KANO STATE TOURIST CENTRE
EVOLVING A NEW EXPRESSION FOR HAUS A TRADITIONAL ARCHITECTURE
A THESIS

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presented to **Postgraduate school of**

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN ARCHITECTURE.

SEPTEMBER 1998

DECLARATION

I, SALISU, SHAMSUDDEEN DANBATTA, hereby declare that this thesis is the outcome of research work conducted by me. All sources of information have been duly acknowledged.

---------- ----------

STUDENT *DATE*

CERTIFICATION

This thesis entitled KANO STATE TOURISTS CENTRE: EVOLVING ANEW EXPRESSION FOR HAUSA TRADITIONAL ARCHITECTURE by Salisu Shamsuddeen Danbatta meets the regulations governing the award of degree of Master of Science in Architecture of Ahmadu Bello University and is approved hereby, for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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DEDICATION

To God for a wonderful
Gift My Life and Death.
To Mallam SALISU and HAUWAU for
the wonderful Gift My Birth.
AND To my Wife HANSAU for all the
Courage Inspired to me.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to acknowledge my sincere appreciation of the tremendous ideas and supervision received from my supervisor Professor Hamman Tukur Sa'ad of Department of Architecture, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

I must also thank the entire staffs of Kano State Tourism Board for all the cooperations given to me. I do also wish to acknowledge my appreciation to the courage given to me by Ahmed Faruk Ladan of Kano State Tourism Board.

I also wish to thank Alhaji Dalhatu Kawu Idris, Auwal Ibrahim Dare, Sunusi Hassan Fage and my Brother Zaharaddeen Salisu Danbatta for their contributions towards the success of this project.

Finally, I wish to thank all those that contributed in one way or another like Madame Hannah Gabriel, Arc. M.H. Mukhtar etc. May Allah shower us his glory and blessings. Ameen.

ABSTRACT

Tourism is described as an organised form of travel from one place to another in search of pursuit that are of interest to the undertakers. The pursuits may be leisure, business, education, religion or curiosity.

This project is aimed at providing a tourist centre for those tourists that are on leisure tourism or those that need relaxation after work or business. For the design of such complex/centre a study of tourists and their needs were made. Such needs include, providing an atmosphere that enhances tranquility, rest and entertainment, an opportunity to make contact with unknown cultures and an atmostphere that promotes close contact with nature and foreign customs hat with standard of home comfort.

These aspirations are achieved in this design by.

i. allowing the peculiarities of the site to dictate the pace of development. The peculiarity here is the city wall for which is integrated into the design as if it were part of it.

ii. The scale and character of the design to reflect the immediate neighbourhood. This is achieved in the elevational composition and use of materials.

iii. Introducing features to create identity such as the traditional sound conical chalets and rooms with thatch

The traditional approach to the design also enhances the traditional architecture thereby evolving a new technique in the detailings and method of constructions, it therefore encourage further researcn into traditional architecture with the sole aim of **providing** and finding solutions to tne problems of weather **conditions** and any **planning** process.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This study relates to the Architecture, culture and tourism potentials of one group of people occupying Kasar Hausa, the land where Hausa is spoken. Within this self contained region the Hausa have developed quite a distinctive culture with their own strong traditions. They have to some extent being contained within present boundaries by the Sahara to the North and the Middle belt to the South.

The Architecture and culture of Northern part of Hausa land is more completely influenced by ruling Fulani originally Nomadic People with deep cultural root in Islam, while the Southern part of Hausa land still retains many of the African tradition which were kept alive by Habe.

Hausa are the largest group in Nigeria and Kano is the most densely populated state in the country they have their emirs as their traditional rulers and they drive their towns political organisation and education from the Islam.

Kano being one of the ancient Hausa Kingdom where customs and tradition still play an important role in the lives of the community has been attracting a lot of interests and consequent tourist influx. The period of recorded history rich culture and a number of special events festivities and pageantry all contributed in making the state a good Tourist spot.

As ancient route for trans-Sahara trade and a commercial centre, the city has been popular even before State formation.

Developments in parks and gardens, good network of roads, air and rail transport coupled with natural features informs of hilly terrains, rock ranges, shelter, belts and man made ~~taken~~ features have all contributed to the development of tourism in the State.

1.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

i. - To serve the needs of tourist

ii. - To increase the awareness of people in aspect of tourism

iii. - To expose the cultural heritage.

iv. - To bring out a design which is an architectural piece that ~~Dikes~~ takes cognisance of tourist potentials.

v. - By using a historical monument; determine relationships between; Architecture Tourism and Culture. Establishing the roles each play in developing a historical monument.

vi. - To serve as a tool towards widening the knowledge of traditional Architecture.

1.3 *SCOPE*

Tourism and Culture are broad concepts as such, it is the target of this thesis to limit these concepts to only those of Architectural relevance., Factors which relates to social, political or economic relevance are also considered.

The thesis also targets at identifying the general trends in tourism globally i.e Internationally and Nationally. Identifying tourists needs and those of the community. Study will also be inside cultural habits of Hausa people and find out how they relate to the tourists.

Historical back ground of Kano people, their way of life, climates, and building materials and method of construction will be studied. Also History of Tourism in Kano State and Tourist potentials of Kano State are intended to be looked on with a view to justifying the need for a development of tourists centre in Kano State.

Finally, the research conclude with a proposals of tourists centre taking cognisance of the findings of the research.

1.4 LIMITATIONS

The limitation may be economic in terms of financial resources to cater for going about making the research, lack of cooperation from the people or personal concerned for releasing any data which may be, due to personal reason or for security purpose as the case may be lack of adequate resources such as scanty unreliable and uncomfirmed information and above all time limit

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF HAUSA PEOPLE

According to History, all Hausa trace their origin to their great ancestor Bayajidda (Abuyazida) who was said to be the son of the King of Baghdad.

following some disturbances in his home town, Bayajidda moved down to Daura. At the time he arrive in Daura he put up in a house of an old woman. When he asked for drinking water he was told that there was no water and it could not be fetched from the well, when he asked why not, he was told that there is a powerful snake called Sarki (meaning King) who do not allow people to fetch water from the only source except on Friday.

When he heard that, he armed himself with a sword, moved to the well and killed the snake. Therefore in appreciation of this act of bravery the queen asked him to marry her, which he did and subsequently became the leader of Daura.

Bayajidda's legitimate descendants founded seven Hausa States named after them, the seven Hausa States founded by this legitimate descendants are regarded as pure Hausa States known as Hausa Bakwai. They are: Biram, Daura, Katsina, Zaria, Kano, Rano and Gobir. Each of them was assigned a special task. Biram the youngest was made war leader, Daura and Katsina Chiefs of trade, Kano and Rano incharge of Indigo Industry and Zaria the Chief in Slaves. These

seven were believed to be the descendant of Bawo who is also the son of Bayajidda.

According to the traditions too Bayajidda has other seven sons through a slave girl called Gwari origin of another seven States known as Banza Bakwai which are Zamfara, Kebbi, Gwari, Yawuri, Nupe, Yoruba, and Kwararrafa.

2.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF KANO STATE

The first settlement in Kano metropolitan was sited around 635 A.D when some giant animist hunters (Maguzawa) settled around the foot hills of Dala, Gwauran Dutse and Fanisau rocks all located within the present metropolitan area. Although the origins of these settlers could not be established, there is the believe that they form part of the massive population movement that migrated from part of Central Asia due to Islamic incursions into non-Islamic territories, under the Bani Umayyad and Bani Abbasid Caliphates.

Apart from hunting and agriculture, these settlers mainly centered their lives around the Chief priest Barabushe. Also the rocks are serving both for protection and source of Iron Ore. Thus emerged a community, which evolved the technology of mining, smelting and forging of Iron which attracted other immigrants.

2.3 BAGAUDA DYNASTY

As the population of the settlement grew there developed an increasing decline of leadership lawlessness and tyranny became rampant, the inhabitants begin taking their cases to be settle in the court of neighbouring Kingdom of Daura (which at that time had a powerful leadership).

It wasn't until during a great famine that the Kingdom of Daura under the leadership of Bawo (son of Bayajidda), decided to make Kano and some other important towns under its leadership. This brought about the establishment of the Habe dynasty in Kano the first leader in Kano was Bagauda (Son of Bawo) or YaKano from whom Kano derived its name. Bagauda was believed to be the mythical founder of the Hausa States and the first Habe ruler of Kano and ruled for 66 years i.e (999 - 1065 AD). Bagauda first pre-occupation was to check the access of tsumburbura worshippers and reduce the rate of internal stripe, and the State of general insecurity that engulfed Kano at that time.

In their attempt to form a strong leadership, the Habe rulers had to destroy the shrine of Tsumburbura, however, this was not successful until between 1315 - 1352 Tsamiya the 9th Habe ruler under the Bagauda dynasty attacked and destroy the shrine of Tsumburbura and exterminated the religious centre on which the worshippers (Maguzawa) based their political hegemony.

Kano witnessed of commerce and prosperity during the reign of the 11th ruler of Kano Yaji (1359 - 1385), who allowed the Wangarawa merchants and Islamic Scholars of Mali to introduce Islam to his subjects for the first time Mosques were built in the ancient city of Kano Islam was consolidated and became a state religion during the reign of Muhammad - Rumfa (1463 - 1499).

2.4 THE FULANI JIHAD

Three hundred (300) years after the reign Muhammad Rumfa, Kano experienced a heavy attack (Jihad) or an Islamic Holy War waged by the great Fulani Jihadists and Islamic reformer Othman Danfodio. The war dealt a heavy blow on the Habe leadership leading to the death of the last Habe ruler of Kano Alwali in 1807, there by installing a new leadership of Fulani clan, and establishing the Fulani dynasty.

The first on the list of Fulani Emirs of Kano was Suleiman (1805 - 1819). From that period to date (1998) a total of thirteen (13) Fulani Emirs have ruled Kano Emirate. The present Emir Alhaji Ado Bayero come to the throne in 1963.

2.5 THE BRITISH INVASION OF KANO

With the British conquest of most of the Northern parts of Nigeria between 1900-1905 and the subsequent occupation of strong Hausa/Fulani territories, Kano came under British attacks on 2nd February 1903 under the command of Col. Morland.

Alu the 7th Emir of Kano was dethroned captured and exited to Lokoja where he died in 1926 the first British Governor Lord Luggard, installed the Wanban Kano Abbas as the new Emir of Kano in April 1903. Lord Luggard introduced a new system of administration known as indirect rule which vested executive authority on the Governor and gave certain powers to the Emirs and other officials.

2.6 KANO TODAY

The present day administration of Kano under the executive authority of a state Governor who appoints members into the executive councils and other key positions in government. Between 1968 - 1997 Kano was governed at various times by a total of 13 Governors comprising of nine (9) Military appointed and (4) elected civilians. The State is now divided into 44 local government areas - each headed by a local government Chairman.

At the helm of Emirate Council is the Emir whose officials include Senior Councillor, special advisers district heads village heads and ward-heads. The traditional authority helps to preserve the peace and always offers advice to government on matters of public interest.

CHAPTER THREE

HAUSA ARCHITECTURE

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Hausa have built great fortified mud cities with territorial organisation mirrored by the political and religious structures of the Hausa Community enabling them to take advantage of the inherent qualities of the environment.

For Centuries the Hausa have been subjected to constant invasion by people from further north and they have had contact with North – African Cultures through trade link across the Sahara. Hausa Architecture owes its form to an assimilation of many diversed elements from a combination of foreign and indigenous building techniques the Hausa created a synthesis of form, the result of which is a strict code of design.

Within Kasar Hausa, there are two quite distinctive subregions or two broad ecological zones having quite distinctive soil types, variations in climate and vegetation. To some extent these ecological variation are mirrored in the regional variation, in architectural style, the North being more Sahara, lighter in structure, appearance and decoration, and the Southern Style being more. African in appearance, massive, bolder in structural design while decoration is deeply incised and flamboyant.

The two Styles reflect the character of the two ethnic component which have combined to form the Hausa people. The Northern Style of Architecture is more completely influenced by the ruling Fulani with deep culture roots in Islam, while the South of Hausaland still retains many of its African Tradition kept alive by the Habe, the other ethnic component of the Hausa.

3.2 HAUSA CITY LAYOUT

The city of Hausaland share common features in the centre is the old city inhabited by the Hausa and Fulani surrounded by old city wall Ganuwa. Surrounding this are a number of well defined strangers quarters inhabited by Nigerians from other parts of the country and by people of other Nationalities.

Kano is a typical example, it consist of the old city in the Centre to the Northern part outside the old city is Fagge Quarters which is occupied by Arabs, Tauregs and Lebanese as well as Hausa Fulani. To the Eastern part is Nassarawa which was for British Colonial Masters, other quarters are - Sabon Gari for Nigerians from other part of the countries like Yoruba. Igbos and a lot of other Nigerians, Tudun Wada which consists also the colonial Master and some other Nigerians and Gyadi-Gyadi to the South which consist of minority Northern tribe as well as Hausa and Fulani from other Northern States.

Similar patterns of developments are exhibited in other cities. Zaria for example, consists of the Birnin Zaria the home of the true citizens of Zaria and colonial and post-colonial suburbs outside the city walls. The main areas outside the walls are the Government reservation Areas (GRA) planned as the seat of colonial administrators, the commercial area Sabon Gari, for non-Hausa Nigerians. Tudun Wada an area for Muslim strangers and Samaru which has grown as a residential area for the University.

Due to increase in population and hence need for more accommodation, the true citizens now are moving out of the old city (Birni) to the quarters surrounding them. Another reason is, that some indigenes are moving out in order to live alone as a nuclear family.

Surrounding the old city is the city wall (Ganuwa) which give a clear picture of what was formerly an impressive defensive structure.

The city is entered through the Gates in Zaria there are about four Gates one at each side of the city. There are similar Gates at the old city of Kano, about eighteen of them.

The Friday Mosque, Sharia Court Palace and Dandali are sited at the Centre of the city and together symbolizes power of Allah, Islamic Law and Government, State and Community Solidarity. The city is subdivided into wards (Unguwa), each of which has its ward head (Mai Unguwa). The focal points of the Unguwa are Ward head

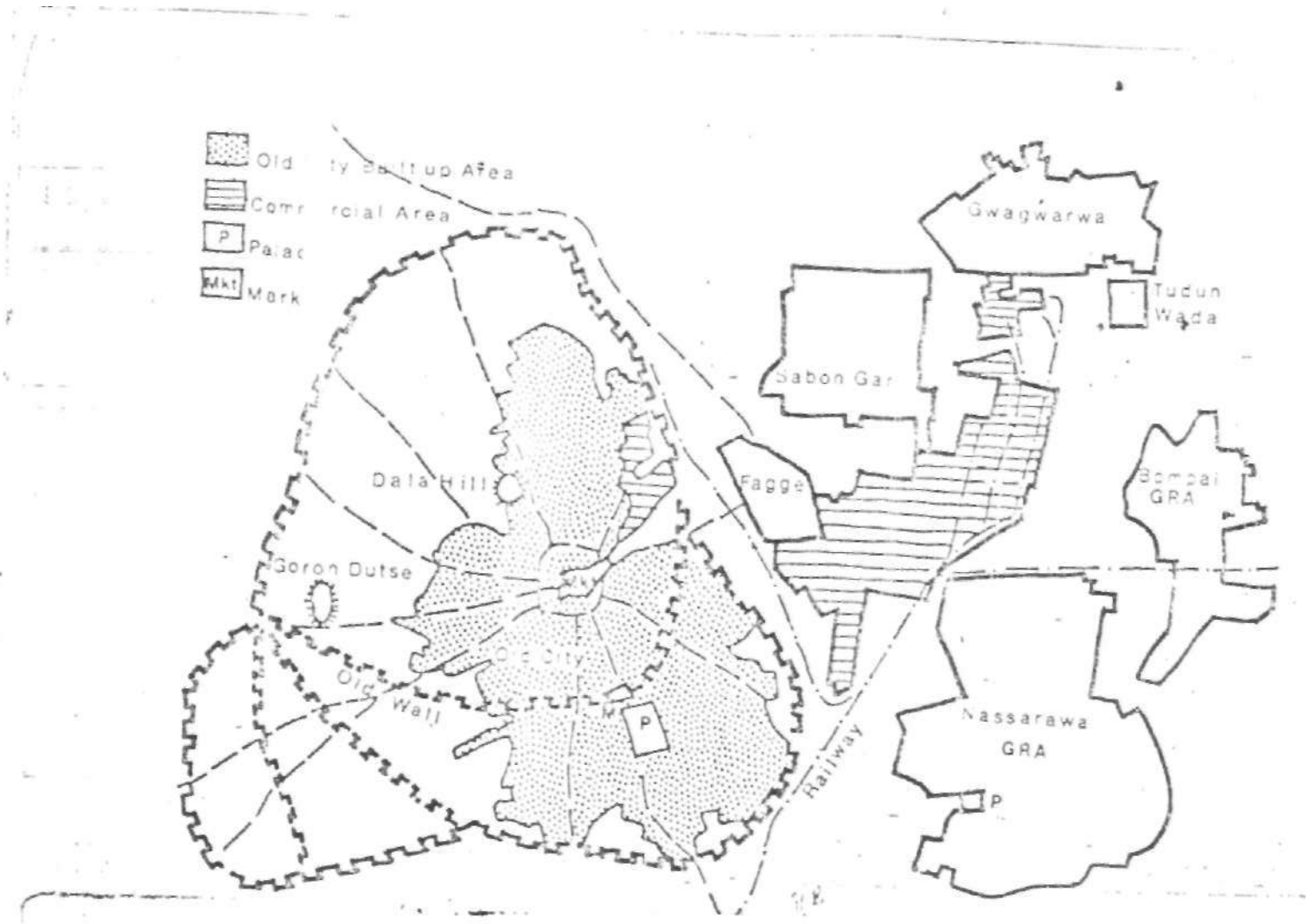


FIGURE 3.1 GREATER KANO

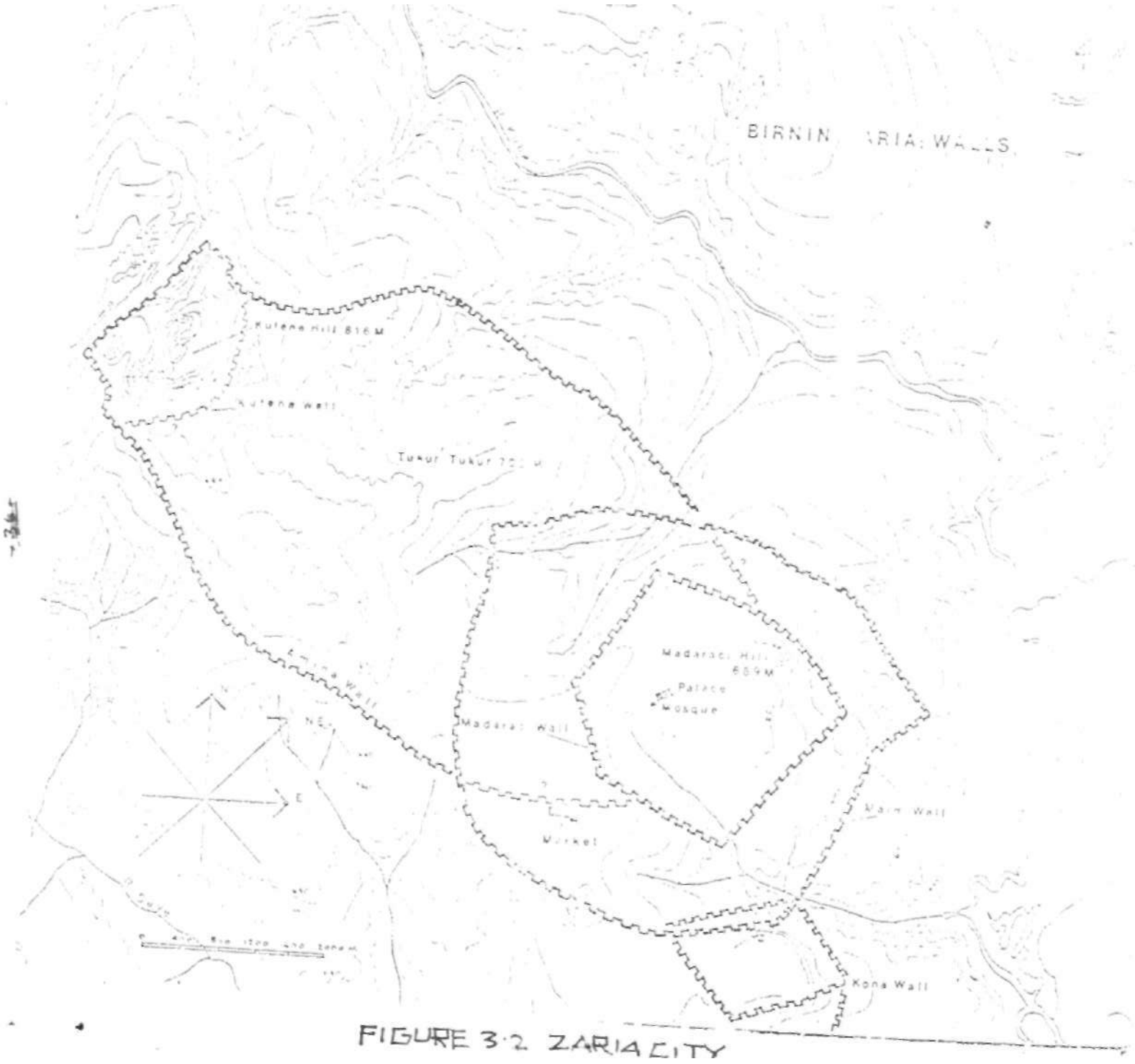


FIGURE 3·2 ZARIA CITY

house (Gidan Mai Unguwa), Mosque (Masallaci) and Dandali.

The wards may be made up of group of family compounds whose members share a common ancestor example of these are wards in Kano such as Sharifar, Gyanawa, Dogarai etc. Sometimes different family compounds came together and form a ward example of this is Yakasai ward in Kano, Unguwar mai adua, Kwalli etc.

The houses are arranged in a row sharing a common wall and the Dandali is where the people gathered together during a ceremony like Sallah to greet each other and have a mutual contact with each other. It is also a place for Sallah Durbar Celebrations. It is located in the middle between palace and the Mosque which complete the city structure.

This result in a Unified and highly organised special structure expressing in built form the significant features of Hausa culture.

3.3 HOUSE ,PLANNING

Most houses are rectangular or square in shape with rooms that are also rectangular, square or circular in shape. Hausa House Plan follows the traditional African Pattern having rooms arranged within or surrounding court yard (tsakar Gida)

The house is entered through series of Zaure (entrance Foyer) which may be up to Four. Apart from enhancing privacy the Zaure also provides security. Within the Zaure other rooms are built for grown up male children separating them and their activities from the

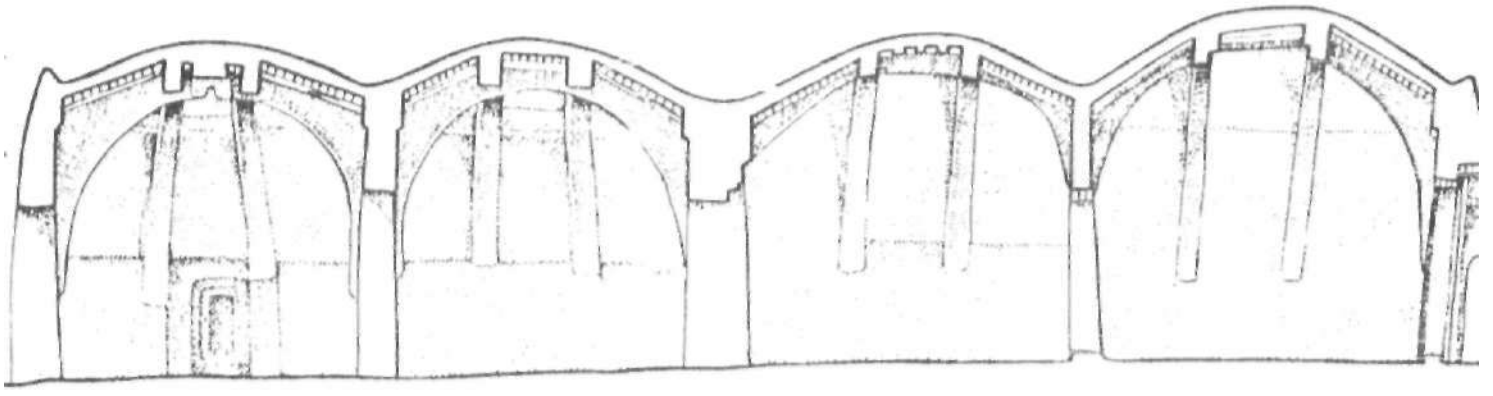


Fig.3.23. Compound of Chief Godam. SECTION B - B

Compound of Lamalio Lanwang

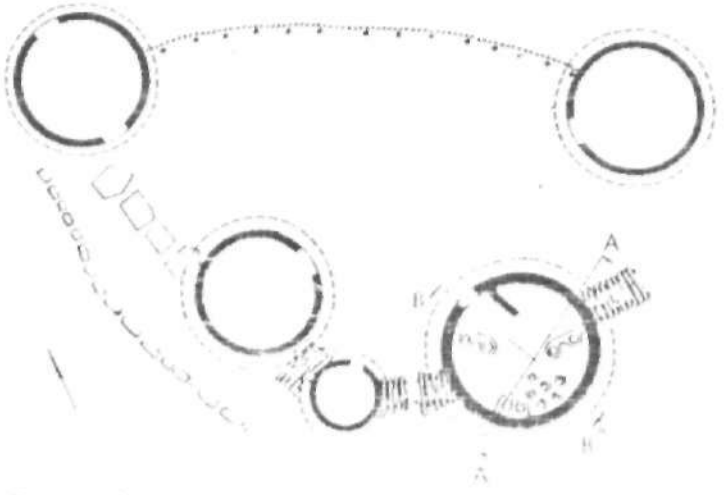


Fig.3.24. Compound of Lamalio Lanwang. PLAN.

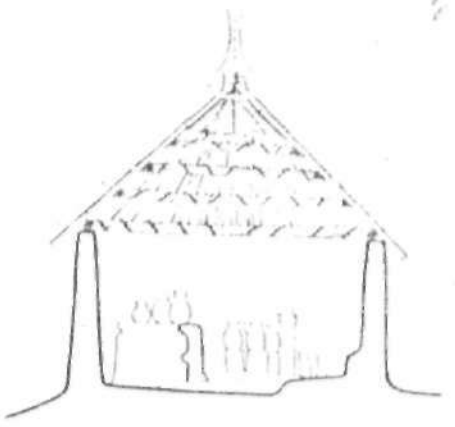


Fig.3.25. SECTION A - A.

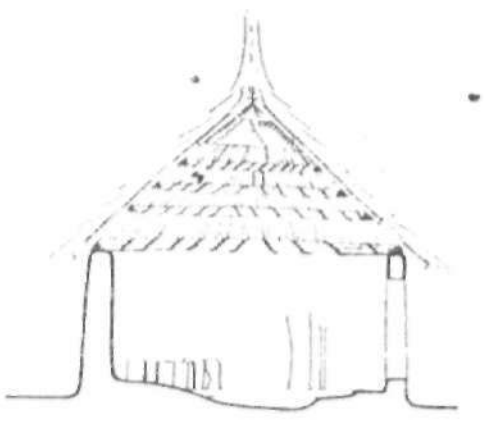


Fig.3.26. SECTION B—B.

FIG 3·3 HOUSE PLAN

Inner house (Cikin Gida). After children yard then follows the room for House head (Maigida Turaka) which is where the wives meet him.

3.4 PALACE (GIDAN SARKI)

This is like the Hausa house but in a large scale. In addition to being the home of the emir and his family it is also a symbol of political power community solidarity, religious authority and sit of justice. The palace is located at the centre of the city within Dandali and Mosque at one side or at two sides. Example of this is the emirs palace at Kano where by the Dandali is at the Southern side while the Masallacin Juma'a (Friday Mosque) is at the northern side. The palace has three entrances. One at Southern side and two at Northern side. Another example is the palace of Emir of Kazaure, this has one entrance at the Western wall and it opens to the Dandali which flows with Friday Mosque.

Mostly the palace is very large consisting of different houses these Houses are occupied by the servants of the Emir and sometimes by his relatives. Apart from this the palace consists of semi public apartments having different public uses and are as follows:-

i. FADA: This is where the emir sit and carry out the administration and attend his people 'Talakawa' when they have any complain about anything. At some place in the palace places are created purposely for entertaining August Visitors such as Governors, Ministers, Presidents, etc.

The interior of the fada is well decorated with traditional surface finishing designed in an artistic way. The finishing include Makuba and Paint.

ii. BARGA: This is where the emir keeps his horses which are taken care of by servants called 'Yan Barga'. The Barga may or may not be roofed. It is surrounded by walls for security purposes and preventing the escape of the horses.

iii. SHAMAKI: This is where the emirs second or deputy 'Waziri' meets the emir and come to the Fada together. It is also a well decorated place and taken care of by servants.

3.5 MOSQUE (MASALLACHI)

Islam is a religious where by prayer can be performed anywhere provided the correct procedures are observed like cleanliness of the environment facing Mecca etc. In most Hausa settlement, there are small public spaces enclosed by spaces for the local community. These are the small Mosques. Here the male members of the neighbourhoods gathered during the time for prayer and are led by Imam to say the prayer. The prayer is performed five times a day.

The main features of the Mosque are the Mihrab, the centre of the Qibla wall to define the direction of the Ka'aba, by its right side, is the Mimbar (found only in Friday Mosque) on it the Imam gives the

Friday Sermon series of arches and column are also Features of Mosques.

The Mihrab apart from serving as a aniche for Imam to lead prayer it, also serve as an acoustic device, a resonator for the Mu'azzin voice (Muazzin is that person that call for prayer). Muazzin is called 'Ladan' or Ladani in Hausa land.

3.6 HAUSA BUILDING MATERIALS

Hausa people have developed architecture using materials found in their locality. Although Hausa building technology is in the process of change, the present system of Hausa building construction has produced a dignified built environment with many fine building of Architectural merits.

Hausa building materials fall into three groups.

i. Rocks and products of natural decay and dis-integration, alluvial deposits of earth, literite etc.

ii. Plants: trees and shrubs, their leaves and by products as extracts or ashes and

iii. Metals.

3.6.1 BUILDING EARTH

This is processed with water and different additives, and is employed in a number of ways, such as making tubali, plaster, mortar blocks and sun dried or baked bricks. The building earth is made up

of the following components.

i. BIRJI: The earth of which both mortar and tubali are made is called Birji. It is dug out from Kududdufi (The borrow-pit) carefully chosen by the builder since the Birji varies considerably from town to town and from pit to pit.

The Birji is First broken into small particles with hoe and shovels from then on the processing is quite different depending on whether it is to be used for tubali, mortar or plaster.

ii. MUD: This is the most widely used building material in Hausa land. The Hausa have developed indigenous methods of adopting mud construction to the climate. Because of its detailing and finishing, it acquires a great resistance to erosion. Before use it is mixed up with many building materials during trampling or processing so as to enhance its resistance to erosion by rain. It is also cheaper and easier to maintain. It is fashionable and prestigious.

iii. JARKASA (RED EARTH): This is reddish or rather sanguine - coloured earth. It is used for internal rendering (as plaster/share), it could also be used as an additive to mud so as to enhance the mud strength.

A cement or ash is sometime added to jarkasa for internal rendering.

iv. FARAR KASA (WHITE WASH): This is also used for internal rendering as paint. Before it is used, some additives such as cassava powder and Karkashi are added to it so as to improve its resistance to rain water.

3.6.2 PLANTS: This include the followings:-

i. TIMBER (AZARA): The best timber used in the Northern Nigeria is obtained from palm or raffia tree (Itacen Goriba or Giginya). The outermost layer of the trunk is extremely hard, in contrast to the softer centre. It is sliced into narrow rods length wise and radially towards the center of the trunk, which gives each piece its trapezoid cross section about 10 x 6 centimeters. Occasionally more. They are heavy and so rigid that they remain unpalatable to termites and resistant to decay for many years. They serve as a wooden reinforcement in walls pillars, lintels frame construction of beams brackets and corbels. They also create a frame work within Arch like structures and they serve as elements carrying flat and domed roofs.

ii. BUDU (DRY GRASSES): This is a dry grass used when processing the earth or trampling (Kwaba) it is an

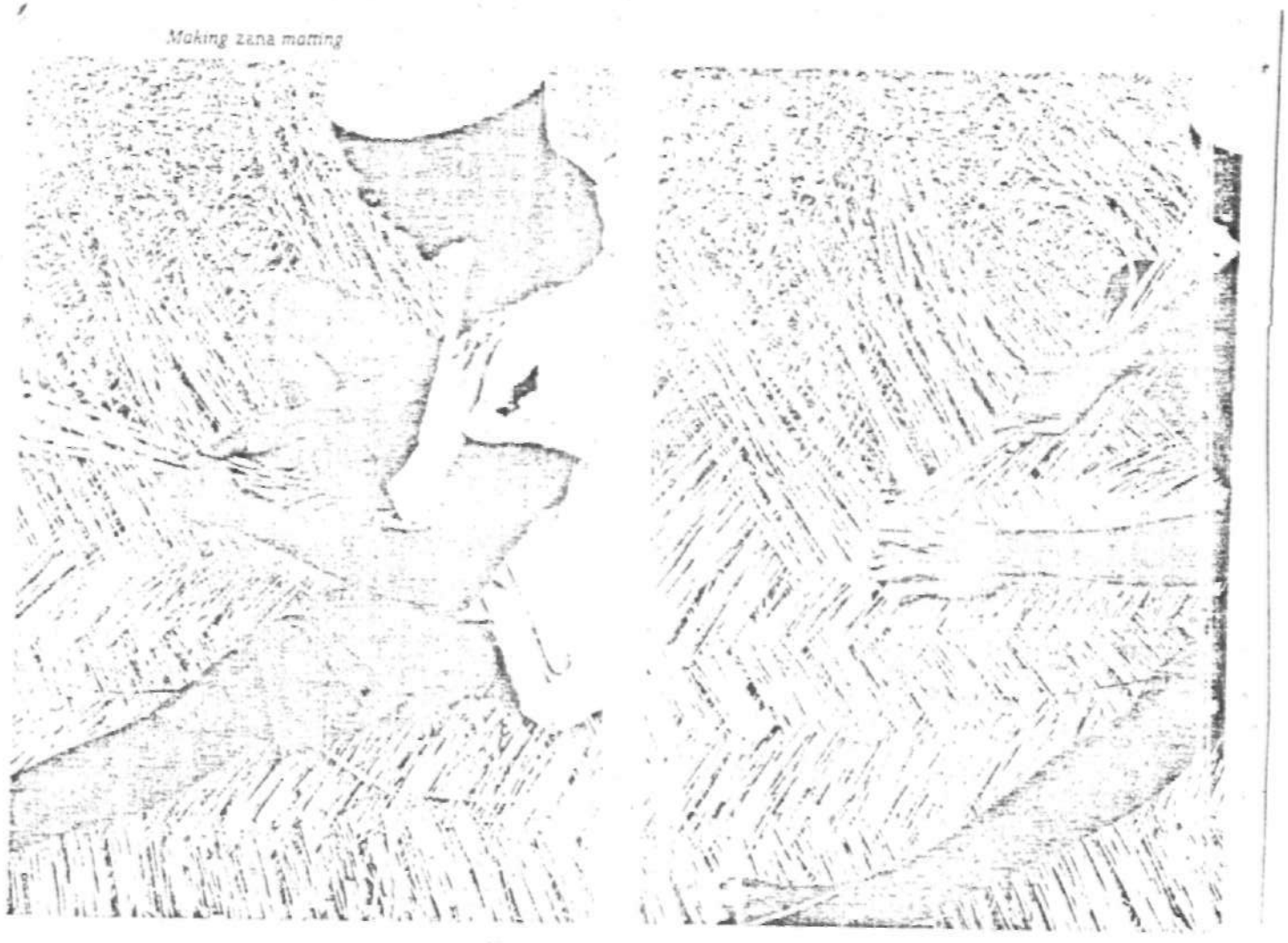
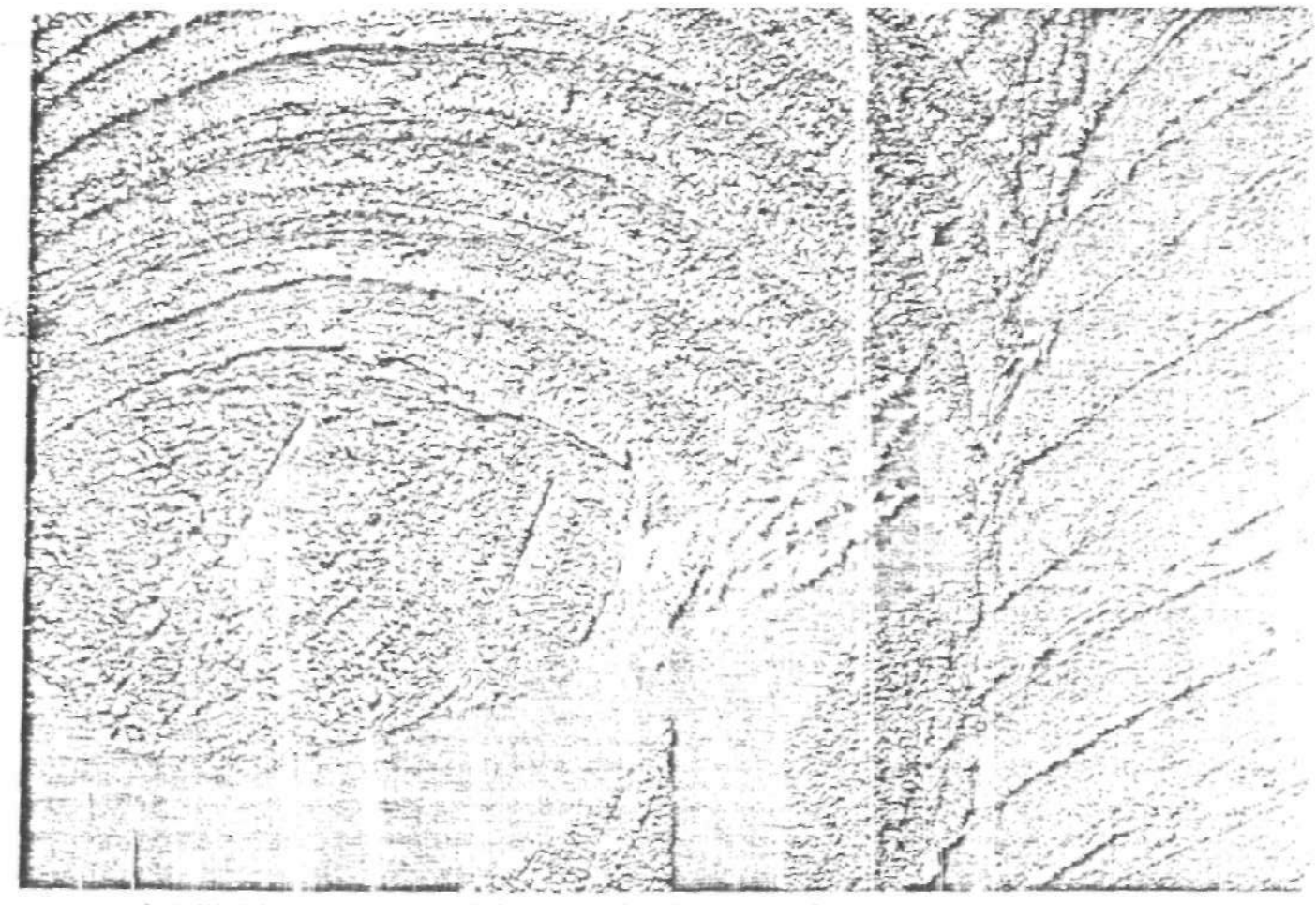


PLATE 3·1 MAKING OF ZANA MATTING



5 KANO Gidan , Tokama Applying the final layer to the walls a waterproof plaster called mai uba

PLATE 3·2 APPLYING MAKUBA TO WALLS

important additive to mud/earth thereby increasing its sticky nature. It is also used during thatch roof construction to fill the gap between the maize, guinea corn raffia or millet stalk.

iii. CORN STALKS (KARA): This is as stalk of either guinea corn, millet or maize. It is used in the construction of walls and thatch roof. Corn stalk are rarely used in the city but largely used in small villages due to the availability of the corn.

iv. DORAWA: This is the first of locust bean tree like budu it is also used to facilitates the sticky nature of the mud and also enhances its water proofing nature. It is applied as powder to any type of earth or mud during and after trampling (Kwaba).

v. MAKUBA: This is derived from the fruit of locust beans tree 'Dorawa'. The husk of the fruit is grinded to a powder which is then mixed with water before it is added to earth. Makuba is used for rendering on walls and also to decorate the facade of traditional house. it is a deep purple brown applied with bold circular sweeps of the arm which gives it a distinctive pattering.

vi. LASO: Is the most important water proofing building materials its main ingredient. Is Katsi by product of dyeing. The slurry at the bottoms of a worn out pits is removed, partially dried then moulded into lumps. Known as 'Kunku' – These lumps are put between layers of wood in zin open air and thoroughly baked. After baking, the lumps are beaten to powder which is known as Katsi for the laso a hole is dug first about 1.2m deep, then Katsi is poured into the hole together with covered and left for two or three days. Then hair got from a tannery and roots of wild vine as well as horse manure are beaten with a stone till they are soft. Then they are poured into large earthen pots which are filled to their brims with water. The horse manure is thoroughly broken up until it beoomes powder. The sticks such as pistils are obtained and then Katsi is pounded in the hole. It is taken with the mixture of hair and vine root. This mixture is then left for two days when it begins to smell and becomes sticky then the laso is ready. Laso has life expectancy of five to six years when used as a finishing coat for external walls and if used on walls produces a lovely silvery white building weathering to darker grey. Laso is applied to the roof in two coats (after mixing with water). On flatter surface, it

is covered with protective layer of red earth mixed with dung which is washed off during the rains by which time the laso has hardened.

3.6.3 IRON: In Hausa land iron smelting was popular since during the ancient time. The most impressive Hausa products were their famous city Gates, made of long strips of hammered metal joined together on sturdy frames and set on pivots instead of twinges. It is also used for windows, nails earring, necklace and wrist bracelets.

3.7 EARTH PREPARATION

This refers to the treatment of the earth before used in construction of Tubali, foundations walls and roofs. The preparation is done in many stages depending on what the earth is to be used for. The earth is either prepared for yabe (Plastering) which is also used for mortar or for making the blocks or Tobali.

3.7.1 KASAR YABE: This constitute of mud, Birji, Budu, Dorawa and sometimes jarkasa in minute proportion. Stages of preparations as follows:-

i. The mud Birji Jarkasa and Budu in approximate ratio of 5.2.1 0.5 (Source Sarkin Magina of Kano) are trample together with water the trampling continuous for sometimes until the mixture is wetted or had absorb

enough water.

ii. The mixture is then left for five to seven days depending upon how soon it is needed.

iii. The mixture is then re-wetted with more water and re-trampled again until it starts smelling. At this stage of second trampling Dorawa powder could be added.

iv. After three days or more it needed then Dorawa is added and then the whole mixture re-trampled. All this is done to enhance the bonding and sticky nature of the earth mud and also to prepare the mud ready for the harsh weather.

3.7.2 KASAR TUBALI: The constituents are the same except that here one trampling is enough. This is because the Tubali is going to later on be covered with 'Kasar Yabe' the mud blocks are made using suitable mould which vary in sizes means while the Tubali is moulded with hand and the arrangement from one wall to another may differ. it also has various shapes, but the popular one is triangular or conical like.

3.8 FOUNDATION (GIRKI) CONSTRUCTION

In this, the soil is excavated to the depth of about 45cm to the height of man's chest and the width depends on the thickness of the

wall. The most common material used in the 'Birji' but where stones are available, they can be used instead. I was also told by Sarkin Magini that, the foundation footing is sometimes extended by about two or three tubali thickness depending upon the thickness of the wall and the building element used. This type of construction is normally afforded only by the wealthy people. As for the low income group, 'Talakawa', theirs only the top soil surface is scraped off to start the walls, with not more than one tubali or block (Bulo) extension.

3.9 FLOOR CONSTRUCTION (DABE)

This is achieved by ramming the earth or literate. The Dabe is achieved by laying Birji on the earth or literate wetted and rammed until it gives a near smooth surface on top of this then red earth mixed with ashes is laid on the Birji re-wetted and re-rammed. Sometimes laso or Katsi is laid on or under the Birji as water proofing materials at a place where moisture seepage may occur. The ramming could be done for three days consecutively, so as to consolidate the floor to the last.

3.10 WALL CONSTRUCTION (BANGO OR GARU)

The walls of most Hausa dwellings were built on foundations. At initial stage a height of about 4 or 5 courses of mud bricks or tubali

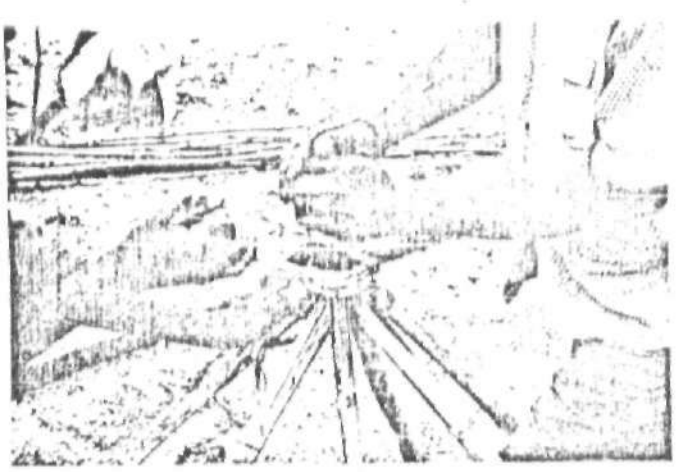
are laid as said by one of the assistant of Sarkin Magina. The 'Kasar Yabe' is used for both mortar and rendering. After reaching certain height of say one metre or 1.25 metre the building work is suspended until next day before which it has already dried. The next day the builder will climb the wall and sit astride on it. The mortar and the tubali are thrown or given to him as the case may be. He will again lay about 4-5 courses before shift, back to another position, this continuous up to the time when he has laid the said course all round. This process is repeated at subsequent days up to the end of the construction of the wall. At a place for openings Azara is used as lintel to span the openings. A high and long wall is provided with buttresses (Dogari) to give it more support and strength. The walls are bevelled upward to give them the triangular cross section necessary for structural stability.

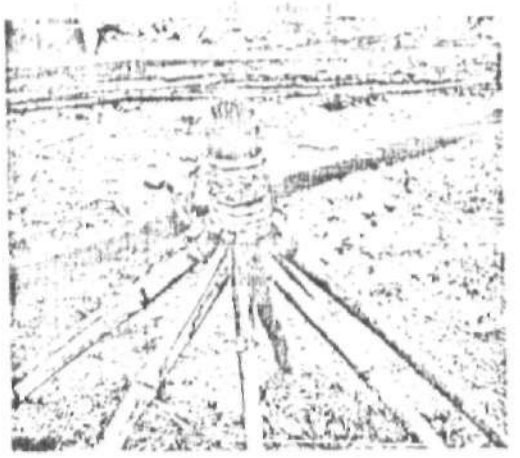
3.11 ROOF CONSTRUCTION (RUFI)

In Hausaland the roof is constructed using mud or thatch, and can either be flat or domed roof.

3.11.1 THATCH ROOF (RUFIN JINKA OR BUNU)

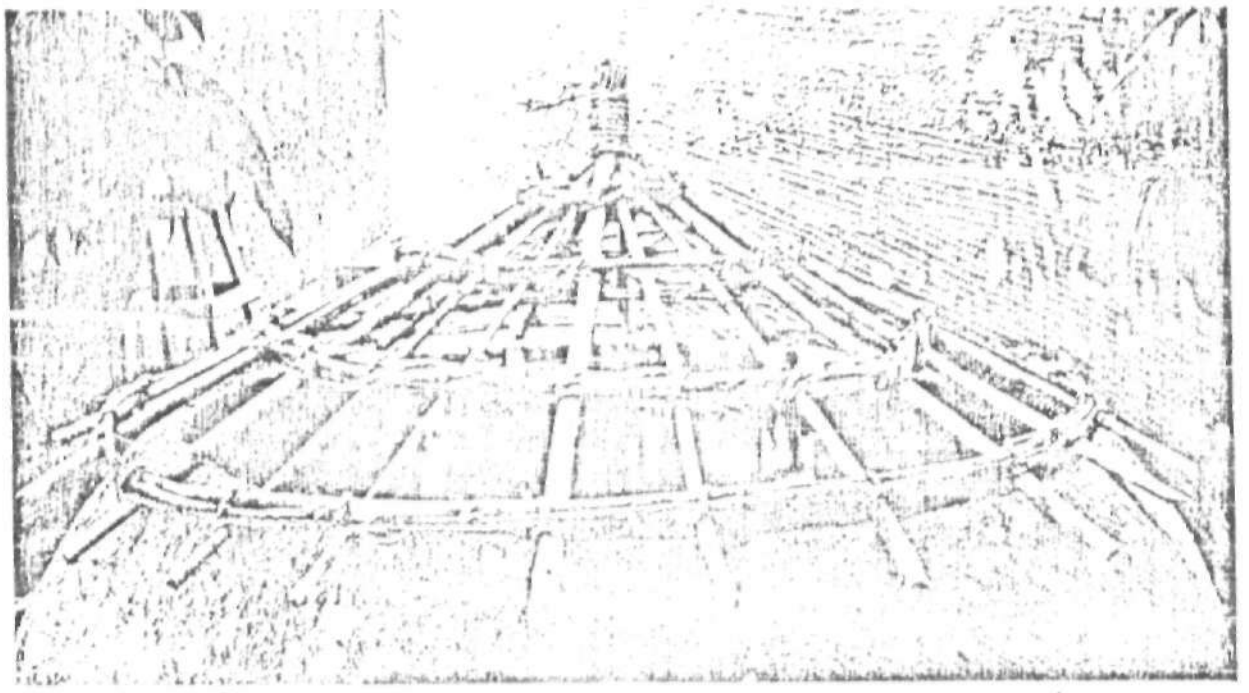
This is made from the fronds of the raffia palm (kwangala or tukurwa). But this is expensive as such another alternative is the cornstalk (kara) either guinea or millet stalk. But to make it stronger the main rafters can fronds of the raffia palm with stalks between











them, the wall plate for the roof is made first and to it, the thickest ends of the palm stalks are tied round the sloping rafters at centres of between 0.1 – 03 metres thatch is brought up to the site in bundles of about 8 metres long and upto 1.5 metres wide the grass is held together near the ends with one raw of sowing and is unrolled from the bottom, each layer of grass over running the one below (like corrugated iron sheet) by a few centimeters. All the layers of the grasses are sawn to the frame-work and the whole roof is held down by a net which is made by tying rope over the thatch at about 0.6 to 0.9 metres centre.

3.11.2 FLAT MUD ROOF (RUFIN KASA): The simplest Rufin Kasa formed by economic span of Azara is about two metres. It is usual to place the Azara beams at about 2–5 centimeters apart. The flat roof is supported on walls of building earth the span of both the rectangular and circular building was therefore limited at first to these dimensions and the ends of the joists rested, however, on the top of the walls. Larger buildings were required however, and the simplest way of roofing large interiors was to reduce the span by typical bracket on one or both sides of the room, projecting out horizontally from the wall (Gemu). The brackets supported wooden beams running parallel to the walls (Taryi) Another method is to lay diagonally fitted triangles of Azara in the four corners of the room. On top of the triangles, parallel to the opposite walls, two further layers of Azara

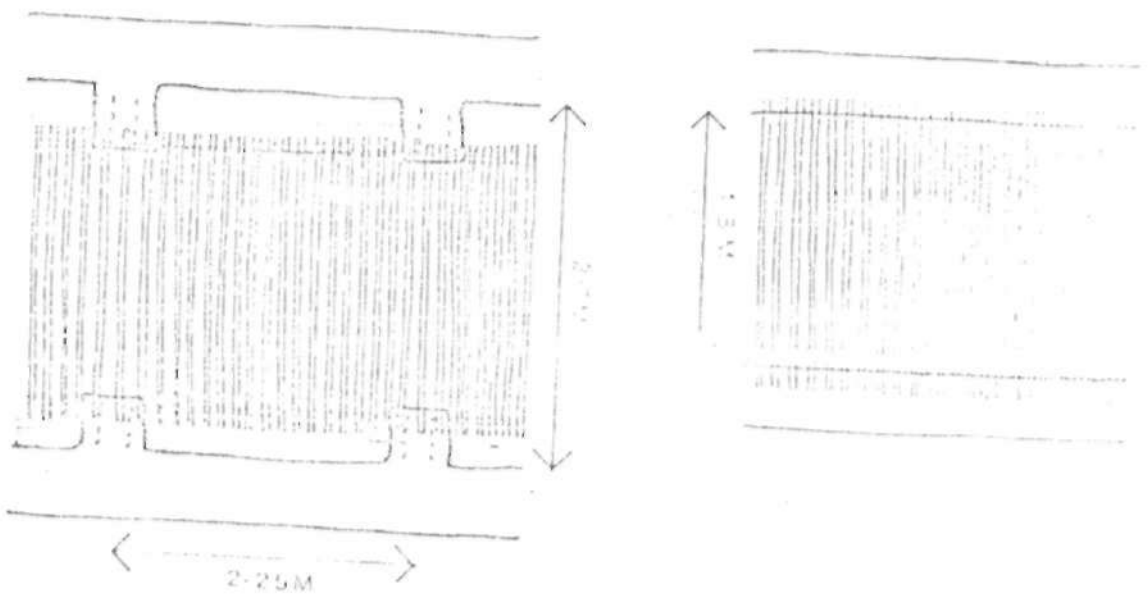


FIGURE 3.4 ROOFING DIFFICENT SPANS IN MUD ROOF



1 Laying azaras to form a flat roof

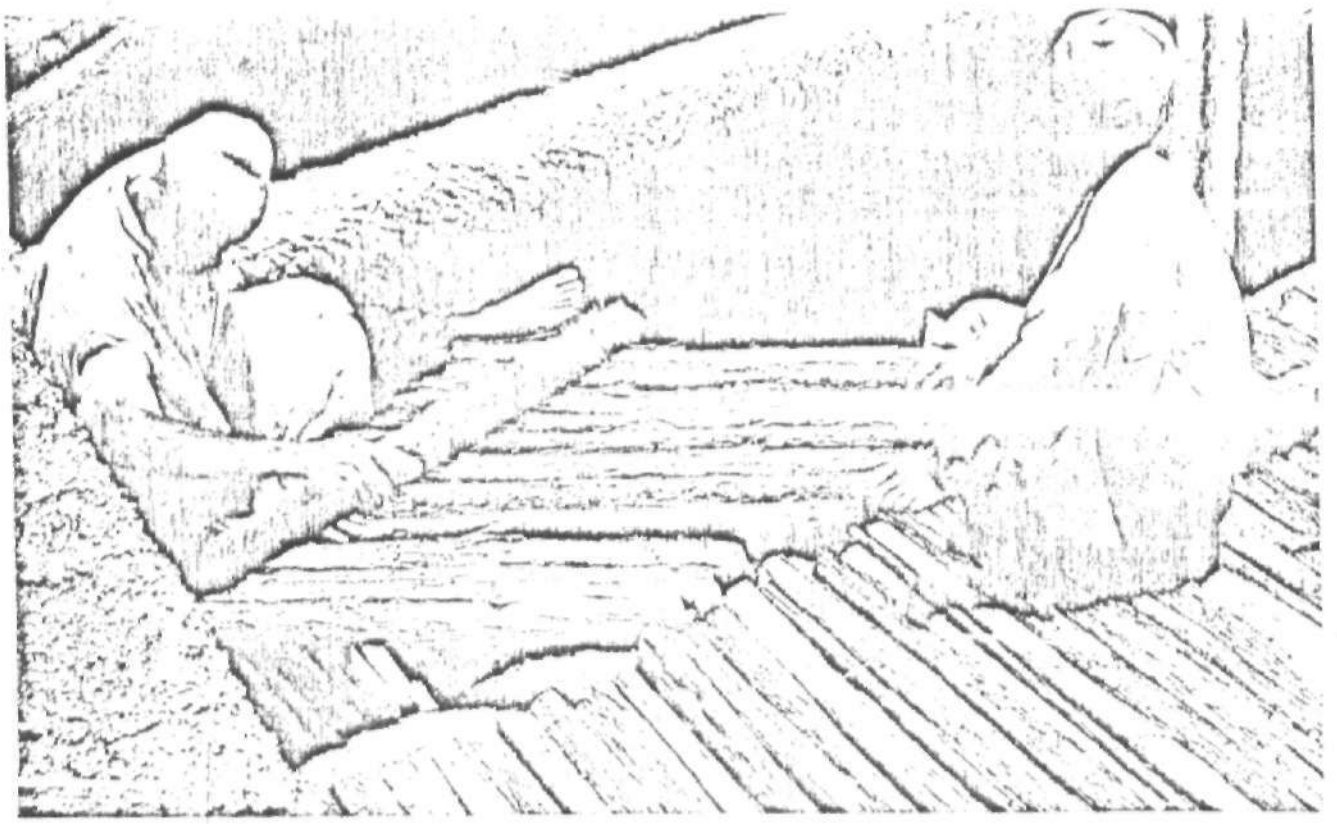


PLATE 3.4 MUD ROOF CONSTRUCTION

were placed Tauyi Fashion, reducing the span of the top cross wise Azara joists to the desired length. They created in this way a decorative pattern culminating in the centre of the ceiling the apex of the whole, which was several thickness of Azara above the first, bottom layer, this structure provided a support for the slightly domed exterior surface of the roof which the rain water could run down.

In large interiors the above methods were not adequate and interior pillars (Alamudi Gin shiki) had to be introduced to support the beams of the roof.

On top of the Azaru (plural of Azara) A mat in form of Asabari or Zana is laid.

This provide a base for water proving material laso, Katsi, or P.V.C. leather finally the roof is covered with Kasar Yabe as the final layer. Moreover, sometimes the mats are covered with the earth on top of which the water proofing material is laid and finally finished with another layer of earth ("Kasar Yabe" The rain water is drain out by indararo (Spout).

3.11.3 DOMED ROOF (TULLUWA): The structure of the tulluwa combines a number of the elements described in the construction of flat roofs.

The corbels are made usually of four layers of Azara rods, cantilevered and set obliquely in the wall. Each rod is called Kafar

Guga, and each layer is call Kafin Kafa. The first layer jutted out at a very sharp angle forming a support for the three subsequent layers each leaning towards the wall at a steadily reduced angle and projecting further out. Brackets were never built out of single Azara. Anything from three to six Azaru laid in a row gave the bracket both the strength and a satisfactory appearance.

The setting of four consecutive tiers, Kafin Kafa, are synchronized with the building of the layers of the wall into which the corbels are sets.

The first tier about 30 centimeters wide, made usually of four Azaru laid one edge jutted out at a very sharp angle. It is set almost vertically into the wall, in such a way that its upper end support stood out about a third of a metre above the wall so far erected. At this level of the wall was mounted the lower part of the second tier. Half of its length about 65 centimeters over hung the top of the lower tier. The two tiers or layers are then bound fast with rope and the wedge-shaped space between is fitted with tubali and plaster. Above the second tier, at right angles to it, short Azaru (Mashimfidi) are laid along the axis of the wall. The Mashimfidi when plastered provide a counter weight for the over hanging of part of the tier. Next the wall is built upto a level about 30 centimeters below the top of the second tier. The cantilevered beams are also bound together with rope and finally meet at the centre forming Baka. At the apex the corbels are tied together with rope forming Daurin Guga spaces between the

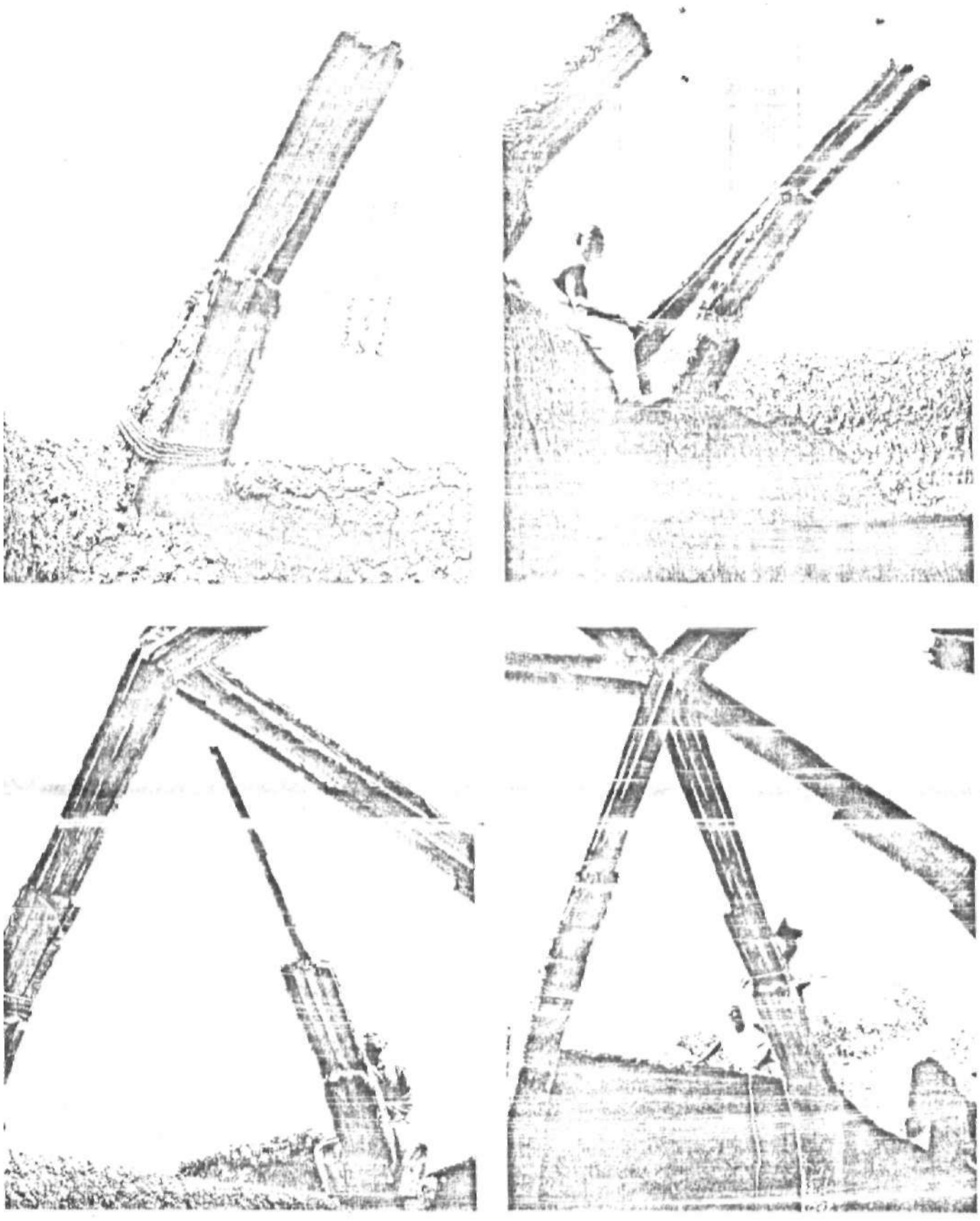
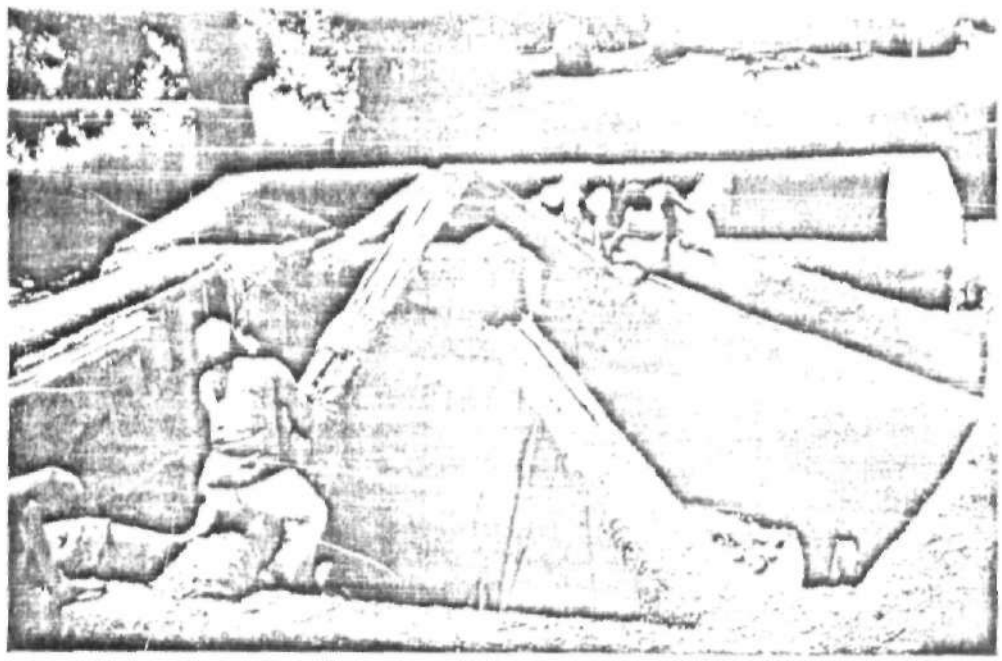
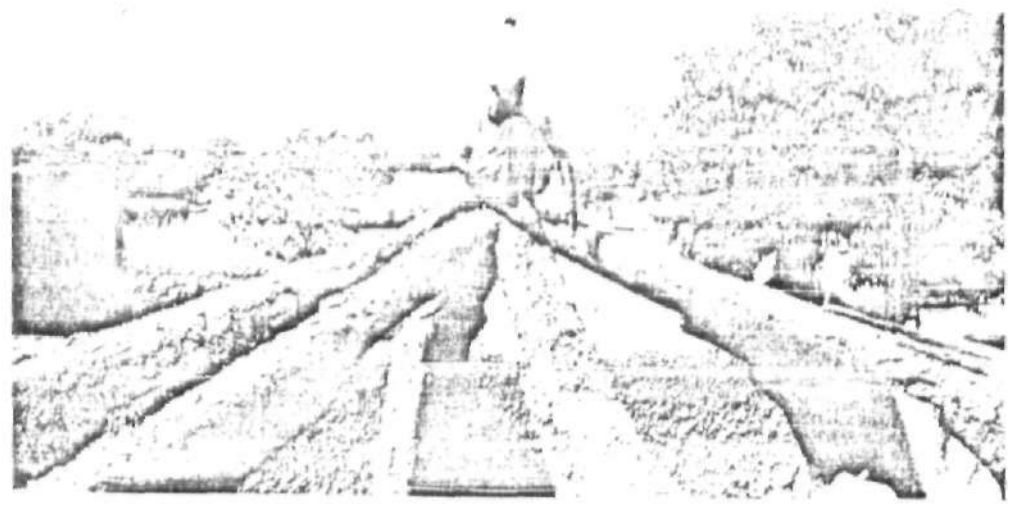


PLATE 3·5 PROCESS OF DOMED ROOF CONSTRUCTION





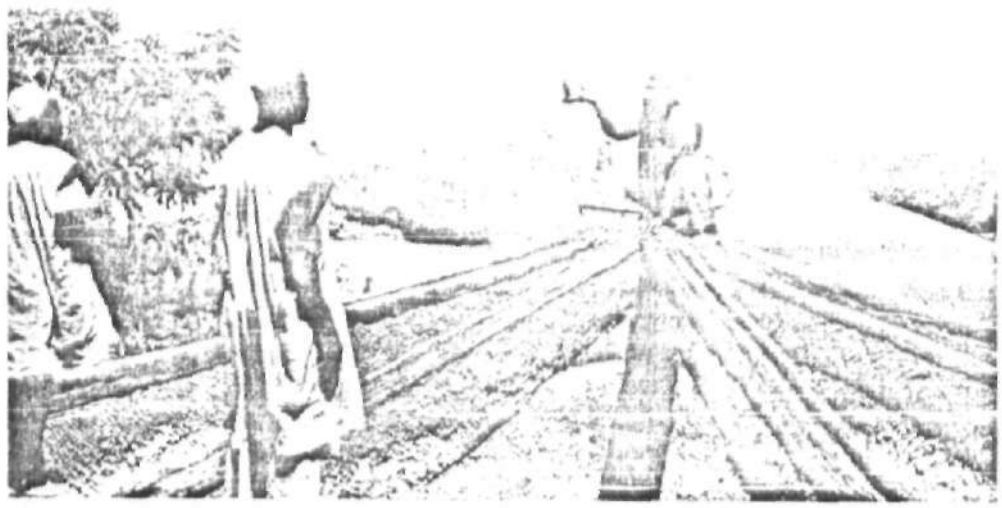


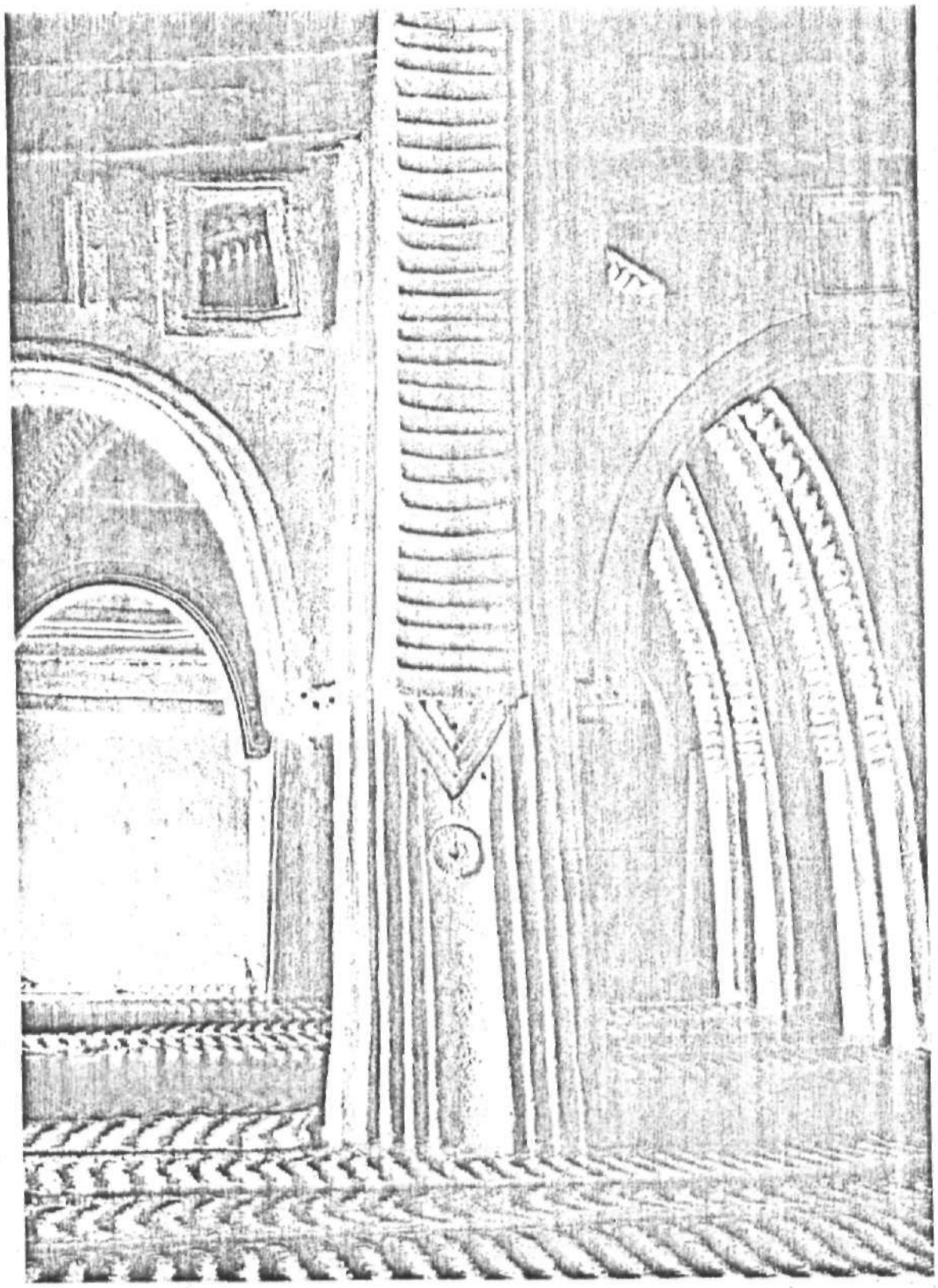
PLATE 3·6 DOME CONSTRUCTION

Bakas or Corbels are filled up with diagonally laid Azaru on which a Zana mat is laid. Water proofing membrane (Laso) is laid on the Zana mat and finally the roof is finished with a layer of earth.

More sophisticated buildings having many Baka covering large span or diameter had an additional strengthening of guntun Azara squeezed between the main tiers of Kafi.

3.12 ARCHITECTURAL DECORATIONS

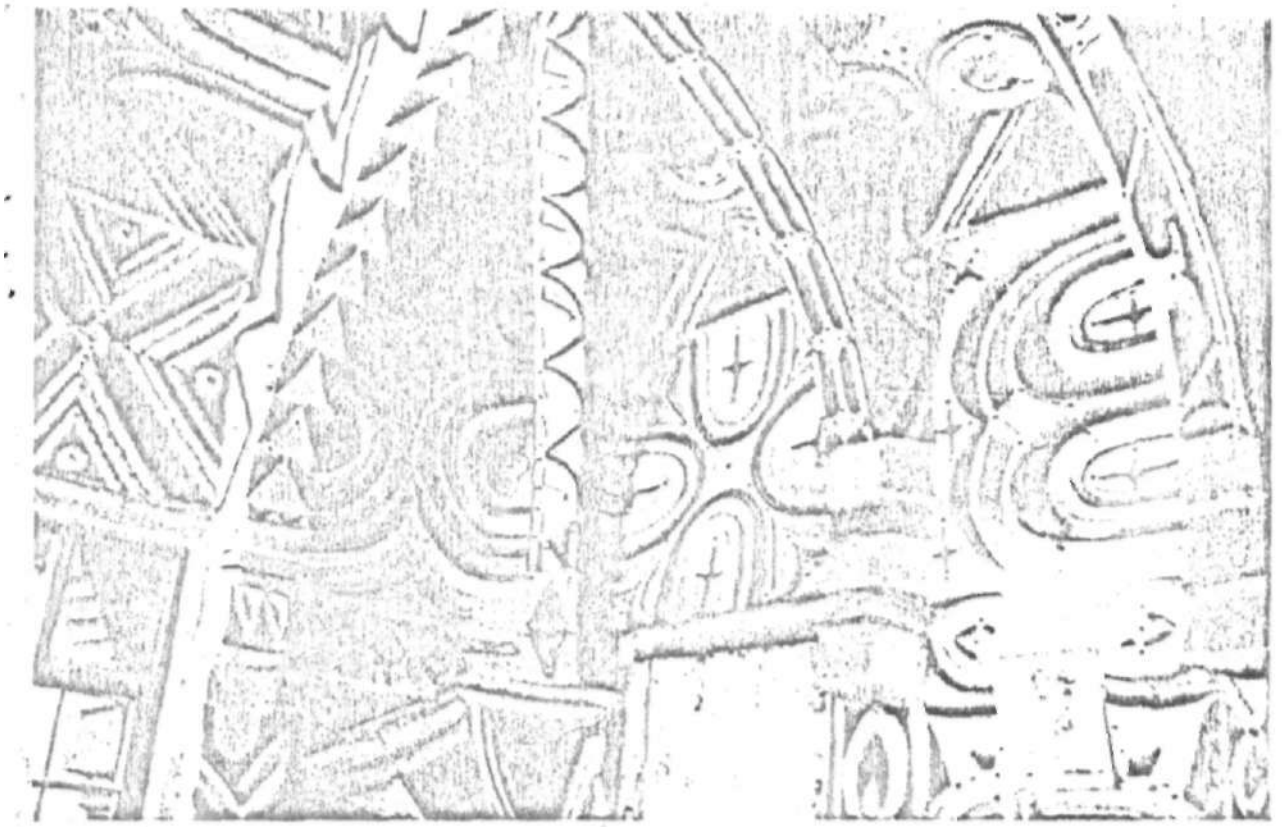
Through out the Hausa land highly modelled patterns of different styles and varying degrees of boldness have largely been seen to Architectural form. Hausa wall decoration is usually the work of the builder (Magini), and is carried out during the construction when the final coat of plaster applied. The house decoration in hausa land is made by repetitive mechanical hand movements on the newly plastered surfaces of mud walls. In this decoration the walls are usually finished with a mixture of dung and literate. Before it is dry, the fingers of the hand are moved along it in a sweeping gestures to create a pattern of parallel lines. A similar form of mechanical decoration is applied when makuba is used as a wall finish. This is also made by rhythmic movements of the arm using the side of the hard to produce a series of shallow semi circular troughs.



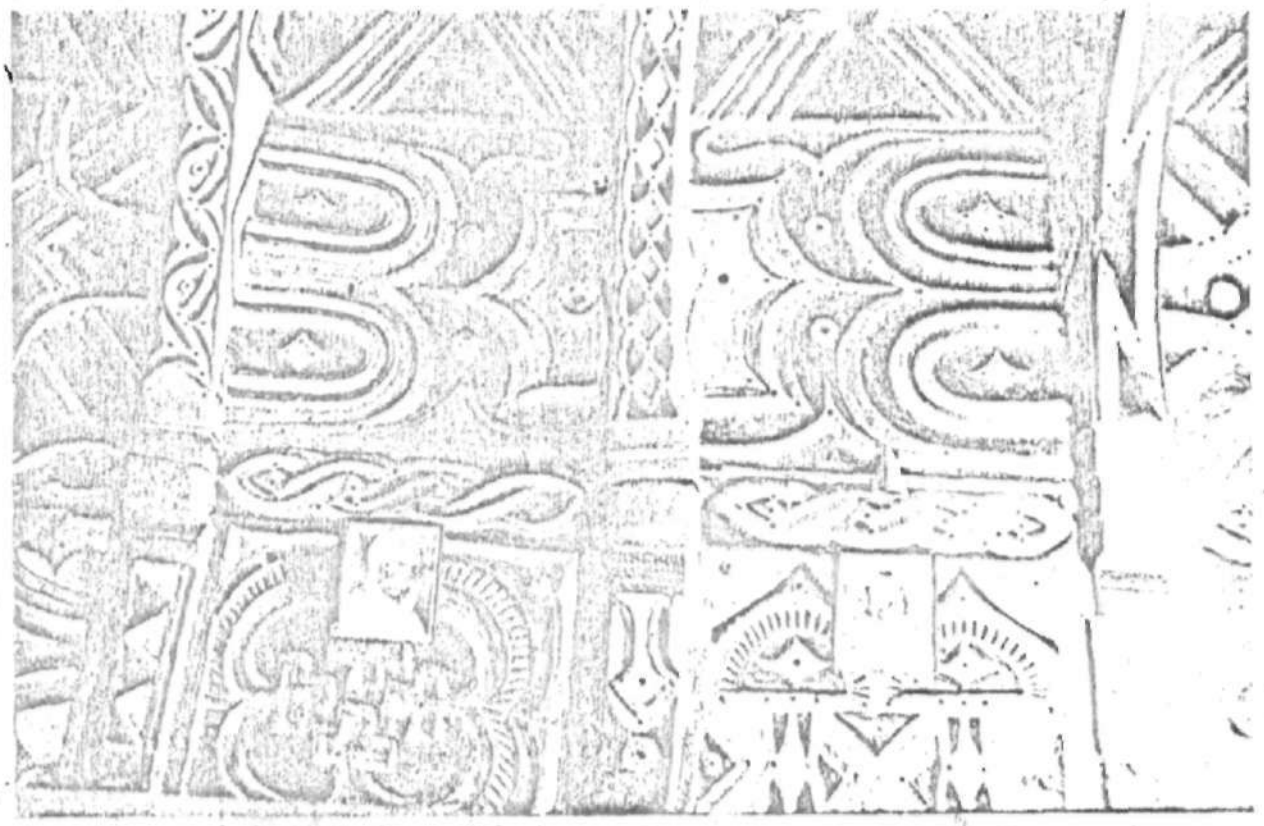
ZARIA. Masallaci Juma'a. The North aisle.

SOURCE: NIGERIAN TRADITIONAL ARCHITECTURE VOL. I

PLATE 3.7 ARCHITECTURAL DECORATION



KANO. Emir's Palace. Soron Giwa. Details of roof



SOURCE: NIGERIAN TRADITIONAL ARCHITECTURE VOL I

PLATE 3·8 ARCHITECTURAL DECORATION

3.13 APPRAISALS:

It is observed that Hausa people have developed an Architecture with greater purity of cultural reservations. For instance in their city lay out the main city (Birni) is surrounded by Ganuwa out of which other people from - other tribes and cultures are residing. This brings al the residents together for social gatherings. There by providing Dandali which is the focal points of any Birns or unguwa. And most of the planning is a nucleated type with mosques Gidan Sarki and Danladi at the centre or the focal points.

In the house planning, because there is no arrangement for guest bed rooms, two or three zaures are provided for the male guest whereas the female guest sleeps in any of the bed rooms of the wives. Dakali (an elevated flat form) is provided at the front of the houses (Kofar Gida). On which the maigida can sit relax, pray and or chart with his friends guests. The planning is also made with great emphasis on privacy (Kulle).

They have also developed a method of building construction using the materials available in their method of spanning large spans there by making a lot of inventions from their ability to span 1.8 metres to up to 8 metres such as invention of Gemu, brackets, tauyi, corbels, Baka and Dauringuga which can clearly be seen in the construction of tulluwa.

They also have developed a lot of ways for water proofing of both the roof and the walls. Moreover this is the main problem of

Hausa building materials. If there is an effective way of water proofing the local building material or protecting them from Harsh weather they would have been the best choice for any building construction in Hausa land.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 CLIMATE

Climate is an important factor in both the location and form of Hausa settlements Kano State experiences three climatic conditions.

i. Hot and dry season

ii. Rainy season and

iii. The Hammatan cold period

4.1 TEMPERATURE

During the hot season, daytime temperature could rise upto 38.8 especially in the months of March-May. During the cold season the temperature ranges between 13-14 degrees see Fig. 4.1

4.2 RELATIVE HUMIDITY

Relative humidity varies from 60-81 percent in the wet season to 22 percent in the dry season. The highest relative humidity throughout the year is about 0700 hours and the lowest or minimum is about 1600 hours see Fig 4.2

4.3 RAINFALL

Rainy season normally starts from late May and lasts to the end of the September. Rainfall is normally heavier in the months of July and August, and is often characterized by heavy thunderstorms. The

TEMP IN °C	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
MAXIMUM	32.9	35.4	37.0	39.2	34.4	33.4	31.0	29.2	30.2	33.6	32.5	32.0
MINIMUM	14.0	18.1	21.0	25.3	25.0	24.7	24.0	23.6	22.4	20.5	16.3	13.0

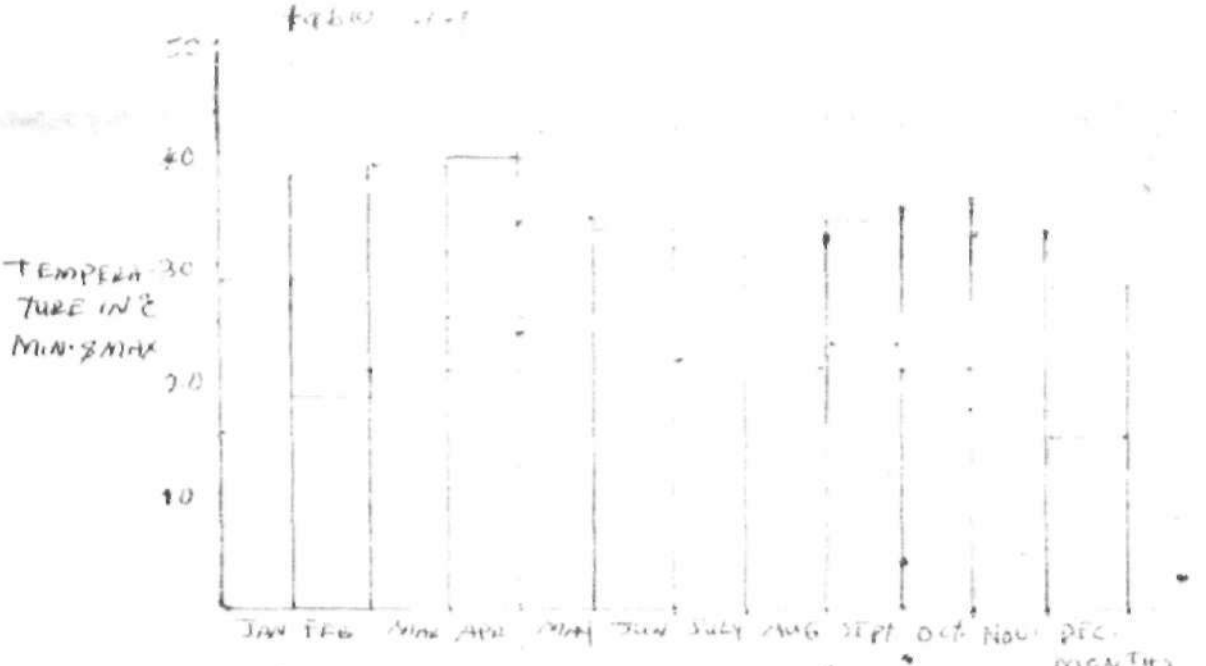


FIG. 41 TEMPERATURE CHART (SOURCE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION)

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
RELATIVE HUMIDITY %	23	22	22	42	64	69	66	71	68	49	44	45

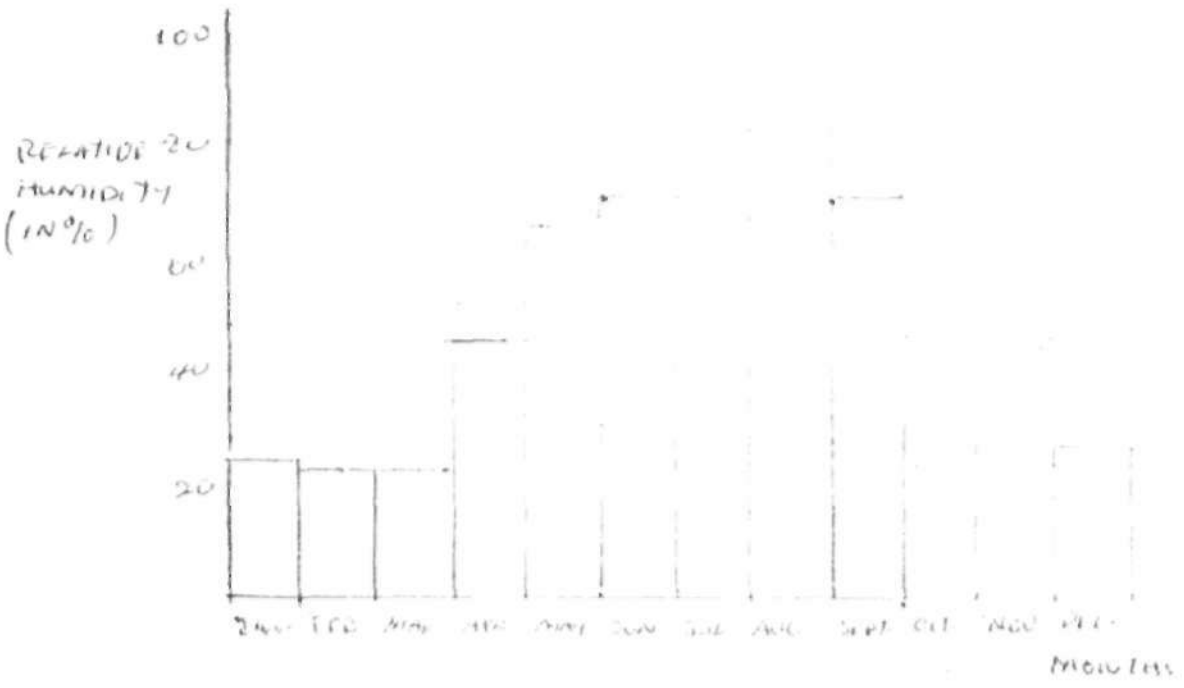


FIG. 42 RELATIVE HUMIDITY CHART (SOURCE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION)

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
RAINFALL (IN MM)	-	-	1·7	63·9	104·8	148·6	227·3	455·1	26·9	-	-	-

Table 4.3

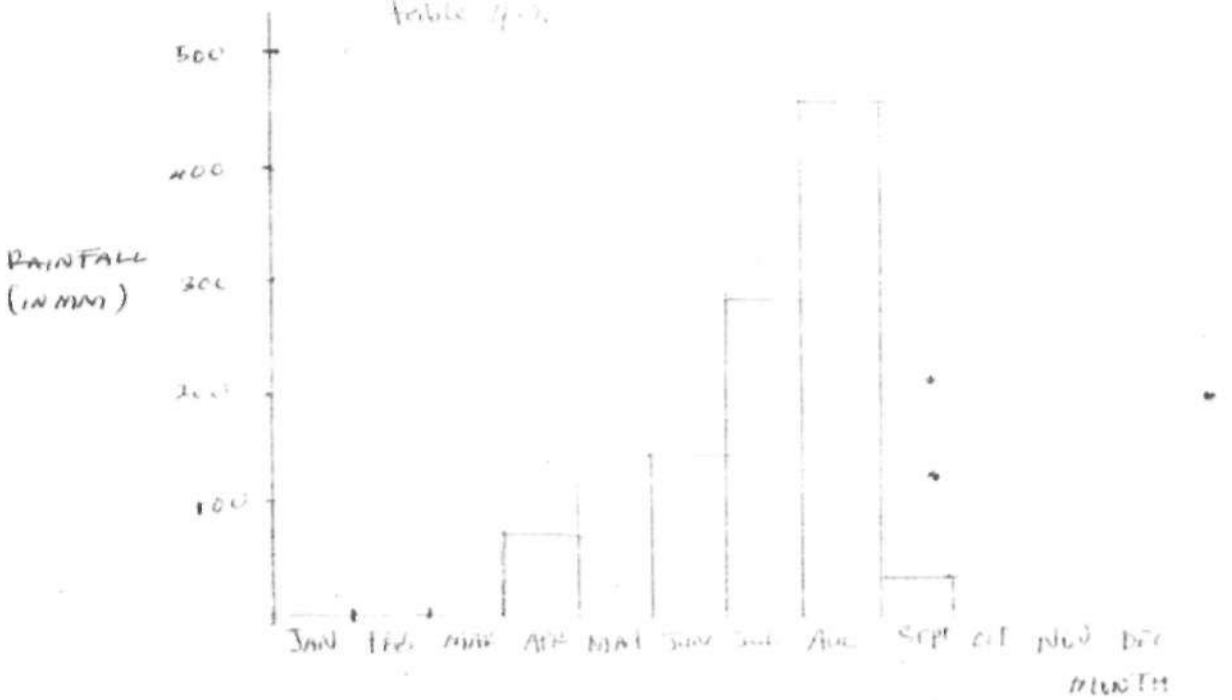


FIGURE 4.3 RAINFALL CHART (Source Rajasthan state agency of information

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT - NOV	DEC
WIND VELOCITY IN KM/H	-	-	114·48	144·36	192·48	194·4	174·6	135·72	105·12	81·84	76·32

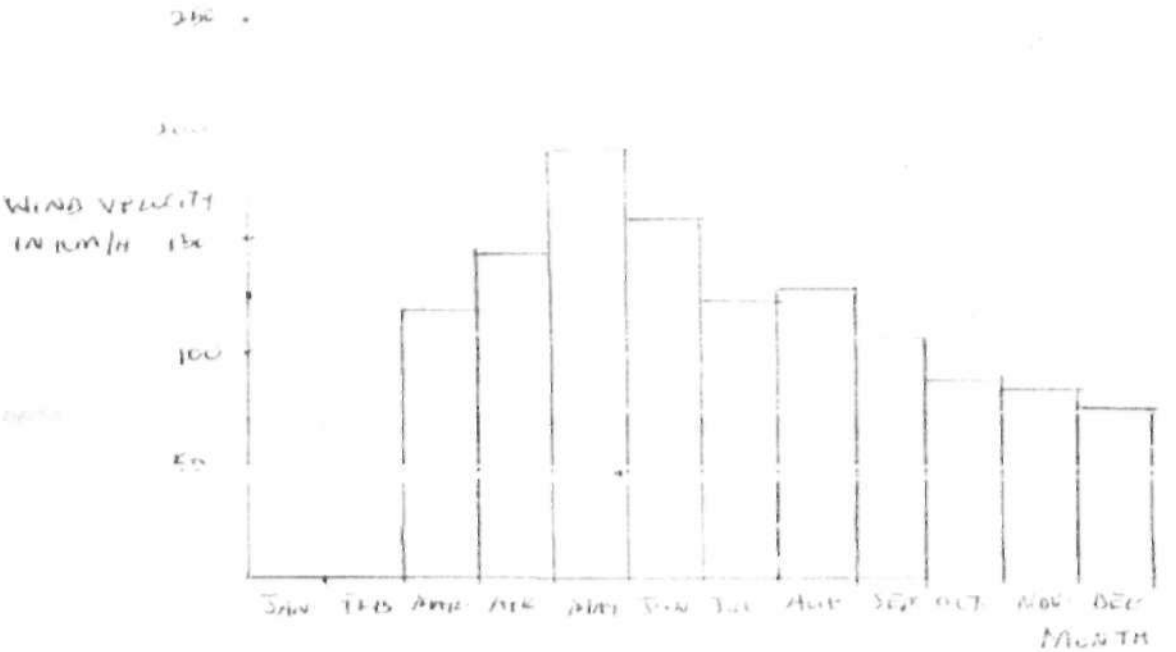


FIGURE 4.4 WIND CHART. (Source Rajasthan State Agency of Info

amount of rain varies from 300mm per months to 600mm per annum. See Fig. 4.3

4.4 WIND

There are two dominant prevailing winds blowing over the region.

i. Dry season: October - March Tropical Dry Continental Sahara Winds - blow from North East. This is the wind responsible for the harmattan period.

It is normally dusty and uncomfortable

ii. Wet Season: April - September - South Western maritime wind, carrying warm humid air. This wind is more preferable as it is moist and comfortable. See figure 4.4.

4.5 SUN RADIATION

Analysis during the height of rains show about 80-84% of net energy is used as latent heat of evaporation, the resi going into sensitle heating of air and soil. Consequently the day time - temperatures are not high and are fairly constant. The night time temperature due to cloud cover and low surface temperature are not much different from the day time temperature.

During the dry season when land is bare (scanty vegetation) with little water available for evaporation and transpiration, the bulk of net energy is used in heating. Arise in dry air and soil

MONTHS	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
SUNSHINE IN HOURS	1.8	8.2	6.1	6.4	6.5	8.4	6.2	6.1	8.9	8.7	7.1	6.7

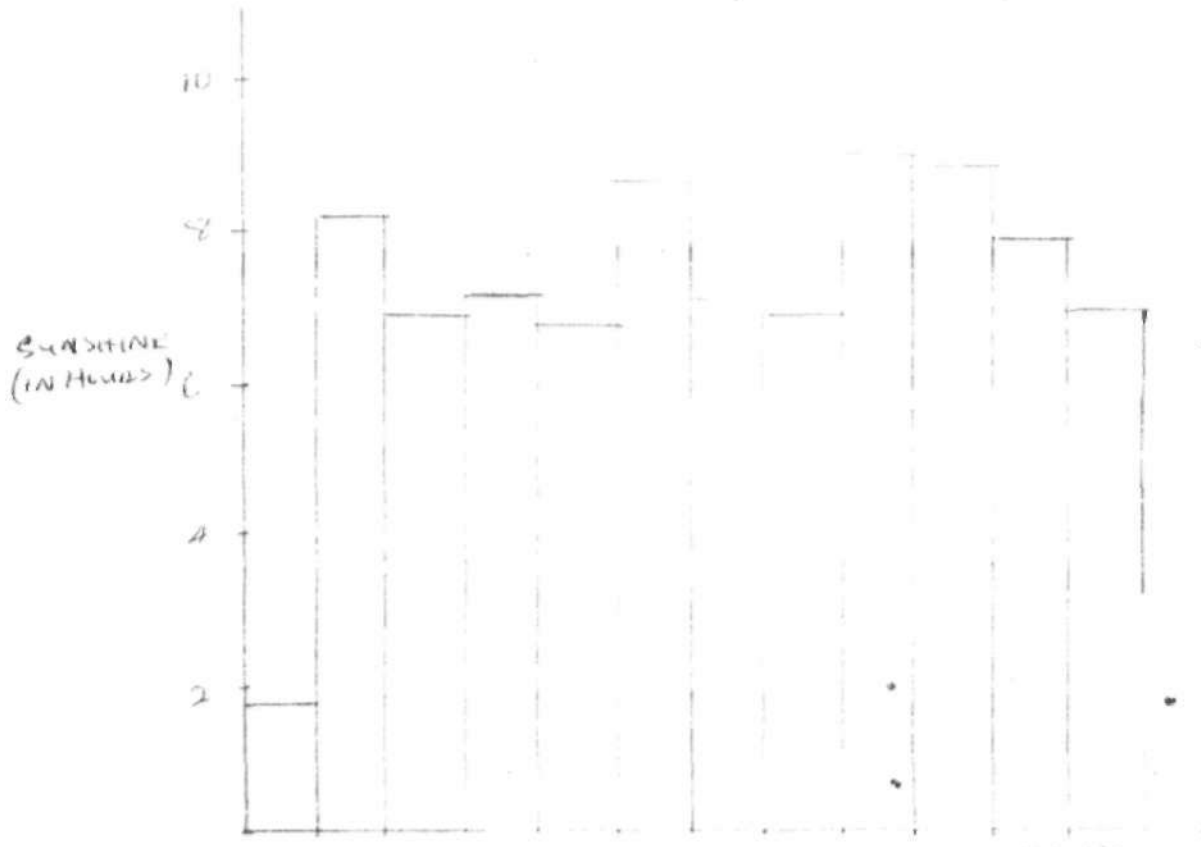


FIG. 4.5 SUNSHINE (RADIATION) CHART (SOURCE

temperature is witnessed. Since the sky is relatively clear air and soil temperature are high. There is much back radiation at night with consequent drop in temperature. See Figure 3.5

4.6 TOPOGRAPHY

Metropolitan Kano situated on an altitude 450-534 metres above bed level and is boarded by the rivers: Katsina (North) Watari (West) and challawa (South), non of which has a permanent flow.

The area consist of gently undulating plains with Islands of Savannah type vegetation giving it a variegated appearance. The plains are broken by a number of wet seasoned drains leading to the borders.

4.7 VEGETATION

The Southern zone comprises of wooden Savannah vegetation which is characterized by tall grasses, with scattered trees, such as locust beans and shea trees. This perhaps is the reason why majority of the Fulani community are concentrated here.

The Northern zone comprises of Sudan Savannah which is characterized by short grasses and thorny shrubs.

4.8 TRADITIONAL APPROACHES TO CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

It is evident therefore that despite wide variation from North to South, buildings in Hausa land must resolve the incompatible requirements of two climates. The Architectural Climate control adopted by the Hausa is inevitably a compromise and consist of different thermal properties. The hut built entirely of mud is ideal for the dry season, and the family compound may else contain simple structures of posts and gross root for use during humidity periods. Compounds have both indoor and outdoors kitchens and many trees which form useful shaded areas.

4.8.1 LAYOUT AND PLANNING

The two types of climates in Hausaland required quite different systems for the layout of buildings. The ideal layout in the humid tropics consist of various building set out with their long axis running approximately east west and at right angles to the direction of the main wind flows.

Building densities in such circumstances should be low so that large areas of the site remain open and permit an adequate flow of air around and through the structures. In contrast the ideal building layouts in hot climate is one where the external surfaces of buildings are as small as possible so that the amount of heat radiated or absorbed by the building is reduced to a minimum such condition can be achieved by spacing buildings closely together so that each has

many surfaces in shadow at all time of the day.

Hausa settlements are composed of both layout types, or rather they exhibit some of the properties of both. Large families compounds contain widely spaced group of building and shade streets, while close to public structures, buildings and compound walls huddle together for mutual protection from the sum, providing shaded spaces.

4.8.2 CLIMATE AND BUILDING FORM

Shelter from climate is usually regarded as an important function of a building. Hausa buildings are design to control the climate in such a way that interiors are dry and occupants remain comfortable during period of intense heat or cold when humidity is high and during the rain this concept of a building sees it simply as a filter between the external and internal environments. Mitigating the harsher of the climate to maintain the comfort of its uses.

Externally building walls and trees are arranged to provide areas of shade in hot dry periods while maintaining ample space for breezes to circulate during the hot humid times of the year. The traditional Hausa buildings are constructed from all pervasive and readily available literate a material quickly eroded in this area where rainfall is heavy during the wet season therefore permanent shelter built using this material requires the ventilation and use of a range of water proof finishes e.g Laso, in hot dry climate walls and roofs

made from literate are exceptionally good when used at the thickness common in Hausaland. The interiors of buildings during day time even at the heights of the dry season remain delelicously cool well within the range of comfort.

Mud is extremely unstable building material in a climate like Northern Nigeria with high rainfall and repeated rainstorms. Yet the Hausa have developed indigenous methods of adopting mud construction to the climate the circular thatched roof with leaves that directed the water away from the mud wall. Rain is also directed away from roof through long drainage spout indararo which is about 0.6 meters from the face of the wall.

The Hausa favours the use of mud due to the facts that, mud buildings were fashionable and prestigious, they are more permanent and cheaper to maintain than the other traditional structures they also favour a system of climatic control based upon the insulative property of mud used in great thickness and arrangement of cell or layers in clusters, so that inner compartments remain cool by the day and retain their heat during the cool nights.

The courtyard, which is such common feature of Hausa architecture, in addition to being an ideal planning system for the circulation of air is also an excellent thermal regulator. High walls cut off the sun, so that large areas of the inner wall surfaces and courtyard floors are shaded during the day. The court yard floor draw off heat from any over heated parts of the surrounding building

re-emitting it to the open sky at night, therefore the interior courtyard house perform an function as a modifier of climate. It allows out door activities with protection from the wind, dust and sun. Interior courtyards serves both as light sources and as air ways into which the dense night air sunk.

In the courtyard also a pool of cool air can be retained as this is heavier than the surrounding warm air if the courtyard is small that is, the width is not greater than the height even breezes will leave such pools of cool air undisturbed.

Considering the analysis made, it could be seen that in Hausa land where there is hot-dry climate with low humidity and evaporation special arrangements for cross ventilation or air conditioning are unnecessary. Breezes are hot, dry and dusty during the day and air movements through the buildings, unless artificially cooled and the dust removed, create uncomfortable internal conditions. As such small opening are the most efficient of windows, they permits the penetration of somelight with little air movement.

4.9 APPRAISALS

The Hausa builders have developed a genuine House Planning that takes care of the climatic factors of their environment, such as courtyards and small openings.

The use of mud as the basic building material also helps to regulate the temperatures as it acts naturally and automatically as cooling system.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 TOURISM

Tourism has its history dated back to the early centuries. For example, spiritual tourism to seek God's help etc. As time goes on the volume of tourism increase and demand for Tourism facilities arose Today, Tourism is one of the Worlds largest Industries and this brings the need for marketing its products and or services inorder to create awareness and to be able to compete favourably with other.

5.1 DEFINITION

Tourism is described as an organised form of travel from one place to another in search of pursuit that are of interest to the undertakers. Such pursuits could be Political, Social, Cultural or Religious.

Tourism as defined by Hunziker and Krapt is the sum of the phenomenon and relationships arising from the travel and stay of non-residents, in sofar as they do not lead to a permanent residence and are not connected with any earning activity.

This definition has been adopted by the International Association of Scientific Experts on Tourism (AIEST) over the years, the definition has been modified to include the need for business Tourism, which is connected with earning activity.

5.3 HISTORICAL BACK GROUND

Modern tourism started in earnest in 1936, after a declaration by the international labour organisation (IL0) on the need to bolster serious movements to promote paid holidays and recognising the right to leave with pay.

In September 1980, a conference on world tourism held in Manila, made a declaration, which was adopted by 107 states and 91 delegates. By this declaration, recognition is given to the right of every citizen in the world to holidays, with emphasis that Social, cultural and political motivations must be respected by states to facilitate development in tourism. Thus 27th September of every year was declared World Tourism Day.

Tourism is divided into domestic and International tourism. In domestic tourism, people travel outside their normal domicile to other areas within the country, it is very easy because there are neither language nor currency nor documentation barriers, as their own language or lingua franca serves as a medium of communication, while the currency they all use is one and there is no need for entry documentation. This is also divided into two, local and state or regional tourism. The second one is the international tourism where people cross international borders which need entry documentation and currency exchange.

5.4 IMPORTANT FACTORS FOR PROPER TOURISM

For any successful and well organised Tourism activities some certain standards or requirements are necessary for the proper take up or development of tourism. These include:

i. Accessibility: Is a function of distance from centres of population which constitute, transportation interms of Roads, Rails, Airports, Seaports etc. and communication interms of telephone facilities, fax, postal agencies etc. which enable a destination to be reached.

ii. Amenities: These comprises Accommodation, Catering, Entertainment as well as internal Transport and communication which enable the Tourist to move around during his stay.

iii. Attractions: May be site attractions i.e Climate, Scenic, Historical or event attractions such as congress, exhibitions and sporting events.

5.5 MOTIVATIONS FOR TOURISM

Various tourist have different motivations for undertaking travels. Such motivations include:

i. Recreation e.g. Festivities, Games etc.

ii. Education e.g Study as student, research etc.

iii. Curiosity e.g. To find out exactly the true situation of happenings.

Satisfaction from these motivations normally come from facilities like, museums, hotels, Amusement parks, Gardens, Game Reserves and Natural features (water-falls, sand dunes, hills etc).

5.6 TYPES OF TOURISM

There are basically three types of tourism.

i. Leisure Tourism Mostly this is motivated by the need or desire to run away from routines. It involves tourist on leisure trips, which take the form of recreational activities.

ii. Business Tourism As the name suggests, it involves tourist on business. Normally such business are on short term basis, and tourists are always on transit.

iii. Specific Tourism This involves tourist on pursuits that relate to things like, sports, education, religion etc.

5.7 INTERNATIONAL TOURISM OVERVIEW

The awareness of Tourism as a contributing factor towards economic growth is a recent development on the world scene. Governments of Advanced Countries began to recognize the importance of Tourism to the balance of payments since the inter war years (World Wars).

5.7.1 GLOBAL OVERVIEW

While the trend in International Tourism growth continues to be positive, the sluggish increase in arrivals of 3.8 percent in 1995 to 567 million Tourists after a promising 5.4 percent increase in 1994, reflects the slow down in the pace of economic expansion and persistence of unemployment in major industrialized countries. However the impact of this recessionary environment on consumer confidence has affected primary tangible goods while spending abroad has held up remarkably well.

In 1995 International Tourism receipts rose by 7.2 percent to almost U$372 billion. The more rapid increase of receipts over arrivals follows a relatively constant trend established since 1985 see Figure 5.1 and Table 5.1

The Worlds top 20 Tourism destinations are: France, Spain, United States, Italy, China, United Kingdom, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, Austria, Canada, Czech Republic, Germany, Switzerland, Greece, Hong Kong, Portugal, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand.

5.7.2 REGIONAL OVERVIEW

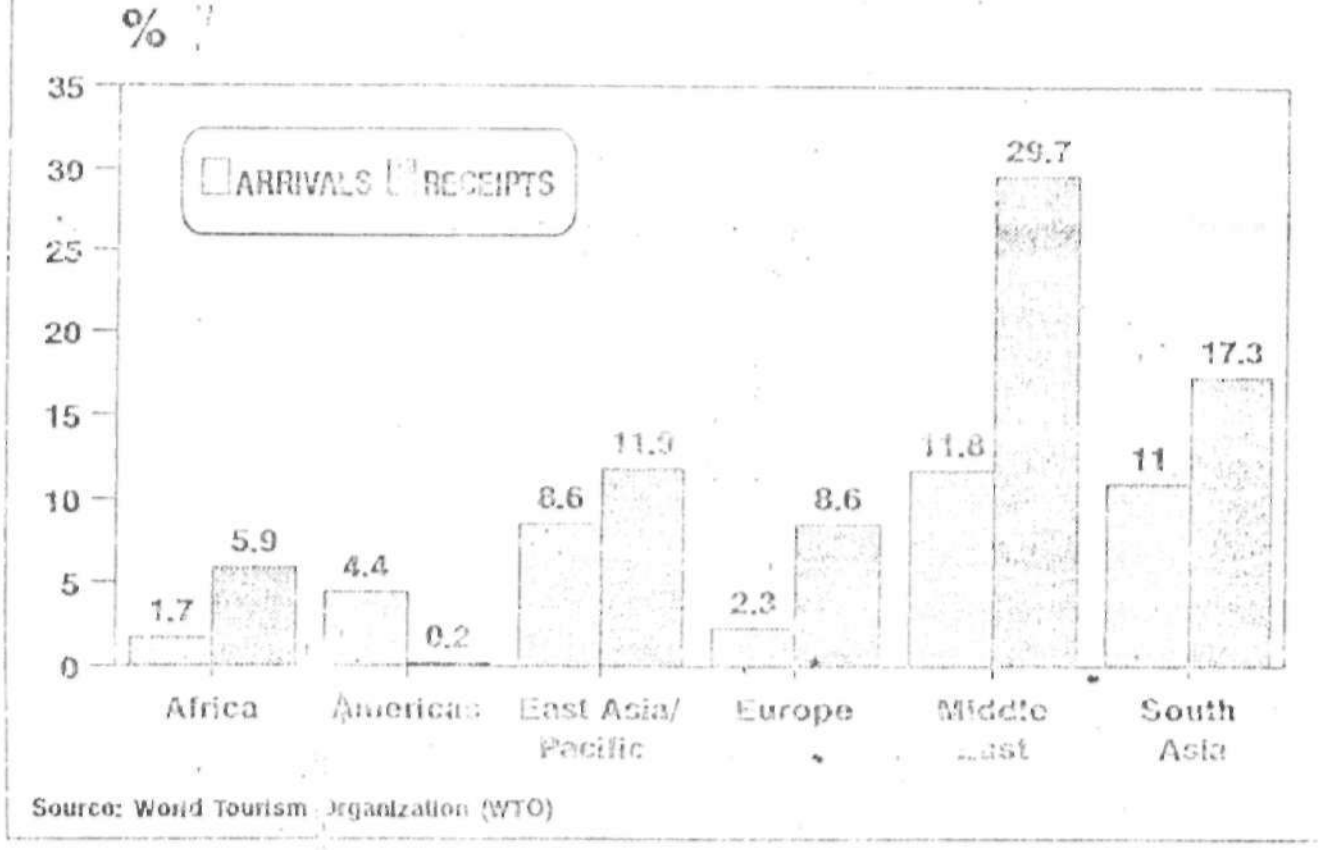
AFRICA: Witnessed a small increase of 1.7 percent in tourist arrivals between 1994/95 to almost 19 million, while tourism receipts raised by close to 6 percent reflecting the relatively better performance of tourist markets from outside the continent. See Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1.

TABLE 5·1 PRELIMINARY 1995 RESULTS

	TOURIST ARRIVALS (Thousands)		% CHANGE		TOURISM RECEIPTS (US$ Million)		% CHANGE	
	1994	1995	95/94	94/93	1994	1995	95/94	94/93
WORLD	546,269	567,033	3.8	5.4	346,703	371,682	7.2	10.4
AFRICA	18,477	18,800	1.7	0.7	6,530	6,915	5.9	8.5
AMERICAS	107,176	111,944	4.4	3.0	95,084	95,239	0.2	4.8
EAST ASIA/PACIFIC	76,973	83,624	8.6	10.6	61,990	69,349	11.9	18.7
EUROPE	329,819	337,[illegible]	2.3	5.1	174,811	189,820	8.6	11.0
MIDDLE EAST	9,875	11,041	11.8	10.0	5,129	6,653	29.7	6.8
SOUTH ASIA	3,949	4,384	11.0	11.0	3,153	3,706	17.3	13.1

Source: World Tourism Organization (WTO)

PER CENT CHANGE IN GLOBAL TOURIST ARRIVALS AND RECEIPTS BY REGION OF DESTINATION, 1994-1995



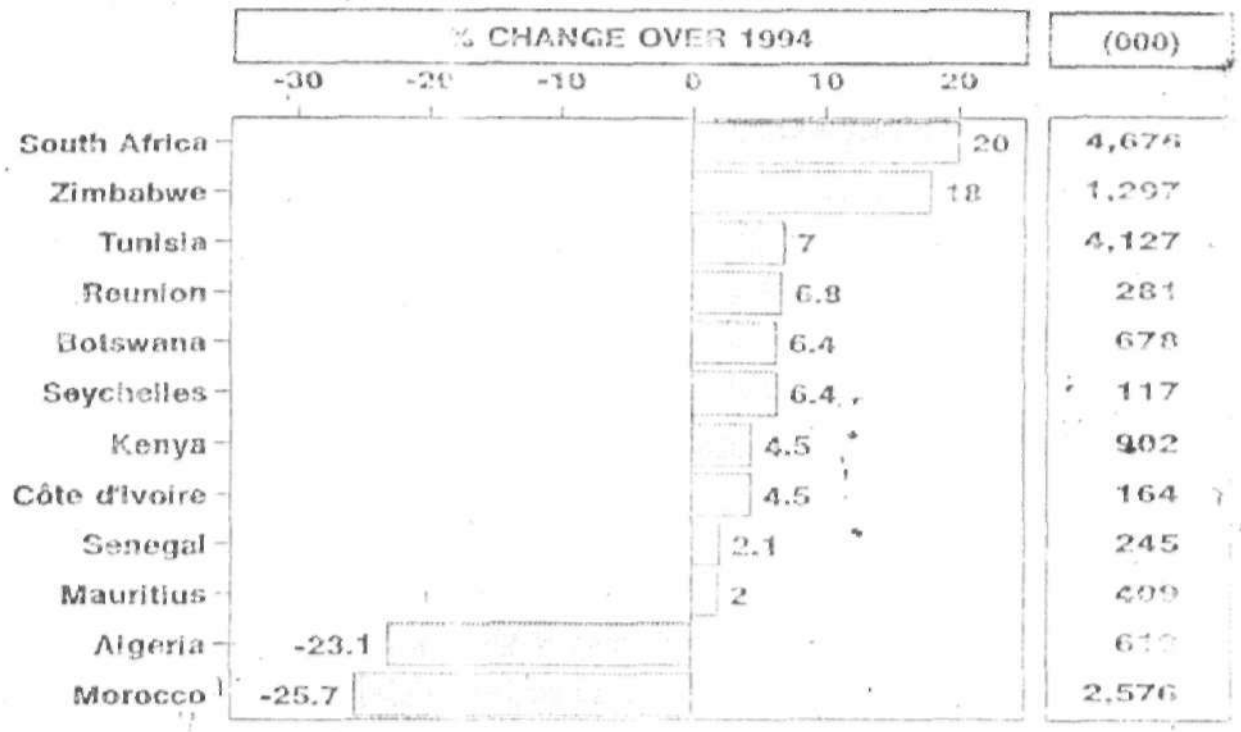
Source: World Tourism Organization (WTO)

FIGURE 5·1

FIG. 5.2 TRENDS OF INTERNATIONAL TOURISM IN SELECTED AFRICAN DESTINATIONS IN 1995

(Preliminary results)

TOURIST ARRIVALS



TOURISM RECEIPTS

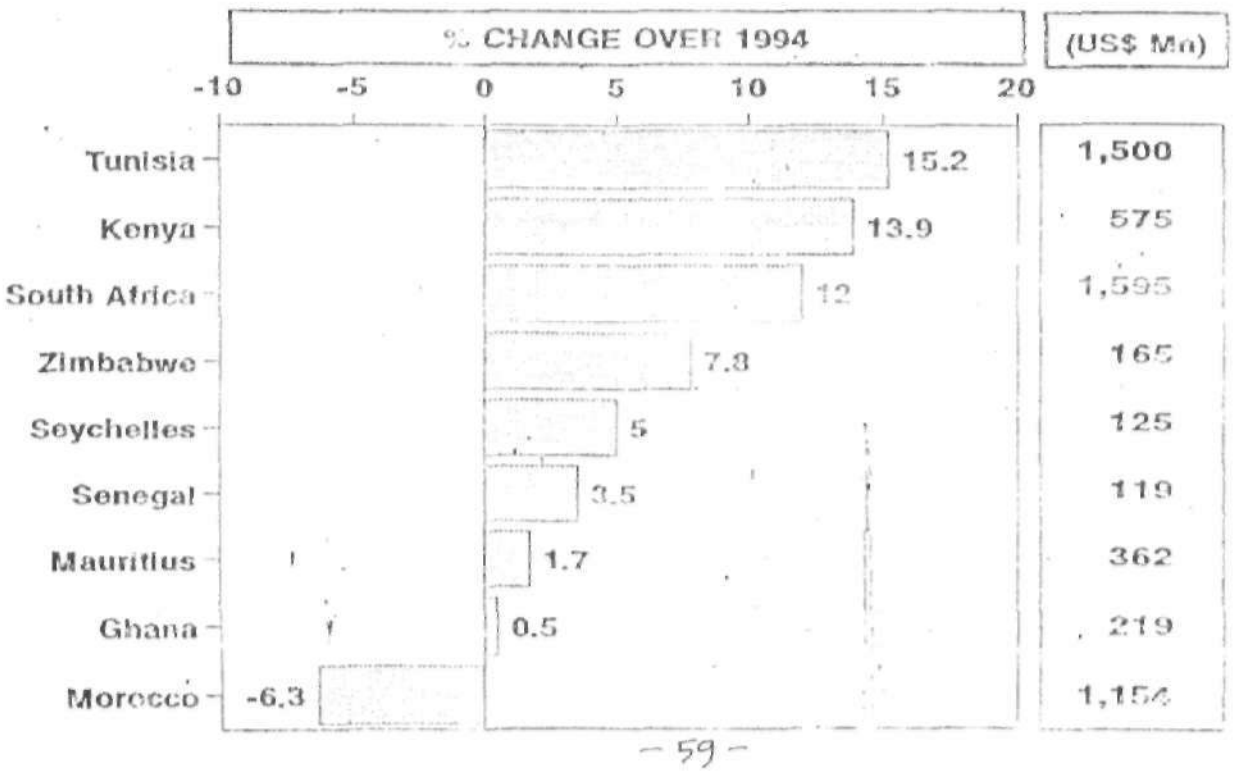


FIG 5.3-% DISTRIBUTION OF TOURIST ARRIVALS
1990 AND 1995

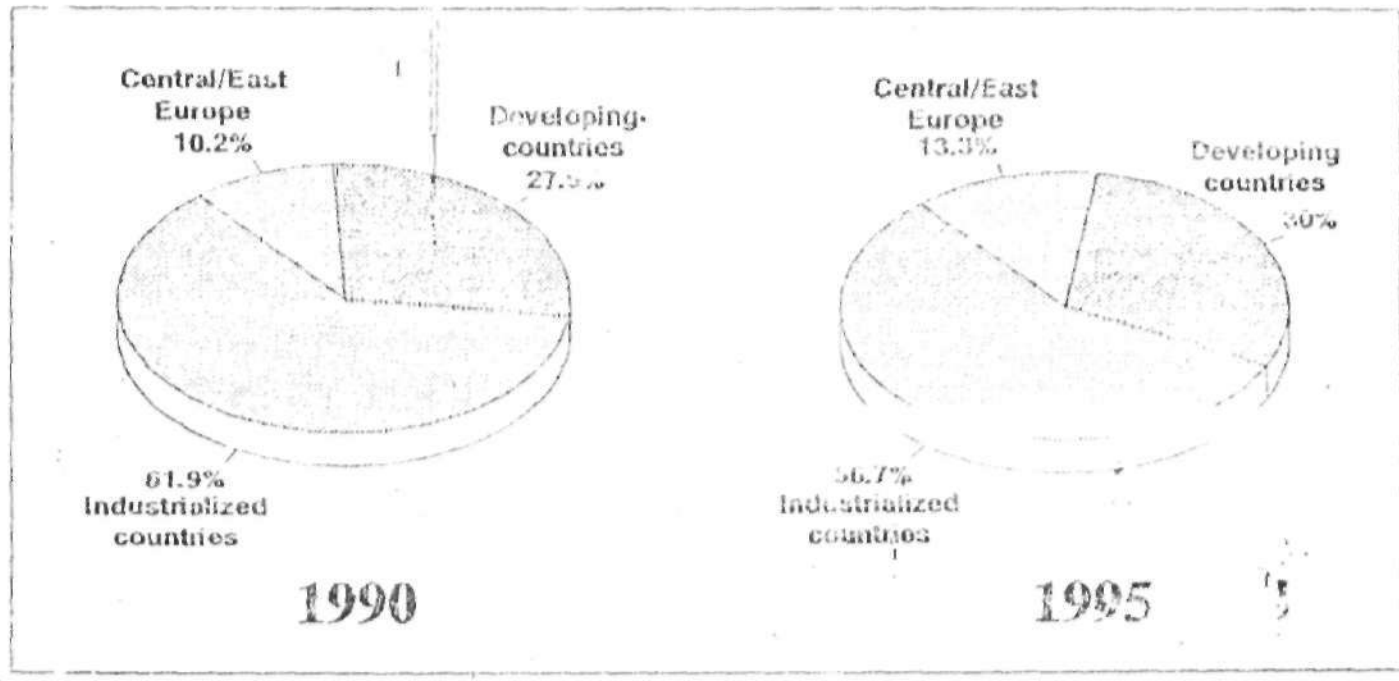
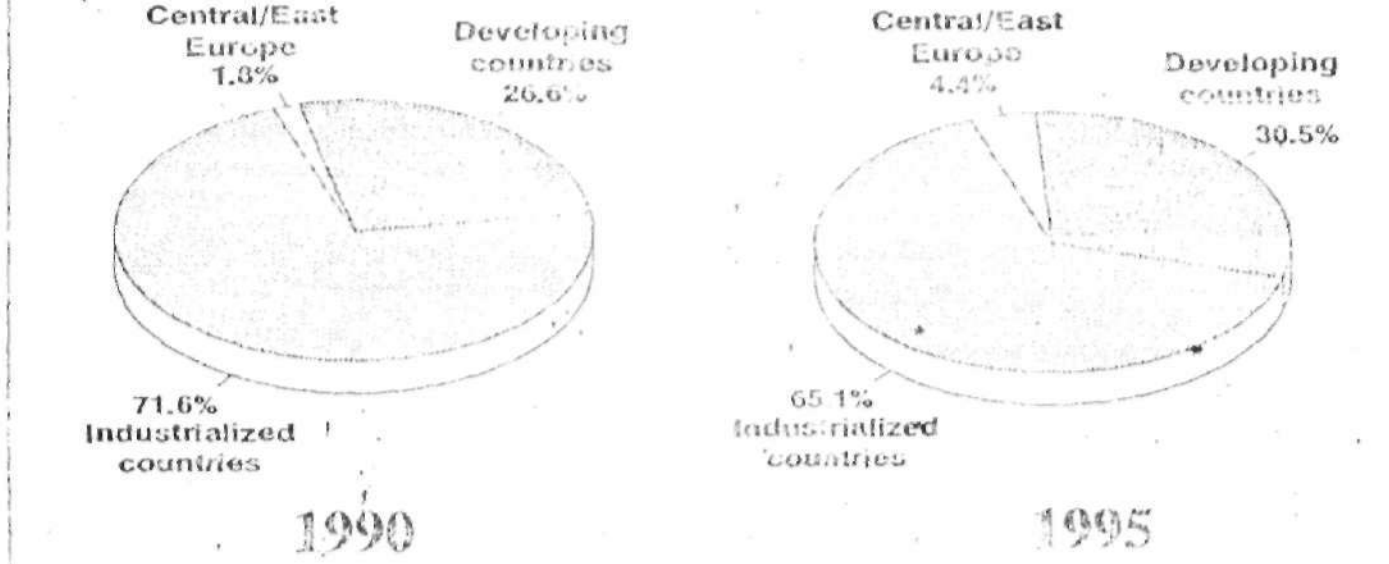


FIGURE 5.4-% DISTRIBUTION OF TOURISM RECEIPTS
1990 AND 1995



Source: World Tourism Organization (WTO)

THE AMERICAS: Showed a substantial growth of tourist arrivals in 1995 of 4.4 percent to almost 112 million, while international tourism receipts for the whole continent stagnated at 0.2 percent above the 1994 results, reflecting essentially the poor performance of tourism receipts in North America which represents three quarters of total receipts in the whole region. See Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1.

EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC: Had been the fastest growing region in terms of tourism arrivals over the last decade. For the first time in 1995 two other regions, namely the middle East and South Asia, displaced the region from its first position. The performance of the region was nevertheless, satisfactory with an appreciable increase of 8.6 percent in tourist arrivals between 1994/95 and 11.9 percent in tourism receipts. The region contributed to 35 percent of the total increase of international tourist arrival world wide. See table 5.1 and figure 5.1

EUROPE: Continued to absorb close to two thirds of international tourist arrivals in 1995 but with low growth rate of 2.3 percent, 1.5 percentage points below the world average. See Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1.

THE MIDDLE EAST: Has been the fastest growing destination. The buoyancy of the region has been accounted for largely by the strong recovery of tourism in Egypt which represented almost half of the increase of arrivals and 80 percent of the increase of receipts for the whole region. The cultural wealth of the region combined with the perception of settled internal conditions contributed to the stimulation of tourism to other destinations of the region. Tourism in the Gulf area has maintained a favourable trend reflecting the efforts of local governments to promote leisure travel in addition to business tourism. See Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1.

SOUTH ASIA: Was the second fastest growing tourism region of the world both for tourist arrivals and tourism receipts. International tourism in the region was spurred by strong increases in tourism flows to India and a sustained growth of long haul leisure travel from traditional European markets and new emerging markets of the middle East and East Asia to major destinations in the region. See Table 5.1 and Figure 5.1.

TABLE 5.2 AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES FROM REGIONAL TOURISM FORECAST TO THE YEAR 2000 AND BEYOND

	1990 – 2000	2000 – 2010
AMERICAS	4.6%	3.5%
EASY ASIA AND PACIFIC	6.8%	6.5%
SOUTH ASIA	6.1%	6.0%

SOURCE: W.T.O. News Magazine 1994 March/April

TABLE 5.3 FORECAST OF TOURISM GROWTH IN THE FIVE AFRICAN SUBREGIONS

AFRICAN SUB-REGIONS	TOURIST	ARRIVALS		AVERAGE	ANNUAL GRANT
	1993	2000	2010	1990/2000	2000/2010
NORTHERN	8.8	12.7	18.0	4.25	3.5
EASTERN	3.1	5.4	8.9	6.5	5.0
SOUTHERN	4.3	3.9	6.4	7.0	5.0
WESTERN	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.5
MIDDLE	0.3	0.7	1.0	5.0	4.0
TOTAL AFRICA	17.8	24.3	36.0	5.0	4.0

Source: W.T.O. Magazine 1994 November.

5.7.3 TOURISM IN NIGERIA

Tourism in Nigeria has been existing in Nigeria since before colonization as we see people undergo a temporary visit to holy places to perform pilgrimage others travel for trading purposes to different parts of the African Continent.

As time went on and with the level of education, tourism increased and also the demand for both accommodation, transportation and catering services arose, though at that time people did not know what is tourism.

In the early 1960's Nigeria Tourist Association (NTA) was formed in order to educate people about tourism, its advantages and to encourage people to move around the country during holidays.

Nigerian Tourist Association was later changed to Nigeria Tourism Board (NTB), which joined the then International Union of Official Travel Association (IUOTA) in the year 1963 as a full member.

Nigerian Tourism Association was replaced by the Nigerian Tourism Board (N.T.B) under decree No 54 of 1976 by the then Federal Military government. The Board consist of a representative from Federal Ministry of Trade, Finance, External and Internal Affairs, Agriculture and Natural Resources, Information and Culture, Transport and Aviation and representatives from each State Ministry having responsible for tourism and four members not being employed in public service.

The functions of the board include.

a) - To encourage people to visit and tour Nigeria.

b) - To provide advisory and information services to both federal and state tourism committee on tourism matters.

c) - To liaise between federal and states government.

d) - To promote and undertake research in the field of tourism and also grant financial assistance to state tourism committee.

e) - To maintain foreign offices for propagation and promotion of tourism image in Nigeria and Abroad.

f) - To classify hotels in the country and monitor tourism activities.

The same decree Mo 54 of 1976 established for each State a Tourism Committee which shall consist of representatives from Ministry responsible for tourism matters in the State, a representative of Ministry of Information Trade and Local Governments of the State and 3 persons to be appointed by the State Commissioner.

In 1990, a new trade and tourism policy was launched by the Ministry of Trade and Tourism. The objectives of this policy are as follows:

a) - To increase in flows of foreign exchange through the promotion of International Tourism.

b) – Encourage development of Tourism based enterprises.

c) – To accelerate rural and urban Integration

d) – To foster socio-cultural unity among the various groups in the country through the promotion of domestic tourism.

e) – To promote and encourage active private sector participation.

f) – To preserve the cultural heritage and historical monuments.

This policy recognised 3-tiers of Government participation in Tourism development i.e Federal, we have National Tourism Cooperation, at State, the Committee for Tourism has been transformed to State Tourism Boards and at local level, local Government Tourism Committee.

5.8.1 Tourists Attractions in Nigeria

Nigeria has many Game reserves such as Yankari in Bauchi State, Falgore (Kano State), Ekogosi (Ondo/Ekiti State), e.t.c major water falls such as Ekogosi Water Fall (Ondo/Ekiti), Yankari (Kano State) e.t.c. Beach areas Bar Beach (Lagos State), Badagry Beach (Lagos State), Taqua Bay Beach (Lagos State) e.t.c Hills and Mountains such as Mambila (Plateau State), Dala Hill (Kano State) Hanwa Hill (Kaduna State), Goron Dutse (Kano State), e.t.c And major Festivities such as Durbar Celebration and Yam Festivals.



FIGURE 5·5 TOURIST SPOTS IN NIGERIA

The number and potentials of these facilities or feature are enough to boost tourists influx into the country and thus capable of transforming the nations economy into a virile one if given the right approach.

5.8.2 PROBLEMS OF TOURISM IN NIGERIA

Although Nigeria has many Tourists attractions which if property encouraged and monitored will increase its foreign earnings, yet some certain problems have been identified with tourism in Nigeria. Such problems include the followings.

i. Poor Communication facilities
ii. Poor Roads
iii. Lack of peoples awareness
iv. Low standard of living
v. Shortage of funds from both the Federal, State and Local Government.
vi. Less participation of private investors
vii. Inadequate trained man power
viii. Lack of cooperation from media house and marketing Institutions in the Country.

5.9 TOURISM IN KANO STATE

Kano is one of the oldest Hausa kingdoms where customs and traditions still play an important roles in the lives of the community

and has been attracting alot of interests and consequent tourist influx.

The period of recorded history, rich culture and a number of special events, festivities and pageantry have all contributed in making the state an interesting tourist spot.

Tourism in Kano State is run by Kano State Tourism Management Board which started as Tourism Unit. The Tourism Unit is created in 1971 under the research Department of Ministry of Information and Culture. The principal role of the Unit then, was to monitor and coordinate the activities of the rapidly expanding tourism sector.

By late 1980 the Tourism Unit diversify its operations particularly with the establishment of the Kano State Tourist Camp in 1981 and visitors information office at Aminu Kano International Airport. Kano State Government transfer its tourism administration from the Ministry of Information to that of Ministry of Commerce and Industry in 1986. In 1992 following the promulgation of Tourism Decree No 18 of 1992. Tourism administration in the country was transferred from Ministry of Information to State Ministry of Commerce and Industry with the Federal Ministry of Commerce at the Centre.

In appreciation of Tourism potentials in the State and the dynamism of Kano State Tourist Managers, the State Government upgraded the tourism division into a full pledge parastatal in 1993 with an enabling Edict No. 2994 of 1994 which was signed into law in

July 1994, into Kano State Tourism Board. The Tourism Board is structured into Five main Departments made up of three specialized and two servicing Departments as follows:-

i. Administration and personnel Services

ii. Hospitality and Travel Trade.

iii. Marketing and Promotion

iv. Planning and Consultancy Service

v. Accounts and Internal Audit

Due to the excellent activities of the Board, an inflow of more than 2 million visitors were recorded from 1980-1990. And the Tourist Camp has recorded on yearly bases an average of 600 Tourists from 1985-1990. Below is the table showing visitors influx to Kano State.

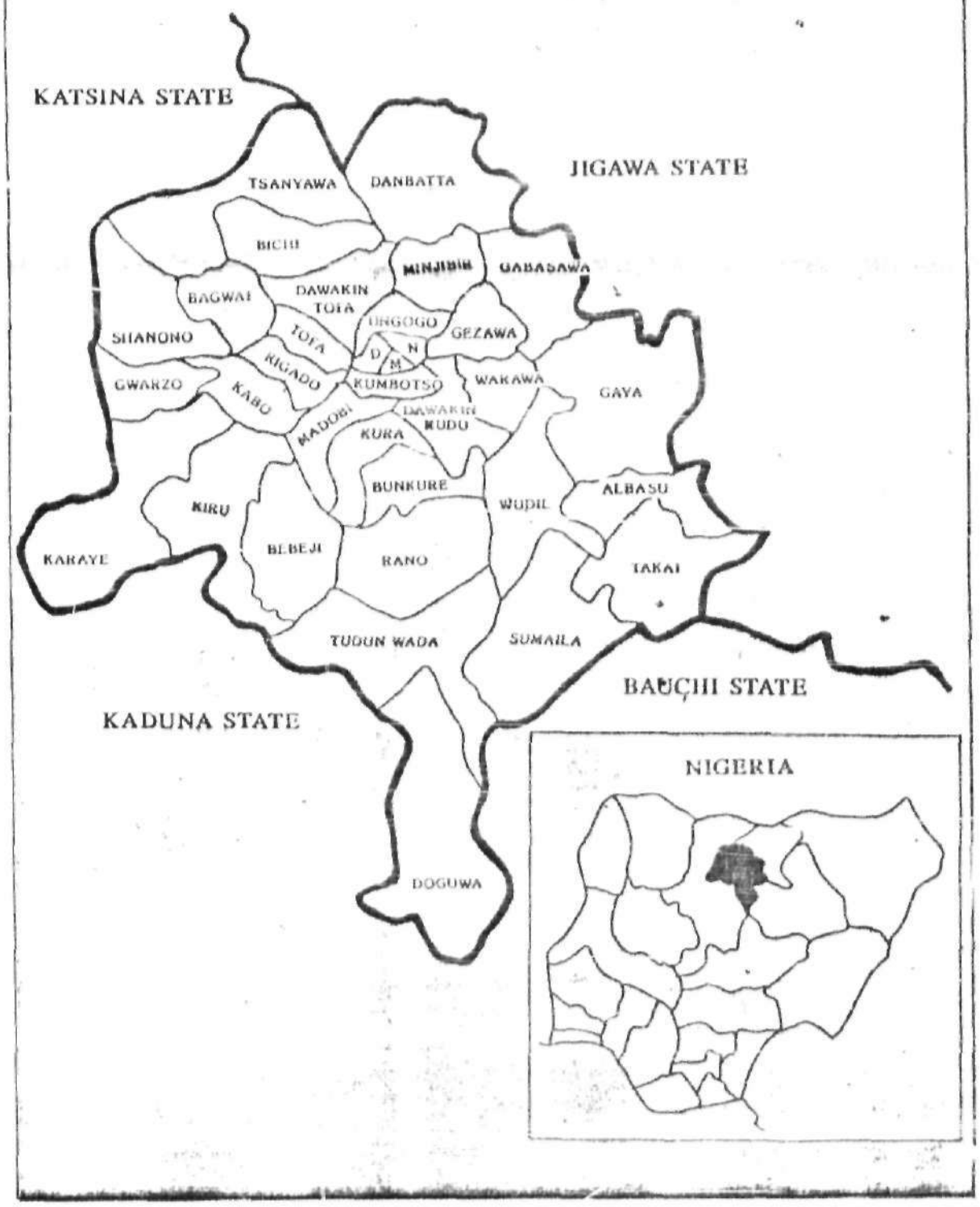
VISITORS INFLUX TO KANO STATE (AIRPORT) 1983-1988

YEAR	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
FOREIGN	14,498	57,175	62,542	76,660	47,999	54,368
DOMESTIC	119,300	93,052	187,018	192,711	181,895	117,951

(Source: Kano State Tourism Management Board).

The State Tourism Board, in its effort to boost tourism in the State recorded the following achievements:

KANO STATE


KATSINA STATE
JIGAWA STATE
TSANYAWA
DANBATTA
BICHI
MINJIBIR
GABASAWA
BAGWAI
DAWAKIN TOFA
TOFA
UNGOGO
GEZAWA
SHANONO
D
N
M
RIGADO
KUMBOTSO
WAKAWA
GAYA
GWARZO
KABO
MADOBI
KURA
DAWAKIN KUDU
BUNKURE
WUDIL
ALBASU
KIRU
BEBEJI
RANO
TAKAI
KARAYE
TUDUN WADA
SUMAILA
BAUCHI STATE
KADUNA STATE
DOGUWA
NIGERIA

i. In partnership with Universal Telefilm Network launched a video Documentary film on Kano entitled KANO-ATALE of two cities on 1st April 1995.

ii. Extension of the visitors pavilion at Kano Emirs Palace as to give more room for the increasing number of visitors during the two Eld-Festivals.

iii. Hosting of the First All Nigerian Tourism Day Celebration held on 27th September 1995 at Tchad Hall of Bagauda Lake Hotel.

iv. Winning a National Tourism Award for Kano State with distinctive contribution to Tourism during the 1995 Year period. At the end of the general meeting of the National Association of Nigeria Travel Agents (NANTA) held at Ibadan (Oyo State between 16th -18th November 1995.

v. Production of video documentary film of the Great Kano Durbar in April 1997 entitled The Great Kano Durbar.

vi. Renovations and upgrading of city gates and walls, Gidan Makama Museum and Dye pits (Kofar Mata)

5.2.1 Tourist Potentials and Attractions in Kano State

Developments in parks and Gardens good Network of roads, air and rail transports coupled with natural features in form of hilly terrains, Rock ranges, shelter belts and Man Made lakes have all contributed to the development of tourism in the state. Other

interests include historical cultural and special events attractions a profile of these attractions are as follows:

i. Old city walls and Gates
ii. Gidan Danhausa
iii. Gidan Makama Museum
iv. Emirs Palace
v. Kano City Central Mosque
vi. Kofar Mata Dye pits
vii. Dala Hill
viii. Kano Zoological Gardens
ix. Kano Kurmi Market
x. Durbar Celebrations
xi. Souvenir Products
xii. Challawa Gorgo Dam
xiii. Falgore Game Reserve
xiv. Rurum Tourist Centre
xv. Bagauda Lake Holiday Resort.

i. Old City Walls (Ganuwa) The city walls are among the tourist attractions of Kano State and are dated back to some eight hundred (800) years. Although much of the walls have long been destroyed due to encroachment and Modern development, parts of the walls are still standing. All the completion of construction work, the width of the walls was about 2 metres and a height of about 10 metres

with a total radius of 4km. The walls are purposely built to provide security and protection against external invaders.

ii. The City Gates There are 18 of them and were used to control the movement of people in and out of the city. Presently the gates only serve as entry exit points to the old city of Kano. Visitors can view one the metal gates preserved at the Gidan Makama Museum. Some of the gates have been constructed in modern style blending with traditional architecture see figure 4.3.

iii. Gidan Danhausa This is one of Kano's outstanding examples of traditional Architecture which presents a blend of Hausa and Arab Architectural Styles. It is used to be the house of a colonial Administrator by name Hans Vischer. It was built in 1907 and served as the first school where Western Education was taught in 1909. Because of his eloquence in Hausa language, Mr. Vischer was nicknamed 'Dan Hausa, and to this day the house still bears his name. Today, the building is under the care and management of Kano State History and Culture Bureau as its Centre for Natural History and Industrial Museum. It is opened daily to visitors from 8.00am to 5.00pm see figure 4.4.

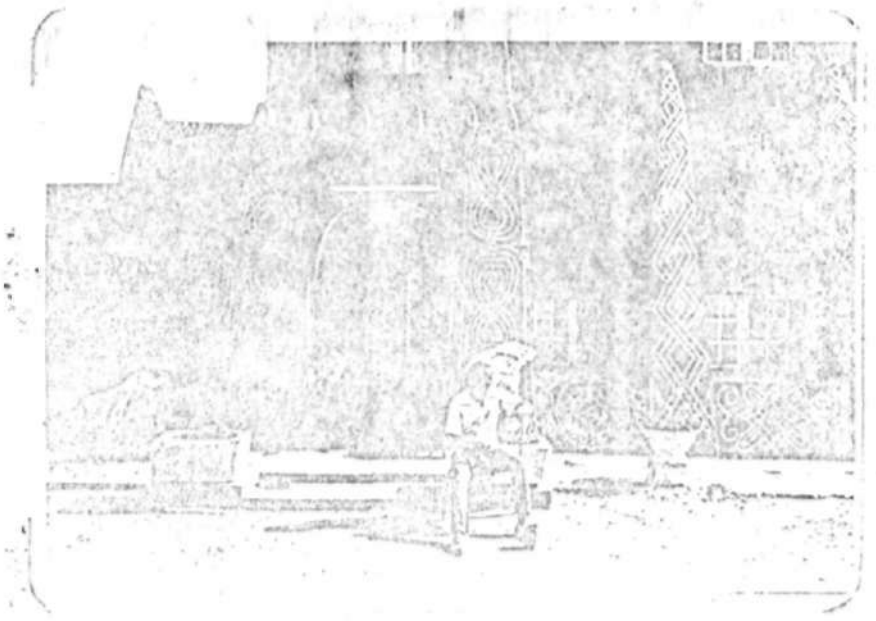


PLATE 5.1 GIDAN DAN HAUSA

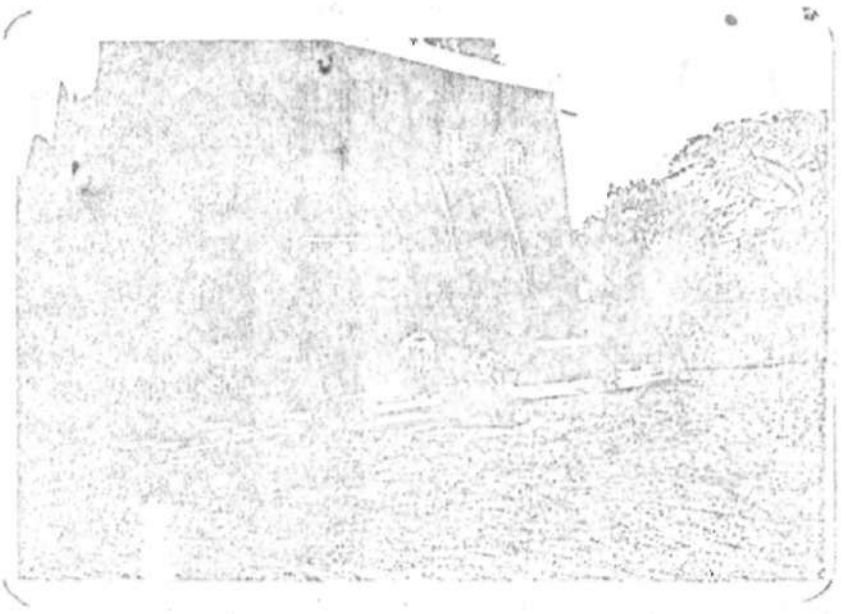


PLATE 5.2 GIDAN DAN HAUSA.

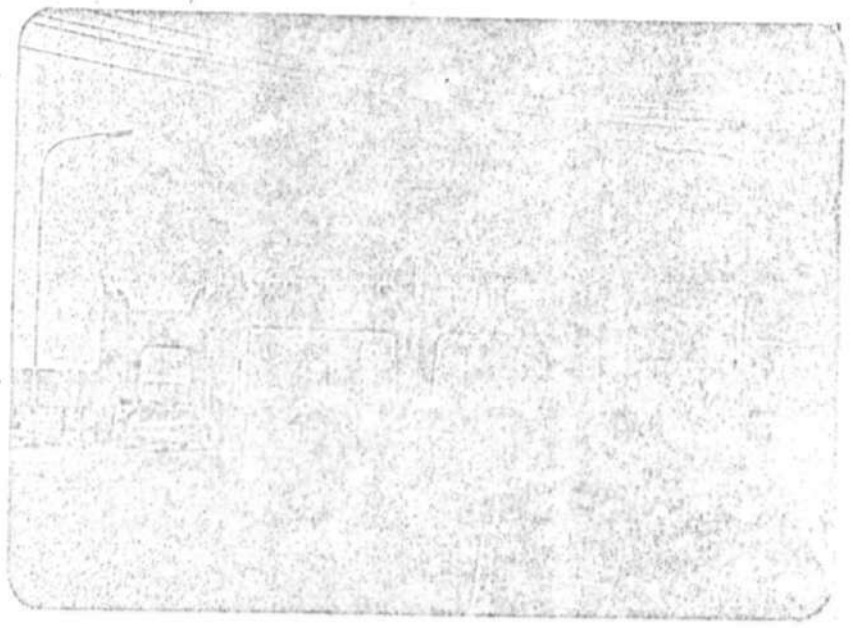


PLATE 5·3 KOFAR KABUGA

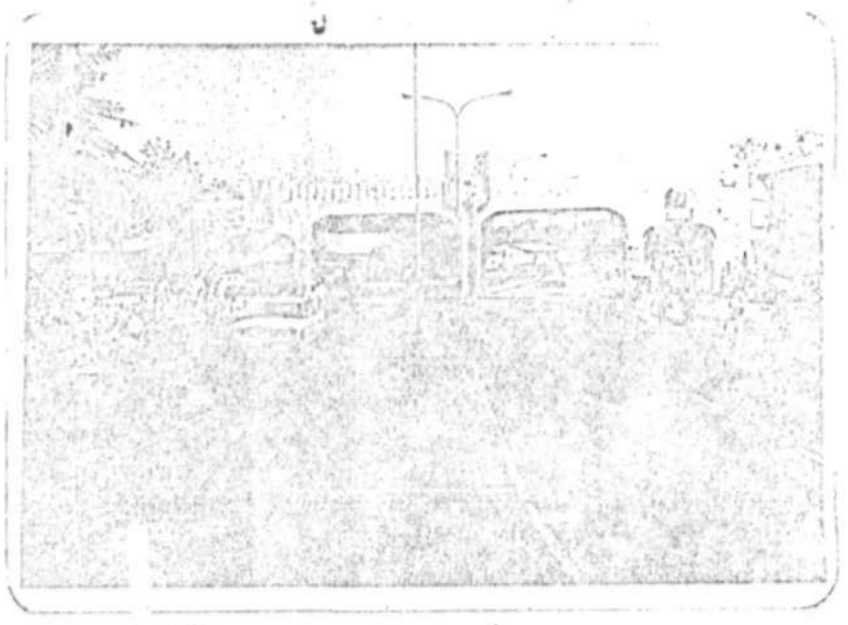


PLATE 5·4 KOFAR NASSARAWA

iv. Gidan Makama Museum The Gidan Makama Museum was built 520 years ago to serve as the temporary residence of Muhammadu Rumfa, the 20th Emir of Kano pending the completion of the present palace. When Rumfa moved to the new palace, the Makama one of the important title holders in Kano occupied Rumfa's temporary residence which in later years became the permanent residence of the Makaman Kano, (Gidan Makama in Hausa).

In the early 1950s the structure of the museum was divided into three parts. The Gidan Makama primary school, which was turned to Girls Secondary School, the Central area which remained the home of Makama of Kano and the suites which were converted to serve as the Gidan Makama museum. The Museum contains an interesting display of photographs of Kano Architecture, as well as Kano's history dating back to the colonial period. See figure 4.5.

v. The Emir's Palace: The palace was built by Muhammadu Rumfa of Habe dynasty (1463-1499). The palace has three gates or entrance with two located at the Northern port facing the Kano Central Mosque i.e Kofar Kwaru and Kofar Fatalwa while the third gate is located on the Southern part known as Kofar Kudu.

The palace is divided into three parts at the South is the administrative building which includes various reception rooms i.e. Soron Zauna Lafiya, Soron Giwa, Soron Bello, and Runfar Kasa the Central part houses members of the emirs family, and at the Northern

end is where the Emir's stable and Cavalry are stationed, and most of the palace aides have their houses there.

The Emir receives hundreds of local and foreign visitors daily who pay him courtesy visits at the palace. A visit to the Emirs palace will afford you an opportunity of seeing medieval architecture design at its best. See figure 4.6.

vi. Kano City Central Mosque The city mosque is located within the heart of the ancient Kano city, and sandwitched between the Emirs palace and old Kurmi Market. The Central Mosque has for the past 50 years remained one of Kano's famous remarkable Islamic Architectural Heritage. See figure 4.7

vii. Kofar Mata Dy Pits Dyeing is one of the ancient and still thriving industry in Kano State whose operation dates back to the trans-saharan trade period. A survey into the art of dyeing operations in the State indicates that there are about twelve dyeing centres located in various parts of the old city alone. However, the most reputable ones are those located at Kofarmata, Karofin Zago, and Kwalwa. The materials commonly used for dyeing includes ash, indigo plants and lime stone. Materials are dyed in different colours normally in black and blue, then left to dry in the open sun and spread over a number of Baskets and ropes.

The Kofar Mata dye pits is the Oldest in Africa and it is certainly one of the fascinating sites to visit while in Kano. The pits are opened from about 8.00am to 6.00pm. See figure 4.8.

viii Dalahill As earlier on mentioned, this is where history of Kano started. Dala Hill is noted to be the area where the early settlers of Kano lived until the coming of Bagauda Son of Bawo. In those early period of pre-Islamic times, the settlers used to assemble annually at the foot hills of Dala to receive sermon from the Chief Priest Barabushe. Today, visitors could go to the top of the Hill and have a general view of Kano.

ix Kano Zoological Gardens: The Kano Zoo is one of the early Zoos established in Nigeria. It was commissioned in 1971. The Zoo is located on the Southern end of the Old City. It has a rich variety of wild life and bird species, and is opened daily between 8.00am - 6.30pm. See figure 4.9

x. Kano Kurmi Market Located in the centre of the ancient city, and only about twenty minutes walking distance from the Kano Central Mosque (Jumaat), is one of the largest and oldest local market in Africa, and to many visitors it is Kano's number one attraction.

Initially the site of the market used to be a mangrove forest with stream and large body of running water known as River Sakara which contributed significantly to the socio-economic development of Kano in the centuries past. The Market is a centre for African crafts and products, ranging from metal textile, leather works, to pottery, calabash carving etc. Indeed wide variety of African products are on display at the Kurmi Market. The market opens daily from as early as 6.30am and closes around 6.00pm.

4.8.2 MAJOR FESTIVALS AND CELEBRATIONS

There are two major festivals in Kano i.e. The Eidel-Fitr and Eidel-Kabir Sallah celebrations which are both marked annually, and celebrated according to Islamic Traditions and practices of centuries past.

The two festivals are marked by continuous remembrance of Allah. It is the period when special congregational prayers are offered at the central Eid-ground at Kofar Mata and in many other different locations in the State. The two occasions are also observed with alot of merry making, family reunion through exchange of visits with families and acquaintances.

i. The Durbar Celebration One of the most spectacular event during Eidel-Fitr and Eidel-Kabir festivals is the Durbar celebration hosted by His Royal Highness the Emir of Kano. The Celebrations is

normally staged within a four day period as follows.

i. - Hawan Durbar

ii. - Hawan Daushe Durbar

iii. - Hawan Hasarawa Durbar

iv. - Hawan Famsau or Dorayi Durbar

i. Hawan Eid Durbar This starts from as early as 6.30am on Sallah play when Moslem Worshippers troop out in thousands to the open praying grounds. Normally the Emir leaves his palace around 7.30am on foot through fatalwa gate, passing through Rimin lara Quarters to Shahua, Kofar Asibity then to Kofarmata and finally arriving at the Eid Ground at about 8.00am. There after the prayer and the sermon, the Emir leaves the Eid ground to the palace via Kofar Wambai, Karofin Zage, Famfon Wanka, Shahua, City Central Mosque and arrive Kwaru Gate at about 9.30am where the Emir reads out his address to the people.

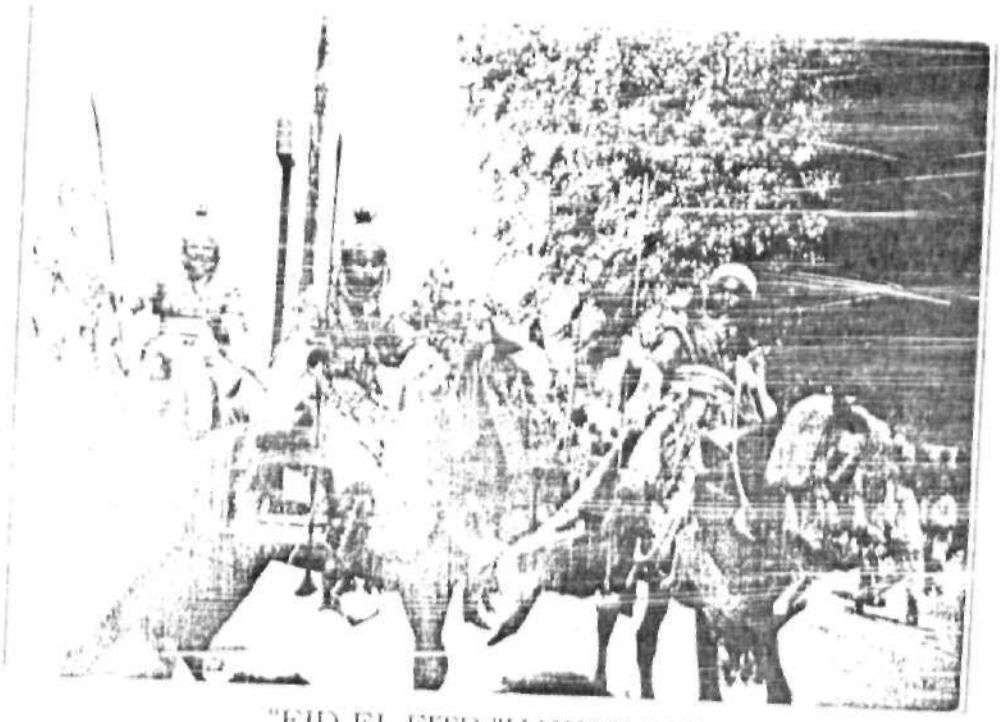
ii. Hawan Daushe Durbar The Hawan Daushe takes place on the second day of the Eid-fitr and is regarded to be the impressive, most colourful and most interesting of all the Durbar. It is popularly referred to as the Royal exhibition of Garments and regalia where no less than 50,000 people ride on horse backs to portray the rich cultural heritage and tradition of the people. This occasion is also used for the Emir to pay homage to his mother.

The programme starts at about 4.00pm when the Emir leaves his palace in the midst of colourful procession through Kofal Arewa to Soron Dinki, Daneji, Mandawari, Galadanci, Diso, Chiranchi, Gudindi, Tudun Wazirci and then to the palace where the Emir stays for about an hour to receive homage from all traditional title holders including District Heads, Village and Ward Heads. The Durbar normally comes to an end around 6.30pm, when the Emir finally retires to his residence.

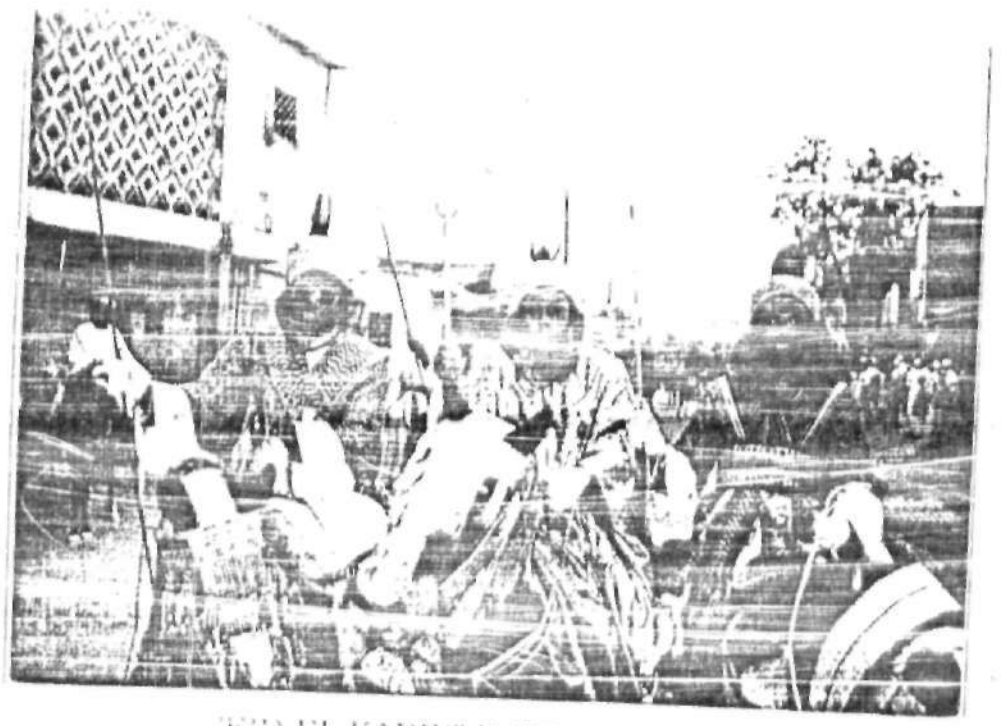
iii. Hawan Nasarawa Durbar This programme takes place on the third day after Sallah. Hawan Nasarawa Durbar dates back to the times of colonial administration when the Emir used to pay homage to the Resident during which the Emir and the resident read out their addresses. This tradition is still maintained as the Emir pays homage to the State Governor during each Sallah period.

The Emir normally leaves his palace at about 8.00am through Kofar Kudu then to Kofar Nassarawa gate passes and arrives the Emir's residence at Nassarawa. The significance of the Emir's stop-over is to offer prayers at the graves of the past Emirs. At about 9.30am the Emir proceeds to the Government House to be received by the State Governor and members of the Executive Council.

The Emir finally leaves the Government House at about 10.30am through the following routes: Lodge Road, Hospital Road, Lagos Street, Murtala Mohammed Way Sabon Gari area of Hausa/Igbo Road,



"EID EL FITR "HAWAN IDI"
(BIG SALLAH CEL[illegible]



"EID EL KABIR" HAWAN DORAYI

Fagge Quarters, Kofar Mata and Murtala Mohd Hospital and arrives the palace at about 2.00pm through Kofar Fatalwa.

iv. Hawan Fanisau or Dorayi The Hawan Fanisau or Dorayi is another special Durbar which is staged on the fourth day of the Sallah period. It could be termed as the royal picnic outing during the occasion the Emir treats all his traditional title holders - District Heads, Village and Ward Heads to a befitting lunch and well prepared delicacies at one of the Emir's palaces located at Fanisau or Dorayi the outing is a full day activity which starts from 11.30am and last up to 4.30pm.

v. Other festivals and Games include wresting (Kokawa), Boxing (Dambe), Canelashing (Sharo), One Leg Jump (Langa), Bago, turna etc. which are performed on the open ground.

4.8.3 SOUVENIR PRODUCTS

Apart from agriculture, a good percentage of the population in Kano State is involved in the production of Souvenir goods for the consumption of both local and foreign visitors.

Some of the most popular markets ideal for the purchase of souvenir products include the followings.

a. - Dyed textile products: These products range from complete Gents and Ladies wear to assorted interior decorations that could be used in homes, hotels, restaurants and offices.

b. - Local weaving: An interesting site in Kano is perhaps to watch the art of local weaving of cotton products. It also covers the use of rapier products such as mats (tabarma), dish cover (faifai), Hand fans (Mahuci), local boxes (Adudu) etc.

c. - Leather products: Mostly are exported to Europe, America, Asia and Middle East countries. They include, Gents and Ladies Hand bags, Footwear, Wallets, passport jackets, horse accessories and other general leather works interior decorations.

d. - Wood and Calabash carvings products include dishes (Akushi), wooden spoons, chairs, beds and assorted farm implements.

e - Pottery products:- Products include water reservoir (tulu), cooking pots (tukunya), earthen lamps (acibal-bal), smoking pipes (lofe) etc.

f. - Black smiting:- Products are:- medieval war equipments, building and other household equipments, and assorted farming implements.

g. - Hair dressing:- Variety of hair dressing exists and some of the popular ones include:- shuku, Daure-Daure, Zane etc.

5.11 BENEFITS

These are important factors to both Government and individuals and are as follows:-

1. - Preservation of cultural and historical monuments and heritage.
2. - Financial benefits:- This is an important factor to both Government and individuals in which marketing of tourists products or services will make the producer, employers and government to generate income.
3. - Employments:- Generally tourism is labour intensive that is, it relays on human services as compared other industries, people must be there to entertain tourist.
4. - Stability:- We all know that Nigeria has been one kind of tribal sectional, religious, and other conflicts' and upraising from our independence to date. Promotion of tourism services/products will solve this problem as people will recognize, accept and socialized with one another.
5. - Even Development:- To enhance proper tourism facilities such as roads, electricity, water supply etc. should be provided and hence develop the area.

5.12 APPRAISALS

From the study so far made, it is seen that, Kano is endowed with alot of Tourists potentials. The State Government has now embark on serious rehabilitations and development of them.

There are also many hotels but however, with the exception of Bagauda Lake Hotel, none of them are purposely meant for Tourists needs particularly those on leisure and educational tourism. To facilitate tourism, we know that there is need for proper facilities in forms of accommodation, catering services, recreational services etc. to accommodate the tourists needs. These made me to propose a Tourist Centre for Kano State so as to enhance Tourism in the State taking advantages of the potentials of the State.

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 CASE STUDIES

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The main purpose of the case studies is to serve as a guide to determine the programme of facilities. Thus case studies may not necessarily serve as a yardstick to this scheme. Reason is mainly because the localities and market demands for the case studies are considered and the scheme may differ.

Case studies are expected to serve as a guide to the general needs of tourists and as a help towards understanding of Architectural contribution to tourism and cultural promotions and conservation.

For this scheme three case studies are considered on the basis of nearness or similar characters of the project scheme I am about to embark on. These are:

i. Cultural park, El-Sayyeda Zenab, Cairo-Egypt.

ii. Wikki Warm Spring Tourist Camp Yankari (Bauchi) Nigeria.

iii. Bagauda Lake Holiday Resort - Kano (Nigeria)

As a basis of analysis, the following are considered for each case in study; Facilities provided, planning considerations, Architectural

Style, pattern and character, location, clienteles, services, management, size and socio economic impact or contributions to the local community.

6.2 CASE STUDY I

CULTURAL PARK FOR CHILDREN EL-SAYYEDA ZENAB, CAIRO-EGYPT

6.2.1 Criteria for selection of Case Study

i. It is of historical significance

ii. Site is located within a municipal setting, surrounded by houses on the sides.

iii. It serves for tourists leisure and function

iv. Facilities are shared by both the community and tourists.

6.2.2 Project Data

i. Project: Cultural park for children, including exhibits, a museum, theatre, library, nursery and multipurpose room

ii. Location: El-Sayyeda Zenab, Cairo Egypt.

iii. Area: 1200m^2

iv. Cost: 1.5 million Egyptian pounds

v. Architect: Halim Abdel Halim

vi. Objectives: Integration the production of building with culture of the local communities.

6.2.3 Background

Cairo is a city of over 15 million inhabitants with a long period of history. Such is apparent in its bustling styles and monuments. It is considered as a forest of buildings without trees. Dense buildings on the ground through for their share in the sky. Yet with all these, the city attain a form of unity, through its numerous minarets, that act as trees required to make a forest.

In this context building a park is an act of clearance, that is the transformation of such a forest of ideas into a garden.

Sayed Zenab is a district of about 2 million people. The site within this settlement is the remains of El-houd, El-Marsoud, an historic garden dating back from the Mamluk period in Egypt. The site covers an area of 4 acres and lies within the visual and social circle of Ibn Tulun Mosque; which also has historic importance. The park is surrounded by buildings on all sides. Within the site are remains of clusters of trees, such as palm trees, eucalyptus, giant 'bangali' and 'goneze' (an ancient Egyptian tree). The environment resembles a jungle from the outside and a waste land from the inside.

Use of the park by street gangs generates a sense of fear and concern by the community. This has also contributed towards the degeneration of the physical environment within the site.

Occasionally children from the neighbourhood gather to play there. Usually on such occasions scenes of amusement are restricted along the boarders of the park and as such are more related to street

life than to the life of the park.

The annual festival in honour of Sayeda Zenab (the woman Saint) for whom the whole neighbourhood is named after; brings people and activities momentarily back into the park, transforming the place and revealing the real potential for redevelopment.

6.2.4 *Design Brief*

The programme included a proposal for the transformation of the park, creating facilities for children, theatre for 400 persons, exhibition spaces for artwork, a museum for children, a library, a video room and multipurpose spaces. The areas are not to exceed 12% of the site, the rest of which would be renovated as gardens.

6.2.5 Design Philosophy

The design was based on a number of ideas conceived by the Architects.

i. Symbolic aspects of buildings are regarded as rhythms.

ii. Formal aspects of buildings are reduced to geometric patterns.

iii. Organizational aspects of building used as coordinates.

iv. Ritual aspects of building are termed ceremonies.

6.2.6 Design Process

Four questions formed the basis for the evolution of the design.

i. – What do children have in common with gardens? The designers conceived that the idea of growth is shared by the garden and the children. As a formal expression of idea of growth the minaret of Ibn-Tulun Mosque was considered as a point of departure for designing the Architecture of the park.

ii. – The second question considered was how this symbol could be transformed into an organizing principle which, on one hand preserves its original power and on the other, gradually unfolds in the context of the project? The objectives was thus to; cereal the lessons contained by the original symbol of the minaret and to provide an order in the development of various elements and activities of the project. It also has to be determined as to what is constant and what is changing in both contexts. Thus the spiral form of the minaret that moves upwards was considered as a symbol of the growth of consciousness through the act of prayer and is consequently transposed into a spiral moving

horizontally, spreading across the site. Whereas the minaret is solid, the form chosen was considered void, since the act of prayer is considered ascending whereas the child will run through the spaces of the helix. The interval of the palm trees were taken as the modality or the pitch by which the spiral grows. The symbol become a geometric system in which every tree is a pole, a point in a matrix, the whole turned into a field of energy activated by the power of the transformed symbol of the Ibn Tulun minaret.

iii. - The designers also asked how life can be infused into such a system of geometry? Reflecting on the magnificence of community gardens in Islamic tradition, free of constraints of city life, life was brought into the form. The palm trees form the main axis of the site, the beginning of which for geometric order is a fountain (water as a source of life to all that is in the garden). The end point is alone tree at the other extremity of the palm tree axis. The site is then organised in stepped platforms following the geometry created by the spiral form. The platforms move upwards towards the middle of the site to form an arena like park,

then they turn in the opposite direction forming a down hill arrangement towards the end of the site where the museum is located. The theatre is located at the turning point of the two movements. These three elements; water point, museum and theatre are the main poles around which sets of activities are created within the realm of the park.

iv. – The fourth question was; how to build the park. The designers conceived that the park should be built in stages, each beginning with a scenario in which the overall form is shaped by the scaffolding. The precise shape of any stage is defined as the work progresses. Each phase is in itself a seed for the following phase. As an example: the entrance itself is organised as a series of events, each combing technical work with cultural aspects of that particular operation.

6.2.7 Facilities

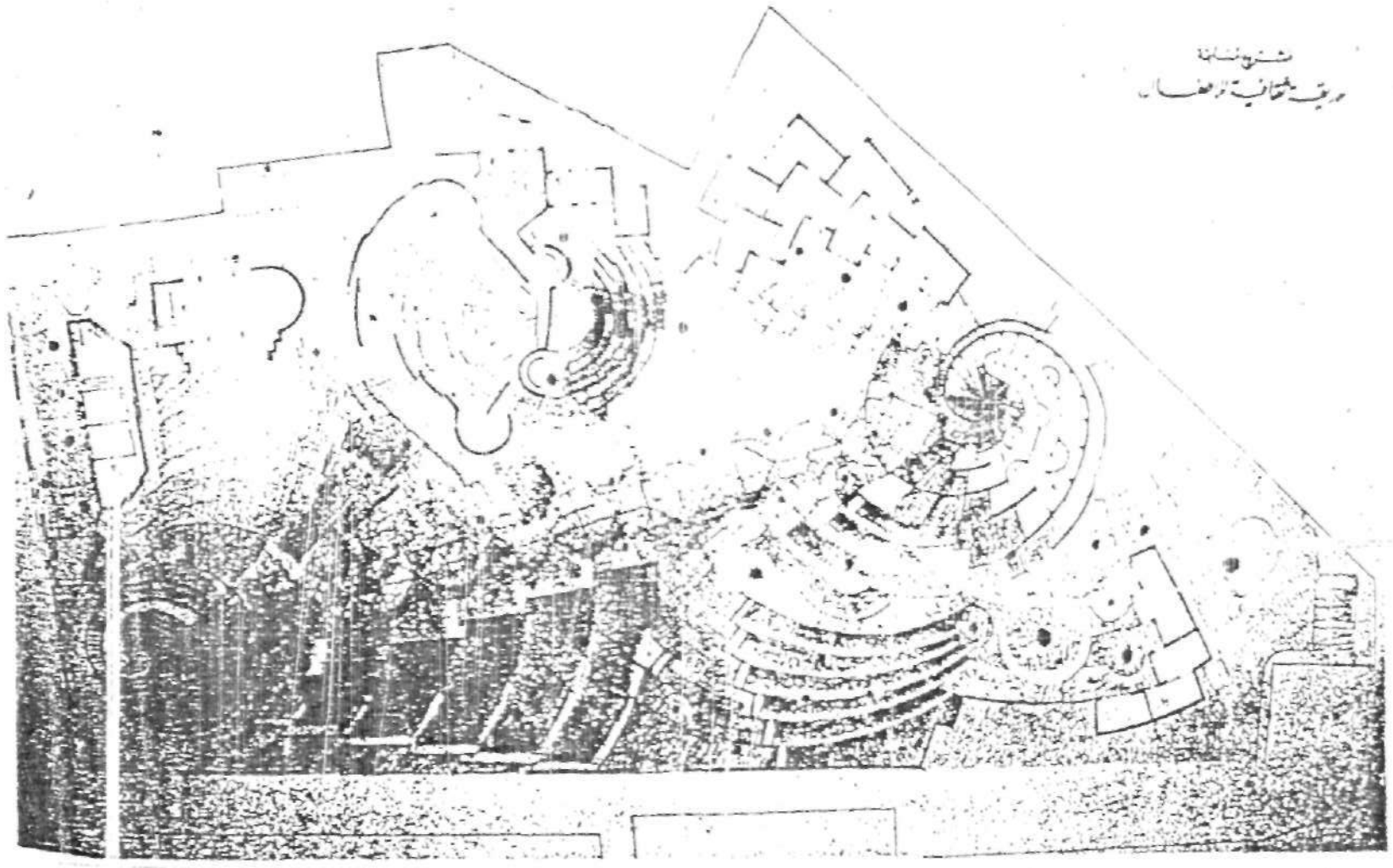
Facilities provided apart from those of the main park or garden area include; the fountain of water source, the museum, and the theatre.

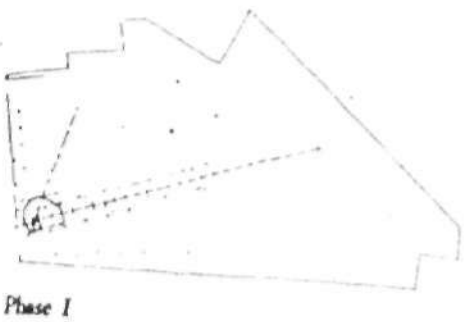
i. – Fountain This is located at the entrance to the site. Around the water source, a helix grows in the direction to that of Ibn-Tulun Minaret. The space

which makes the entrance point to the garden is a void, in which the original lesson of the minaret reverberates with the movement of children at play, climbing up and down, penetrating its rules and secrets. The entrance walls are also mirrors, reflecting the life and vitality of everyone who passes. Mural paintings or other exhibits can also be accommodated on the walls.

ii. – The Museum: This is located at the opposite ends from the entrance. it was constructed around a single tree. The helix form is again used but in opposite direction to that of the entrance. The helix here is constructed of walls moving progressively upwards creating stepped platforms around the space of the tree. The museum space reflects the permanence of the tree and contrasts with the changeability of the entrance.

iii. – The Theatre: This is located around 3 giant trees, which also form the seating area of the theatre. Again a spiral is used, where by the theatre itself is a series of platforms rising upwards in a spiral manner allowing children to see each other while watching the actors.





Phase I

Section of entrance to the park, showing the coordinates which generated the solution.



Sketch representing construction with scaffolding for entrance induced.

Above: S of the mu Left: Sket tion.





FIG 6·2



FIG. 63 ELEVATION

SOURCE - MIMAR VOL·12

6.2.8 Critique

The design is quite organic in nature as it relates to the growth or development of environment. However, short of that is the overemphasis of the designers to borrow ideas from Ibn Tulun Mosque at the expense of any idea from that of the neighbourhood, especially as it relates to Sayed-Zenab (on whose historical account the whole project is based). While in agreement that the site is being used on festive occasions by the whole community, the designers tend to concentrate more on the provision of children facilities as against and for adult. Also while the whole scheme has a tourist aim, the designers considered less of that, and were considering more of the community based residents. Thus there seem to be more emphasis on the local community than tourists.

Ideas proclaimed also seem to be more abstract than real.

6.3 CASE STUDY II

WIKKI WARM SPRING TOURIST CAMP YANKARI GAME RESERVE BAUCHI

6.3.1 Criteria For Selection of Case Study

i. - Market demand and locality (same country) almost similar.

iii. - Represents an attempt of traditional application of forms.

iii. – Internationally known and often frequented by International Tourists.

iv. – Programmes and facilities comprehensive enough to determine Tourists needs and Architectural contribution to such needs.

6.3.2 Background of the Reserve

Animals protection and infrastructural development started on 1st January 1956. However it was not opened to the public, until December of 1962. Since then the reserve has received alot of Tourists from various places. Majority of the tourists to the reserve come from the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom. The influx of Tourists has contributed in no small measure to the balance of payments and as a source of earning foreign exchange for the country.

6.3.3 Project Location

The Wikki Warm Spring Tourist Camp is located within the Yankari Game Reserve. The Reserve is located about 112 kilometers away from the State Capital, Bauchi. It falls under the Alkaleri Local Government Area of the State, Pali and Gwana district of the Local Government. The Tourist Camp was developed with the sole aim of providing accommodation for tourists wanting to stay for longer

periods in the reserve. 101

The main focus at the Camp is the Wikki Warm Spring one of the many springs dotting the reserve being the most fascinating of the springs, it is a source of delight to tourists and offers facilities for swimming and sun bathing. It reaches a depth of 1.9 metres and a width of 13 metres. It discharges warm fresh water at the rate of 12,000,000 liters per day, under a constant temperature of 31.1oC.

6.3.4 Facilities

Facilities provided are mainly accommodational and supportive facilities. For accommodational facilities, there are 113 chalets in six categories;

i. – Executive Suites

ii. – Super Suites

iii. – V.I.P. Suites

iv. – Special Doubles

v. – Family Chalets

vi. – Double Rooms

In addition to these there is a Federal Villa – built for Government Guests.

Supporting facilities include: Restaurant, Bars (Snack bar, spring side Bar, Buffalo bar), Coffee shop, Souvenir shops, Kiosks, Medical Centre, Religious facilities, Outdoor and Indoor Recreational facilities, Bathing facilities, Conference room, Disco hall, Museum,

Video room, Ticket sales offices, Administrative offices, Staff Quarters and Staff C[illegible].

Services are provided for camping and transport available for Game viewing. Other services include: Bank and Postal Services. Basic Services include: Laundry and Cleaning. Recreational facilities include: Squash hall, Table Tennis, Lawn Tennis, Badminton Courts, Boating and Fishing facilities.

6.3.5 Planning

The Camp is located at the South Western end of the Reserve, on the lower slope towards the Stream. The Camp is divided into six zones on the bases of facilities distribution.

i. – Residential Zone

ii. – Guests Zone

iii. – Staff Zone

iv. – Recreational Zone

v. – Services Zone

vi. – Institutional and Welfare Zones.

Planning concept is based on scattered clusters, probably with an intent of emphasizing privacy and local or traditional mode of planning in the minds of the designers. To further enhance privacy individual clusters offer different views.

6.3.6 Architecture

An attempt at achieving traditional forms in the buildings was made. Majority of the buildings are round in form. Materials used for construction include: Stone, Sandcrete blocks, Zinc roofing sheets and Timber. Thatch was originally used for the roofing of the round huts. Problems ensued as a result of baboons removing the thatch, whereby rooms consequently leak. Thus some of the thatch was replaced in some by Zinc roofing. This has considerably reduced the traditional character of the building.

Facilities like the Reception hall, Museum, Conference hall, Disco hall, Offices and the Restaurant are modern in character and sharply contrasts with other buildings.

6.3.7 Clientele

A majority of the tourists, to the Camp apart from Niger come from the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States. They normally come for either of two reasons. Educational or Recreational.

Table 6.1 Tourists Influx To Yankari (1981 – 1987)

Country	81	82	83	84	85	86	87
Americans	1752	1771	831	456	704	601	553
British	1128	1853	146	1231	1289	1057	1,023
Canadians	1553	874	1007	362	197	158	224
Dutch	329	135	8	151	159	246	377
Chinese	262	105	80	203	149	119	107
Danish	360	338	69	168	301	151	377
Egyptians	394	311	202	58	189	20	77
French	982	757	615	703	648	595	426
Germans	901	889	–	539	239	598	964
Indians	955	1145	546	227	1407	668	105
Italians	352	319 66	222	21	239	333	200
Japanese	448	305	163	114	188	104	75
Lebanese	363	13740	244	340	187	219	211
Nigerians	8915	384	8070	12445	26656	16048	13,194
Philiphinos	187	432	152	272	323	161	93
Pakistanis	547		270	320	336	175	283

Source: Yankari, Game Reserve (1989)

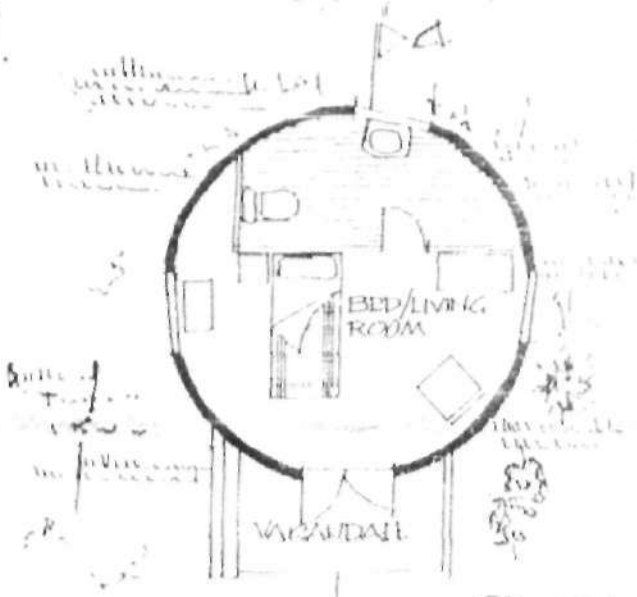
6.3.8 Socio-Economic Impact

The large number of Tourists to the reserve, apart from boosting the countries earnings and providing much needed foreign exchange also provides job opportunities to the local community. Because of the long distance of the Camp from the local communities interaction between major centres of the community and tourists has considerably reduced. The only local community around the camp are the workers, who probably because of overstay have started forgetting about their culture and tend to take more of the tourists culture.



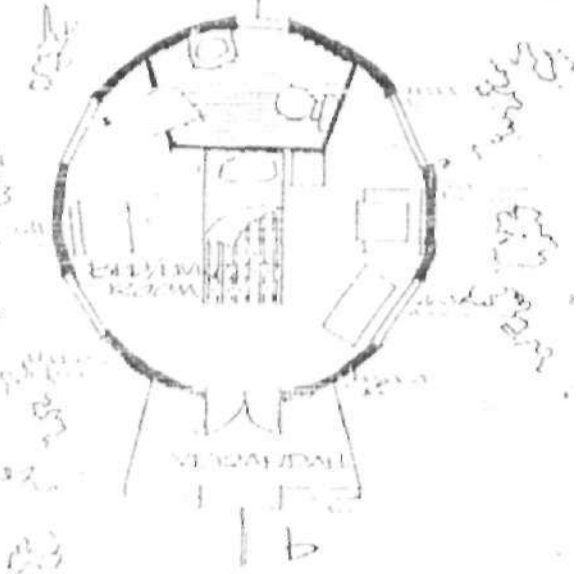
FIGURE 6.6 VIKKI TAAPA / ENVIRONMENTAL LANDUSE

SINGLE GUEST CHALET

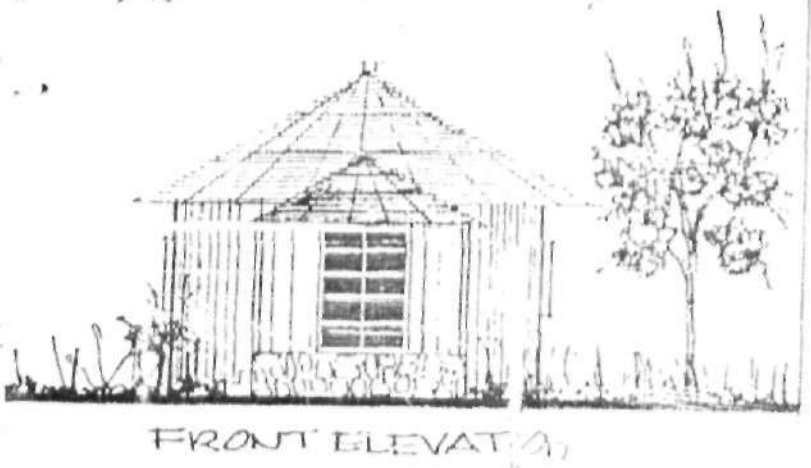


FLAN.

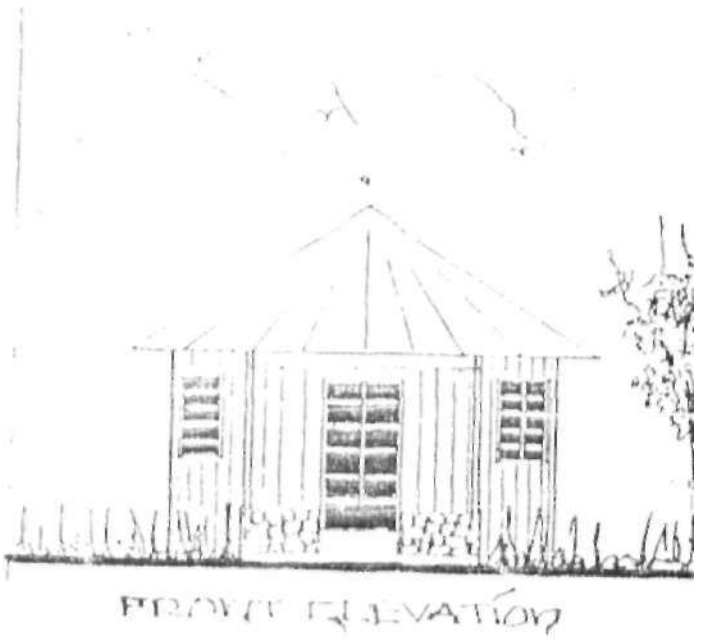
DOUBLE CHALET



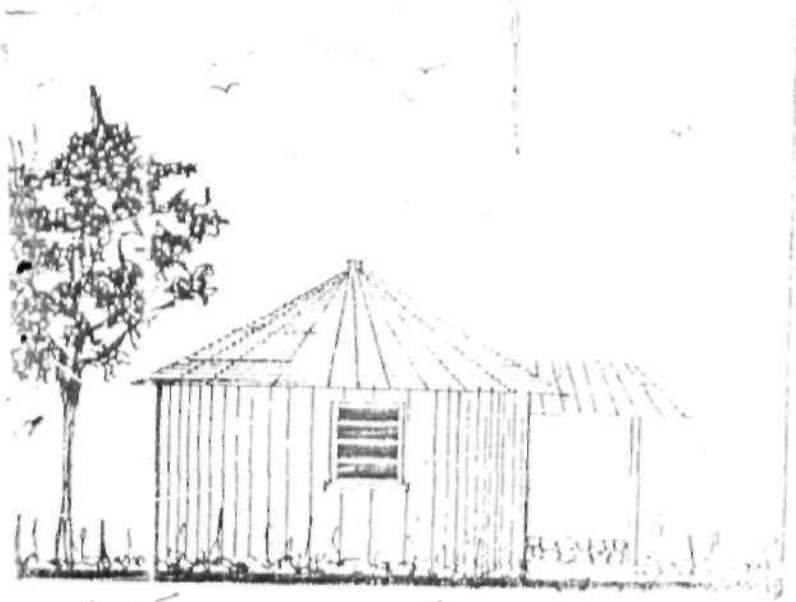
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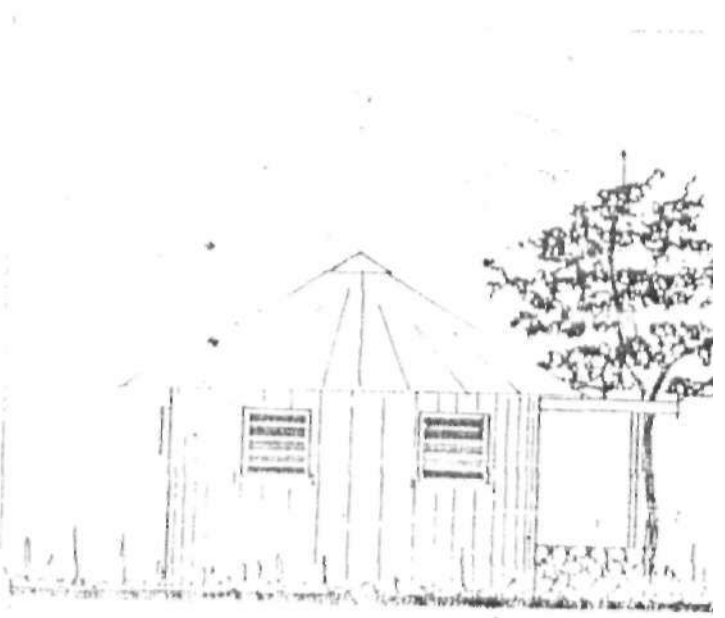
FRONT ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION

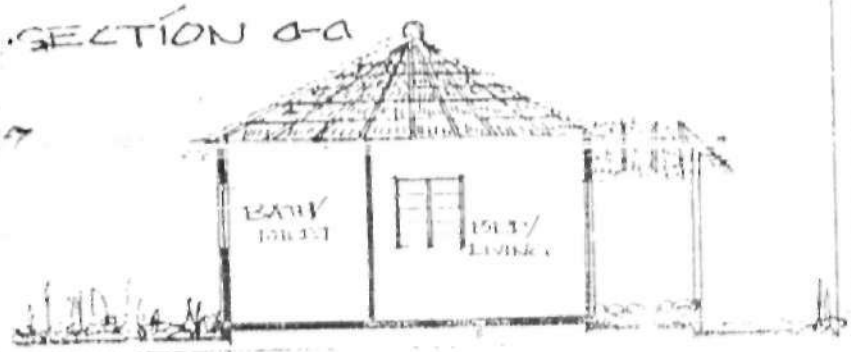


SIDE ELEVATION

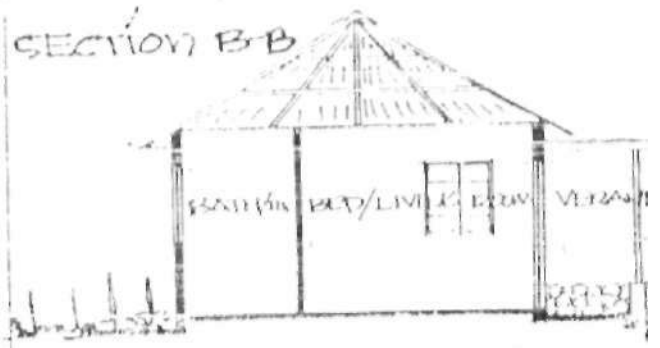


SIDE ELEVATION

SECTION a-a

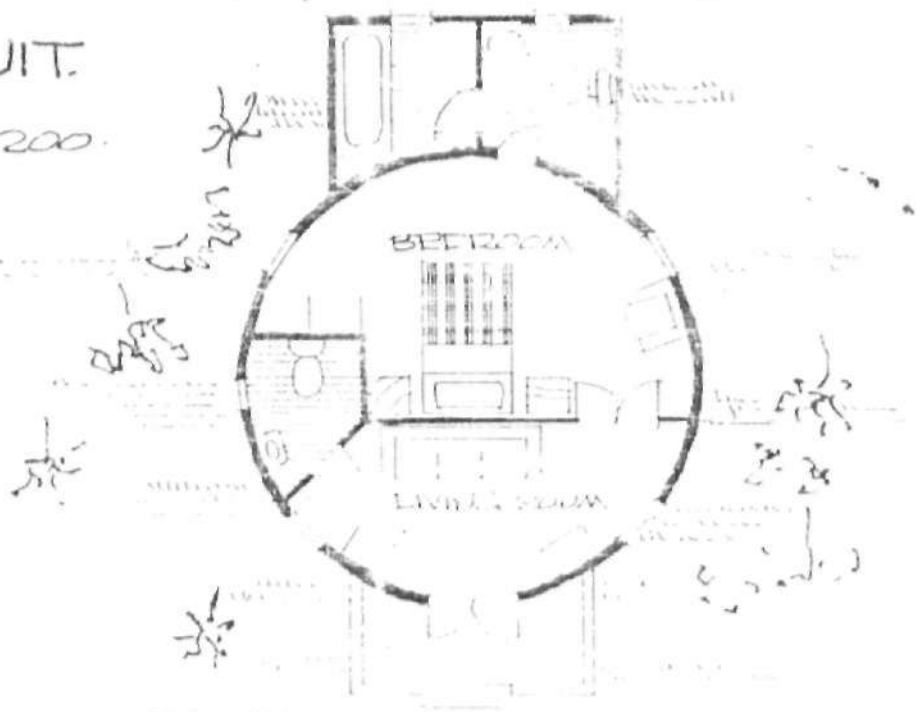


SECTION B-B

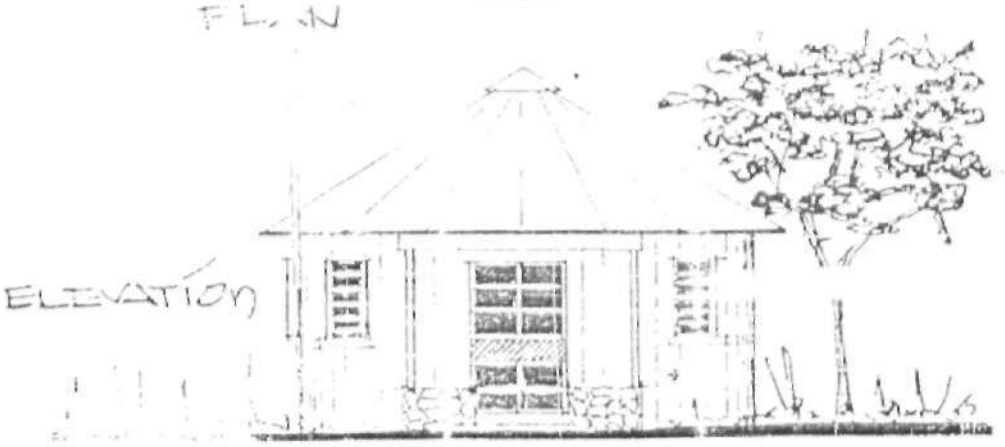


V.I.P SUIT.

SCALE 1:200



PLAN



ELEVATION

6.3.9 Critique

- Major problems stem from poor landscaping and services (especially drainage)
- The siting of the Camp at the lower slope, towards the stream, gives the complex a fairly bad impression on the visitor, than it could have if sited on the higher slope. During rainfall, rain running down slope might get indoors and often cause difficulty for traffic movement.

The distance of the Camp is far away from the entrance which necessitates the use of vehicle, thus Tourists coming without vehicle might have a hard times getting inside.

Location of Medical and Religious facilities are too far away from the guests quarters, and closer to the staff quarters.

Credit is however given to the success of the designers at creating traditional forms, maintaining the cluster concept and as well providing much needed privacy. At maintaining traditional form the designers intent falls short, as continuity of such forms is not maintained. Also the restaurant and the reception are too modern in character and look out of character with other units.

6.4 CASE STUDY III

BAGAUDA LAKE HOLIDAY RESORT KANO

6.4.1 Criteria for Selection of Case Study

i. – As a satellite facility for Kano State towards leisure and Tourist function

ii. – Although not in a municipal setting, it has the same base as that of the case in research, as such market demands are almost similar.

iii. – Comprehensive programme of facilities of International Standard.

6.4.2 Introduction

Kano State is situated within the Savannah region. It has a number of Man-Made Lakes and Dams were built mostly for irrigation and other purposes. The largest amongst such water bodies are the Tiga Dam and Bagauda Lake.

The siting of Bagauda Lake changed the landscape of the dry region, which was characterized by scanty vegetation and alot of dry land. Consequently Bagauda Lake Resort was built to take advantage of the lake and create a lake side resort for holiday makers and picnickers.

6.4.3 Location

Bagauda lake resort housing the Bagauda lake government in Tudun Wada local government area of Kano State. It is located about 56 kilometers away from Kano Municipal limit on tarred road, along Kano-Jos Road. The main focus of the resort is the Lake.

6.4.4 Facilities

Facilities are primarily accommodational. It provides accommodation by way of facilities for 112 Chalets in the following categories.

- 50 Double Chalets
- 50 Quadruple Chalets
- 8 Chalets Accommodating Four persons each
- 4 Luxury Suites

Other facilities provided include: Administration and Reception Complex, a Restaurant for 100 Guests, Bar, Open Air Theatre, Conference Hall, Night Club for Eighty-Ninety people, and a discotheque.

Auxiliary services such as Medical Centre, Police Station, Fire Station, Souvenir Shops, Barbers Shop and A Beauty Parlor are provided. Transport is also provided for sight seeing in Kano or nearby Falgore Game Reserve. Aso Banqueting and Outdoor Catering Services are provided.

Recreation facilities for both Outdoor and Indoor games include:Tennis and Badminton Courts, Swimming Pool, Indoor Game Hall, Artificial Beach, Boating facilities, Camel and Horse Riding. A number of tropical gardens dot and landscape for passive recreation. Housing is also provided for staffs.

6.4.5 Planning

The planning concept took advantage of the extensive land by the way of scattering buildings widely. This concept gives the complex a look of a typical residential layout in a Government Reserve Area (GRA). This is further emphasized by Independent tarred roads tapped from the main access road leading to individual units. These roads act as tributaries from the main access road, distributing traffic.

The long access road terminates at the service zone, comprising the restaurant, recreation and open air theatre facilities. Planning concept is linear with buildings distributed to either sides of the major road. Within this linear concept, zones are defined. The first zone comprises the staff quarters, police station and fire station. The second zone has the administrative offices, reception, conference hall and medical centre. The third zone has facilities for guests accommodation. The last zone, at which the road terminates has the recreational facilities, restaurant, bar and shops. The lake and artificial beach are the focus at which the terminates.

6.4.6 Architecture

Like in the planning, there is little of traditional concepts imbibed in the Architecture of the complex. Perhaps the intent of the designers was to create a place of international standard, being strictly modern.

The attempt at adopting traditional forms came in the design of the fifty round huts, which are further roofed with thatch to emphasize the traditional look.

All other buildings are strictly modern in both materials of construction and forms. Chalets are display of typical residential architecture. Units are self-contained with kitchen, dining and living facilities. In case of the executive suites a garage is also provided. The site is landscaped with tropical gardens and hedges along major roads, though lacking controlled pedestrian access.

6.4.7 Clientele

Most clients to Bagauda resort are civil servants wanting to escape from busy urban life during weekends or their annual leaves. Others are people on conferences and foreigners on trips.

6.4.8 Critique

Design is too modern in character. Very little was done to reflect the culture of the local community in the design and planning of the units. The only attempts (at the round huts) seem more out of

character and look more like an after thought because the attempt are completely dominated by the more modern characters of the design.

Planning concept emphasize more on isolation than interaction amongst guests (as might be expected by tourists). Administration building/block is too far away to coordinate and manage the complex.

Planning consideration has been strictly on the assumption that all visitors are motorable. This is portrayed in the long stretches of tarred road with less consideration for pedestrian access.

6.5 APPRAISALS

From the case studies so far made, it is observed that in the designs the Architects are trying to reflect the Culture and Architecture of the local community. This is achieved by using some Architectural elements in terms of both planning and design concept. By this it can be concluded that, in the design of any tourists spots (resorts, centres, camps etc.) the culture of the local community should be reflected so as to provide a new environment to the tourists, thus satisfying their needs.

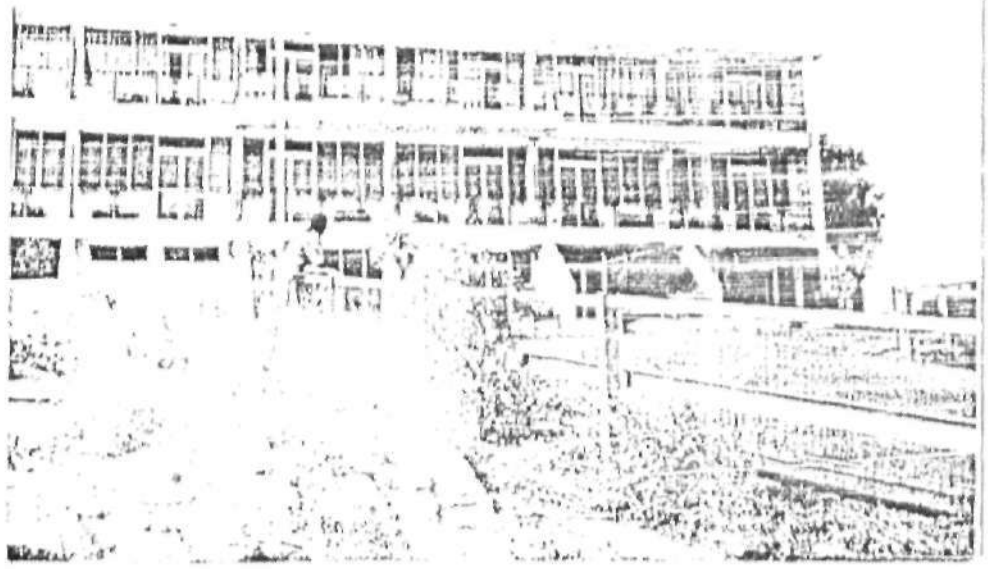


PLATE 6·1 ROCK CASTLE HOTEL

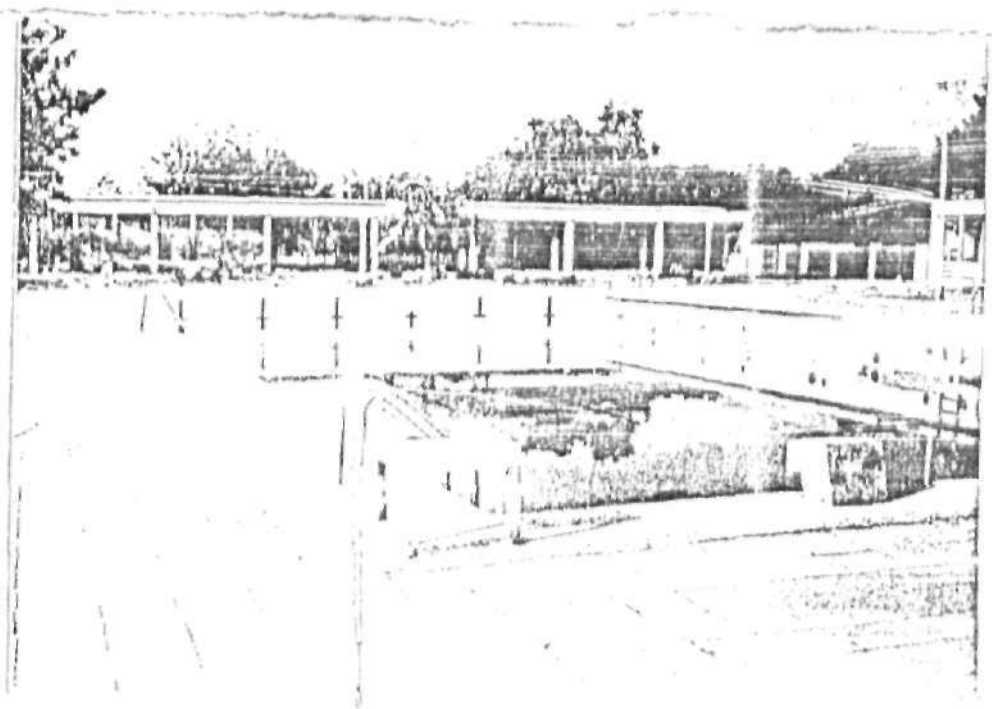


PLATE 6·2 BAGAUDA LAKE HOTEL SWIMMING POOL

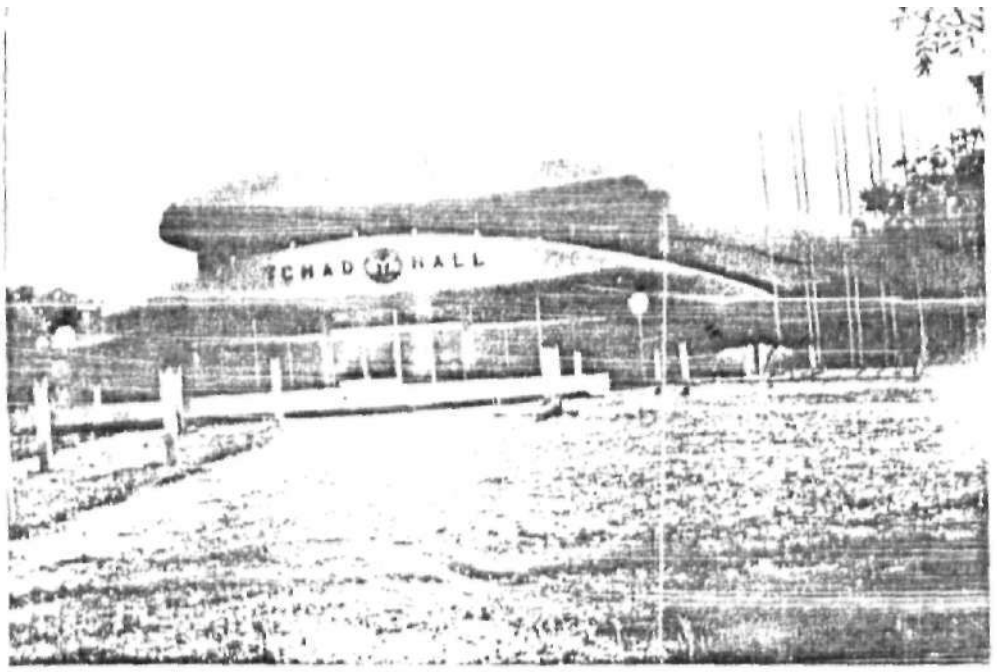


PLATE 6·3 CONFRENE / BANQUET HALL

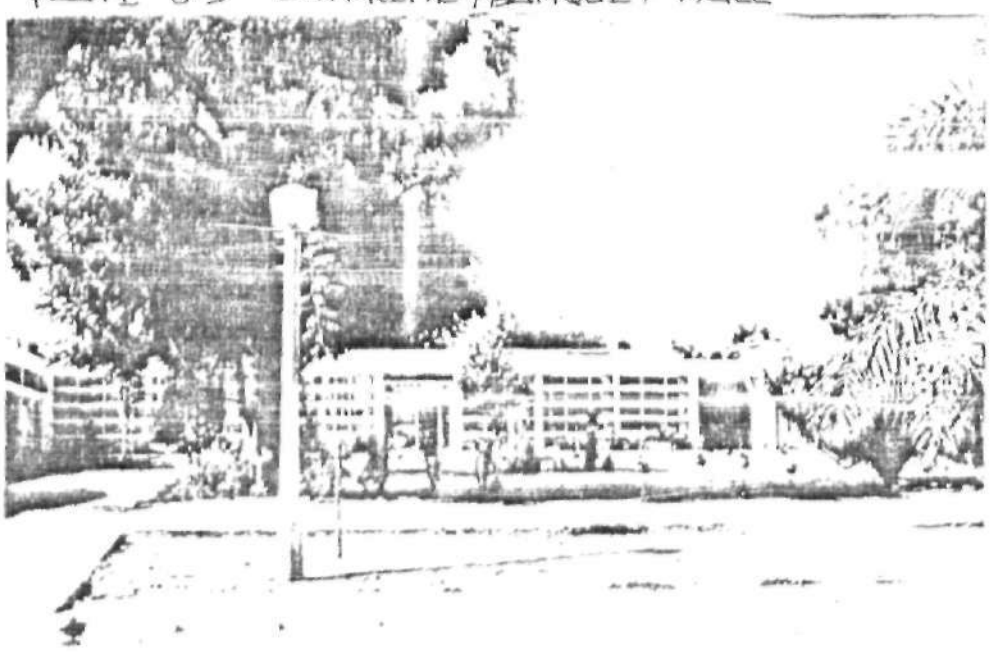


PLATE 6·4 RESTAURANT



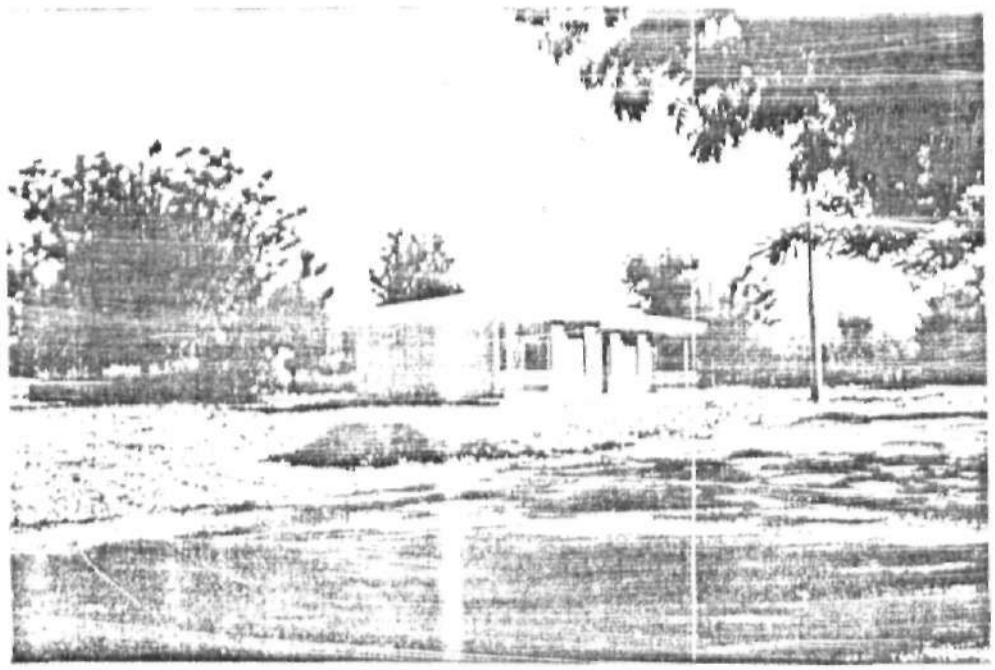


PLATE 6.6 BAR

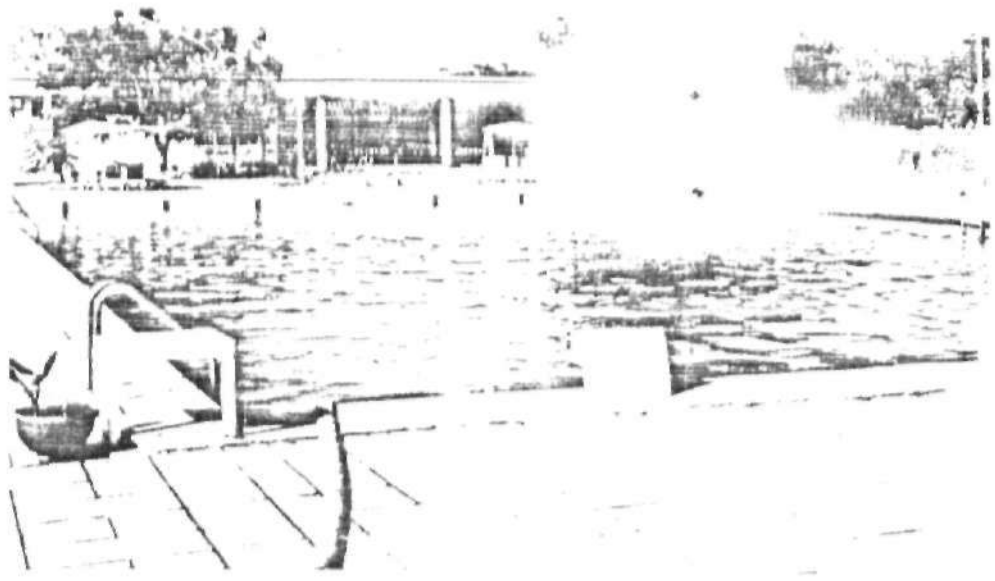


PLATE 6.7 SWIMMING POOL



PLATE 6.8 CHALET

CHAPTER SEVEN

DESIGN REPORT

Tourist centre is a place where Tourists visit or go to secure accommodation, relaxation or recreational activities it can be the major or minor purpose or attraction for the tourists.

'.1 DESIGN BRIEF

To design a Tourists centre, to cater for various Torists functions The centre should reflect the cultur and Architecture of the community with possibility of integrating one or more of the potentials or attractions into the design infom of redevelopment and/or development scheme.

'.2 CLIENTS

The project is expected to be sponsored by Kano State Tourism Management Board under the Kano State Government. However there is possibility of co-sponsorship by Federal Government or any private Investor.

'.3 USERS

Facilities to be provided will be used by both Tourists and the local community. Social interraction and cultual

exchange between the two groups of this level is encouraged.

The patrons from lthe local community are expected to be middle class of various ages, and ourists on Educatioal and leisure tourism. However, Tourists on business looking for relaxation after business can also patronise the centre.

7.4 DESIGN OBJECTIVES

i. To have a place for relaxation, accommodation land appreciation of culture.

ii. To stimulate by way of facilities for Tourists functions, an atmosphere whereby Tourists will have a first hand contact with traditional Architecture, nature and culture.

iii. To create contact with nature an social groups

iv. To maintain and enhance the historical significance of the city wall (Ganuwa) which is the main feature of the site.

v. To develop way of mixed used by using both traditional and moern building material in the constrion of the complex.

vi. To provide a place for the local community to gather for the leisurely and cultural activities.

vii. To generate and promote Tourism in the State

viii. To generate revenue and povide employment opportunity to local community.

7.5 DESIGN CRITERIA FOR TOURIST CENTRE

To design a Tourist centre of some considerations have to be made in order to satisfy the various needs of Tourists. As varied as Tourists could be so as interests also vary. However, averagely it can be noted that, Tourists prefer;

i. An atmosphere that enhances tranquality, rest and entertainment.

ii. An opportunity to make contact with unknown cultures.

iii. An atmosphere that promotes close contact with nature and foreign cultues with standard of home comfort.

iv. Privacy and sense of security.

These aspirations could be achieved by a designer through the following objectives:

i. Allowing the peculiarities and resources of the site to dictate the phase of development.

ii. Scale and character of desig to reflect the immediate Neighbourhood.

iii. Introducing features to create ideintity on site.

iv. Providing opportunity for the local community to expose their crafts and customs.

7.6 DESIGN PHILOSOPHY

The design brief dictates the philosophy of te design. A factor of the local community with traditional values and Architecture is considered so that complex will blend with the Neighbourhood and provide identity andrelative standards to

satisfy Tourists needs. As such a traditional form of hausa settlement is reflected in the overall design. The Gardens as Dandails (meeting spaces or courtyard) the back yards as tsakargida and the clusters as unguwas. The recreation area is reflecting the Durbar celeberation area at the emirs palace with the administration as the palace overlooking and controlling all the activities.

7.7 SITE LOCATION

The site is located in Dala Local Government in Kano State of Northern Nigeria. It has an area of about 162,787m^2.

7.7.1 SITE SELECTION CRITERIA

In a selection of a site for Tourist developments, the site should preferably have an attractive feature as the main focus which enhances relaxation. The feature may be Mountains. Water falls, lakes, Game reserve or any historic monument. Therefor for this reason, three sites were examined as follows:

i. SITE A DALAHILL: As earlier discussed in the previous chapter, it is a historic monument where the earlier settlers of Kano are said to have settled. The advantages of this site is its historic background. The steps up and undulating nature of the mountain which may provide a pleasant view and entertainment when move up and down also added to its

advantages.

The disadvantages of this site include; poor access inadequate water supply and all the surrounding is built up for which compensation may exceed the overall cost of the project.

ii. SITE B: GROUNDUTSE HILL: This is also a historic feature. This site may also be suitable for Tourist centre. However, its major disadvantage is poor viewing and unpleasant environment. The poor view include a view to a grave yard and the unpleasant environment is its nearness to prison. Apart from tht, on its surface and sides there is a serious developments made by Kano State water board, for which compensation may exceed the overall cost of the project.

iii. SITE C: KOFAR RUWA: The attractive or historic feature of this site is the city wall which bounded the northern and Eastern side of the site. It is also one of the places whereby the original structure of Ganuwa is restored. There are some few developmnt on the site most of which are at substructure and a few at superstructure level.

Initially in 1983, the state Government propose the site for stadium. However this was not realised or ahieved. In 1993 plots were allocated to people for residential buildings.

The site is easily reached from all directions, such as carstations (Motor park), Railway and Airport. These criteria

made it suitable because the visitors, even right from the plane can see and appreciate the complex when completed.

With regard the foregone criteria I ldecided to choose this as my proposed site.

7.8 SITE ANALYSIS

The site has a gentle slop towards the east. there are also few existing buildings of which mot are cit substructure level. It is bounded by lcity wall on Northern side. The site is accessable from a road coming from Gwammaja and Via Kofar Ruwa.

Rain water drain down the slop towards the eastern side and drainout through a punch along the city wall to the public drainage by the side of the city wall. The two prevailing winds pedominant in Kano blow at varying periods of the year as earlier explained.

7.9 SITE ZONING CONCEPT

On the basis of the foregon analysis, facilities to be provided are zoned under:

Zone 1 Administration and welfare services, which include Administration block, clinic, courier services, postal, carline, museum, library craftshop, shops etc.

Zone 2 Recreational facilities: This include: indoor games, outdoor games, Swimming pool, Amphitheatre, iscotheque, Horse riding etc.

Zone 3 Accommodation facilities: Comprising of chalets and Bedrooms.

Zone 4 maintenance and essentil services: Comprising of: workshops, power house, laundry etc.

Zone 5 Catering and commercial services, such as restaurant, Bar, coffee shop, conference or Banquet hall etc.

The building/complex should be located at the highest level of the site so as to avoid floading and facilitate drainages.

The administration and welfare, and catering and commercial services closely located and easily accessable from the accommodations. the zones that are expected to have a high level of communal participation such as Recreations and catring and commercial services and are likely to be the noisy zones are seprated from lthe accommodation area which is the sheeping and likely quite area by a buffer of trees and shrubs.

Maintenance and services facilities are also loated away so as to minimise the Noise caused by them and any ugly site and have separate entrance.

The access to the various zones will be achieved by a single road running from the entrance branching to pockets of parkings at various zones. The zones are alos closely linked by walkways.

7.10 DESIGN CONCEPT

Alternative concepts developed by Tourist and leisure centres designers include concepts as:

i) Nuclear concept

ii) Linear Concept and

iii) Segregated concept

7.10.1 NUCLEAR CONCEPT

This concept is ideal for aspcts requiring focus such as lakes, water falls and or mountains. In lsuach cases facilities are concentrated around major attractions. The main attraction act as a focus of all activities.

7.10.2 LINEAR CONCEPT

Here interest is carried along major attractions. This concept requires long stretches of facilities with varying activities usually carried along the major roads. Normally such road ends at a form of a concenterated activity or the main site attraction e.g. Bagauda lake hotel in Kano.

7.10.3 SEGREGATED CONCEPT

This is characterised by spreading of facilities. It is more common with large resorts, having vast areas. It is most applicable in areas where seclusion and privacy are te main objectives.

7.10.4 COMBINED CONCEPT

This concep combines a number of lthe three concepts. It is mostly applied where many forces dictate the site. such forces may require the use of one concept for some attractions and another for other attractions.

For this projct, linear concept is adopted with all the activities following the stretch of te city wall. Facilities located along this axis are more communals of which the end point is the area of greater activity of recreations. And just adjascent to these is the accommodation following the stretch of the communal facilities with Gardens in between acting as buffers, thereby shielding the accommodations from the noisy area.

7.11 TRAFFIC

Presently there is no existing entrance into the site as the site is not an already developed area. therefore I proposed two access one for services and one for visitors.

The proposed road from the general entrance stretch out with functions at both sides and terminating at recreations. The design of the road is made in such a way that the visitors are forced to have a general overview of the conplex, with interests and attrac-tions that encourage rexation and entertainment such as Gardens, fountains, shrubs etc.

To minimise congestion, common parkings provided at strategic locations, from which the guests can move to their various places of interest.

7.12 FACILITIES

Various facilities are provided to cater for lthe tourists needs. These include: Accommodations, Recreations, Catering Services, Administration and welfare and Maintenance and Services.

7.12.1 ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation is provided to cater for the Tourists needs. It includes the followings:

i) Two Bedroom chalets

ii) One Bedroom chalets

iii) Double Bedrooms

iv) Single Bedrooms

v) Dormitory

The chalets consists of living room, Kitchen, Toilet and Bedroom(s) and a Terrace for outdoor relaxation. The Double and Single Bedrooms are self contained consisting of sleeping area, living area and Toilets. They also have a terrace for outdoor relaxation. Meanwhile the Dormitory is provided for lthose on excurtion like students or sportsmen and women. It is also provided with a Terrace for outdoor relaxation.

Architecture here follows the same concept of traditional setting, with front Gardens acting as Dandali (meeting yard) and backyard gardens as Tsakargida (open courtyard). Also the method of construction followed a traditional form with circular and square forms roofed by thatch roof above a mud roof which are supported by mud walls. The mud walls are protected with a round verandah/terrace which prevent the harsh weather conditions from deterioriating the mud wall.

The interior of the rooms is made to standard there by providing all the necessary comfort and well decorated in a traditional style. The mud roof is constructed using a series of Arches (Bakas) of Azara beams which meet at the centre forming a joint called Dauringuga.

To water proof the thatch roof, a water proofing material of polyethene is used. To further proect the mud roof apart from the protection by a thatch roof above it, a pipe is introduced which can drain out any water that might drop on the mudroof.

In areas where maximum use of water is expected such as kitchen and toilets a sand crete blocks finished with ceramic tiles is used. A large parking space is also provided for those that come with their own vehicles and those with caravans and do wish to sleep in them.

7.12.2 ADMINISTRATION

This has seperate staffenterance an the visitors/public enters through the reception hall. It consists of various offices and a conference room for staffs meeting. The offices include these of General Manager, Assistant General Manager, Accountant, welfare office, promotin office, General office etc. A courtyard is provided for adequate and effective circulation and ventilation.

7.12.3 RECEPTION HALL

This is the first place of call for any visitor. It is located in the block consisting administration and welfare facilities. It consists of the receptionist dest, waiting space and shops. From the reception the visitor can move to administration, welfare, museum, library, a craft center and shops.

The reception hall is circular inform with a domed roof made by concrete arches. Between the arches is the azara members which covers the spacings between the arches to provide a traditional interior. The interior is provided with all facilities/furnitures of international standard.

7.12.4 WELFARE SERVICES

This include clinic, Beauty parlor, postal agencies telephone booth, car ture and Bureau dechange services. A separate enterance is provided for privacy, however it is also accessable through the reception hall.

7.12.5 MUSEUM

This is where the historical relics are kept. It is designed in such a way that it is directly facing the city wall as if it were part of it.

7.12.6 CRAFT WORKSHOP

This is accessable through the reception hall. However there is a separate entrance for staffs. The workshop caters for activities such as leather works, wood carving and cloth making.

7.12.7 LIBRARY

This is located adjacent to lmuseum. It consists of reading room, audio visual and a librarian office. The staffs have separate entrance meanwhile readers enter through the reception hall.

7.12.8 CATERING FACILITIES

These are located between the amphitheatre and conference/Banquet hall. It consists of Restaurant, Bar,

coffee shop, kitchen an store. The restaurant and bar are circular in form with reinforced concrete arches forming a dome. The spacing between the arches (Bakas) is covered by azara members, thereby providing a traditional interior decoration.

7.12.9 AMPHITHEATRE

This is asector of a circle taking 3/8th of the area of the circle. It is located in the recreational area between discontheque and catering facilties. It has rehearsal room, stage, Ayudience seating cracked along te slope of the city wall, ticket room, shops, toilets and five exits. There is also a basement floor which contains shops and toilets. The basement also provide shelter from rain to the spectators.

It is to be used for such acivities as drama concerts, Dambe (local boxing), Kokawa (wrestling), Sharo (cane lashing) and for various mobilisation or political programme. It has a capacity of 700 people. The side is fenced with a rail, and a wall is built by the side where the stage is so as to bar the view from outside.

7.12.10 DISCOTHEQUE

This is located between the amphitheatire and swimming pool. It has aDg (operator) room, snackbar, ticket room and dancing ground.

7.12.11 INDOOR GAMES

Two indoor games halls are provided. The games expected to be played include, snooker, chess, ludo, cards and table tennis. The two halls are linked together with a walkway. They shame changing rooms with the outdoor games.

7.12.12 OUTDOOR GAMES

A space is provided for outdoor games such as Badmington, squash, lawn tennis and table tennis.

7.12.13 SWIMMING POOL

This is completely fenced to regulate charges and avoid it eing vandalised. Facilities like, changing rooms, relaxation spaces, kiosks/shops and first aid room.

7.12.13 HORSE RIDING

This is located away from other facilities. It has a ticket room, clothes hireroom, Animals shade, changing rooms and racing ground. Food to the animals is brought in to the site through the service entrance.

7.12.15 MAINTENANCE AND SERVICES

This comprises of facilities such as dectrical and mechnical workshops, laundry, generator house, power control lhouse and furniture workshops. Toilet facilities and also provided.

Other facilities are wate treatment plant, underground water tank and overhead tank.

7.13 SERVICES

7.13.1 WATER SUPPLY

The pipe supplying water to the site is tapped from the main and runs along the service road down the slope. To ensure adequate water supply a pumping system is provided to the water supply pipe. This is required to pump water from the supply along the major road to the underground tank situated at services area. The underground tank is equipped with water treatment plant and pumping system which pump the treated water to an over head tank. The water to supplied to the various zones from the tank. The water can be allowed to move by natural gravity or a pumping machine can be used to pump it for effective supply and distribution.

However a borehole may be povided if thre is a fear of water shortage from the state water supply.

7.13.2 SEWAGE SYSTEM

This waste from W.Cs of the recreational facilities, adminimstration and welfare, catering facilities and conference are connected/joined to a soil pipe running along the major road (visitors entrance road) down the slope, terminating is a septic tank. Inspection chamber is used where ever there is a critical joint of two of more pipes

coming to lmeet. Meanwhile the waste from the W.Cs of accommodation area are connected to a separate soil pipe which alos terminates in the septic tank.

Meanwhile the waste from washhand basins, bathtube and sinks are joined to waste pipe which runs parallel with the soil pipe and terminates in a soak away pit. Sewage and refuse disposal is by a vehicle which comes into the site through the service entrance and colected all the refuse and wastes.

7.13.3 STORM WATER DRAINAGE

Rain and waste water by natural drainage fall along the slop. Therefore drainages are provided underneath some walkways covered with concrete slabs. At their end a pipe of large diameter is used to drain the water out of the site to the surrounding public drainage running along the city wall.

7.13.4 ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Electricity is tapped rom the National grid to the power or control room for onward transmission to various functions in the complex. all wiring of electric lines are strictly underground and condiit in the rooms/units for safety and aesthetics. A generator is also provided incase of power failure.

7.14 LANDSCAPE

Various Gardens with various trees and shrubs are provided. Other landscaping elements include conc or wooden benches for relaxations, paved walkways, street lights, fountain with sitting pltform and the elevational form of the complex itself.

7.15 MATERIALS AND FINISHES

Materials used for the building include, muds, Azaa, thatch, timber, concrete sand and crete blocks and metal. The finishes are used as follows:

i) WALLS: Most of the external faces are treated with a traditional decoration. Paint and plaster vendering is used to finish the surfaces of the walls. The interior faces are also finished according to the function of the function/space. For example the toilets and kitchen walls are finished with ceramic tiles, some are finished with sand cement plaster taditionally decorated.

ii) FLOORS: These are finished with tiles, screeds and Natural earth as th case may be.

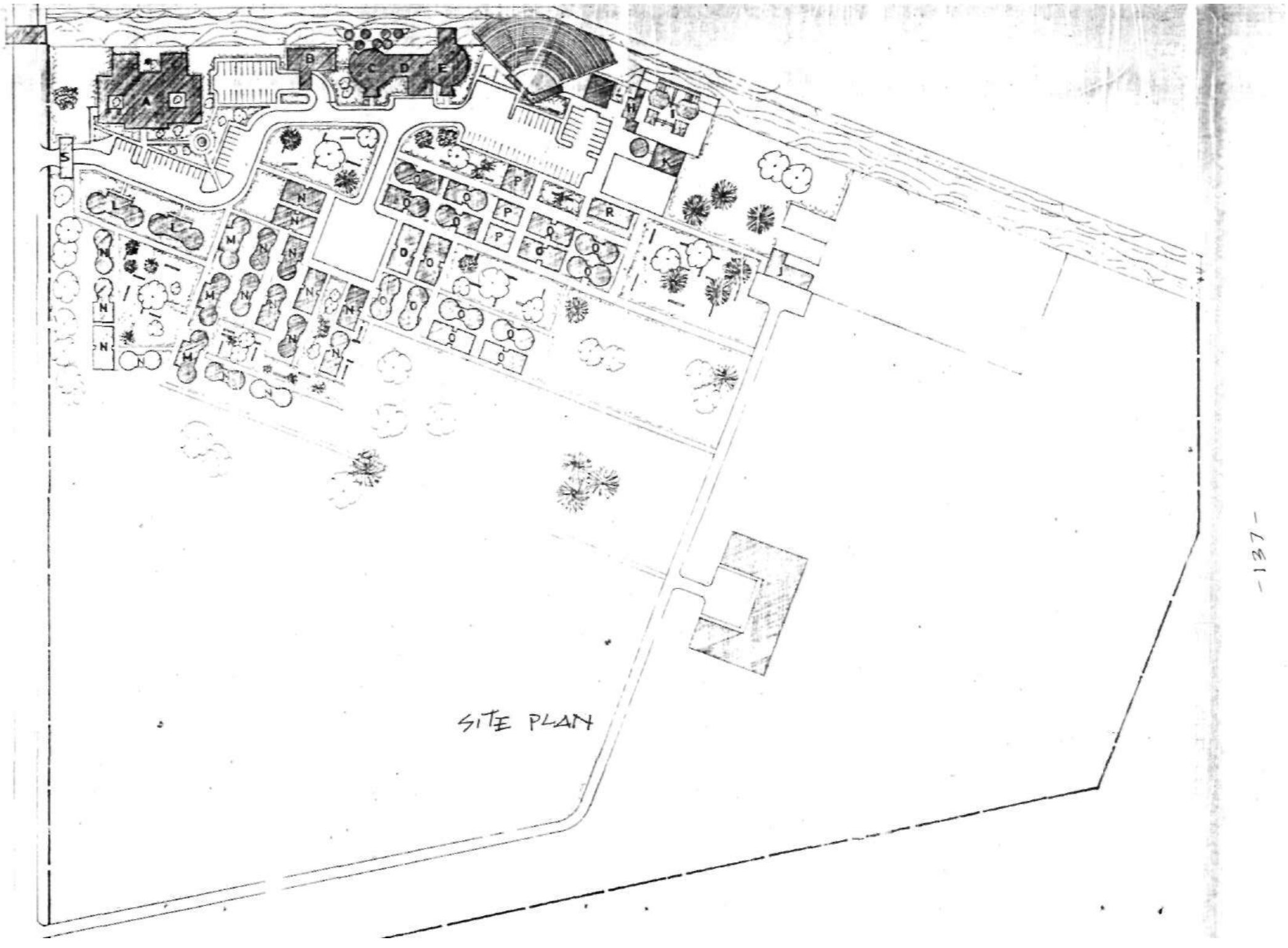
iii) FIRE CONTROL: Fire detectors and sprinkler systems are provided to put out fire when it occurs. also provision of two roads made it possible for fire fighting men to approach the complex from all side for five fighting. There is also a provision for water Hydrants along the road for fire fighting.

7.17 SCHEDULE OF ACCOMMODATION

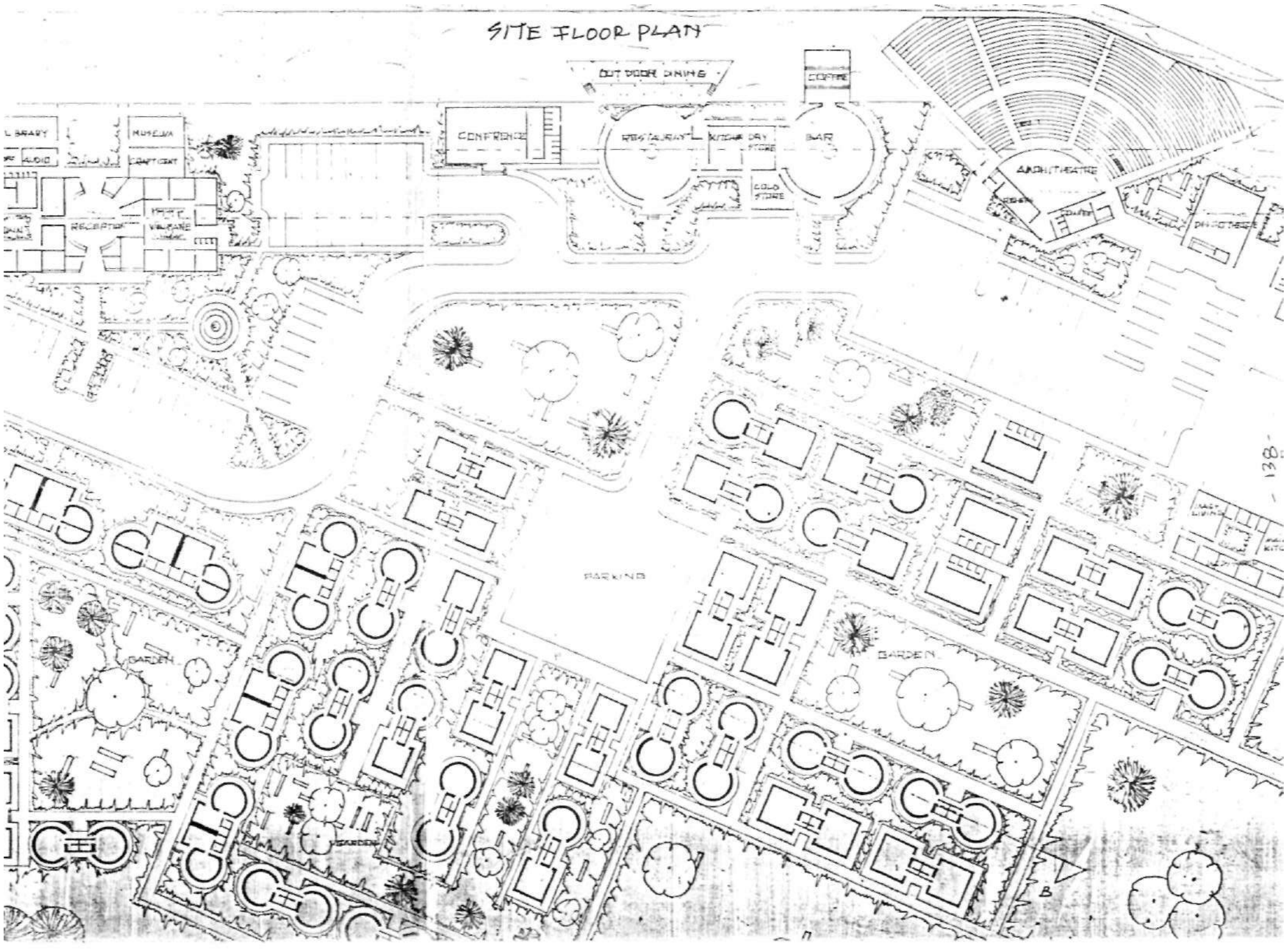
SPACE DELINEATION	AREA(M^2)	NO PROVIDED	CAPACITY
i. ACCOMMODATION			
a. 2 BEDROOM CHALET	75	4	-
Bedroom	14m	2	-
Living room	5x6 = 30	1	-
Kitchen	2x3 = 6	1	-
Toilet	2x3 = 6	1	
Terrace	5	All round	
b. 1 BEDROOM CHALET	60	6	
Bedroom	19.7	1	-
Living room	6x4 = 24	1	-
Kitchen	2x2 = 4	1	-
Toilet/Bath	2x2 = 4	1	-
Terrace	4.3	All round	
c. DOUBLE BEDROOM	29.3	32	-
Sleeping & living	28.3	1	-
Toilet	2x3 = 6	1	-
Terrace	5	All round	-
d. SINGLE BEDROOM	30	34	-
Sleeping & Living	19.7	1	-
Toilet	2x3 = 6	1	-
Terrace	4.3	All round	-
e. MULTI BEDROOM	98	3	24
Sleeping	10x6 = 60	-	8
Toilet	6x3 = 18	4	-
Terrace	20	All round	-
ii) MUSEUM	10x5 = 50	1	-
iii)CRAFT WORKSHOP	10x5 = 50	1	-
iv) LIBRARY	72	1	40
Reading space	5x8 = 40	1	30
Audio Visual Unit	3x4 = 12	1	10
Librarian Office	4x5 = 20	1	-
v) WELFARE FACILITIES	110	1	-
Clinic	8x4 = 32	1	-
Postal Agency	3x3 = 9	1	-
Courier/Travel Agencies			
Car hire Service	4x4 = 16	1	-
Bureau dechange/ safe keeping	3x3 = 9	1	-
Beauty parlor	4x6 = 24	1	-
	4x5 = 20	1	-
vi. AMPHITHEATRE	350	1	700

viii DISCOTHEQUE	12X10=120	1	100
vii CONFERENCE HALL	20X10=200	1	300
ix INDOOR SPORTS HALL	160	2	-
Rectangular	13x10=130	1	-
Circular	30	1	-
x OUT DOOR GAMES	20x30x300	1	-
xi CATERING FACILITIES			
a RESTAURANT	251	1	100
Indoor Dinning	201	1	75
Outdoor Dinning	50	1	25
b Bar	201	1	75
c Coffee Room	8x10 = 80	1	40
d Kitchen	8x8 = 64	1	-
e Store	8x13 =104	1	-
xii HORSE RIDING	6045	1	-
a Ticket and cloth hire & changing	10x10=100	1	-
b Animal shades	20x20=400	1	-
c Racing ground	100x55 =5500	1	-
xiii ADMINISTRATION			
Gen. Manager Office Secretary to G.M.	4x6 = 24	1	
	4x3 = 12	1	
Assistant G.M.	4x5 = 20	1	
Accountant	4x4 = 16	1	
General Office	4x6 = 24	1	
Conference Room	4x6 = 24	1	
Welfare Office	4x4 = 16	1	
Promotion & Marketing	4x4 = 16	1	
Toilets	16	8	

xiv MAINTENANCE & SERV.			
Electrical W/shop	6x4 = 24	1	
Mechanical W/shop	6x4 = 24	1	
Furniture W/shop	6x8 = 42	1	
Laundry	6x8 = 42	1	
Generator House	4x4 = 16	1	
Power Control Room	3x3 = 9	1	
Store	8x8 = 64	1	
xv SWIMMING POOL			
Swimming A type	36	2	-
Swimming B type	38	2	-
Changing Rooms	27	9	-
Shops	6x3 = 18	3	-
Ticket Room	5x5 = 25	1	-
Relaxation	586	-	-
Total area	768	-	-



SITE PLAN


SITE FLOOR PLAN
OUT DOOR DINING
COFFEE
CONFRENCE
RESTAURANT
KITCHEN
DRY STORE
COLD STORE
BAR
AMPHITHEATRE
RECEPTION
MUSEUM
AUDIO
PARKING
GARDEN
GARDEN
GARDEN
B
138-

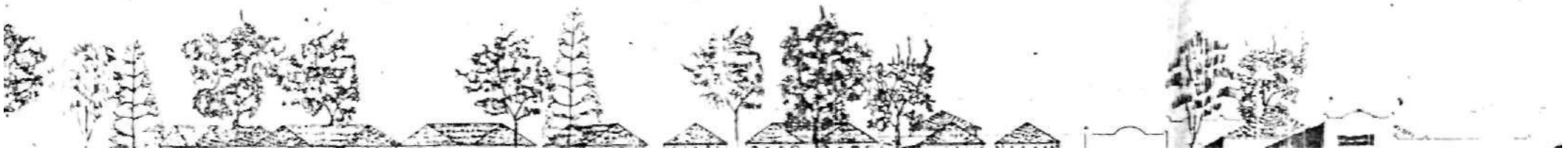
SITE ELEVATIONS



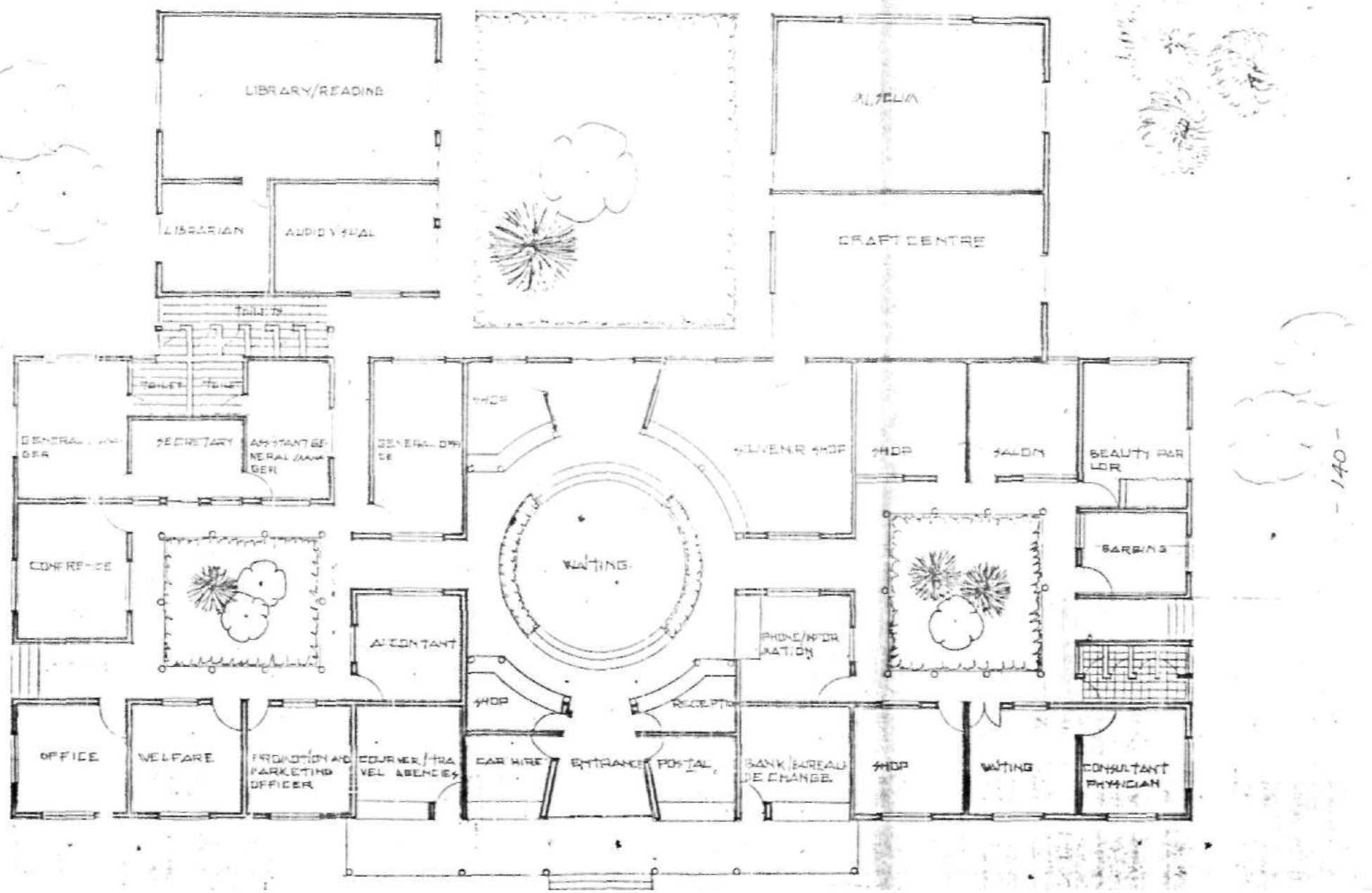
SITE SOUTHERN ELEVATION



SITE EASTERN ELEVATION

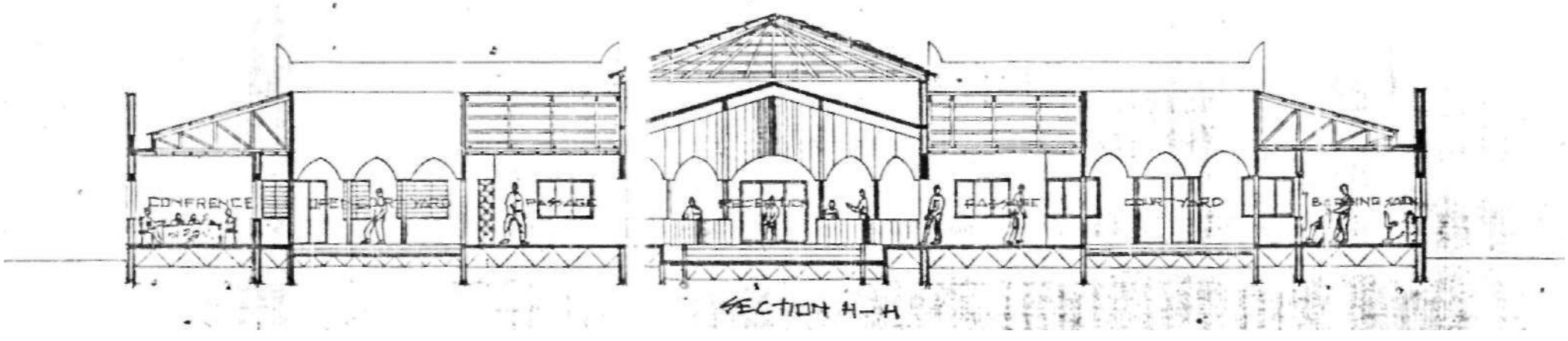


ADMINISTRATION/WELFARE FLOOR PLAN

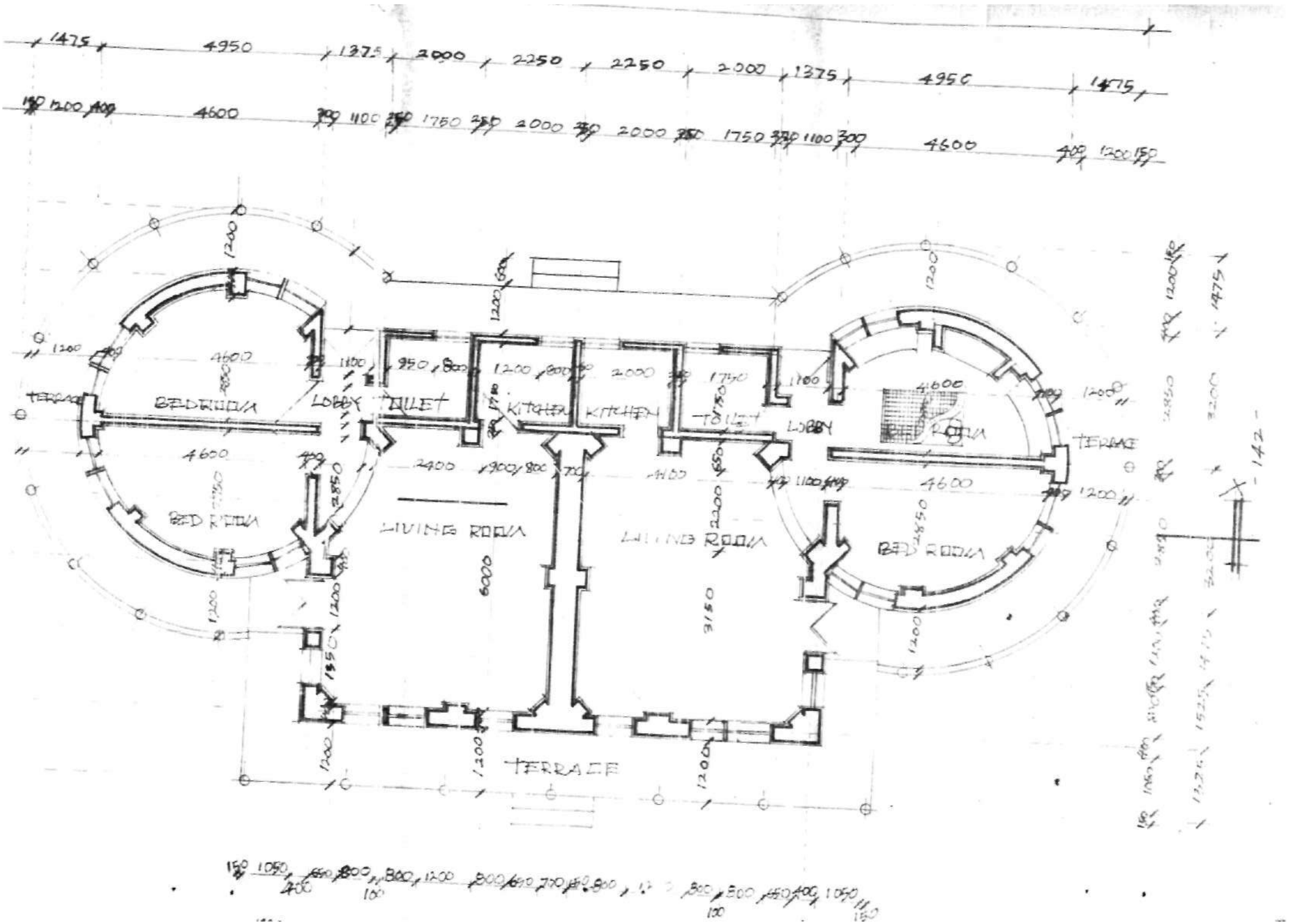


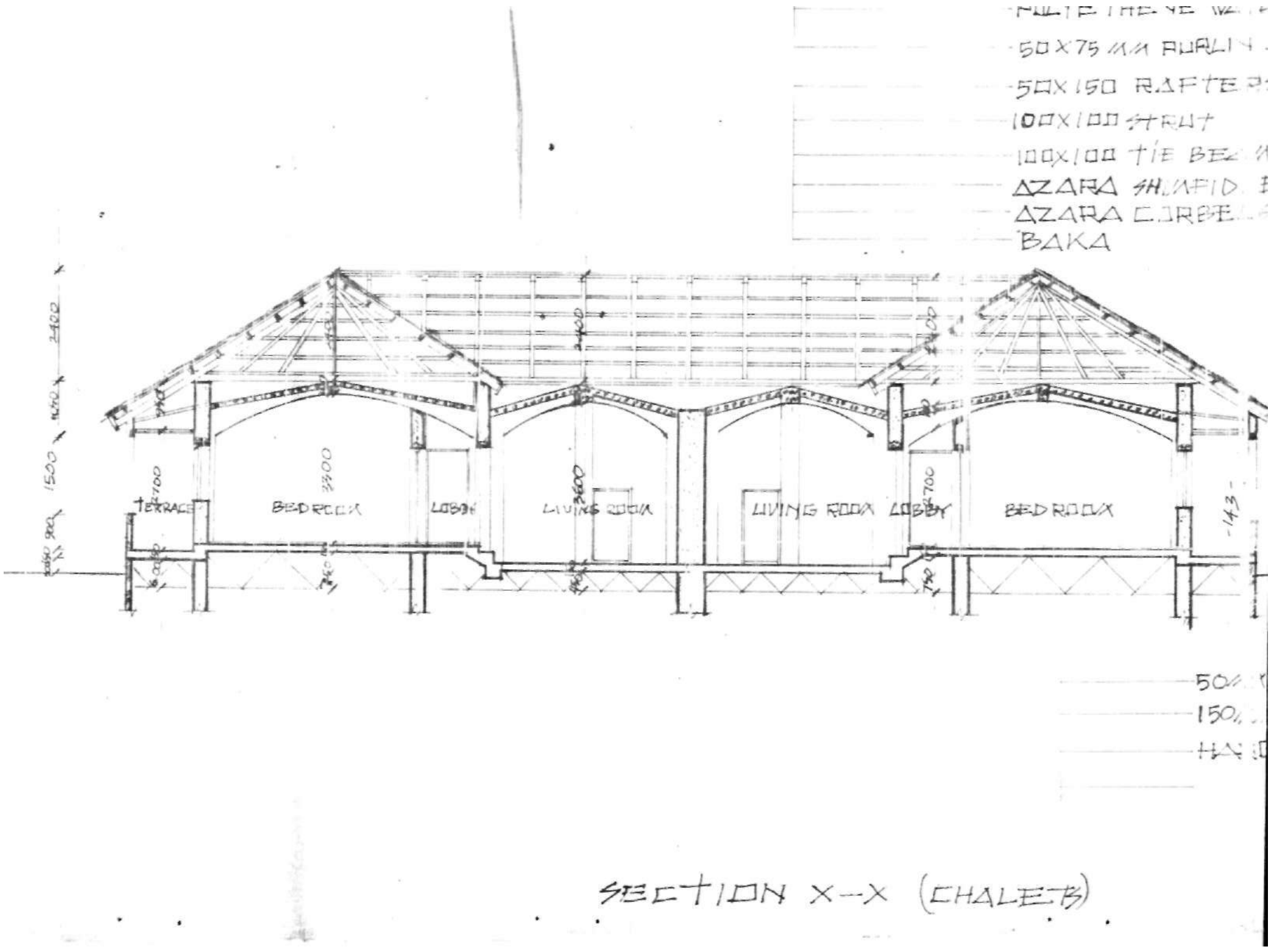


APPROACH ELEVATION



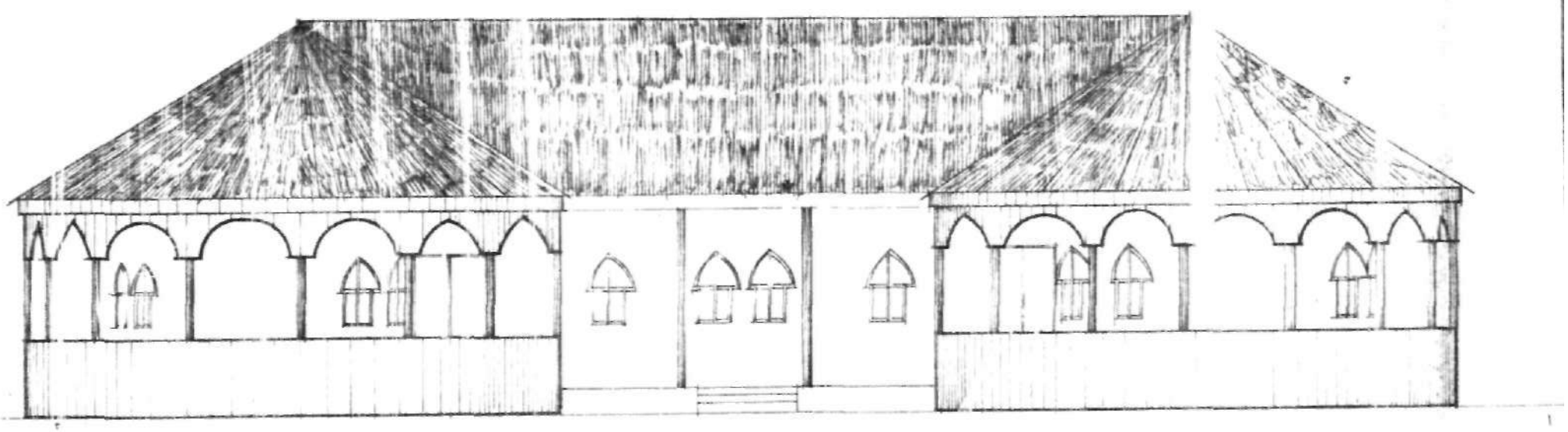
SECTION H-H


1475
4950
1375
2000
2250
2250
2000
1375
4950
1475
4600
1100
1750
2000
1750
1100
4600
1200
1200
BEDROOM
LOBBY
TOILET
KITCHEN
KITCHEN
TOILET
LOBBY
BEDROOM
TERRACE
LIVING ROOM
LIVING ROOM
BED ROOM
TERRACE
6000
3150
2850
4600
2400
4600
1200



SECTION X-X (CHALETS)

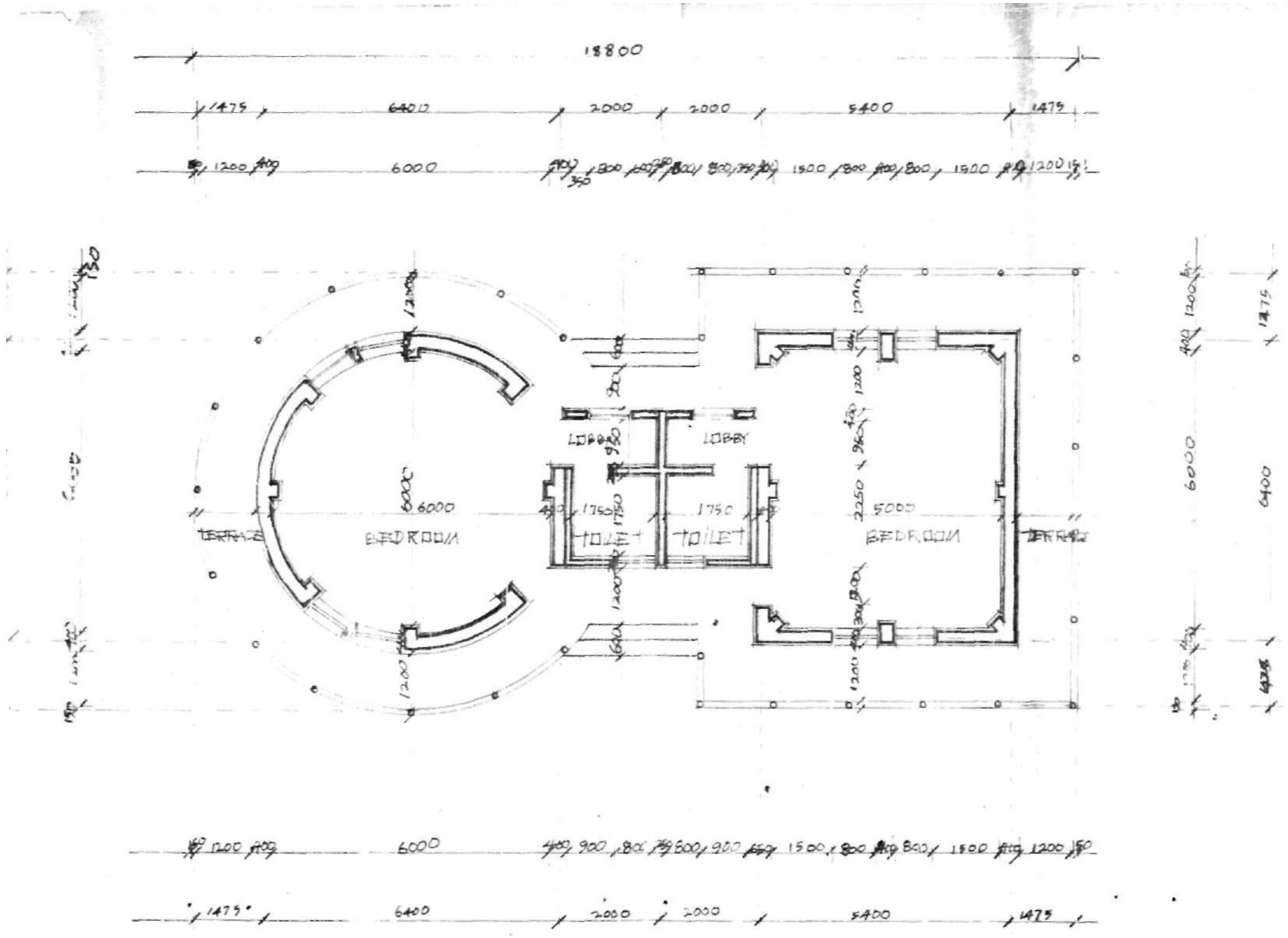
1 X TABO (MUD)



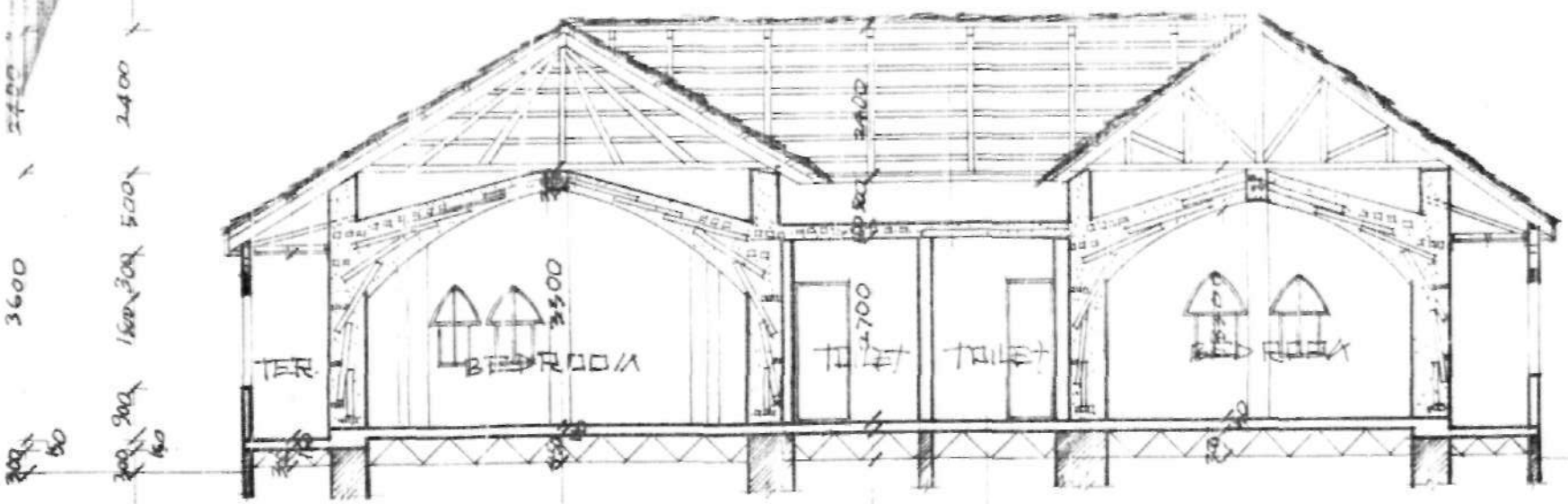
REED

3 CONCRETE

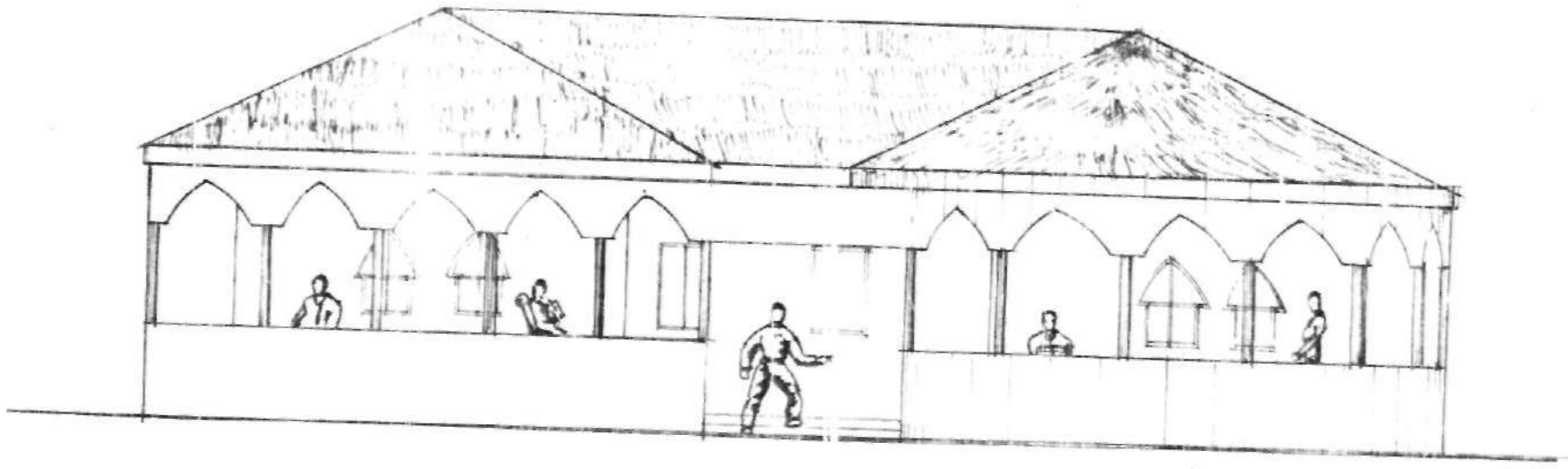
BACK ELEVATION (CHALETS)


18800
1475
6400
2000
2000
5400
1475
6000
1500
1500
LOBBY
LOBBY
TOILET
TOILET
BEDROOM
BEDROOM
TERRACE
TERRACE
6000
6400
1475

- 5MM ASBABARI MAT ON
- POLYETHENE WATER PROOF
- 50X75MM PURLIN AT 750CC
- 50X150 RAFTER AT 1200CC
- 100X100 STRUT
- 100X100 TIE BEAM
- AZARA SHIMFIDI EMBEDDED
- AZARA CORBELS
- BAKA



- 50MM SCREED
- 150MM OVER SITE CONCRETE
- 300MM HARD CORE



ELEVATION

CHAPTER EIGHT

CONCLUSION

The yearning to bridge the past and the present is an appeal from the heart, in which buildings o the past are perceived as being the manifestation of a particular culture. The past is so far as it lays th foundation for future. Architecture is of great importance in assisting us to understand our culture. There is a need to achieve a complementary between the past, pesent and future. To achieve this, requires great care, especially in uderstanding what role can be played by professionals and the skills required for the maintenance of continuity. Adapted older environments should be compatible with contemporary ways of living and with the changes that are taking place, if such buildings and areas are to be more than just museums or monuments to the past and to have meaning for the future (Khan 84).

The need to build has always been superceeded by the desire to destroy. Over the centuries, many cultures have or are on the verge of fading out, mainly because of this desire.

Architects and planners have contributed alot in the sustainance of this desire. This is mainly due to their desire to breakaway from tradition, which is regarded by many as underdevelopment.

While trying to breakaway from tradition, such people have only succeeded in furthering the development of that tradition they are running away from by creating it in another form. This only prove the dynamism of culture.

Le-Corbusier and others, tried breaking away from tradition, but only ended up with another, of which the only difference between it and the former is that, its creators look back at what the other has and hasn't to formulate their own. This only made such a development an extension of the other; since the idea of the developed one was not made in abstraction but rather in reflection.

Just as records of Le-Corbusier's work wil help in linking his period with the past, so also will the work of others which superceeded his.

Within this frame work; the roman, Greek and Egyptian ruins stand as survivors of that currous desire to kill. Their survival has attacted many a number of the worlds populace under the title Tourists.

Whatever role is played by professionals world wide, in the preservation or conservation of history or the past, that of Architecture is major. Architecture plays such roles as: planning, maintenance or preservation, new developments, proposals of facilities to aid Tourists interest and other supportive services.. Architects, through the design of museums apart from helping presserving the past relics have made such a past of its own. Most Museums are places of

historical interest conserved or converted into Museums. The gidan Makama Museum earlier described used to be the house of the emir of Kano before the present palace was built. Other contributions of Architecture towards the preservation of the past include proposals for conservation or preservation of historical monuments. Many Historical Monuments have been converted to hotels, Guest houses or other places of Tourists interest. Cities like Mexico, Cairo and Rome are popular in such kinds of conservation policies. Earning from Tourists coming to admire such features has been considerable.

Therefore, Architecture plays a role of maintainance and preservation or renovation, that directly influences these feature or indirectly by way of supportive roles. Supportive contribution range from accommodational facilities, catering facilities, shops and other recreational facilities. Architectural control for natural features include aspects of landscaping, preservation and provision of existing site features.

In some cases the Architectural works dominate over the main site attractions, an example is the Guggeinheim Museum which is more heard of than the relics preserved there. Thus some Architectural works are attractions of Tourist interests in themselves. Other examples are schroider house and falling water, which have become major sources of Tourist attractions.

Thus depending on the impression of the Architecture of a place, it becomes possible for it to have a more lasting effect as a mimoir in the minds of many Tourists, surpassing that created by the main attractions.

In this design of Kano State Tourists Centre, conservation; preservation and linking of pst, present and future is achieved, though planning and the use of materials. Also by provision of supportive facilities like recreational and accommodation, the complex dominate over the main feature of the site (city wall) which itself is integrated into the design of the complex.

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