NATIONAL TOURIST VILLAGE, ABUJA
AN INTEGRATION OF CULTURE AND TOURISM

BY

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D E D I C A T I O N

This thesis is dedicated firstly to :

- The ALMIGHTY GOD whom without His help I would not have made it,
- My parents; Prof. & Mrs. E. A. Adeyemi; and
- My younger ones, Tola, Yomi, Bimbo, Doyin, Dare, Jide and now big Lola.

DECLARATION

I, **ADEYEMI, ADEBUKOLA ELSIE** of the Department of Architecture, Faculty of Environmental Design, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria hereby declare that this thesis work in its entirety, has been a personal academic exercise executed under the supervision of my mentor, Arc. Yinka Gbotosho of the Department of Architecture, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and has not been presented either wholly or partially for any degree elsewhere before. All sources of information have been duly acknowledged.

ADEYEMI, A. E.

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

This thesis entitled NATIONAL TOURIST VILLAGE, ABUJA: AN INTEGRATION OF CULTURE AND TOURISM BY ADEYEMI, ADEBUKOLA, ELSIE meets the regulations governing the award of the degree of MASTER OF SCIENCE IN ARCHITECTURE (M.Sc. ARCH) of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 PREVIEW

1.1 INTRODUCTION/MOTIVATION

Tourism has been a major source of activity for pleasure and relaxation. It is known to be an enviable source of income for some countries like Kenya, Italy, Britain, Unted State of America (U.S.A.), France etc. Well developed and attractive tourist centres give avenues of pleasure to people and may yield a good financial result for the country.

In Nigeria, much emphasis has not been paid on the tourism which could be on extra source of income for the country. Most tourist areas in the country are not really successful. This is due to the following:

(i) Undefined policy affecting level of participation of the government and individuals, though presently the policy has been reviewed with greater participation of the government.

(ii) General attitude of Nigerians to tourism which mostly came as a result of the underdevelopment of tourist areas not attracting respondents.

(iii) Lack of adequate funds for development due to the minimal subvention by the government.

(iv) In appropriate publicity of such areas as the majority may not be aware of it.

(v) Lack of recognition of the potentiality of tourism in Nigeria by the government previously.

(vi) Inadequate planning of certain tourist areas, portraying uninteresting proposals.

(vii) Other constraints such as cultural, social officials etc.

MOTIVATION

Nigeria today is faced with serious economic problems and has therefore adopted some economic measures including the 'SAP' to solve such problems. According to the Vice-President Aikhomu 'SAP has made it necessary to develop Nigeria's vast tourism potentials as a more permanent alternative to crude oil, as a foreign exchange earner'. This is an indication that Nigeria is today committed to the development of tourism.

Nigeria being a country naturally blessed with resort areas and rich culture could use this, once it has being realised as an 'untapped gold mine'.

With the advancement of technology daily and Nigeria's bid to move with time, there is a gradual extinction of the rich culture of Nigeria. Preservations are made in museums etc. Local craft is being replaced by machine ware; artefacts are being disregarded, all these could be integrated well into a tourist attraction centre, keeping the culture of the society, the beauty of the natural environment or scenic amenity the promotion of cultural artefacts for sale etc.

Also is the need for man to recreate. Abuja being a developing city which would attract people from all over the world to this beautiful Federal capital, thereby increasing population.

With the high level of technological advancement and threatening neglect of culture, it should be provided with

a resort taking into consideration all the aspects mentioned above.

1.2 AIM AND OBJECTIVES

AIM

Development of a resort centre integrating natural and cultural touristic amenities eminent in Nigeria.

OBJECTIVES

To achieve the aim through:

(i) Creation of a pleasant environment for relaxation which could be a focus of interaction between people.

(ii) Promotion of Nigerian/Foreign perception to culture of Nigerians. This is proposed to be done through the marriage of nature and culture in the development of a tourist resort which could also satisfy the need for active and passive recreation.

(iii) To produce an effective planning system through the integration of tourism resources.

1.3 SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

The thesis is viewed having culture interwoven with tourism and architecture. It is to look into the progressiveness of tourism in the country its contribution to national development and appropriateness for relaxation excitement and education. There will be two areas of approach:

1. Macroscope

Planning of the tourist environment taking into consideration culture and traditional values, basically the intended general schematic layout of the centre.

2. Microscope

Emphasis would be laid to the architectural design proper of recreative facilities to be provided for in the tourist resort.

1.4 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research is to be approached from two perspectives. In the first instance, relevant information will be obtained by literature review and secondly, interviews will be administered on the field to enable the researcher appreciate the type and quality of spaces to be provided for in the proposal.

In respect of literature review, information would be extracted from relevant text books which highlight the standard parameters and facilities for an effective resort centre. Information would also be gathered from Journals, Magazines, papers, etc. which depict the commendation or condemnations of the tourist industry and tourist centres.

Information will also be derived from the field studies which includes interviews, case studies of existing resort centres which are to reflect that:

(a) Case studies of existing holiday resorts will be embarked upon in order to determine the degree of successes and/or failures of the resort areas, what motivates the tourist to the area as well as necessary facilities that have the potential of bringing pleasurable and good relaxation effects to the tourists.

From the case studies, interviews, and literature review, a proposal would be drawn up to reflect the basic facilities needed for the tourist centre.

1.5 CONCLUSION

Setting up adequate facilities make it possible for more people to have holiday sojourns in a relaxing environment, main advantage of which is their regenerative effect. This definitely helps to maintain, increase and even prolong the work capacity of individuals and is, to a certain extent, the public health function of tourism development or viewed in a broader content, the social welfare function.

Socio-economic development is achieved by exploiting a country's natural, cultural, human and other resources. Therefore, the development of tourism should contribute towards reaching the overall development objectives.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

A general mix-up of the difference between leisure, recreation and Tourism is a common unclarified fact. These, though similar, are very different. To · misconceptions; these terms are defined as follows:

2.1 LEISURE

2.1.1 Leisure, according to Bory and Lawson (1977) is "the time available to the individual when the disciplines of work, sleep and other basic needs have been met", while Gold S.M. (1973) in Urban recreation planning defines it as "an individual's time not occupied by employment or in pursuit of essential activities". The general idea seems to be that leisure time occupies the time available beyond that needed for existence and subsistence.

2.1.2 Background

"In the early civilization of Egypt and Greek cultures of about 3500BC and 1100BC respectively, much attention was devoted towards leisure pursuit"[1];

Since the industrial revolution, work has been generally seen as a principal focus of life, as the main provider of satisfactions and dissatisfactions in the community and its relationship to quality of life cannot be underestimated. Now is an era of social evolution where leisure is becoming significant.

2.1.3 Significance

The three cardinal functions of leisure to man are relaxation, diversion and development.

(i) Relaxation is the general release of man from fatigue. This is the leisure of thranquility, of repose, of liberty, or doing things without any fixed or planned scheme.

(ii) Diversion is to free man from tension and boredom; the leisure of escapism, change of surroundings, of scenic admiration, and of seeking a condition and place where man's imaginative powers can soar in complete freedom from worries and impediments.

(iii) Development is to gain freedom from a life routine and mechanical thinking; the leisure concerned with enriching one's reasoning, expansion of the personality and acquisition of new knowledge in both the physical and intellectual realms.

All these three act symbiotically in every situation and every human being.

2.1.4 Influences

Bory and Lawson (1977) identified the following factors which affect leisure or the use of leisure time; they are:

(i) Socio-economic group

(ii) Sex, age and family groups

(iii) Time available

(iv) Demography

(v) Institutional factors

(vi) Local traditions/activities

(vii) Car ownership

(viii) Technological changes

2.2 RECREATION

Man must have adventure, excitement and romance. The pursuit of happiness, the love of adventure and the desire for achievement are motivating forces which for large numbers of people are realized most fully in recreation.

2.2.1 Definitions

Recreation is commonly referred to as "a type of experience, as a specific form of activity, as an attitude or spirit, as an area of rich and abundant living, as off the job living, as an expression of the inner nature of man, as the antithesis of work, as an organised movement, as a phase of the total educational process or as a phase of the total educational process or as a profession".

In this sense, recreation covers broadly any pursuit taken up during leisure time other than those to which people are normally 'highly committed'. These highly committed pursuits include overtime, secondary work, childcare, homework and various maintainance jobs about the house.

2.2.2 Recent changes affecting the need for recreation

The changes that have taken place in the recreation of people over the decades of social, industrial, economic and political life changes include the following:

(i) The growth of cities

(ii) Increase in leisure

(iii) Technological developments

(iv) Population changes

(v) Changing home conditions

(vi) Rising Economy

(vii) Specialisation and automation in industry

2.2.3 Characteristics and Misconceptions

Two important characteristics of recreation have been identified which are:

(i) The person engages in it because he/she desires and chooses to do so without compulsion of any type other than an urge from within.

(ii) The individuals finds opportunity for self expression and from it derives fun, relaxation or pleasure.

Some misconceptions about recreation include:

(i) that there are individuals whose vocation is so absorbing and satisfying as to make it a form of recreation instead of anti-thesis of work;

(ii) that unlike education, it is essentially without purpose, discipline or effort;

(iii) that being an outlet for self expression, it has the danger of making human beings self centred instead of putting the over-all society first and foremost.

2.2.4 Classification

There are two types of classification, one is based on the degree of involvement of the participant, while the other reflects the timing of the involvement in recreation.

Type 1

Recreation activities can take two forms: Active and Passive.

Passive recreation is the immobile sources of pleasure for body and soul comfort at leisure time while the active are activities involving physical exercises. They can thus be grouped into five categories based on their type, nature, age of participants and scope of available facilities.

(a) Activities within the home e.g. T.V. programmes, listening to radio, reading book, gardening etc are passive in ratio.

(b) Passive pursuits of various parts, beaches, love gardens; lakes, monuments for sight seeing;

(c) Activities with a social content like entertaining, eating out, visiting and restaurant can be both active and passive depending on participant.

(d) Cultural and artistic pursuits like visiting theatres, concerts, cinemas, art exhibition etc.

(e) Informal outdoor activities such as pickniking, driving, visitation, amusement parks are active.

Type II

Outdoor use of leisure (recreation) may be classified as follows:

(i) Daily recreation, essentially using urban facilities for short period during the days work;

(ii) One day recreation: Includes excursions to urban fringes or further into the country within easy reach;

(iii) Short holidays and Weekends: the leisure may be spent in the home, close relations at nearby town, etc;

(iv) Long holidays: It could be spent within or outside the country.

2.2.5 Benefits

Three types of benefits yeilded by recreation have been summarized by the Bureau of Outdoor recreation as follows:

(i) Direct satisfaction to the individual

(ii) Enhancement of the overall and physical quality of the individual; an investment in human capital adding to the productivity of the individual and the society.

(iii) Important third party benefits such as increased business and property values.

Recreation therefore, yeilds benefits both in monetary and non-monetary nature.

2.3 **TOURISM**

"It is highly multidisciplinary and touches upon almost every aspect of man and society including economic, socio-logical, environmental, financial aid commercial and so on. It overlaps with recreation as a way of using leisure (Fig. 2.1)

2.3.1 Definitions

Various definitions have been given to tourism by several individuals. Malontosh and Goeldner (1984) defines tourism as:

(i) "the science, art and business of attracting and trans-porting visitors, accommodating them and graciously catering for their needs and wants;

(ii) "a composite of activities, services and industry, that deliver a travel experience" etc.

and concluded finally that tourism is the sum total of tourist expenditures within the borders of a nation or a political subdivision or transportation. This economic

concept also considers the income multiplier of these tourist expenditures. (see Fig. 2.2).

Bukart and Melik (1974) define it as "a composite phenomenon which embraces the incidence of a mobile group of travellers".

2.3.2 Tourism Experience

For the tourist, the total tourism experience is expressed by the 'tourist product' as defined by Professor S. Medlik as covering the complete experience from the time the tourist leaves home to the time he returns to it (see fig. 2.3)

2.3.3 Motivating factors

Tourism is motive oriented since the tourist as an adventurer for some reasons, leaves home for another environment to spend part of his time and money. Human desires being innumerable render motivation for tourism diverse and difficult to categorise; but generally there are four categories:

1. Sights to see: These could be (a) Natural
(b) Man-made

Natural sights include (i) landscape
(ii) Water bodies
(iii) Greenery etc while

Man-made sights include (i) Structures of
- Worship temple
- Tombs or Mausoleums
- Historical buildings
- Dams
- Residences of famous persons etc

2. A safe, efficient and inexpensive transportation system for going to see them.
3. Entertainment available in terms of recreational facilities and socio-cultural activities.
4. Comfortable and inexpensive places to stay along the way and or at the site.

Generally, the two main and sometime complementary motivations for tourism are sightseeing and sojourn.

2.3.4 Types of Tourists

There are generally two types of tourists:-

(1) International tourists

(2) Domestic tourists

An international tourist is any non-resident visiting a country for more than twenty-four hours, having an intention to return to his place of permanent residence and not renumerated from within the country while a domestic or internal tourist can be defined as 'a resident or a country visiting another part of the same country for more than twenty-four hours with an intention to return to his permanent abode and not seeking any monetary renumeration from the place visited".

Both international and domestic tourists can be further classified according to their purpose of travel into:

(i) Business tourists: They are those travelling for business reasons including attending conferences, exhibitions etc.

(ii) Specific tourists: These are pilgrims, students and others whose travel or motivation is specific to particular needs.

(iii) Leisure tourist: They are those visiting places for pleasure or not of general interest taking holidays.

2.3.5 Factors affecting tourism

Some factors have positive or negative effects on tourism depending on circumstance. These factors include:

(1) Socio-cultural structure

(2) Income level and distribution

(3) Size of discretionary or disposable income

(4) Educational level

(5) Geographical location

(6) Degree of urbanisation

(7) Size of the work week

(8) Changing holiday habits.

2.3.6 Positive and Negative effects of Tourism Development

The positive effects include the following:

(1) An important component of balance of payment due to its foreign currency generation from international tourism.

(2) Helps to keep international unity and peace.

(3) It sets of a chain of action in the economic system of a country, especially in auxillary services like accommodation, catering, transportation, recreation, etc.

(4) Cultural development in the form of folklove and facilitating cultural interchange and understanding.

(5) Creates employment opportunities since it is labour intensive.

(6) A form of economic activity that can be successfully introduced in areas which are totally unsuited to industrial development.

(7) Movement of holiday makers from one part of the country to another thus helping to spread resources and in this way make a valuable contribution to the battle against inflation and regional unemployment problems.

(8) Gives reception, publicity and promotion to local artisan crafts and materials.

The Negative effects include the following:

(1) One such problem is the attitude of the local population to tourists and their reaction to the tourists requirements for accommodation and services which by local standards are luxurous.

(2) Foreign management and ownership gives the feeling that indigenous people perform only menial task.

(3) Tourists could be a threat to indigenous culture and there is a possibility of a serious deterioration in standards of local crafts and arts as efforts are made to expand output to meet tourist demands.

(4) Not frequently, resort development has resulted in local people being denied access to their own beaches. This may lead to problems in the reception of tourists and to demands for limitations to tourist flow.

(5) Demonstration effect of foreign visitor standards on the consumption expenditure pattern of the local population.

All these negative effects should be taken into account by authorities concerned in formulating development policies and programmes for the sector.

2.4 THE RELATIONSHIP

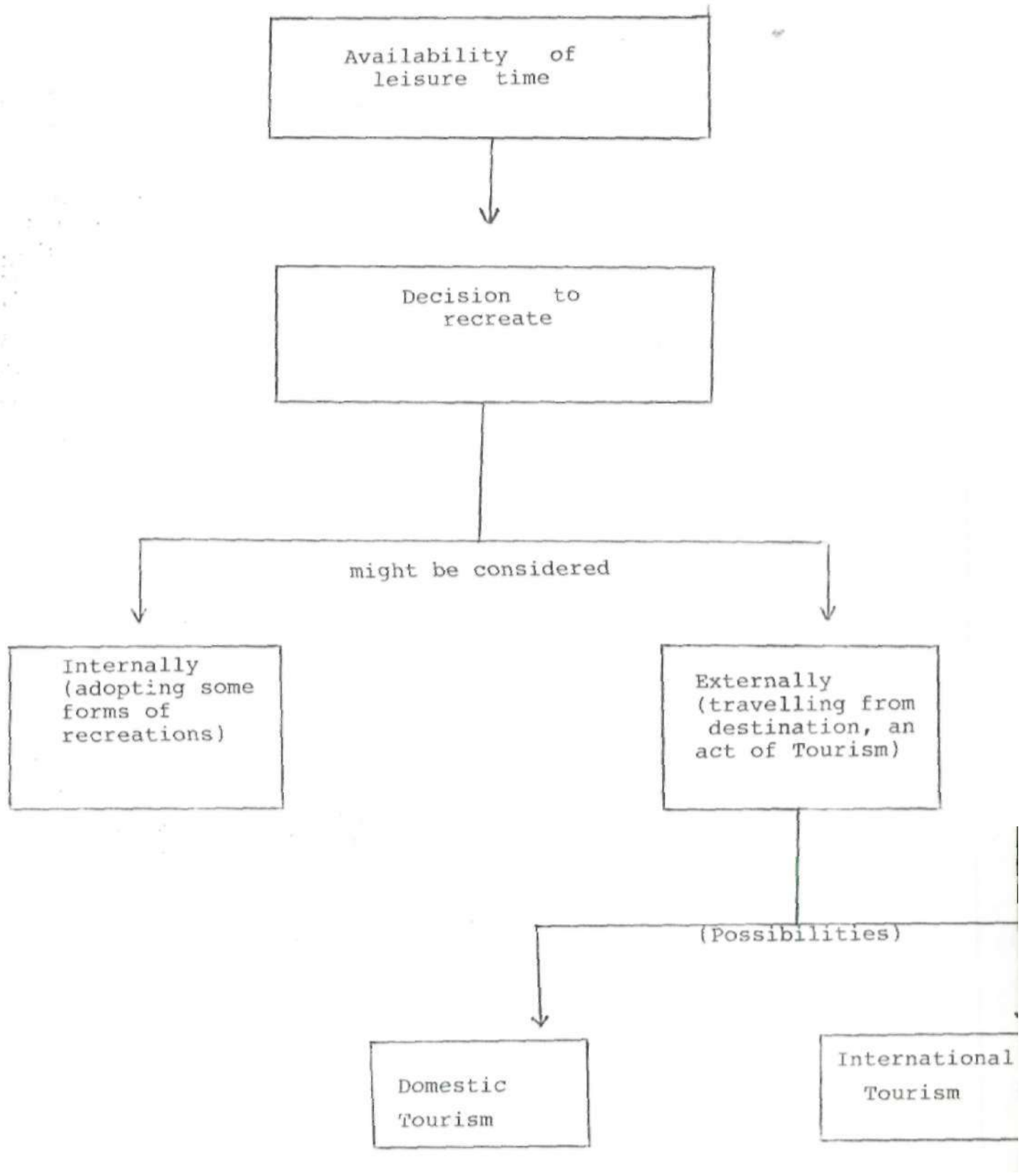
The concept of leisure should not be confused with that of tourism which is simply an aspect of leisure. Leisure is a broader terminology that denotes all human activities pursued for the purpose of letting the steam of the tensions and strains inherent in man's day to day economic pursuits. It is usually engaged in to reactivate mind and body. People may engage in leisure on a daily week-

end or holiday basis, tourists normally belong to the last two classes.

Tourism on the other hand is a leisure type concerned with the careful planning of a movement from one's home to a location where desired attributes of nature have been harnessed and supplemented with a view to achieving a refreshing and pleasing environment.

The time available for leisure tend to create a distinction between activities which may be pursued locally, perhaps on weekends and those involving longer time and further travel will be pursued at weekends and on public holidays or annual leave periods.

In a methodological context, leisure provides the time dimension for recreation. Recreation takes place during leisure, but not all leisure is given over to recreation. Boundaries between recreation and tourism are in distinct often sharing the same facilities and competing for space and finance.


Availability of leisure time
Decision to recreate
might be considered
Internally (adopting some forms of recreations)
Externally (travelling from destination, an act of Tourism)
(Possibilities)
Domestic Tourism
International Tourism

TOURIST ATTRACTION SPOTS IN NIGERIA

STATE	NATURAL ATTRACTION	HISTORIC ATTRACTION
ANAMBRA	Ogbunike Cave	Igbo Uku (archaeological excavations)
BAUCHI	Yankari Game Reserve Wikki Warm Spring	Shira Rock Paintings
BENDEL	Warri Beach Dev. Project Okada wonderland	Oba's Palace & Old city wall in Benin, Benin Museum
BENUE	Confluence Zone	Swen-Traditional Hill
BORNO	Lake Chad santuary	Wukas (Tombs of Shehus)
CROSS RIVER	Obudu Cattle Ranch	King Jaja of Opobo's Palace
GONGOLA	Mambila Plateau Hot Spring at Lamurde	Lamido Palace at Yola Grace Yara of Modibbo
IMO	Oguta Lake (Holiday Resort) Arochukwu Cave	War Museum at Umuahia: The gigantic Ikoro Drums in Bende
KADUNA		Emir's Palace at Zaria city National Museum in Kaduna. The 1st church in Nigeria, Old Zaria city mosque.
KANO	Bagauda Rock castle Area Game Reserve (yet to be developed)	Yan Awaks market; Groundnut pyramid; The zoological garden Kano; The Kano City Wall.
KATSINA	Gobarau minaret; Built in mud and palm timbers to the height of 15.5m-built in the 15th C.	Emirs palace at Daura. The Katsina city wall
KWARA	Borgu Game reserve	Bishop Ajayi Crowther's House.
LAGOS	Badagry Beach; Bat Beach; Karkwa Bay, First Storey Building in Nig. Artefacts on Slave trade.	Tafawa Balewa Square complex; National Museum, Onikan.
NIGER	Gurara Falls	Zuma Rock, Abuja Pottery Bida

STATE	NATURAL ATTRACTION	HISTORIC ATTRACTION
OGUN	Olumo Rock	Shrine of Birikisu Sungbo
ONDO	Ikogosi Warm Springs Idanre Hills	Ancient Museum at the city of Owo, Famous Obitun of Ondo
OYO	Erin Ijesa Waterfalls	Zoological gardens at Ibadan University; Botanical and Zoological garden at O.A.U, Ile-Ife; Ooni's palace at Ile Ife, Alaafin's palace at Oyo.
PLATEAU	International Youth Tourism	Jos Museum, Jos Zoo
RIVERS	OIL Museum, Oloibiri	Isaac Boro Amusement Park; Slave Ponts (Brass & Bonny)
SOKOTO	Ohola Festival Argungu Festival village	Kanta Museum; Usman Dan Fodio Tomb; Sultan's palace

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND THE NIGERIAN EXPERIENCE

Historical Development

The attitude towards exploration of new areas and desire desire for change in environment is not new but the term 'tourism' as understood today is relatively modern. Tourism is a phenomenon which has developed over time with each stage of development exhibiting characteristics influenced by the level of human civilisation. About the eighteenth century it developed from grand tours closely associated with the idea of voyage or circuit.

The emergence of advanced industrial capitalism in the second half of the nineteenth century and the creation of the extensive economic surplus; widening trade, commercial, cultural and educational interest led to a steady growth in the nineteenth century. Between the two world wars, this growth continued steadily till the end of the second world war and a spectacular growth was experienced due to the development of transportation (land, sea, air) and political stability.

3.2 Supply and Demand for Tourism

3.2.1 Supply

Economic considerations are of paramount importance to maximise returns from tourism. In addition, economic techniques provide the means of assessing the viability of tourist developments and of ensuring their most effective contribution to the economy. The potentials and financial viability of the tourist attractions should be done which if positive, the government can play an active role which could be left later for private enterpreneur.

3.2.3 Demand

The total demand for any tourist development can be broken into:

(i) Effective demand: The present level of participation.

(ii) Potential demand: Those without the means or time to participate but could be converted into effective demand.

(iii) Deferred demand: Those who could participate and have the means and time but are unable to because of the lack of recreational/tourist facilities or the lack of knowledge of the existence of such facilities.

(iv) Latent demand: Comprises of both potential and deferred demands.

(v) Existing demand: Which combined effective and latent demand

(vi) No demand: The old, sick, uninterested etc.

The existing demand can be categorised into:

(a) Existing and catered for

(b) Existing and not catered for

(c) Existing but not manifested.

3.3 EVOLUTION OF TOURISM IN NIGERIA

3.3.1 Historical aspect

Nigerian traditional experience of leisure and recreation is mostly personal and interwoven with societal activities expressed in the form of festivals; viz new yam, gods worshipping death and naming ceremonies, house warming ceremonies; etc (see Table). Also the usual moonlight play by the children visiting, story telling/folk tales, 'ayo' play etc were part of the recreational activities before the introduction of sporting activities of Western Culture through schools.

With this involvement, there was a gradual transformation to outdoor recreation and hence trourism activities. Table

gives an idea of the comparison of leisure time previously and recently.

3.3.2 Evolution of Tourism in Nigeria

Recreation does not involve long distance travel. On the other hand, recreational tourism which necessitates overnight long distant journey and stay away from home is relatively a recent phenomenon in the country. The patterns and trends can be traced through three stages of political development in Nigeria viz pre-colonial; colonial and post-colonial periods.

During the pre-colonial era, travel was influenced by economic, cultural and technological factors. The economy was predominantly subsistence agriculture which was labour intensive and time consuming leaving little for travelling. Some cultures do not welcome visitors community leaders by virtue of their position were prohibited from travelling outside their home towns and this affects subjects since they look upon the leaders as models of behaviour. The mode of transportation was either on foot or some on horse back camel, ass,etc which was slow. During the colonial era, both domestic and international tourism emerged gradually and various centres of European and other alien population became growth points. This was facilitated by the introduction of vehicular transportation (rail, road and air), establishment of parks, museums, open spaces for golf, polo and rest houses to provide accommodation for European traders and colonial administrative officers. These facilities formed the initial base on infrastructure for tourism in Nigeria.

In the post colonial era, a number of factors created a favourable atmosphere for recreational and business tourism. This includes the emergence of an industrial economy, rise in

per capital income due to oil boom, increased car ownership, paid holidays, increased rate of urbanisation and more time for leisure at weekends. Nigeria also hosted the second world black festival of arts and culture (FESTAC) to serve as a spring board for putting Nigeria in limelight of the world as a country bestowed with tourism potentials. This was how the market for a booming domestic and international tourism was created.

Tourism development in Kenya is also one with a gradual process building up, till it present world wide accredited performance. At the time of independence in 1963, Kenya confronted by difficult economic situations actively engaged in the initiation of tourism development. The major attractions are its wealth of wild animals, scenery and Coast. The wild life being the main attraction for the majority of tourists is managed by the ministry of wild life and tourism. This gradual development finally being successful could also repeat such performance in tourism development in Nigeria. Fig. shows the tourist traffic flow from 1963 - 1971 which rose gradually and rapidly. There is a steady growth and final go success.

3.4 THE NIGERIAN EXPERIENCE

Nigeria, with her vast expanse of land has various attractions. Matts E. DaSilva, a forefront tourist expert noted that 'Nigeria is definitely a gifted tourist centre. All over the country are under-exploited tourist centres. All we need do is put our money where our mouths are and harness the beauty of our natural endowment. The things we spend money to admire in Europe are given to us here naturally by God. We must redirect our mentality towards seeing the good in us because therein lies our greatness..... the unknown (tourist sites)

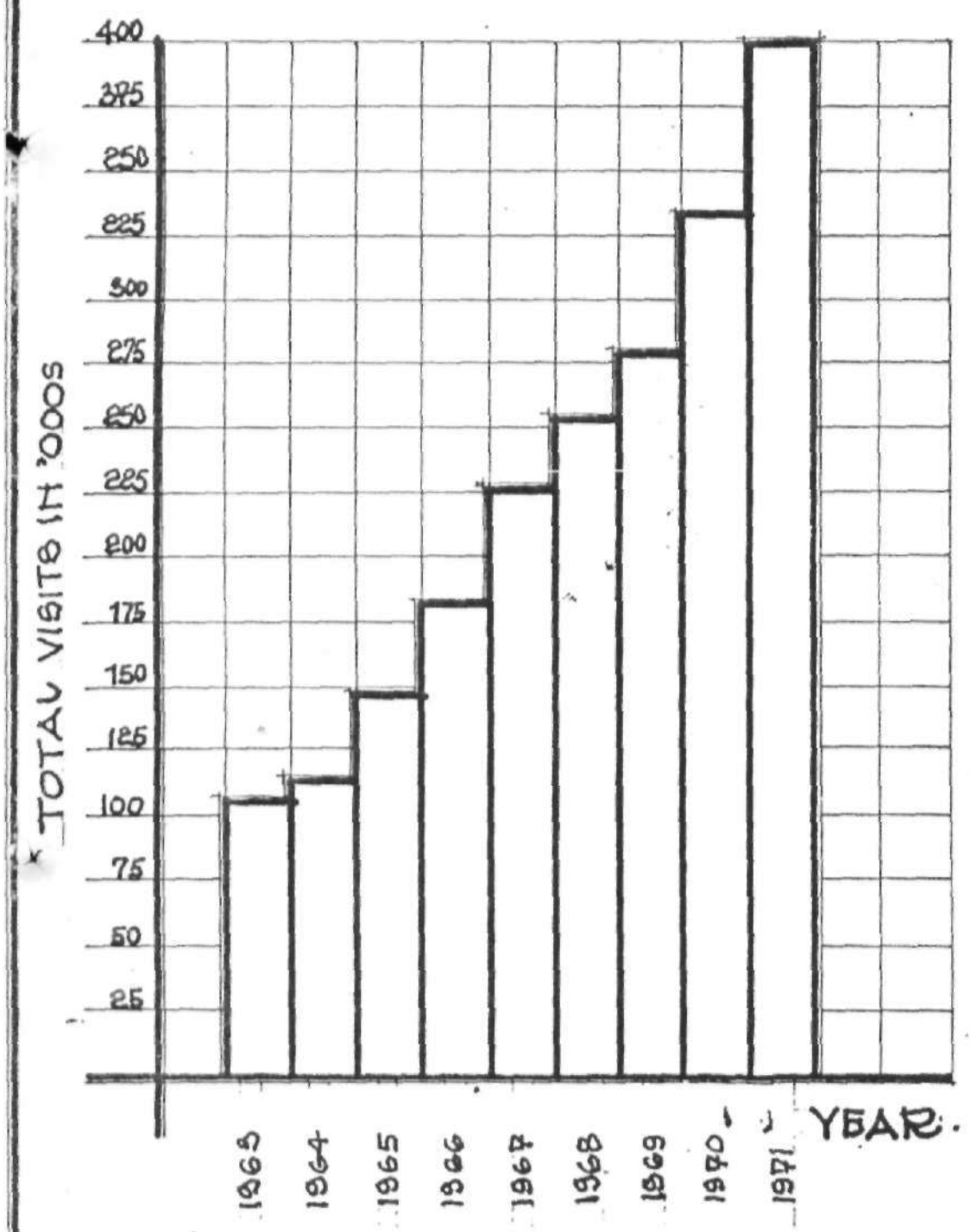


FIG TOURIST TRAFFIC FLOW TO KENYA 1963-71

are more than the publicised ones." The lists of Nigerian tourist attractions are listed in table

3.4.1 Nigerian Historical Development

The realization of tourism in the country led to the establishment of the "Nigerian Tourist Association"(NTA) in 1962 by some private individuals interested in its development on c[illegible]rcial basis for profit making venture, a voluntary coo[illegible]ative body which survived on membership subscriptions. It got registered in 1965 as a semi-government organization with both private and public sectors having direct participation on policy formulation, objectives etc. Due to the reduced role of the government, it could not effectively and efficiently guide governments action which eventually lead to its failure. This prompted the government in 1968 to commission the "African Development Bank" (ADB) to conduct a survey to determine the viability of Tourism in Nigeria. Their report was positive calling for an effective Tourism administration.

The Nigerian Tourist Board (N.T.B)

The report of the African Development Bank therefore necessitated the promulgation of Decree No. 54 of 1976 which established the Nigerian Tourist Board and State tourism Committees at Federal and state levels.

Functions of the N.T.B.

The board was now to function as solely responsible for the country's Tourism development which include:

(i) The development and management of tourism,

(ii) Playing an advisory role to states on tourism matters;

(iii) To liaise between the state and the Federal Military Government.

(iv) The country's domestic tourism market through local promotion; and

(v) Maximising foreigh exchange earnings by embarking on foreign promotion of the country's tourist desinations thereby attracting foreign visitors to the country.

3.4.2 Benefits of Tourism development

Governments sudden action on tourism was in realization of the benefits it would derive from its development namely:

(a) Effective utilisation of national products and services;

(b) Enviable source of income;

(c) Balance of payment position of the country through foreign exchange earnings from international tourists.

(d) Employment generation

(e) International relations

(f) Promote Nigerian sales of goods especially cultural artefacts, traditional goods, etc.

3.4.3 Governments response to Tourism

The Obasanjo Regime

Due to the creation of the Nigerian Tourist Board, the third National Development plan allocated ₦120million to tourism out of which only ₦300,000 was disbursed for the tourism master plan. ₦1million was also allocated to each state in 1978 to develop holiday villages of which most states diverted to other projects.

The Shagari Regime

The first executive president of the country, Alhaji Shehu Shagari re-stated his government's commitment to the development of tourism in the country when he released ₦185M

for the execution of tourism development projects.

The Buhari/Idiagbon Regime

The fourth national plan (1982-85) allocated a lesser amount of ₦117 million to tourism development. The Federal Government initiated some policy measures relevant to tourism development, such as:

(i) Slash in personal home remittance of aliens working in Nigeria;

(ii) Reduction in Basic Travelling Allowance (BTA);

(iii) Payment of Special tax by travellers outside Africa;

(iv) Media advertisements pacifying Nigerians to remain within the country though not conclusive.

Federal and State Governments

These have tried to find a suitable entity for this important economic activity. Some have named their tourism organs as 'Hotels and Tourism Boards'; 'Tourism Corporations' and recently a 'Ministry of Trade and Tourism, and 'Information and Tourism' by the Federal and Lagos State Governments respectively.

3.4.4 The Tourism Policy in Nigeria

The old policy compounded the problem of the Board as it was not explicit, failing among other things to define the role or tourism in the national economy. The decree restricted the functions of the Board to promoting, training and undertaking research and ignored the major role of carrying out physical development of tourism facilities. It also did not state the position of interested investors.

The new policy then was drafted due to the deficiencies of the old policy. A review was done which came out with:

(1) a well defined role of tourism in the national economy;

(2) It also defined the roles of the private sector;

(3) strategies to be adopted to achieve the aimed goals;

(4) promotion of tourism potentials and simplification of travel formalities to travellers;

(5) close forum of interaction between the Federal Ministry of Trade and Tourism and State Ministries of trade;

(6) Made the Nigerian Tourist Board a commercially oriented corporation with responsibility to promote, market and dissemination of information to the country.

3.5 FACTORS HINDERING TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

3.5.1 Cultural Constraint

Cultural festivals are traditionally fixed and the ambitious programme of streamlining cultural calender to make it more effective for tourism development will not be easy. An initial step may be to try the proposal with festivals that are more ceremonial than ritualistic.

3.5.2 Infrastructural Constraint

Transportation (land, sea, air), communication (phones, postal agency etc), electricity (N.E.P.A.), water supply and an efficient health system are necessary support facilities for tourism development. These are still not developed in some areas of the country, especially in areas with resort potentials.

3.5.3 Social Constraints

Nature and wildlife preservation is not yet well imbibed in Nigerians. There is a nostalgic attachment to bush meat which has greatly reduced our potential to develop wildlife based tourism. The development of alternative sources of animal protein should be encouraged both at individual and corporate levels.

3.5.4 Financial Constraint

With so many sectors of the economy competing for limited funds, financial support to tourism development is very far from being adequate. Apart from huge sums of money needed for infrastructural development, a lot of money is also required for tourism promotion.

3.5.5 Immigrational Constraint

Tour operators abroad complain continually to'would-be tourists" to Nigeria of non-visa, insurance, rigid immigration laws, attitudes and applications by Nigerian officials. This is what Manilla declaration (1963) intended.

3.5.6 Publicational Constraint

Adverse publicity, especially by Western press, on issues of political instability, disease level, crime rate, draught, famine and other vices has scqred foreign tourists away from Africa and Nigeria in particular. It had been publicised that Lagos was the most expensive city in the world in 1983, now it could be proclaimed as an area of affordable visit due to the devalued Naira.

3.5.7 Officials Constraint

The shortage of trained staff and park workers to show tourists around, give educational lectures etc are not readily available. Lack of adequate directories on tourism which are just being piled in some states and sent to N.T.B.(Nigerian Tourist Board) for approval.

Tourism thrives, among other variables, on sustained awareness and where such awareness is lacking a tourist destination is bound to experience dwindling fortunes in its takings.

3.6 CONSTRAINTS HINDERING THE INDIVIDUALS PROPENSITY TO TOURISM PARTICIPATION

3.6.1 Preamble

Domestic tourism accounts for about 89 percent of total tourism movement in the world, thus domestic tourism could even be more important than international tourism in national development but has been neglected by governments of developing African Countries because it does not generate foreign exchange earnings. The propensity to participate in domestic tourism among Nigerians had been rather low for some reasons, see tables

3.6.2 Domestic Patronage of Tourist Centres

Several works which have considered the factors of demand for tourism and recreation exist in the U.S.(United States). For instance, Clawson and Knetsch (1992) considered three categories of factors influencing the demand for touristic and recreational facilities.

(i) Factors relating to the potential recreation users as individuals;

(ii) Factors relating to the recreation area itself;

(iii) Factors which portrayed the relationship between potential users and recreation area.

Dee and Liebmann (1987) also discussed factors such as:

(i) Population

(ii) Rate of attendance; and

(iii) Average income

when predicting the demand for recreational activities.

3.6.3 Constraints

Studies have attempted preliminary exploration of the spectrum of socio-economic, cultural and environmental problems constraining the individuals propensities to domestic trousism participation in Nigeria. A devoted marginal attention to the assessment of perceived constraints to domestic tourism participation within the borad framework of detailed analysis of other tourism variables. Among the conclusions are:

(i) Lack of understanding of the role of holiday or leisure and motivations behind people's desire for recreation;

(ii) Inadequate mobility

(iii) Inaccessibility of the rural areas that are rich in recreation resources;

(iv) Bad management;

(v) Little or no interest

(vi) Limited financial resources;

(vii) Little or no time for recreation;

(viii) Bad publicity of attractions thereby not known to the populace;

(ix) Fraud in high places;

(x) Lack of implement of reports/policies.

3.6.4 Nigerian attitude to leisure

In Nigeria, with respect to holidays, the general opinion is that:

(i) Only a small number of highly paid groups spend their holidays abroad;

(ii) The overwhelming majority spend theirs at home or in their native village.

TABLE: INDICATION AND SEVERITY RATING OF PROBLEMS CONSTRAINING INDIVIDUAL'S PROPENSITIES TO TOURISM PARTICIPATION

COLUMN I:		Problems Constraining Propensity to Tourism Participation					COLUMN 2: Severity Rating of Problems			
INIDICATION BY RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE INDICATION BY RESPONDENTS	SERIAL NUMBER		VERY SERIOUS	SOMEWHAT SERIOUS	PERCENTAGE SERIOUSNESS	NO. INDICATION NO. RESPONSE	NOT SERIOUS	PERCENTAGE OF NOT SERIOUS
252	(10.60)	1.	Lack of information/publicity	210	135	(74.2)	11	109	(23.44)
147	(6.18)	2.	Lack of accommodation	123	163	(16.51)	14	105	(35.48)
279	(11.74)	3.	Financial Problem	233	98	(71.18)	9	125	(26.88)
192	(8.08)	4.	Problem of Transportation/mobility	160	123	(60.86	17	165	(35.48)
165	(6.94)	5.	Time Factor	138	148	(61.51)	15	168	(36.13)
117	(4.92)	6.	Lack of interest	78	111	(40.65)	11	265	(56.99)
123	(5.18)	7.	Inadequate facilities	120	145	(57.00)	15	185	(39.78)
102	(4.29)	8.	Religious Intollerance	75	128	(43.66)	11	251	(53.98)
126	(5.30)	9.	Location of Centres/Distance barrier	105	160	(56.99)	8	213	(45.81)
119	(5.01)	10.	Parental restriction	78	130	(44.7)	9	248	(53.3)
124	(5.22)	11.	Insecurity/Security agents	105	123	(49.03)	14	223	(47.96)
114	(4.8)	12.	Nature of Work/Job	95	145	(51.61)	17	208	(44.73)
189	(7.95)	13.	High Cost of Living	158	128	(61.51)	6	173	(37.20)
127	(5.34)	14.	Poor Service at Tourist Centres	105	153	(55.05)	11	198	(42.68)
201	(8.46)	15.	High Cost of Accommodation at Tourist Centres	168	140	(66.24)	6	163	(35.05)

SOURCE: Author's Fieldwork.

D. O. Awantefe
Geog. Dept. Bensu
Abraka Campus

(iii) The 'taste' for holidays in the sense of a sojourn of 10-15 days in a holiday resort hardly exists yet, etc.

The economic situation of the coutry has not helped matters, the only means of relaxation the average Nigerian knows is to drink with friends, attending parties, etc.

3.7 TOURISM AS A MEANS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Tourism in general has not been duly exploited in Nigeria, nevertheless it has made a considerable impact on the Nigerian economy.

In 1955, ₦1.0million was realised increasing to ₦6.6million in 1963 but reducing to ₦2.0million in 1966 due to the civil war. These earings shot up again considerably from ₦4.6million in 1970 to ₦113.73million in 1981 (see Table) largely due to the impact of increased infrastructure, publicity and total development.

Earnings from Tourism 1970 - 1981

Year	Earning in ₦million	Remark
1970	4.60	Influence of oil boom
1974	8.00	" " "
1975	18.40	" " "
1976	20.60	" " "
1977	63.00	Influx of visitors
1978	83.63	During Festac
1979	95.63	" "
1980	105.74	" "
1981	115.73	" "

Source: Federal Ministry of Commerce, Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Fig. shows earnings from tourism in Nigeria

The contribution of the hotel industry to the G.D.P. is quite small compared to other sectors of the economy.

Contribution of Hotel Industry to Gross Domestic Product (.G.D.P.)

Year	Gross Domestic Product (G.D.P) ₦ million	Contribution of hotel industry ₦million	Percentage of contribution
1978/79	33,660.37	83.63	0.2
1979/80	39,938.57	93.63	0.2
1980	43,200.17	105.74	0.2
1981	43,449.99	115.73	0.3

Source: Federal Ministry of commerce, Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Records have it that over two and a half million Nigerians were on holidays outside Nigeria. Huge amounts are being wasted on journeys outside the country, there is the necessity for developing the country's tourist potential also by increasing the patronage of Domestic tourism. Huge amounts are spent on Basic Travelling Allowance (B.T.A) for example, ₦139.03million was spent on B.T.A. in 1980 while ₦255.16million was spent for the same purpose in 1981.

Fig. shows how tourism can be a means of economic development.

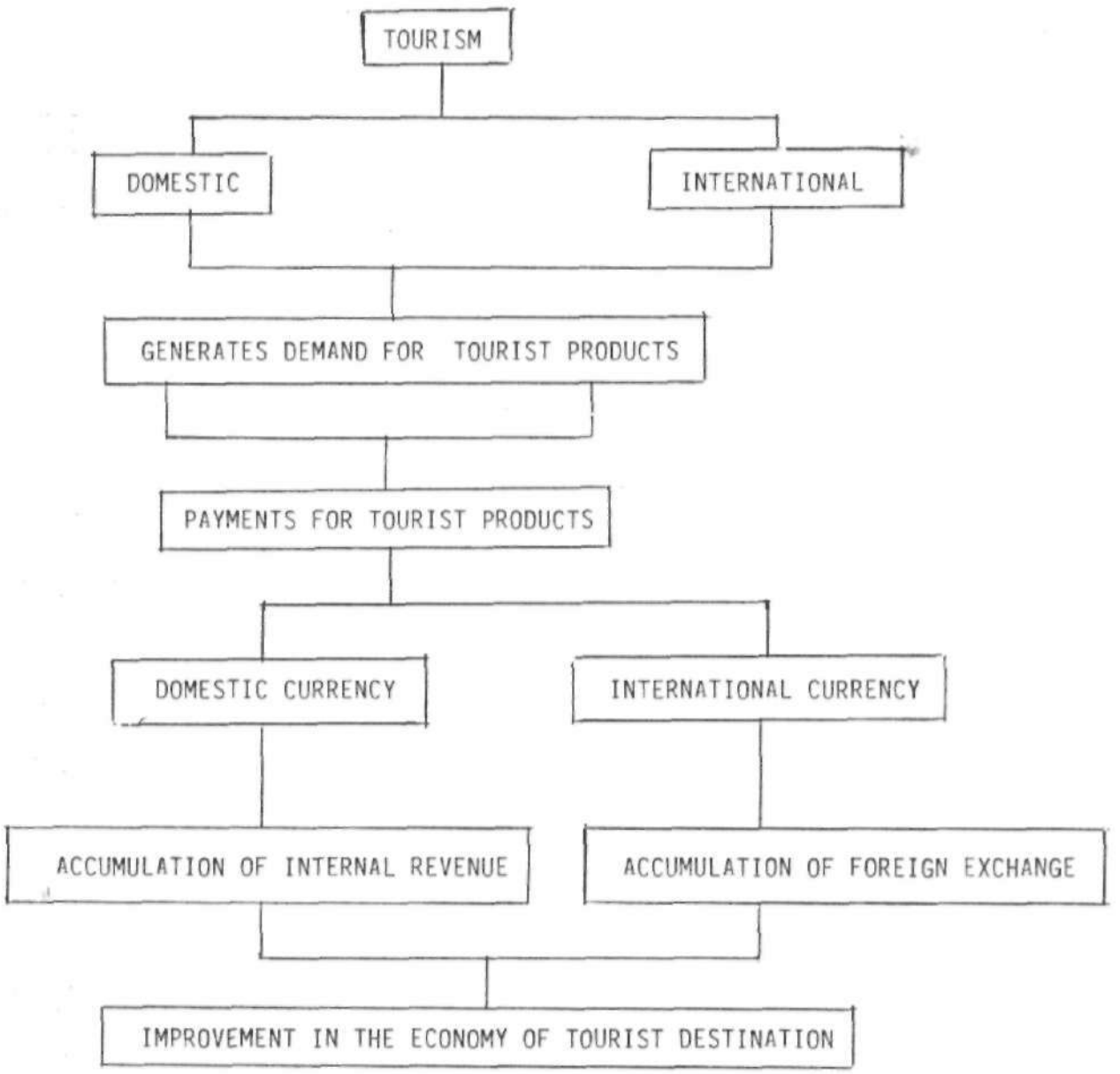


FIG TOURISM AS A MEANS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

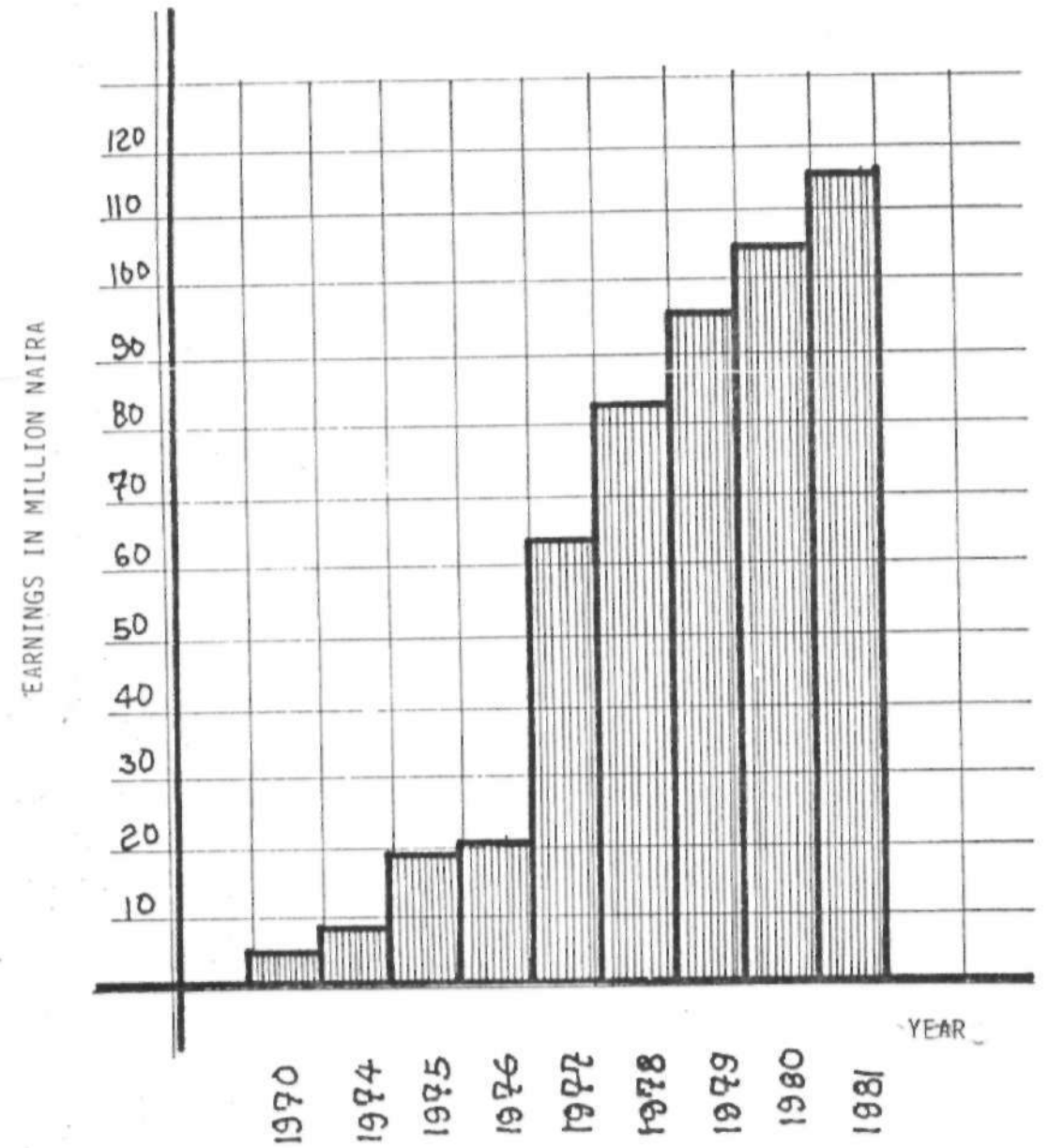


FIG. EARNINGS FROM TOURISM IN NIGERIA

SOURCE: FEDERAL MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.

3.8 THE FUTURE OF THE TOURISM INDUSTRY IN NIGERIA

3.8.1 Economy

The new policy on tourism has recognised tourism as a major source of revenue for the country and has therefore considered an annual budgetary allocation for the industry. Unlike in the previous policy where the Board was deprived of some powers to source for funds, the Federal Government has by the new policy empowered the National Tourist Corporation and State Tourist Boards to generate funds through receipts from taxes on hotels, travel agents, tour operators and other commercial activities from tourism. The setting up of the tourist development fund by Government is a clear indication that tourism is being given special attention in the country.

3.8.2 Manpower

Tourism is a professional discipline that requires a professional attention. The future of the tourism industry depends on proper and adequate manpower resource. The need for manpower training to meet the future challenges of the industry cannot therefore be over-emphasized. This aspect has been noted.

3.8.3 Achievements of the Board (N.T.B.)

The aim of the Board (N.T.B.) was "promoting tourism and providing tourist facilities all over the country". In the Board's drive for promotion of tourism, it did the following:

(1) Nigeria Tourism Magazine

This magazine was launched as a trade journal. The Director-general of the Board noted that it is now being circulated around the world, meant for promotion of the industry at home and abroad.

(2) Hotel Registration exercise

It also embarked on a nation-wide hotel registration programme with a view to classifying and grading them. The exercise is aimed at standardisation of hotel services in order that customers are given value for their money. It is also to assist in monitoring and controlling hotel tariffs throughout the country.

(3) World Tourism Day

The World Tourism Day celebration which comes up every 27th of September of each year, Nigeria has by this, joined the nations of the world that have recognized tourism in their national activities.

(4) Nitour Expo '87

This is developed in unison with the National Council of Tourism. It was the first to organise and host the first-ever tourism fair. "Nigeria International Tourism Expo" in Lagos from Friday 27th November to Sunday December 6th, 1987 at the Trade Fair complex, Badagry Expressway. The tourism fair also known as "Nitour Expo '87" is envisaged to be Africa's greatest tourism event ever. It is an attempt to sell Nigeria aggressively national and internationally.

(5) Physical Development

The Nigerian Tourist Board has also been developing some tourist spots under its capital projects programme. Among them are:

(i) International Youth Tourism Centre at Kurra falls, Jos, Plateau State;

(ii) Mambilla Tourist Project in Gongola State

(iii) Ikogosi Warm Springs, Ondo State.

(iv) The confluence zone of Rivers Niger and Benue

(v) Kamgimi Dam, Kaduna State

(vi) Oguta lake holiday resort, Imo State

(vii) Nike Lake Holiday Resort Enugu, Anambra State

(viii) Rum rum falls, Kano State

(ix) Oshun Shrine, Oyo State.

These show the Governments determination in the development of Tourism in Nigeria by its ready response to corrections, positive reaction to the Nigerian Tourist Board. Other Tourist related programmes by the Federal Government include:

(a) The rural transformation programmed e.g. DFRRI (Directorate for Foods, Roads and Rural infrastructure)

(b) SAP (Structural Adjustment Programme - restricting of international travels thereby responding to Domestic tourism).

(c) Transportation/Communication network

(d) Travel agency/Tour operation

(e) Commissioning of a firm of foreign consultants

3.9 RECREATIONAL RESOURCES IN NIGERIA

Recreational resources here encompass recreational facilities, tourist facilities and attractions and other aesthetic environments. Nigeria has a wide range of these resources and potential for more of these resources. The recreational resources in Nigeria fall into five groups:-

(a) Cultural - amenity resorts

(b) Scenic - amenity resorts

(c) Climate - amenity resorts

(d) Natural Environment - amenity resorts

(e) Artificial (Man-made) - amenity resorts

These are discussed based on the above classification.

Cultural Amenity Resorts

In this group are cultural sites and artefacts, notably museums and monuments which today constitute one of the major tourist attractions in the country. Others include historic buildings, shrines, palaces, cultural festivals and centre of archaeological artefacts (of historical interest). In the museums are art-works and other antiguities worthy of preservation.

(b) Scenic Amenity Resorts

Emphasis here is on beautiful scenes with particular reference to water bodies, mountains, rugged terrain and rocks. These areas are sites of attractions because of their special qualities in which there are many in the country.

(c) Climate Amenity Resorts

Favourable Climatic conditions can act as a pull to tourists, as opposed to inclement climatic conditions.

The best known place where climate exerts a pulling force on tourists is Jos, which is said to be the best place in the country in terms of climatic conditions, also Mambilla Plateau and Obudu Cattle Ranch.

(d) Natural Environment - Amenity Resorts

Emphasis here is on the influence of flora and fauna in the various vegetational site of attractions. Majority of the attractions in this group are game reserves which are presently sites for tourism and recreation. About 33 exist in Nigeria, 17 in the forest belt and 16 in the savanna.

(e) Artificial (Man-made) - Amenity Resorts

These are human creation that now serves as tourist attractions. They include Universities, hotels, airports, government rest houses, zoological gardens, botanical gardens and markets. Others include special industries, sport complexes (stadia) and special buildings.

Finally, recreation/tourism in Nigeria cannot be fully covered without mentioning religious - amenity resorts. Nigeria lacks these amenities hence there is massive movement of people out of Nigeria to Mecca and Jerusalem for pilgrimages. The problem with full utilisation of these resources is due to inadequate mapping resulting in the lack of recognition of such areas which should be tabled out as areas of utmost importance and little importance in order to embark on major projects.

Tourist Value

"The three essential ingredients in the development of tourism are:

(i) land

(ii) People

(iii) Values

The viability of these three should provide a good base for the development of a virile tourism industry.

The development of domestic and international tourism in any particular area or country depends on the quality and quantity of the natural resources, geographical, cultural and historical, social and economic resources available in the country.

"Africa with its vast area of land, its sun and safari with unique unchallenged and unsurpassed attractions stands out as a potential tourist destination. Therefore, to state that Africa as a continent is abundantly endowed with rich natural resources to enhance the growth of a viable touristic industry is to state the obvious. However, it is a complete irony of fate that mother Africa with all these values coupled with its magnificent wildlife in natural habitat and much cheaper holiday resorts compared to most major tourist destinations in the world attracts a negligible amount of the world tourist traffic and of course much lower tourism".

A resource has not value in the absence of a corresponding market. There has to be sufficient demand potential for a resource to be developed.

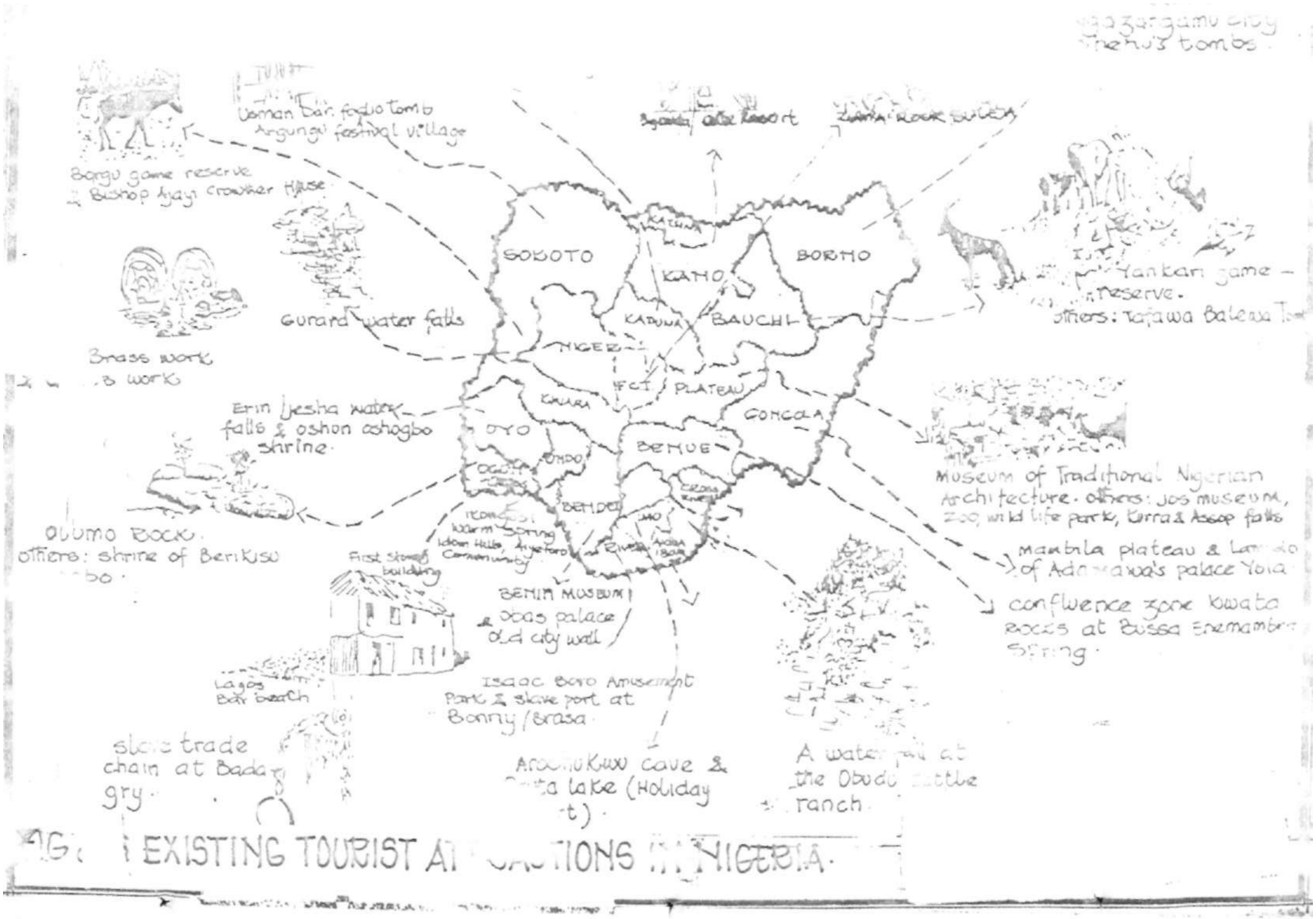


FIG: EXISTING TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN NIGERIA.



TOURIST MAP OF NIG

Some Local Cultural Tourism Potentials

Type of Festivals	Disposition by States
Traditional Dances (Ritual, Social and occupational)	All States
Local Festivals	All States
New Yam Festivals	Anambra and Imo States
Local masquerades/ Festival, Theatre	All States
Pategi Regatta Awom mass wedding	Kwara State
Ofala Festival	Anambra State

Source: Adapted from the Nigerian Tourist Board (1986), Eleazu, V.

TABLE
THE DISTRIBUTION OF GAME RESERVES IN NIGERIA:
BY MENTION

	Name of Forest/Game Reserve	Location	No of Respon-dents	% Respon-dents
1.	Yankari Game Reserve	Bauchi	200	100.0
2.	Borgu Game Reserve	Kwara	155	77.5
3.	Zugurma Game Reserve	Niger	70	35.0
4.	Olokemeji Game Reserve	Oyo	120	60.0
5.	Onele River Game Reserve	Bendel	50	25.0
6.	Galli-gilli Game Reserve	Bendel	30	15.0
7.	Kwale Game Reserve	Bendel	15	7.5
8.	Kwaimbana Game Reserve	Sokoto	3	1.5
9.	Alawa Game Reserve	Niger	2	1.0
10.	Dagidda Game Reserve	Niger	2	1.0
11.	Lame - Burra Game Reserve	Bauchi	3	1.5
12.	Falgore Game Reserve	Kano	2	1.0
13.	Kumulu Game Reserve	Kaduna	2	1.0
14.	Opara Game Reserve	Oyo	5	2.5
15.	Okomu Game Reserve	Bendel	30	15
16.	Ologbo Game Reserve	Bendel	25	12.5
17.	Ivi-Ada-Obi Game Reserve	Bendel	2	1.0
18.	Ologbo-Eku-Uro Game Reserve	Bendel	3	1.5
19.	Anambra Game Reserve	Anambra	10	5
20.	Okpaka Game Reserve	"	10	5
21.	Obudu Game Reserve	C.Rivers	30	15
22.	Udo Game Reserve	Bendel	20	10
23.	Amai Forest Reserve	"	15	7.5
24.	Sakpoba Forest Reserve	"	35	17.5
25.	Ubiaja Game Reserve	Bendel/Ondo	30	15
26.	Idighi forest Reserve	" "	15	7.5
27.	Ogba Game Reserve	Bendel	20	10
28.	Hadeja-Nguri Wetland	Kano	1	0.5
29.	Boshi-Okwango Game Reserve	C/Rivers	3	1.5
30.	Umuahia Game Reserve	Imo	5	2.5
31.	Oban Game Reserve	C/Rivers	5	2.5
32.	Rivers Game Reserve	Rivers	2	1.0

SOURCE: Field Survey, September, 1990

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Paper presented on the role of Env. & Tourism in Economic dev.
separate Savana & Forest Belt Reserves.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 CULTURAL INFLUENCE ON TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Nigeria's cultural heritage is a complex object that involves more than music and dancing; more than charms and incantations. Its by-products in artefacts suggest a technological base of high worth and an oral tradition that is a rich blend of practical accomplishments and inspiring philosophies.

The award of the 1986 Nobel Prize for literature to a Nigerian has established culture firmly as both a means of demonstrating refinement and creativity and of receiving material reward for hard labour; a very fundamental aspect of our value system which expects hard work from man and reward for the sweat of his brow.

4.1 Culture and National Economy

Perhaps one of the failings of our economic planning is the misconception of culture as pure social service and the resulting neglect which has deprived us of one of the vital elements for building up the economy and dispersing gainful employment over a wider geographical area.

Culture has always been promoted as part of, and regarded as an integral component of the Nigerian economy. In pre-colonial times, culture-based activities contributed to over 50% of the economy.

The trans-saharan and trans-Atlantic trades depended largely on craft exports which represented the highest level of existing technology of the time and, after agriculture contributed not less than 40% of the economy.

The governments of the past developed a complex system for the efficient management of the source of national income

through the establishment of well-organised guilds and their integration into the system of governance. The system incorporated elements of co-operatives, customs control, taxation, etc. These sources of national income have survived as cottage and small scale industries and their resilience is demonstrated by the inevitable presence of craft items at agricultural shows and trade fairs.

4.2 Culture and the Tourist Industry

The intervention of man to enhance the potentiality of attractions has established tourism as a viable industry contributing immensely to the national income of many countries. Tourism is an industry and can be said to be intricately woven with the entertainment industry.

Developing tourism through culture

Tourism promotion through culture considers the three means of cultural development viz preservation, promotion and presentation.

Preservation involves the protection of cultural properties whether concrete or not, past or present, written or oral, philosophical or relating to facts of history.

Cultural promotion seeks to integrate traditional values into day to day existence, promote formal and non-formal education as a means of transmitting these values. Presentation involves dissemination and the means of dissemination including the theatre, cinema, exhibition, galleries, television, radio, books magazines and photographs and is also concerned with the accessibility of these instruments of cultural change and exchange to the people.

All manifestations of culture, including attractions, pass through these processes of communication. Culture promotes tourism and vice versa. The method of promoting the cultural attractions should inform one of our priorities in tourism development. Knowing well that culture gives identity and a'nation' on the otherhand is defined as a people, as an organized body politic, usually associated with a particular territory and possessing a distinctive cultural and social way of life or 'an aggregation of people of common origin and language, cultural heritage should not be left to die completely though culture is dynamic. This major origin could then be harnessed into tourism, promoting both tourism and culture such that its raw identity be preserved.

Nigeria is known to have limitless cultural treasures which are as a result of its various tribes. Though the tribes are numerous, three major tribes have been identified, Hausa, Ibo and Yoruba. These alone will be considered in this dissertation.

Fig. gives the social, cultural and educational significance of Tourism.

4.3 Three Nigerian major cultures: Yoruba, Hausa, Ibo

Culture is a group of patterned activities, some of which alter the natural landscape in the process of satisfying a list of

The most noticeable end-result of human activities is the cultural landscape, which is so distinctive - a stage of cultural development. Culture embraces certain factors not directly nor fully expressible and perceivable in the landscape.

For instance, religion is an important facet of various cultures. No culture has appeared or developed except together with a religion. Culture, is made up of two components, namely:

(1) The pattern and form represented on the earths surface at a particular time and

(2) The pattern and form as presented through time from the past to the present.

Consequently, the inter-relationship of environment and culture can be seen from two important perspectives;

(a) Through time, in the mass of either historical facts or oral traditions in which some culture complexes are wrapped up and

(b) In the present cultural landscape.

4.3.1 YORUBA CULTURE

Yorubaland is located within the tropics. It lies to the immediate west of the River Niger (below the confluence) and south of the Qiorra (i.e. the western branch of the same river above the confluence), having Benin Republic on the West, and the Bight of Benin to the south. It lies roughly between latitude 6° and 9° North and longitude 2° 30' East. It falls within three clearly discernible regions (Fig. 1, 2 and 3 shows the Yoruba proper areas.

The Tribes

All the various tribes of the Yoruba nation trace their origin from Oduduwa and the city Ile-Ife. Yoruba Mythology claims the origin of life from Ile-Ife through God's creation and subsequent dispersal to other areas over the earth.

The principal tribes are said to have sprang up from Oduduwa's (ancestor of the Yoruba's and also the son of Lamurudu, a Mecca king) seven grandchildren notably:

(1) The Yoruba proper from Oranyan

(2) The Benins

(3) The Ilas (Ekitis)

(4) The Owus (Egbas)

(5) The Ketus

(6) The Sabes; and

(7) The Popos out of which other tribes are offshoots.

The Culture

Since culture is a whole way of life, it is not feasible to enumerate, in any society, all its varying elements, units or features known in anthropological parlance as 'Cultural Complexes' or 'human activity complexes'. With reference to the Yorubas, the major cultural complexes are made up in the following:

(1) Rural economies

(a) Hunting

(b) Fishing

(c) Farming

(d) Craft Industries

(2) Settlements

These indicate directly the relationship between the human activities and the environment of the area. Minor cultural complexes are not always directly represented in the cultural landscape. These include:

(1) Religion

(2) Philosophy; and

(3) Art

(4) Manners and customs.

Major Cultural Complexes

(1) Rural Economies: Hunting, Fishing and Farming

These are generally means of survival which are attributable to the way of life of the people and hence its culture. They have been enhanced by the geographical set up of the area. There has been a trend of performance of these activities through the tools and implements. These could be of interest to knowledge as a times they could lead to modern technology. Revealing the Yoruba mans first means of survival.

Hunting involved use of wooden clubs, then bows and arrows made of wood or reed and cane tipped with iron and kept in leather guivers, rope noose trap, iron traps with iron chains, a shysciation, bush burning and much later guns.

Fishing involved water drainage exposing fish, fish poison fish traps via split branches or indug-out canoes, tinkling iron.

Farming was also practised but started of with crude iron implements then the hoes and cutlasses usually made by blacksmiths. The major point of interest here could be via the implements used, its dynamism and present technological state. These could merely be represented basically increasing awareness of the individual or tourist.

Craft Industries

Craft industries and arts share common grounds but will be treated seperately. The following important Yoruba craft industries are considered in three classes, depending on the sources of raw materials which are:

(i) Plants

(ii) Animals

(iii) Minerals.

Industries dependent on plants

The luxuriant variety of species in the rain forest areas, most of which are woody, provides a wide range of raw materials for making different objects. The diversity in volume affords the same advantage. In density the plants dominate the surrounding, that man has recourse to them for the bases of most of his industries. The following are practised in Yorubaland:

(i) Wood-working

(ii) Calabash-making

(iii) Yarn making

(iv) Dyeing

(v) Cloth-weaving; and

(vi) Mat-weaving

Wood-working

This flourished long ago among the Yorubas, using wood types varying from the soft to the hard. Products made include: wooden parts of farming implements and household goods, handles for knives, cutlasses and axes, doors and lintels, benches, stools, mortar and pestle, trays, plates, dishes and bowls, undercorated wooden part of some drums, canoes. Trees used include: Iroko, Oro, Iya, arere, opepe, abora, eru, etc.

The palm tree (very common) was used also for a number of things e.g. walls and thatch of a temporary shelter(branches and fronds) are used. Door making (long ribs of fronds fastened together), broom making (ribs of leaflets), basket and sieve making (outer cover of palm branches), tray-making (soft inside of palm branches), etc.

From the palm tree products such as roofing poles, ladder sticks, thatching leaves, scouring threads, wine etc are derived.

Calabash Making

The plants of the cucurbitaceae family are grown mainly to yeild the fruit shells which are prepared and finished for a variety of purposes e.g. for washing clothes, carrying load, storing liquid, small container for powder or drugs etc. These calabashes made are usually for household use, ceremonial use, decoration etc (Plate I).

Yarn-Making

Cotton also depended on how many domestic industries based on it. The outstanding ones are ginning, carding and spinning, dyeing and weaving basically are done by women who cloth the family and the men feeds them. Ginning, carding and spinning was mostly done domestically, and the thread being supplied regularly for weaving and dyeing.

Dyeing

This was also done generally but specialists were available. Its development to an internal exchange economy of the village was rapid. This illustrates a developed use of materials in the environment for the adornment of clothing which was always valued by people. Materials used include Indigo (Elu) obtained from Indigofera tree leaves. Indigo-making and dyeing were initially itergrated and later seperated. Every family had a dyeing yard, then large areas of the back-yards of compounds were marked out for dyeing (Plate 2).

Cloth-weaving

Dyeing of threads are followed by weaving. The men use horizontal or belt looms producing strips of cloth about 115mm wide while the women use vertical loom, producing cloths of about 530mm width (Plates 3 & 4). Industrial specialisation according to sex is strictly adhered to.

Mat-weaving

Mats were used mainly as spreads for sitting and sleeping on. The commonest and most wide-spread type was woven with the strands of the cylindrical stem of the Phynium plant. (Plate 6) Decorative patterns were produced.

Generally more popular is the sedge grass mat (eni ore). Other types of mat used mainly for sun-drying cocoa are woven with the pith and sometimes the hard outer part, of the palm branches. Many types of broad-brimmed hats and rain-proof covers for loads are woven either with raffia or the strands of date palm leaves.

Industries dependent on animal products leather working

Leather mats are also used besides the woven mats got from the skins of animals, domestic and wild, which could be done by hunters e.g. Antelope species skins are found in almost every Yoruba home. Those of lion's and leopards comprise furniture of the chiefs and Oba's houses.

The leather industry developed from using certain animal skins for encasing amulets and putting them into a form suitable for weaving around the neck,arm and waist. The making of leather into sandals, scabboards and bags developed later, but never attained anywhere compared to Northern Nigerian products.

Industries directly dependent on minerals

These generally include the following:

(i) Grinding stone

(ii) Pottery

(iii) Iron-mining and smelting

(iv) Smithing

Grinding Stone

An indispensible household article is the grinding stone used for grinding maize, beans, peas and soup condiments. It was picked and hewed as the need arose by individuals and was not a commodity for exchange initially.

Pottery

This has always been prominent among Yoruba traditional industries. It produced a great variety of useful domestic utensils e.g. cooking pots, sauce pots, water pots, vats for dyeing and roasting, earthenware plates and dishes etc. Since the clay was in abundance. Factories are set up directly on the clay area when it is located far away from settlements (Plates 8). This atimes led to the development of pottery villages like Afao-Ekiti and Obo-Ekiti. Pottery centres are common in Yorubaland. These are a lot of settlement involved e.g. Abeokuta, Ilorin, Ijebu-Ode, Iwo, Ilora, Ikare, Arigidi, Igbara-Odo, Aiyede, etc.

Clay pots are still used in the dyeing industry as their sizes are too big to be moulded on wheels. It seems that traditional pottery will for sime time defy the products of materials, no special buildings, no kilns, no grinding machinery, no shaping machines, and therefore does not have to carry the burden of the maintenance and depreciation of these things.

Iron-mining and smelting

The two important areas of this integrated industry are: the Otta and the Oyo districts (Fig.). The good ore is worked out and miners shift to another place. Temporary settlement sited on a mining field is known as 'Agunrin', 'Igunrin' or 'Iponrin'.

Smelting in ancient Yorubaland was an extended family industry. Their product, pig iron, passed through the hands of many traders to every settlement. Iron-mining and smelting as a traditional industry has vanished. This was localised unlike pottery.

Smithing

Locally smelted iron was the main raw materials used by blacksmiths in Yorubaland. Other materials included ordinary charcoal and palm-kernel shells, both for the furnace. Most smithies were built on or near outcrops of rocks which naturally constitute the basic part of the tools (Plat 9). The traditional blacksmith not only forged but also tempered and welded iron. He made iron tools such as hoe-blades, cutlasses, axe-heads, knives, chisels, razors, rods, chains, armlets, hair-pins, iron-traps, adzes, horses bits and stirrups etc.

In general, settlements located near the former smelting centres normally became the first surplus producers of smithing products, e.g. Ilorin, Oyo, Ogbomosho, Ejigbo and Isehin.

In final analysis, the remarkable man-made changes in the landscape brought about by many of the rural economies were mainly due to the tools made available by the iron-mining, smelting and smithing industries, which were an integral part of Yoruba culture long before close contact with foreign culture. The Yoru bas exploited every necessary sector of their environment to satisfaction of their necessities.

4.3.2 THE HAUSA CULTURE

The Area

The Hausas are not exclusively restricted to Nigeria. Other groups have been assimilated into the Hausa culture which include the Kanuris, Arabs, Tuaregs, Fulanis, Nupes etc. The territory stretches from Dogondoutch (4°E long) in the Republic of Niger to Bauchi (10°E long) in Nigeria and to Minna (9°N lat.) in central Nigeria.

Major Cultural Complexes

Rural Economy

This is based majorly on Agriculture, craft specialization and trade.

(a) Agriculture

Based on the ecology of Hausa environs grains are mostly planted for subsistence which include maize, millet, Guinea corn and a lesser extent rice. Other edibles are also planted usually on home plots and also rotating fields for good yeild of products. Hunting and fishing is also practised but not deominant. Animals are also reared too. Goats and poultry by women while horses, donkeys and cattle are reared, handled and used by the men.

(b) Craft and Occupation

Farming is mostly practised by men, though the women assist in harvesting. This enables the woman the freedom to pursue various female craft and trade activities. Generally, the men are classified as follows: Hunters, fishers, builders, thatchers, butchers, tanners, leather-workers, potmakers, drummers, musicians, praise-singers embroiderers, mat or basket weavers, native-doctors,

fadawa (courtiers) or Jekodu (intermediaries) etc.
Women sell food, make Hausa gwado (cotton blanket), pots, raise goats and poultry, trade, etc. Unmarried women could be praise-singers or Jakadiya (female messenger) etc.

(c) Material Culture

Based on occupation listed above, only the salient Hausa material culture will be treated. Iron has been mined, smelted and smithed for long. Its products include wood working tools being an adze, tools for farming, sewing, leather work, warefare, hunting, ornaments, etc. Leather was also another material that was deeply exploited as a craft e.g. the making of loincloths, shoes, horse trappings, saddles, quiver, buckets, cushions, etc. Cloth working is a traditional Hausa industry. Women spin the locally grown cotton for weaving by both sexes. Embroidery with locally made silk is a craft practised by men.

Dyeing with locally grown and processed indigo is a skilled occupation. This is also done basically to dye the materials produced though in the North, the Hausas are not as intricated as the Yorubas in producing various designs.

Most Hausa men practice their craft or trade on a part-time basis, after farming. Only when there is an assured market for craft products can craftsmen become full-time specialist

4.3.3 **THE IBO CULTURE**

The Origin

One of the most notable facts of Igbo history is its length and continuity. Ibo began to diverge from other related languages such as, Edo and Yoruba about 4000 - 6000 years ago. The first cradles of human habitation in the Ibo area were probably the Cross River and the Anambra Valley - Nsukka escarp-

ment. The traditions of the Umueri clan are that both they and Igala's descended from a still more ancient community in the Anambra valley. They all descended from Eri, others include

(1) Aguku

(2) Amanuke

(3) Nteje; and

(4) Igbariam, all eventually went their own ways and concentrated in areas which later became

(1) Owerri

(2) Okigi

(3) Orlu and

(4) Awka divisions

The Ibos were majorly located on sandy uplands of limited fertility and water shortage because of easy cultivation, avoidance of tsetse fly, water-linked diseases, like bilharzic etc which were common in Ibo land. The ancestors believed rivers were to quench thirst not made homes as the homes of gods and spirits.

Major Cultural Complexes

1. Rural economies

These include agriculture, livestock and fishing, trade and the craft industries. Arts and crafts of the Ibos are generally dependent on plant and minerals only.

(A) Plant Dependent

The palm trees indigenous to Ibo areas are blessing of inestimable value. Every part of them can be used, timber, leaves, sap and fruit, for consumption, settlements, and craft. The following are practised:

(i) Carving

(ii) Musical instruments

(iii) Yarn making

(iv) Mat-weaving/basket weaving

(v) Cloth weaving/dyeing

Carving

It is a skilled occupation and is confined to professional men resulting in a neat handiwork and by no means lacking artistic merit. Products of this occupation includes chip-carved doors and panels, stools, masks, kola and snuff boxes and ju-ju's. Very good stools are only used by chiefs. Ju-ju's are a common sight as every home has the chief idol 'Ikenga'. Town idols also exist in various town houses some nearly life size.

Masquerade masks also carved includes all the wonderful decorations adorning them. They are made in many styles, some faces only, others complete heads, others with a gorgeous array of carved birds and animals. sometimes up to 900m or 1200mm high.

Musical Instruments

Other products which could be likened unto plant dependent are musical instruments which includes, tom-toms or drums, flute, pianos, etc. The most primitive, though not plant dependent is the 'Ogene' - a kind of gong. Other kinds of flutes are hollow stalks of a freshly cut pawpaw leaf, 'awja' a reed (150mm length) furnished with three holes for fingering. Certain drums made then (very expensive) are those covered with human skin. In the olden days, it was not uncommon for human victims to be flayed alive and their skin converted into drum-heads.

The 'Urban' comprises of thin pieces of a very soft wood (Okwe) and in shape resembles an oblong box, it is similar to a violin but in lieu of strings thin strip of 'Offolaw' (outer skin of the frond of the bamboo palm) are used.

The 'Ubaw-Akwala' similar to a banjo has a triangular shaped body formed by sewing together three pieces of soft wood with fibre.

Yarn Making

This is mainly done by the women who are responsible for clothing the family. Native cotton is cultivated in Ibo land, or rather gathered in, as the effort expended is almost negligible.

Mat-weaving/Basket Weaving

Some of the women are adepts in mat weaving and grass plaiting and, as in so many other directions, the work of each district is marked by its own peculiar characteristics e.g. on the western side we have the 'Asaba' mat made from the pith of bamboo. Another form is plaited 'Upilli' (palm-leaves) are used to make baskets of different designs, some with detachable covers, also 'Ata' (spear grass) is made into baskets and trays. Bags are also made from ribs of ngwaw palm leaves.

Cloth weaving/Dyeing

The cotton thread spun is coarse and very durable. They are then woven on handlooms into strips of cloth. These are then sewn into caps and loin cloths. The most expensive cloth 'Ufa' has its thread spun from young branches of Ufa tree. Other forms of art include the adornment of people by means of stains all gotten from dyes of Uli (indigo), Ufie (cainwood satin) etc all from plants. Painting is done not

only on the body but on the body as a whole. The art in itself has distinct merit and shows originality in design and treatment. Other materials used include charcoal, chalk, usually portraying a reversed star.

B **Mineral Dependent**

This bring about two major occupations:

(i) Blacksmiths

(ii) Potters

Blacksmiths

This is probably the craft which is the most useful and valuable. Great skill is often displayed. A learner first works the bellows then he makes needles, which were formally used as currency, then finger rings, razors, chains. Beats of brass are usually beaten out to fine wire and then fashioned into links. These chains are much in demand amongst the young ones, bounded tightly around the legs, its length varying according to the purse of the weaver. Spiral leg ornaments, 'nza' are worn by unmarried girls. Other products include ankletswith patterns of flying frogs, essential parts of the lock of a gun, brass tobacco pipes, beautifully decorated, door furniture , chains, hair ornaments for women, brass and copper braclets, hoes, axes, cutlasses, bullets from bar-iron, pot-leg, etc. They produce a variety of things both for human use, ornamentation and decoration.

Potters

Earthen pottery is basically done by women. Skilled in the production. They are limited to vessels designed for utilitarian purposes. Some of it indicates a faculty for decoration but it is not developed to any great extent. They are

used mostly for fetching water or steeping raw cassava roots, also for storage of palm wine.

Other vessels manufactured include bowls, cooking pots, etc. These could be decorated or left plain.

In a contact situation, people tend to select those cultural traits which can be easily reconciled with their own existing cultural pattern. The more freedom of choice a receiving culture has the greater its degree of selectivity. This is true of the Ibo case and helps to explain the aooarebt paradox that 'of all Nigerian people, the Ibos have probably changed the least while change the most'. (Otenberg, 1962:142).

4.4 The Simulation and Distribution of Cultural Artefact 'A powerful factor in the Promotion of Tourism'

Cultural artifacts are tangible forms of their mental constructs and as such are mute but eloquent bearers of a people's history and moves. Artifacts range from simple tools through ancient and previous art work in diverse media to sophisticated weapons and engineering gadgets. It could include modified natural objects or sites of artistic interest such as ancient groves, shrines, communal parks, sanctuaries and repositories.

Cultural artifacts embrace artistic and technological material cultures and also provide powerful tourist attractions because they embody silent but eloquent histories of their owners.

The simulation and distribution of extinct artifacts is a viable option in an effort to expand the network of tourist centres irrespective of the current natural distribution of artifacts and also be a resource centre for teachers and pupils.

They attempt to affect the tempo of tourist activity and contribute immeasurably to the viability of the industry. Modern socio-economic conditions, however call for the maximization of all factors for optimal gains in any sub-sector. This makes the simulation of cultural artifacts a viable option in the modification of their natural distribution to enhance their maximization in the tourist trade.

Simulation is here examined as an artistic tool for the redistribution of artifacts and the reconstruction or rehabilitation of historically monumental and built environments to promote tourism.

There are perhaps two reasons for simulating cultural artifacts in the promotion of culture and tourism.

(1) Through simulation, enough copies can be detained for distribution to other tourist centres.

(2) Possession of these artifacts in the form in which they could be mass produced and sold as tourist souvenirs.

Finally, the contemplation of the accummulated material cultures of any people for their inherent sensous appeal or because of their educative value, no-doubt continue to be an unavoidable indulgence of the tourist. The world traveller will be quick to notice as well the prominence given to the advertisement of museums, monuments, craft shops and tourist items that characteristically carry tourist guides. Majority of them being the commercial versions of adored or popular cultural artifacts or artistic landmarks of the area or countries.

Simulation of objects as museum pieces or as tourist items is an artistic process with high inter-disciplinary collaborations. It has immense potentials to positively change the tempo if

well integrated into the industry by corporate and individual practioners.

4.5 The Identification, Promotion and Preservation of Natural and Cultural Landscapes for Tourism:

Natural landscapes are sceneries of nature while cultural landscapes are sceneries and activities created and generated by man, distinctive or forming a part of the natural environment. Both categories of landscapes have potential attractions for tourism. All the features and sceneries of a resort should be considered together in describing and developing its tourism character.

The identification, documentation, promotion and preservation of such areas in Nigeria for tourism, is highly dependent on both the humanistic appraisal and understanding of our environments and the interpretation of their unique features, qualities, character and values to residents and outsiders.

4.5.1 The need for and the Role of Interpretation in Tourism Development

Tourists may be attracted to a number of areas because of natural and cultural sceneries and for variety of socio-cultural, spiritual of religious, moral, health, romantic or aesthetic reasons which may be difficult to fully determine Promoting such cultural and natural landscapes and their qualities implies giving them meanings, symbols and social significance which is the essence of interpretations. Tourist operators guides and agents need to be well equipped with the right and appropriate context and amount of information to give to tourists, since without environmental and cultural meanings

attached no place has real worth or value. 'The scenery of a place is a mixture of the work of nature and man; there are therefore aspects that could acquire the timelessness of nature and others that could be invested with the finiteness of man.

Tourism promotion entails detailing the life styles, culture, beliefs and the social practices of a community which may appear exotic to outsiders. It also requires a deeper knowledge and appraisal of the cultural housing/architectural symbols/traditions or artefacts of the people and various natural sceneries. 'Foreign tourists to the third world who are in search of 'exotic' living conditions are often disappointed because they lacked a deep rooted comprehension of the cultural characteristics of the various 'tribes' visited. At another level, the socio-cultural impacts of tourism on the recipient community is often ignored while economic benefits of the industry are overstressed.

'Development, economic and social pressures are seeking to destroy valuable rural sceneries in Nigeria unless adequate care is taken, the rural scenery may not only be transformed, it may be on the way towards total extinction. 'Nigeria is yet to project a bright mental picture of its potentials as a tourism destination and that the extent to which it can participate in world tourism depends on this. Efforts must now be made to retain a more comprehensive interpretation and documentation

4.5.2 The Nature of Interpretation

Environmental interpretation is not entirely new, studies with antecedents in cultural/humanistic geography have relied on personal insights, painting literature and field interviews'.

Environmental interpretation has gained some considerable practical recognition in the fields of recreation and tourist management, environmental design and education. Interpretations are made to enable visitors develop a deeper sense of place.

A tourist to a new land may respond in three ways:

(i) Experiencing culture shock;

(ii) Untouched by the new experience probably because it looks familiar to his world view;

(iii) Reject the natives view of the environment and uses only his own codes.

The two principles of interpretation are:

(i) Relation of what is been displaced, seen or described to something within the personality or experience of the individual,

(ii) To provoke and aid rather than instruct the individual to develop a particular experience in new places.

Through interpretation, the nation will save itself of the danger of having her physical sceneries and cultural traditions misread and the images and symbols falsified by foreign tourists.

The challenges of tourism development today in Nigeria are indeed immense. Most of the states are engaged in developing specific sites that are considered of attraction to local and foreign tourists. This is inadequate in exploring the full potentials of tourism and in meeting the needs and ideals of modern international tourists. Such class of tourists, place emphasis on the diversity of historical and contemporary sceneries available and aspire to have unique and authentic social experiences in the culture of the people.

4.6 Landscape Evaluation for Tourism Development

The need for landscape Evaluation

Tourist attractions can be divided into two major categories:

(1) Those related to the physical characteristics of the landscape.

(2) Those associated with its socio-economic features.

Tourist attraction is closely related to the structure form, use and conservation of the landscape. It is therefore imperative that an understanding of the nature and physical characteristics of the landscape is required before a purposeful development of tourist centres can be undertaken. To understand the physical characteristics and the scenic qualities of the landscape, evaluation is obviously necessary. Landscape evaluation is necessary both as an end in itself in defining areas of high landscape quality which need protection, and as a contribution to locating development in the most appropriate places.

The importance of landscape evaluation for the cultivation of tourist attractions include among others the classification of the landscape for various types of landuse including tourism. Evaluation is therefore a necessary surrogate for the delineation of certain places for tourist purposes.

Furthermore, the introduction of intrusive elements into the landscape, resulting in the possible degradation of scenic quality, along with the increasing awareness of the need to conserve scenically attractive areas, have cultivated a need for landscape evaluation. Particular emphasis is laid on physical components on the assumption that 'in the appraisal

of landscape the form of the ground and the nature of geomorphological processes are normally regarded as being important ingredients'. It is instructive to note here that the identification and assessment of those physical characteristics and aesthetic qualities of the landscape which may give pleasure to the observer and create human interest is a major step in the development of the scenic quality of the landscape.

4.7 NATURAL CONSIDERATION IN TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

'Nature being the fountain spring of life is in reality both the essence and evidence of recreation, in its most observable and continuing form. With her endless cycles, nature can be counted upon to renew herself, the very process from which man then draws his own renewal'.

If we regard any physical development as the result of interaction of:

'Man - his nature, aspirations, social organisation, world view, way of life, social and psychological needs, individual and group needs, economical resources, attitudes to nature, personality, fashion.

and Nature - physical aspects, such as climate site, structural laws and so on.

-visual, such as the landscape

- resources such as water bodies.

then it is essential to the success of our efforts that we know and understand nature.

4.7.1 Importance

Nature reveals itself as the eternal living, formidable yet beneficient setting for every project and plan and the relationship between man and nature becomes inevitable.

'The pre-industrial day, like the year, was organised according to 'natures time', the day's activities regulated by the advent of dawn and dusk or occassionally by task. For the peasant time was not abstracted or rationalised, divided by watch or clock, but structed according to tasks meals, events and places like the day and the year, the entire life span or life time, was in comparison with modern experience relatively undifferentiated. In non-industrial societies, the repetitive patterns of human life and the world of nature provide the basic measures of time reckoning the counters for verbalising the experience of duration.

4.7.2 The Need for Natural Consideration

The control and manipulation of nature, notwithstanding mans 'ideological preference for nature' results not only in a preference for country or semi-wilderness locations preferably with extensive views, but also, in purpose-built houses, features which integrate the 'indoors' AND 'out-doors' are introduced.

'Natural systems supply, transport, treated and stored water, modify the climate, oxygenate and purify the air; produce food, treat or assimilate waste, build land, maintain beaches and provide protection from hurricanes. Its essential components are destroyed, or if the system as a whole is overstressed, the process will break down and the system will fall.

Sustaining the Environment through Horticultural Approach.

The greatest problem facing the developing world today are to increase food production and to protect the environment, Nigeria is not an exception in this aspect. The ecological resources has been severly damaged by untrained small holders

farmers who have over-exploited their natural environment which have tourists values. This on-going damage can still be reversible, restored or improved by the timely intervention of the govenment identifying areas of tourist potentials and revitalising such damaged areas horlticulturally through the use of trees, green manure plants, organis manure, etc.

The destruction of the environment is the most glaring effect, although increased production remains the priority in developing countries, present necessity must no longer be allowed to jeopadize future needs.

The activities of recreation and tourism are usually carried out in a variety of landscapes such as water environment rugged terrains and areas of natural or wild vegetation such as forests and woodland etc. It should be noted that these areas must be aesthetic so that it can attract and appeal to people.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 CASE STUDIES

The aim of the case studies is to have an insight into the various commendation or condemnations of existing tourist areas, reasons as to their successes or failures to aid the proposal that would be drawn up determining its viability.

In order to approach this, the studies are grouped as follows:

Group I: Major concentration or attention would be drawn to the general planning and layout of such projects.

Group II: Attention here is given to the viability of projects based on the facilities and services provided.

Group III: Studies drawn here would be in relation to the main design of this thesis, their uniqueness and practicability.

Group I

5.1 International Youth Tourism village, Kurra falls, Jos.

5.2 Walt Disney world, Florida, U.S.A.

Group II

5.3 Bagauda lake Hotel, Kano

5.4 Wikki Tourist Camp, Yankari game reserve, Bauchi

Group III

5.5 Tanjong Jara beach Hotel and Rantau Abang visitors centre, Malaysia.

5.6 Shopping Centre and Hotel, Ankara, Turkey.

The criteria for criticism of each case study are as follows:

- Historical Background
- Client/User/Sponsor
- Site and location
- Design Concept
- Scope of case study

- Contributions and problems
- Design Drawing.
- Appraisals/Evaluation

5.1 International Youth Tourism village, Kurra Falls, Jos

A Historical Background

The project was an inception for the unity of Youths. This was to be done by designing a Tourism camp in which all youths could come and fellowship together. The design for the village was done by the Teda Patnership (Architects, planners and Engineers), 168 Awolowo Road, S.W. Ikoyi, Lagos.

B Client/User/Sponsor

The client is the Federal Government of Nigeria and sponsored presently by the Government being one of the nine test projects of tourism.

C. Site and Location

It is located about 4km south of Kurra town on a rocky terrain with mountains going round the site.

D. Design Concept

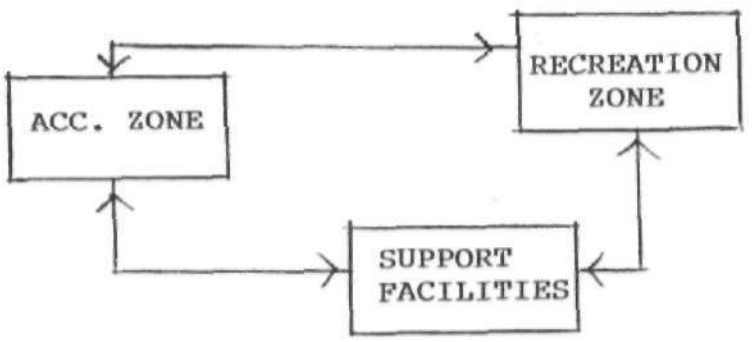
The main approach to Design here is to enhance unity among Nigerian Youths, and the utilisation of the rugged terrain of the site. The design is grouped into 3 zones:

(i) The support facilities zone

(ii) The Accommodation zone

(iii) The recreational zone

Its basic planning involves a near circular flow pattern.



E. Scope of Case Study

The complex invariably consists of merely accommodational facilities, recreational (sporting) facilities and other support facilities.

Accommodation

This includes:

-50 chalets of 2 bedrooms each

- A motel with few rooms

Recreation

Facilities are mostly provided for active recreation thereby, totally sport-oriented which are:

- Swimming pool
- Tennis Courts
- Volley Ball Courts
- Basket ball courts
- Soccer playground
- Squash Court
- Table Tennis and
- National games

Other Support Facilities

These include Restaurant, Cafetaria, Auditorium, Library, Administrative facilities, Cinema/Conference facilities and an amphi theatre.

Basically, construction on site is practically just starting due to the lengthy neglect of the project. Only the

administrative area is partially done with few other facilities.

F. Contributions and Problems

Due to its sparse development and absence of basic infrastructure such as roads, the complex has hardly been able to attain any effective height, thereby lack any solid contribution due to those problems briefly stated above. Emphasis are laid below:

Accessibility

This is bareful functional as the road from Kaurra to the proposed site is just a lane, curved and also steep and fairly rocky.

Amenities

The basic quality of the site are its scenic qualities and mountaineering experience. The proposal which provided for mostly sporting facilities are over emphasized being an active recreation and the main mountaineering quality also active. More forms of passive recreation, or relaxation should have been exploited with more innovative proposals for increased patronage. With disregard to the scenic quality, it would be better described as a sports village than tourism village. Most facilities encountered could basically be derived from a standard hotel.

Landscaping

This has not been taken into consideration and little efforts were made to improve the general environment.

G. Appraisals

An attempt has been made to relate the buildings to the site with its terrain used in the planning of the zones but its general planning has not been tended towards relaxational aspects of tourism.

5.2 Watt Disney World, Florida, U.S.A.

A. Historical Background

The motivation by Walt Disney was from the idealness of parents at amusement parks for kids. This brought up the idea of an amusement park where kids and parents could enjoy adventure and fantasy.

Architects - W..E. E. Imagineering.

It was opened on the 30th September, 1971.

B. Client/User/Sponsor

The client and sponsor is the W.E.D. Enterprisers basically used by the populace around the world.

C. Site and Location

The Walt Disney world resort complex is located on 28,000 acres (43 square miles) of land in the heart of Florida on the south west coast of the United States of America. The magic Kingdom part occupies 107 acres while EPCOT centre (Experimental prototype community of tomorrow) occupies 206 acres.

D. Design Concept

Emphasis was laid on a simple control of expansion of structures and crowd flow with an elaborate approach along the main street structure to absorb-large inflow of people into a large hub from which other attractions radiate from. This assumes the position of a wheel.

This concept of planning takes care of physical expansion of structures, by simply radiating new structures off the circumference, without interceptions of other activities in the other areas.

E. Scope of Case Study

The resort centre consists of the magic kingdom and Epcot centre.

1. Magic Kingdom

Opened on the 1st October 1971 with six themed areas which include the following:

- Main street USA with its theme as one to recapture the old times.
- Adventure land here gives a jungle-like experience with simulation of perilous water ways of Africa, Asia and the Amazon.
- Frontier land gives an authentic replica of two historic ships. This is a tribute to America's pioneer days.
- Liberty square is an architectural representation of historical facts and amusing tales/fables. It depicts puppet versions of past American leaders in dramatic display.
- Fantasy land gives a live reproduction in bavarian village setting of the screen classics created by Walt Disney.
- Tomorrow land here is the precedent of Epcot centre featuring the unique wide vision motion picture technique among other attractions.

2. EPCOT Centre

Experimental prototype community of tomorrow (EPCOT) is Disney third and most spectacular theme park, a step forward into the technology and intuitive perception of an assumed tomorrow. It consists of 2 distinctly different programmes which are:

(i) Future World

This features 'space Ship earth' and four other futuristically designed buildings housing exhibits sponsored by major United States Corporations.

(ii) World Show Case

This is a village of pavillions displaying culture and amusements of the United States and eight other countries.

Other areas considered for research include:

(a) Accommodation

There are four major areas:-

- Contemporary resort (to 46 rooms)
- Polynesian village resort (636 rooms)
- Golf resort (828 suites)
- Disney world resort (400 family units)

The Disney world conference centre accommodates also up to 300 persons in Lake Vivas and grand Vista suites.

(b) Other resort facilities

These include convention rooms, restaurant, night clubs, shops, entertainment lounges, golf course, tennis courts horse back riding, pools and lakes for swimming, boating and water skining, etc.

(c) Services

Good services are provided, all with latest technologies.

- Solid waste disposal is by underground trash collect system using pneumatic tubes to remove the compact waste from all sections.
- waste water treatment is the activated sewage sludge process capable of treating 3.3 million gallongs.

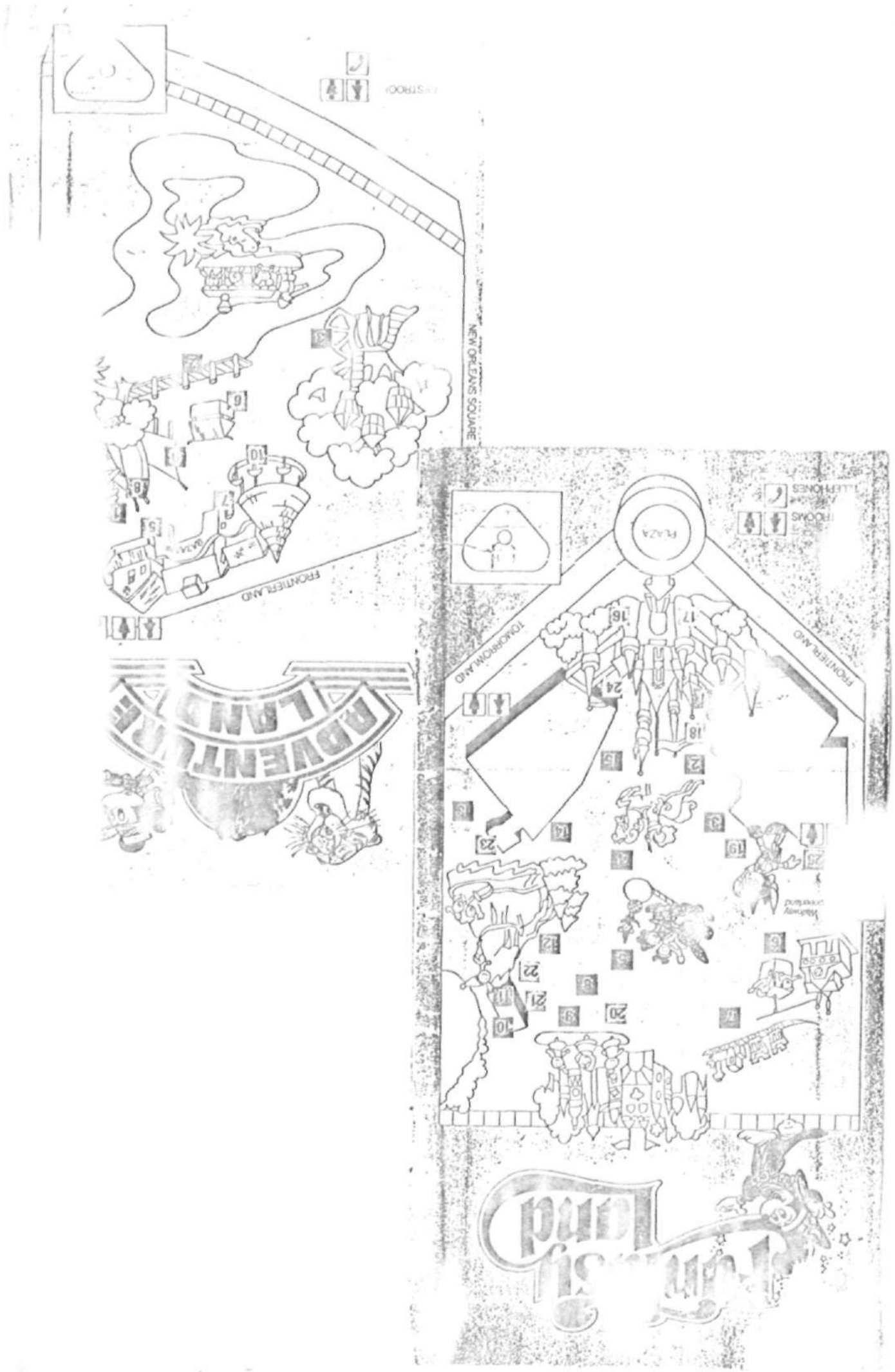
- Utilidors are underground utility corridors for easy access to utility services.
- central energy plant a computerized automated central energy resources plant controlling power flow, heating, cooling and other energy sources. Solar energy is now intended too.
- water management is via a step down water. Control system incorporating dykes, canals and automated control gates control the water distribution.
- Fire protection is computerized and controlled fire ready Greek services.
- Transportation systems is through 250 passenger trains (Mark IV monorail system travel on a single devated beamray propelled by electricity. They use one fourth the energy of cars conveying about 80,000 people daily.

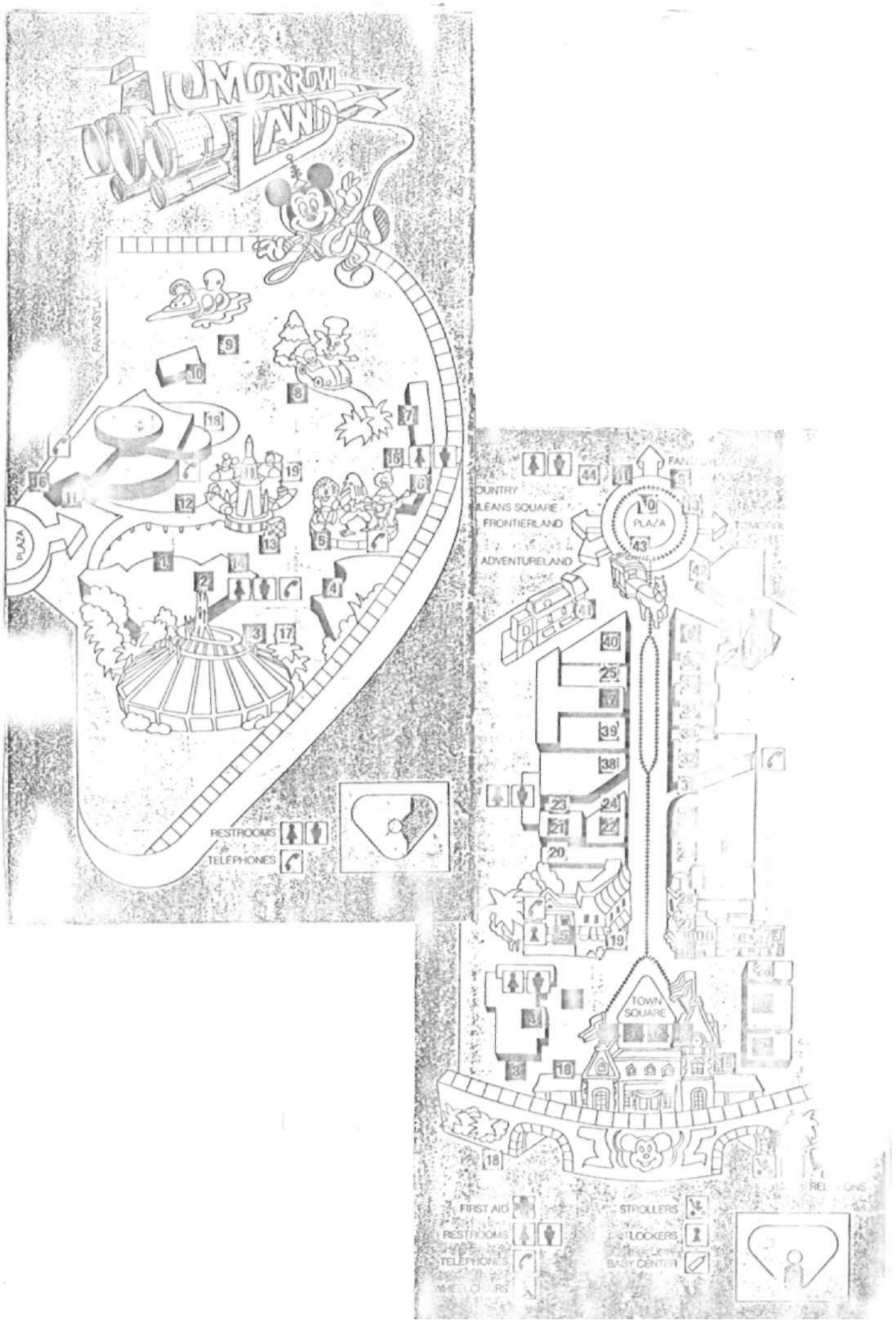
F. Appraisals and Evaluations

Exciting proposal bringing about its success. Very good attempt has been made for considerable expansion and the project has been on-going, with various additions made at different times. It has been successful as it tries to integrate culture (Americans) excitement, technology and education.

It gives a truly exciting experience and also very educative. American culture or early time experience has not been added alone but also the experiences of African jungle world, Asian wourld etc. It allowed for filtration of other parts of the world and not Americans alone.

Very good circulation and services has been attained, seperating service circulation from tourist circulation, though modern planning systems were used, e.g. Utilidors which are provided underground round the whole complex. It is a challenge


NEW ORLEANS SQUARE
FRONTIER LAND
TOMORROWLAND
FRONTIER LAND
PLAZA
RESTROOMS
TELEPHONES


TOMORROW LAND
FANTASYLAND
PLAZA
RESTROOMS
TELEPHONES
COUNTRY
LEANS SQUARE
FRONTIERLAND
ADVENTURELAND
PLAZA
TOMORROW
TOWN SQUARE
FIRST AID
RESTROOMS
TELEPHONES
STROLLERS
LOCKERS
BABY CENTER

and inspiration to tourism development world-wide.

5.3 Bagauda Lake Hotel-Holiday Resorts Bagauda, Kano State

A. Historical Background

The resprt is an ultra-modern Hotel/Resort occupying beautiful grounds of about 130 acres. It was primarily constructed for irrigation, town water supply and fisheries. The authorities later realised the potentials of the site for tourism which led to its development as a tourist or otherwise hotel/holiday resort.

B. Client/User/Sponsor

The client includes the Ministry of Works and Survey, on behalf of the Kano State Government. The Dam construction was completed in 1970 and the resort commissioned to the public., who are the users in 1973 by the Government. Tourist have so far been attracted to the area from all over the country.

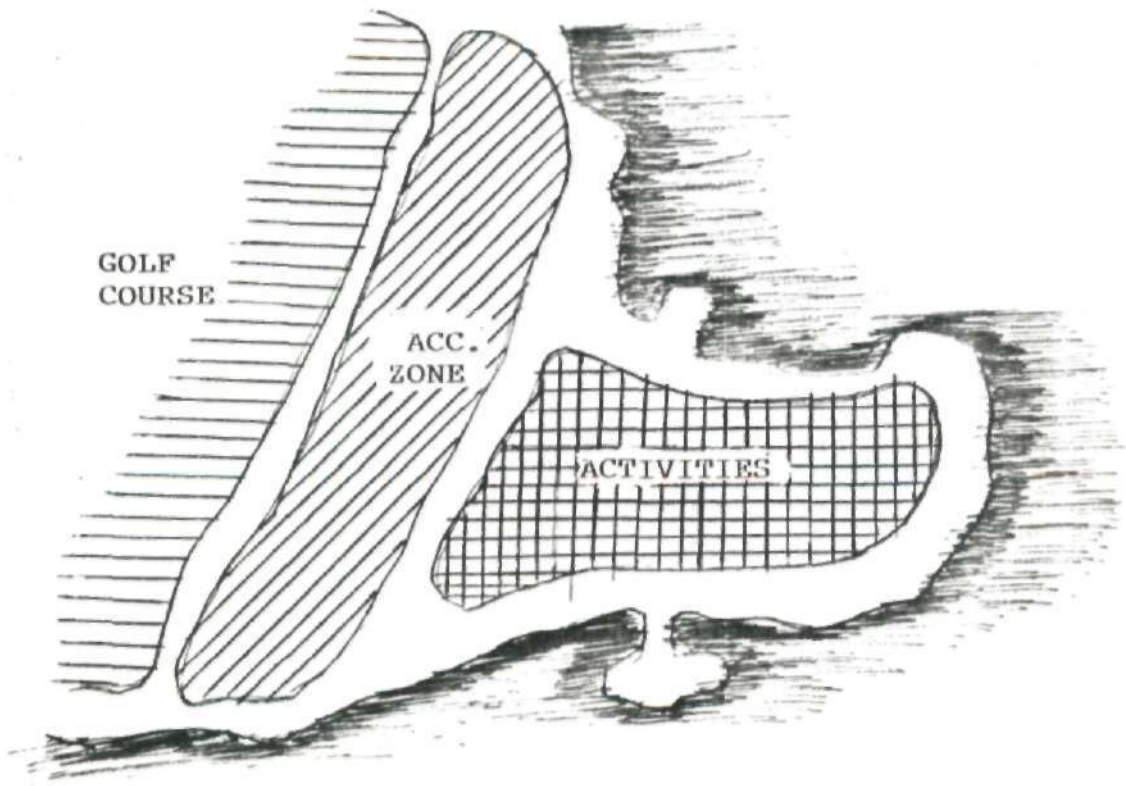
C. Site and Location

The resort is located 58km west of Kano at the Jos-Kano road in Kano State. The resort faces the Bagauda man-made lake/ reservoir of Bagauda dam.

D. Design Concept

Due to the haphazard development of the tourist complex no spectacular Design concept was conceived though it could still be identified that the main activity core has been restricted to the land recess in the lake.

SITE ZONNING



E. Scope of Case Study

Major attention here is given to the functions and facilities. These includes:

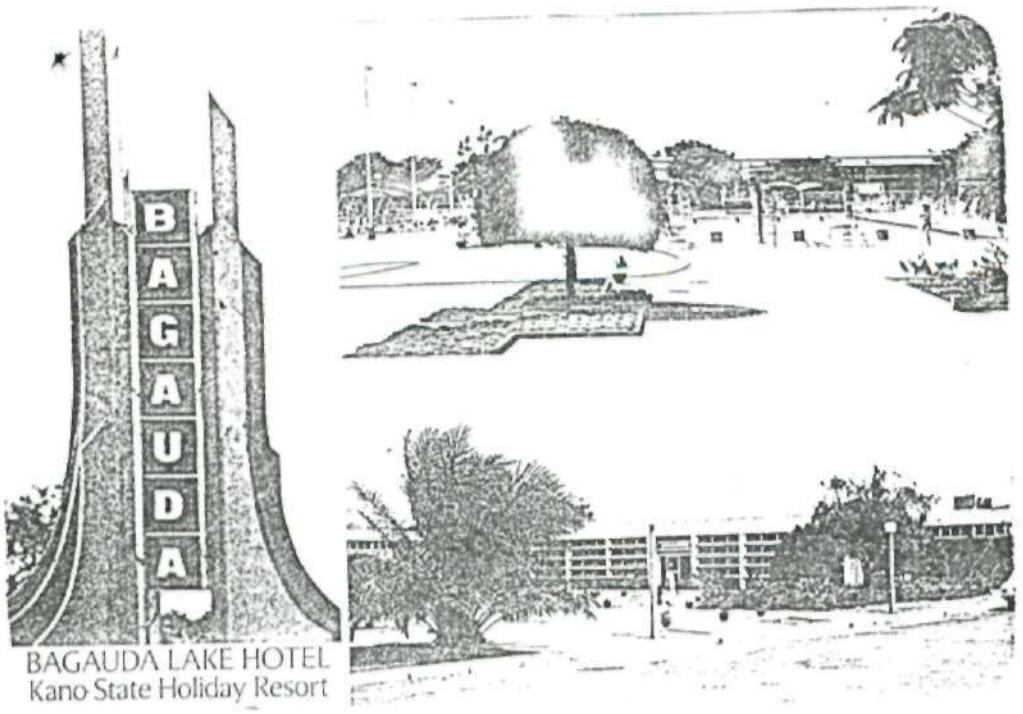
(i) Chalets

Four different chalets are available based on their individual character and number of beds which are:

- 4 VIP chalets
- 50 Traditional Huts of 2 beds each
- 50 Single chalets of 2 beds each
- 8 Double chalets of 4 beds each all with a total of 446 bed space.

(ii) *Nite Club*

This is available and of good standard operating between 7:00 p.m. and 12:00 midnight everyday except Mondays. It includes a dance floor and setting arrangement of a capacity of 90 persons.



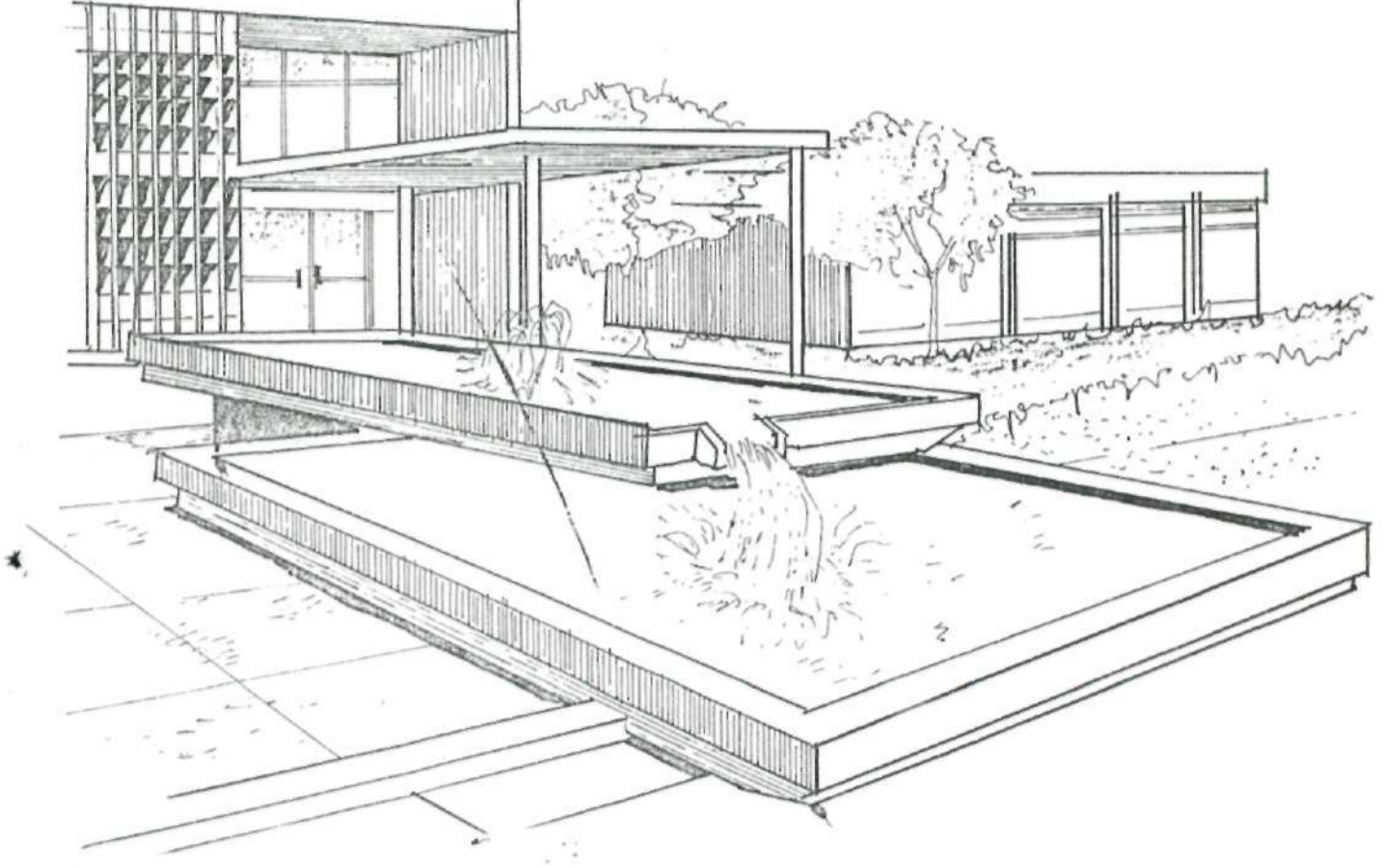
BAGAUDA LAKE HOTEL
Kano State Holiday Resort

LOCATION:

58KM WES
JOS-KANO R
TOTAL COVER

FACILITIES

A) CENTRAL SERVICES AREA



Circulation here shows an immense network of roads (over 50km) due to the wide spread of chalets allowing for high maintenance costs. General circulation pattern within the complex is quite extensive allowing for distant circulation.
The employees include 147 permanent staff and casual labourers.
Delivery and removals generally has been considered and is quite practicable. Effective operations of both deliveries and proposals.

F. Criticisms and Appraisals

Buildings though well designed, blending with artificial environment created are not well organised, e.g. the chalets are over 800 metres away from the Bar/restaurant.

Round huts provided are not appreciative as the contrast with other structures. Overcrowing is also a problem during public/special holidays.

The general overall planning has not formed a coherent whole. Structures were constructed arbitrarily on site.

5.4 Wikki Tourist Camp (Yankari Game Reserve), Bauchi State, Nigeria

Historical Background

Doguri Bush delibrated on its development after contemplation in 1931 and approval was not given till 1954 and its establishment in 1956, finally opening to the public on December 1st, 1962. Pioneer developer was Mr. Robert Coulthard and recently ARCHON Nigerial Limited. Its contractor was the direct labour under foresty division, Bauchi State.

Client/User/Sponsor

The clients are Yankari Game Reserve and Tourism Company Ltd., sponsored by Bauchi State government. Its users are tourist within and outside the country.

Site and Location

It is located within the Yankari game reserve occupying a total of 2244.1sq.km in Duguri, Palis and Gwana Districts of Alkerd Local Government area of Bauchi State. The Wikki camp occupies about 28-30 hectares and bounded by a thicket of forest with a warm spring on the Southern side of the site.

Design, Concept and Construction

The layout and organisational concept has a linear focus on the operational elements i.e. the administration from which tourist approach the camp. Residents are kept from the periphery and also approach from that side.

Initial construction involved the use of indigenous materials and structural forms, thatch roofs, stone circular forms etc but unfortunately were not durable thereby giving way to modern materials such as cement blocks, zinc roofing sheets, etc.

Scope of Case Study

The tourist camp has a few facilities which would be documented including:

Accommodation

Initial development included 99 chalets having 11 singles, 10 suites and 78 doubles. Recent development has incorporated Federal villa and also accommodation for 300 beds.

Administration and Catering

There is the general administration area and other off-shots such as Ticket booths, House keepers office. Other facilities include a clinic, a conference hall (100 capacity) hired at N100 daily, Dancing hall - 120m² area hired at N50 per night 2 shops-provision and souvenir, museum of natural history, restaurant for 60 persons, other recreational facilities include swimming pool, Game viewing, Table tennis, lawn tennis, squash hall, Badminton and video service hall etc.

Contributions and problems

The beautiful scenic-amenities and natural environment-amenities have been duly utilised to develop the area into an appreciable tourist camp and good for recreation at leisure time.

Its general planning was considered such that facilities were attempted at locating them close to each other and also the indigenous use of local material for construction.

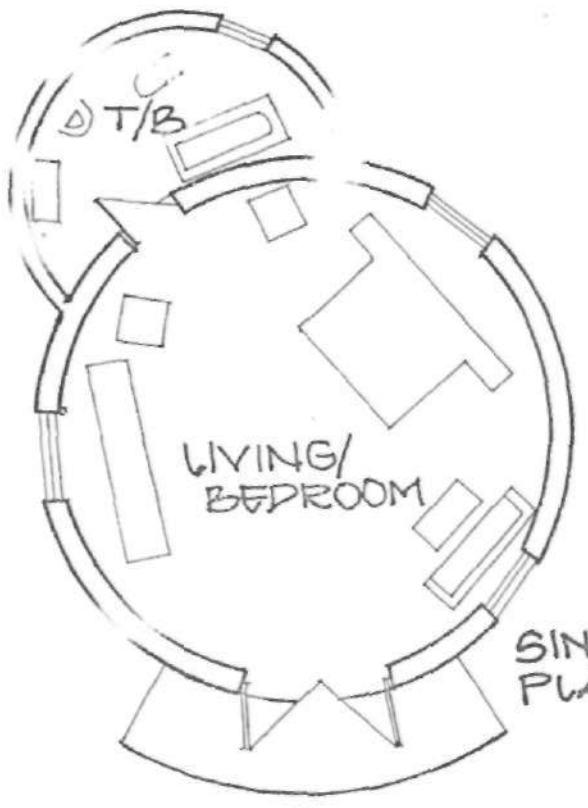
Problems within the tourist camp includes: Maintenance of environment and landscape, servicing of chalets due to the spatial organisation, disturbance from bamboos, sometimes elephants messing up the area, lack of kitchenettes in the chalets and also of squatters around arising to prostitution and stealing.

Evaluations/Appraisals

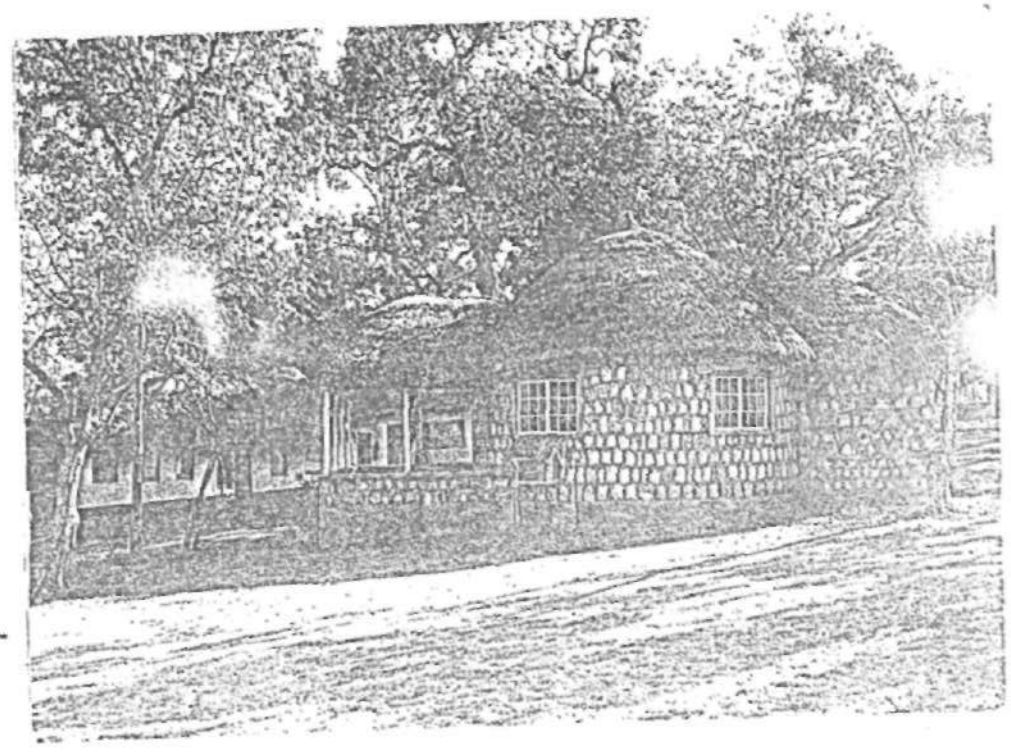
The economical contribution of the Wikki camp and Yankari game reserve as a whole cannot be overlooked. It is known to be one of the most viable tourist centres in the country due to the influx of tourist there from Nigeria and all over the world. Table gives a briefing of this.

10 SUITES

TOTALYING 99 CHALET PROVIDING 108 BEDS. THIS WAS THE INITIAL DEVELOPMENT BEFORE AN ADDITIONAL ACCOMODATION OF 500 BEDS TO CATER FOR THE INFLUX OF TOURISTS.



SINGLE CHALET PLAN



VIEW OF OLD CHALETS

CRITICISM

THERE IS A GENERAL PROBLEM OF MAINTAINANCE AND UPGRADING THE LANDSCAPE OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND FACILITIES. THE DISTURBANCE OF BABOONS AND ELEPHANTS [illegible] A CONFLICT BETWEEN HUMAN AND ANIMAL

Economical Benefit

Year	Month	No. of Visitors	No. of paid fees	Total collected
1981	Jan-July	14,643	13,353	₦52,469
1980	Apr-Dec.	15,455	12,753	₦46,502
1979	Apr-Mar.	11,708	-	₦60,059

Source: Information unit in Yankari

Table also explains the influx of tourist to the area.

Type of tourists

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Foreigners	12,058	10,034	4,337	6,294	8,220	6,971	7,293
Nigerians	8,915	13,740	8,070	12,445	26,650	16,048	13,194
Percentage of foreigners to Nigerians	57%	73%	58%	50.9%	30.8%	43.4%	55.5%

Source: Information Unit in Yankari

5.5 Tanjong Jara Beach Hotel and the Rantau Abang Visitors centre, Malaysia

Historical Background

The project was completed in 1980 and finally opened to the public. Due to its uniqueness and success in its conception, it won an Agakhan award in 1983. The Architects include Wimberly, Whise nand, Allison, Tong and Goo in Hawaii with Akitek Beisekutu in Malaysia, Kuala lumpur.

Landscape architects: Belt, Collins and Associates, Hawaii

Interior Designer: Juru Hasan Consult Sdn. Bhd, Kuala lumpur

Master Craftsman: Abdul Latif (wood Carver) Nik Rahman (Tile maker)

Client/User/Sponsor

The client and sponsor is the Tourist Development Corporation of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur and the Malaysian government it is used by indigenes and foreigners for tourist purposes.

Site and Location

It is situated 65km south of Kuala lumpur Tregganu, the capital of Malaysia's eastern coastal state of Trengganu. The Tanjong Jara beach hotel is spread over 77.7 acres around a crescent shaped beach of golden yellow sand. At the northern end, the site begins with a steep foliage - covered hill and stretches to the south over a sand beam parallel to the ocean with a natural stream running across the property. The Rantau Abang visitors centre spread over 15 acres, is 10km north of the Beach hotel.

Design Approach

The use of the traditional istana style, the informal malay village layout, hand-crafted wooden construction techniques and numerous decorative indigenous crafts from the region constitute successful contemporary use of traditional building idioms. The project serves to embody, perpetuate and preserve the Malay traditional heritage and encourages others to utilise indigenous craftmanship, furthering trade of Malay artisans. It sought out to develop the rapidly disappearing traditional architecture and craft and also meet the demands of contemporary architecture.

Scope of Case Study

The case study is to reveal the attempts of the Malaysians to integrate culture and tourism. This has been largely represented on the building construction and also promotion of artefacts. Facilities provided are briefly looked at.

Accommodation

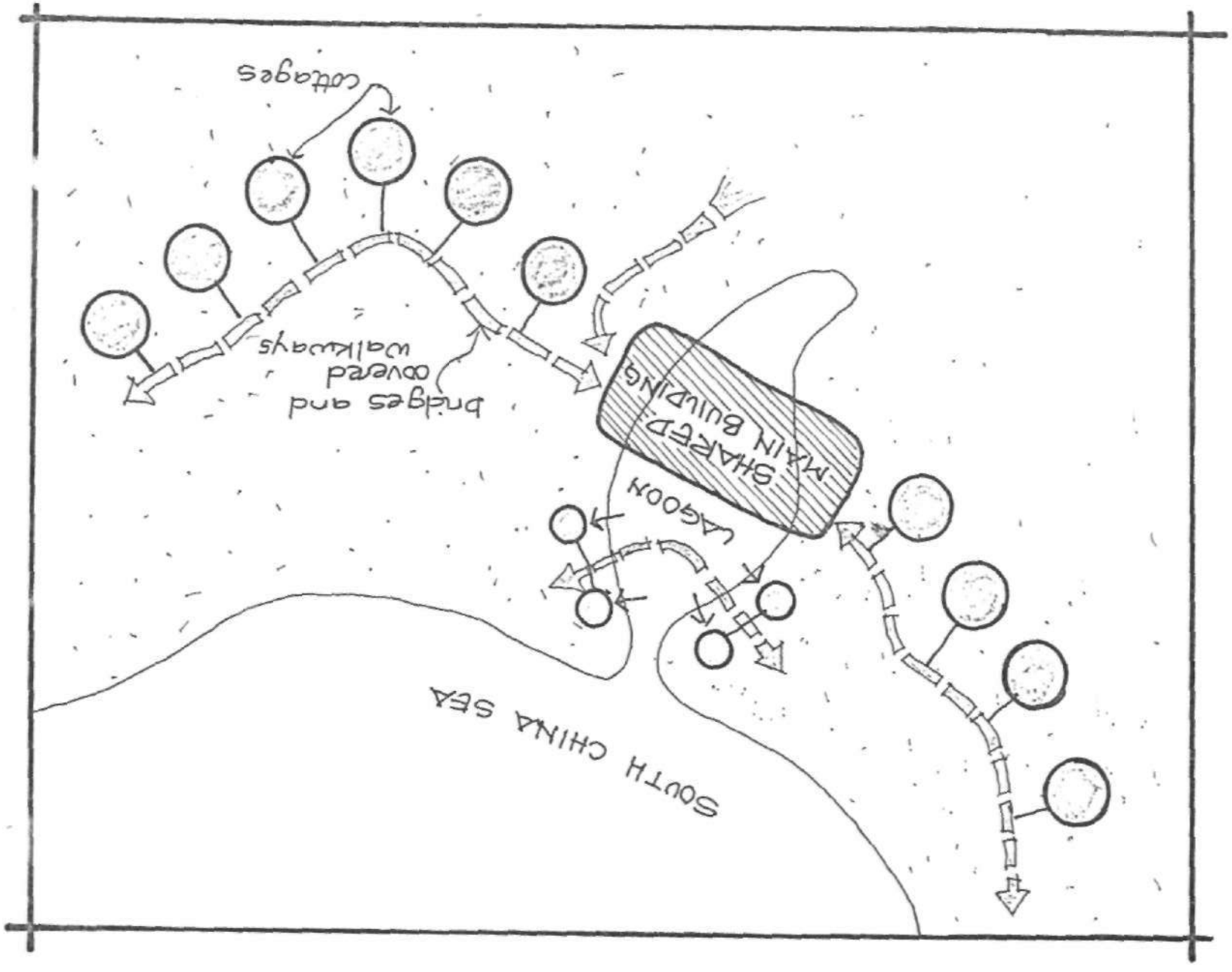
Various forms of accommodation are provided which include hotel accommodation, eleven private cottage suites grouped in the traditional Malaysion 'Kampong' (village) style located with the lagoon are duplex cottages and behind them at a higher elevation are two storey buildings each having eight to twelve guest rooms overlooking the cottages, the lagoon and beach beyond. To the south are also similar cottages and two-storey buildings.

Museum

Rantau Abang conceived as a conservation area has a sea life museum. The museum complex is over the river connected to the information centre and bazaar with a bridge. Other facilities provided include public rooms looking toward the ocean, botanical garden, bazaar featuring local crafts, restaurant serving exclusively Malaysian suisine, information centre, etc.

Another attraction are hatcheries (few in the world) for giant leather back and green turtles with there annual egg-laying and migration.

DESIGN CONCEPT



Structure and Construction

Traditional materials were used to a certain extent combining them with other forms of modern technology though still retaining its identity.

Most buildings of two-storey hardwood are raised three to five feet above ground for purposes of flood protection and air circulation. Other ventilating elements are open-sided rooms also for viewing constructed by means of hinged or pivoted full height louvered doors, lattice soffits, steep-pitched roofs with gable grilles and bisque roof tiles left exposed on the interior allowing for warm air to escape through roof. Hot tropical rain saturate the files which then become an evaporative coller in the sun that invariably follows the rain.

Evaluation/Appraisals

The projects have had considerable impact on the development of tourism in eastern Malaysia. The result is an architectural experience which has raised Malay pride in the cultural tradition and the awareness of the natural riches of the region both as a conservation project and as well as maintained modern resort facilities.

5.6 Shopping Centre and Hotel, Ankara, Turkey

Historical Background

This project was scheduled to start end of 1985 and was opened after completion in late 1988. The architects include:-

- Metin Hepguler, Architects Association International, Istanbul-Zurich, New York, Nevada

Assistant Architect:-

- Mutlu Cilingiroglu, Yilmaz Deger and Ihan Sahin.

Client/User/Sponsor

The client includes both the sheraton Management Corporation and Kavala Group of Turkey which was also sponsored by them to be used by the populace.

Site and Location

The location is at Kavaklidere, Ankara, Turkey. The complex is very near to the main arter road of the city - Ataturk Boulevard - on the slope of Presidential palace Cankaya.

Design Concept

The basis of the approach is an emphasis on the historical traditional values, forms and symbols of the architecture of Turkey. The belief of the architects in the importance of durability and monumentality as architectural categories in Urban Morphology prompted their desire for:

(1) Strong and pure forms,

(2) Monumentality

(3) Reinterpretations of typological elements e.g. arch, Colonnate, aula, Meydan (Square), covered internal streets, etc.

The buildings have been arranged in the form of 'Kiilliye', which was one of the principal building structures of the traditional 'Anatolian Social Centre, the particular quality of the Kulliye.

Scope of Case Study

The complex has not been limited by the shopping actions only, but as a place which makes it possible for several

social and cultural activities to meet and live together. The traditional form was respected, closed exteriorlly and oriented interiorly, also adopting an octagonal module (a form of Islamic art in the area) and also squares.

Functional spaces within the complex include:

(i) Offices
(ii) Shops in several sizes
(iii) Cinema - theatre
(iv) a wedding hall
(v) art gallery
(vi) Exhibition hall
(vii) Library
(viii) Various Pubs and Cafes arranged alongside of inter-streets or aulas.

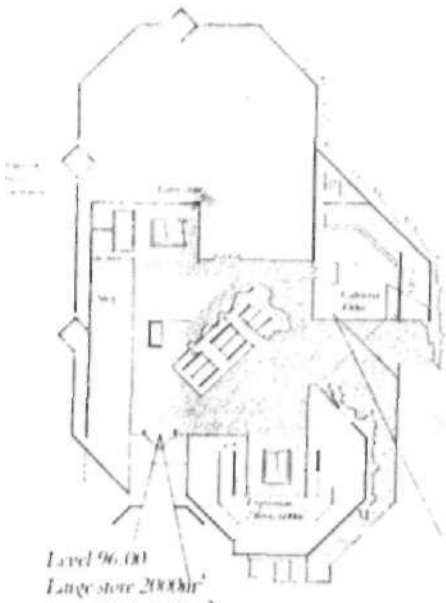
The 'Meydan', the square of the shopping centre, which has a similar role like a meeting or crossing point, adds organisation to the space, providing facilities for open air activities such as meetings, shows, exhibitions, shopping and recreation.

Structure Construction and Materials

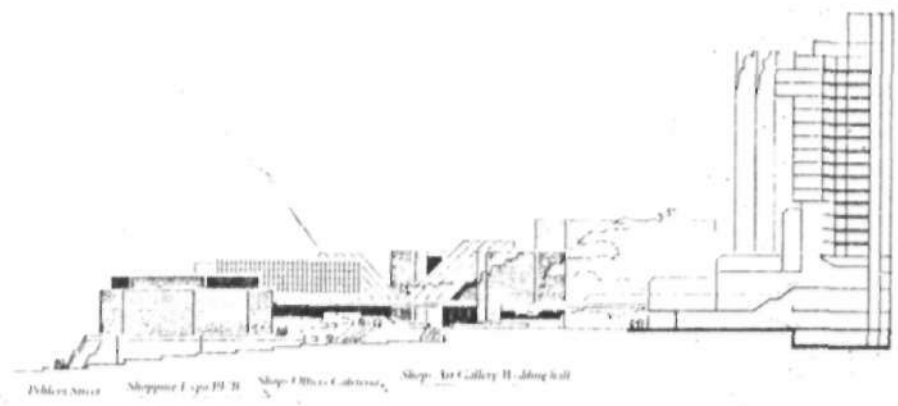
The structure is mainly of reinforced concrete framework, moduled at 8 x 8 meters in hotel and 12 x 12 meters in the shopping centre.

Evaluation/Approaisal

The complex is seen to have actually respected the traditional setting it tried to portray from the conception of the architect. This has maintained not only rural planning but a high level of interaction by the users, the open-interiorly and closed exteriorly effect is openly noticeable and appreciable. The terrain of the site has been commendably utilised creating an interesting atmosphere.



Level 96.00
Large store 2000m²
Store 93-96 1380m²



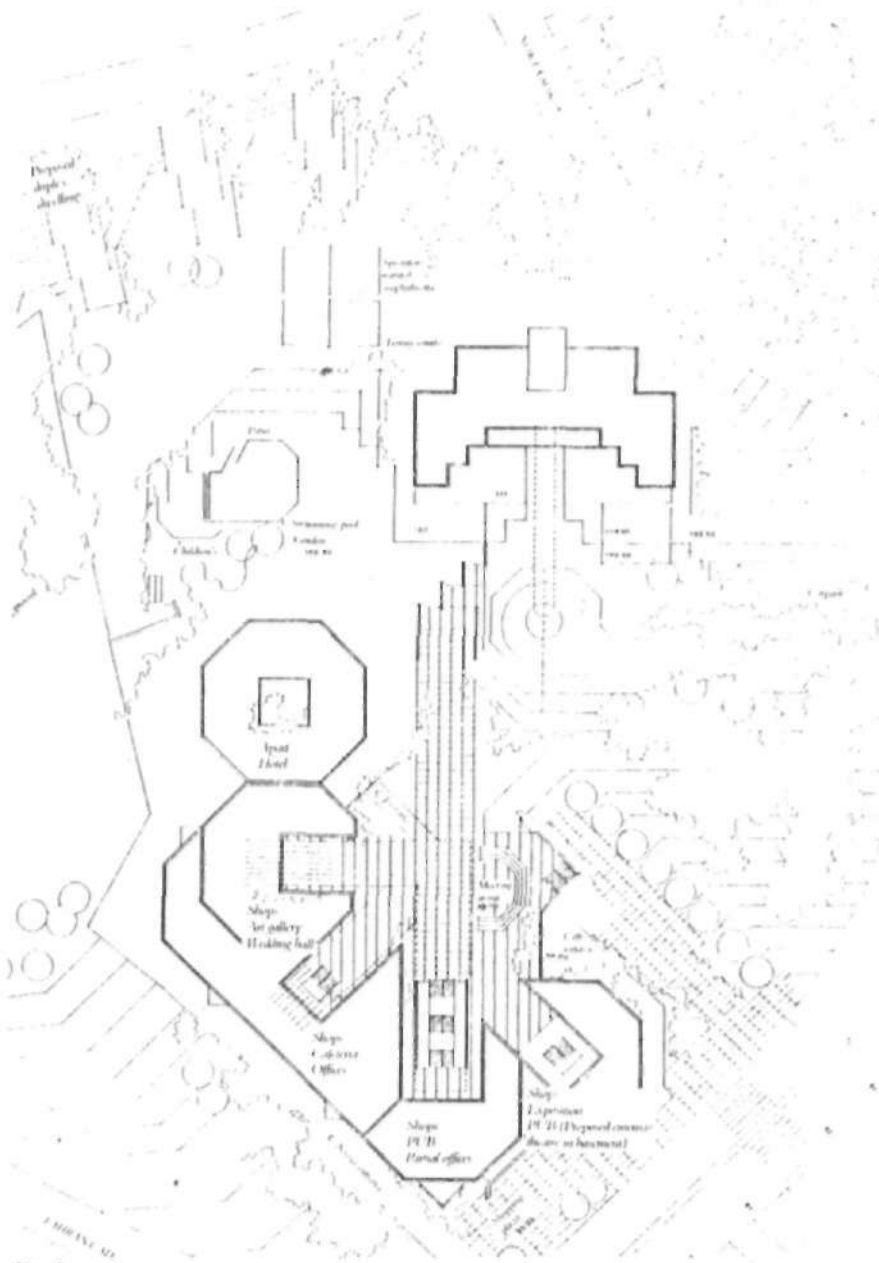
Section



Level 93.00
Stores 2000m²



Level 90.00
Large store 2800m²
Stores 2220m²



Site plan

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 Thesis Site and Environs

Major studies are done here to enable a better understanding of the environment in order to provide an appropriate proposal that will be effective on implementation in such an area. Abuja is taken as site due to its centrality, expanse of landmark, cultural neutrality avoiding political instability.

6.1 Location

The project is sited in the north-eastern part of the Federal Capital territory (FCT), and to the North of Abuja - Federal capital city (FCC) and connected to FCC by a 48km accessible road. Alternative access is via Bwari which connects Suleja, through a 24.5km eroded laterite road.

Its main boundaries are within longitude 7°22'30"E and 7°27'30"E and south of latitude 9°15'00"N, covering a total area of 10,400 hectares. The actual site described is located within the Usuma tourist town, a satellite town created out of Abuja whose major attraction for development is the dam which is supposed to serve Abuja with water and estimated population set at 7,000 - 10,000 people.

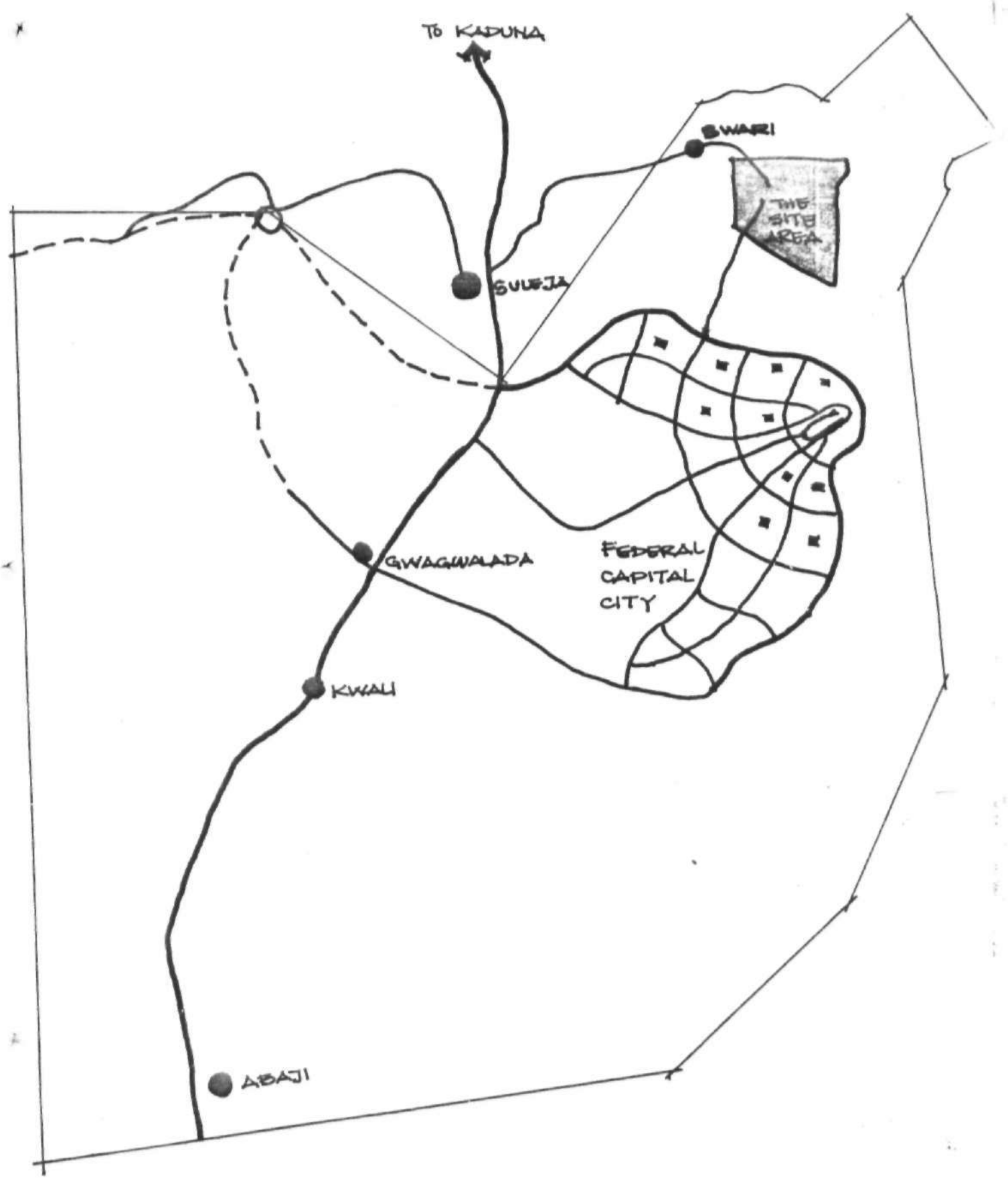
6.2 Site Character

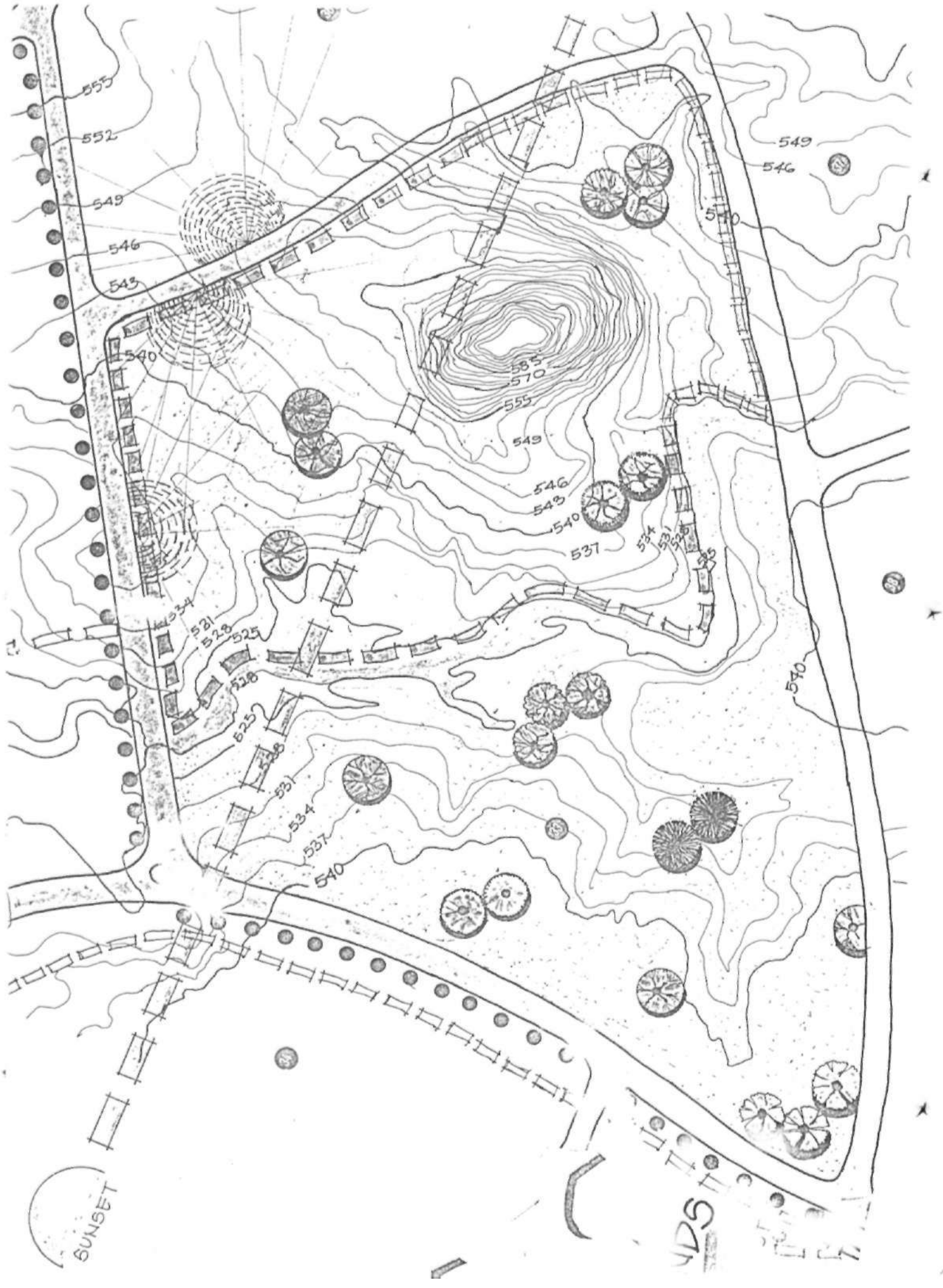
This deals with the natural and man-made characteristics

6.2.1 Demographic characteristics

There are basically four groups of people present within the environs. These include the Ushapa, Payi, Jigo and Kwabara settlements.

THE SITE LOCATION MAP




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SUNSET

The Ushapa settlement has about 3,500 people, Payi - 350, Jigo - 160, Kwabara - 180, though there is a high mortality rate in the area due to the absence of medical attention.

Of the present population, children of about (1-5yrs) take 51% of the population while the Adults (16 and above) take about 49%. Other groups or settlements exist which include the Federal Capital development Authority (FCDA) camp and spibat camps for the workers and more enlightened people.

6.2.2 Natural characteristics include:

(i) Climate

(ii) Vegetation

(iii) Geology

(iv) Visual characteristics

which would be analysed are results highlighted as follows:

Climate and Microclimate

Components of Climate: The relevant components of the climate include temperature, humidity, wind, rainfall, sun-shine and evapotranspiration.

(i) Temperature and Humidity

Temperatures in the area, particularly the maximum temperature and the diurnal temperature range, are greatly influenced by the cloud cover which is associated with the dry and wet seasons. The highest temperatures and maximum diurnal ranges occur during the months of March and April, it could be as high as 37°C. Diurnal range during this season may be as much as 17°C. Minimum temperature, parti-cularly during December and January may be as low as 20°C. Thus both the maximum and minimum temperatures during dry

seasons cross the comfort range by as much as 45% above and 28% below.

During the rainy season (may - October), maximum temperatures range from 23.5°C - 36°C, though the diurnal range is reduced, often not exceeding 7°C. However, human comfort is not a function of temperature extremes alone. Humidity and wind movement influence the comfort in combination with the temperature.

(ii) Wind

The wind direction in the area is influenced by seasonal shifting of pressure belts. The tropical continental air mass is formed over the Sahara Desert and thus the wind belows from North East to South West direction from November to March. This air mass is dry and laden with dust and is also known as harmattan. The tropical maritime air mass is formed over the Atlantic Ocean and is warm and moist. Blowing from South West to North East direction during May to September, it creates the rainy season. The months of April and October are transitional months between dry and rainy seasons.

(iii) Rainfall

The rainy season in the project area starts from the first week of April and ends approximately towards the end of October. However, extreme concentration of rain occurs in two to three months of July, August and September. This phenomenon has implications for planning drainage works for expenditious drainage of storm waters.

The Abuja capital territory experiences occurences of squall lines, characterised by dense, dark clouds with thunder and lightening, followed by strong winds and intense

rainfall. The down pour which does not usually last for more than one-half hours, is followed by drizzle of several hours duration. This weather condition causes extensive damage to buildings, ripping off roofs not properly held down. Areas liable to erosion suffer damage and low-lying areas get flooded for a short duration.

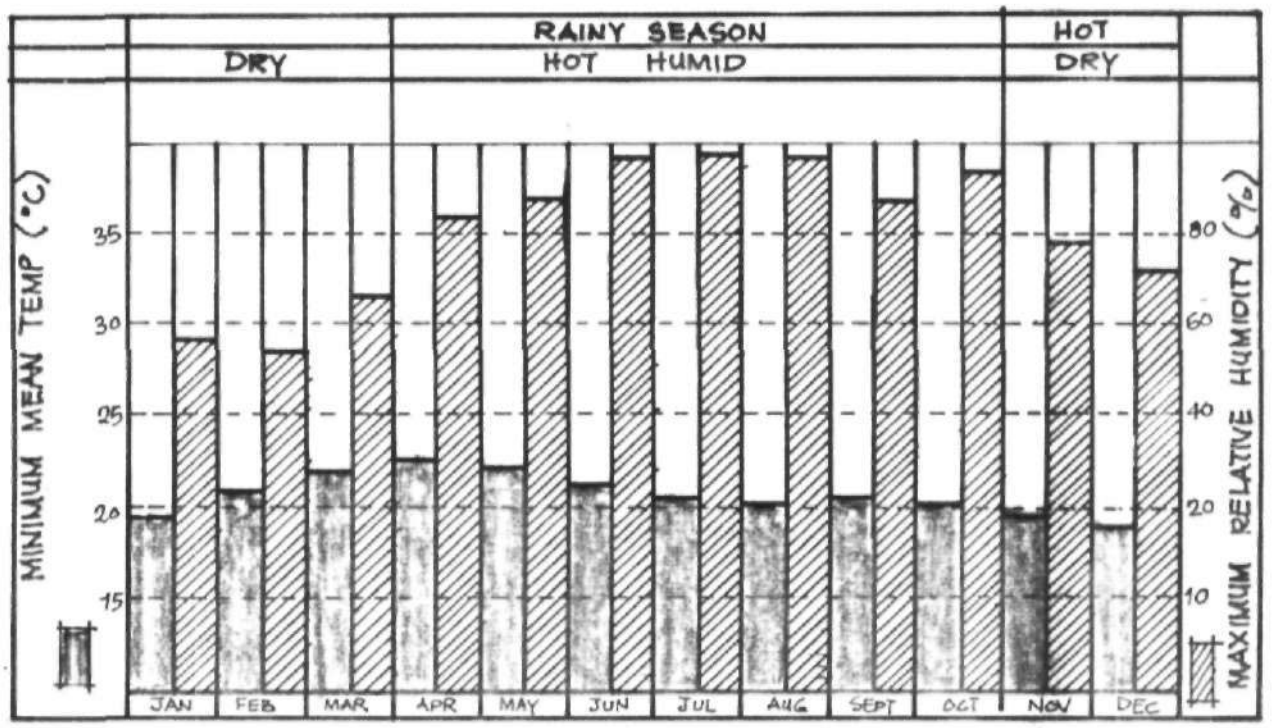
(iv) Sunshine

The atmosphere of the earth receives solar radiation, the amount which goes along way in determining the climatic conditions and vegetational growth. The amount of solar radiation received by earths surface is a function mostly of cloud situation and duration of the day from sunrise to sunset.

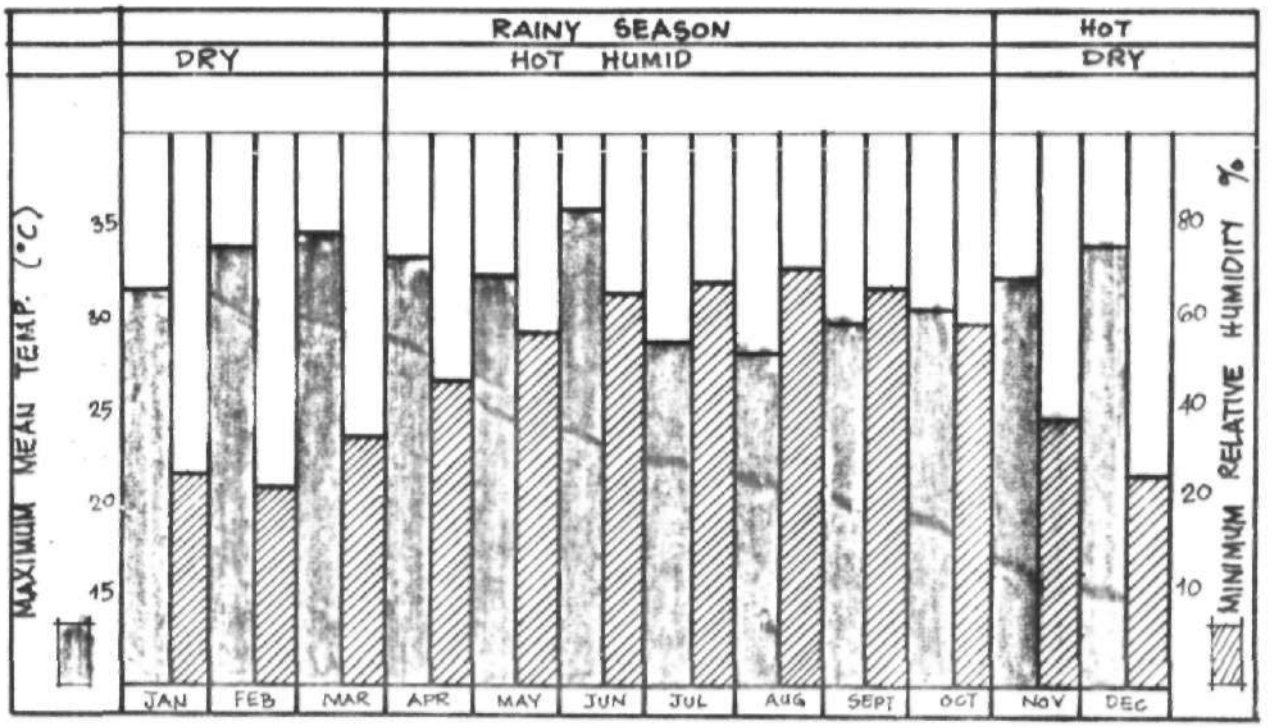
During the dry season months, particularly November to March, the estimated sunshine in the project area is over 275 hours per month. With the approach of rainy season, cloudiness increase with a resultant decline in sunshine hours, and the lowest values reaching 4 hours during the month of August.

(v) Evapotranspiration

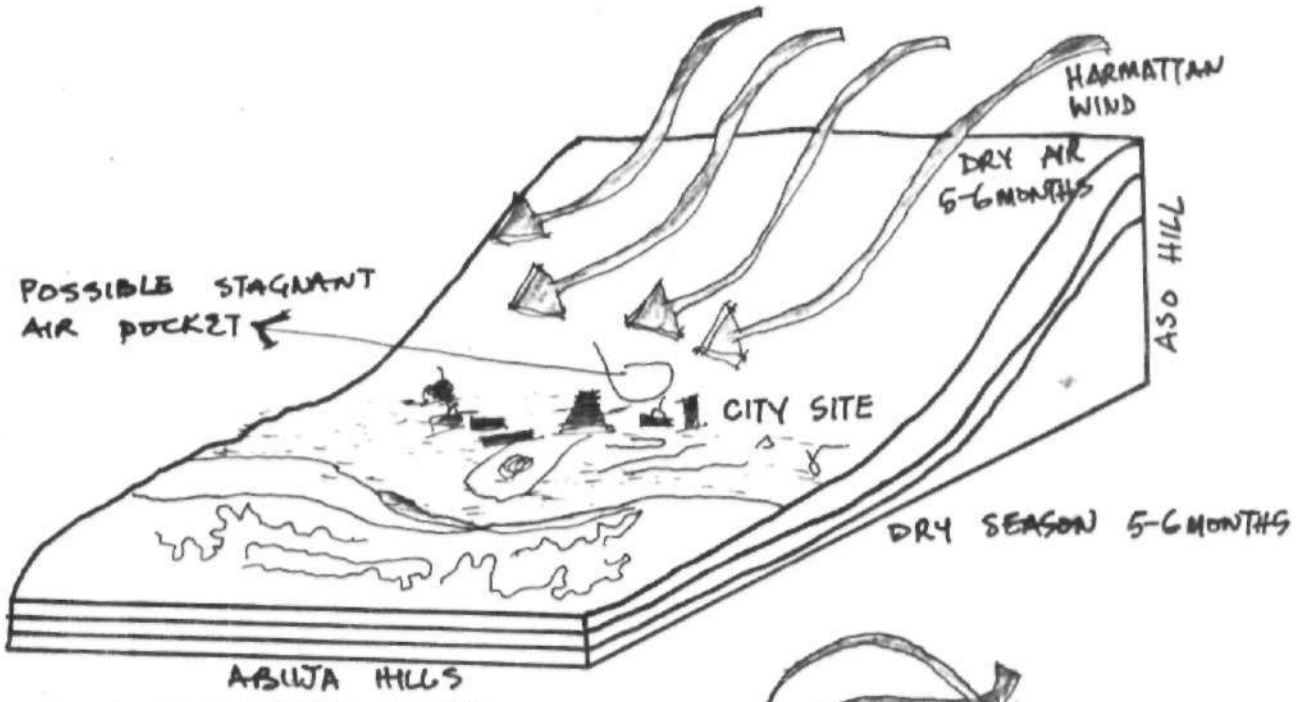
Evaporation and transpiration of water from water bodies and appropriate water management techniques. When the availability of water through rainfall and other sources is greater than the evapotranspiration, a moisture surplus situation exists which may help the healthy growth of plants. On the other hand, when rainfall is less than potential evapotranspiration, a moisture - deficit condition exists in parts of the project area, which may require irrigation



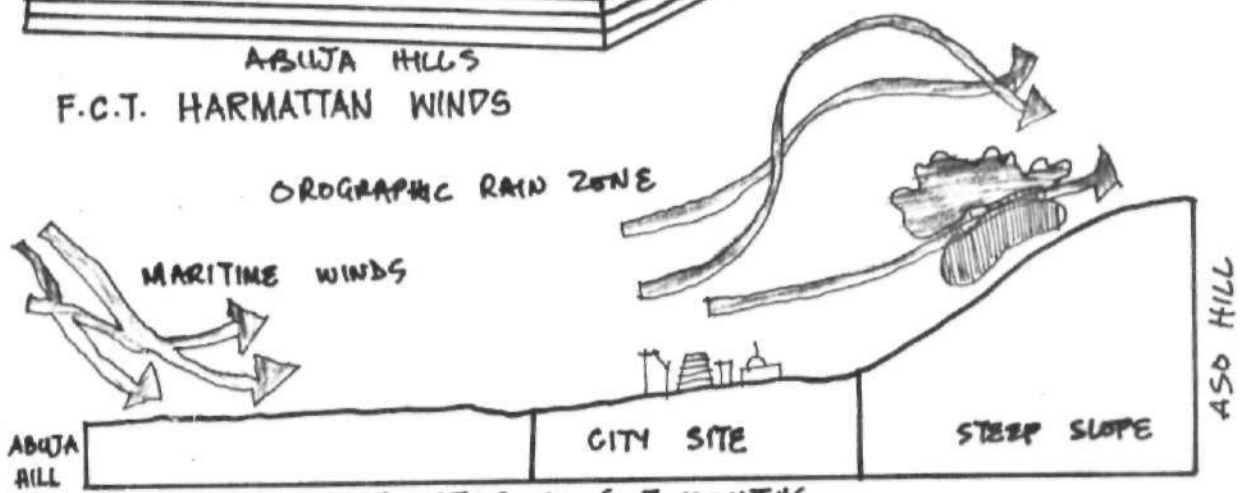
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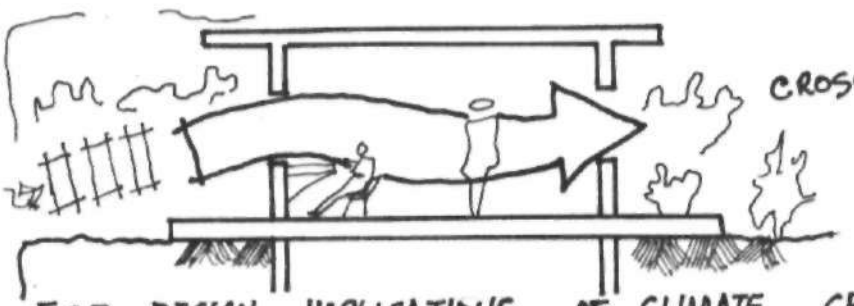
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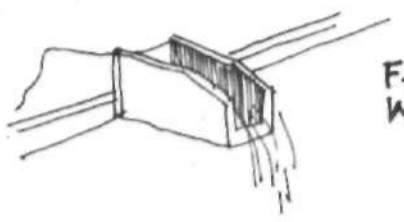
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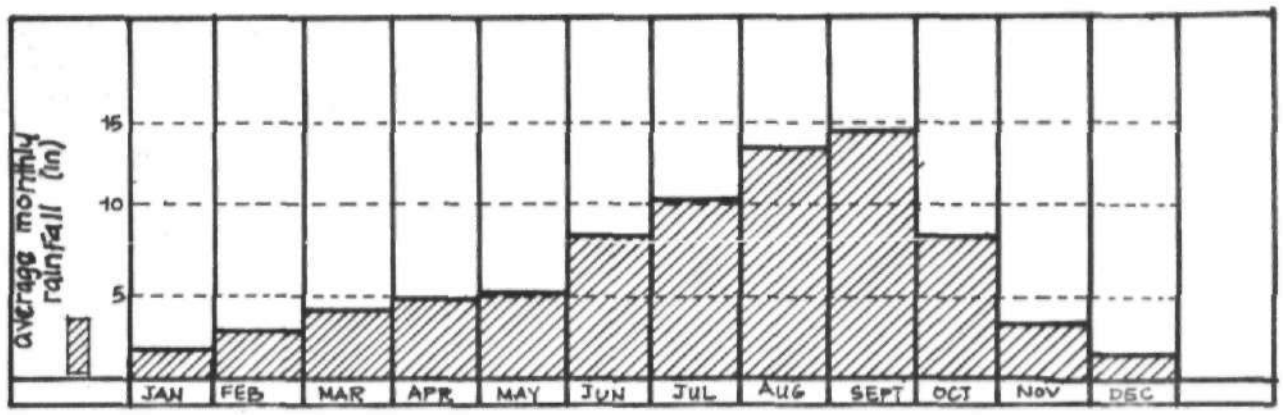
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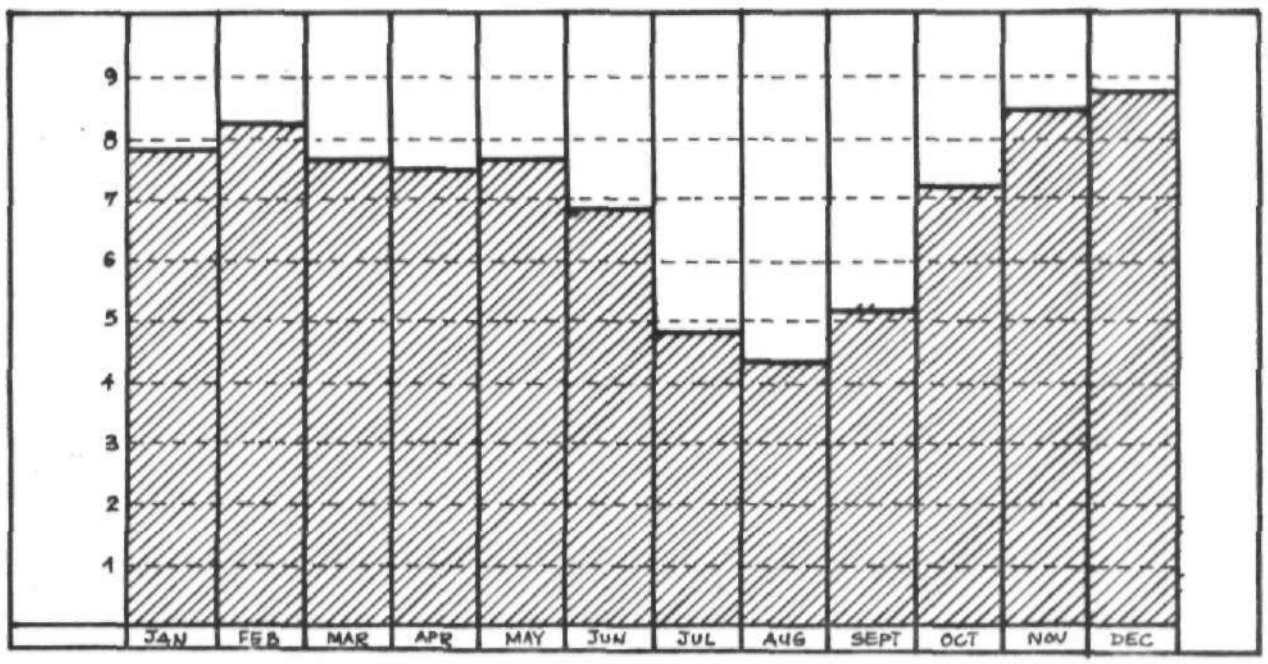
F.C.T. DESIGN IMPLICATIONS OF CLIMATE, CROSS VENTILLATION



F.C.T. DESIGN IMPLICATIONS OF CLIMATE, STORM, WATER DRAINAGE



RAINFALL
F.C.T. RAINFALL



SUNSHINE - DURATION
F.C.T. SUNSHINE - DURATION

and appropriate water management programmes in order to improve overall productivity and maintain land scaped areas.

6.2.3 Vegetation

The Abuja capital territory is located in the Northern portion of the Southern Guinea Savanna zone. The project site could be classified into the following ecological types (ecotypes):

(i) The Rain Forest
(ii) The Riparian or Fringing Forest
(iii) The Savanna Woodlands
(iv) The Parkland fallows
(v) The Bush Fallow
(vi) The Erodible Fallows
(vii) The Bare Ground

Each of these ecotypes has its distinct physiognomic characteristics and, in some cases distinct fluoristic composition.

The Rain Forest

The rain forest vegetation which consists mainly of disturbed mature types occurs in widespread patches in a rain forest/savanna woodland complex which occupies the slopes and foothills of the hill ranges that form the Western and South-Western boundaries. Within the patches, the canopy is usually dense.

Riparian Forest

The riparian forest complex is similar in physiognomy to the distrubed rainforest and sometimes looks more luxuriant. Its main distinguishing characteristic is its loction along the banks of the main river Usuma and some of

its tributaries.

Savanna Woodlands

The Savanna woodlands occur most extensively amongst the more rugged and less accessible ridges and hill ranges along the western boundary and on the adjoining plane between these ranges and the riverine forest. It also occurs in the watershed of the reservoir.

Parkland Fallows

These are open farm fallows in which some useful trees have been preserved probably because of their economic importance.

Bush Fallows

These are abandoned lands like the parkland fallows except that they do not have relics or preserved large trees. The general height of the vegetation ranges from 1.5m to 2.5m.

Erodible Fallows

These are farmlands within the watershed of the reservoir, notably around Jigo and Kwabara villages where the fringing forest has been removed and incipience soil erosion has become evident.

Bare Grounds

These are highly disturbed aread adjacent to the dams, where the top soil has been totally scrapped and removed.

Management Concepts

(i) Botanical Garden

One of the ideal areas for botanical garden appears to be the highly disturbed bare-ground adjacent to the dam, and the FCDA and Spibat camps, which may form the nucleus

of the Tourist centre. This area is useless for farming in its current condition and it is also quite some distance from the new villages in the Resettlement area. Any other intensive cultivation of the area requiring close planting up, will be very expensive.

(ii) Zoological Garden

For the artificial zoological garden, the area between the water treatment plant, FCDA camp, the quarry and the new bye-pass connecting the workshop and the water treatment plant is recommended. This area will be accessible to the camp and makes for easy feeding and general management of the zoo.

For the semi-natural zoological garden, the area should include the above plus the area shown on the map which carries rain forest vegetation.

(iii) Wildlife and Nature Reserve

The area towards south-west of the dam and the reservoir is currently inaccessible, rugged and enveloped in dense riverine vegetation in the centre and the savanna woodland on the slopes. The rich flora, some of which are palatable to various species of wildlife makes the place potentially suitable for wildlife reserve and management. It is also recommended that, in view of the nearness of the apparently undisturbed savanna woodland to the riverine forest vegetation, this area should be preserved as a nature reserve for future generations to see the original vegetation. This will be compatible with management of the area for wildlife, both of which have high touristic attractions. The presence of an easy-to-climb bare inselberg on the Dutse

axis which overlooks this valley, will further enhance the touristic use of this area.

6.2.4 Geology

The most abundant rock type in the project area is biotite-granite with varied texture ranging from fine to pegmatic. Apart from the topsoil, three different layers underneath are recognizable, two of them from sandy, clayey and clayey sand to sandy clay and the third one common to all parts is bedrock occuring at varying depths of 4 to 35 metres. The high maximum dry densities of the near-surface soils of the project area show that the area has good sub-grade and sub-base materials. The soils encountered beyond 30cm depth in the project area are rated as having good to poor bearing value. They have excellent drainage and good shearing strength when compacted and saturated. These soils provide excellent foundation material and no major near-surface engineering problems are anticipated. The soils of the project area are estimated to carry a load up to 50kN/m^2 without settlement.

The depth to water table varies from 0.3m(in low-lying foot slopes between inselbergs and flood plains) to 4.8m.

6.2.5 Visual characteristics

Visual appeal of the project site is perhaps the most important asset in terms of its potential role as a tourist attraction. There are numerous natural elements one frequently encouters in the area, that provide a sudden change in material, colour, texture or size, thereby making the spot an interesting place to observe or be. Also because of the undulating nature of the topography, there are many

points which are fairly accessible and which after a panoramic view of the interesting landscape. A study of the visibility and visual character of the site was carried out as explained below.

Visibility Analysis

The visibility of certain parts of the project site was examined from two directions:

(a) From a few vantage points which are presently accessible to motorists and/or pedestrians and which offer a wide and interesting view. Such vantage points have a potential of development into places of public interest and concentration.

(b) From some other parts of the project site, a few points of visual interest were observed. Such points of visual interest or focal points may be used by developing them into vistas at the end of an avenue or for viewing from places of public concentration. The field-of-view was considered to extend to a limit to where an unaided eye can appreciate the details of landscape.

Areas of Scenic Beauty

Most areas of scenic beauty identified in the project, possess one or more of the natural landscape elements including water bodies, vegetation and prominent rock-outcrops. Among the water bodies of aesthetic value, the water reservoir is the most important. Its view can be enjoyed from most parts of the peripheral road and from the inward slopes of the hills surrounding it. Other water bodies of interest include the River Usuma, particu-

larly before it enters the Reservoir, it forms a small water fall in the rocky area and the spot is often used for pick-nicking. Most of the vegetation of aesthetic value is located on the hill sides surrounding the reservoir or along river courses.

6.3 Constraints and Opportunities for Development

Natural Constrints and Opportunities

Natural landscape elements in the project area, while they may impose certain limitations on land use, may also enhance usability depending on the type of activity under consideration. Only some sections of the area may not be feasible for any type of development; examples include land liable to flooding or erosion.

(a) The Water bodies

The project area is divided up into various small developable parcels of land by rivers, streams and the reservoir which is a dominant feature occupying the centre of the site. The reservoir is a strategic water storage for domestic water supply to the FCC, hence every effort should be made to limit human and other activities within its confines and that of the watershed (up stream) in order to eliminate the risk of contamination of the water. In effect all the area upstream from the dam should be brought under strict development control regulating human and cattle grazing activities.

Considering on the other hand the prominent visual and microclimatic resource of the reservoir. To this end, the tourist are not totally excluded from

getting closer to appreciate his important dominant feature in the holiday resort.

Most of the other rivers and streams downstream pose little problem for development as their width and discharge are mostly insignificant.

(b) Marshes, swamps and Areas liable to Flooding

In a few places, towards north of Ushapa, a few patches of land are swampy and marshy. These areas are low-lying and also because of the shallow water table, the water absorptions is minimal during the rainy season. Moreover, as the project site experiences spontaneous and violent storms and torrential rainfalls, most streams easily over flow their banks. However, this phenomenon is very short-lived and because of the construction of dam, flooding in the streams and rivers down the dam has effectively been checked. However, there are a few areas upstream which are liable to flooding during rainy seasons

(c) Rock Outcrops and underlying Geology

One of the most frequently encountered feature of the project area topography is rock outcrops. These are bare rocks without topsoil and vegetation and cover a substantial part of the project area. Geologically termed as inselbergs, these rocks are mostly not feasible for construction of buildings and other structures because of two reasons:

(i) they are often too steep for any vehicular or pedestrian approach and movement; and

(ii) it is too expensive to dig foundation as they require blasting and heavy equipment for that purpose

Some of these rocks, though may have an alternative recreational potential for activities such as rock-climbing or as a component of a rock-garden.

(d) Erosion

Certain parts of the project area particularly those towards the eastern end of the reservoir are subject to erosion because of the nature of soil and sub-soil which are comprised of mostly silty and clayey sands, and steep slopes along the stream banks and guillies. The area towards west of the dam is relatively protected from rapid water flows and hence the erosion. The controlled water flow out of the reservoir, mild slopes and vegetation cover, have reduced the indicence of erosion in that part.

(e) Natural Vegetation

Most of the Guinea Savanna vegetation found in site environs is found on slopes of hills. There doesn't exist any forest of economic value in the project area, which may be utilised as a landscaping element in the recreation development programme.

.4 **Future Role of Usuma Tourist town**

It has become clear that the Greater Usuma Town is bound to play two different roles, independent of each other. First, is its main function as a special-purpose town. The project guidelines by the Federal Capital Development Authority (FCDA) require development of this area as a tourist resort for the Federal Capital city (FCC) the Abuja Capital Territory (ACT) and possibly the nation and beyond.

Secondly, it has its place in the existing functional heirachy settlements within the subregion. It will serve at a different level of nodal hierachy by providing higher order social and economic functions. These were discussed as follows:

(1) Greater Usuma Town as a Special Purpose Settlement

The FCDA correctly realized the scenic and microclimatic resources of the project site and thus required its development into a tourist resort of national importance. This however, means a very careful planning strategy that may create a right blend of tourist development and conservation. Modern facilities and infrastructure will undoubtedly be needed to attract tourists.

(2) Functional level of Hierachy of the Usuma town

Within the plan period 1985 - 2005, Abuja will establish itself as a primary node. Most of the immigrant population of the Greater Usuma town shall be cosially and economically dependent on Abuja. Suleja will occupy the primary position, because of its trading importance, for sometime. Bwari and Usuma town will practically become urban in the next 20-30yrs and will together act as a secondary node in the subregion. This would function as a tertiary node in place of Ushapa.

The project area and subregion: Functional hierachy of settlements, 1985 - 2005

Level of Functional hierachy	Present situation (1985)	Situation at the end of plan period (2005)
Primary	Suleja	Abuja and Suleja
Secondary	Bwari	Usuma town and Bwari
Tertiary	Ushapa	One of the centrally located settlements in project area

CHAPTER SEVEN

7.0 DESIGN CRITERIA AND DESIGN BRIEF

7.1 Introduction

The aim of this project is to integrate cultural potentials of value into tourism, thereby providing a wider range of activities in a tourist resort. The cultural potentials of tourism is basically a neglected and under exploited potential in tourism development. This in return reduces the monotony of activities.

Abuja, the state capital, is a place visited by both its indigenes and foreigners. Due to this influx of people, it provides an opportunity to sell our cultural wares out also promoting tourism and culture.

The Abuja tourist village is sited in Usuma, a town mainly developed as a satellite town with an aim of promoting tourism. The site or complex could also serve as a resource centre for cultural preservation.

Culture as noted earlier, is very rich in Nigeria and a pride of the country. Due to technological improvement, cultural values tend to diminish daily, more or less bringing about the dynamism of culture. Culture though dynamic would be exploited in terms of preservation of local artefacts and also its dynamism would be exploited bringing about its promotion.

Cultural wares, especially improved ones are things of fascination to certain novists. This is therefore integrated in the design.

For effective planning of the site, certain parameters are to be considered.

7.2 Planning Standards

7.2.1 Factors Affecting Building Location and Orientation

Proper situation of buildings achieves harmony with topography, lievability, minimized drainage problems and increased functional efficiency. Some planning considerations to be taken into consdieration include:-

a) Orientation to sun, wind and vistas is a basic consideration that will be given attention.

b) Siting building to conform with its topography resulting in a minimum of necessary grading, reducing initial construction cost and eliminate continuous drainage problems.

c) Avoidance of exposure to noise pollution which could be minimized by the judicious placement of the structure on the site or the use of buffer zones as screen from noises.

d) Plant materials serves as aesthetic elements and also as buffer strips, screens and dividers. This is to be adopted in planning.

e) Also taken into consideration is the defensible space which basically deals with security and street safety.

7.2.2 Layout of Recreation Facilities

These are planned and designed to provide proper facilities for games and sports. Care should be taken over the following:-

a) To avoid conflicts or dangerous conditions in juxtapositioning of the various activities.

b) To provide physical and visual barriers between the recreational facilities and adjacent uses.

c) To provide adequate parking areas to accommodate both participants and spectators.

d) To provide access to the facilities for service and maintenance.

7.3 Development Strategies for the Integration

7.3.1 Preamble

The national tourist village like any resort should be able to meet the demands of a tourist for the purpose of entertainment and relaxation.

The Usuma town being developed as a tourist town has this proposed tourist village among other things, that is, zoo, golf course, boat clubs, botanical garden, etc, in its proposed development masterplan.

From chapter 4, it would be seen that in dealing with culture, three major methods are considered, which are:

- Promotion
- Preservation
- Presentation.

These three methods, form the bases to integrating culture and tourism.

7.3.2 Promotion

The general notion behind promoting culture and tourism in this thesis is to introduce our much admired culture into the daily activities and performances of the proposed tourist village. Local forms of recreations, such as wrestling,

boxing, traditional dances, festive periods, local dramas, etc. are such traditional peformances which could be introduced into a tourist centre. These could now be done on partial basis. All peformances having specific days of displays enabling a continuous use of the resort apart from the normal relaxative and recreative atmosphere provided.

In order to promote this, an amphitheatre would be provided, which is more or less open without confinement (an open performance ground) to give the impression of a true festive period.

Promotion also come in via the sales of local artifacts. This brings the need for a shopping centre of minimal standard. As explained in chapter 4, the simulation of these artifacts in form of souvenirs, etc., could also be a factor to the promotion of both culture and tourism.

Another form of promotion comes into play in the restaurant, low seats provided, different to the conventional designed furniture. Local products such as housa leather pouches for sitting could be promoted. These are promoted in every possible area.

Though a development strategy it might not affect the normal space regulation.

7.3.3 Preservation and Presentation

This is also another means of dealing with culture. Modern technology brings about the gradual

extinction of local ware, though not applicable to our daily existence, a nation without culture and history is no nation at all.

Attempts are usually being made by the establishment of museums for the reasons of preservation. Admiration comes in while viewing but no possible use of such artefacts come into play. Crude and local artifacts are best preserved in its natural form but could now be presented in various means.

A calabash used for eating, drinking, carrying load in previous years would be absurd these days due to technology. These could be preserved and now presented as being used for other purposes, such as lamp shades, wall decoration, stands, etc.

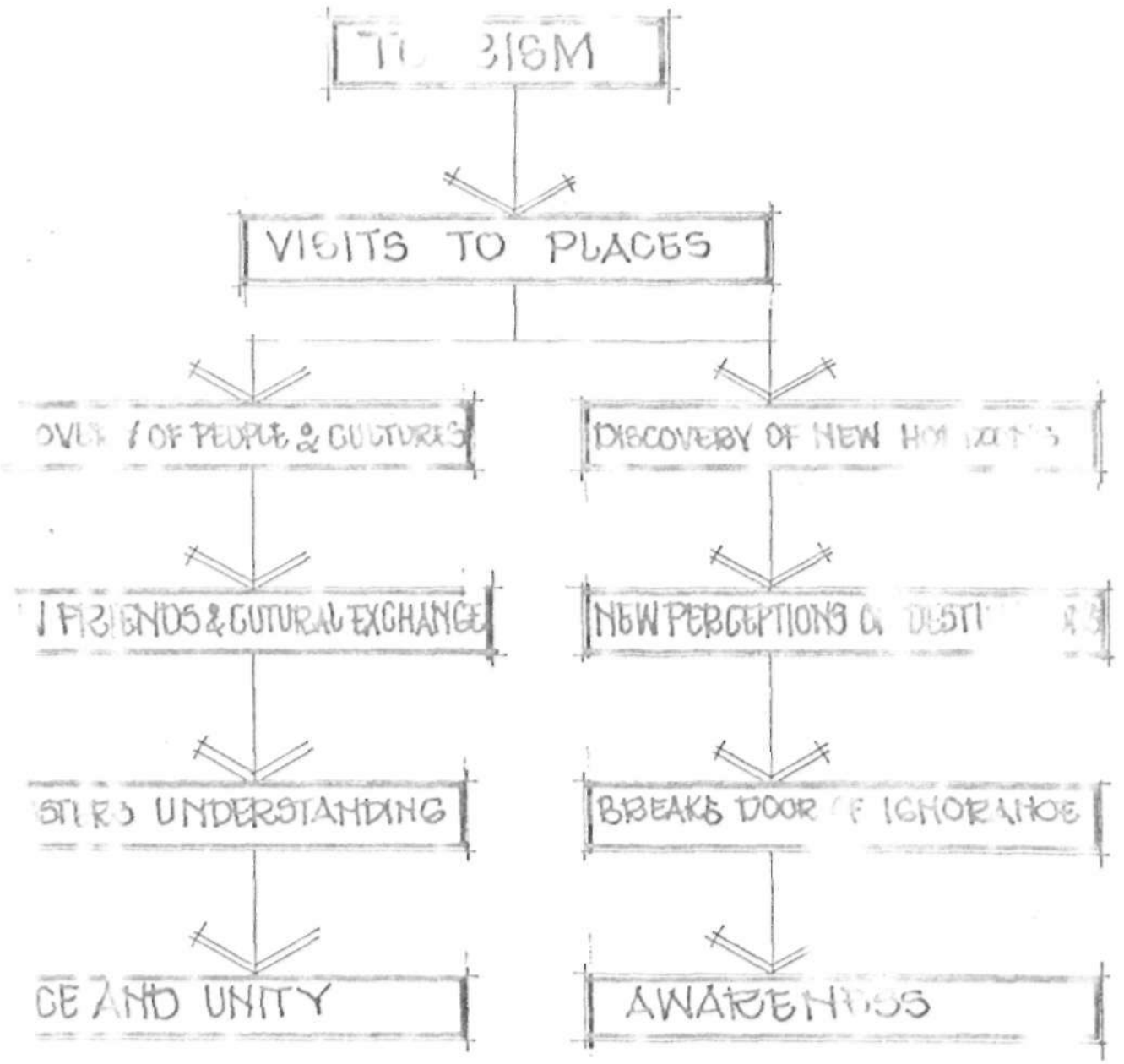
The tourist village is to preserve these cultural wares as well as present them in improved manners. Such presentation forms would have to be exhibited on site to enable tourist appreciate it more.

7.3.4 Multipurposeness

The attitude to tourism in Nigeria and its various failures as indicated in chapter three also brings about the aim of the tourist village as having a multipurpose character.

a) Its main intention as a tourist village would overshadow other reasons. It is to serve as an avenue for relaxation, excitement and recreation, thereby meeting the demands as a tourist village.

b) Incorporation of culture is an attempt to reduce the monotony of activities on the site, thereby bringing in its forms of promotion, preservation and presentation of culture, which has been a neglected aspect in most tourist resorts.



TOURISM: SOCIAL, CULTURAL & EDUCATIONAL SIGNIFIGANCE.

The tourist centre in Jos has made an attempt at integrating such by having the Museum of Traditional Nigerian Architecture (MOTNA), a zoo and a museum of local artifacts. This increased the variety of activities taking place in the area.

c) This brings it possibility to serve also as a resource centre for such information, since it is a national tourist village generally attempting to promote all cultures. It could serve as an educational centre for students and researchers. Such an attempt is being made by the Kano State Cultural Bureau at the 'Gidan-Hausa'.

d) A sales area for local artifacts could also come into play here which could be a distribution point to other areas.

An exhibition done by the Kano State cultural Bureau at the Nicon-Noga Hilton Hotel early this year during an international relations conference, succeeded in provoking foreigners into appreciating Nigerian culture but lacked sales prospects.

From the points highlighted, it is aimed that this tourist village would succeed in creating an environment for recreation and relaxation, quite different from the modernity of the Abuja town. The naturalness of the site still being maintained.

Modern forms of recreation would not be promoted, such as lawn tennis, squash, etc, as all these are obtainable within Abuja at the resort hotels like Nicon Noga Hilton Hotel, Agura Hotels, Sheraton Hotel, etc.

It is envisaged that culture would be put into play via the forms of activity taking place. Structures might not take up the traditional architecture but traditional crafts and certain ways of life.

7.4 Design Population

An estimation of the population, that is, the number of users is a difficult task since they are of a transient nature, therefore, guidelines and data will be used. It is envisaged that both domestic and foreign population would be involved.

a) Domestic Population

Tourists are expected to come from all over the country though the majority from the Federal Capital Territory. The estimated population for the F.C.T. is estimated at 1.6 mliion people by the year 2000.

b) Foreign Population

Due to the present Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP), it allows for foreigners to have an economical stay within the country.

Another consideration is the Yankari Game Reserve (Wikki Tourist Camp) Bauchi State. It is the most internationally recognised tourist resort in the country which shows from the number of tourists visiting the resort estimating the total number of foreign tourists at 65%. (See 5.4, chapter 5).

From the data above, a rough estimate of the population is envisaged at 200 for initial development to about 1,500, taking a minute percentage of the population of Abuja residents from 0.1%-1%, i.e. 160-1,600 due to the minimal participation in touristic activities.

7.5 Functional Units

1. Administrative Facilities

This unit deals with all administrative and control sections of the tourist complex. It includes the reception/lounge, information office, agencies, etc. All these will be listed out in the Schedule of Accommodation.

2. Cultural/Conventional Facilities

Based on the sub-topic to integrate culture and tourism, the cultural aspects (i.e. arts and crafts) would be elaborated on here in the form of displays, etc., in the culture home in a bid to preserve and present them. Manners of promotion comes into play with the daily activities here. These include amphitheatre, closed theatre, exhibition gallery and also the local craft manufacturing industry which would not be designed into detail but merely located.

3. Shopping Area

In a bid to present and promote our local artifacts a mini shopping centreis proposed to sell off our wares as souvenirs, decorations, etc., giving tourists arecollection of their experience while on site.

4. Services

This would include catering and technical services. The catering services include restaurant with its support facilities. Its peculiarity comes in via the Nigerian dishes and cultural display, e.g., local setting, which though not exhibited in design but merely in implementation.

Technical services include the transformer room, compressor room, engineer's room, etc.

5. Recreational Facilities

Due to the attempt made to integrate culture and tourism most recreational facilites provided are generally tied down to the local forms of recreation documented which include swimming, music and dancing, fishing, boating. Other activities such as traditional dances, festive moods, etc., would be taken care of in the amphitheatre. Local games such as ayo, okwe, etc., would be provided for also.

Areas for relaxational recreation, that is, passive recreation would be provided for too.

Consideration would also be given to children by the provision for a children's park which would have facilities for children leisure such as ten-ten grounds, merry-go-rounds, slides, swings, etc.

The nature of the site would also be exploited on for either passive or active recreation.

6. Accommodation

The total provided for here would merely be limited. This is due to the fact that a tourist accommodation has already been provided for on the Tourism master plan of Usuma town which are in chalets. This accommodation zone serves the tourist town since there are other tourist activities within the town.

To be provided for within the site for the National Tourist Village would be one and two bedroom chalets, though the single room chalets would be more since family chalets are provided for too in the accommodation zone for Usuma town.

Each chalet would have provision for cooking as Nigerian dishes might be exclusively served within the tourist village. This is because tourists cannot be forced into taking Nigerian dishes but merely provoked to trying them.

V.I.P. suites are not provided for here since the accommodation zone has holiday homes of V.I.P. standard.

7.6 Schedule of Spatial Accommodation

1. Administration	Area (M^2)
Reception/lounge	
Information office	
General Manager's office	
Secretary's office	
P.R.O.'s office	
Assistant Manager's Office	
Auditor	
Documents room	
General office	
Recreation Officer's room	
Culture Officer's room	
Car Hire service	
Postal agency	
Travel agency	
Ticket booths	
Cleaners room	
Phone booths	
Toilets	
Marketing Officer's room.	

2. Cultural/Conventional Facilities

a) Culture Home Area M²

This area includes the following:-

Pottery section
Weaving section
Textiles section
Woodwork section
Leatherworks section
Calabash products sections
Accessories section
Musical instruments section

Also to be incorporated here is a mini snack shop and open relaxation area. Provision would be given for eating areas for both tourists and staff within that core

Central core
Shop
Eating area
Toilets
Documentaries room

b) Conference Hall

Foyer
Back stage
Stage
Toilets
Seating

c) Shopping Area

Shops
Store
Relaxational eating area

d) Services

Catering Services

Restaurant seating
Kitchen
Equipment store
Dry store
Cold store
Caterer's office
Severy

Technical Services

Engineer's room
Transformer room
Compressor room
Boiler room

5. Recreational Facilities

a) Swimming Pool

Leisure pool
Treatment room
Changing room
First aid
Control area
Open relaxation area

b) Dance Hall

Seating area
Dancing area
Bar tender
Store
Toilets
Control area

c) Public Facilities

Video room
Photography studio

Audio-visual room
Games room
Store

d) Out-door Games

Relaxational garden
kiosks
Toilets
Fishing bay
Picnic rotundas
Children's playpark
Gear storage

6. Accommodation

1 and 2 bedroom, self-contained space format (approx.)

Living room	20
Dining room	12
Bedroom	18
Kitchen	10
Bathroom	6
Store	6

Parking spaces have been generally allocated to serve different areas as follows:

Administration and visitors' parking are in three groups:

i) Culture home/Administration

ii) Service bay/Shopping centre

iii) Additional parking

Parking is provided separately for the accommodation wing.

All allocations are basically on a parking space of 5.0 x2.5m per car.

All parkings are centrally located such that every zone gains access to it. On parking at the spaces, circulation could easily flow to the activity zone or recreational belt.

7.7 Special Considerations

a) Disabled Users

There had been a certain rejection to disabled persons in the society though in recent times, the disabled are now trying harder to fit into the present day existence programme. Consideration is given to disabled persons in this thesis, to enable them be a part of the environment.

This would be tackled by the use of ramps (10% slope) and lifts where necessary. Attempt would be made such that disabled persons (special reference to those on wheel chair) would be able to participate as much as possible in the resort.

Steps will also be used for abled persons.

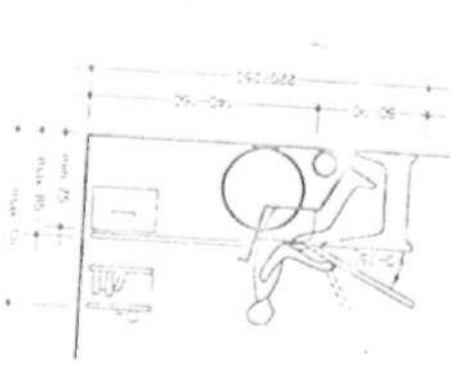
In theatres, a row would be left to accommodate wheel chairs users with 1.4-1.64m thread space. In other related areas, possibilities would be designed for wheel chair owners to participate as much as they can in those areas.

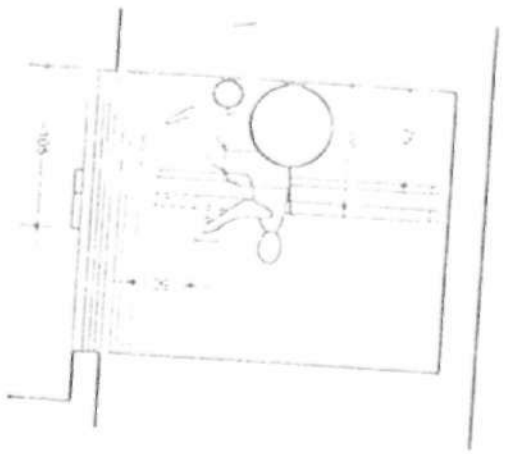
b) Noise Control

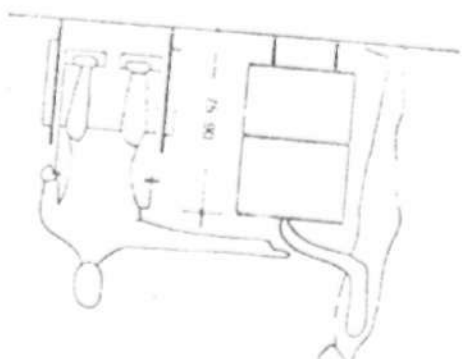
The general zonning of the tourist village would be related also according to noise level via the participation at such areas.

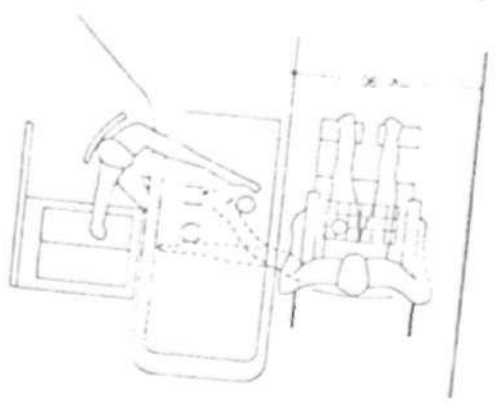
The noisiest areas would be located closest to the main entrance to the tourist village and noise level diminishing as one goes into the complex, making the farthest end of the complex the most quiet zone which is the accommodation.

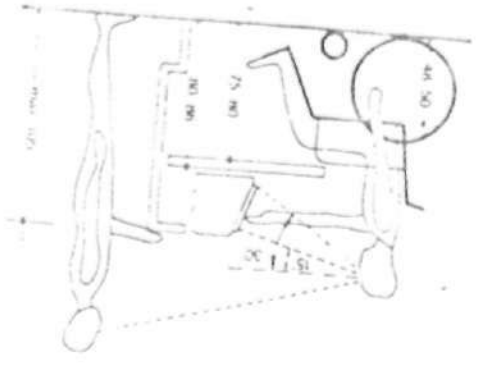
Noise would also be controlled by the use of buffer zones.

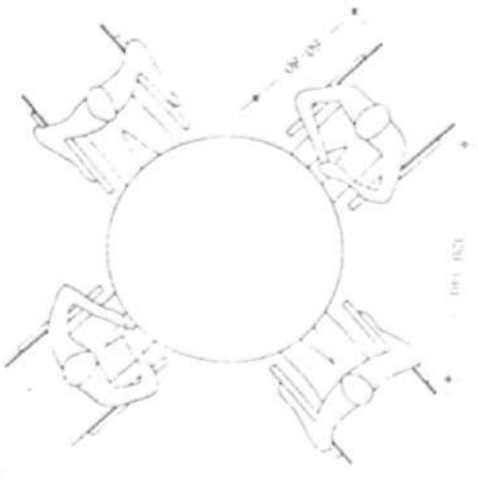


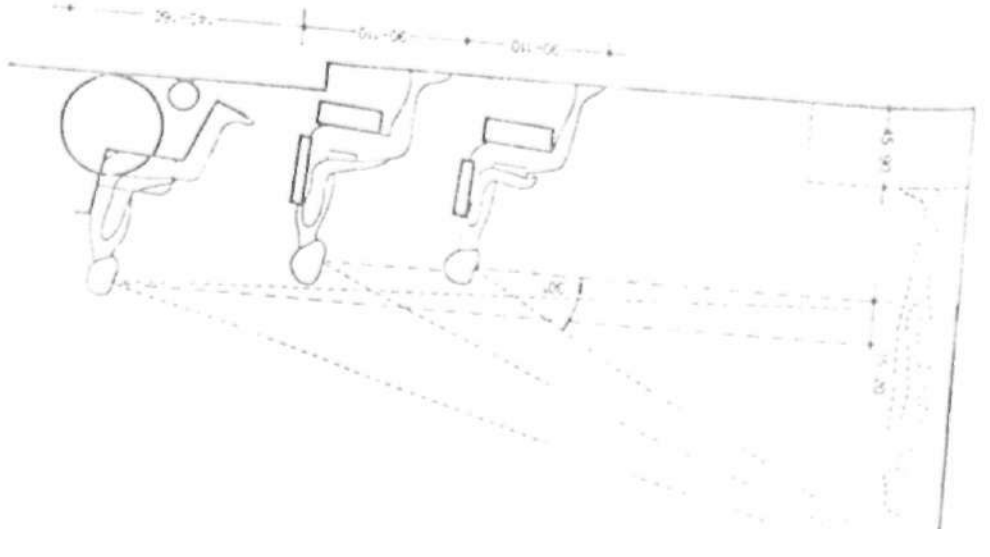












c) Circulation

Apart from the basics of good circulation flow, it is intended that the pedestrian routes be totally separated from the vehicular routes. Movement of tourists within the complex would be solely by pedestrian circulation only.

d) Landscape

This might be used as barriers between different zones, acting as screens, allowing for privacy, protection against sun, wind, etc.

Due to the fact that it is meant to be a tourist village providing avenues for relaxation, landscaping elements would be used to enhance the beauty of the area and give a conducive atmosphere for relaxation.

The natural terrain and ruggedness of the site on its own provides a beauty to the site. With the site character respected, attempts would be made to enhance the landscaping.

For such attempts, the following would be used:

i) Soft: Trees, shrubs, flowers, grasses, water bodies, etc.

ii) Hard: Pavings, kerbs, edgings, plant containers, etc.

Other landscape elements such as sculpture pieces, foutains, decorated retaining walls, etc.

7.8 Summary

This chapter has given the basic design requirements with their space allocation which have been derived from the research in previous chapters.

Functions provided, for example, the culture home were derived as a result of the problem analysus and the bid to integrate culture and tourism.

These have now formed the bases for the preceeding chapters and a guide to the evolution of the design concepts thereby producing the architectural design of the thesis.

CHAPTER EIGHT

8.0 DESIGN CONCEPT

8.1 Design Evolution

After considering the various situations on the site and analysing the proposed complex from a functional point of view, it is pertinent to note and incorporate the various analysis carried out in the other chapters in the design.

Three factors have therefore, emerged and also being involved in the concept evolution.

i) Site Analysis

ii) The Zoning

iii) The synthesis of Architecture

From the site analysis, the nature of the site is being obtained thereby development should be in harmony with the nature of site and other physical and climatic characteristics taken into consideration.

8.2 Zone Analysis and Zone Relationship

8.2.1 Zone Analysis

Based on the requirements of spaces and necessary functions to be provided, these would be grouped into the following major zones, viz:

i) Activity zone

ii) Recreational zone

iii) Accommodation zone

These are expantiated on below.

Activity Zone

This is the main core of activity of the complex and equally the noisiest zone of the complex. It includes:

a) Cultural/conventional facilities

b) Administrative facilities

c) Tourist mini-shopping centre

d) Services

This zone majorly takes care of passive forms of recreation.

Recreational Zone

This zone majorly takes care of both active and passive forms of recreation.

Active forms of recreation povided are those tied down to the traditional recreative activities. Other forms of passive recreation are provided too for good relaxational possibilities.

Accommodation Zone

This area largely depends on accommodational facilities for overnight tourists.

8.2.2 Zoning Relationship

Based on the zones already identified in the zone analysis, their relationship would now be treated.

Consideration for the relationships include:

a) Segregation of flow into site because of the following:

   i) Decision of tourist to merely use recreational facilities or other such areas within site alone.

ii) Decision to come into complex to really explore the full potentials of the site.

iii) Easy movement of tourists or visitors to their various accommodational facilities without interference with the activity areas.

iv) Easy flow to various functions avoiding or minimising traffic jam.

b) Total separation of pedestrian and traffic circulation.

c) Consideration for noise levels in distribution of functions.

d) Disposal of waste and services.

The synthesis of Architecture merely incorporates and interpretes the forms and components of design phases.

8.3 Design Philosophy

A place historically is a result of nature and culture. The decisive element in cultural development is the design process defined as the process of determining the relations between form and content in all of the space-and-object forming, communicative and organisational expressions of society.

The landscape of tourism should perpetuate and expand the aspects of environmental design. The design is to focus on problems and means, users and resources, the specifics of site and the generalities of space organisation and cultural inspiration.

Conceptions

Architectural conceptions of landscape relations are various and are beset with problems of clarity. This situation is reflected in the general schism in

architectural thinking between pride in pure creative geometry (early international style) and the feeling that such pure creative geometry is unnatural or inappropriate on its site (organic architecture).

The climax of this is exhibited in Frank Lloyd Wrights' conscious integration of building with site and corbusiers contrast between the precise creation of man and the shaggy wildness of nature.

If life is a search for order, harmony and repose, then it is instructive to examine the patterns of nature and of man in these terms.

8.4 Conceptualisation

Concepts are an important part of architectural design, as they contribute a lot to the making of good architecture.

Concepts can be defined as ideas that integrate various elements into a whole. These elements can be notions, ideas, thoughts and observations. In architecture, a concept implies appropriateness supporting the main intentions and goals of a project as well as respecting the project's unique characteristics and restrictions.

The perception of conceptualisation of the project would be viewed from the super organising idea in which there will be a general hierachy that parts of the projects would respect.

8.5 DESIGN CONCEPTS

8.5.1 Design Concept I

The main elements of culture are the people who are those bringing up the variety of culture and its dynamism. Without the people, no culture would exist apart from the various geographical cultures of areas or region.

In every gathering of people forming a settlement, there is always an appointed leader who oversees the welfare of his people. These are known as the kings. The king of every village or town always portrays the epitome of cultural values and beauty. The main identity of a notable king is his crown which is always an attraction to the populace either indigenes of the immediate surrounding or outsiders.

The tourist village proposed here too should likewise attract people to itself via its beauty and cultural respect.

The crown though attractive, is useless without the functional interior core which enables the crown to be placed on the head despite the fact that it is unnoticeable. The proposal likewise, would have a core of significant function. This core then becomes a point of circulation and communication, attempting to improve interactions between tourists.

The core is also represented as a transitory zone since it is mean to flow into every area of the complex. This similarly unnoticeable core, likened to the unnoticeable function core of the crown would become relevant to the design such that its presence would be inevitable.

Planning

The Crown

Representation

The Core => Forum of interaction and communication

The material => Facilities necessary for tourism effectiveness

The Decorations => Aesthetical elements added to structure on elevations.

Design Components

The Core

The function of the core as noted earlier becomes an inevitable zone. The core as intended would cater for the following:-

i) Relaxation of adults.

This would be done by the provision of park benches, mini spots for edibles like snack joints, kiosks, suya spots, relaxation huts, open landscaped areas. Landscaping materials would include ponds, sculptures, flowers, trees, bridges, etc.

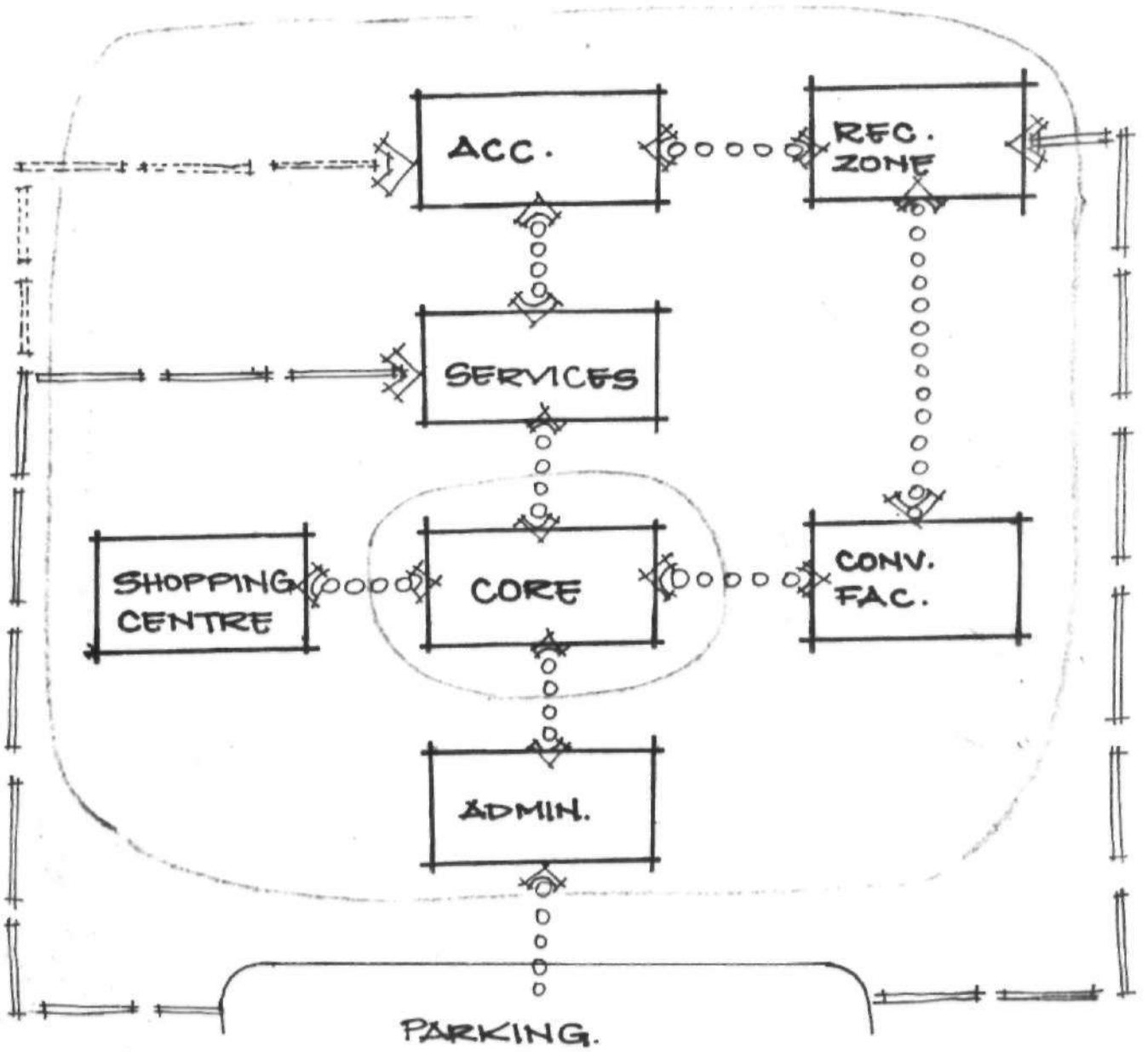
ii) Children's playground.

The tourist complex would provide opportunity for both children and adults.

The children's playground is integrated within the core for safety assurance to parents while they tour round the complex if they decide to have their privacy from childcare. (This could or might be provided for elsewhere if the need arises).

The material which represents the facilities to be provided for within the complex is expantiated on in the design brief. The aesthetic aspect would also be culture conscious to a certain extent since it is to combine with other forms of present day designs, that is, via their form and appearance.

SITE ZONING FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP



⇒ PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION

⇒ VEHICULAR CIRCULATION

⇒ VARYING ROUTE

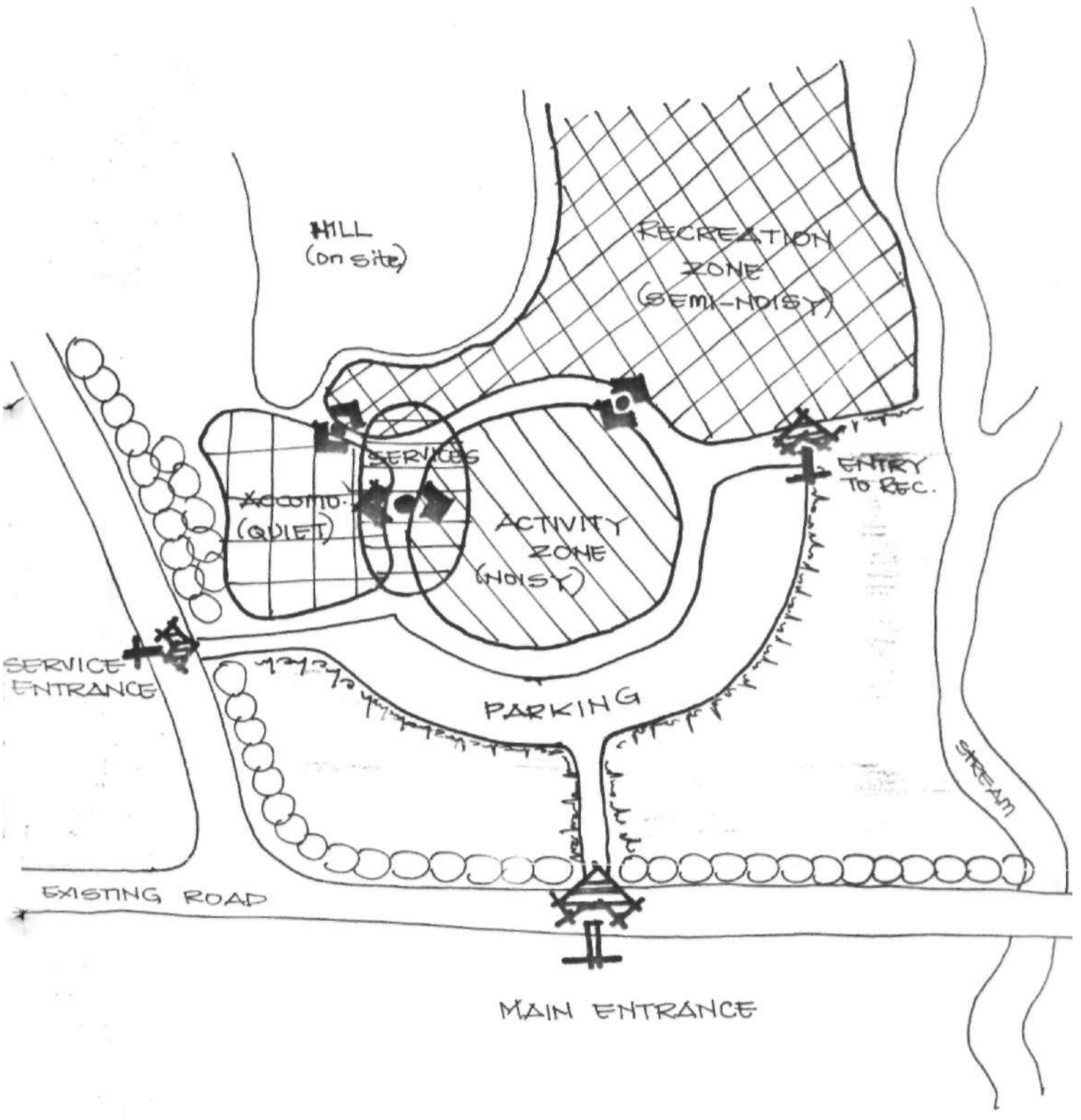
(b)
(a)

⇒ a) = The core
b) = The material

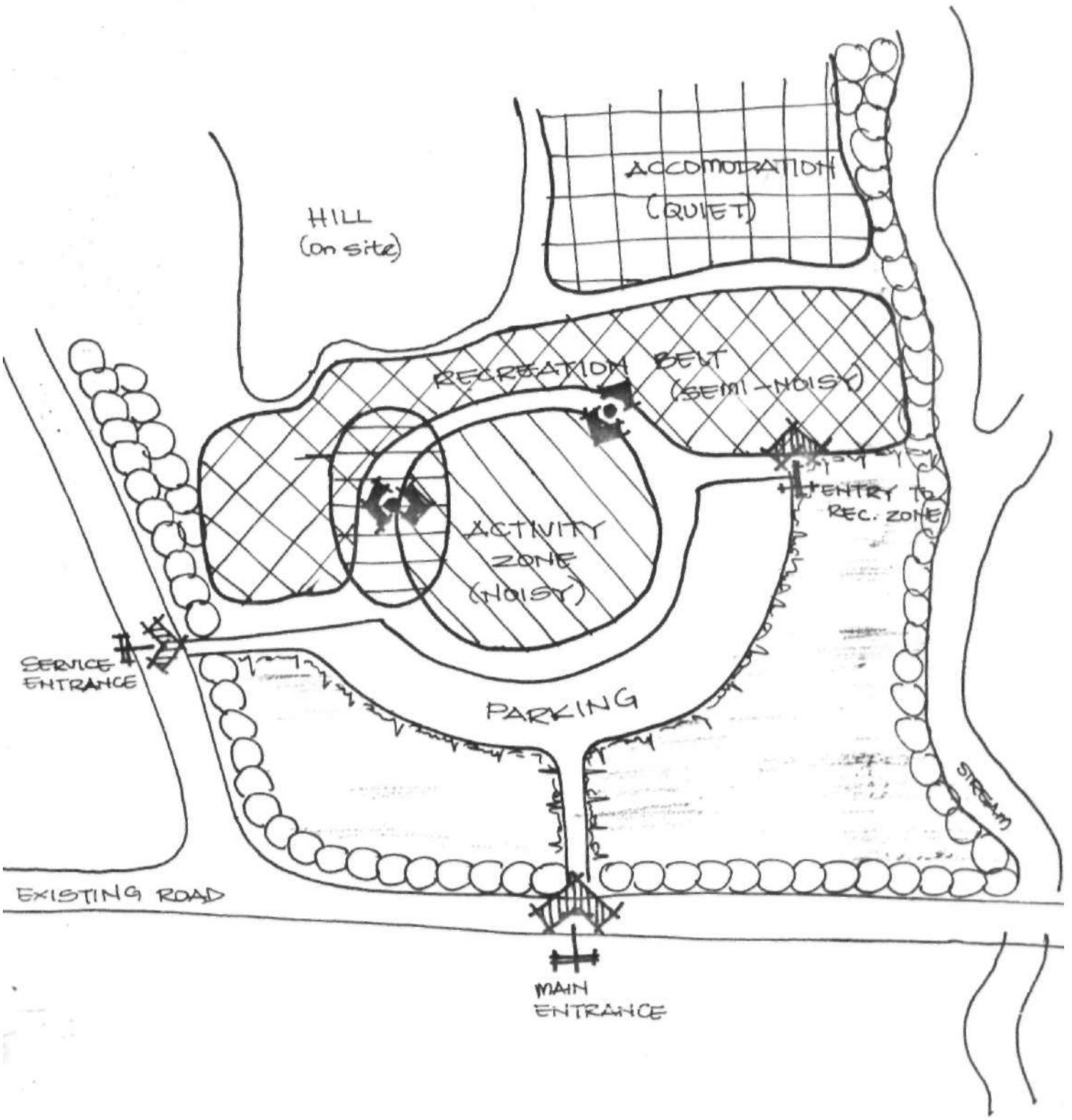
SITE CONCEPT 1.

ALTERNATIVE 1.

FOLLOWING THE CROWN CONCEPTUAL APPROACH.
APPLICABLE IN DESIGN OF ACTIVITY ZONE ALONE.



SITE CONCEPT 1.
ALTERNATIVE 2.



8.5.2 Design Concept 2

A major disadvantage of the design concept 1 was due to its rigidity and inappropriate ability to flow with the nature of the site. This brings about the second design concept in which an attempt is made to harmonise design with site.

Attempts are still being made to respect to some extent the crown concept.

The Core

This becomes the culture home, the main portraying cultural avenue still a forum for interaction and communication.

The Material

These are the support facilities surrounding it all around. This includes the administrative block, the shopping centre, cultural performances (amphitheatre) etc. which are all facilities to help in promotion of culture.

The decorations

This includes other areas of attraction in the complex for relaxational/recreational purposes.

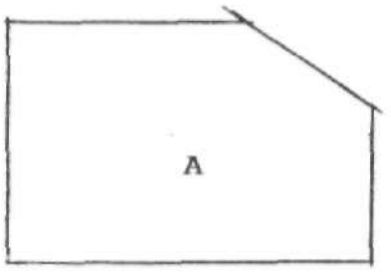
The main idea for conceptualisation here is the nature of the site. Other concepts are considered secondary to the site conceptual layout.

Design Concept One attempts to respect the organising idea rather than site character, while Design Concept Two respects more of the site character than the organising idea.

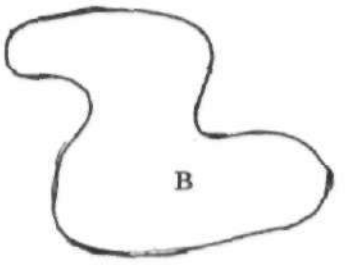
Form Concept

From the site analysis, consequently the site shape could be:

1) Could follow the general trend of mordernity in design, that is staight-edge site boundaries.



2) Could follow a nutralistic or organic form towards design.



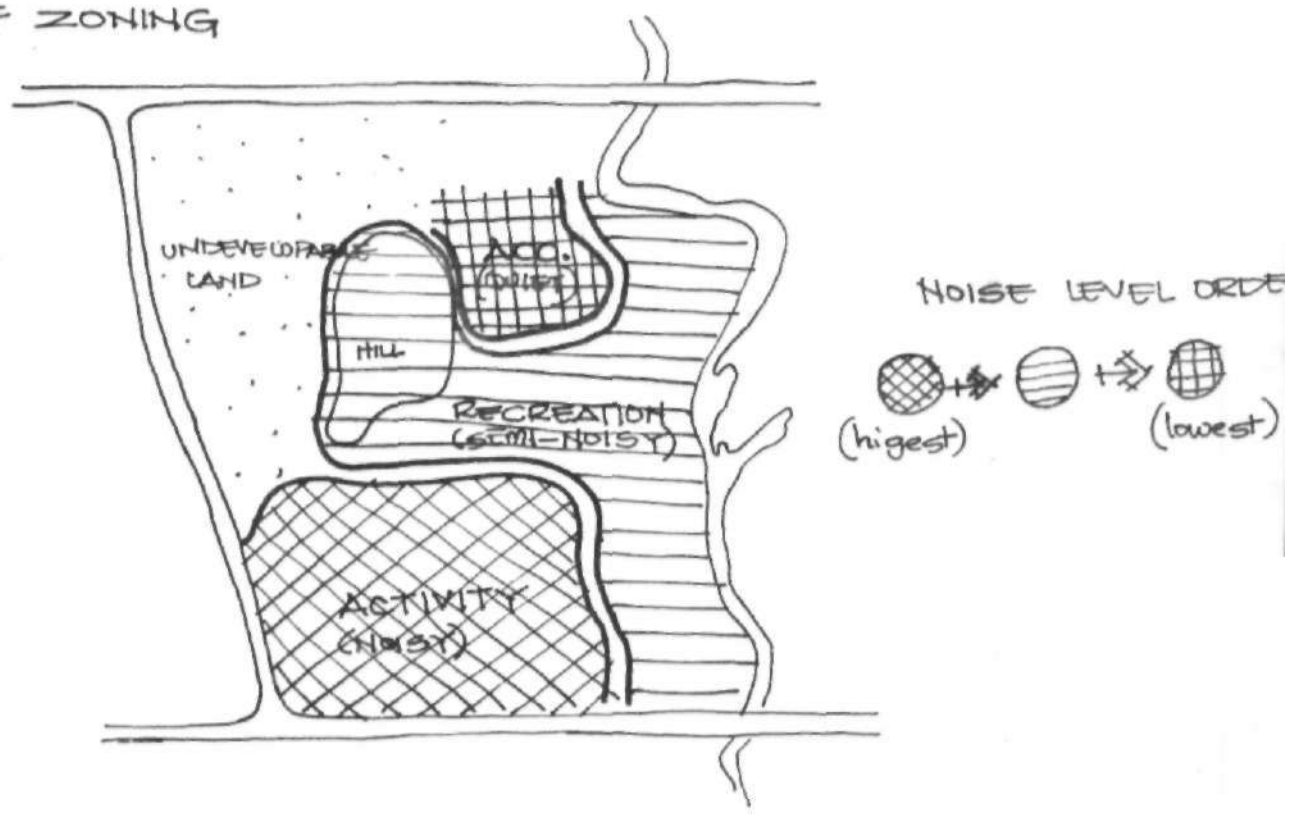
Natural form

This gives a birth of an architectural growth. For the proposal form shape B would be used to give a natural feel with the site.

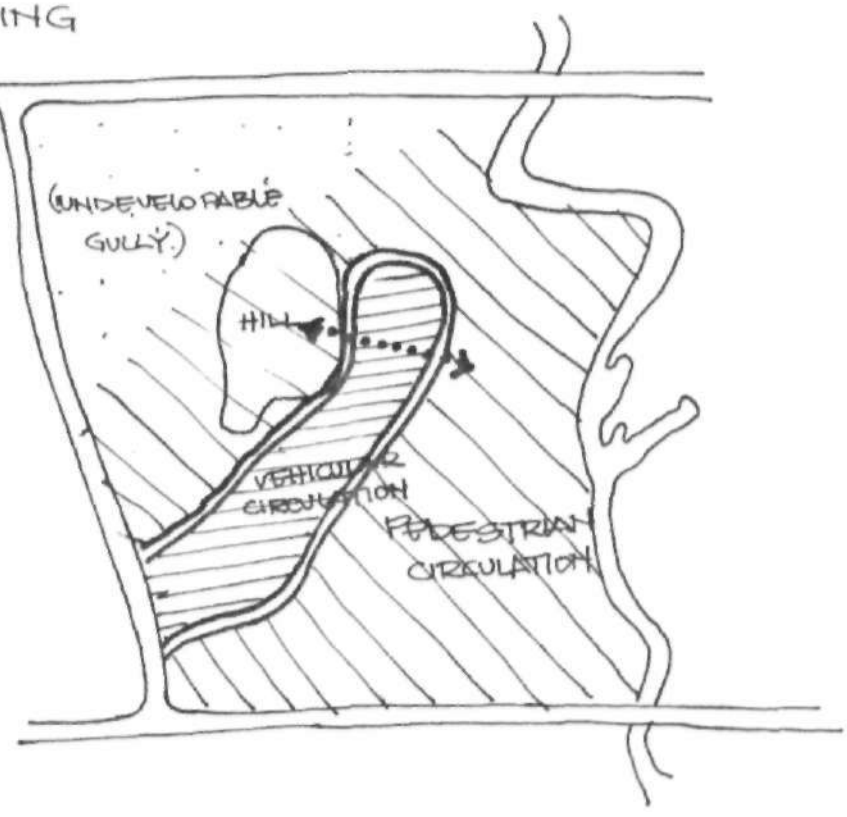
SITE CONCEPT 2.

MAJOR PLANNING WITH RESPECT TO SITE AND SECONDARILY CROWN CONCEPT.

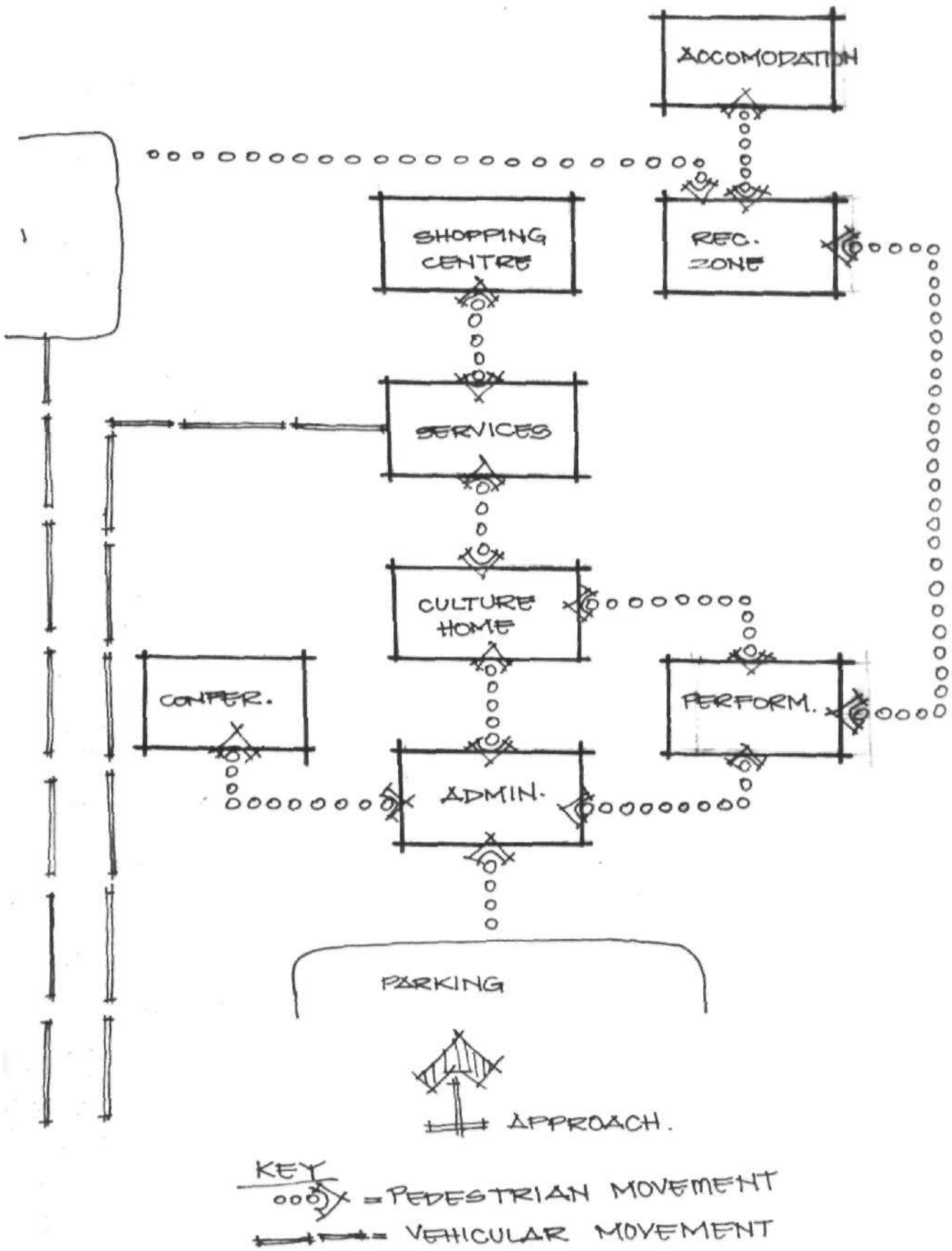
SITE ZONING



CIRCULATION ZONING (PEDESTRIANS AND VEHICULAR

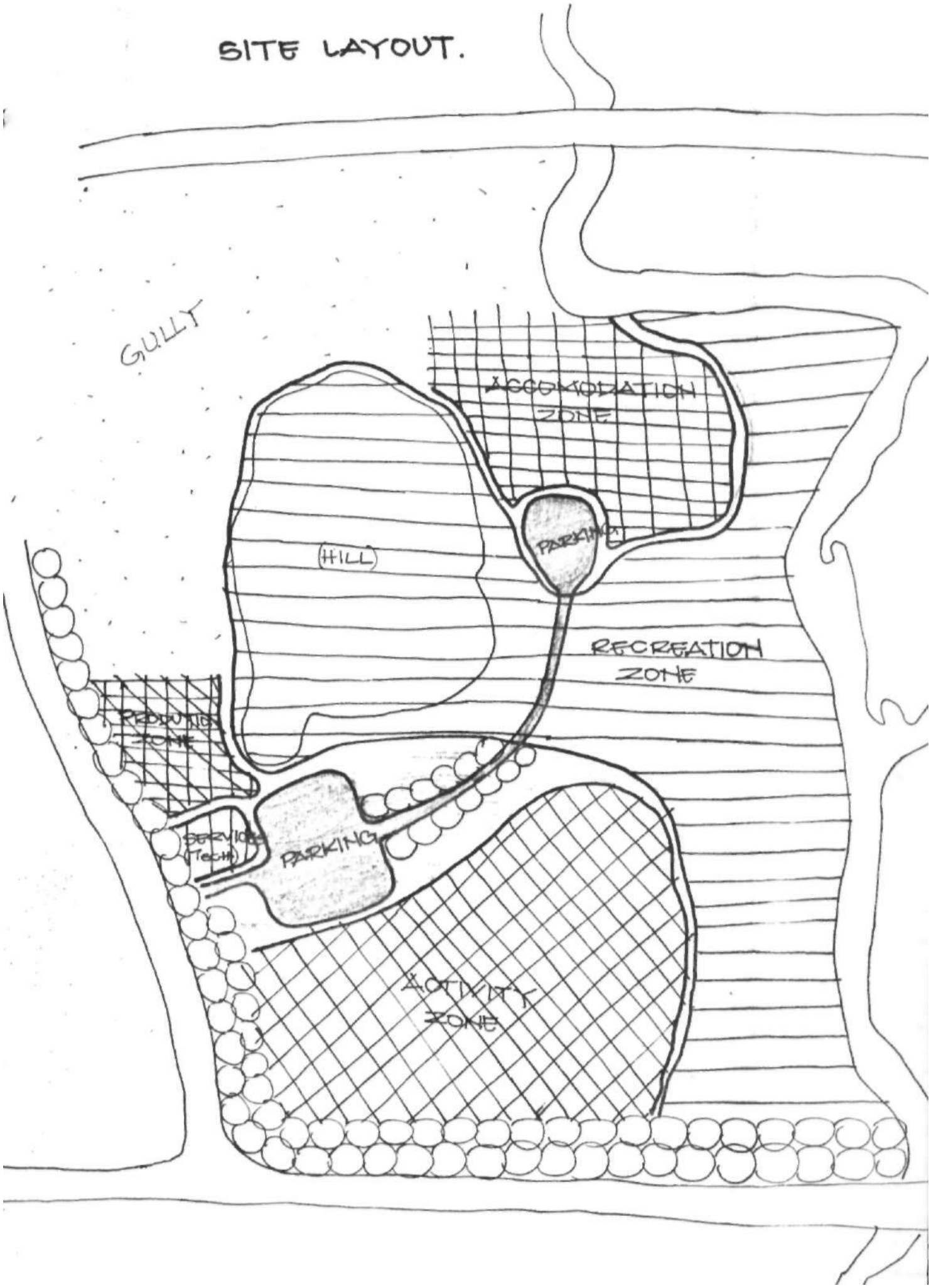


ZONING FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP.
SITE CONCEPT 2.



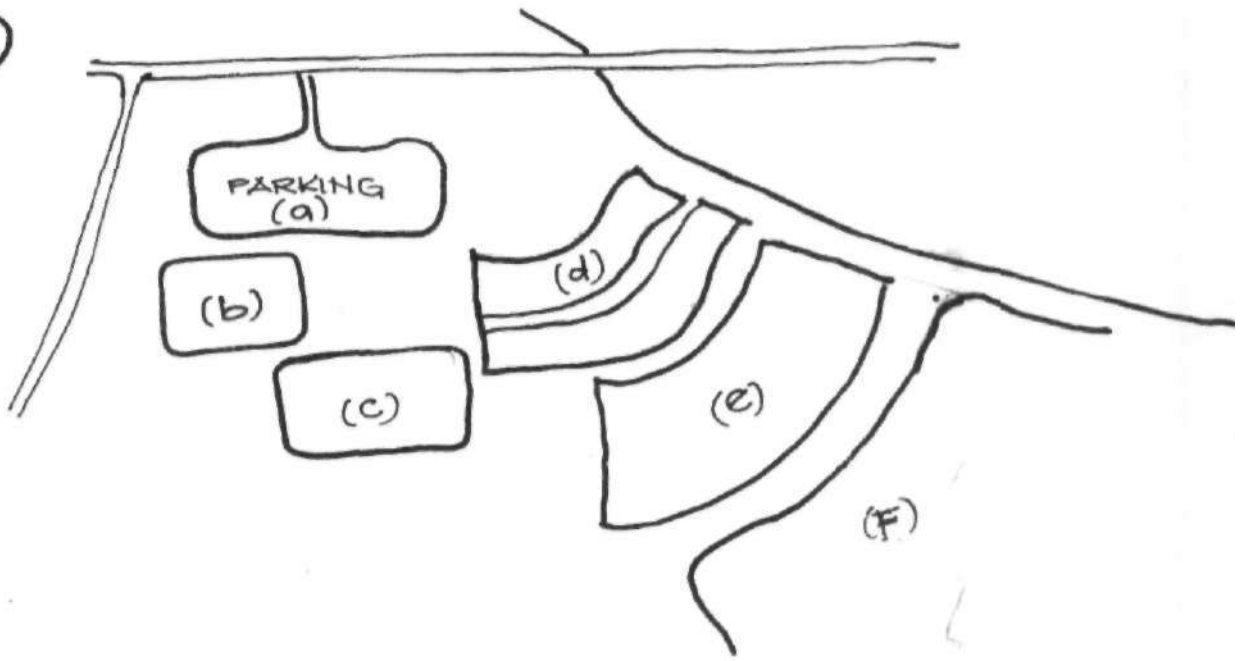
SITE CONCEPT 2.

SITE LAYOUT.

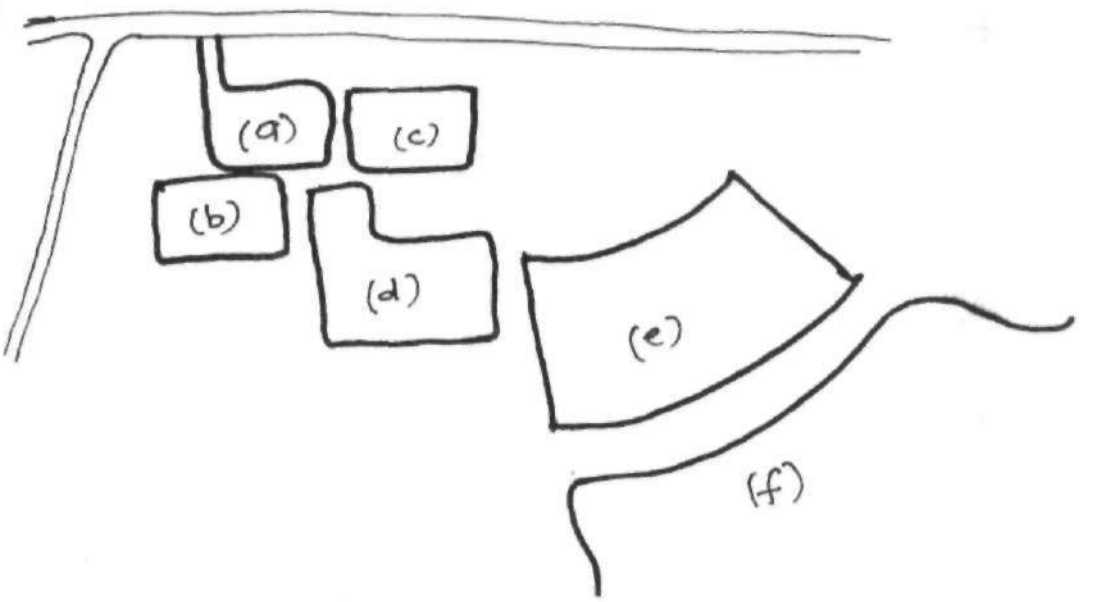


ACTIVITY ZONE DESIGN LAYOUT

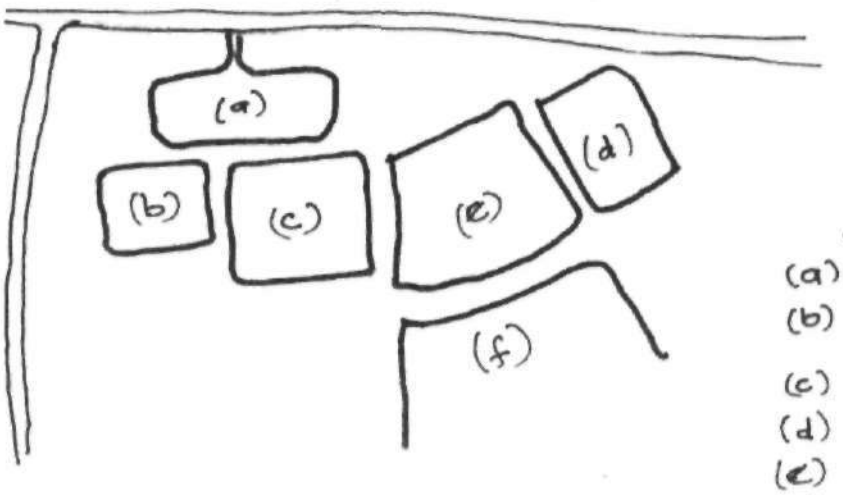
①



②



③



KEY

(a) = PARKING
(b) = CONFERENCE F' FACILITIES
(c) = ADMINISTRATION
(d) = SHOPPING CENTRE
(e) = CULTURE HOME
(f) = PERFORMANCES AS (AMPHITHEATRE)

CHAPTER NINE

9.0 CONCLUSION

9.1 The Report

The national tourist village, a section of the tourism facilities provided for the Usuma Tourist Town, has in itself its own attraction. With the integration of cultural values and the attempted design with nature, it gives an atmosphere for touristic purposes.

Due to its attempt to integrate culture and tourism, the activity zone which is more cultural is the first facility explored. A tourist gets to be educated and made to appreciate our cultural wares after which he flows into the shopping centre to purchase items he/she could have admired.

On exploration of such areas, performance could be appreciated which would be on fixed days to increase participation of tourist. The production of wares could also be appreciated if desired.

Recreation zone is mainly for relaxation though active means are also provided relaxational opportunities are emphasized.

9.2. Super Structure

1. Administration

On approach to the administrative block, a deep entrace is provided as an intention to increase the desire and eagerness of the tourist.

The ground level then acts as a reception area, major air circulation space and practically all welcome avenues of tourists. Tickets are obtained and immediately tourists flow into every section available to satisfy their curiosity.

The upper flow is strictly administrational where all offices, documents are included.

In consideration to disabled users, a ramp brings one into the tourist centre. Sanitary facilities are provided which also flow to the Conference Hall.

2. Maintenance Services

Due to its function, it is located away from the main complex at the entrance to the complex and screen off with shrubs. It includes the compressor room, transformer room, engineer's room.

3. Culture Home

This is the main cultural (arts and crafts) portraying part of the complex. It displays local craft and wares and educates one of the aspects of the culture of Nigerians.

It is designed to have a continuous ramps from ground level to the upper-most level. Disabled could descend via lifts while abled via staircases which are also linked at certain levels of the ramp.

On continuous journey to the top, one comes in contact with examples of ways local craft could be used, via the dynamism of culture and meet to an extent the modernity of present times.

The basement level has an audiovisual room, in which documentaries, oral history, pictorial history of Nigerian culture (unable to display) could be conveyed to tourists or researchers.

The attempt to integrate education in this proposal brings about its educative facilities. On going round the culture home one ends in the basement level which now takes one up (by ramp) to the starting point.

The basement level (part) also services as a seating area (could be used by disabled) to view the performances at the amphitheatre facing it, which also flows out to the exterior, and has a muralled wall.

4. Catering Facilities

This includes kiosks, restaurants, snack shops, etc. The restaurant has been located in the recreative belt of the complex, with 3 major kiosks provided, a snack and fast food area of the ground level of the culture home. The core is being used as a relaxation point too.

5. Conventional Facilities

This includes the Conference Hall of a capacity of 426, with the amphitheatre, though near formal layout, would take up to 1,5000-2,000 persons, due to the performances taking place. It is envisaged some would come to the tourist resort mainly for cultural performances.

6. Shopping Centre

This has a series of shops for the sale of local artefacts only. It is directly linked to its delivery yard which also serves the culture home.

At its basement is the bar and games room which flows into the recreation zone. It also includes a dance hall (nite club) which could also be rented out. It is made accessible to a parking and partially sealed from other parts of the complex for security.

7. Recreational Facilities

Due to the minimal participation of tourists in very active recreative ways, recreational facilities bringing out relaxation and mild active means are provided such as fishing, boating, swimming, shooting are provide.

The only very active recreation would be mountain climbing on which are picnic spots.

Few indoor games are encouraged too which exists in the bar. A major relaxational zone

is also provided with an artificial fall within the zone.

Preference is also given to kids, thereby a children's play ground provided.

8. Accommodation

Two types of accommodation were provided (1 and 2 bedrooms), which are of a limited quantity, due to the provision of holiday homes and hotels on site.

The single chalet is a two-bedroom type while a twin chalet which is just one bedroom is also provided.

9.3 Technical Infrastructure

1. Water Storage

Storage facilities are provided to ensure constant supply of water. A storage tank is placed at the top of the hill such that water can easily be distributed to every part of the complex by gravity.

2. Sewerage

Due to the nature of the site, good drainage considerations had to be taken to effectively drain of all storm sewers or surface water sewers from site, by using the combination system, having both enclosed underground drainage system and the collector surface drain.

For foul water, sewer lines are planned to run along the natural slope for economical reasons.

3. Disposal of Refuse

Major collector points are located within site and later transferred out of site with a disposal van.

4. Electricity Supplies

Main supply of electricity would be from National Electric Power Authority (N.E.P.A.), but in case of failures a generating plant is installed. The transformer room is in the services zone which is way from touristic facilites.

5. Communication Systems

Communication systems are provided for in the administrative block only where telephone booths, postal agency, travel agency, etc. are located. This terminates at the administrative zone to enable tourist have uninterupted recreation periods except highly necessary, in case of business-men or other personalities that might visit the area.

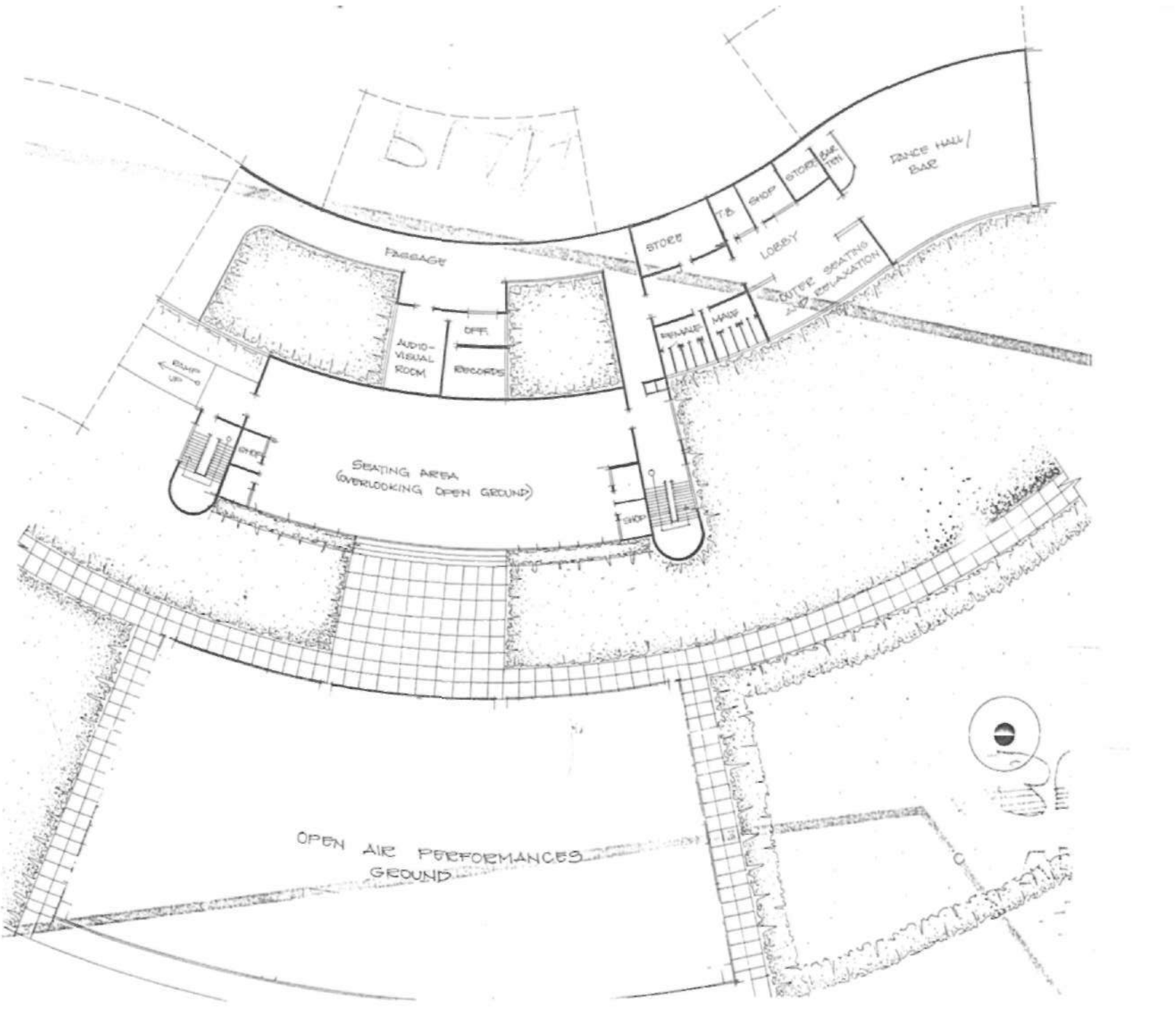
6. Lighting

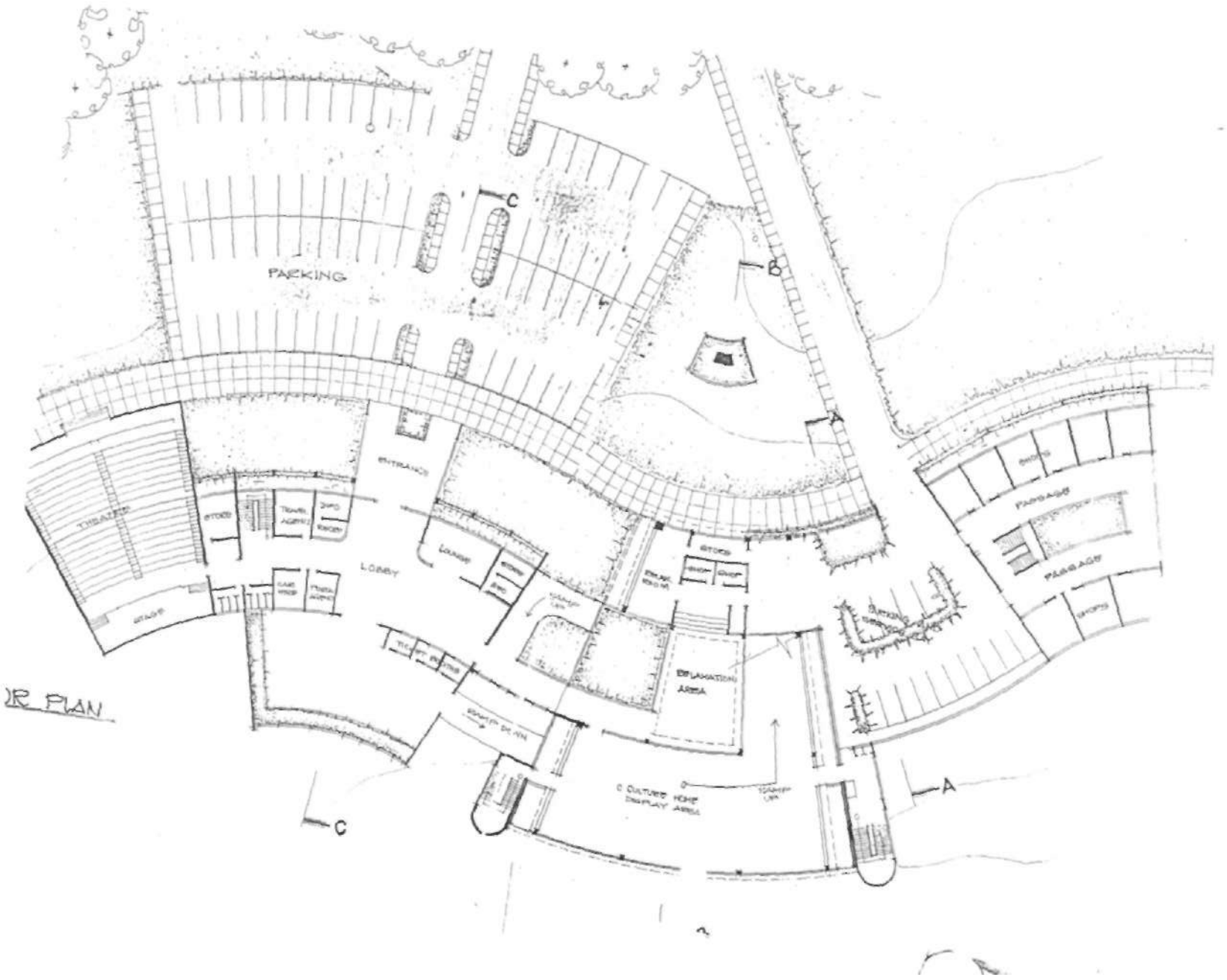
Lighting would also be provided externally to improve the atmosphere at night.

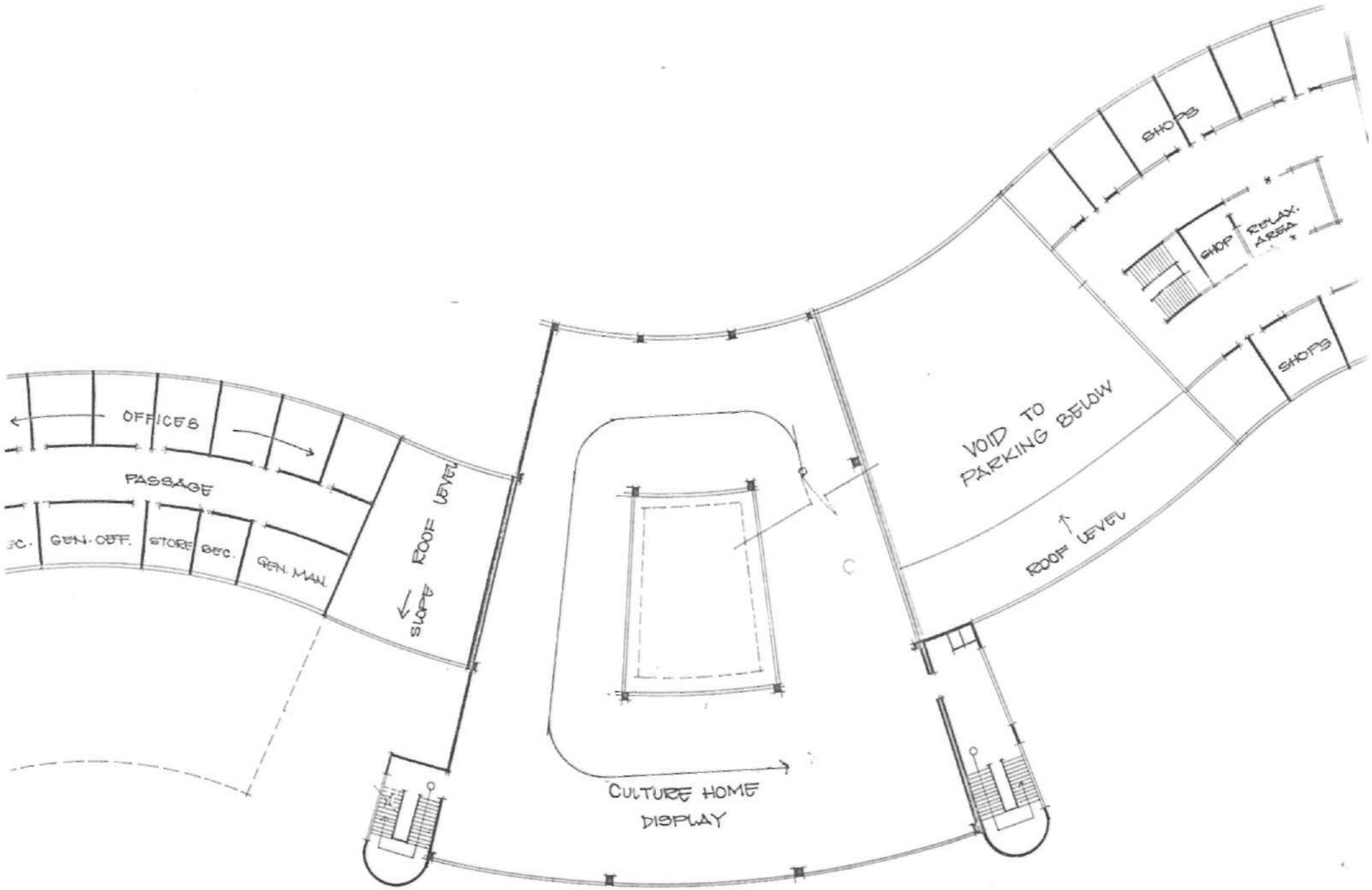
9.4 Summary

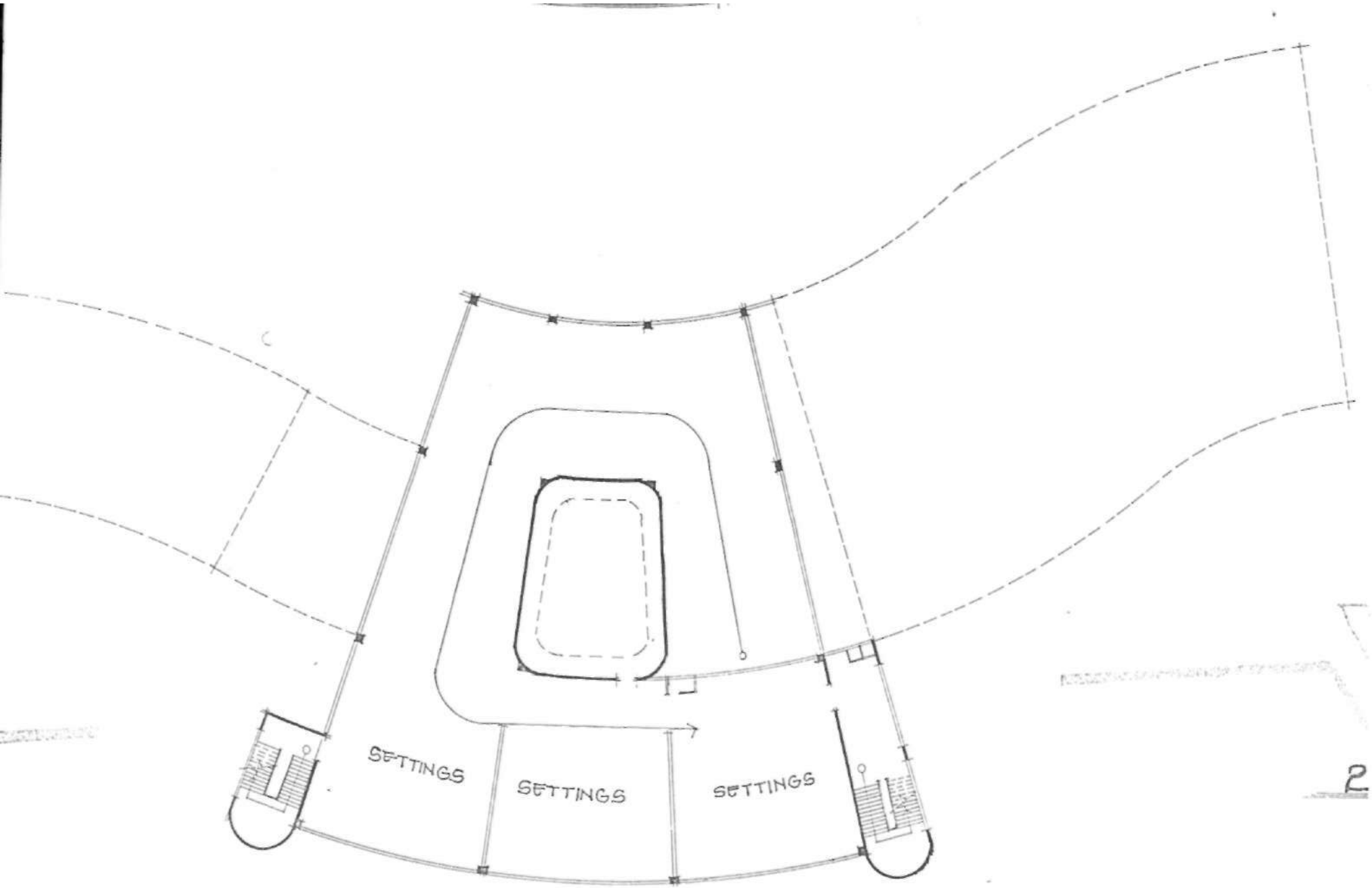
The resort has attempted in harnessing the potentials of culture into tourism and also creating an atmosphere for relaxation and recreation, in harmony with site potentials.


X
Y
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N
Y
X

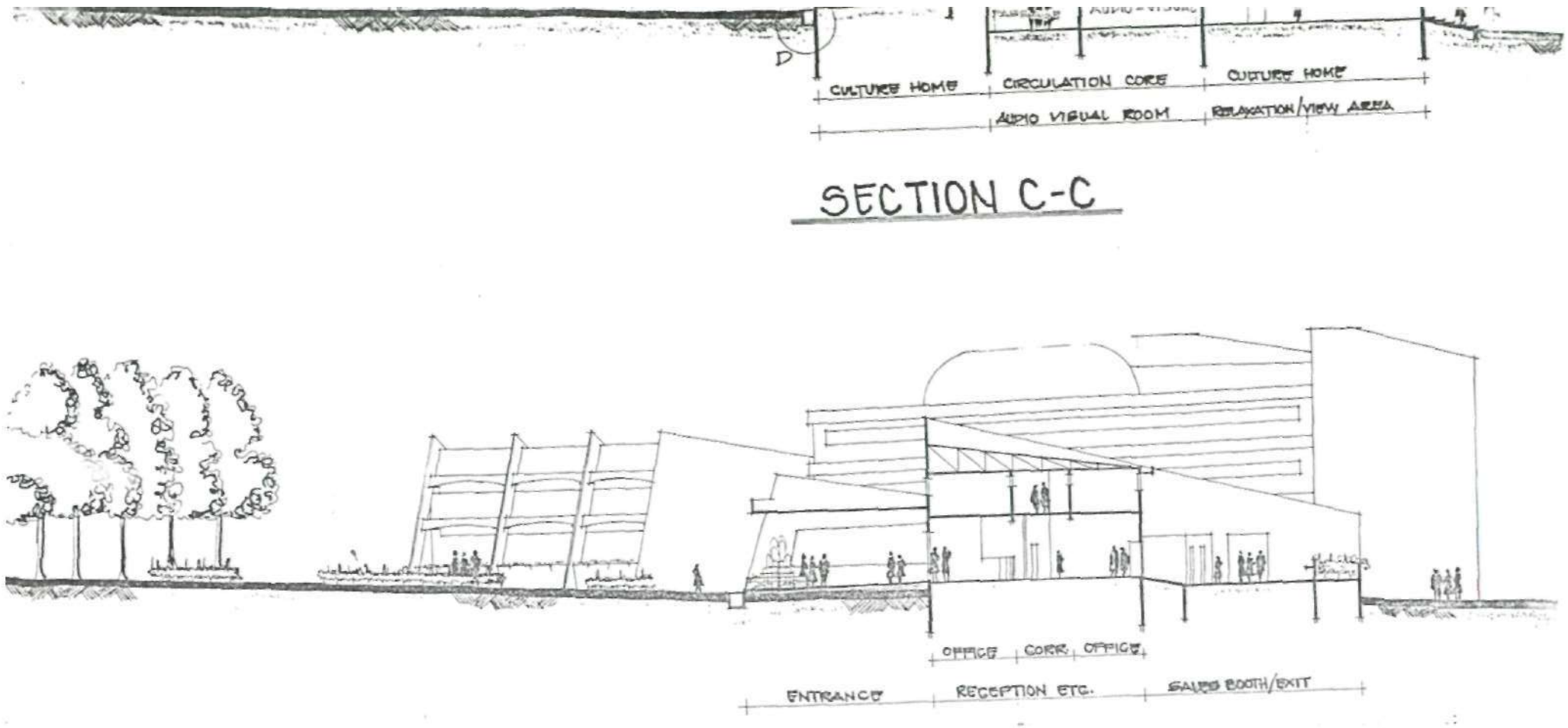

PASSAGE
AUDIO-VISUAL ROOM
OFF.
RECORDS
RAMP UP
STEPS
SEATING AREA (OVERLOOKING OPEN GROUND)
STEPS
STORE
T.A.
SHOP
STORE
BAR
DANCE HALL / BAR
LOBBY
OUTDOOR SEATING & REFRESHMENT
PASSAGE
MAIN
OPEN AIR PERFORMANCES GROUND


PARKING
C
B
A
ENTRANCE
THEATRE
STORES
TRAVEL AGENTS
INFO BOOTH
LOBBY
LOUNGE
CAFE
BAR
RAMP UP
RAMP DOWN
EXHIBITION AREA
STORES
TRAVEL AGENTS
SHOP
PASSAGE
PASSAGE
OFFICES
RAMP UP
R PLAN

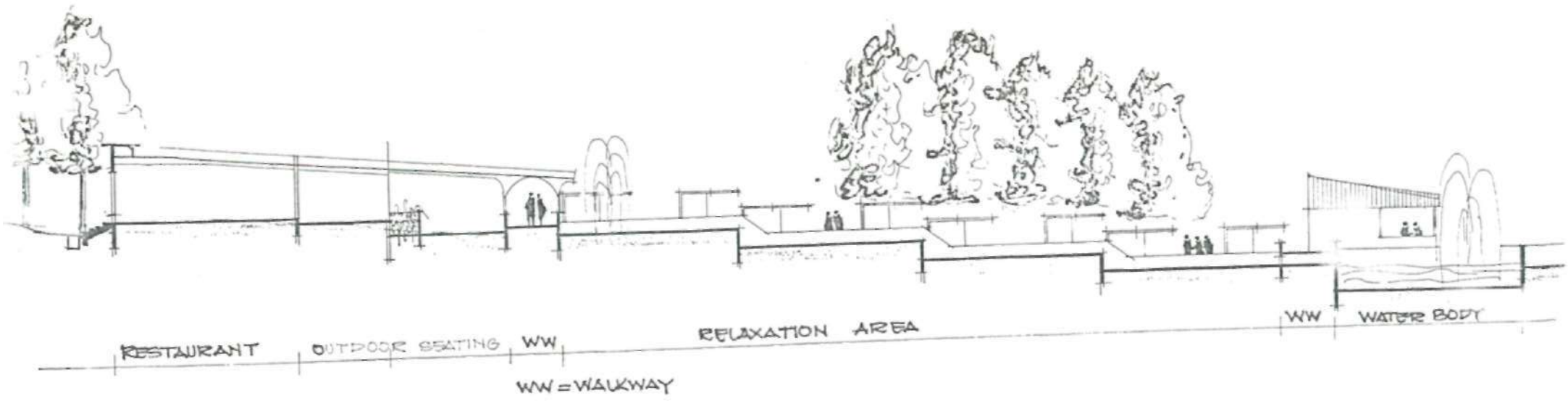

OFFICES
PASSAGE
SEC.
GEN. OFF.
STORE
SEC.
GEN. MAN.
SLOPE ROOF LEVEL
SHOPS
SHOP
RELAX. AREA
SHOPS
VOID TO PARKING BELOW
ROOF LEVEL
CULTURE HOME DISPLAY

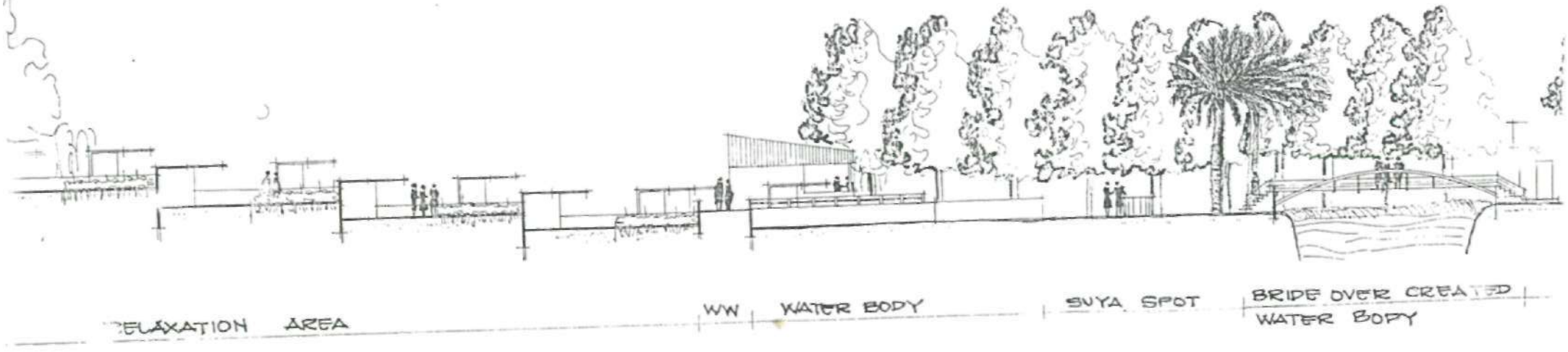


2

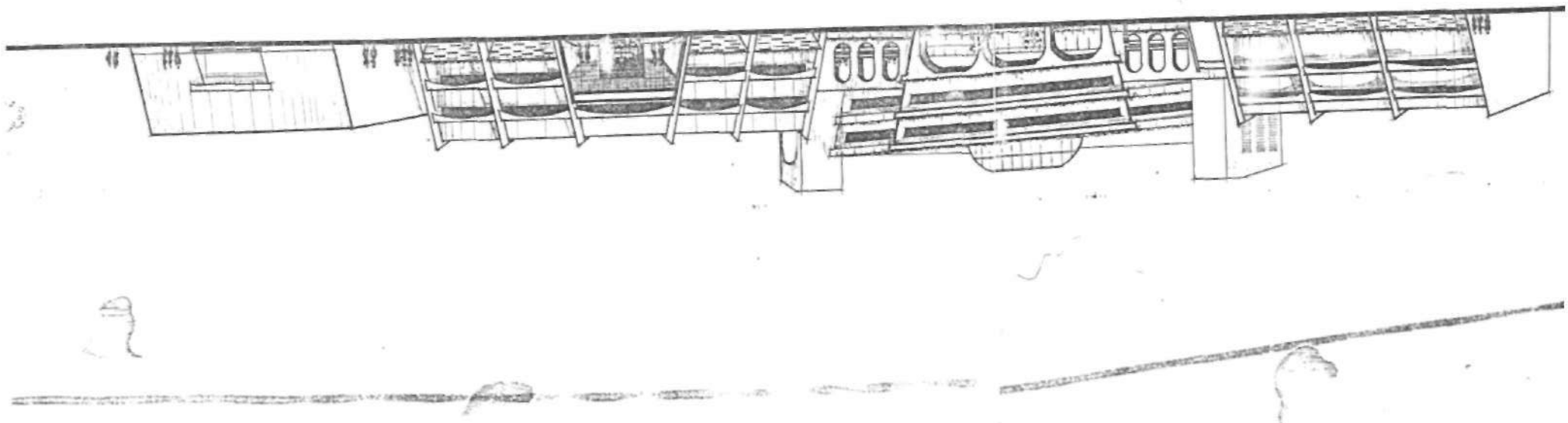

CULTURE HOME
CIRCULATION CORE
CULTURE HOME
AUDIO VISUAL ROOM
RELAXATION/VIEW AREA
OFFICE
CORR.
OFFICE
ENTRANCE
RECEPTION ETC.
SALES BOOTH/EXIT

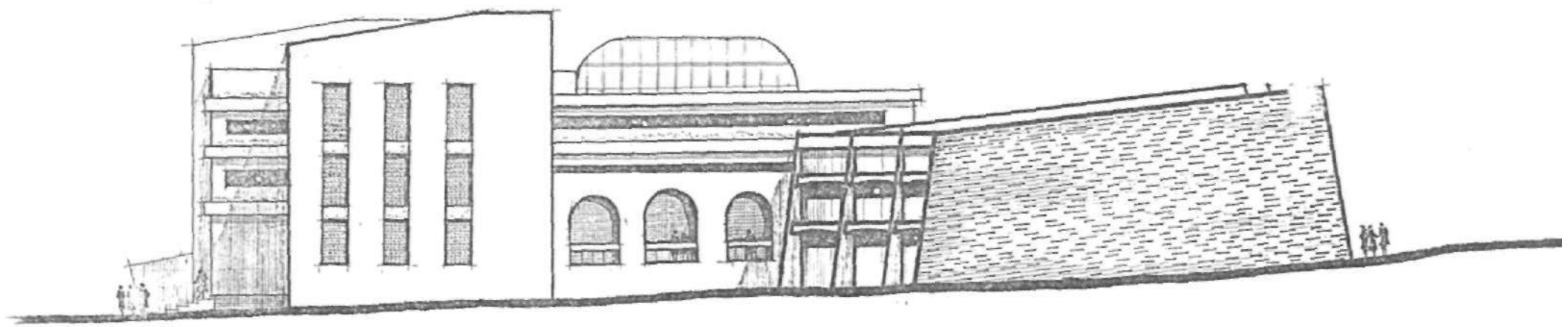
SECTION C-C


RESTAURANT
OUTDOOR SEATING
WW
WW = WALKWAY
RELAXATION AREA
WW
WATER BODY

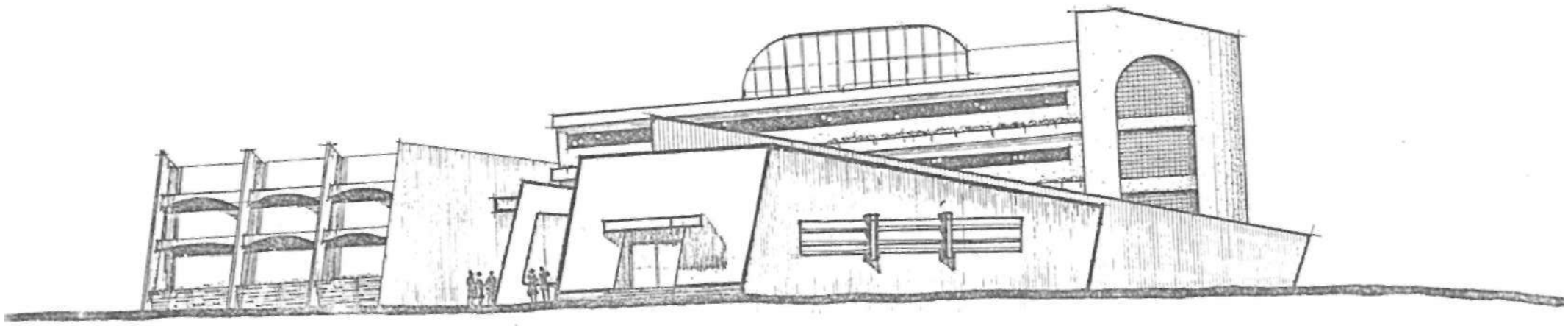

RELAXATION AREA
WW
WATER BODY
SUYA SPOT
BRIDE OVER CREATED
WATER BODY

FRONT ELEVATION

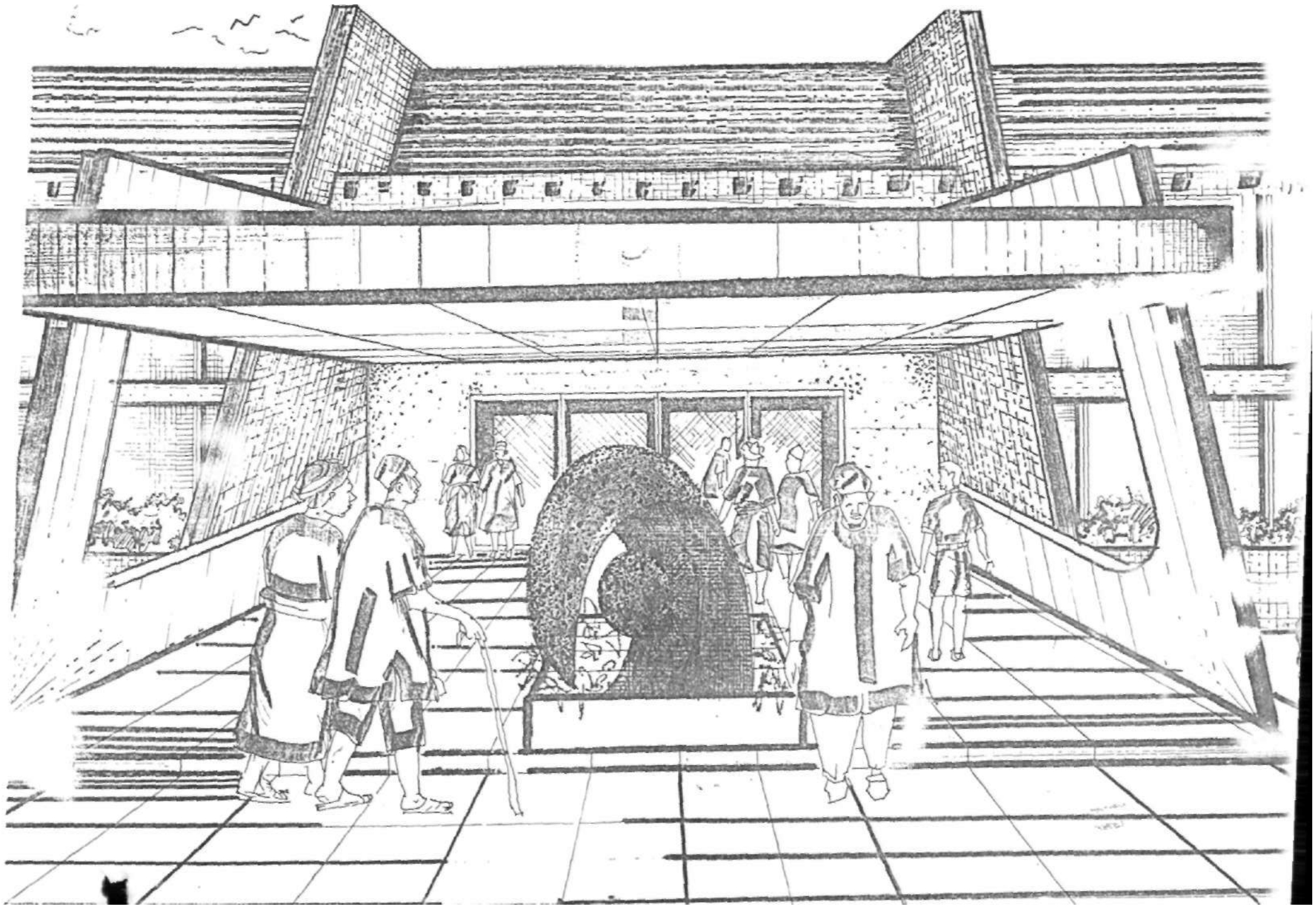




LEFT SIDE ELEVATION



RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION



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