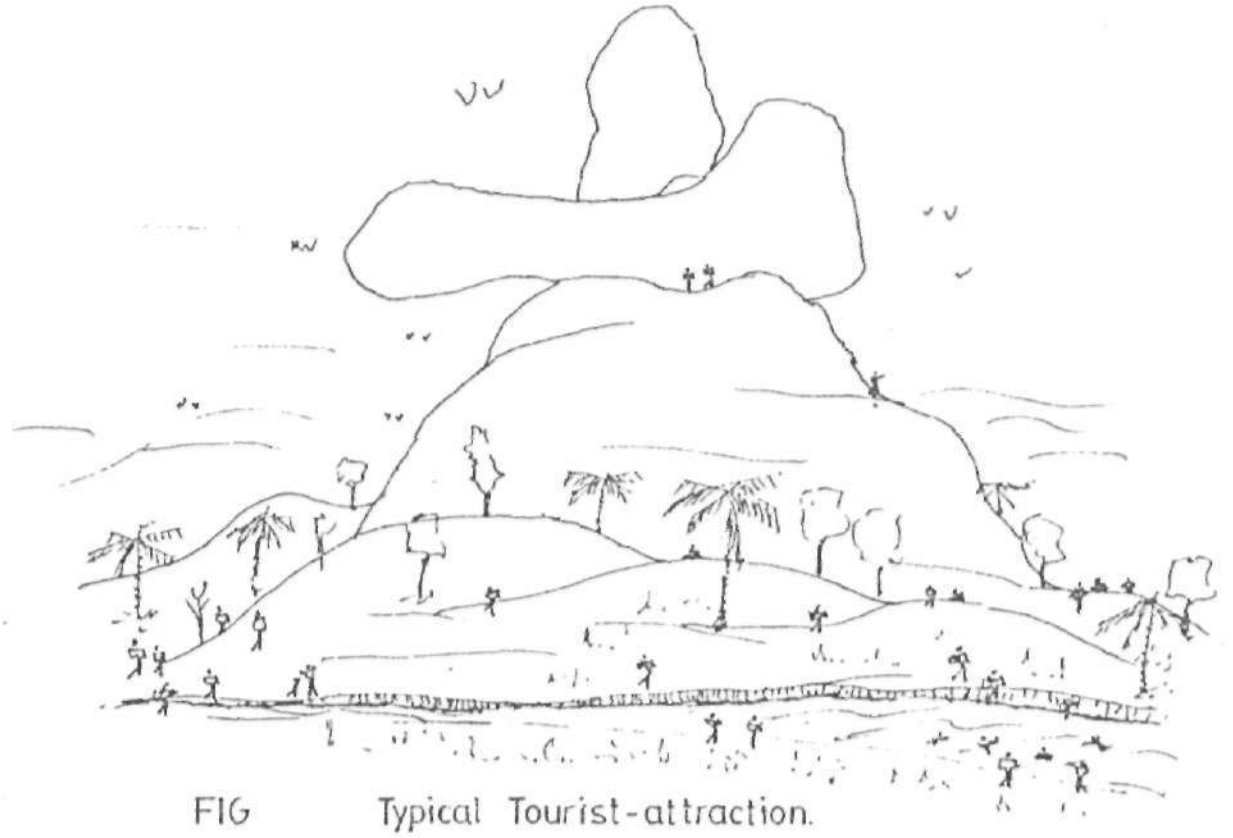


FIG Typical Tourist-attraction.

or pilgrims on an educational or religious visit.

(b) Leisure tourist: This is describing an individual visiting a place for pleasure, out of general interest, curiosity or holiday-making.

(c) Business Tourist: This refers to an individual travelling for purely business pursuits, thus it involves attending conferences, seminars, workshops and/or exhibitions.

4.2 TOURIST MOTIVATIONS:

Tourism could be further subdivided into two, domestic and international. While the former (domestic) involves the short-term visits within the same country or region, the latter involves short-term visits outside the "tourists" country.

In this thesis write-up, priority is given to the domestic tourists as a greater population is expected from this category. Although many motivational theories and explanations have been generated to account for 'travel' behaviour, emphasis are generally laid on the importance of forces which direct and underlie behaviour. However, on a broad basis, a tourist's behavour is very memmorable as regards the short-term motivational control. The tourist builds-up plans for his/her travel long before the trip and mentally reflects on the trip experiences long after.

To further understand some of the motivating factors for tourism engagement, the two categories mentioned in section 4.1 of this chapter will be re-examined as follows:

Category A - Those who visit a particular place (businessmen and women or common interest travellers) have distinct reasons f for travelling.

Category B - The holiday tourists or leisure tourists have control and freedom of choice, they decide where they want to go and when they intend to move. In this category, the reasons for participating in tourism are diverse and usually not distinctly evident. This category may want to rest from urban conditions of high densities, pollution and organised routine lives. The above idea may thus be seen as the basic motivation for people to want to pull out of their homes once in a while, nonetheless, individuals may seek different things during both the travel and stay at the destination or resort.

Wanderlust and sunlust are two distinctive motivations easily evident from the motivations mentioned above. Wanderlust describes the desire to exchange the known for the unknown.

The visits to a place, people or culture famous for a historical monument, activities etc sre forms of wanderlust. Sunlust engages travel based on the existence elsewhere of better amenities, better place, people etc for a specific purpose

than are available within the tourist's region of residence.

In summary, the primary motivator of tourism is to be elsewhere and to escape, however, temporarily, the routine, constraints and stresses of everyday life.

This depicts that there are two basic motivations
- the desire to exchange the known for the unknown; to leave things that one is familiar with and visit different plans and people. This will also include going to see culture relics of the past existing in the visited places.
- the other setting, has a 'travel' included in it, so as to be elsewhere, where facilities for specific purposes are in existence (sporting activities, beaches, fishing etc.).

Tourism can do alot in enlightening, uniting, educating and improving the living standards of people.

4.3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF TOURISM

Tourism properly organised can improve the profit earnings of existing tourist installations in any country. Today more priority is given to international tourism in Nigeria because of foreign exchange earnings. Domestic tourist's receipts in local currency could adversely contribute to the redistributing incomes in favour of the less urbanised regions.

Domestic tourism also contribute to increasing demand and in conjunction with international tourism, improve both commercial and social earnings on tourists' plants; thus this proposal is intended to cover both aspects of tourism with none in isola-

tion.

4.4 TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

In Nigeria, tourism is still not set on a firm foundation although a few tottering steps have been taken especially in the policy making.

First attention given to tourism was in 1953 when the antiquities commission was set-up to preserve national antiquities. Later, the committee on tourism was initiated, the committee was vested with the task of looking into ways by which the tourism industry could be developed and promoted, under the supervision of Ministry of Commerce and Industry in 1959. Their reference points at take-off were:

(i) .... to look into ways of improving hotels and catering industry.

(ii) .... recommendations on provision of entertainment facilities.

(iii) .... improvement of transport facilities in Nigeria.

(iv) .... other resources to be developed and in what respect.

(v) .... recommendations in publicity campaigns on scenic views and attractions.

The ad-hoc committee first set up, (i.e. tourists association, the fore-runner of the Nigeria Tourist Board (N.T.B) was again charged with the responsibility of developing the tourist

industry up to 1975. This was after the first proposals were submitted to the Federal Government. The N.T.B. which is still the current tourism body in the country was established in 1976, under decree 54 and deals with all aspects of tourism at both Federal and State levels. Each state of the federation was to set-up a tourism committee to "assist and advise the Board on the implementation of the decree." The decree also required the N.T.B. to engage in the performance of the following functions:

- "to encourage people living in Nigeria to take their holidays therein and people abroad to visit Nigeria"
- "to encourage the provision and improvement of tourist amenities and facilities in Nigeria including the development of hotels and ancilliary facilities."
- "to promote and undertake field research and assist in the development of museums/historical sites, parks, game reserves, beaches, natural beauty spots, holiday resorts and souvenir industries."

Politically, tourism grew in Nigeria through the following stages; the pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial eras.

(a) Pre-colonial era - During this stage, tourism was completely non-existent, the economy was purely based on agriculture, all forms of leisure and recreation took place within premises of the Nigerian local houses;

slow mode of transportation, norms, beliefs and cultural environment never encouraged travelling.

(b) Colonial era - The coming of the colonial 'masters' brought about new activities other than farming. Such innovations included office jobs, teaching etc, such employments had (and still have) conditions of service which entitled the indigenes to annual leaves and vacations - with pay. A general improvement in modes of transportation was introduced and established. For instance parks, gardens, courts, camps etc.

(c) Post-colonial era - This era could be observed as period after independence to present day. This marked a period of economic improvement mainly due to the discovery of petroleum. Increase in the rate of industrialisation, population drift from rural to urban areas, level of par-capital income rose, improved transportation etc. People were very financially bouyant and time to escape temporarily from the growing pressing urban conditions resulting from population influx from rural areas. This partly led to the creation of a domestic and international tourist industry in Nigeria.

4.5 TOURISM VIS-A-VIS LEISURE AND RECREATION

Of the various social and economic factors on which effective tourism exists and develops in a country hinges, the leisure/recreation industry is probably the most prominent. The

accommodation trade provides the strongest supporting service to tourism. Inspite of this, planning of lodging facilities is a little related to the varying needs of the leisure/ recreation centres in Nigeria.

Tourists take advantage of the social, cultural and intellectual set-ups offered by the current civilizaation and technological advancement. The differing tastes and economic levels of tourists from various countries and cultures should reflect on the leisure/recreation centres both in terms of quantitative change. Therefore imported designs may not directly suit our needs since the natural, socio-cultural and/or climatic conditions differ.

Care should be taken to avoid structures that do not harmonise with the ecology and cultural environment of the area. Efforts should be made to develop lodging facilities that cut across all income groups. The use of local materials reflecting the rich cultural and natural environment should be undertaken. Good accommodation facilities must be incorporated to create demand for both domestic and international tourism.

4.6 NEED TO ENCOURAGE DOMESTIC TOURISM

Tourism, bu its complexity of involving the movement of people and not goods, is somewhat different from other sectors of the economy. This human factor makes if susceptible to other subjective considerations, apart from economic forces, politics, social pressures, psychological attitudes, change in trend

(fashion style), may all influence the course of tourism development unpredictably.

Thus it is essential for the tourism industry to be as flexible as possible, so as to be able to adapt to changing conditions and requirements. The government's management of the industry should be as flexible as much as possible, with the responsible administrative structure and credit institutions geared to operate accordingly.

The present economic situation in the country cannot afford the government extra fund to solely engage in tourism development. Even the private entrepreneurs are either not capable of financing such projects or, are capable financially but not willing to take the risk of investing in such developments. In order to put the minimum resources available into optimum use, it is necessary that a national tourist development plan is prepared and adhered to, these plans should include the order of priority for the various resources to be developed, to ensure judicious utilisation of available funds.

However, the present administration has now articulated a national cultural policy to act as the desired catalyst for Nigerians to begin to enjoy the benefits of industry. The anticipated benefits for Nigeria at this period of economic transformation are as follows:

"Economic activities such as transportation, investment in hotels, restaurants, travelling agencies, construction, banking,

buying,of arts and crafts at the domestic level will be stimulated."

"These coupled with other invisible economic activities will create more employment opportunities and generate more funds to national income."

The preservation of earned foreign exchange by providing decent alternatives to Nigerians who hitherto spend their holidays in Europe and the Americas.

"A flourishing tourist industry will attract more tourists to Nigeria."

"The industry will help Nigerians know more about their country as well as themselves. The development will promote cultural awareness, interaction and understanding which will enhance societal cohesion and stability."

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CHAPTER FIVE

CASE STUDIES

5.1 Introduction:

These case studies are each conducted with the sole aim of carrying out a criteria evaluation of the different cases with a view to producing a more articulate design, consistent with the creation of an appropriate environment for leisure and recreation.

The focus of each case study may include one or more of the undermentioned areas;

- physical planning (layout and planning)
- functions, facilities and services
- cultural values and traditional concepts.

5.2 MADO TOURIST VILLAGE, JOS, PLATEAU STATE, NIGERIA

Historical Background:

This project was designed by Architects B.E.M. Associates, Jos. This was developed to cope with the constantly increasing flow of tourists and holiday-makers to the Jos Plateau and to counter-act the problem of lack of adequate catering and recreational facilities, which up-to-date are not fully satisfied. The surrounding scenic beauty, conducive climatic conditions always accompanied by the hospitable human relations of people associated with the Jos Plateau have continued to attract more and more, both domestic and international tourists - "Jos the land of hospitality and comfort."

Client/Sponsor and User

This is a plateau state tourism corporation project sponsored by the Plateau State Government. It is open to use to all categories of both working and non-working class who can afford a visit, foreign tourists and fun-seekers.

Site and Location:

This 'village' is located on the western outskirts of the metropolitan Jos, sharing boundary with the Jos Wildlife Park on its West. See fig. 5.2.1. The main access road to this resort diverts west of the Tudun Wada ring road - 1.0 km to reach the site, along Hills station Hotel - NITEL (Anglo-Jos) ring road, as shown in fig. 5.2.1. The access road is seen in plate 5.2.1.

Structure, Construction and Materials:

The traditional circular planning concept has been used for all accommodation chalets (see fig. 5.2.2) also the general site layout of chalets portrays the traditional 'round-huts-compound.'

Construction involves the use of 'artificial' and natural components, ranging from natural stone, to thatch glass, Aluminium to zinc. Foundation and walls are constructed with stones while all roofs have a double layer or system. This involves the initial covering by use of timber and zinc roofing system, followed by the use of bamboo and thatch. This is to exhibit the traditional concept of this area as well as

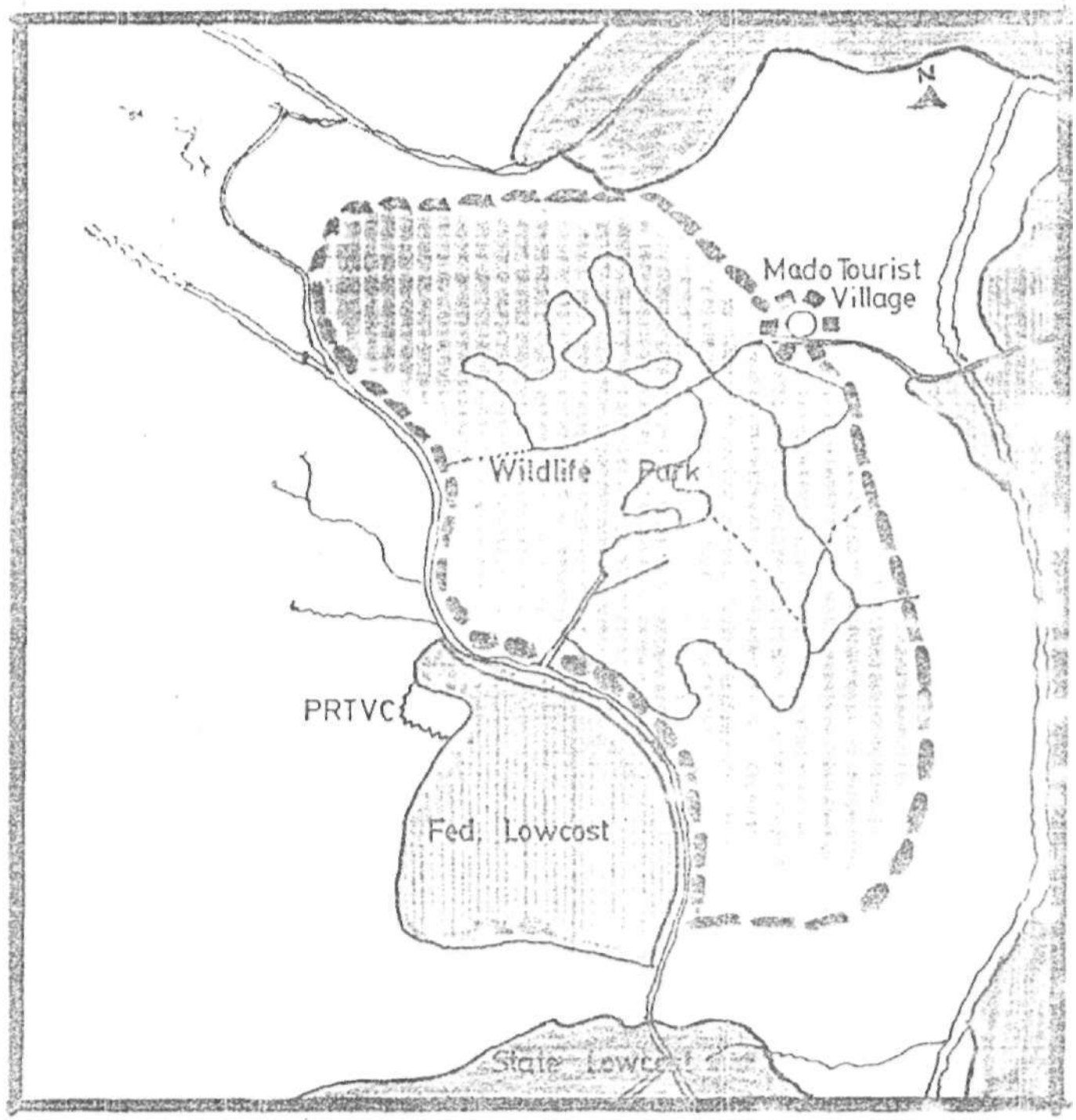


FIG. 5.2.1 Location of Mado Tourist Village.

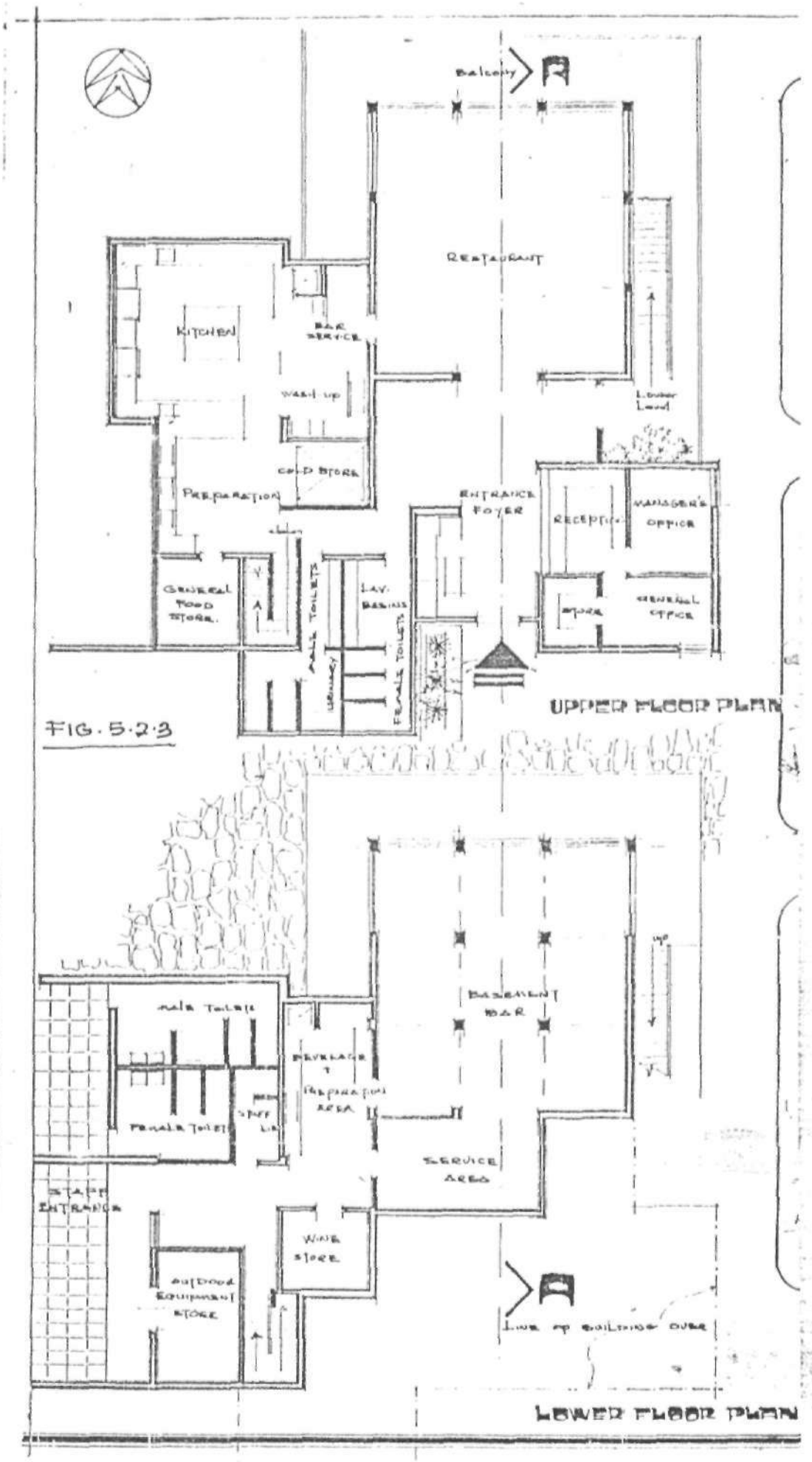


FIG. 5.2.2 Plans of Catering Area.

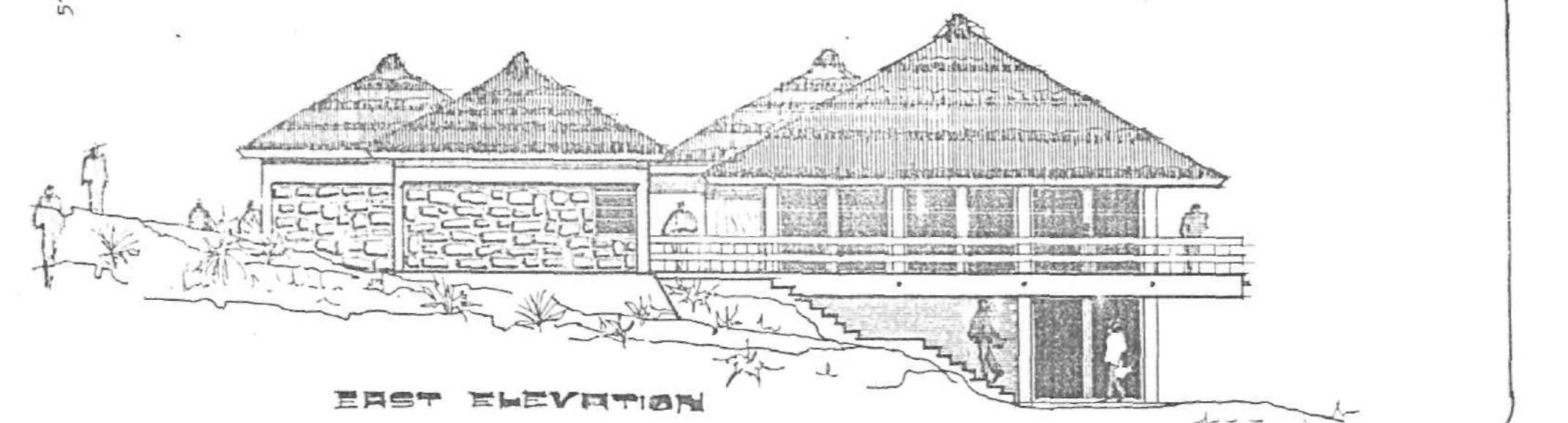


FIG. 5·2·4 Facades of Mado Tourist Village, JOS.

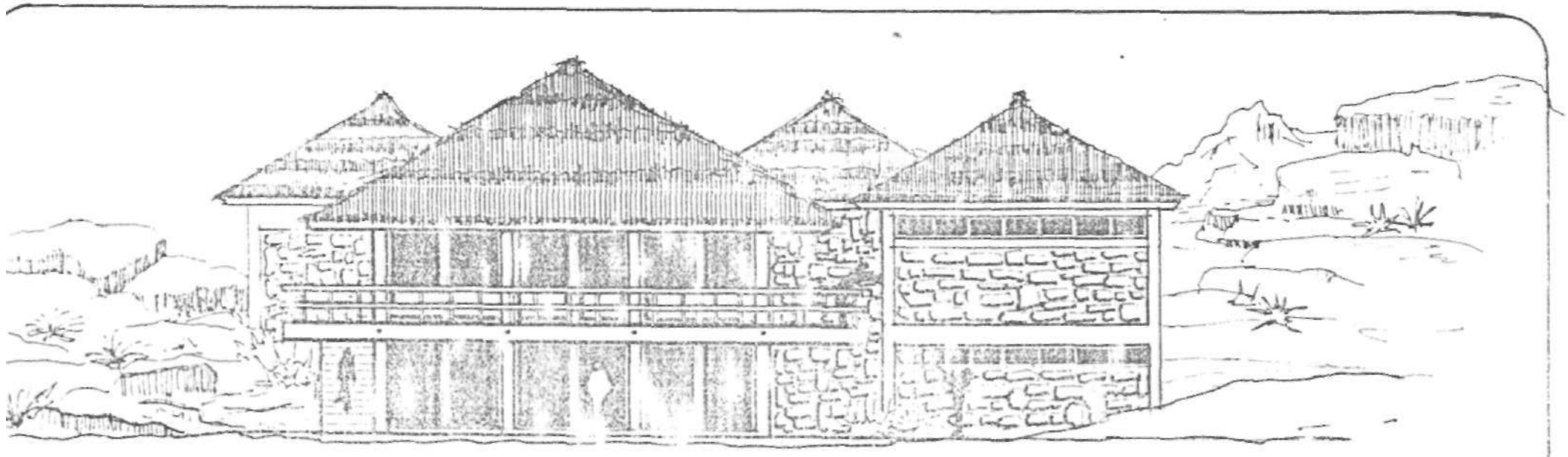


FIG. 5·2·5

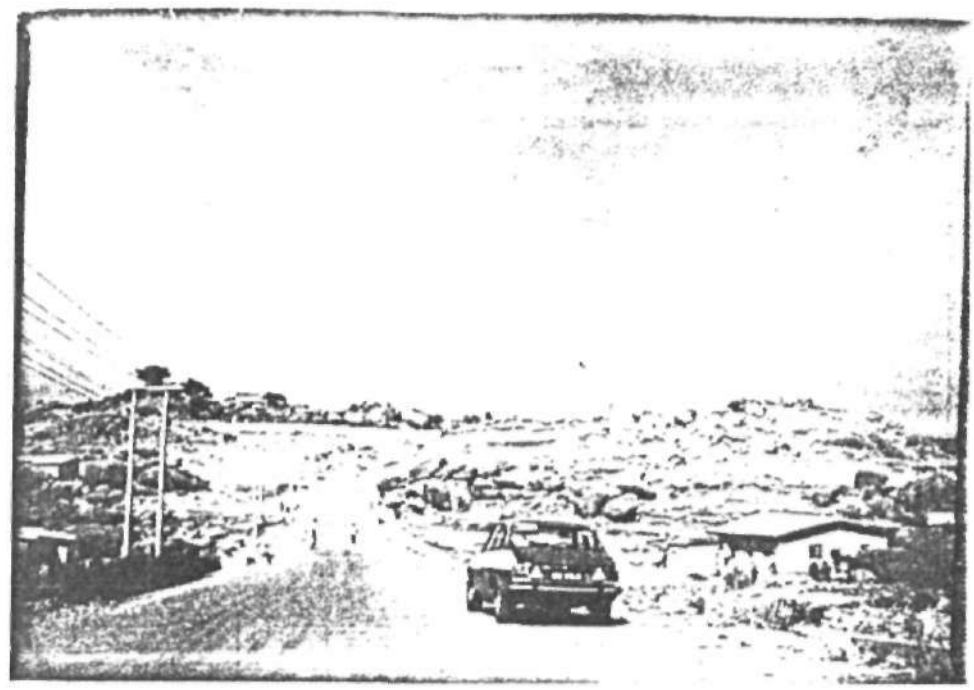


PLATE: 5.2.1 Access Road to Mado Tourist Village, JOS.

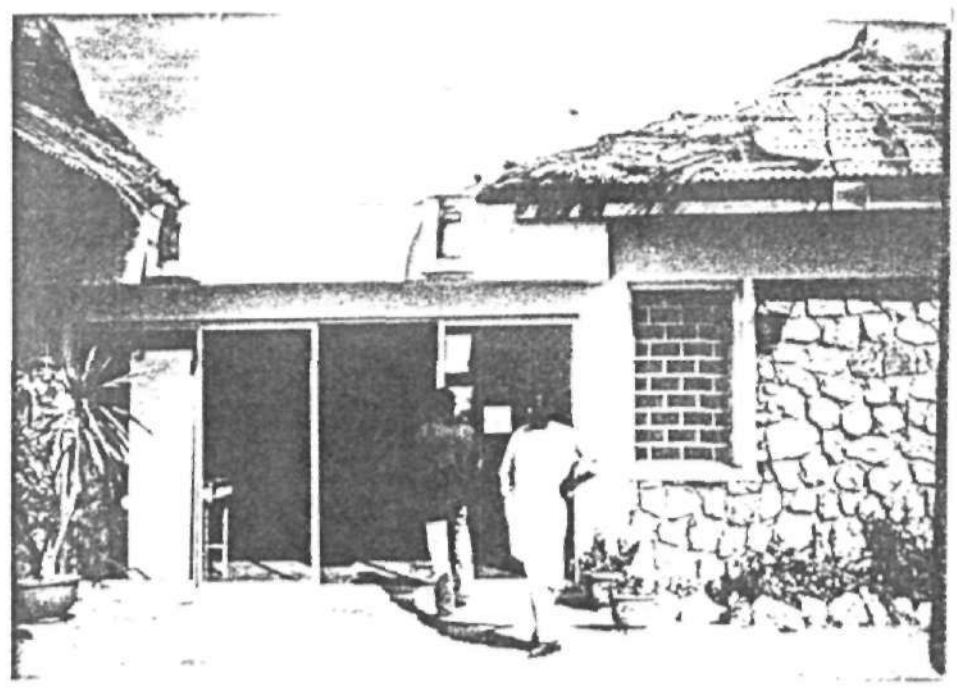


PLATE 5.2.2. Main Entrance .

protect interior leakages during heavy rains as is peculiar to the Jos-Plateau.

Scope of Case Study

On approach to this complex, the main building within vicinity is the Restaurant/Bar-plate 5.2.2 and probably some round chalets further right. All other forms of accommodation and recreational facilities are found within the inner surrounding. The main building which encompasses the restaurant, balcony, kitchen, store, preparation area, toilets, reception lobby, manager's office, general office etc (see fig. 5.2.3), and an external flight of stairs leading to the semi-basement bar, store, servery area, foilets etc (fig 5.2.4). Facades of the same building are shown in plates 5.2.3., 5.2.4 and fig. 5.2.5, 5.2.6.

As of the time of visit to this resort, some of the chalets were undergoing repairs ranging from re-landscaping of the surrounding to the changing of thatch roofing system. This was in anticipation of the rains since the rainy season was fast approaching and such roofing were due for change (plate 5.2.5).

There are a total of 50 chalets of the following categories.

3 V.I.P. Suites

16 double guests chalets (fig 5.2.7) (plate 5.2.6)

11 single guests chalets (fig 5.2.2) (plate 5.2.7)

1 manager's chalet

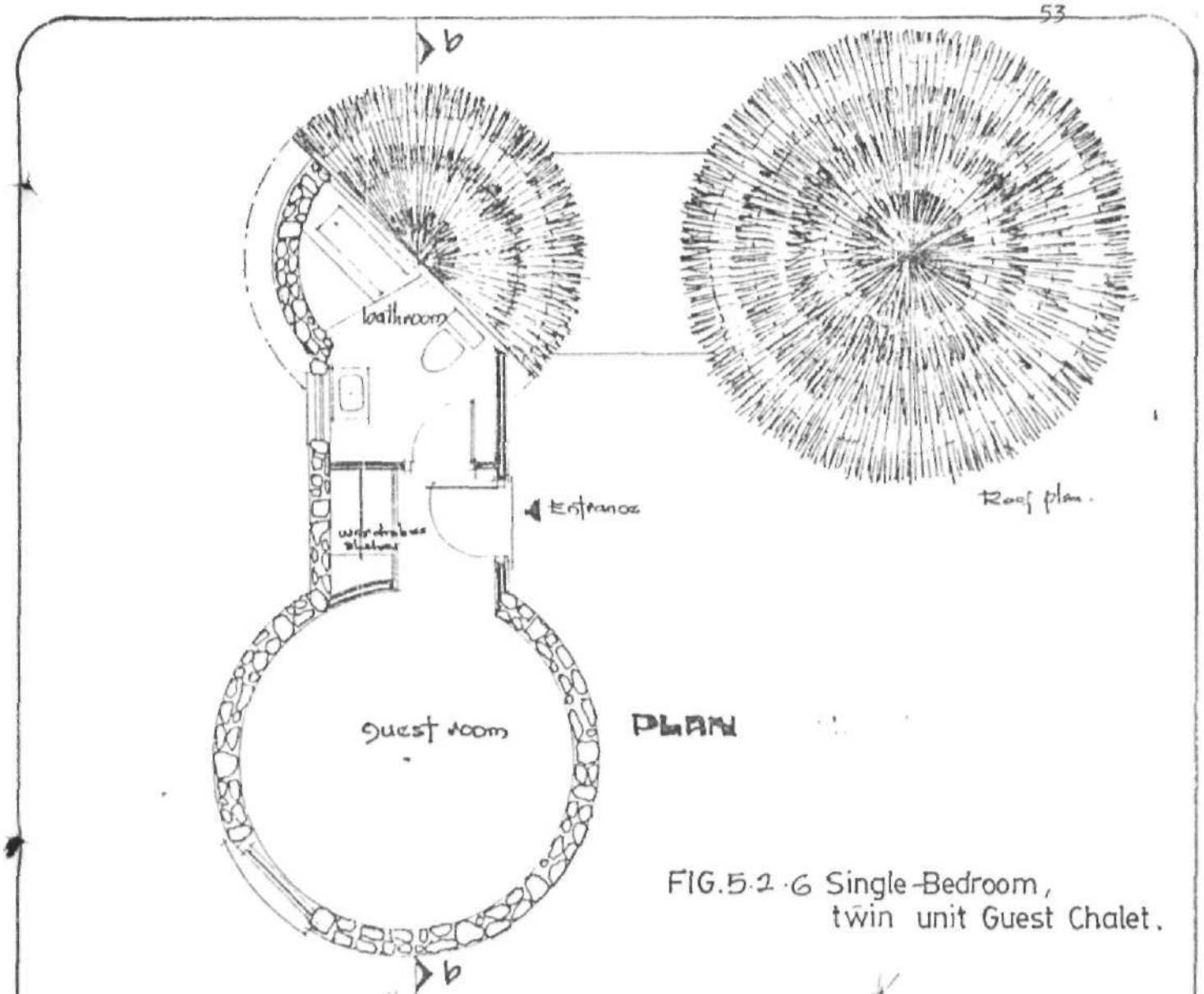
1 craft centre (plate 5.2.8)



PLATE: 5·2·3 Restaurant and Bar viewed from below.

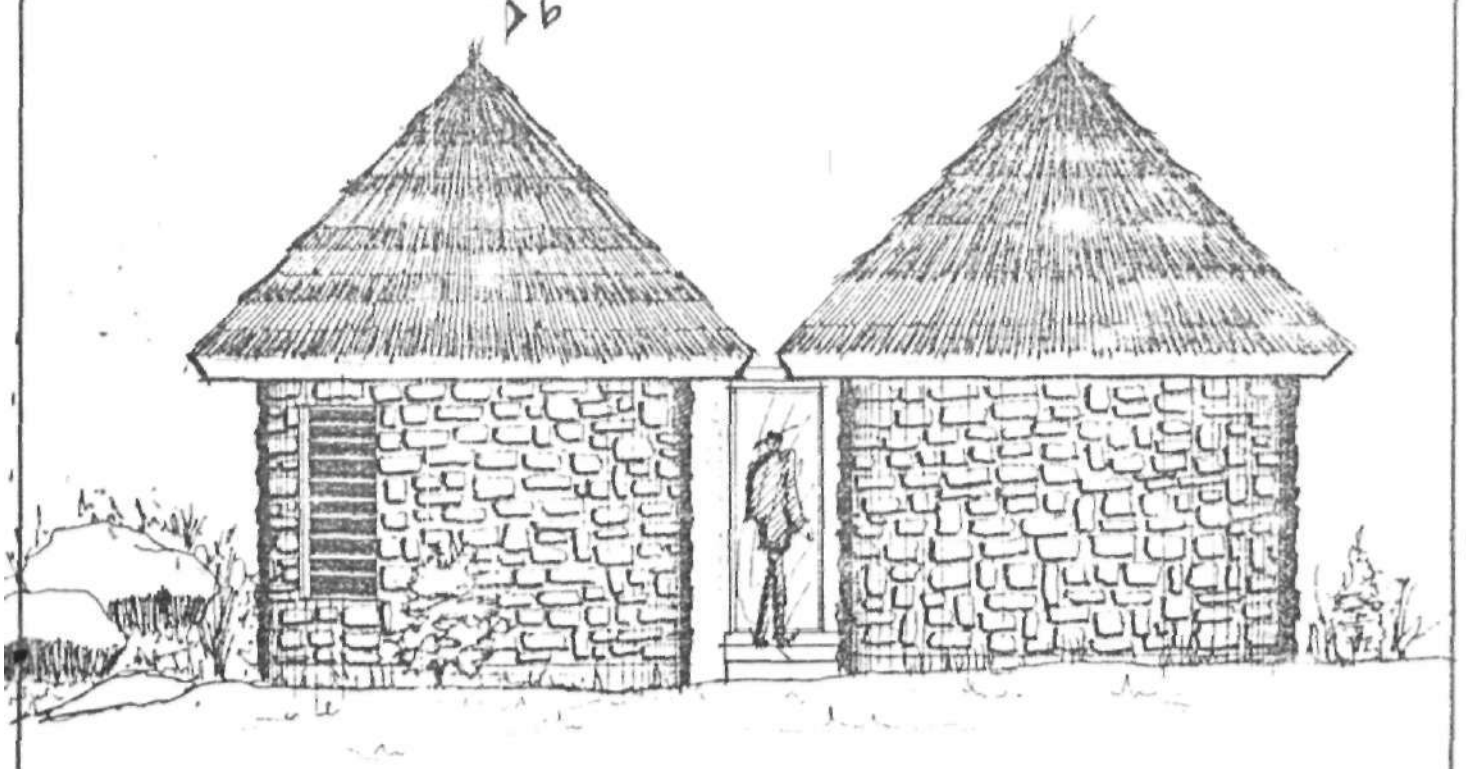


PLATE: 5·2·4 Restaurant and Bar viewed from above.



PLAN

FIG.5.2.6 Single-Bedroom, twin unit Guest Chalet.



DOUBLE CHALET

FIG.5.2.7



PLATE: 1-Bedroom Self-contained, twin Chalets.

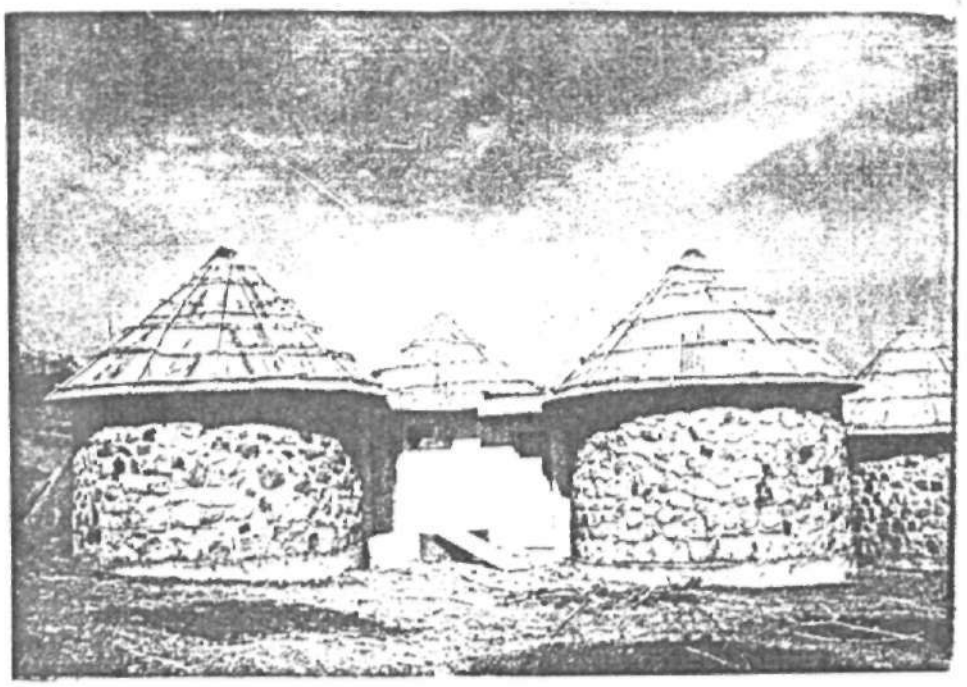
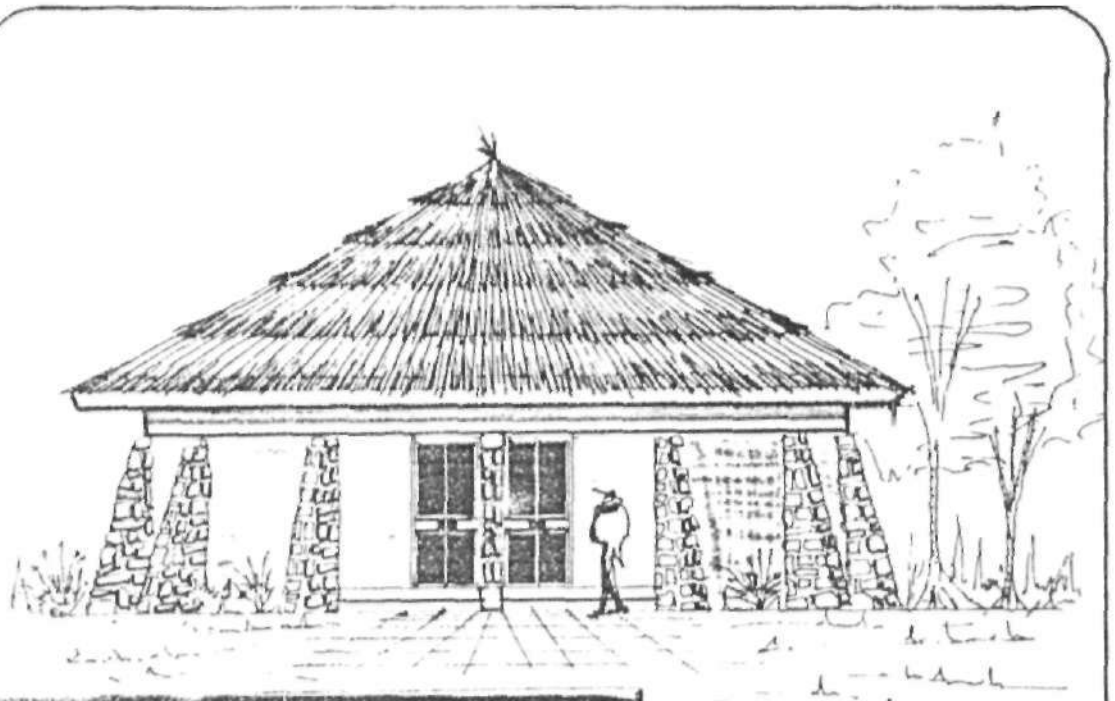


PLATE: Entrance to Chalets.

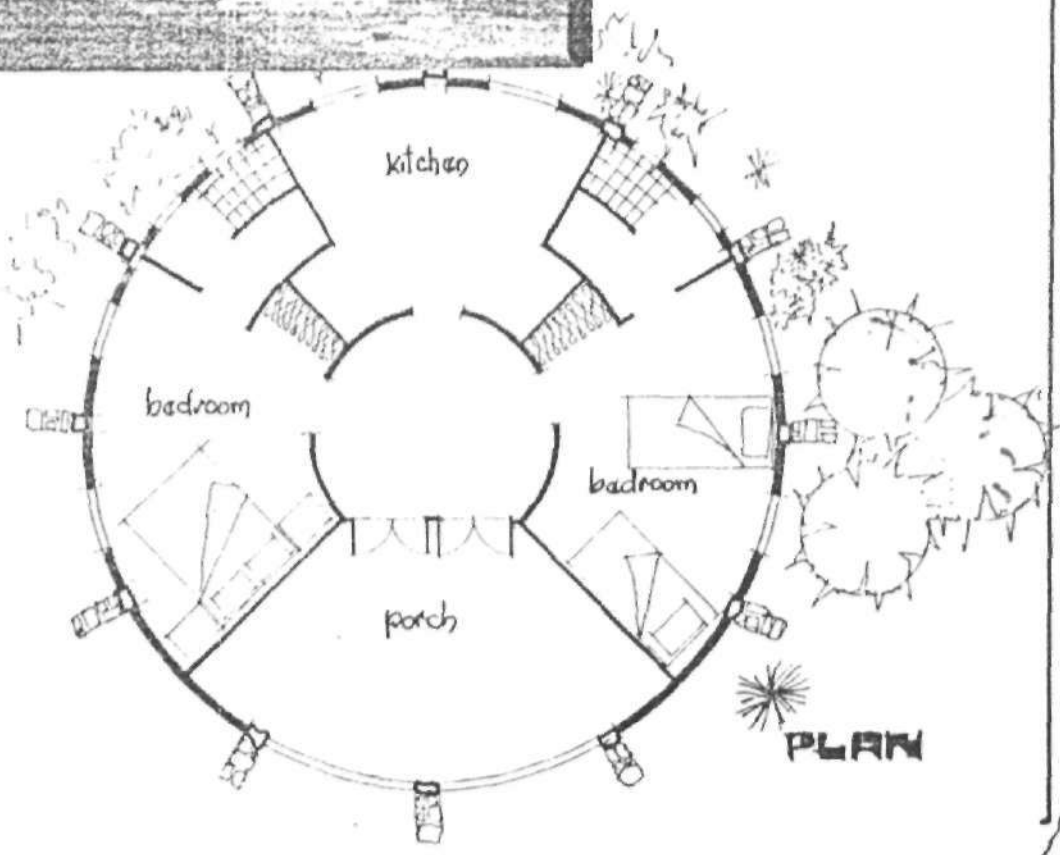


ELEVATION

FIG. 5.2.8



PLATE · 5.2.5



PLAN

2 BEDROOM COTTAGE

FIG. 5.2.9 2-Bedroom Guest Chalet.

COMMEN

MATERIAL

The abun
and grass o
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much as pos
use of that
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made steep
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However, the
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the use of
concept, all
an inherent
ventilation

Title	
Scale	
Mentor	Dr.

M.SC.

TH

1 block of 'groups' chalets.

Recreational facilities are not very functional on site.

MERITS:

- The use of naturally and locally available materials
- A vehicular-free inferior
- Provision of camping sites and hill top look out huts
- Good articulation of the restaurant/bar building with slope on site
- Structures depict traditional layout and concepts.
- Good access road to complex (plate 5.2.1)
- Vehicular restriction point.

DEMERITS:

- Lack of electricity supply
- Good scenic views from site
- Lack of water body
- Inadequate recreational facilities. e.g. swimming pool
- Poor landscape maintenance
- Roofing system requires periodic maintenance.
  (This could be compromised with the visual effect needed)
- Capacity is inadequate especially during holidays (and during meetings by associations, organisations etc.)
- No form of covered parking for vehicles.
- Undefined pedestrian walkways on site.

5.3 YANKARI GAME RESERVE, BAUCHI STATE, NIGERIA

Historical Background

This was officially declared open to the public on 1st December 1962. It was first contemplated in 1931 and 'Duguri Bush' was the first to receive deliberation about the development. The final approval was given in 1954 and the Game's final preservation was established in 1956 before the official declaration. Those involved in its development include Mr. Robert Coulthard, first game warden Architect; more recently - ARCHON Nigeria, Limited Contractors - Direct Labour under forestry Division, Bauchi State.

Client/Sponsor/User

The clients are the Yankari Game Reserve and Tourism Company Ltd., directly sponsored by the Bauchi State Government. Visitors come from all over the world with Nigerians making up the largest percentage. The variety of international Tourists is noteworthy in the camp.

Site and Location

Yankari Game Reserve occupies an area of about 513,300 acres of unhabited woodland and located some 200 km, southeast of Bauchi Metropolis, on Bauchi-Gombe road.

The holiday-making aspect of this reserve is of importance in this case study, apart from being a tourist attraction, more of the holiday-makers utilise the Wikki camp rather than the tourists. Within the Game Reserve is a network of

tracks, over 640 km in extent is suitable for car users. Vehicles initially provided for use in the wildlife areas are mostly out of use. Attractions at the site include the Wikki warm springs, the Dimil Warm springs, the Duke wells and the wildlife at their natural habitat. The Wikki springs maintain a temperature of 31.8°C (80°F) at all times. This serves as a soothing area for a bath after a long excursion. The Duke serve as archaeological point of interest. The wildlife viewed by use of cars etc are seen at appropriate periods by mornings and afternoons, usually by the water sources. Climate here is sub-saharan.

Design concept and construction

Layout and organisation focus on the operational elements from which the human elements spring. The nearby residents have been limited to the periphery but still within the activity core.

The initial phase of construction was based on the use of the indigenous materials and structural forms, it involved the use of thatch roofs, natural stones, circular forms applying the entrance/verandah ('Zaure') concept. In the recent developments materials of higher durability have been utilised, zinc roofing sheets, cement block etc.

Scope of Study

This covers function and facilities. In terms of accommodation, there are 99 chalets, 76 doubles, 11 singles, 10 suites

with over 100 beds. 6 new type store and thatch round huts, with covered verandah, washroom and toilet with twin bed; 4 old type single rooms with toilet facilities; 18 old type double room with washroom and toilet facilities. 10 old type thatch roof round huts for families, 5-7 beds and 2 bathrooms, 4 V.I.P suites with air-conditioners, lounge, bathroom, two separate toilets with bath and wash basin and a covered verandah. See fig.

Apart from the main reception area, there are smaller administration units like the ticket booths, House keeper's office. Other facilities include a clinic, a conference Hall (₦100.00 per day) with capacity of 100 people, a 120 m^2 disco hall (₦50.00 per night), 2 shops (provision and souvenir), museum, restaurant for 72. Recreational facilities include swimming pool, table tennis, lawn tennis, squash Hall, badminton and video service hall.

MERITS

- Offers a natural beautiful environment
- In the site planning, there is proper organisation of the catering and recreational facilities associated with the natural attractions.
- The old chalets are identified with nature by the circular shape and available local materials of mud, thatch and stone thus a resultant visual impact created.
- Privacy in chalets achieved (likewise cross-ventilation).

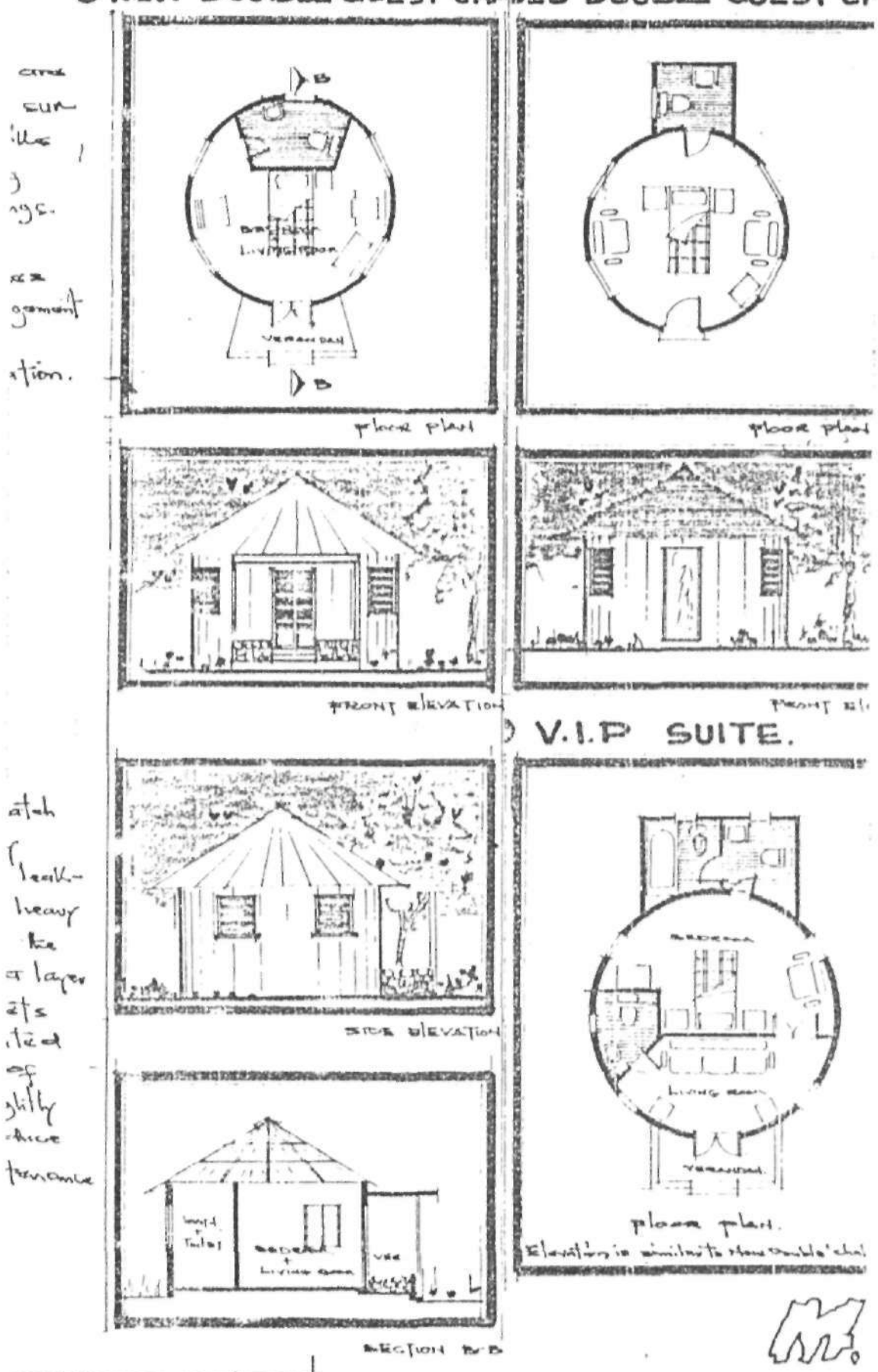


FIG. 5.3.1 Yankari Chalets.

CASE STUDY

ANISATION

functions at the wikki camp of Yan-
hood - partial planning. Catering
cilities are located together and
he natural attraction of the Reserve,

nkari are in cluster-forms for the
re not in harmony with the site in
otection and security. The absence
n the residential and recreational
wildlife zone could be dangerous.
the reception after the accomodation
for visitors' and -family's manoeuvre.
te and well-defined parking spaces

PING

allness in the organisation of the
better organised open spaces are
immediate perception by visitors.
rea is lacking, thus there's a need

s, gardens, fountains, flowers, seats,
ntify and attract mass visits.
scenic qualities have not been prop-

ADATON

re in form of chalets which are
units. A capacity of 300 guests

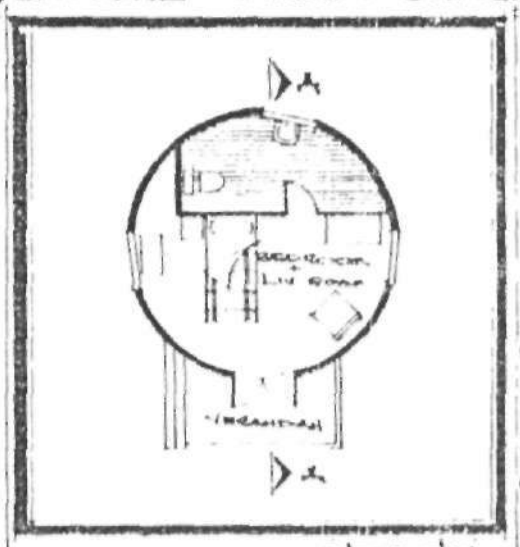
s of accommodation are

gle chalets with fan	14	
e chalets with ac	14	
ble chalets with fan	63	
le chalets with ac.	63	
lets with ac	12	
with ac	10	

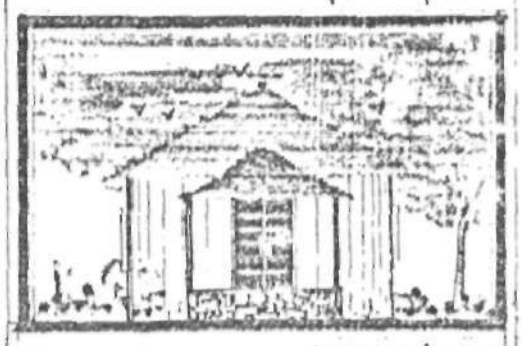
ed around so as to provide
unit. Cottages identify with surrou
e trees. This is because of the
t plans and the use of thatch
d roofs.

increase a problem in terms of

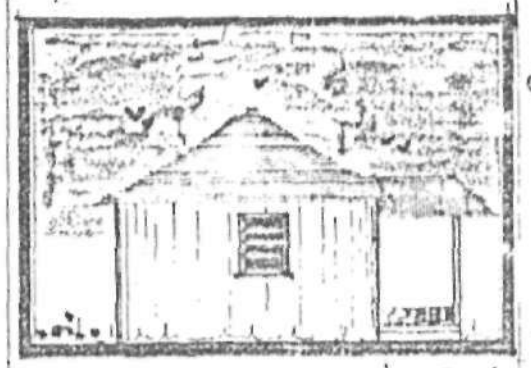
⑤ SINGLE GUEST CHALET



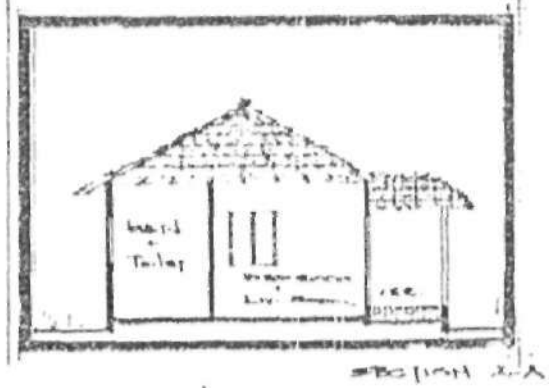
floor plan



front elevation



side elevation



section A-A

FIG. 5.3.2

- ⑤ The circul
in harmony w
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- ⑤ The use of
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Jos plateau
of zinc re
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-thatch. Th
expensive,
constant r

FACILITIES

facilities provided include: -
people. 2 Bars are various re
rooms facilities. Worship area

DEMERITS:

- Lack of maintenance of entire environment and dilapidating landscaping.
- Long and inordely layout of chalets create tedious and time consumption problems during servicing.
- Disturbances from animals wandering about chalets making noisy and alarming sounds, overturning garbage bins. Lack of barriers.
- Lack of kitchennettes forces tourists to depend solely on the restaurant service which is expensive and affect the duration of stay on camp.
- Squatters (non-staffers) around constitute health and social problems to tourists (petty-stealing, prostitution, etc).
- The better organised open spaces are far from immediate visual perception.
- Lack of children's play area
- Area of better scenic beauty are neglected.
- The use of only zinc sheets contrasts the initial natural appearance visually perceived earlier.
- The use of additional "square" as toilet/bathroom in the old double guest chalet contradicts the indigineous conceptual form of ciruclar plan originally adopted.
- wasted spaces in most of the chalets.

5.4 BAGAUDA LAKE HOTEL, KANO, NIGERIA

Historical Background and Location

This is a holiday resort located 54 km from kano along Kano-Jos road. It is adjacent Bagauda dam. This is an ultra modern hotel and resort occupying beautiful grounds of about 130 acres. The dam was initially constructed primarily for irrigation, town water supply and fisheries. It has a good visual connection with the lake. The resort generally has horizontal spread with a total network of roads up to 50 km. The development of this resort is therefore secondary, operated by 147 permanent staff, often with 'casual labourers.'

Construction/Sponsor and Users

The State's Ministry of works and survey, on behalf of the Kano State Government, sponsored the construction of the dam which was completed in 1970 and the Resort commissioned in 1973 (for use by the public). Users come from all over, in and outside the country, various interest groups and age groups have been catered for since the inception of this resort.

Scope of Study:

This case study also covers the aspects of function and available facilities.

The site organisation has facilities fairly sited except for the relative distances between some of the facilities. Buildings tend to cut across the countours rather than follow them. Has an out of urban setting.

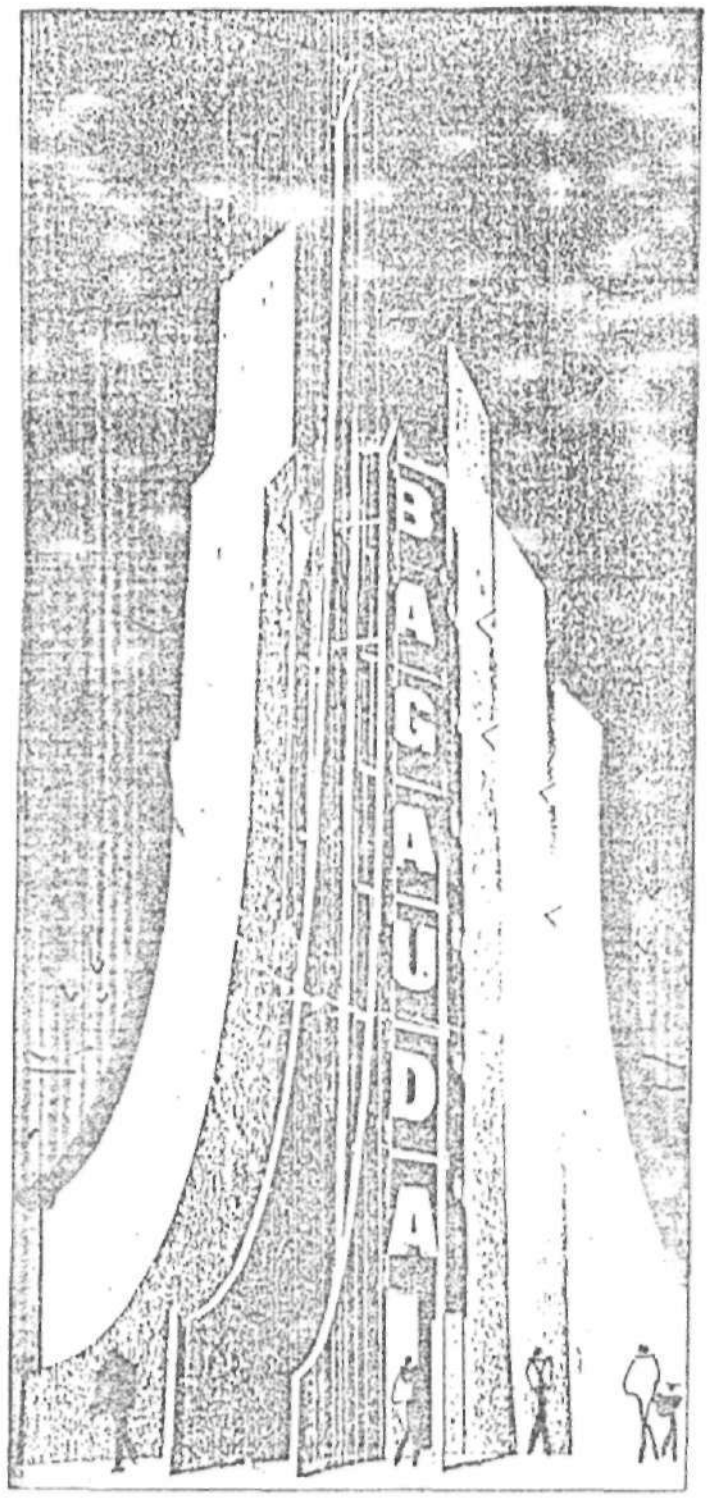


PLATE: 5·4 Entrance Gate to Bagauda Hotel, KANO.

Accessibility to all chalets has been provided with a small restaurant vis-a-vis the accommodation capacity provided. Restaurant has 150 persons - capacity.

All together there are four types of chalets in terms of individual character and number of beds (persons) 4 V.I.P. chalets, 50 2-bed traditional huts, 50 2-bed single chalets, 8 4-bed double chalets all making a total of 446 beds. Except for the V.I.P. chalets, all others are within the "economy class"

An nite club of capacity for 90 persons operates between 7.00 to 12.00 p.m. Also available on site are the administration and reception building with a parking capacity for 72 cars, fire station, clinic, an olympic size swimming pool. A branch of the first bark of Nigeria provide service for staff, guests (including foreigners - tourists etc) and villagers around the Tiga Dam. Although some local crafts dealers/traders hang around the premises, only one shop (boutique) has been officially erected.

An open air theatre with capacity of 500 persons, constructed with low-durability timber is made free to the audience since no ticket offices, checks and other security means in and out have not been provided. Adjacent to the swimming pool is a Banquet hall (TOHAD HALL). This hall is also used for conferences and ceremonies by individuals, associations or organisations.

Functions include circulation and other services: The resort has an immense network of roads, totalling over fifty kilometres, this is due to the wide planning of the chalets thus allowing for high cost of maintenance. Food stuffs and most operation services and supplies are contracted out to local suppliers through the purchasing officer. Garbage removal is by the use of a resident tractor which goes round every morning collecting refuse and garbage.

MERITS

- Buildings are well designed and blend with the artificial environment created.
- Good visual connection to the lake.
- Provision of some basic facilities lacking in other resorts e.g. bank, conference/ceremonial and banquet halls.
- Fair general site organisation.

DEMERITS

- Location of chalets far from restaurant/bar, about 800 metres apart, thus long trekking or use of cars.
- Round huts provided have no aesthetic valve and give an after-thought appraisal of traditional architecture since all other buildings contrast with them.
- Over-crwoding during public/special holidays.
- Poor circulation
- Absence of form of preservation or presentation of national image.
- Traffic generated due to efforts of carrying lodgers to their door steps constitute noise since barriers are absent

- on site.
- Small capacity of restaurant as compared with accommodation capacity.
- Location of some important facilities does not allow the use of lake to advantage.

5.5 OKADA WONDERLAND, OKADA, BENDEL STATE, NIGERIA

Historical Background

Site clearance commenced in 1984 but was open to the public in 1986. Up-to-date the complex is still under construction. Architects - Aim Consultants, Lagos, Damus Consortium, Benin City. Contractors handling this project have been Westco Construction, Benin City.

This is a predetermined holiday resort which recognises the importance of basic and controlled planning of a wide variety of functions and activities.

Client/Sponsor/User

This is a self owned and self-sponsored project. Chief S. Igbinedion conceived the idea, and he is till date, the only sponsor to the scheme. Users come from all walks of life and of various origin. Over 2,000 visitors were received within 4 days of the 1989 March Easter holidays. This shows the degree of patronage.

Site and Location

Okada Wonderland is located about 90 km from Benin City, and 7 km

off the Lagos-Benin expressway. The scheme itself is located at the southern end of Okada Town. The climate here has 1,524 to 2,032 mm average annual rainfall, coastal plain relief and a rainforest vegetation. Area characterised with numerous dry valleys and gently undulating landscape.

Scope of case study

Okada Wonderland, though not completed, have a variety of facilities to serve intending tourists. These include, 150 chalets of one, two and three bedroom types, 2 restaurants, a multipurpose conference hall and an olympic size swimming pool under construction, a yet to be opened zoo, 7 tennis courts, childrens amusement park and playground, a shopping complex, 4 fish ponds, a games room and a garden of fame where sculpture pieces of heroes are kept.

Structure, Construction and Materials

The structures of the complex are simple and special construction techniques required. Materials used include sandcrete block, zinc roofing sheets, reinforced concrete. In the General Hospital under construction, a frame-structure construction is being applied, in other structures, non-columnar construction have been employed, with parapets standing out as main form element. In the construction of smaller kiosks and other landscape elements (Benches etc) a direct-labour method of entrepreneur organisation, is being utilised. It is only in construction of the hospital and secondary school that architecture is being put to test.



PLATE: 5·5·1 A Monumental Roundabout in the Wonderland.



PLATE: 5·5·2 Restaurant Sit-Out.



PLATE: 5·5·3 Amusement Area.

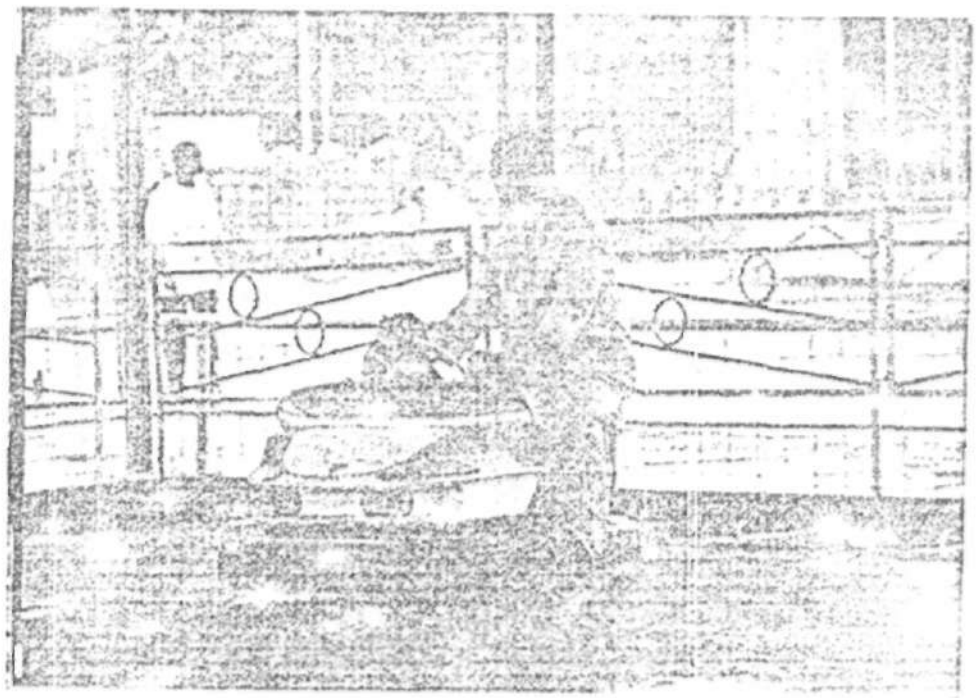


PLATE: 5·5·4 Amusement Ground.

MERITS

- The creation of man-made attractions in the absence of natural attractions e.g. fish ponds, parks etc.
- Simple forms of structures used are cost-saving.
- Provision of pipe borne-water and electricity supplies to surrounding village.
- Presence of Garden of Fame and Heroes where national history is being physically preserved.

DEMERITS

- Proximity and accessibility pose a problem to the less previledged or lower income group.
- Non-portrayal of indigenous architecture.
- Relative proximity of units in the 'Wonderland' involves the long treks or use of cars etc.
- Insufficient variety of recreational facilities as at present.

5.6 WALT-DISNEY WORLD, FLORIDA, U.S.A.

Historical Background

The creator, Walt Disney, was motivated by experiences he had in taking two of his daughters out to amusement parks and playgrounds, each time he sat and tried to figure out what to do while the kids played. This inspired the challenge that lingered in his mind long before the park became a reality. A place where parents and children, adults and kids could altogether forget their everyday cares and loose themselves in a world of adventure and fantasy. Magic Kingdom, a unique and totally unprecendented blend of entertainment and information

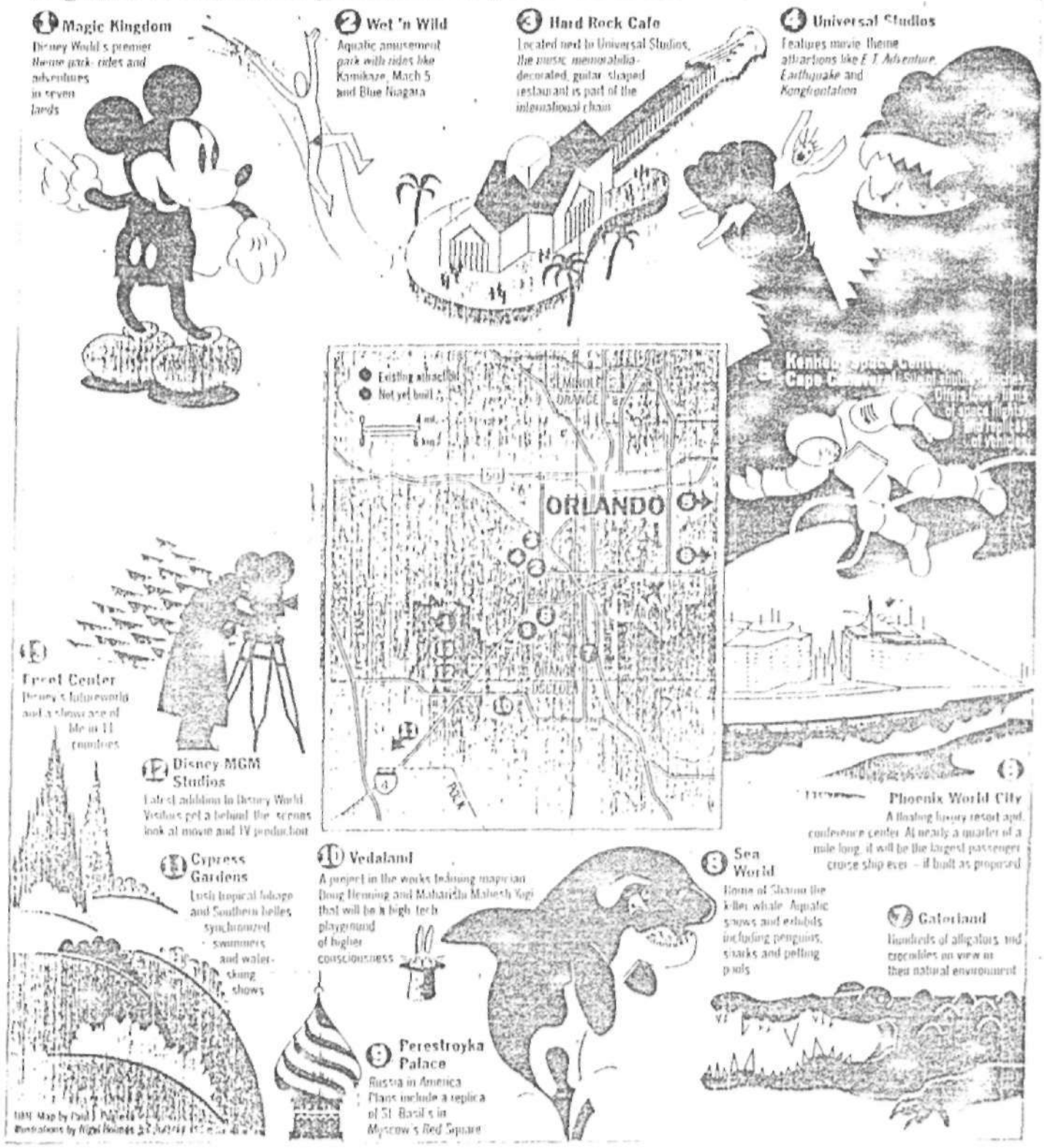


FIG.5·6·1 A Guide to 'FANTASIES' in Disney World.

thus resulted.

Architects - W.E.D. Imagineering

Client and Sponsor: W.E.D. Enterprises.

It was officially delcared open on 1st October 1971.

Since its inception, more than one million guests have visited the Magic Kingdom with a high and increasing record of attendance. Infact an attendance of 123,000 was set on December 28th 1982, for both EPCOT Centre and Magic Kingdom.

Site and Location:

The Walt-Disney world resort complex is located on 28,000 acres (43 square miles) of land in the heart of florida on the south west coast of U.S.A. The magic kingdom part occupies 107 acres while EPCOT centre (Experimental Prototype Community of Tomorrow) occupies 206 acres.

In all its 28,000 acres, the Walt Disney World resort complex is a demonstration of the preservation and enhancement of the aesthetic qualities of an area while developing it for human fulfilment. A masterplan was developed for the entire area in a bid to create an ideal balance between recreational, residential and commercial uses while protecting areas valuable to a wildlife and overall ecology of the area.

The complex has two principal components:

(a) Magic Kingdom, an off-shoot of Disney's original theme park and

(b) EPCOT Centre, Experimental Prototype Community of Tomorrow.

Scope of Study

(a) Magic Kingdom: has six themed area offering a total of fourty-five attractions, they include; Main Street U.S.A. - An attempt to recapture the simpler and more carefree ways of life of days gone-by.

Adventure land - A tropical adventure with dense jungle foliage and simulation of the perilous waterways of Africa, Asia and the Amazon.

Frontier land - with authentic replicas of two historic ships, frontieland is Disney's tribute to America's pioneer days.

Liberty Square - A blend of historical fact and amusing fable in authentic scenery of architecture, puppet versions of past American leaders in dramatic display.

Fantasy land - A live reproduction in bavarian village setting of the screen classics created by Walt Disney.

Tomorrow land - The precedent for EPCOT centre featuring the unique wide visiion motion picture technique among other attractions.

(b) EPCOT Centre: This is the third and most spectacular

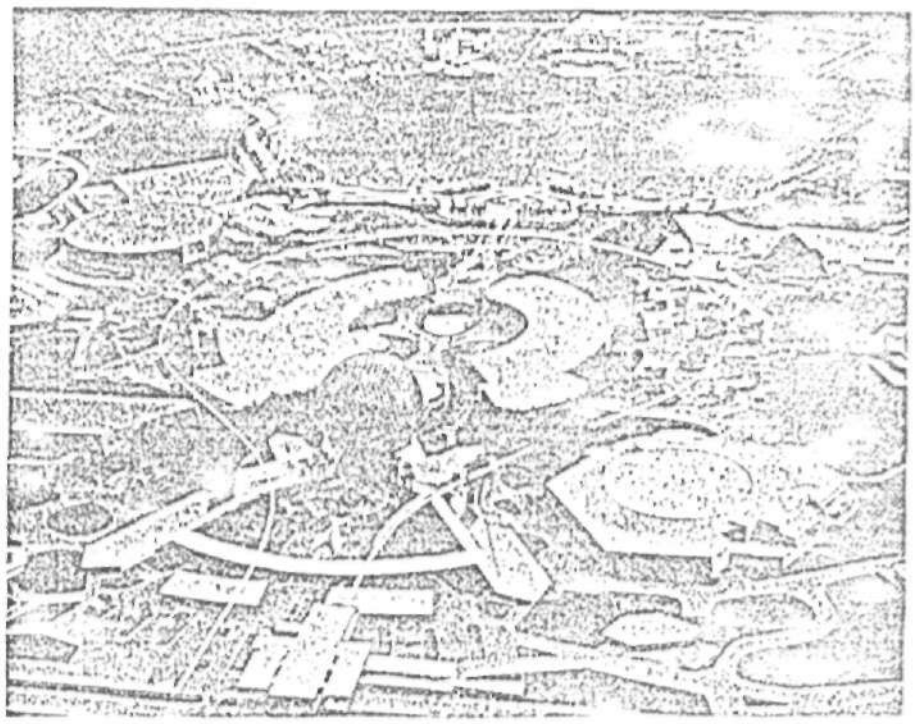


PLATE: 5.6.1 Aerial view of EPCOT Centre Disney World. -(model)-



PLATE: 5.6.2 Aerial view of Orlando (a similar setting.)

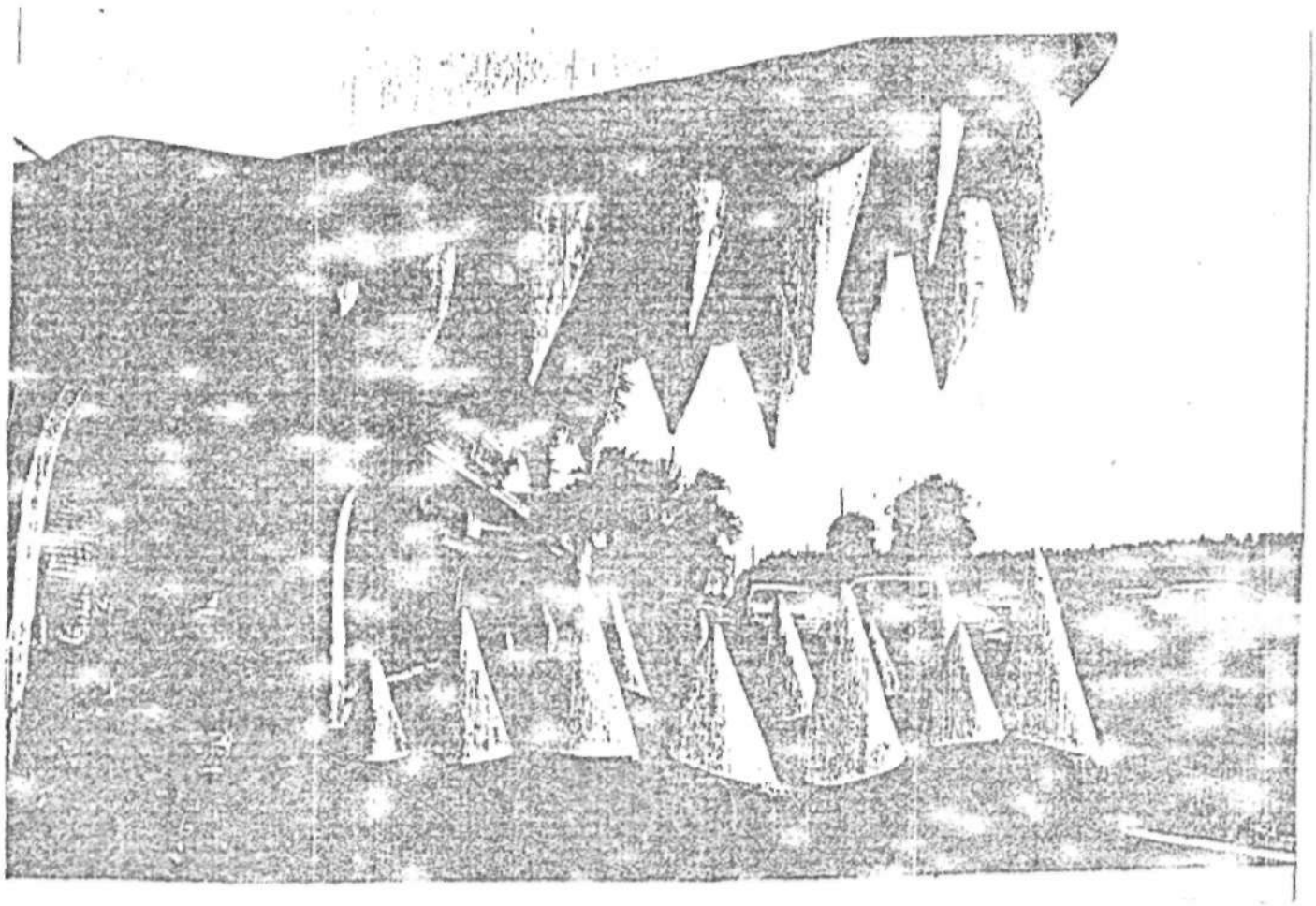


PLATE: 5·6·3 CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND;
Jaws of a bigger than life alligator
at GATORLAND in 'Disney World'.

theme park. A community of tomorrow that continually introduce, test and demonstrate everchanging ideas as they emerged from the creative centres of industry. Consist of two distinct programmes that compliment each other. These are:

Future World - Featuring 'Spaceship earth' and four other futuristically designed buildings housing exhibits sponsored by major United States Corporations. Future world is an expression of Disney's philosophy of prototype demonstration of innovative systems as they emerge from the creative centres of industry. A tour of spaceship earth is a delightful display of movies, gadgets and playgrounds of the future.

World showcase - A village of pavillions that displays the culture and amusements of the U.S. and eight countries. This village of diverse cultures offer authentic restaurants, shops as well as continous live entertainment amid the recreation of the architectural landmarks of various countries.

Accommodation covers: four major areas with capacities as follows:

Contemporary resort - 1046 rooms

Polynesian village resort - 636 rooms

Golf resort - 828 suites

Disney World Village resort - 400 family units

The conference centre accommodates upto 300 persons in lake

Vivas and grand vista suites.

Other facilities include; convention rooms, restaurants, night clubs, shops, entertainment lounges, golf courses, tennis courts, horse back-riding, pools and lakes for swimming, boating and water skiing. The Disney World village offers 30 shops, 10 restaurants, live entertainment and an office plaza with 10,000 sq; feet of rentable office spaces.

Services in the resort are largely a display of the latest technologies as they emerge from the creative centres of industry. They include:

- Solidwaste disposal: The AUAC an underground trash collection system that wses pneumatic tubes to remove and compact solid waste from all sections of the magic kingdom.
- Waste Water treatment: capable of treating 3.3 million gallons of waste water, the modern waste water treatment plant treats sewage by the activated sludge process.
- Utilidors: A network of utility corridors lie beneath Magic Kingdom. They serve all theme park structures and ensure easy access to all utility services.
- Central energy plant: A computerised automated central energy resources plant services the complex. The plant controls the flow of power, heating, cooling and other energy courses. A new innovative solar energy project has also been installed.
- Water management: 43 sq. miles of the complex is made up of water. A step down control system incorporating dykes, canals

and automated control gates control water distribution.

- Fire protection: The Fire Ready Creek Service provides protection for the complex with stations located on the perimeters of vacation Kingdom and the Lake Buena Vista areas. These are computer-operated and controlled.
- Transportation: The 250 passenger trains that make up the mark IV monorail system travel on a single elevated beamway propelled by electricity picked up from a power-rail on the beamway. These monorail trains use one fourth the energy of cars to convey and average of 80,000 people around everyday with near perfect (99.9%) reliability.

Design concept and/Structure

The Disney (Florida) planning is the same as the Disneyland (Tokyo). There is simple control of expansion of structures and crowd flow with the main street structure having a large entrance corridor, which absorbs large masses of visitors in short periods of time. Guests/Tourists move down the street to discover a "large hub" from which the other structural attractions featuring a visual centre place, and all parts leading to the hub. This concept of planning takes care of physical expansion of structures, by simply radiating new structures of the circumference, without interceptions of other activities in other areas.

Almost all types of building materials have been used where, from glass, plastic to more recent pneumatic (balloon) structures. There has accurate detailing and joinery, which is as a result of trying to create a fantasy folklore history for

America, hence a lot of buildings here are oriental in style.

MERITS:

- Provision of a waste water treatment plant
- Use of 'Utilidors' improves efficiency and separates guests traffic from service lines and traffic.
- Waste disposal system increases efficiency of keeping surrounding conducive for human comfort.

DEMERITS:

- A very elaborate service system creates more financial investments and diffulty in maintenance.
- Large size of resort necessitates the taking of programmes of conservation, environmental protection and pest control.
- The general use of energy is expensive.
- To a large extent, this resort generally requires the use of modern technological devices which also is very expensive especially for this part of the world (Nigeria).

CHAPTER SIX

CONCEPTS, PRINCIPLES AND APPROACH TO LEISURE, RECREATION AND HOLIDAY RESORT PLANNING

6.1 Human Service Orientation

Service to the community is the framework for the development of common principles and applying the methods and techniques of recreation planning.

Human development alongside with community development, utilising resources and the quality of human existence are dependent on the use of leisure time. By these implications designers must accept consequences of their role in societal formation.

Agencies concerned with leisure and recreation should emphasise human development as a relevance to community integration vis-a-viz human experiences rather than activity-programmes. Buildings should be integrated with other social services.

6.2 Planning Principles

Planning principles of leisure and recreation areas that are applicable in a wide range of typical and extreme situations worthy of consideration for an effective planning process are identified below:

1. The need to make activities and facilities accessible to all classes of people regardless of interest, age, sex and background.

2. Necessary provisions for effective integration with other public services such as health.

3. The provision of long term planning concepts for the provision of facilities.

4. Facilities and activities should be developed in line with the host benefit analysis.

5. Planning should be a continuous process requiring constant review and evaluation of the recommendation of the project.

6. The development of facilities shoudd make the most efficient use of the land, designed and managed to provide for convenience, health, safety and pleasure of intended users.

6.3 Approaches to Planning

The planning process involves a composite analysis of information provided; people (behaviour), time (leisure) and activity (recreation) to space (resource) and geographical area (planning unit) using the necessary parameter of changing attitudes of individuals and the community. This information is useful in identifying deficiences by planning unit and population sub-groups for specific activities. It can also be utilised for the establishment of policies and programmes at various levels.

Approach to recreation are in four tiers, i.e. resource, activity, economic and behavioural approaches. The approach used conditions the planning process, research methods and design and could in turn have a positive or negative out-look on the adjoined community. Physical and social factors are often the main planning determinants.

6.3.1 Resource Approach

These types of opportunities are determined by physical and natural resources. The demand or use is limited by the carrying capacity of the resource. Expressed demand is however, more useful than latent demand which encourages duplication. Accessibility is more dominant in the management approach.

National factors, such as falls, are dominant in this respect. The emphasis is more on them rather than on users' expressed needs or fiscal resources to pay for this space. Ecological nature also influence the planning process.

This approach has little recognition for social or political dictation. Its importance is emphasised in the forms of forest recreation, national parks and tourist camps.

However, facilities and activities are utilised in the full and proper exploitation of these avenues.

6.3.2 Activity Approach

The provision of activities are dictated by past participation in selected activities - alongside with necessary sampling of

opinions. The preference of the public is determined by participation rates and interest in recreation.

The values of users and suppliers are important in the planning process. Social factors and interests dominate natural factors, the planning process is often influenced by the values of well organised special interest groups. This approach is highly subjective to political influences and other interest groups. The approach does not accommodate the needs of the users because decisions are carried out by non-users in most cases.

The activity approach is best applied to a localised community and not to a multitude of a city centre or metropolitan population.

6.3.3 Economic Approach

The provision of facilities measured by the economic approach is highly restrained by the cost factor. The investment and responsibility for providing land facilities are conditioned by measureable costs and benefits or the self supporting nature of the activities. However, price factors should not be used as a deterrent where leisure and recreation participation are to be encouraged.

Economic factors related to demand and supply are more important than the former factors considered. The mode of capital in investment and expected returns, a synthesised cost benefit

analysis presupposes governmental or private investors. Price manipulates the supply and demand for activities. In the planning process, user and supplier objectives are balanced. Both latent and expressed demand are projected to rationalise the use of public resources or private alternatives. Political influence quality/quantity relationship alongside with being a progressive or regression to solution to necessary problems.

This approach to planning recognises the justification of real money in leisure and recreation utilisation. i.e. cost benefit analysis of a project certifies its viability.

6.3.4 Behavioural Approach

Human behaviour is most unpredictable in majority of the daily activities. However, certain parameters could be used as a basis on how, where, why and when people use their leisure time. Individual time budgets are translated to leisure and recreation resource provision. The focus is on recreation as an experience, why an individual participates, what activities are preferred, where best to recreate and what happens to the person as a result of the utilised time and activity.

User preference and satisfaction is prime in the planning process. User and non-user objectives are dominant and satisfying experiences are the expected products. Accommodating latent and expressed demands is a prime concern of this approach which relates demand and supply to develop indicators of social

need. These needs can be met in leisure and recreation avenues that constitute physical environment (space) and behaviour (activity).

The behavioural approach is most conspicuous in the ideas of Driver (1970), Gold (1973), Hesfer (1978 and Cheik, Field and Burge (1976). Their emphasis on the merits of citizen participation, user and non-user survey, and the relationship of people to space challenges many traditional methods of space standards.

The behavioural approach is most effective in the holiday resort planning. This approach utilizes value judgements and a high level of induction on recreation participation. It has a great advantage for analysing non-used latent demand for future trends and the needs of special population of the neighbourhood level. This approach complements beneficial deduction of users on one hand and planning authority on the other to make an effective judgement in leisure and recreation behaviours.

A further combination of the above is discussed below as an effective planning approach.

6.3.5 Total Package Approach

The most effective planning process or user and resource requirements is reflected in a balanced combination of the positive aspects of the above approaches. This approach was developed in the United States of America, primarily for

regional recreation planning.

However, some characteristics of this combined approach include:

(a) The study of existing potentials.

(b) Identification of user groups and their character(s).

(c) Forecast of demand and supply using potential resource and user requirements.

(d) Concept and translation of requirements with planning guides into plans.

(e) Classification of user on the basis of environmental requirement.

(f) Classification of areas into different resource types by environmental characteristics;

(g) Relationship of desired activity and resource potential.

(h) development of planning and management guidelines based on an analysis of user and resource requirements.

6.4 Demand and Supply Assessment

The usual methodological analysis of demand and supply of leisure and recreation participation is to relate past existing (or present) and future behavioural possibilities or tendencies. The conceptual trend is by composing spaces, facilities and services (supply and leisure/recreation activities a experience (demand) to evolve a workable process.

However, the identification of relative needs are based on the following criteria:

- Latent and expressed leisure and recreation demand

- Leisure behaviour, environment and social values of the planning area.
- Measures of quality, performance, or effectiveness for a given time period, population group and planning area.

6.5 Some Methods of demand and supply analysis

For each method, certain criteria are used to determine the approach and its subsequent utilisation.

6.5.1 Innovative Approach

This approach is based on users' goals, preferences and implementation. It results in a serial indicator that reflects only the needs of a nei-hbourhood at a given time. It translates values into money and space. (Gold, 1973).

6.5.2 Level of Service Approach

This is based on a qualitative measure of effectiveness for a given set of facilities. Acceptable level of service is one that satisfies a given set of values.

6.5.3 Needs - Resource Index

The development of these concept is based on differing neighbourhoods with different needs and resources laid in order of preference. Factors such as income, population density, etc. (Stanley, 1969).

6.5.4 Recreation Experience Components concepts

This concept is evolved from performance standards that describe the type of experience and similar activities that support

this experience and translate it into space and design requirements. (Christransen, 1975).

6.6 User Resource Planning Method

This planning method classified different user groups in accordance to their mental characteristics, dividing each planning area into resource types, relating the desired experience to resource and developing planning guidelines based on an analysis of user and resource requirements.
(National Advisory Council, U.S.A, 1980).

However, demand and supply in recreation are very strongly related to one another. Objective factors rather than arbitrary judgement should be emphasised on in measurements, criteria or performance standards for a holiday resort land, facilities and programmes. The provision of the right and adequate supply is to understand the user demand requirement.

CHAPTER SEVEN

NATURAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION AND RESORT PLANNING

7.1 An Outlook of Natural Landscaping

The natural landscape of an area generally describes the land scenary of the environment as viewed by man's visual perception.

Natural landscape begins with the design of nature, not human, so the first principle is to work with nature and not against it. Man with the aid of technology (machines, new plant breeds and cross-breeds etc) has emulated his impact on the surrounding in which he lives. Thus landscape design which acknowledges the organic unity of life in its environment and seeks to express human relationship to the whole life plays a significant role in the process of developing human environment.

Landscaping, they say, must follow the lines of the free-growing tree with its thousands of curves. One might hope that in developing a beautiful outlook on life the youth of our country would learn the life of a tree and its tremendous importance. (Garrett Eckbo, Landscape for Living, 1950).

7.2 Landscape Design

This is man's conscious planning and laying out of the 'grounds' by the use of plant cover (vegetation), rocks, water and other components in imitation of the natural scenery in an environment.

It is categorised into formal and naturalistic. Formal being composed of straight lines, squares, rectangles, circles and other geometric shapes arranged in perfect symmetry around central point. Naturalistic designs are composed of great flowing lines and irregular shapes and forms, often arranged in massive blocks, and are considered to be less artificial and more romantic than formal designs.

At the best, both styles provide pleasure and functional ways in which to organise the home grounds and make them not merely liveable, but enjoyable as well. Neither style, however, can truly be described as natural. The flowing curves and irregular shapes of the naturalistic designs come closer to nature than do the geometry of the formal designs. However, it is usually obvious in a naturalistic design that plants, trees, bushes and other elements are placed in a human plan or pattern.

7.3 Working with Nature

Since natural landscaping begins with the designs of nature, a fore-knowledge of the existing situation gives an idea of seasonal variations and natural preservation.

Sometimes the best way to work with nature is to leave it alone - not to touch anything at all. Abandoned farmland is a good example of how nature passes through a cycle. This natural cycle has been studied by ecologists and environmentalists. In the first years following abandonement, fields bring forth

annual needs such as rag-weed, pig-weed, beggar-weed, foxtail grass etc. These are fall rangy needs that start each year from seed. During later years grasses, perennial herbs, and other larger plants such as daisies asters, eupatoriums begin to dominate. The herbs tend to kill off the grasses because they are larger and more aggressive.

As more years pass, shrubs and sun loving trees begin to emerge. These include red cedar, birdi and hawthorn - they dominate the field.

Ten to twenty years after abandonement, the sun loving trees take over the field - it becomes a 'tree land.' Fourty to fifty years later, the field begins to show shade-loving seedlings under the protection of their sun-loving companions. Within hundred years the shade-loving trees would have taken over the forest and provided a home for their seedlings underneath.

This is a vastly simplified version of what can be a very complex process. This implies that the nature of vegetation on a land changes if left alone. Thus once it is figured out what stage the vegetation is, one can work with it, encourage the plants and trees you wish to see, emerge, discourage those to be eliminated and develop a landscape based on natural processes rather than one structured entirely by human design influence.

To preserve and protect an established landscape on the other hand, is to keep strongly abreast of the beauty of the surrounding and working consciously with it.

7.4 Ecological and Environmental Impact

Natural landscaping is ecologically and environmentally sound. In traditional landscaping, the lawn for example, must be mowed regularly. Man's contact with the processes of alluvial morphology has been ultimate ..... changes in river courses affect man severely and at times disastrously ..... Encroaching sand has driven him from habitable site.' (Dr. Richard Russel)

7.5 Classical Conservation Outlook

Man is clearly the beneficiary of a very special environmental which has been great while in the making. This is an active system, a pattern and a process as well. Its values could be threatened by disruption no less than by depletion .... Any species survives by virture of its niche - the opportunity afforded it by environment. But in occupying its niche it also assumes a role in relation to its surroundings ..... the habitat furnishes the niche, and if any species breaks up the habitat, the niche goes with it. Since living systems are active and dynamic, they tend to approximate what is known as a steady state rather than a condition of repose.

While these principles have been shown to apply to what is generally called the world of nature, that is, the world apart from man, there is considerable resistance to the idea that

they apply to him in serious way. Much of this resistance is emotional, having its roofs in that part of Judeo - christian tradition which separates man from nature to a greater extent than perhaps was common in oriental and mediterranean thought. Some of it certainly comes from those who resent, for whatever reasons, any warning sign along the road to a perpetually expanding economy. And surprisingly, perhaps, some resistance comes from scientist and technologists, especially those unacquinted with the general field that used to be called natural history ..... the charges induced by man, whether by sheer destruction or indirectly by accelerating natural processes, are probably more serious to him than the so-called natural changes for which he is not responsible.....
Unfortunately, the situation is clouded by a wide-spread confidence that this impact of man upon environment can continue indefinitely. It is true that we are far from the end of the rope, there are many interesting approaches to the problems of man and his environment, and all, indicate that humanity should strive toward a condition of equilibrium with its environment. This is the verdict of ethics, aesthetics and natural science.

The relation between a society and its environment can be understood only we see how the enviornment is organised in terms of the verbal categories of those who use it.
(Edmond R. Leach).

Today, industrialisation and death control have produced an explosive growth of population in some parts of the world, that land-use problems have become most acute and dramatic. The effect has been confusing almost to the point of disaster, as can be seen in any metropolitan 'urban fringe' area. Allocation of space by planning and zonning, while not a new idea, has been outlined on a scientific basis as being subjective to political obstacle and by the fact that there is still a margin of safety and by the prevalence of our conviction that an economy can continue to expand without limits.

7.6 Social and Psychological Factors Influencing Landscape Development

Social and psychological factors may present constraints or positive directions in decision making and the development of form at all scales of landscape development. Only recently has there been a concerted effort to relate an understanding of human needs, environmental perception, and attitude to design and planning in the hope of providing more satisfactory, conflict-free and socially appropriate environments. Environmental psychology has become almost as popular a subject as ecology.

It seems likely that an understanding of behaviour and perception will be helpful in the development of answers to the following undermentioned and similar questions.

- the kind of setting considered suitable for various form of recreation and leisure time behaviour.

- the aspects of recreation derived from a desire to get away from the pressures of the city, or derived from a need for physical exercise.
- the making of playgrounds responsive to needs, urges and teachings of young children when they are designed by adults.
- the appropriate physical relations between teenagers, tots and parents in such situations.
- the extent to which the environment should be capable of manipulation by people or the 'users' to provide change and alternative arrangements.
- the need for open spaces in cities and housing areas.
- the need for privacy.
- the extent to which the environment contradicts in the day-to-day struggle with traffic, a bombardment of information, crowded streets, television, and so forth.
- the way a designer copes with the fact that everyone does not see and appreciate the environment through his/her eyes or with his/her cultural background and attitude.

The answers to such questions and others are obviously important if design and planning are to be responsive to the social context within which the design must operate and which it serves.

Generally, there are two basic ways to become more sensitive to the answers to these and a host of similar questions on every aspect of behaviour and environment. One is to learn from observation and direct consultation with members of a community

or a specific group in the society defined by factors such as age and socio-economic status. The other way ts to become familiar with the general principles or "universals" of behaviour and perception. The latter has been the fundamental principle backing the terms 'Conservation of Nature and designs with nature.

7.7 Principles of Natural Landscaping

Nature provides the raw materials for the landscaper to swift into a design that appears natural and presents a pleasing and beautiful experience. The variety nature presents to the landscaper will, if preserved, contribute to the area's stability. For instance, when different kinds of 'nature' plants exist, a disease might not affect all and therefore others survive.

Within the diversity nature provides, the landscaper must apply a knowledge of design in selecting vegetation to eliminate or add. As with all sets of principles, they are not to be strictly followed, but used rather as general guidelines.

7.7.1 Unity

A congruence of unity is assumed by using appropriate media to put accross ideas formed for a particular landscape. As with any works of art, the eye must be attracted to areas attention is focused. Natural landscaping allows for greater flexibility because so much of the art comes from nature and d does not follow strict geometrical or formal design patterns. A little controlled chaos is permissible.

7.7.2 Balance

A balance is sorted in traditional and formal landscape design. With assymetrical balance however, the exact reproduction of all elements is replaced with a more general sensation of equal weight. Acalyphs may balance hibiscus, while different types of bushes of the same general size and shape balance each other.

Balance in the natural landscape is always assymetrical and a question of dominance. If one side of the landscape towers above the other, there is no balance when balance exist, there occurs a feeling of security and stability.

7.7.3 Accent

As the eye moves a landscape, certain points attract attention. In the formal landscape, the patterns of walkways, fountains, status, intricately sculptured hedges, and different livres of perspectives draw attention. In the natural landscape, these focal points may be a pond, a groove of trees, a clump of wild-flowers in a meadow, or a shelter for animals. By drawing attention to this focal points, the natural landscaper prevents monotony of design.

Accents may be achieved by contrasts in colour, texture, line, shape, height or rythm. A landscape where all of these are unified will be bery boring. Varying these design factors help the natural landscaper to draw the eye to points of interest and structure the experience of the landscape to produce a sensation of beauty and enjoyment.

7.7.4 Size

The correct size of trees and hedges etc placed is the most important factor in creating a sense of proportion in the natural landscape. Choose vegetation that will fill the space given over to it as it grows and will not require constant pruning to keep it within available space.

7.7.5 Repetition

This is most often used in formal landscape design. However, it has its applications in the natural landscape. A repeated planting of wild flowers can function as a good example. It should be used sparingly in natural landscape since it is not found frequently in nature.

7.7.6 Pace and Order

A properly designed landscape will attract the eye in the manner and order in which the designer has structured the experience. In a good landscape design, the eye does not move randomly, flitting from one point to the other.

7.7.7 Texture, Form, Light and Colour

These are rather important factors to consider in landscape and not principles. Skillfully employed, they can create a unified, balanced, well-accented, properly proportioned landscape that needs little repetition, but takes the viewer through it in the proper pace and order. The different textures of leaves, back and ground covers, the different forms of flowers on bushes, trees, and perennials, and the

various colours of leaves or trees, bushes, and flowering plants, when combined with the interplay of light and shadow, help create a more varied and interesting natural landscape.

It should be obvious by now that the most important ingredient in any natural landscape design is thought. A careful examination of existing situation, careful analysis will help to evolve a natural plan which requires little effort to execute and maintain and will provide pleasure for persons and families.

7.8 Application of some natural landscaping components

Components or elements of landscaping a the different entities that are involved in a land scenary. It is possible to have all within an environment either naturally or artificially (that is man-made planning composition).

A general discussion on some of the components is below.

7.8.1 Groundform

This describes the visible slope or appearance of the solid surface of the earth. Flat or comparatively flat land is needed for some activities notably formal recreation and industry, or conversely, the positive advantage for some forms of casual recreation, camping or picknicking on broken ground.

All these assume development with alteration of existing topography. Even when this is possible, the actual slopes to be found provide a measure of control over development because the propertion of land can be graded as a result of

cut and fill, this varies according to the angle of slope. Terracing gives a food effect when applied in very steep cases.

7.8.2 Ground texture

Texturing here implies the range or smooth finishes on ground surfaces. Depending on the effect required, rough finishes discourage constant touch while smooth finishes encourage constant touch. Texture could be used to demarcate or differentiate areas in an environment for instance. The use of rough finishes on surfaces around deep sections of a swimming pool or pond, while smooth finishes are applied around shallow sections.

7.8.3 Plant Cover or Vegetations

These are trees, shrubs, herbs/grasses, hedges etc. Each is used at specific areas and to depict particular effects. For instance, trees are used as buffer zone to wind, noise, dust/smoke pollution, also used as shade or shadow casting devices, and for vision focusing. Trees screen undesirable sceneries and views. Hedges on the other hand could be used to define and control both pedestrian and vehicular movement in an environment.

Plant covers are themselves "sculptures" of landscape and habitats to wild life as in Game Reserves.

Some uses of trees, shrubs and groundcover in shaping the landscape:

- to relate buildings to the site and to each other as well as to link buildings with spaces.
- to demarcate boundaries and areas.
- to accommodate changes in level and ground modelling.
- to give privacy, screening and visual direction.
- to shelter from wind, dust, strong sunshine, noise etc.
- to create external spaces by enclosing or breaking up areas and giving verticality.
- to direct pedestrian and vehicular circulation.
- to channel views to or away from building structures or objects.
- to provide contract in form, texture or colour with building, pavings or water.
- to contrast or compliment sculptures.
- to cover ground not covered by hard materials e.g. 'lawn'.

Useful Trees of the Tropics

(a) Ornamental Trees

Acacia seyal

Azadiracta indica - NEEM Tree (Dogon Yaro)

Bavihinia

Jacovanda minisifolia

Spathodea companulata

Casanvina equisetifolia

(b) Shade Trees

Adisonia digitata - Baobab (Kuka)

Albizia sp. (Katsani)

Azadirachta indica

Cassia sianica

Delonix regia - Flame Tree (Poinciane)

Khaya senegalensis - Dry zone Mahogany

Mangifera indica - Mango Tree (Mangoro)

Parkia clapadoniana - Locust bean tree (Dorowa)

Samanea samani - Rain Tree

(c) Very Special Trees

Buryrosperimum parkil - Shea butter tree (Kadanya)

Borassus flabillifer - (Giginya)

Cocos nucifera - coconut tree (Kwakwa)

Elacis guineauess - Oil Palm (Manja)

Eriodondion cruntala - cotton tree (Auduga)

Eucalyptus (Amygdalina, Maculata, Robusta)

Fiscus sp. (Ficus altissima)

Hyphaene Thebaica - drum palm

Plumenia sp. (Frangi pani)

Raptria virifera.

(d) Fruit Trees

Lime - citrus aurantifolia

Orange - citrus aurantium

Lemon - citrus limon

Tangerine - citrus nobilis

Grape - citrus ponaduim

Pawpaw - carica papaya

Cashew - anarcadium occidintale

Kola - cola nitida, acuminats

Date Palm - phoenix dactylifera

Guava - psiduim guagava

Avocadao
Rea - periza americana

Doka tree - izoberlinia daka

- laphira alata

W/A Ebony - Diospyrus mesphiliforums.

7.8.4 Water

This is practically an outdoor element, and could be in form of fountain, waterfall, pond, lake, aquaria, pool etc. It could be used in different forms.

In a fountain, the sound or 'jet-plane' spraying effect or the pattern of design products as the water projects could be the centre of focus and interest, the splashing effect by seashores as a result of waves or by a swimming pool could emit the needed sound; the cooling effect or micro-climate produced by such water bodies could be the derived result of its application within the environment.

7.8.5 Rocks

These are naturally found. They could be retained or transfered by the use of mechanical means. Of recent, the japanese scientists have successfully cultured rocks and plants especially trees into minute sizes for partial indoor landscaping.

Other components of interest could include sculptures, lighting, fences and the indirect use of climatic factors.

In conclusion, nature must be served rather than mastered, for man is a part of nature and of environment, landscape should live and grow.

Humanity cannot exist independently and must cherish the relation-

ships binding us to the rest of life. The relationship is expressed visually by the landscape in which we live.

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CHAPTER EIGHT

THE STUDY AREA

8.1 General Information

Plateau State today was created out of the former Benue-Plateau State on the 13th February 1976 after seven other states were created by Late General Murtala's military administration. Prior to this development, the state had eight administrative divisions, viz Akwanga, Keffi, Lafia, Langtang, Shendam, Jos, Nassarawa and Pankshin. Subsequently that same year, some local government reforms were enacted, 'divisions' dissolved and 14 new local government areas (L.G.A.) created. They included amongst the former 8, the following, Awe, Barakin-Ladi, Bassa, Kanam, Mangu and Wase L.G.As.

Two more have since been added making a total of 16 L.G.As in Plateau State today.

8.1.1 Location and Topography

Plateau State occupies an area of 58,030 square kilometres situated between longitudes 7^{o}E and 11^{o}E and Latitudes 7^{o}N and 11^{o}N, thus making it the most centrally placed state in the Nigeria map. The Plateau highlevels stand at an average height of 1,200 m above sea level with peaks like the shere hills rising to over 2,500 m above sea level, Kuru 4441 m etc.

8.1.2 Climate

As a result of the topography, the state can be divided into 2 basic climatic zones:

(i) - the Jos Plateau - covers Jos, Bassa, Barakim - Ladi, Mangu and Pankshin - This zone has the 'temperate' climate similar to that of parts of Europe and America;

(ii) - the other zone has the 'cool and wet' conditions during the rainy season but in contrast, hot and dry conditions during the dry seasons.

8.1.3 People and Population

The population of this state is over 2 million, a projection of the 1963 census. It comprises over 40 ethnic groups. Some of which include: Berom, Mwaghavul, Taroh, Buji, Eggon, Ngas, Jarawa, Irigwe, Rukuba, Alago, Mada, Migilli, Nunku, Longomei, Gwandara, Amo, Jere, Pyem, Aten, Tal, Anaguta, Challa, Mupun, Afizere.

8.1.4 Communication and Basic Infrastructures

These generally cover essential amenities basically necessary for the proper well-being of man in his environment.

They include the following:

(a) Transportation: Good roads link the capital city, Jos, with other major towns within the State. The capital city is itself linked with other towns in other states of the Federation by road, rail. A total ofover 4,000 km of motorable roads exist in the state. The state is linked with Lagos, Port-Harcourt in the South

and Maiduguri, Kaduna, Zaria and Kano in the North by railway. Also, one of the most modern terminal buildings in the country - the Jos International Airport situated at Heipang, is found in the state. Air services linking Jos with almost ofl the state capitals are made possible through this port.

(b) Electricity Supply: The first power station to be established for supply of electricity to tin-minesfields was set up here in Plateau State. As a result, a greater part of the state benefit from this electricity supply to present day. This power station NESCO (Nigeria Electricity Supply Corporation) supplies NEPA with power.

(c) Water Supply: The abundant water bodies on the Plateau resulted in the construction of several dams for the purposes of water supply, for both domestic and industrial consumption. Some of the dams include those located at Rayfield, Bukuru, Shen, Lamingo, Kurra, mostly within the state capital.

(d) Agriculture and Mineral Resources: The state is blessed with favourable climate and abundance of rich and fertile soils, these are enormous agricultural potentials. As a result, it can support the cultivation of a wide range of food and cash crops. The main crops here are acha and millet while yams, maize, irish and seet

potatoes, fruits and vegetables are also grown in abundance. The most notable minerals in this state are tin and columbite.

8.1.5 Economy

The economy of Plateau State is basically dominated by intensive subsistence agriculture, small scale industries and handicrafts in pottery, leatherworks, weaving, caving etc. being the preservers and main preoccupation of the people. Employments are thus in the government small parastatals and other private organisations and establishments for the high and middle level income earners while the majority of population fall under the self-employed or apprenticeship categories.

The potentials of handicraft can be developed alongside with her cultural heritage to complacement the scenic attractions such as the Shere Hills, Kurra falls, Assop falls, Liberty Dam and the Wildlife Park, Zoo and Museum, etc.

Demand projections show clearly that the new federal capital, Abuja, will provide a high sourceof 'raw-materials' (holdiay makers and fun-seekers) for this resort. This is because of the strategic position of the state in the middle belt of Nigeria and the federal capital territory. Thus placing it in a strong position to attract both Nigerians from other states and foreigners visiting, Abuja. Also the relatively high population of the state capital, Jos.

The need to make good the life of the people by the provision of resort centres as the one being proposed, can only be clearly emphasized alongside economic prosperity. Local economy will be stimulated and could be a boom, if well-channelled.

The state in meeting nip with this programmes will have to train her local manpower and to raise the quality of locally produced food, goods and services fo the level demanded by the present civilization.

8.2 Leisure and Recreation in the Planning Territory

In Plateau State, many leisure and recreational facilities will command attention from within, the federal - capital territory, neighbouring states and Nigeria as a whole.
In planning for leisure and recreation, the approach is typically designed to form a tiered hierarchy of facilities ranging from small neighbourhood centres and parks to natural parks occupying thousands of hectares. These facilities may be divided into two groups. The local recreation and regional recreational facilities.

The regional leisure and recreation categories include:

- Monumental/Wilderness protection e.g. MOTNA Jos
- A potential game Reserve e.g. Jos Wild life Park
- Holiday Resorts e.g. as being proposed.

8.2.1 Local Leisure and Recreation

The Plateau State government has committed itself to a massive effort in the development of leisure, recreation and sports facilities and skills. A conscious effort has been made to encourage sporting activities and facilities in institutions of the state.

8.2.2 City Facilities

Parks and open spaces are proposed for big towns of high population figures. This is intended to stabilize the city setup in ecological terms.

8.3 Location

This site is located in Jos, the present capital city of Plateau State. Jos was a small mining camp 72 years ago. It's successive role as provincial and several state's capital made it grow rapidly within the last three decades. There has been accelerated expansion in terms of population and range of functions. It's population has grown from 38,527 in 1952/53 to a current projected size of about 300,000 people. It's importance as an administrative, industrial, commercial, educational and tourist centre is certain to continue in view of its potentials in these fields.

For the tourist with a penchant for hospitality and convenience, Jos is the place to be. It occupies a unique position of temperate climate sitting in the middle of the Jos Plateau. Its predominantly hilly countryside interspersed with numerous languorous valleys and picturesque mining ponds provides the ideal picnic sites that are irrestible even to residents. Jos - the city and region - has been a veritable recreation and tourist centre.

8.3.1 Site Selection Criteria:

In the selection of site, 3 areas were considered as possible sites for the location of the resort.

- Rayfield
- Laminga
- Liberty dam.

The following criteria were used in examining the sites

- Ease of accessibility
- Rate of urban encroachment
- Ease of site development
- Scenic beauty and tranquility

RAYFIELD - This site is located near dangerous mining lakes although they have very good scenic beauty. The site's proximity to the seat of government (Government House) might pose a security problem.

Merits

- Site is easily accessible from all sides.
- Proximity to the Rayfield Golf Course.
- Beautiful site especially the blue mining lakes.
-

Demerits

- Unprotected mining lakes, common cases of drowning.
- Nearby Government House pose a security threat.
- Dangerous picnic sites.
- Difficulty in development/construction due to its 'Land-forms'.
- Lack of service lines e.g. phone.

LAMINGA - The site is located near the Man 'O' War Bay Course at Shere Hills adjacent to the Laminga dam.

Merits

- Presence of water body.
- Good scenic qualities and values especially view of Shere Hills.
- Good Picnic sites.

Demerits

- Population encroachment from the western side.
- Limitation of good access road.
- Training activities at citizenship and leadership training centre could scare or cause panic to visotors e.g. shooting training by NDA cadets at certain periods of the year and other military training activities.

LIBERTY DAM SITE - This is located along the western banks of the Liberty dam, about 8 km on the outskirts of metropolitan Jos.

Merits

- Access road links site with other parts of the metropolitan Jos and the by-pass linking roads to Kano, Bauchi, Shendam, Lafia (via Bukuru).
- Has high scenic beauty, water body.
- Good look-out spots from hills while the hills are viewing features.
- Proximity to town.
- Free from population encroachment, already demarcated land for such purpose.
- Good (tarred) road leading to site.

- Presence of service lines near site e.g. electricity, water.
- The Jos landuse map stipulates the use of this site for leisure, recreations and/or tourist activities.

Demerits

- Little vegetation on site especially trees.
- The practical use of dam for other activities may be limited. e.g. Fishing, directing swimming.

From the above survey, it becomes pertinent that the "Liberty dam site" is the most suitable and tends to appear an ideal site for the project.

8.3.2 The Selected Site: The selected site shown in the previous diagram is discussed under the following sub-headings.

(i) Topography - Hills are found at different locations on this site, almost centrally is a twin-peaked hill, by the boundary to the northern part of the site exist another. On the western boundary by the dam's bank are two separate hills which are possible look-out spots, the dam abruptly submerges the hills into it's beautiful scenery of blue waters.

(ii) Drainage - This site is basically surface drained to the western part into the dam as indicated by arrows on the site analysis sheet. The site is generally slopy, (sloping to west) towards the dam.

(iii) Vegetation - The vegetation here is typical of the guinea savannah belt. Vegetation consist only of grass, hedges, cactir, shrubs and sparsely populated trees. In anycase, plants appear to be picking up fast on site, thus tree-planting constitutes part of the project proposal.

(iv) Utilities - There exist power lines passing parallel to the existing tarred road on the eastern part of the site. Telephone lines terminate some 2 km away from site on the western region. Pipe borne water lines also pass close to the site, adjacent to the power lines. As earlier mentioned, the access road to the site is tarred and less busy. It connects the surrounding villages and the Jos metropolis via the ring road.

(v) Climate - On the basis of available climatic data, this site haes in the High Plateau region with much more pleasant weather than that of the surrounding plains. As a result of the high elevation of the Plateau, the following climatic factors prevail and are discussed separately.

- Rainfall:

The Jos Plateau experiences two seasons predominantly. These are the wet season and the dry season. The wet season stretches from April to October and the dry season from November to March. The mouth of July is the Wethest with the heaviest rains sometimes over 48 hours consecutively. The beginning of rainy

rainy season is marked by frequent storms of high intensity. Relief rain is also characteristic of the Plateau as it is a highland. Total rainfall is over 1400 mm (56") per annum.

- Temperature

Compared to the other partsof the country, generally the temperature on the Plateau is more accommodating which is one of the reasons for choosing the Plateau. It is coldest in months of December, January and February with the temperature sometimes getting as low as 5°C. It is warmest in March as the temperature sometimes rises up to 33.8°C.

- Relative Humidity

The relative amount of moisture in the air at a particular temperature could in hot climates cause discomfort by the abundance or lack of it. The range of acceptable R.H. for human confort lies between 40% and 70%.

- Sunshine

There are longer days than nights during the dry season which is reversed during the rainy season on the Plateau. The amount of cloud cover which influence the amount of sunshine received is also affected by the angle of incidence the sun makes with the earth's surface.

The least amount of sunshine is recorded in August with an average of 4 hours per day. The Plateau experiences a lot of sunshine within the months of November and February

with hours of sunshine reaching 10-11 hours per day occassionally.

Effect of Microclimate (The feet of the dam)

During the day, the land warms up faster than the water body due to it's higher thermal capacity, thus cool air from the dam flows to replace the warm air risen from the land resulting in the 'seabreeze' effect.

At night, the land loses heat faster thus replaces the warm air rising from the water body. This results in the 'land-breeze' effect.



FIG. 8.1 MAP OF NIGERIA.



FIG. 8.2 MAP OF PLATEAU STATE.

FIG. 8.3 PLATEAU STATE ROAD AND RAIL NETWORK

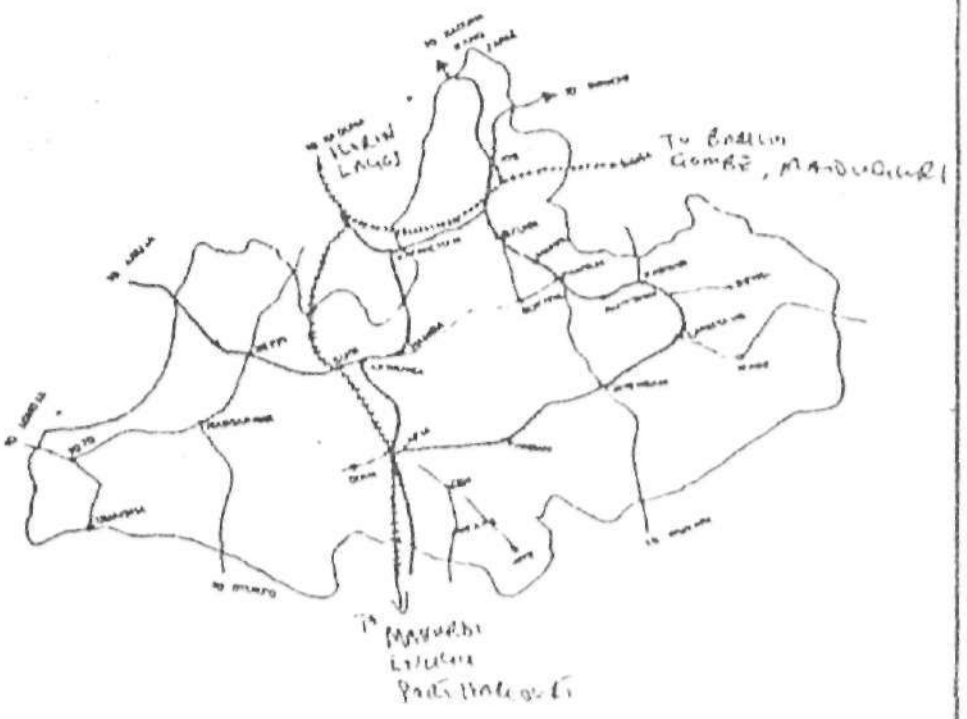


FIG. 8.4 JOS AND AIR TRAFFIC CONNECTION

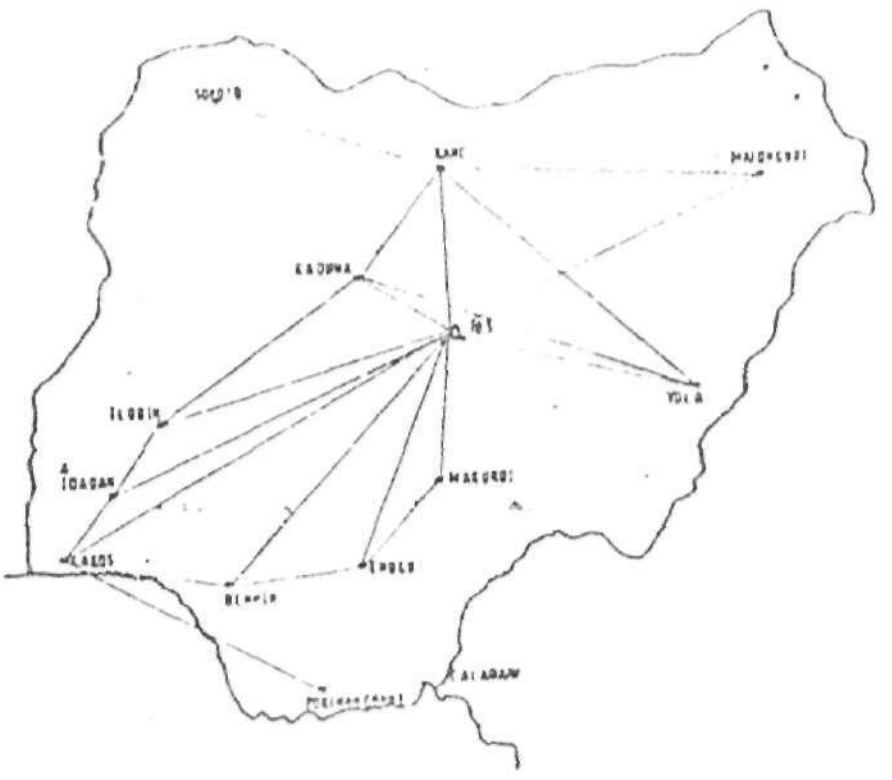


FIG 8.5 RELIEF & DRAINAGE

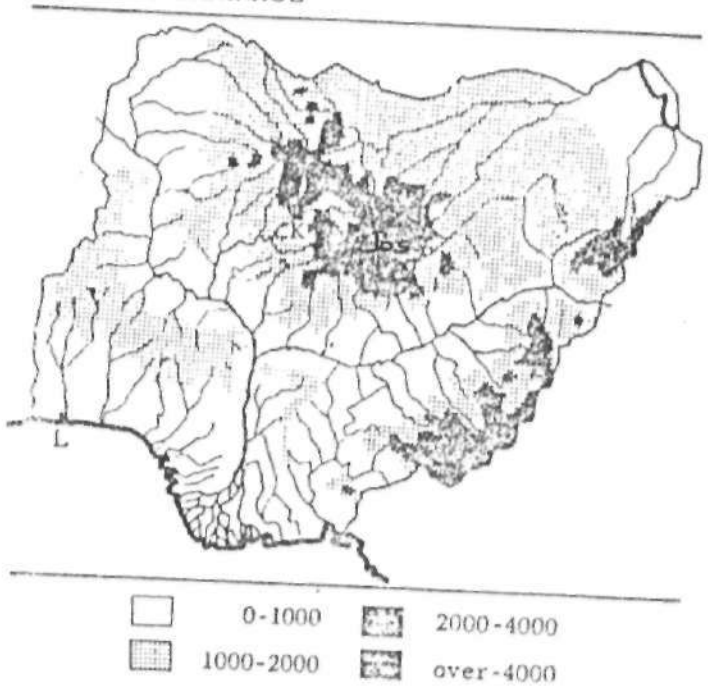


FIG 8.6 GEOLOGY

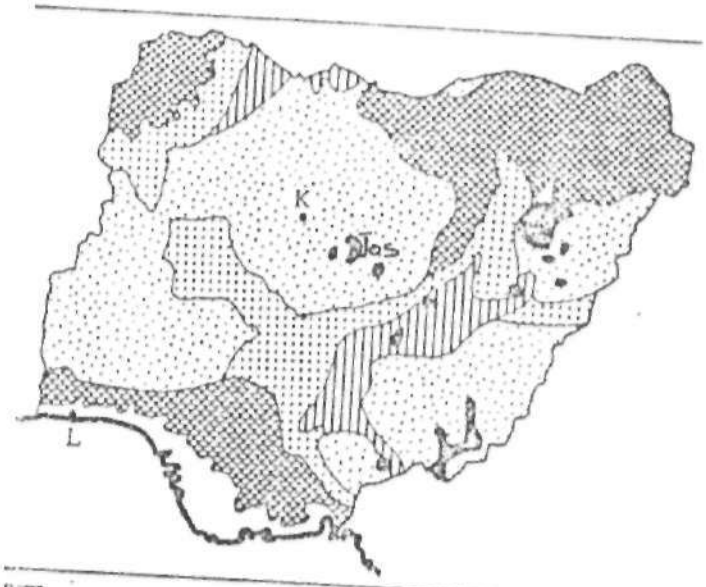


FIG. 8.7 TOTAL ANNUAL RAINFALL

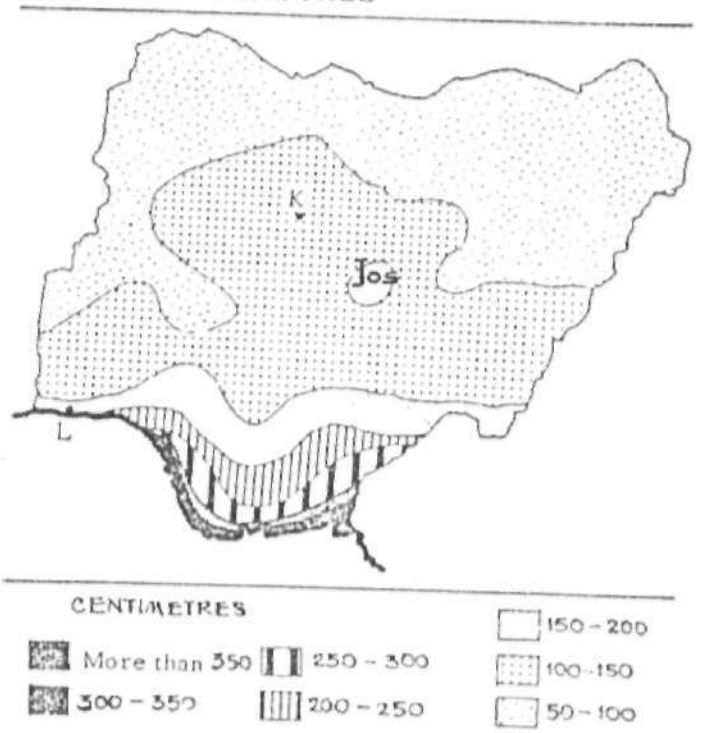


FIG. 8.8 VEGETATION ZONES

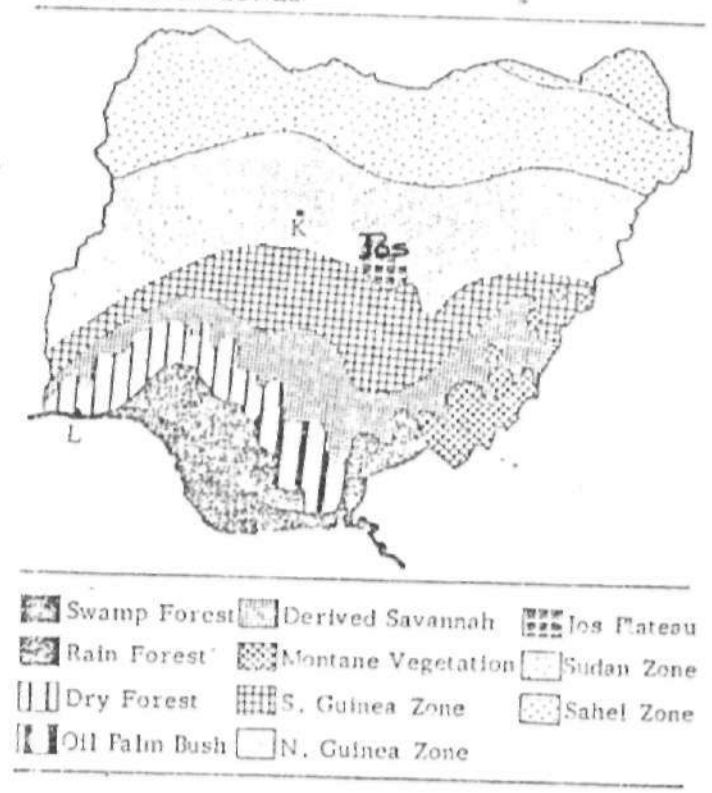


FIG. 8.9 WET SEASON RAINFALL
April-October inclusive

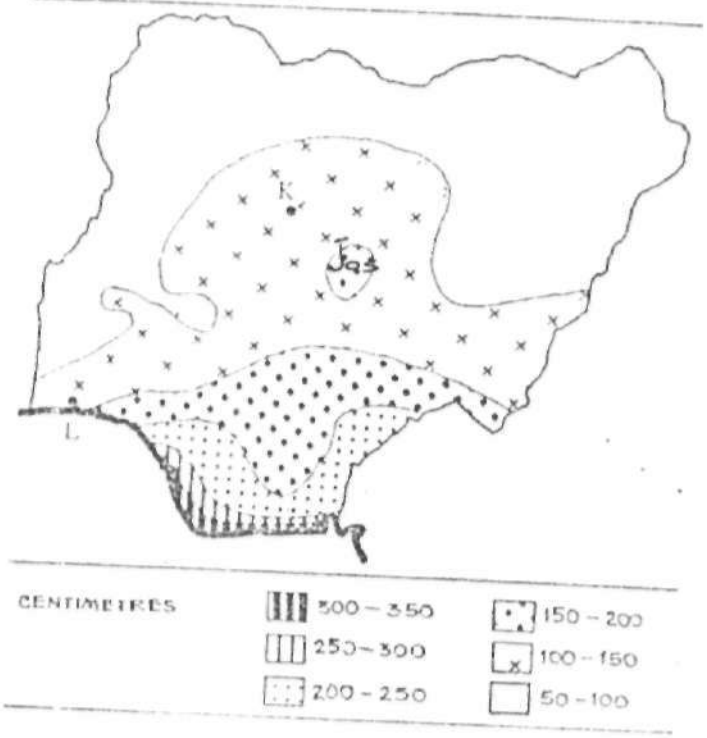


FIG. 8.10 MONTHS WITHOUT RAIN

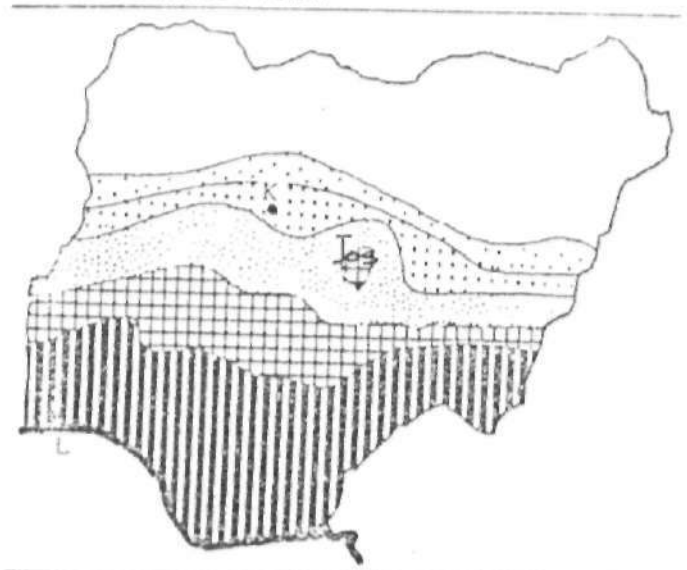


Fig. 8.11



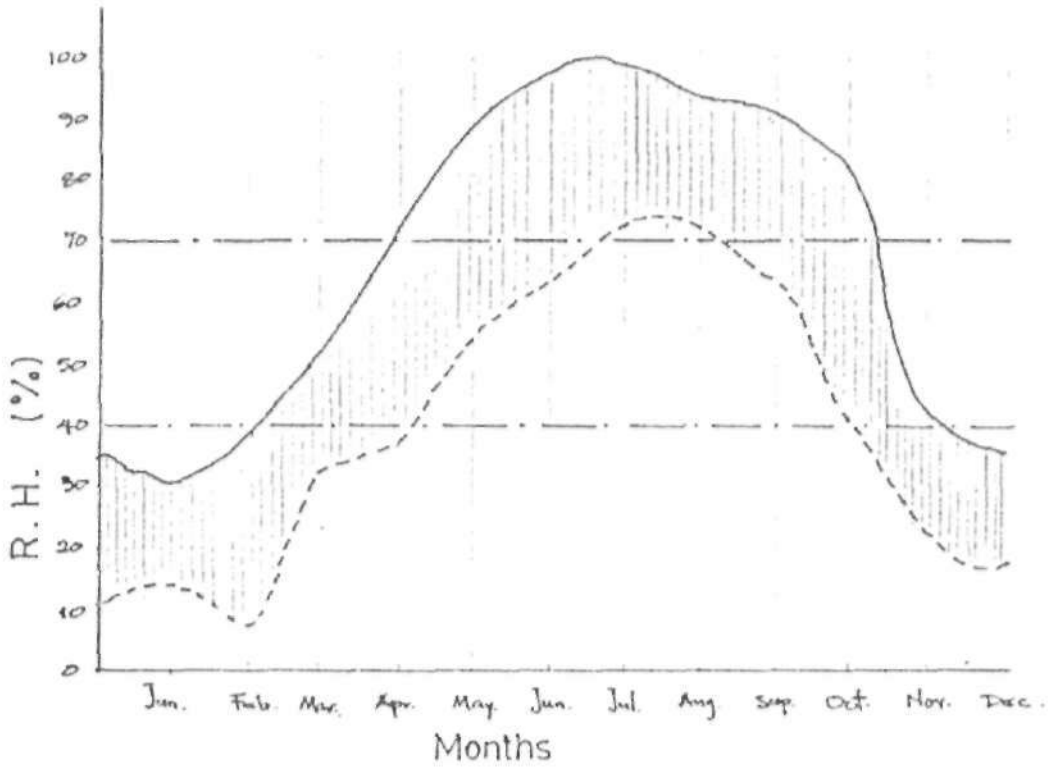


FIG. 8.12 Relative Humidity.

CHAPTER NINE

THE DESIGN

9.1 Design Brief - Scope and approach to design proposal

9.1.1 Development:- Resorts are usually designed to meet up needs of various people from various origins, thus facilities provided will be affected by the interests of the clientels.

This project is being undertaken as a result of the growing need to provide more centres conducive for leisure time and recreational activities. This is currently in demand in the Jos Plateau. The study of the environment dictated that for an appropriate scheme of this nature to function efficently, a phasal development strategy will have to be adopted.
The scheme presented in this study is as a result of research observations and studies as illustrated in previous chapters.

9.1.2 Design Population: For the proposed number of users for this resort and other related activities where the consideration is of transcient population, rough guidelines and data will be used, since they done can afford empirical basis for design decisions.

The design population, as an architectural design problem, could be basically established as follows:

(i) Domestic population: This resort is aimed at attracting people from all over the nation, but practically a greater number will constitute the population from the environs.

Another consideration is the observed average family size of club users in the country. This gives a rough estimate of one of the most involved leisure time, as regards the participation of the whole family in the country.

(ii) Foreign Population:- Here, the nation's present structural adjustment programme gives allowance for foreigners to have a cheap (economically) stay in the country thereby generating the much needed foreign exchange, this warrants their consideration. This consideration appears in the type and number of facilities provided.

The other consideration is that of the most celebrated tourist scheme in the country - Yankari Game Reserve (Wikki Tourist Camp) - Bauchi State. This happens to receive the most international recognition as regards tourism in Nigeria. From its records (Table 9.1.1) an annual average of 65% of the total number of visitors to the camp have been international tourists, over the last eight years.

	1981	'82	'83	'84	'85	'86	'87	'88
Nigerians	8,915	13,740	8,070	12,445	26,650	16048	13194	14370
Foriegners	12,058	10,034	4,333	6,294	8,220	6971	7293	7693
% of Foriegners to Nigerians	135	73	58	506	30.8	43.4	55.5	53.5

*Source: Information Unit of Yankari

The brief contains the description of the functional parts, including the accommodation, catering, recreational, administration/other functional areas. Although the scope is limited to a schematic layout, an attempt is being made to provide detailed architectural drawings of some of the facilities, especially the interior catering facilities.

9.1.3 Functional Units:- These are the different useful facets necessary for the smooth running (functioning) of a leisure/recreational centre especially as the one being proposed. They include:

(i) Administrative facilities - This covers the main entrance, reception/inquiry area, lounge for guests, travel agency, car hire, telephone exchange and other checks. Other facilities include, stores, toilets and offices for; the Manager, assistant manager, accounts /accountant, audit and public relations unit etc.

(ii) Ancilliary Services - This section comprises some of the facilities mentioned below. For proper clarity, these facilities as categorised into 'exterior' and 'interior' facilities. Generally, the facilities to be found in either or both the 'exterior' and 'interior' zones include: shops, sick-bay, saloon/boutique, maintenance units etc.

(iii) Catering facilities - These will include a restaurant and banquet hall, bars, kitchen, storage areas, staff

resting room, laundry and other service areas.

(iv) Cultural and Conventional Facilities:- For the continued encouragement of the use of the resort, the following facilities will beincluded; conference hall, night club or casino, museum and exhibition.

(v) Recreational Facilities - Facilities here include, swimming pool, tennis courts, basketball and badminton, table tennis, squash. Some of these facilities will be housed in a gymnasium as indoor games. Others are picnic/barbecue sites, children's play ground with things like 'marry-go-round,' 'ferris wheel' slides, swings, tunnels etc.

The recreational facilities will therefore for categorised into,

- outdoor sports or active sport
- indoor sports or passive sport
- fairground or children's play area.

(vi) Accommodation - Accommodation here is basically in the form of chalets. For convenience, almost all the chalets have motorable access routes.

The categoriesof chalets are: single, double and triple or family type chalets, either with or without living rooms and kitchennettes or garages. The V.I.P. suites are to be given due priority both in terms of design

and location.

9.2 Functional Relationshops and Space Requirements:

This section discusses the functional relationships of the different units proposed for this resort as well as the relationships within each of the units. Also, this section provides the approximate floor areas each room or space occupies.

9.2.1 Functional diagram showing the relationships of the different sections or units on the total sites, i.e. Parking, Administration, 'Functions', Accommodation, catering, recreation and others. Motorable roads and pedestrian walkways (covered or otherwise) play important roles in the interconnections of the units.

9.2.2 Schedule of Accommodation and Space Requirements

ADMIN. AND OTHER 'FUNCTIONS'

(a) Reception and Administration	Area m^2
Main Entrance lobby and Foyer	100
Inquiries/General Information area	15
Sovenir shop	15
Waiting area	100
Registration	8
Cashier	8
Car hire and Travel Agency	8
Telephone exchange	8
Boutique	30
Staff room	54

Manager's office	20
Secretary's office	15
Assistant Manager's office	20
General Secretary	15
General Office	36
Accounts office	32
Accountant's office	12
Audit section	12
P.R.O's office	12
Board Meeting/Coffee Room	36
Stores	9
Toilets and Labotories	32
Staff Parking	100
(b) Conference Hall	
Lobbies	50
Main hall	450
Stage	25
Offices etc	25
Projector room/store	12
Toilets and Lavotories	36
(c) Restaurant/Banquet hall	
Main hall	300
Kitchen	30
Servery	12
Storage/Cold room	20
Toilets and Lav.	30

Accommodation

(a)	Single or 1-bedroom self-contained twin unit guest's chalets.	
(b)	Double or 2-Bedroom self-contained twin unit guest's chalets.	
(c)	Triple or family type guest chalets.	
(d)	V.I.P. Suites	
(e)	Porters' Chalets	
(f)	Staff Housing Area	

RESORT'S CATERING

(a)	Entrance/Foyer	36
	Inquiry/Booking area	8
	Shop	17
	Office/Records	9
	Courtyard	80
	Staff Resting room/lockers	40
	Toilets	36
(b)	Restaurant	
	Indoor Eating area	100
	Outdoor eating area (balcony)	50
	Kitchen, Store and coldroom	50
	Office	20
(c)	Bar	
	Indoor drinking area	100
	Outdoor or Terrace area	50

	Servery and Storage	50
	Office and records	25
(d)	Saloon	25
	Sickbay	25
	Museum and Exhibition	150
	Archive and Artefacts room	25
	RECREATION	
(a)	Children's play area	500
(b)	Swimming pool and relaxation area	500
(c)	Gymnasium for active Indoor activities	500
(d)	Fitness hall and equipment store	150
(e)	Casino for passive indoor activities	100
(f)	Picnic sites and lookout spots	
(g)	Gardens and Parks	
(h)	Outdoor recreation area	

9.3 Design Parameters

These are some of the determining features considered during the preliminary stage of research for the creation of a logical and functional solution as regards the design of leisure and recreation centres. They include:

(i) Planning considerations

(ii) Environmental considerations

(iii) Users considerations

(iv) Design considerations.

9.3.1 Planning Consideration

A number of broad-based objectives are identified and others determined from the social and demographic characters of users, with factors worthy of consideration as,

- accessibility, security, safety of users, expansion, good/effective services.

9.3.2 Environmental Consideration

These include the control of wind in order to conserve energy potential. This could be by the use of wind breakers or buffers (e.g. trees); or the use of topography (hills) as shield, courtyard planning and building orientation.

Thermal comfort could be provided purely by structural solutions and space planning. Choice of materials and construction methods affect internal temperatures.

9.3.3 Users Consideration

The consideration of users in this resort is vital in the planning process. This however should not be the key to obtaining a design solution - rather their needs and requirements should be adapted as much as possible to the site situational context.

Individuals will prefer separate isolated apartments while families will appreciate an interaction concourse for adults and children.

9.3.4 Design Consideration

The design of the various units in the resort will be a direct or applied dictate of site and activity programmes, indoor or outdoor;

(i) Indoor activities:-

- comfort of guests should be maximised within building interiors. Ventilation, seating arrangement circulation spaces to be duly considered.
- safety from fire outbreaks, thus the provision of balconies and easily accessible escape routes.
- economy, maximum savings for most efficient and effective design programme.
- Access to the general public should be convenient and relative to approach from facilities. Service routes should be accessible from entrance.

(ii) Outdoor activities:-

- Accessibility to the different units on site should be made easy.
- Provide sufficient spaces for the different games and sporting activities.
- Aesthetic values to be utilised to advantage especially naturally existing values. Landscaping elements to be properly integrated on site.

Fairplay area, courts and pitches, gardens, lookout spots, pools, picnic sites etc should have appropriate surfaces and finishes, drainage, walkways etc.

In planning the holiday village layout, zones of different types of activities are distinquished and as far as possible, kept reasonably integrated for efficient management.

Zone	Activities
Access	Reception, Administration, Parking, baggage-handling security.
Recreation	Sports grounds, swimming pool(s), beaches, outdoor games areas, spectator provisions.
Core	Information, Restaurant, Bar, Shops, etc.
Children's	Supervised play areas, separate but adjacent to adult recreation area
Grounds	General landscaped surroundings with paths and viewing areas, benches etc.
Social Entertainment	Discotheque, dance hall, night club, bars, theatre etc.
Residential	Client area, screened from noise, arrange to provide attractive individual look.
Maintenance	Stores, Machinery, equipments and service facilities etc.

9.4 Concept

Broadly, concepts are ideas that integrate various elements into a whole. In the context of this thesis, concepts could be ideas, notions, thoughts and/or observations.

9.4.1 Design Concept

Architectural ideas are concepts that have been reduced to a formal architectural concern like daylight, space, hierarchy of spaces, integration of structures and form, landscaping etc. Each can influence the general design of a building, the specific entity has to be outlined, for instance,'the integration of the landscape or topography into site dsign.'

However, architecturally, concepts suggest specific ways that prggmatic requirements, context and beliefs can be brought together. In the use of the natural environment for instance, two basic approaches are used, the instrumental and the conservationist. In any case, it is important that care has to be taken not to alter nature's ecological balance, because its consequencws might be psychollogically disastrous.

The variety of concepts architects have used to echo their design thoughts include the following:

(i) Theme - a particular pattern that characterise the design project e.g. the sculptural and poetic outlook of the UNESCO headquarters in Paris, by Marcel Breuer, Behr Zerfuss and Pier Luigi Nevvi.

A statement of the essence of the subject can also be the result of discovering and identifying the roots of an issue. For instance, in the Ford Foundation building, Kevin Roche evoked the essence of formalism within modern day technology and transcient styles rather than the conventional or traditional square high-rise.

The search here is to identify ideas that tie together the various parts of the building that will allow the designer to overcome the circumstance of the project.

(iii) Pragmatic Concept - (Direct Response and Problem Solving): Not all concepts capture the essence of a project, nor do they all symbolise the function of all the activities in a building. Concepts can be developed around more pragmatic issues, which areoften explicitly identified in the building programme and its application sort in this project.

(iv) Ideals - This looks at universal values. It represents the highest aspiration of an architect. Paolo Soleri developed the concept of an ideal city which he called "Arcosanti" - financed on a hand-to-month basis with whatever funds he got from lecturing and sale of bells. He divorced from almost all contemporary architectural theories and practices. In other areas, designers can bring in alternatives to routine ideas in areas concerning social organisation and design approach. These concepts could include compartmentalising, zoning according to need of heat and designing fof self-sufficiency of the whole system in

a project concerning the conservation of energy in buildings.

9.4.3 Site Design Concept:- The motive here is to distribute facilities over a gently sloping site. The movement path and manner of distribution of these facilities shall resolve with the underlisted criteria; these will guide in the creation of an appropriate environment.

(i) Site - The results of the site analysis concerning configuration, slope, access points etc has to be given due attention.

(ii) Efficiency:- Here, functionality and hierarchy of zones, are the guiding determinants.

(iii)Circulation - The ease of movement from zone to zone to give visitors psychological and physical comfort is to be considered in the concept formation.

(iv) Flexibility - The possibility of future expansion and developments will have to be considered. This is to resolve the problems observed at initial planning stages of resorts.

(v) Service Areas - Special attention has to be given to services - Traffic, drainage, delivery etc to be properly taken careof.

9.5 The Resort in Conclusion

This section discusses the general set-up of the proposed resort.

On approaching, one is welcome by the presence of a monumental entrance structure which displays a 'logo' or

'motif' signifying leisure and recreation. Gate-passes issued to check vehicular movements in and out of both private and commercial vehicles. Both motorable and pedestrian walkways provide accesses to the 'Administrative building' first seen on arrival via a general parking space.

The whole resort is in two basic zones. The outer core less concerned with the tourist activities and an inner core that covers the accommodation, catering and recreational activities of the holiday maker or tourist. Green areas gardens and landscaping elements provide parks and buffer zones in between facilities.

9.5.1 Administration and Reception

This building contains an entrance car port, foyer, a booking hall housing, waiting, cashing, registration, 'phone exchange, car hire/travel agency. Offices of the Manager, his assistant, accounts and accountant, auditors, P.R.O., secretaries, stores, toilets and lavatories, staff parking spaces and entrance are also provided.

A Restaurant (and occassional banquet hall), bar and conference halls are situated here and have access through the central foyer by the main entrance. All information/ inquiry are sorted out in the information unit in this foyer. Transport service is provided to convey 'pedestrian tourists' to accommodation or recreation areas.

The exhibition hall is provided for general display of arts and crafts typical of the people of Plateau State as well as other states of the federation. This stimulates the tourist's/visitor's interest and prolongs his stay as well as instil in him/her the anxiety to partake in other activities within the innercore; especially the display of models of the interior 'settings.'

In a nutshell, this are will generally advertise the cultural heritage of Nigeria and fun one cannot afford to miss!

9.5.5 Recreational Facilities

Both active and passive forms of recreation are provided. A casino within the catering block provides gambling games etc. A gymnasium houses games like table tennis, billiards/ snookers etc. Other outdoor activities cover swimming pool, badminton, lawn tennis and basketball courts. Also provided is a children's play area covering a pool, merry-go-round, Ferris-wheel, swings, slides and funnels etc.

9.5.6 Accommodation

The accommodation provided include

- Staff housing
- Tourist chalets

Attention has generally been given to the tourist chalets and the following categories have been provided;

(i) Single or 1-bedroom self-contained twin unit chalets

(ii) Double or 2-bedroom self-contained twin unit chalets

(iii) Triple or Family type guests chalets

(iv) V.I.P. Chalets.

9.5.7 Other Facilities

Detail designs of certain areas have not been possible due to projects wide scope and time constraint. The researcher has, as much as possible, provided workable solutions in forms of literature, sketch-drawings and working drawings, of plans, sections relevations and 3-dimensional visualisations. as well as models whose photographs are made available of the tail end of this thesis write-up.

9.6 Technical Infrastructures

This generally describes the major communication networks and other services originating outside and within the boundaries of this resort.

9 .6.1 Electricity Supply - Power supply is expected from the National Electric Power Authority lines passing by this site, but due to NEPA's inconsistency, a generating plant and transformer are installed on site.

9.6.2 Water Supply - Supply from water board or corporation is stored in a reservoir to ensure adequate constant pressure, to meet flunctuating demand especially at peak periods and to act as reserve against interruption of supply from water corporation. The storage is proposed at the highest point within the accommodation area.

9.6.3 Communication Systems

The provision of 'phone booths and exchanges at different strategic points, car hire/travel agency and postal agency units will necessitate communication requirements.

9.6.4 Sewage and Sewarage

Both surface water, foul water and other organic matter have been duly taken careof as indicated on the services drawings. The gradient of the sewer must ensure a self clearing velocity of 0.75 $m5^{-1}$. This is made possible due to the natural slope on site.

9.6.5 Garbage and Refuse Disposal

Disposal/points are located at specific areas for easy transfer by refuse vehicles to main refuse dumps.

9.6.6 Airconditioning and Lighting Systems

A central A.C. could be provided for the Administrative/ Banquet/Conference area, and unit equipments ACs installed for chalets especially the V.I.P. suites. The climateof this area, coupled with the microclimateof the environment do not necessarily require the use of artificial air-conditioning systems.

Lighting effects are for special interests and for the provision of social atmospheres during evenings for public safety and traffic control.

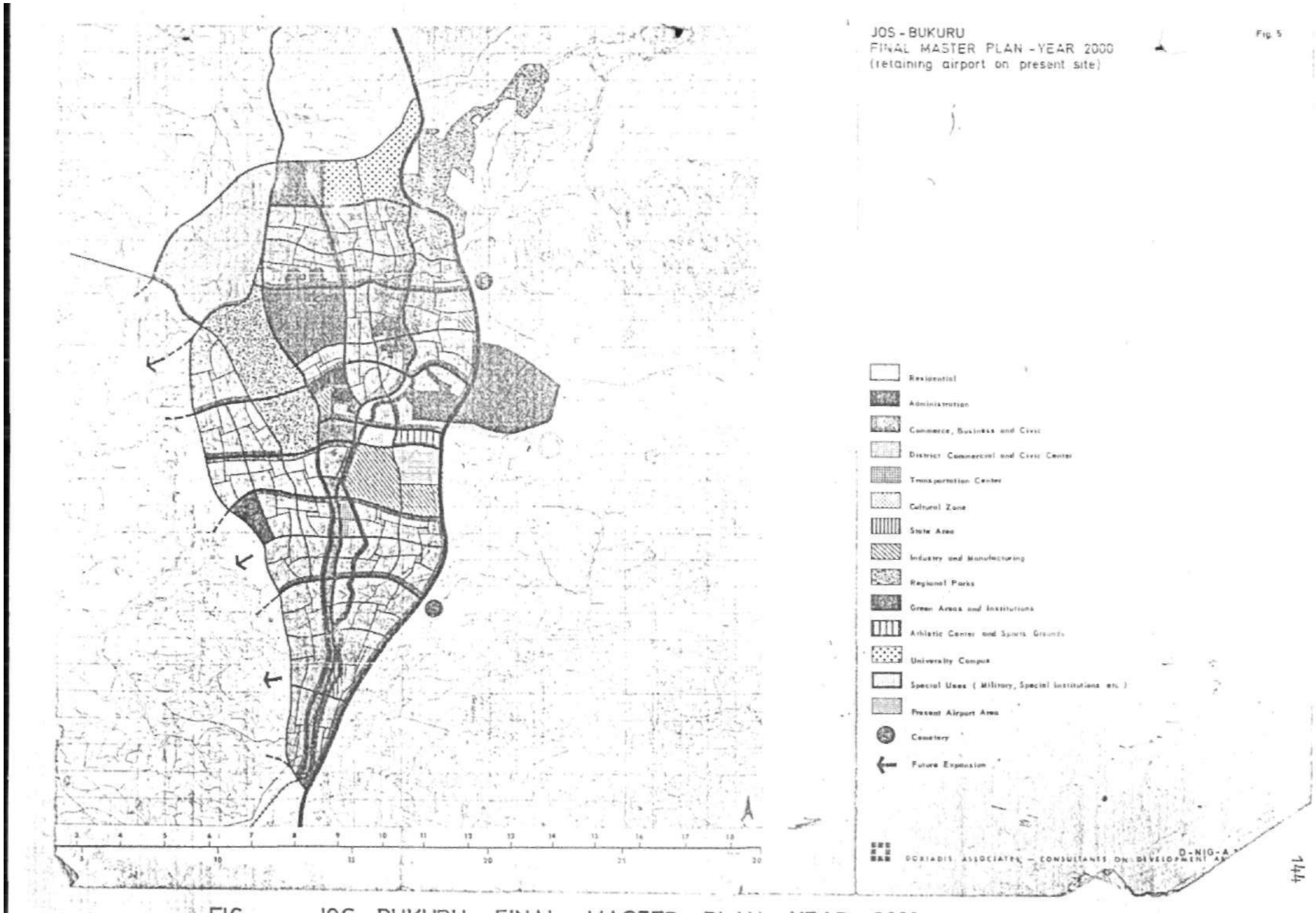
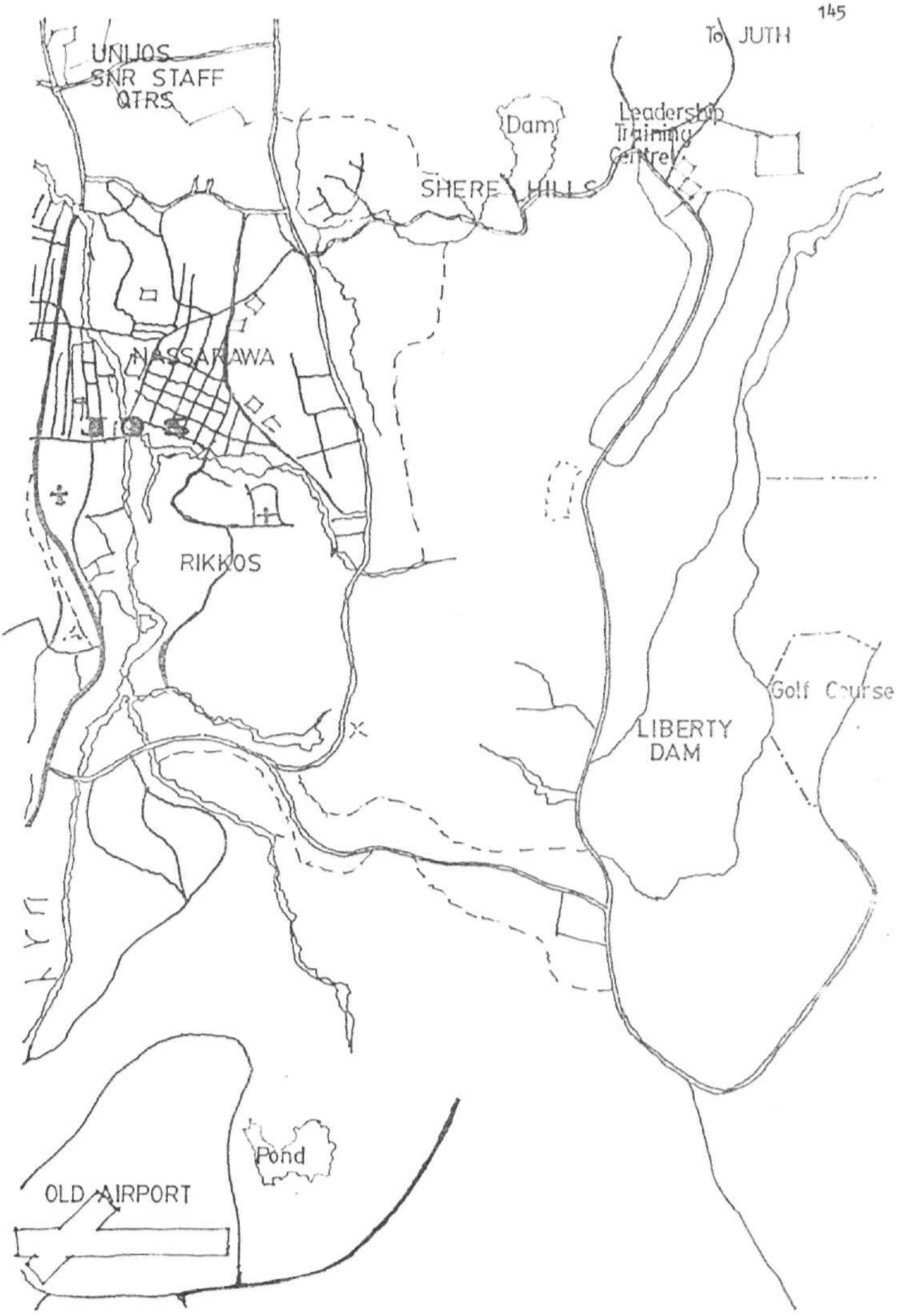
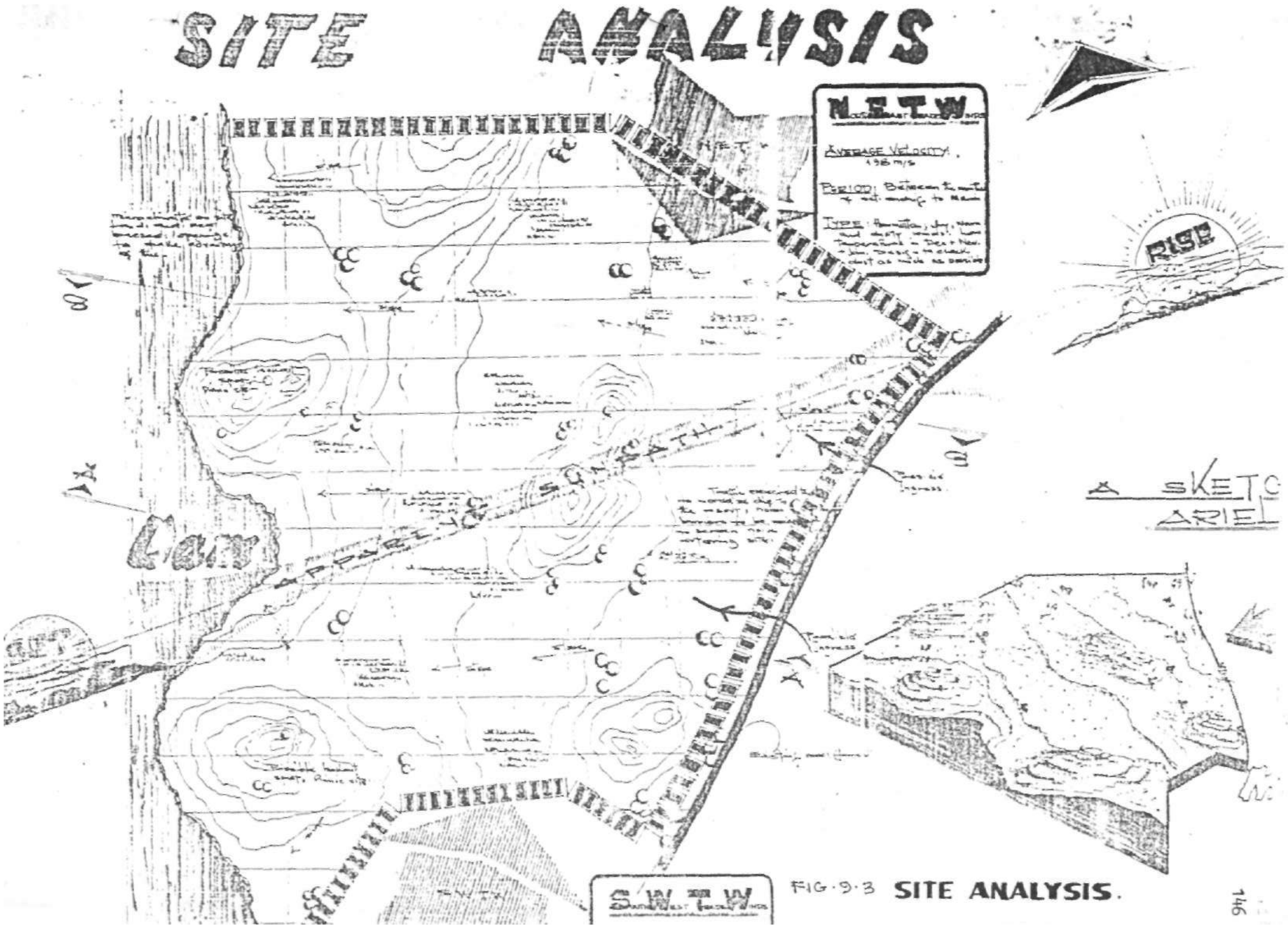


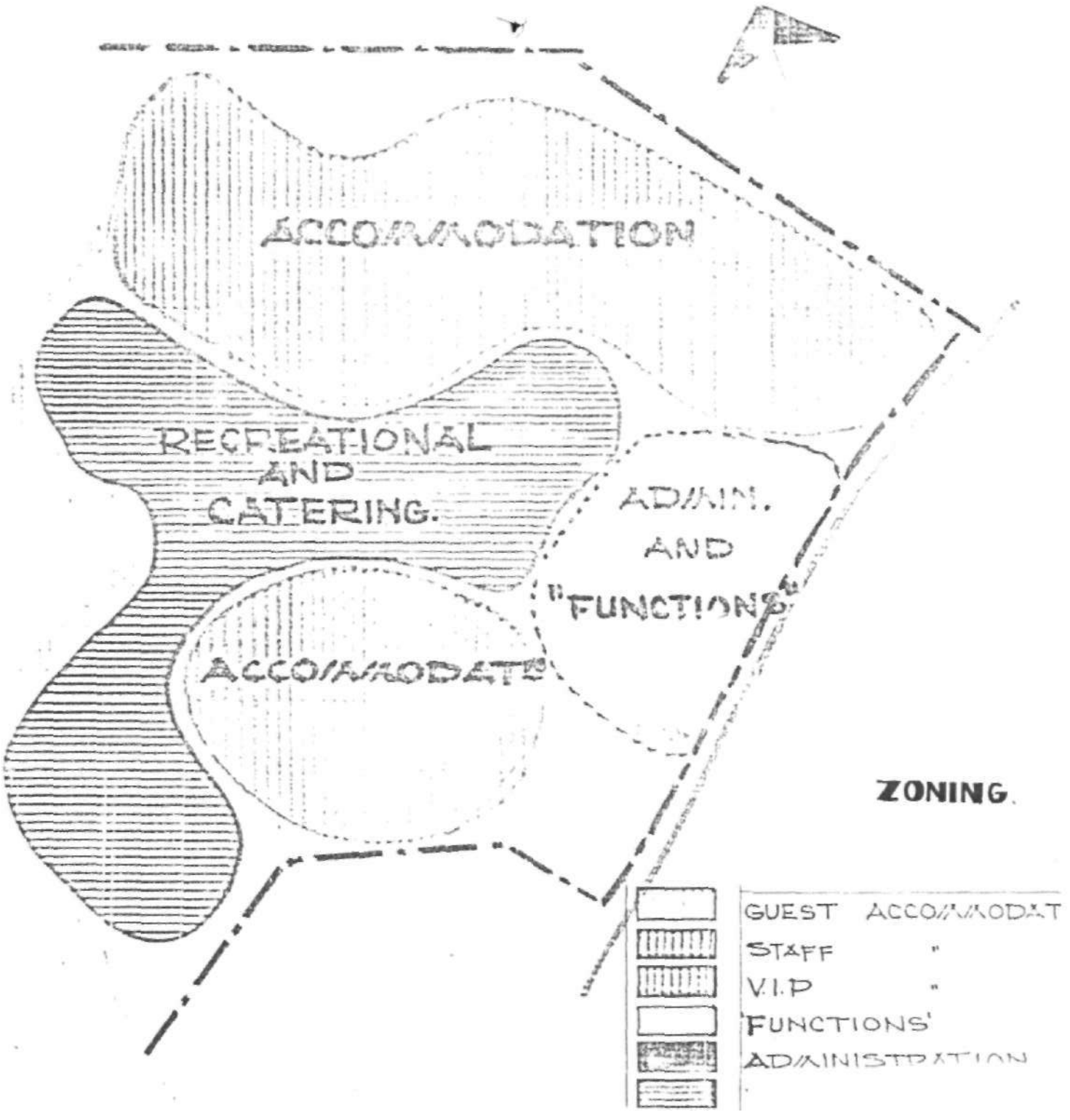
FIG. JOS—BUKURU FINAL MASTER PLAN—YEAR 2000.

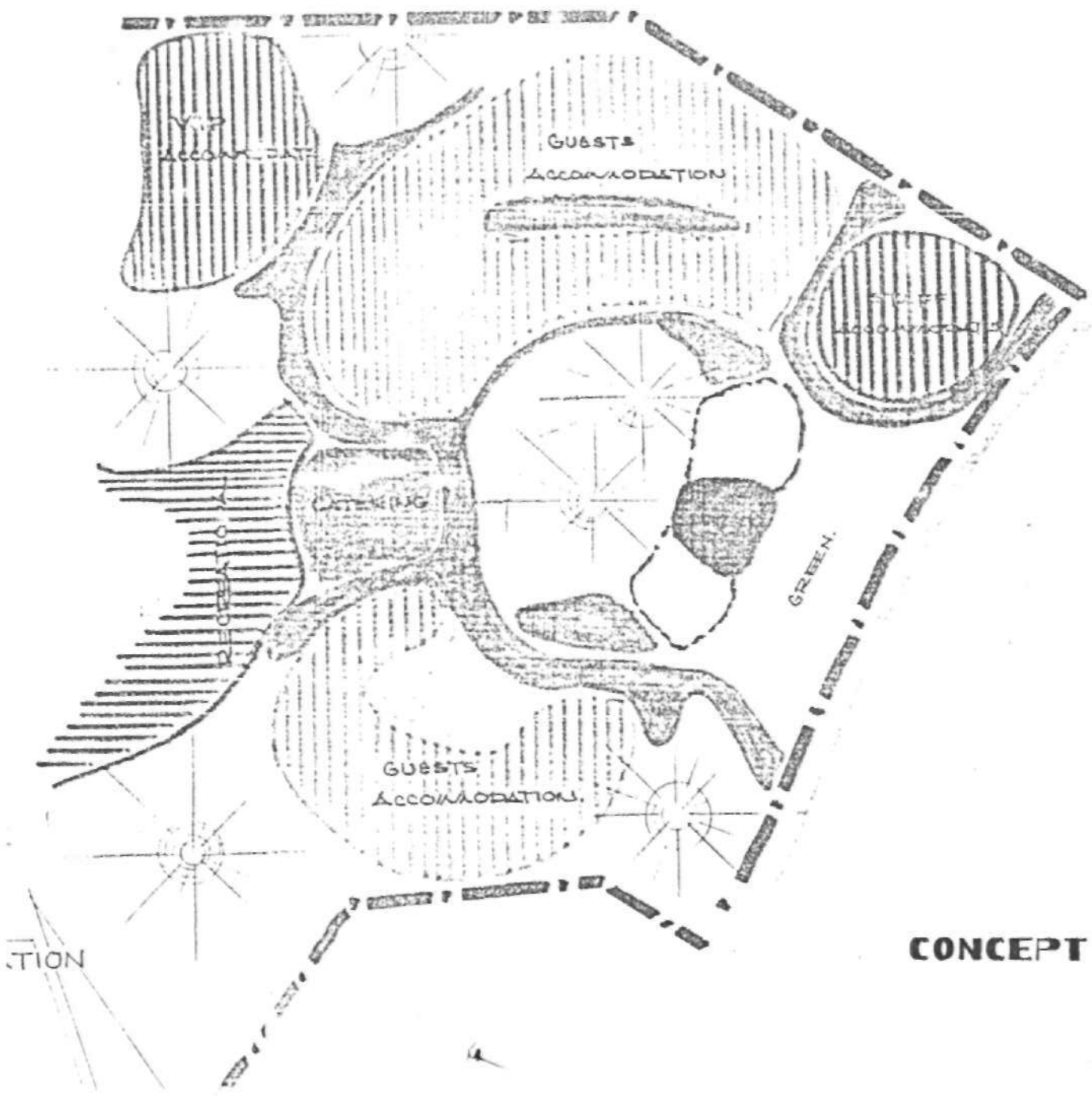

To JUTH
UNIJOS
SNR STAFF
QTRS
Dam
Leadership
Training
Centre
SHERE HILLS
NASSARAWA
RIKKOS
Golf Course
LIBERTY
DAM
Pond
OLD AIRPORT

SITE ANALYSIS



FIG·9·3 **SITE ANALYSIS.**


ACCOMMODATION
RECREATIONAL AND CATERING.
ADMIN. AND "FUNCTIONS"
ACCOMMODATE
ZONING.
GUEST ACCOMMODAT
STAFF "
V.I.P "
FUNCTIONS'
ADMINISTRATION



CONCEPT



PLATE 9.6.1 Access Road to Proposed Site.



PLATE: 9.6.2 View of Dam.

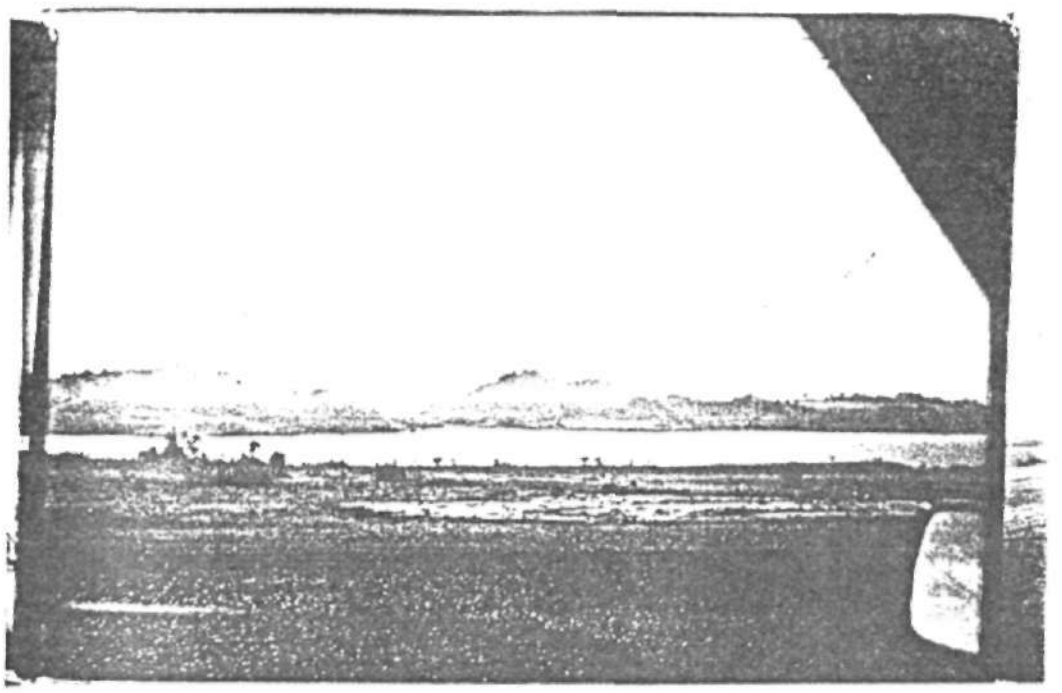


PLATE: 9.63 Site viewed from opposite bank.

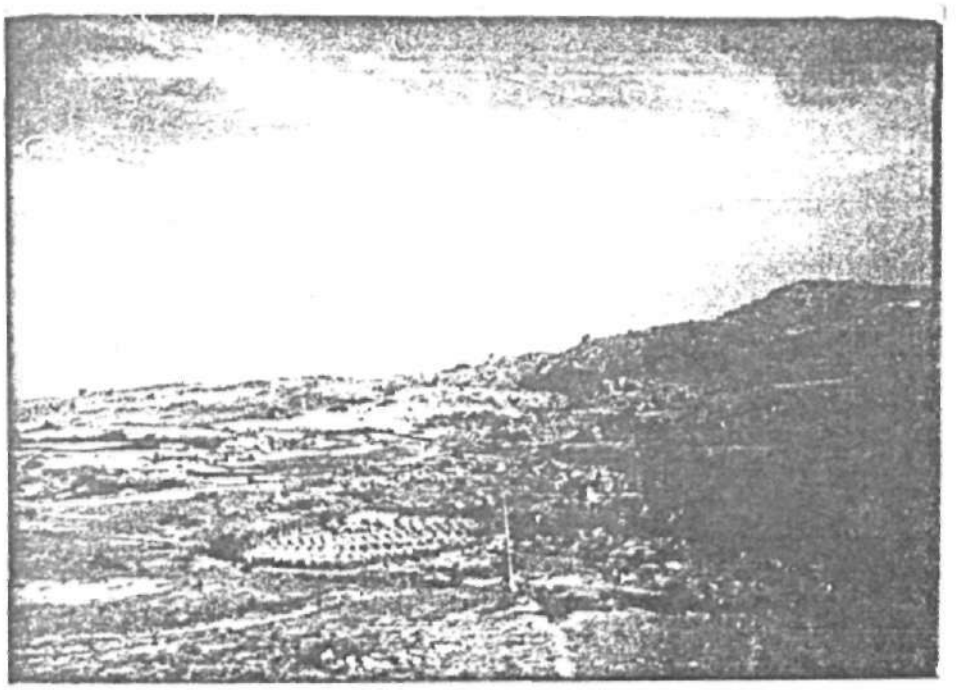


PLATE: 9.64 Part of site.

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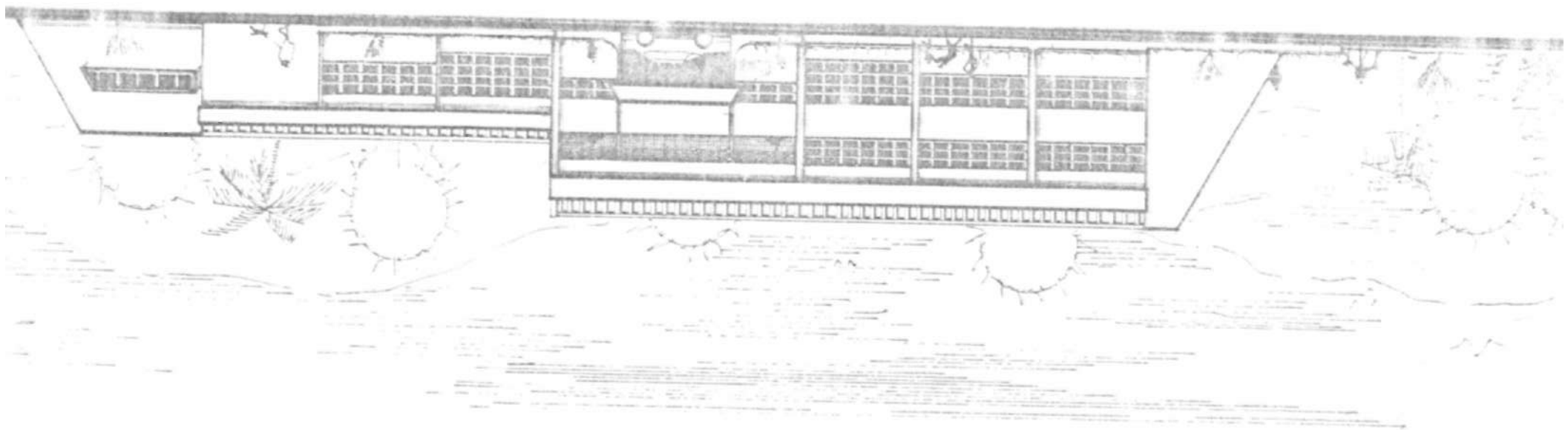
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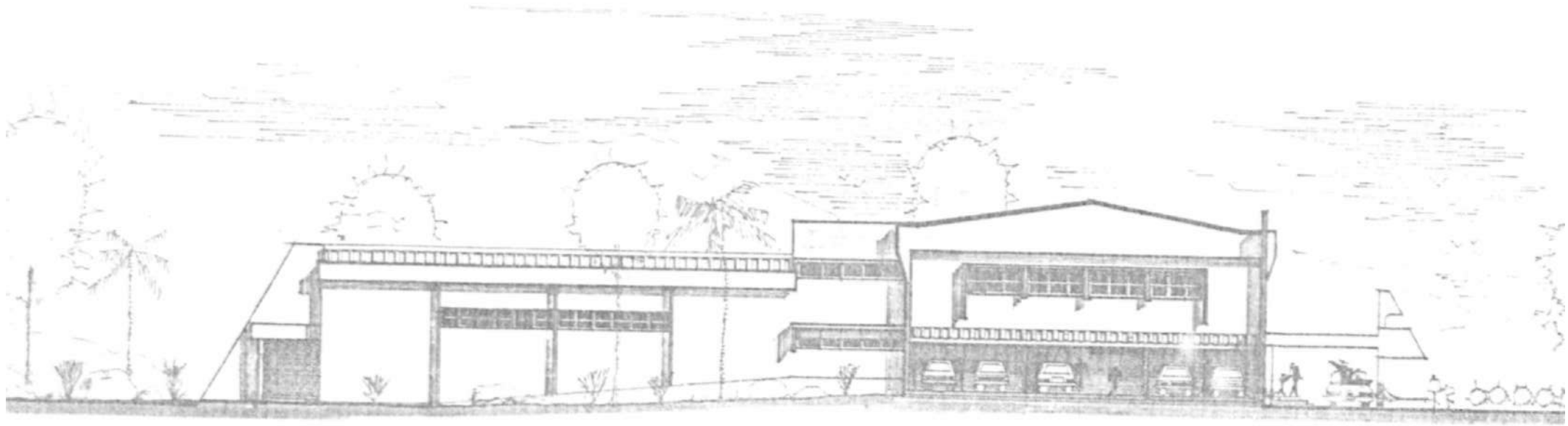

SITE LAYOUT
M.SC. ARCH'L THESIS
'91
HOLIDAY RESORT,
Liberty Dam, Jos.

155

SOUTH-EAST



SOUTH-



SOUTH-WE

ELEVATIONS

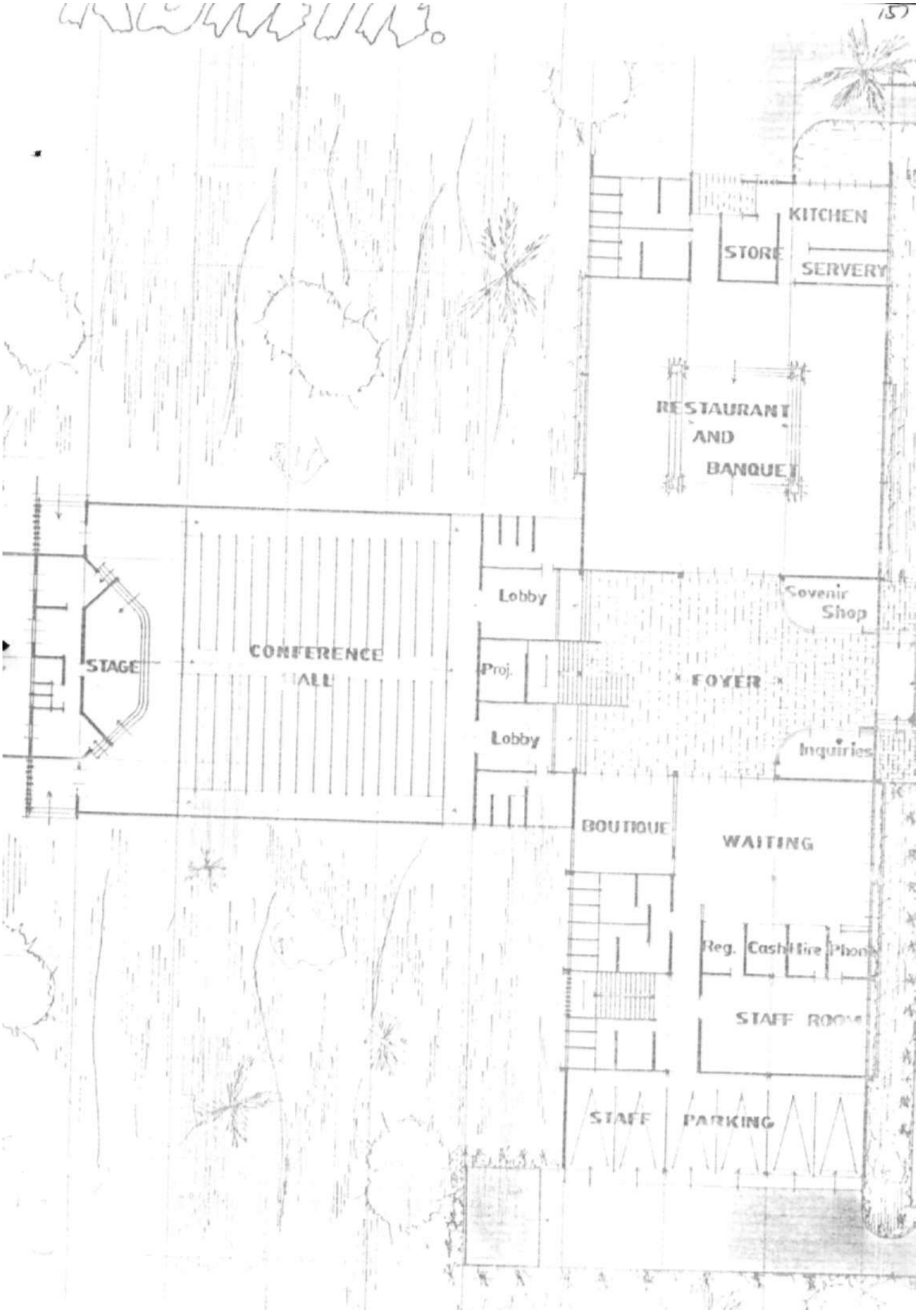
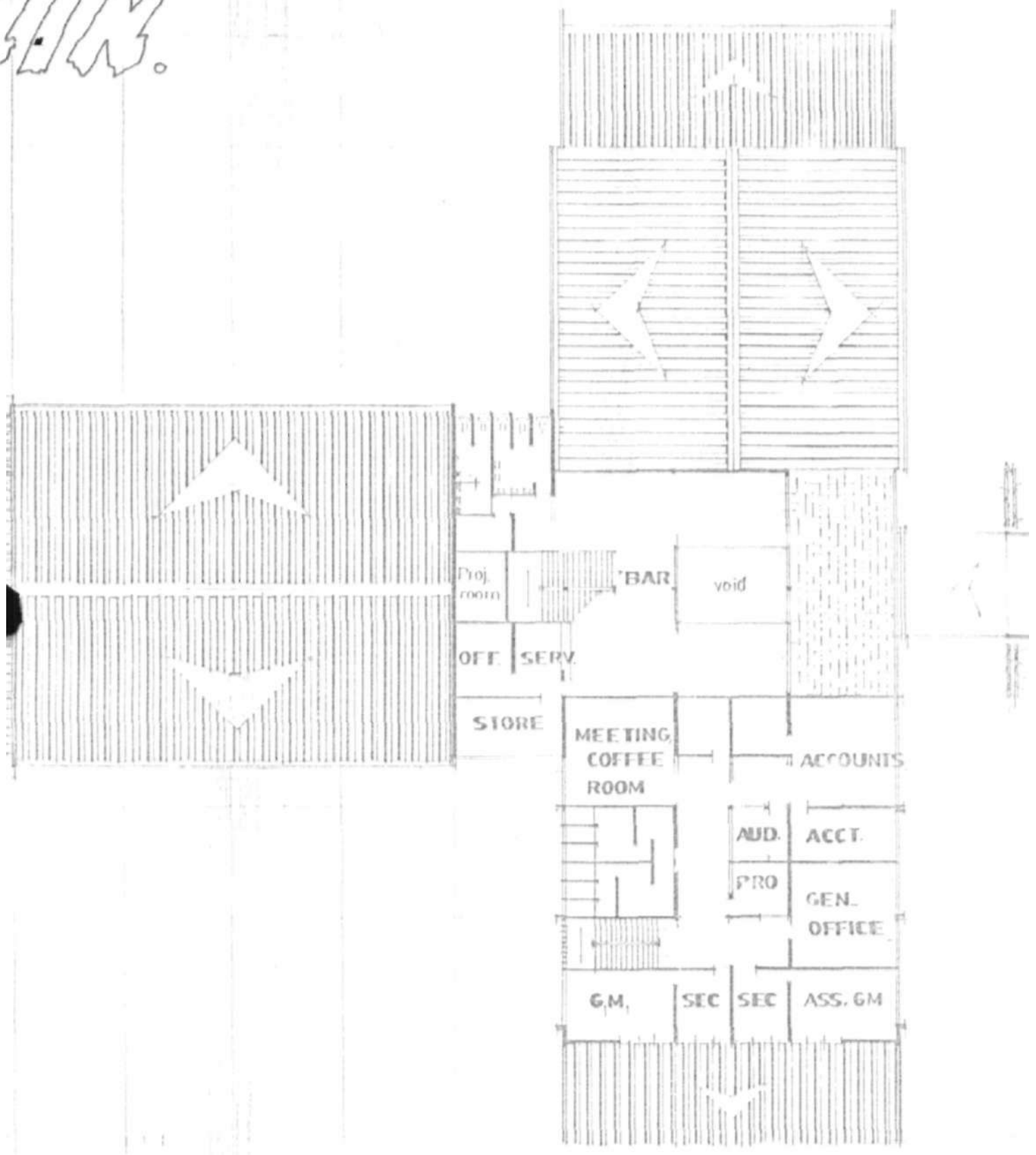
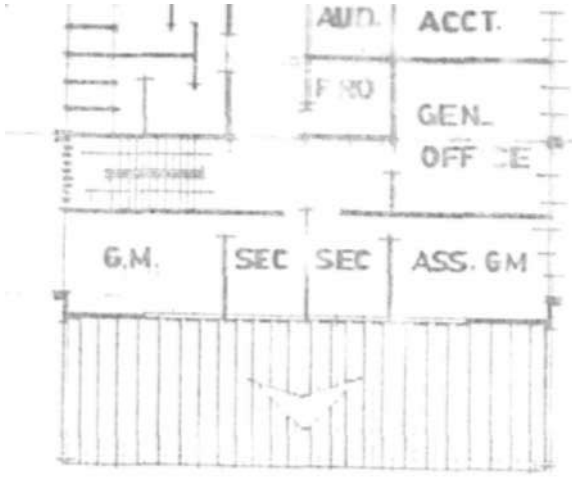
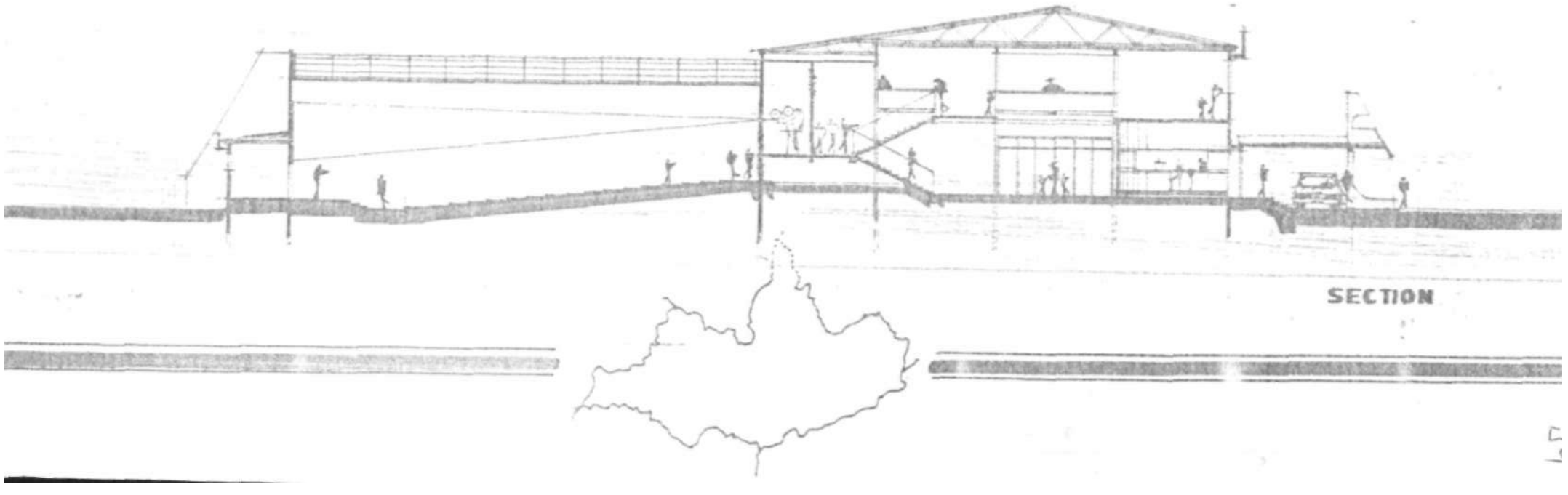

KITCHEN
STORE
SERVERY
RESTAURANT
AND
BANQUET
Lobby
Sovenir
Shop
STAGE
CONFERENCE
HALL
Proj.
FOYER
Lobby
Inquiries
BOUTIQUE
WAITING
Reg.
Cash
Fire
Phon
STAFF ROOM
STAFF
PARKING

FIG.

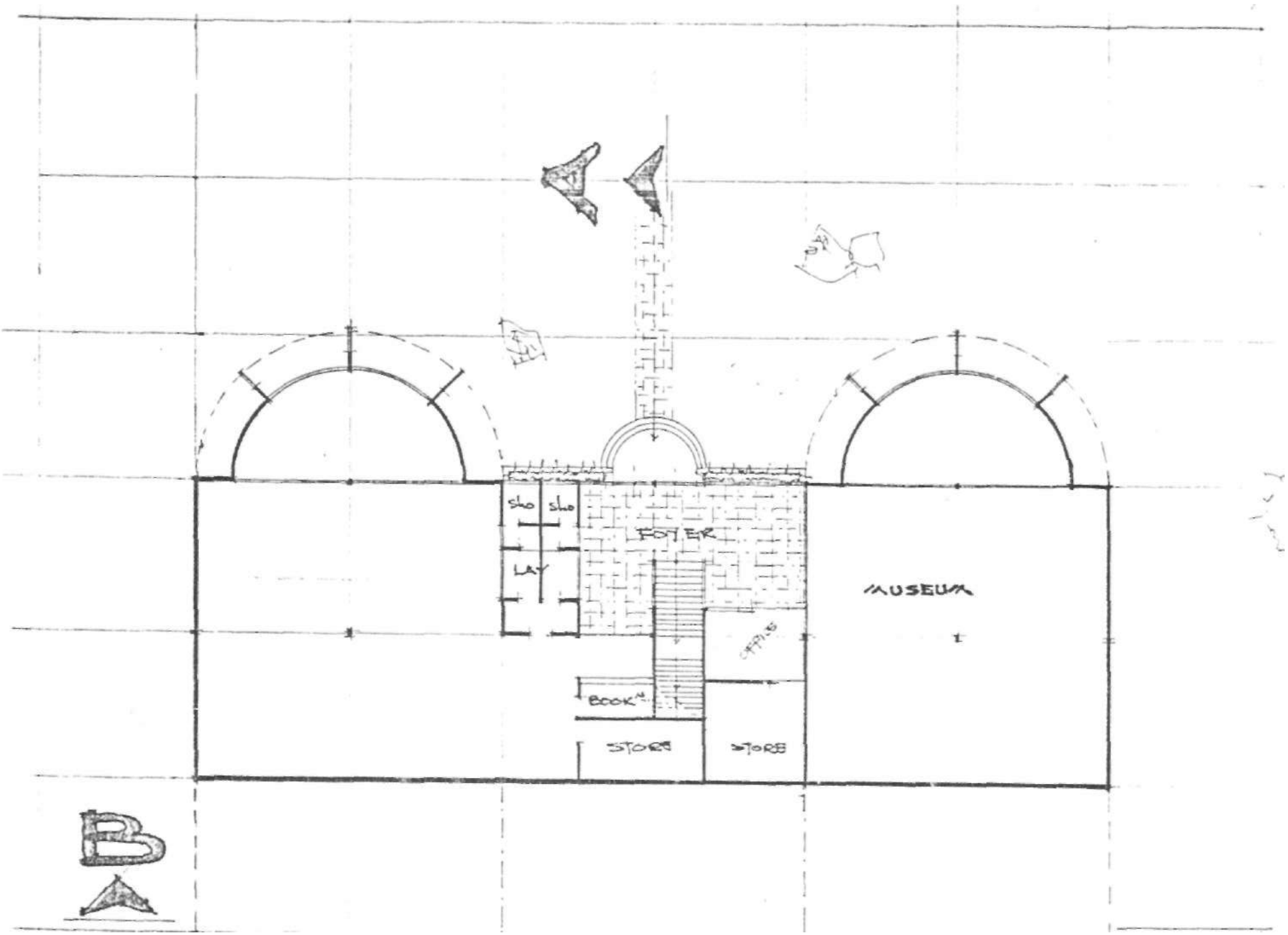

Proj. room
BAR
void
OFF.
SERV.
STORE
MEETING
COFFEE
ROOM
ACCOUNTS
AUD.
ACCT.
PRO
GEN.
OFFICE
G.M.
SEC
SEC
ASS. GM

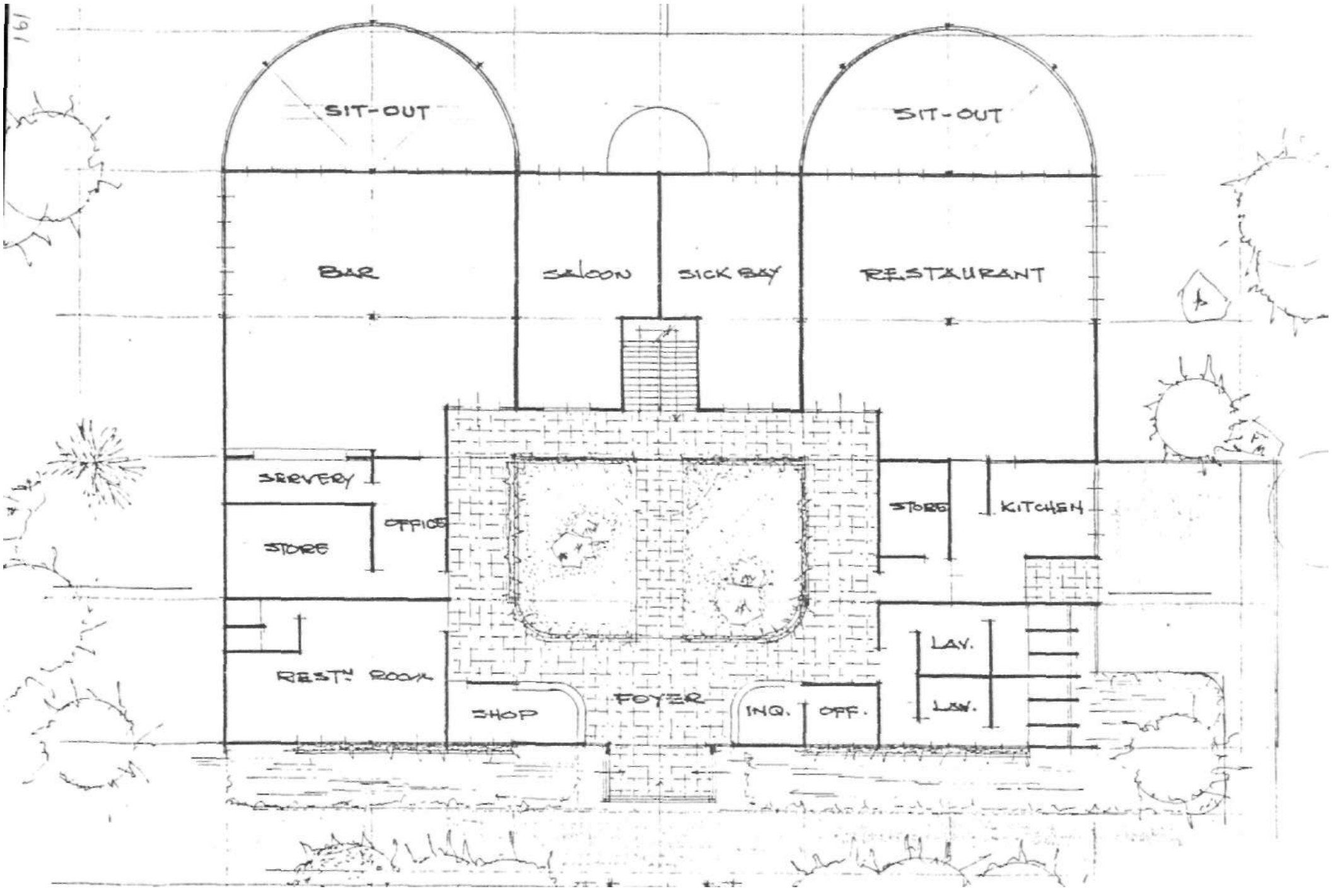


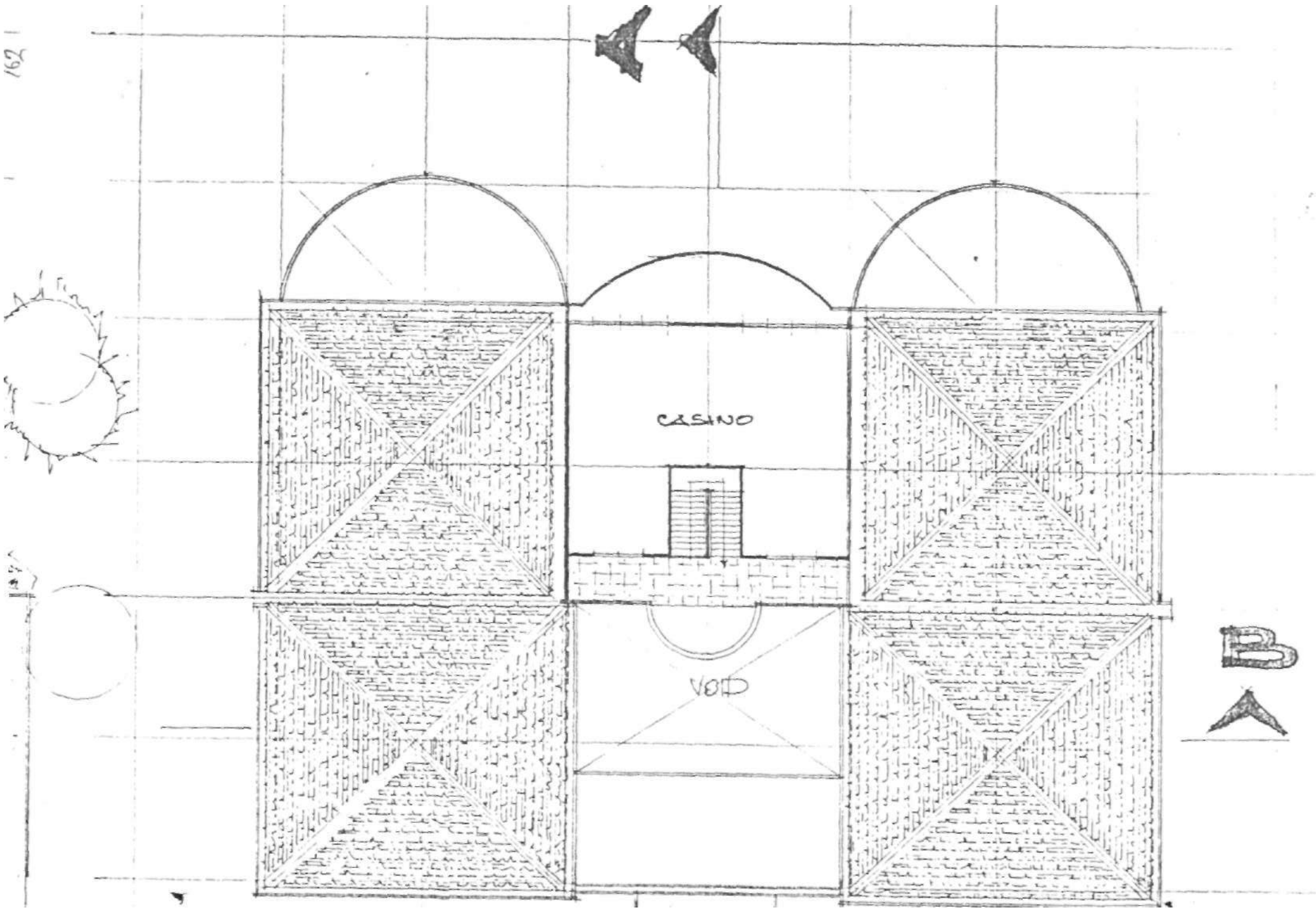
PLAN.

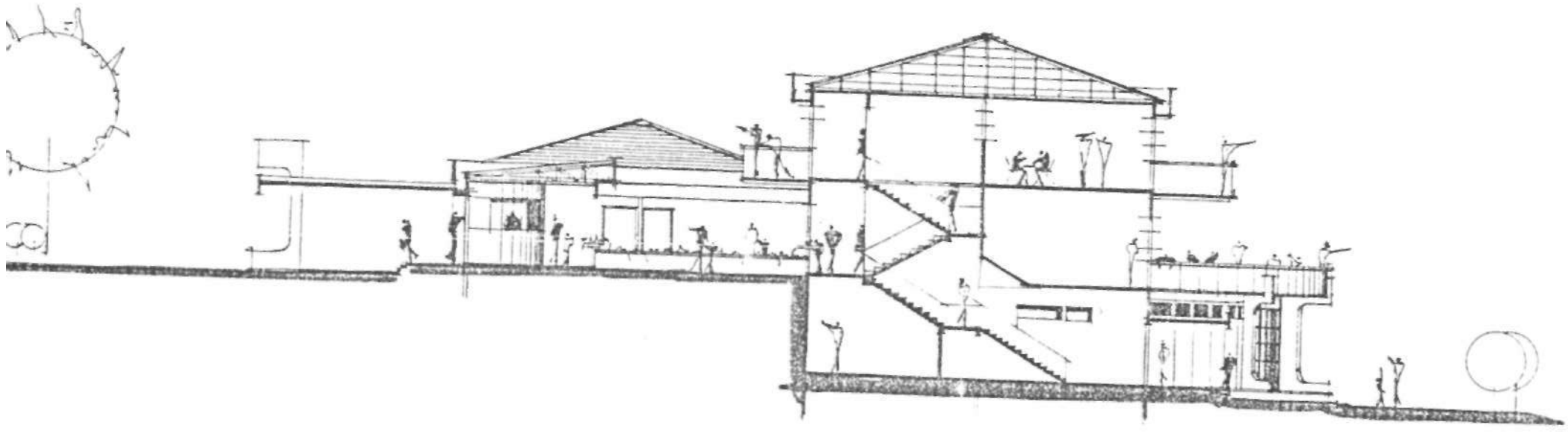


SECTION

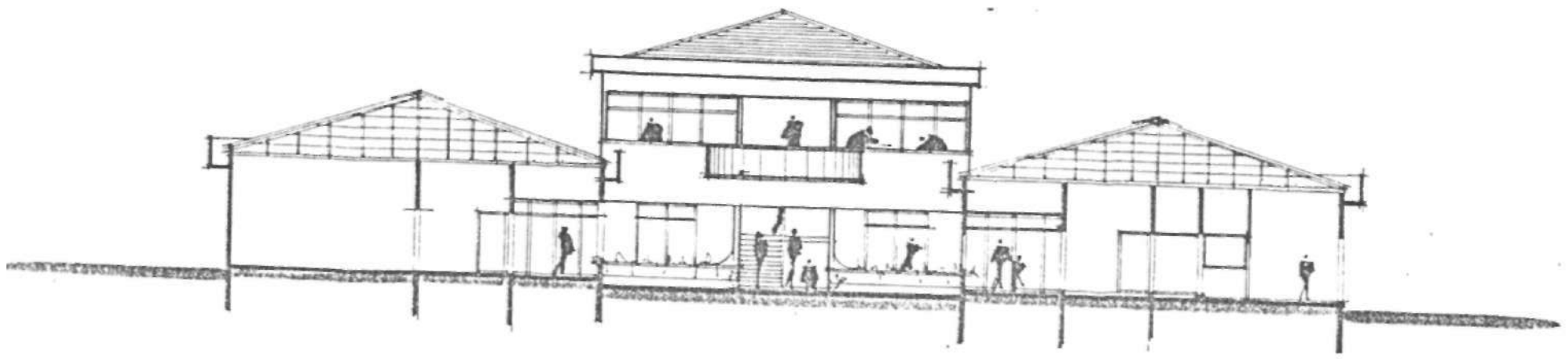

sho
sho
FOYER
LAY
MUSEUM
OFFICE
BOOKS
STORE
STORE
B


SIT-OUT
SIT-OUT
BAR
SALOON
SICK BAY
RESTAURANT
SERVERY
OFFICE
STORE
STORE
KITCHEN
LAV.
LAV.
REST^T ROOM
SHOP
FOYER
INQ.
OFF.

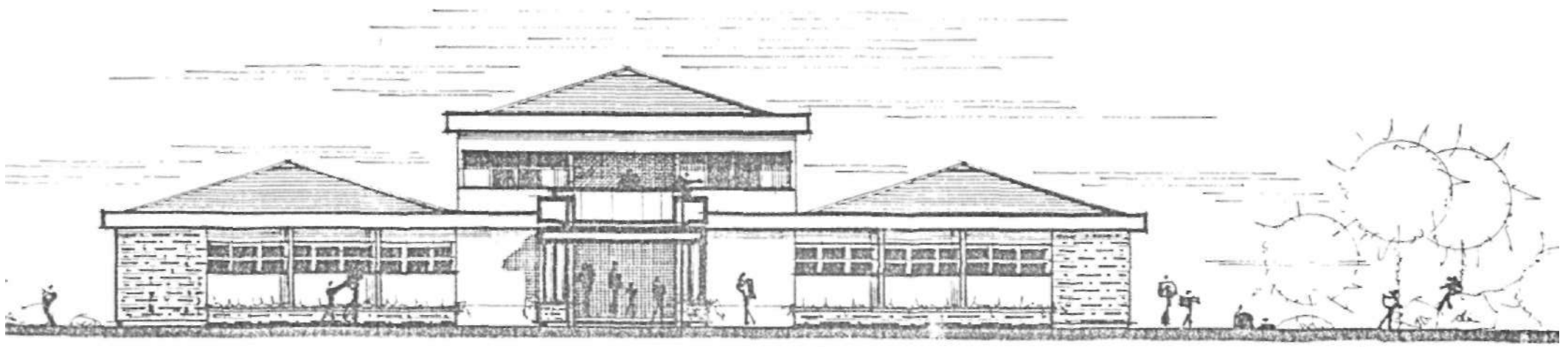

CASINO
VOID
B



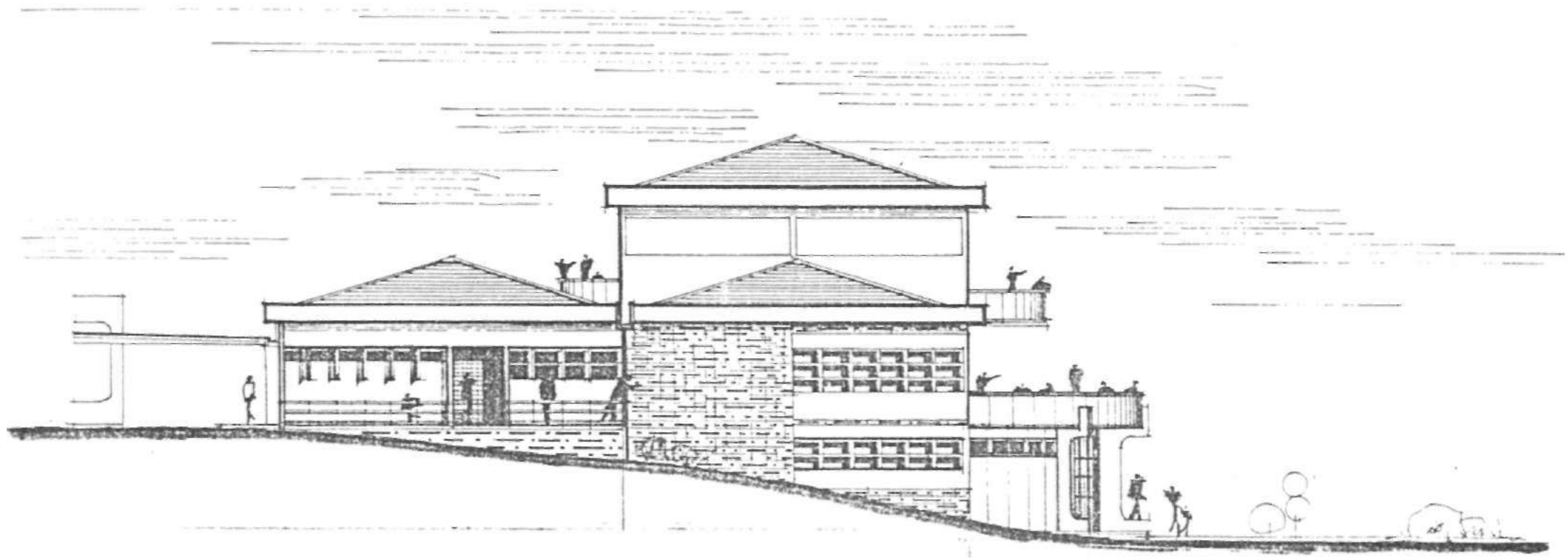
SECTION A A



SECTION B B

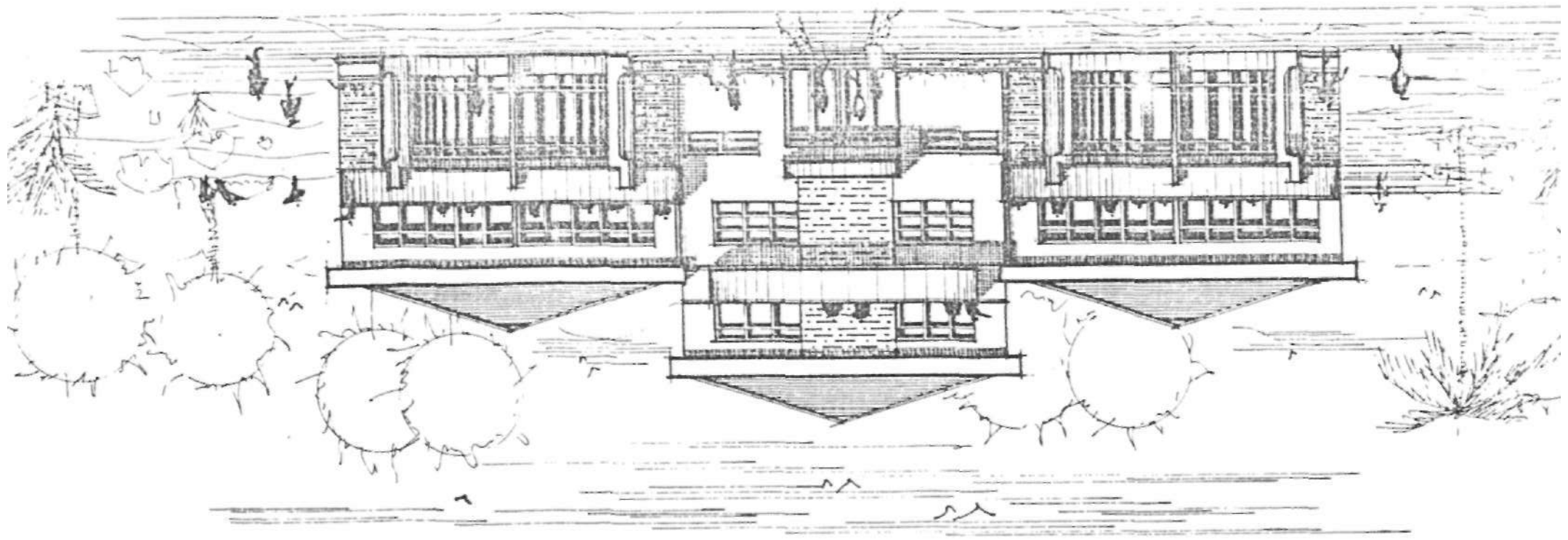


SOUTH-EAST ELEVA

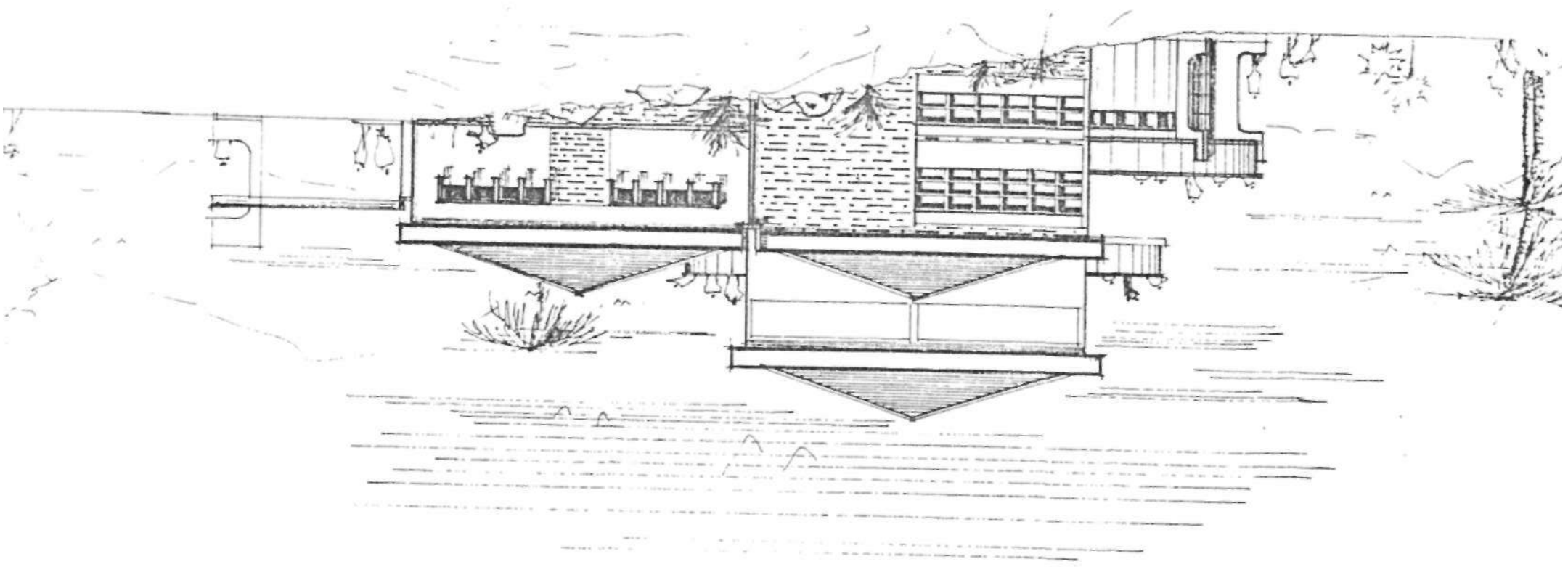


NORTH-EAST ELEVATION

NORTH — WEST

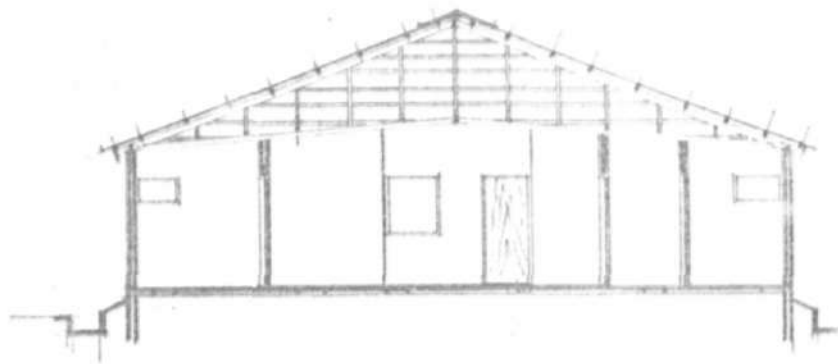


SOUTH – WEST

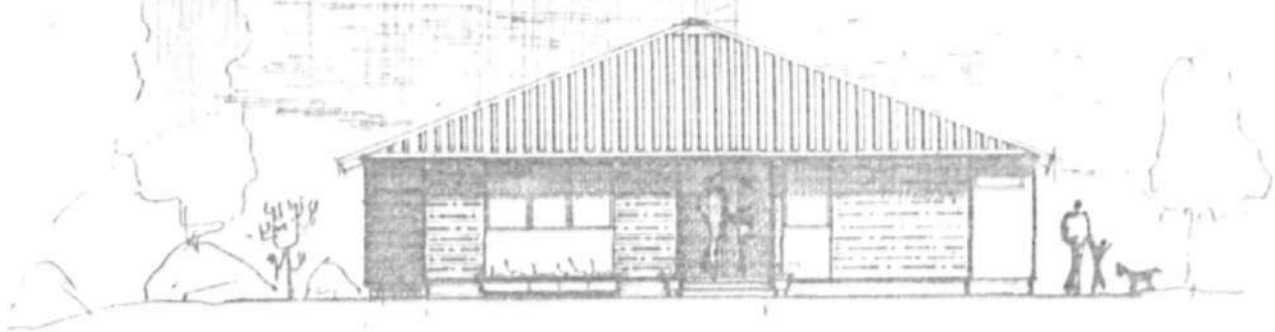




FLOOR PLAN



SECTION



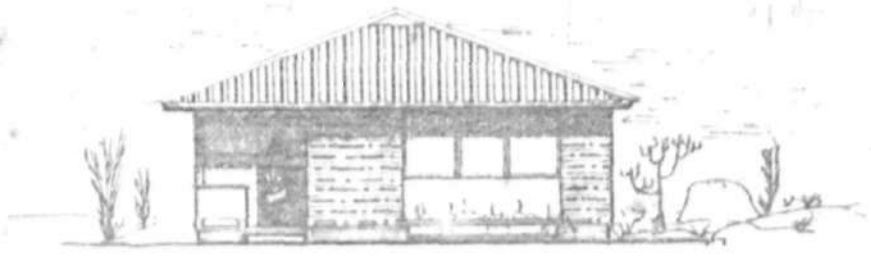
FRONT ELEVATION



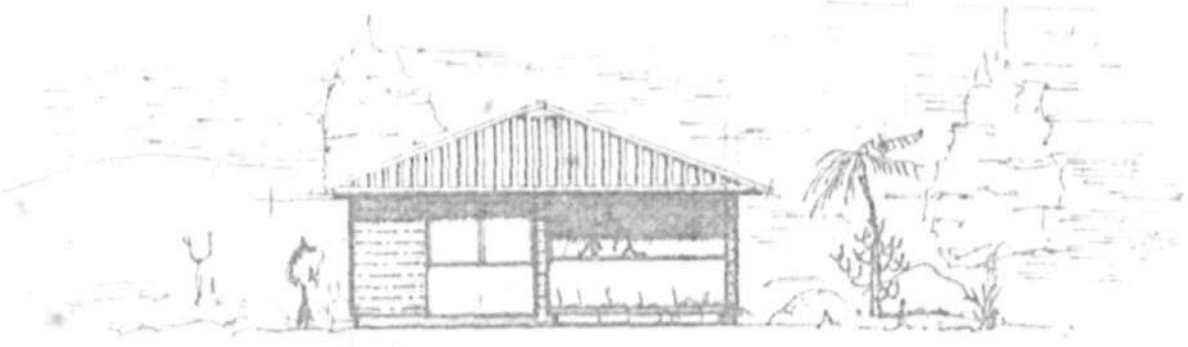
V.I.P SUITE



FLOOR PLAN



APPROACH



RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION