KURRA FALLS HOTEL: JOS
FAMTASY AND CONVENIENCE IN HOTEL DESIGN

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OCTOBER, 1993

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis is a record of my research and has not been partially or fully published nor presented for the award of any degree in any institution. All sources of information have been duly acknowledged and all quotations distinguished by question marks.

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September, 1998.

CERTIFICATION

This thesis entitled KURRA FALLS HOTEL: Fantasy and Convenience in Hotel Design by Oluigbo, Stephen Nwabunwanne, meets the regulations governing the award of Master of Science [M.Sc.] degree in Architecture of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria and is approved for its contribution to knowledge, and literary presentation.

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DEDICATION

The path through this academic programme was not a bed of roses, yet I have come this far through him who have been my source of strength and the great provider of all my needs.

Thanks be to the Lord.

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I would have committed an act of omission or injustice if I failed to express well deserved gratitude to those who were instrumental to the realisation of this project.

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ABSTRACT

The hotel institution is one which naturally evolved through the ages, out of necessity, **to** its present status as a place of accommodation, catering and entertainment for the convenience of travellers and guests in general.

The demand for hotel accommodation stem from various forms of travel among which tourism is foremost, and with the global boom in the tourism industry, hotels have grown beyond mere places of temporary accommodation to a vital component of the tourism product with its objectives widening in order to fulfil the desires of the expected guests which include recreation, rest, escapism and the fulfilment of a dream or fantasy. Ironically, a study of hotels, especially in Nigeria, reveals that adeguate emphasis is laid on the functionality and ease of operation while very little effort has been made towards creating the desired fantastic and emotionally arousing hotel, through the use of form and other architectural devices, which will enhance the psychological fulfilment of the guests.

Nigeria is a haven of unexplored diverse natural, cultural and historical attractions which if coupled with equally intriguing tourist accommodation at the right locations, will make her a tourism giant. It is therefore a challenge to architects and developers to take bold steps towards providing tourist accommodations which go beyond the

ordinary. Into a place of fantasy and convenience for tourists and guests in general.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.00 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

1.1.0 INTRODUCTION

The contribution of hotels to human daily, social activity cannot be over-emphasized. The important role this institution plays in satisfying human social needs and catering for travellers and visitors calls for adequate articulate and imaginative input in its planning and design. Development of hotels are however subject to many influences which induce the demand for different types of accommodation; demands which may stem from tourism, recreation, business or other activities which are in turn influenced by local attractions.

Historical accounts show that the various forms of hotels have their roots in the middle ages. The 'Karavan serai,' 'Mansiones,' 'Locanda,' 'Cabarets' or 'Hotelleries' of ancient times all catered for travel modes of their era. Over the years however, various kinds and classes of hotels have evolved, each with its own standards and special features based on the needs of the intended market.

Tourism is agurably even now the world's largest industry. As a consequence the practice of tourism is becoming increasingly sophisticated: marketers today must

concern themselves with a skilful balance between quantity and quality, while developers must concern themselves with conservation as well as the quality of the experience.[1] The tourism product has transformed from mere visits to spas, seaside and mountainenous regions in the past, to a complex mixture of materials and psychological elements. The material ones are accommodation, transportation, the attraction and entertainment while the psychological factors include a wide spectrum of attitudes and expectations. The attitudes and expectations range from pure escapism to fulfilment of a dream or fantasy, or rest, recreation, educational and other social interests.[2]

Accommodation is a very important component of tourism products. The type, scale and nature of its availability at any destination determine the type and scale of tourism that is possible.[3] The development of tourist accommodation must therefore take into consideration both the physical and psychological expectation of its intended market. According to William Muschenheim, FAIA, "a building may be impressive,elegant, agreeable, poetic, or fantastic in form and may provide architectural spaces that are enjoyable, liveable, or, spiritually uplifting. Whatever its purpose, it should evoke the beholder a sense of fulfilment."[4]

Nigeria had showed concrete interest in tourism and hotel development as far back as 1962 when the Nigerian Tourism Association (NTA) was set up with laudable goals

which include "to promote and develop the tourism/hotel industry in Nigeria." This association was in 1976 replaced by the Nigerian Tourist Board (NTB) with the responsibility of projecting the tourist attractions in the country to both Nigerians and foreigners by improving the facilities for tourism and highlighting their locations, beauty and values. But yet at a time when the world is witnessing a revival of creativity in hotel design and a boom in the tourism industry all Nigeria can boast of are an abundance of undeveloped tourism resources and a chain of non stimulating and non-evocative hotels. This situation can be turned around by the development of more appealing and dramatic hotels at the ideal locations with articulate planning and sychronization of elements to give the guest maximum comfort and psychological fulfilment.

"Fantasy and convenience, every hotel needs both." - David Bear AIA.

1.2.0 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The hotel institution has through the ages matured from its basic infant function of providing accommodation and catering for travellers and visitors, to a place of escape from the daily routines of life for a fulfiling and refreshing theatrical experience. A tourism oriented hotel moreso, should identify and enhance the desires of its

expected market. Tourists and hotel guests expectations have gone beyond mere accommodation and catering to emotional and psychological extacy which will make their stay at the destination a life long experience and without which there cannotbe satisfaction.

What is the place of fantasy in hotel design? and what effect doest it have in the convenience of the guest? What contribution can it make to the fulfilment of the hotel guest dreams? and how can this be enhanced through architectural design. This is the problem at hand.

1.3.0 MOTIVATION

The urge to embark on a research in this aspect of architecture arose from hearing tales and seeing pictures of the natural scenic beauty of the Jos Plateau region, hearing and reading about the global boom of international tourism and the Federal Government of Nigeria's desire to pursue tourism development and considering the poor standard and appeal of hotels in Nigeria as compared to what obtains in countries where tourism is held high.

1.4.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

This research is geared towards the following:

(i) To carry out a study on the historical roots and evolution, characteristics, as well as factors which

induce the demand and location of hotels.

(ii) To analyse tourism, its influence on hotel design, demand and location and also carry out a study of the tourism potentials of Kurra Falls and its environs in general.

(iii) To carry out a study on the importance of psychological elements, especially fantasy, on the convenience and fulfillment of the hotel guests desires.

(iv) To propose ways of enhancing the realization of the hotel guests fantasy and expectations though architectural design.

(v) To propose a design for a tourism oriented hotel incorporating the element of fantasy to the convenience of the guests.

"You can't have a direction if you don't have a goal."

- Wolf Von Echardt.

1.5.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research data were obtained through the following methods and were sorted to select appropriate ones for this work.

1.5.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

Sourcing appropriate information for this work demanded a comprehension of literature on the evolution, functions and characteristics of hotels as well as literature on tourism, poetry, neuro-physiology, climatology, geography and a lot of other disciplines.

1.5.2 CASE STUDIES

Case studies for this research were appropriately selected with preference for hotels which exhibit some of the characteristics relevant to this work. Some were selected to enhance the identification of the problem while others, for their effort in the direction of solving the problem at hand.

1.5.3 RECONNAISANCE AND OBSERVATION

This comprise of a study of maps and diagrams, visit and live experience of various tourist destinations within the country especially Plateau State, and of course a visit to the specific destination and proposed project site.

1.5.4 SKETCHES AND PHOTOGRAPHS

Sketches and photographs were used to capture different

views and attractions within the destination and specifically at the proposed site.

1.6.0 SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

The foreign case studies used in this work were sourced from books and journals due to the amount of rigours and finance required to visit them in person also, the proposed design is centered mainly on the architectural contribution with full details of the engineering services left to the appropriate professionals.

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CHAPTER TWO

2.00 HOTEL ANALYSIS [LITERATURE REVIEW]

2.1.0 GENEOLOGY AND EVOLUTION OF HOTELS

Lodging places for travellers probably first developed along roads and travel routes. Muslim inns in Western Asia were known as Manzilis, literally, 'The place where the traveller descends.' In Percia, inns were called Karavan serai, or 'house of the caravan.' Many were simply enclosed areas near a spring or well, and were actually no more than protected watering and resting places.

The Bible contains numerous references to inns and other lodging places. The inn in Bethlehem that turned away Joseph and Mary was probably a Khan, a primitive village inn that provided lodging alone; travellers had to find their own food. In Rome and in Roman-dominated Europe, lodging places located on the extensive system of Roman high-ways were called Mansiones, in medieval Italy they were called locanda; and in France they were known as Cabarets [a word originally referring to a building with many rooms] or Hotelleries - from which the modern word hotel is derived.

The earliest inn identified by name was Le Grand, Saint Bernard Hospice, founded by Augustinian monks in a swiss Alpine pass for the convenience of pilgrims going to and

from Rome. Established in A.D. 96, it was a massive stone structure that could offer shelter to 300 persons and beds to 70 or 80.[1]

Quite a number of medieval inns survived. In England, the best are the Angel at Newark and the George at Norton St. Philip. Such inns were frequented by guests who even included royalty. King Richard III of England signed and sealed the death warrant of the Duke of Buckingham at the Angel at Grantham.

The hotel continued in its path of transformation through the ages with major influences occurring as a result of the birth of modern architecture. One of the faithful architectural journalists, Joseph Lux [1909] wrote an article in 'Der Architect': a journal, in 1909, dealing with hotel architecture and this is what he laid down. "The hotel must satisfy three demands: it must function machine-like, like a perfectly constructed apparatus: it must be up to the standard of wagon-lits, and it must, as regards hygiene and cleanliness, fulfil clinical demands." He then summed it up: "what is needed is a synthesis of hospital, wagon-lits and machinery."

The major changes in hotel buildings are however post second-world-war and mainly as a consequence of the greater mobility by car, coach and charter flight.

The closing years of the twentieth century are however witnessing a revival of this institution which was long

frozen by standardization, convention and plushy classicism. Emerging international trends exhibit innovative interiors, flamboyant entertainment as well of historical and folkloric building styles: "Roman baths, Polynesian lagoons, Balinese temple areas - anything was possible. The economic aim was to channel all of the guest's holiday expenditure towards the hotel and to provide unmatchable entertainment and comfort."[2]

2.2.0 CLASSIFICATION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF HOTELS

While it was once possible to divide hotels into a few major types, there are so many varieties today, each with its own standards and special features, that previous classifications are no longer adequate. Hotels are generally classified by location, expected market, and other special characteristics which include size and class, though a given hotel may fall into more than one category. Since each hotel type has a different goal as to the kind of guests it seeks, its planning requirements will vary by the location selected, size, image, space standards, circulation, and other features. Even the traditional city-centre hotels present some enormous variety. For example, the convention hotel must accommodate large groups but at the same time be equally compatible for business people and

families with children. Different circulation circuits must be created to prevent groups going to the ballrooms from disturbing quiet conversations between people in the lobby. Hotels designed primarily for business people should function differently from convention hotels. They should emphasize comfort, service and quiet elegance. This does not imply dull design, rather it demands different provisions such as variety of dining and entertainment options. Resort hotels, depending on their locations, size, views, climate and accessibility, present so many different possibilities that it is difficult to categorize their specific design problems. The common denominator for this type of hotel is that guests spend much more time in their rooms than people do in business hotels which thus necessitates larger bedrooms, toilets and sitting areas. This is because the vacation guests, on the average, stay for relatively long periods. Variety in hotel public spaces and efficient room service are also some of the demands of the resort hotels. Though hotels can be described as Casino hotels, Atrium hotels, Designer hotels, Salon hotels and Artist hotels, the common classification and characteristics of hotels are given below:

TYPE OF HOTEL	CHARACTERISTICS
City-centre Hotels (Tourist, Convention)	Luxurious, large functional accommodation, inclusion of shops and offices, high-rise construction.
Motor Hotels	Caters mainly for people enroute by car or motorists in general, sited at important road junctions and outskirts of cities, services are generally on a moderate scale, no room service, low or medium rise construction.
Airport Hotels	Similar to motor hotels but catering specifically for air travellers therefore requires all night reception and possibly night catering, and sometimes convention facilities.
Resort Hotels	At seaside, mountains, spas, or attractions or recreational areas, planned to cater for

	package holidays, reception for large intakes, restaurant to accommodate all guests at one sitting, spacious lounges required along with games rooms, bars, swimming pools and other recreational facilities, larger rooms and living areas, conference room to encourage off season business.
Motels and Convention Hotels	Convention halls, meeting spaces, specially designed and equipped to serve the large group, halls for trade and shows as well as banquet hall inclusive.

2.3.0 MAJOR CONSIDERATIONS IN HOTEL DESIGN

Since each hotel type has a different goal as to the kind of guests it seeks, its planning requirements will vary by the location selected, size, image, space standards, organization, circulation and other characteristics. However, the major considerations in hotel planning for ease of operation are:

(i) Separation of guest and service areas: no cross circulation

(ii) Distinction between the 'front house' and the 'back house'

(iii) All catering outlets if possible should be on the same level as the kitchen, if not, main restaurant must be directly related to the kitchen for easy servicing.

(iv) Other restaurants and banqueting area should have service room connected by elevators and stairs to the main kitchen where bulk cooking is undertaken.

(v) 'Back house' should be organized such that staff and goods are separated far as possible but control still

maintained over both.

The 'front of the house' is the area which concerns itself with the guest as distinct from the 'back of the house' which handles the services. The paying customer sees only the front house and this must be a pleasant and satisfying place in which he will spend some time.

Though rarely seen by the guest, the 'back-house' is a very crucial part of the hotel and must be laid out with two paramount objectives: control and efficiency.

Factors to be considered in the back-house are:

(i) Good access to loading dock for supplies and refuse disposal.

(ii) Loading dock is to be covered so that deliveries can be made regardless of weather conditions.

(iii) There should be good flow of supplies to their destinations.

(iv) There should be good relationship between house keeper, laundry and soiled lined store.

2.4.0 DEVELOPMENT OF HOTELS

Development of hotels and other temporary accommodation is subject to many influences. In the first place, it depends on the demands for different types of accommodation; demands which may stem from tourism, recreation, business or other activities and which are very much influenced by local attractions and political attitudes. Secondly, it depends on the availability of suitable infrastructure and serives and in the economic feasibility of the development.[3]

The part played by the state - either directly or through the agency of regional or local authorities - varies according to the circumstances peculiar to each country. Factors such as the political and constitutional system of government, the socio-economic development of the country and the relative importance of tourism in the economy and its state of development each have a bearing on the extent to which the state may become involved in hotel development.[4] Direct investment in hotel construction is made not only by the hotel companies themselves but by airline corporations, tour operators, and companies whose primary interests may be in catering, construction and property development or in the associated fields of leisure and communications. The Hilton International Sheraton Corporation and Western International are some of the internationally acclaimed agencies involved in hotel

development.[5]

2.5.0 MARKETING AND LOCATION OF HOTELS

2.5.1 MARKETING

Market survey and feasibility studies reduce the element of risk in investment in real estate and services: they indicate the main potential sources of business and the numbers of customers likely to be attracted, their needs and preferences and the types of facilities which would best satisfy the market. Market studies may be at a local, regional, national or international level, depending on the patterns of tourism and business/convention visitors to the area.[6] The market area for a new hotel will generally be extensive, particularly in the case of large resort and convention hotels. Where the primary activities are centered on tourism andrecreation, it is usually the image presented by the locality and its attractions [Scenic, cultural, historic, recreation] which generates initial interest. The position, price and attractiveness of the hotel and its facilities become the second stage of the selection process.[7]

2.5.2 LOCATION

The location of a hotel must be appropriate to serve the needs of the intended market. The travellers decision on the choice of transient accommodation in particular, are often made impulsively and the careful positioning and prominence of the hotel, its convenience of access and general appearance are therefore critical. Even when hotel selection is made in advance, site unseen, this is usually based on suitability of the location in terms of travel distance and time of arrival. For the resort accommodation, the relationship with the recreational activities will clearly affect the market demand and pricing structure.

Apart from these factors the location of hotels may also be affected by the availability of suitable infrastructure: road, sea and/or air links, water, sewage, communications, power and other utility services. It may be economical to provide some of these on a limited scale but the economics of such a venture require careful appraisal.[8]

2.6.0 HISTORY OF HOTELS IN NIGERIA

In the past traditional rulers were bestowed the responsibility of supplying hospitality for strangers and no charges were made for this. Fund for this was made available by the taxes collected from the subjects. As more

people began to travel, they grouped themselves together not only for company but also for natural protection against high-way men and robbers. Consequently, travellers arrived in groups at places and it was difficult to accommodate them all. To overcome this, lodging was introduced where-upon at the end of their stay, travellers tipped servants for the hospitality received.

Modern hotel keeping in Nigeria can be traced back to the amalgamation of the Northern and Southern provinces. Pioneered by NR Caterers apparently owned by Mr. Robert Forsyth and Irving, and later the Nigerian Railway took over in 1928.[9] In January 1930, Nigerian Railway [NR] divested itself of its share by selling its total share to the United African Company and G.B. Ollivant. NR Cateers were initially concerned with operating the catering services in the Nigerian railway trains, which consisted mainly of restaurant and bar services in the two-way services between Lagos, Kano, Maiduguri, Jos, Port Harcourt and including special services. The company extended further into the hotel industry in 1952 when they took over the operating of the Ikoyi guest house, and by 1962 it had Shaw road restaurant Lagos, Old Airport Hotel Kano, Central Hotel and New Bristol Hotel. During these years development continued in phases at Kano Central Hotel and Ikoyi Hotel and by 1962, phased development had turned both into modern complexes. In 1964, the company changed its name to Nigerian Hotels

Limited and the Federal Government of Nigeria bought some shares of the company to hold 51 percent shares and the Northern Nigerian Governments share stood at 12 1/2 percent with the Railway Corporation owning the remaining. In 1969, the Commonwealth Development corporation [CDC] gained control of the company by buying 54.1 percent shares. The company became a shareholder in Northern Hotel Company [Arewa Hotels] in 1970 and was charged with development, opening and operating Sokoto hotel and Lake Chad hotel Maiduguri whist still retaining its share holdings in Northern Hotels Limited [NHL]. NHL ceased to manage the hotels in May, 1975.

Today the main operating indigenous hotel company is NHL- The Arewa Hotels. However, foreign hotel companies such as the Hilton and Sheraton are the biggest names in the country.

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CHAPTER THREE

3.00 TOURISM: A CASE FOR HOTEL DEVELOPMENT

From the last chapter it can be seen that tourism is a major influence on the demand for hotel accommodation and that tourism oriented hotels should be located appropriately to serve the needs of the intended market, with consideration also given to infrastructures such as roads, air links, water, sewage, communications, power and other utility services.

This chapter looks at tourism in general and the tourism potentials of the Kurra Falls region [location of the proposed hotel] which makes the development and location of a hotel in that destination feasible.

3.1.0 MEANING AND NATURE OF TOURISM

Tourism in its modern sense is a comparatively recent phenomenon even though migration and travel have been undertaken for ages. The Roman era witnessed traces of touristic activities in the form of mass migration from Rome to the country sides during summer for pleasure and recreation, as well as visits to temples, shrines and festivals. But besides these and a few other traces, travel

before the industrial era was largely for pilgrimages and trade. However, from the end of the sixteenth century some growth in private travel became apparent, initially for educational purposes and later, to satisfy curiosity about the way inhabitants of other parts of the country, or the world, lived. Are all these activities regarded as tourism? If not, what is tourism? And who is the tourist?

3.1.1 DEFINITION OF TOURISM AND THE TOURIST.

The Oxford English Dictionary describes the tourist as one who makes a tour or tours: especially one who does this for recreation, or one who travels for pleasure or culture, visiting a number of places for their object of interest, scenery or the like, and according to the World Tourism Organization [WTO], the tourist is a temporary visitor staying at least twenty-four hours in the country visited, the purpose of whose journey can be classified under one of the following headings:

[i] Leisure [recreation, holiday, health, study, religion and sport]; and

[ii] Business, family mission, meeting.[1]

A technical definition proposed by Swiss Professors Hunziker and Krapt, and subsequently adopted by the International Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism [AIEST] defines tourism as "the sum of phenomena and relationships arising from the travel and stay of non-residents, in so far as they do not lead to permanent residence and are not connected with any earning activity."[2]

From the above definition it is clear that tourism involves travel to a different locality other than that is which one resides, for not less than twenty-four hours, and for certain interest which include leisure activities and business.

3.1.2 TOURISM DESTINATION

This is the geographical unit visited and may be a self contained centre, village, a town or city, a district, an island, a country or even a continent.

3.1.3 TOURIST SERVICES

The journeys to and fro, and stay of the tourists at their various destination give rise to the demand for a wide range of services which include the means of transportation to and from the destination, and within it, as well as accommodation, catering and entertainment. These are the tourist services.

3.1.4 TOURIST PRODUCT

The tourist product is a collection of physical and service features together with symbolic associations which are expected to fulfil the need of the buyer.[3] Simply put, it comprise what the tourist does at the destination and all the services used to make it possible.

3.2.0 LOCATION OF KURRA FALLS

Kurra falls is located in Barkin-Ladi local Government Area of Plateau state of Nigeria, ('The home of Peace and Tourism') on the south-western edge of the pear-shaped upland; the Jos plateau, and is seventy (70) kilometres from Jos, the capital of the state.

The Jos plateau, from which the state derived its name, extends from south to north between latitude $9^{0}00$ and $10^{0}30$ north, and longitude $8^{0}30$ and $9^{0}30$ east, covering an area of about 8,600 square kilometres of central Nigeria. A strategic location. Its average elevation is about 1,200 metres above sea level. The plateau which measures about 105 kilometres from north to south and 80 kilometres from east to west rises steeply from the riverine plains of the Benue river in the south and descends towards the Bauchi plains in the north-east and is bounded in the north-west by the Kaduna plains.The boundary of the plateau is marked, especially on the south and south-west, by steep escarpments with a descent of about 300 to 600 metres to the surrounding

plains.

3.3.0 TOURISM POTENTIALS OF KURRA FALLS

The tourism potentials of this destination will be looked at from two perspectives: the micro-potentials and the macro-potentials.

3.3.1 MICRO-POTENTIALS

This looks at the potentials of Kurra Falls, the specific location of the proposed hotel, and will be looked at under the following considerations;

natural factors [physical and climatic]
social and cultural factors
historical factors
recreational facilities and
infrastructure.

[i] Natural Factors [Physical and Climatic]

Kurra Falls can be described as a haven of scenic and predominantly uninterrupted natural landscape. Due to its closeness to the South-Western edge of the Jos Plateau, the destination exhibits a predominance of mountains, hills rocks, and water bodies, especially lakes, rivers, streams

and water falls. Radiating woodlands of a variety of trees and shrubs and meandering roads and paths up and down the high lands are also some of the features which combine to give the region its appeal.

Kurra Falls at a height of about 1200 meters above sea level, and the Jos Plateau in general, experiences the lowest temperature within Nigeria and thus provides a cool and pleasant environment for vacations.

(ii) Social and Cultural Factors

The Jos Plateau exhibits a pleasurable social atmosphere and is the home of a diversity of hospitable ethnic groups (over sixty of them), the major ones being the Hausa, Berom, Iggon, Angas, Mwaghavul, Tarok, Ankwai, Alago, Rindre, Kanuri, Nuku, Kulere, Anaguta and Jawara. Activities within each tribal or ethnic setting varies from festivals to music, folklore, native life and customs. Festivals in these groups cover occasions such as marriages, burial ceremonies, planting season, harvest, appeasement to gods, etc. The Beroms are the closest major ethnic group to the Kurra Falls and have a variety of interesting festivals especially those held during the Christmas and New Year seasons.

The artistry exhibited on festival accessories and costume of these people, ranging from beautifully treated

leather works, beads and cowries, carved masks, body decorations and facial marks, combined with a variety of musical styles, context and instrumentation, is an area which can constitute a lot of excitement to tourists.

The traditional architecture of the Jos Plateau people especially those of the bush tribes like the Rukubas which include shrines and meeting places decorated with traditional motifs which are mostly related to traditional folklore and tales, and sometimes associated with human or animal form, is a very interesting feature. In terms of settlement pattern, most tribes in the Jos Plateau live in tiny hamlets or groups, usually located at the base of giant rocks and mountains which make them have a unique scenic appeal. The buildings are predominantly of 'Adobe'[4] blocks, which is of comparatively recent introduction, or of monolithic construction of clay mixed with straw, and are either rectilinear or curvelinear in shape. This type of construction which has generated a lot of interest among western scholars has the potential of attracting more visitors to this destination.

(iii) Historical Factors

The name Kurra, according to oral tradition, was probably derived from the Hausa word for haye na 'Kurra' since the animal was said to have existed there in

abundance, though now extinct.

Kurra Falls has the record of being the location of the first hydro-electricity generation station in Ni[illegible]. The National Electricity Supply Company [NESCO] which now generates 33. 000kilowatts, was set up in 1929 with a generation power of 8,000 kilowatts to supply power to Plateau mines fields. Its numerous power stations which are located strategically on the mountains and water falls, especially the one located down the escarpments of Kurra Falls, which can be reached through steep winding roads, are well worth a visit.

Another interesting historical feature in this region are the relics of tin mining activities such as hillocks [5] and artificial lakes.

[iv] Recreational Factors

Kurra Falls is the location of the International Youth Tourism Camp, a venture by the Federal Government, which is situated 3 kilometers from Kurra town, on the site of the former man 'O' war camp. The centre which is on a very rocky terrain and surrounded by rocks, was designed as a point of interaction that will attract youths from all over the world. Facilities within the camp includes a central motel which houses a restaurant, cafeteria, auditorium, library, cinema and conference room. The centre also

provides a range of hostel-type chalets as well as sporting facilities.

Barkin-Ladi Local Government Area also has a golf course.

[v] Infrastructure

Kurra Falls is located in Barkin Ladi Local Government, 40 kilometers from Jos Airport, 30 kilometers from the railway terminus, at Heipang, and connected to both by good roads. The destination also enjoys pipe-borne water supply, and electricity supply is from the National Electricity Supply Company's [NESCO] generation station located there. The Local Government Area also has a modern post office and a hospital. However, tourist accommodation is one element which is almost totally lacking and needs to be put in place if Kurra Falls is to be attractively presented to the outside world as a tourist destination. "Accommodation is a very important component of tourism products. The type, scale and nature of it available at any destination determine the type and scale of tourism that is possible." [6]

The major places of temporary accommodation within Barkin-Ladi Local Government Area are the Heipang Hotel at Heipang, Welfare Club Barkin-Ladi, the International Youth Tourism Camp, Kurra and the Ladi Club Barkin-Ladi, though

hotels exist in the neighboring Local Government Areas: Mangu in the east, Jos in the north and Bassa in the north-west. Generally, however, the hotels within this region are of low standard and capacity.

Jos, the states capital is about 70 kilometers from the site and even its major hotels such as Plateau hotel, Jos hotel, Duala International hotel and the much celebrated [within Jos] Hill station hotel are nothing to wire home about. The facilities provided by these hotels are given below.

NAME AND LOCATION OF HOTEL	SINGLE ROOMS	DOUBLE ROOMS	V.I.P. ROOM	SUITES	FACILITIES	ENTERTAINMENT
Plateau Hotel, Tudun Wada Road, Jos.	60	36	5	10	Banquet Hall, Dancing Hall, Swimming Pool, Restaurant, Bar, Conference Room.	Music, Television
Jos Hotel, Zaria Road	26	18	1	6	*	*
Duala International Hotel, Dogon Dutse, Jos	37	30	7	5	News stand, Hair salon Restaurant, Bar.	*
Hill Station Hotel, Tudun Wada Road, Jos	35	76	7	12	Banquet Hall, Dancing Hall, Swimming Pool, Restaurant, Bar, Conference Room.	*

Table 3.3.1 sample hotel accomodation in Jos.

source Plateau state tourism corporation.

From the above we can see that there is great need for the development of internationally acceptable tourist accommodation in this region so blessed with natural and man made tourist attractions.

3.3.2 MACRO-POTENTIALS

This section will briefly highlight the various tourism potentials of the Jos Plateau in general under the same headings as in 3.3.1 [Micro-Potentials].

[a] Natural Factors

[i] Shere hills c.2,500m high]

[ii] Assop falls [an interesting combination of rock and water fall]

[iii] Wase rock [interesting rock formation. One of fifty of its kind worldwide]

[iv] Kerang Volcanic mountains [inactive volcanoes, crater lake and spring currently bottled as swan water]

[v] Kurra Falls [as discussed in 3.3.1]

[vi] Kwii hills, Barkin-Ladi [good for mountaineering and picnicking]

[vii] Bingo healing water, Bassa L.G.A.

[viii] Riyom Rock Barkin-Ladi L.G.A, [rock that

resembles the map of Plateau State)

(ix) Tuman spring, Pankshin L.G.A.

(x) Eggon Hills and Cave, Nassarawa Eggon road (mountaineering and sight seeing)

(xi) Ara rock, Ara village

(xii) Kahwang bassalt rock, off Hoss junction from the Jos-Akwanga road (rocks of various shapes and sizes set as if laid by an artisan or mason very attractive).

(xiii) Farin Ruwa Falls off the Akwanga-Wamba Road

(xiv) Zungbu falls Mango, Bassa L.G.A.

(xv) Kunki Lake, Kunki, Awe L.G.A.

(xvi) Akiri Warm Spring, Akiri Village, Awe L.G.A.

(xvii) Cool and favourable climatic conditions

(b) Social and Cultural Factors

(i) Wide variety of ethnic groups with diverse customs

(ii) Festivals, music and folklore

(iii) Artistry in festival accessories and costumes

(iv) Interesting settlement patterns, architecture, and architectural motifs

(v) Interesting leather and ceramics works

(vi) Dyeing pits, Lafia town.

(c) Historical Factors

(i) Old mining relics, hillocks and artificial lakes

(ii) Discovery of the 'Nok culture' [7]

(iii) Vom Veterinary Research Institute (formerly a cattle ranch)

(iv) National Electricity Supply Company (NESCO) (See 3.3.1)

(v) Captain Malony hill, Keffi town

(vi) Lardin Cave, Quan' Pan

(vii) Shabu Walls, Shabu, Lafia.

(d) Recreational Factors

(i) Museum of Traditional Nigerian Architecture (MOTNA)

(ii) Jos Wildlife Park

(iii) Naragata Leather and Ceramic Works (Naraguta Village)

(iv) Panyam fish farm

(v) International Youth Tourism Camp Kurra (see 3.3.1)

(vi) Ganjuwa Game Reserve, Kanam L.G.A.

(vii) Zurak Game Reserve Kanam L.G.A.

(viii) Bakano Games Reserve Nassarawa L.G.A.

(ix) Mando Tourist Village Jos.

(x) Pandam Game Reserve and Tourist Village, Situated between Shendam and Lafia.

(xi) National Museum, Jos.

Number of Visitors to Jos Zoo and Museum Complex

Year	Nigerians	Foreigners	Total
1987	59,934	1,523	61,457
1988	97,800	1,800	99,600
1989	84,600	2,050	86,680
1990 (March)	23,200	1,520	24,720

SOURCE: Jos Zoo and Museum Complex, 1990

Number of Visitors to Jos Wildlife Park

Year	Nigerians	Foreigners	Total
1987	58,939	1,435	60,372
1988	96,976	1,785	98,762
1989	84,721	1,946	86,667
1990 (March)	22,271	1,419	23,053

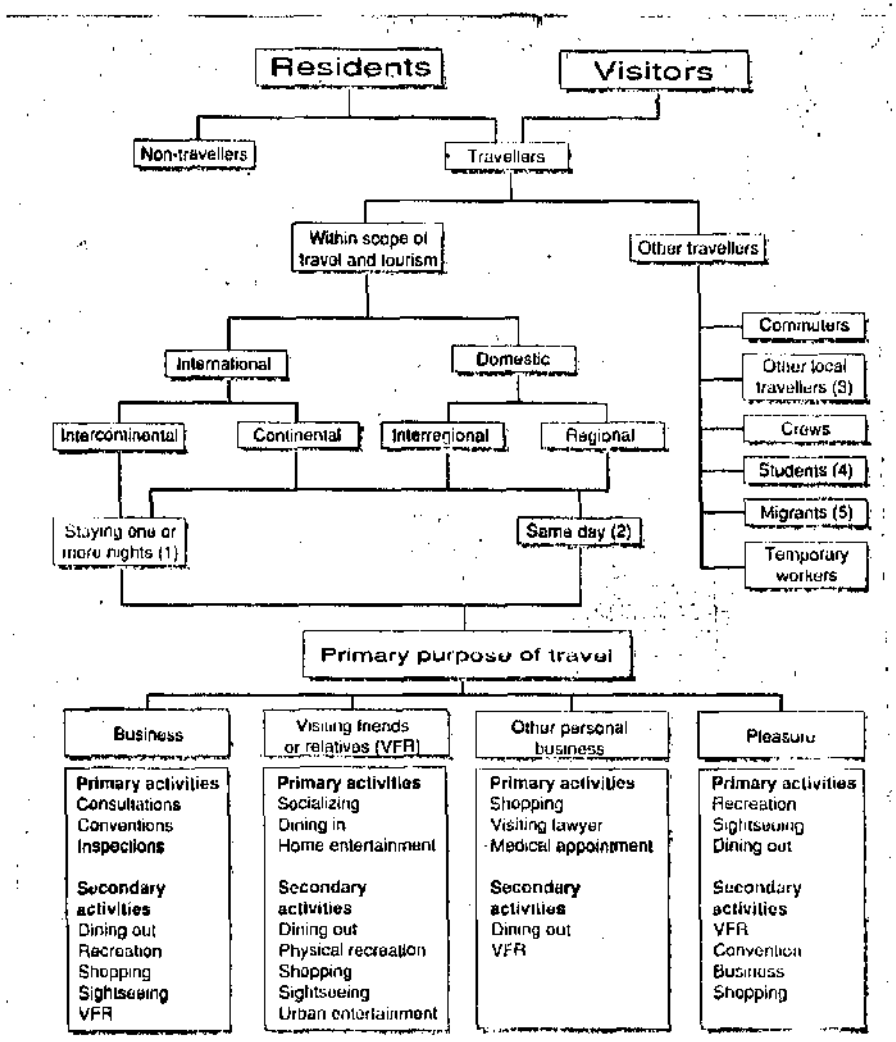
SOURCE: Wildlife Park, Jos, 1990

[e] Infrastructure

The necessary infrastructures are fairly available except for the generally low standard of tourist accommodation.

3.4.0 CONCLUSION

From the above study it is quite evident that the Kurra Falls region possesses in abundance, the necessary attractions for the influx of tourists and visitors in general, as well as the essential infrastructures and supporting services for location of a hotel. What is now needed to complement these resources is a self selling or attractive accommodation for tourism development and visitors in general.



(1) 'Tourists' in international technical definitions
(2) 'Excursionists' in international technical definitions
(3) Travellers whose trips are shorter than those which qualify for travel and tourism, e.g. under 50 miles (80km) from home
(4) Students travelling between home and school only - other travel of students is within scope of travel and tourism
(5) All persons moving to a new place of residence including all one-way travellers such as emigrants, immigrants, refugees, domestic migrants and nomads

Fig. 3.1.1 A CLASSIFICATION OF TRAVELLERS
SOURCE: CHADWICK (1987)

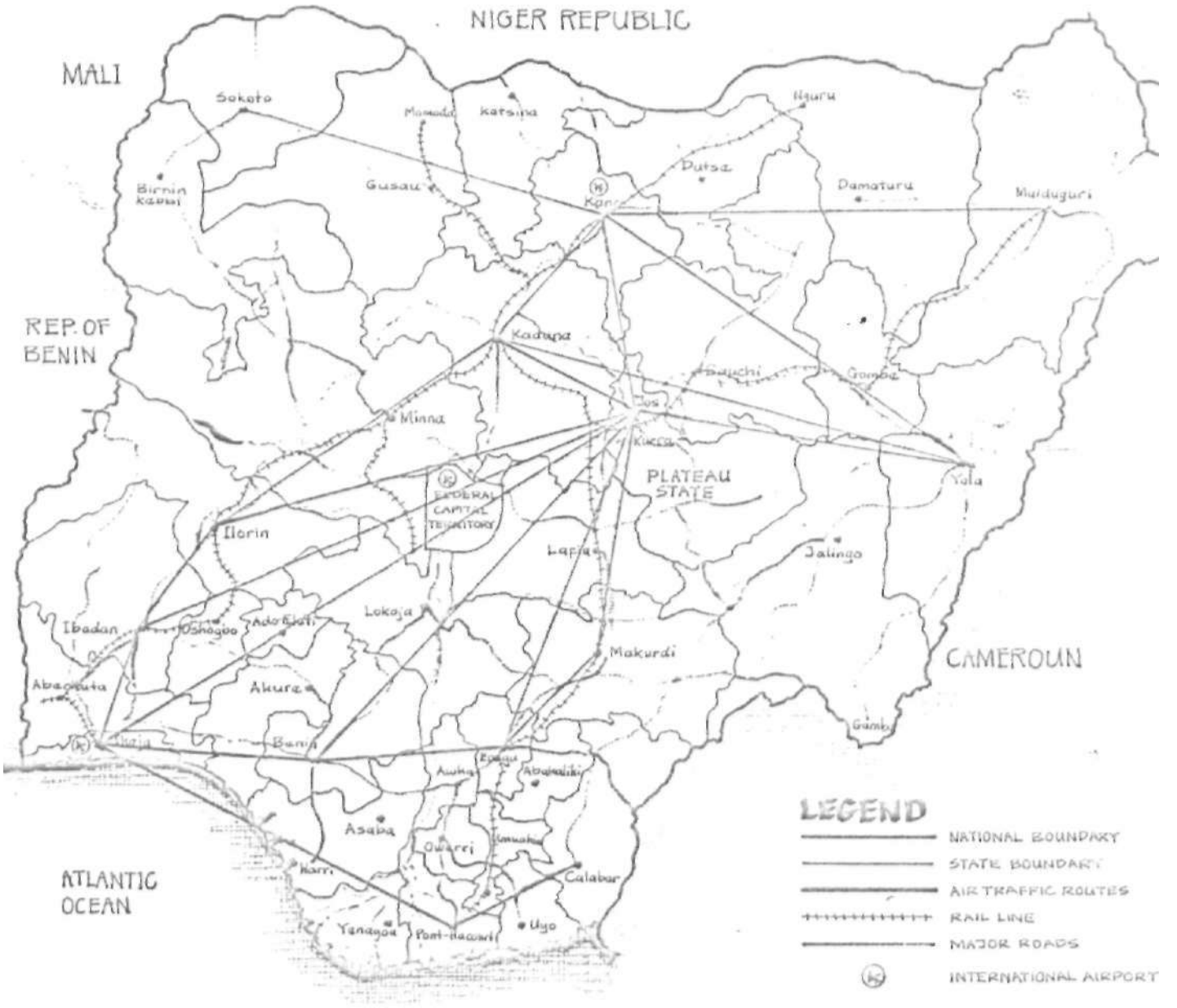


Fig. 3.2.1 COMMUNICATION MAP OF NIGERIA SHOWING PLATEAU STATE
ADAPTED BY OLUIGBO, S.N. (1998)



Fig. 3.3.1 MAP OF PLATEAU STATE SHOWING MAJOR TOURIST ATTRACTIONS AND THEIR LOCATION. SOURCE: OLUIGBO, S.N. (1998)



Plate 3.3.1 JOS AIRPORT, HEIPANG



Plate 3.3.2 ASSOP FALLS

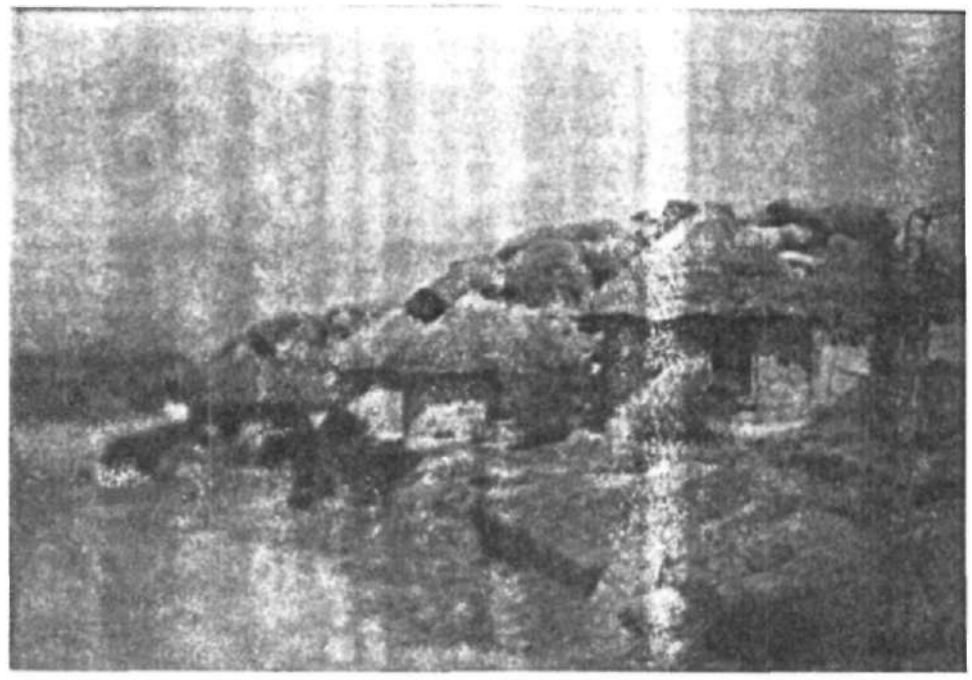


Plate 3.3.3 MANDO TOURIST VILLAGE

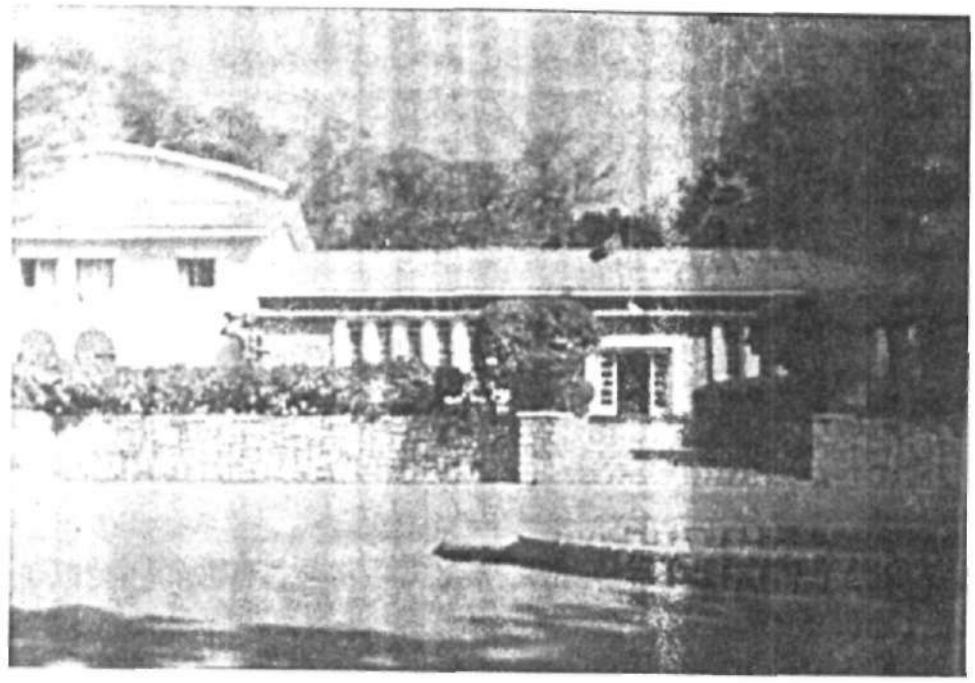


Plate 3.3.4 NATIONAL MUSEUM, JOS



Plate 3.3.5 JOS WILDLIFE PARK

REFERENCES

1. Lickoris, L.J. (1991) Developing Tourism Destinations: Policies and perspective (Longman Group, U.K. Ltd.) P.4

2. Bovy, B. and Lawson, F.R. (1971) Tourism and Recreation Development (The Architectural Press Limited, London).

3. Lickoris, L.J. (1991) Developing Tourism Destinations: Policies and Perspectives (Longman Group UK, Ltd) P.6.

4. Adobe is Sundried earth blocks for building

5. Hillocks are small hills, or mound

6. Douglas, F. (1965) Travel and Tourism Management (Macmillan Publishers, London) P.67.

7. 'Nok Culture' is an ancient civilization which left relics of its existence.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.00 CASE STUDIES OF HOTELS

Case studies for this research were appropriately selected with preference for hotels which exhibit considerable effort in their own way, towards achieving the fantastic, and others, to enhance the identification of the problem at hand.

4.10 SWAN HOTEL, DISNEY WORLD, ORLAND, FLORIDA U.S.A [1989-1990]

Architecture/Interior Design: Michael Graves.

4.1.1 LOCATION

Located on the edge of Disney World in Orlando, Florida, U.S.A, the Swan Hotel designed and decorated by Michael Graves, a professor of architecture at Princeton University, is a twin project with the Dolphin hotel, the two being separated by a semi-circular lake, but linked by a walk-way which runs across the lake, and also sharing the same landscape and a few other facilities.

4.1.2 CONCEPT AND DESIGN

The 758 room hotel's plan shape was derived from the shape of an invert swan.

"He saw the friendly water-borne creatures that appeared in classical architecture and sculptures as appropriate images for lake-side hotels." [1]

Cheerful monumentalism was in this building, transformed into a lively theatrical show with a playful exploitation of allegory. Also exhibited is the use of colour and sceneography in an elaborate manner.

The interior exhibits an attempt to break the seriousness of formal classically inspired spaces through the use of bold patterns and other extra-architectural devices.

4.1.3 CIRCULATION

Circulation around the site is by a good network of roads and walkways which lead to the various parking spaces, landscape features, facilities and into the main hotel building. In the interior, the three major lobby spaces are lined up on the major axis, which runs between the swan hotels front-yard fountain and the entrance to the Dolphin hotel across the lake.

4.1.4 MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION

The structure is of reinforced concrete and steel, while cladding materials include glass, gypsum partitions on metal studs, concrete and seam-metal roof membrane among others.

4.1.5 LANDSCAPE

The landscape consists of a combination of lakes and ponds, trees and shrubs, parking, roads and walkways, parks as well as facilities such as swimming pools and games facilities.

4.1.6 APPRAISAL

Credit can be given to this hotel as regards the cheerful monumentalism, theatrical show and playful exploitation of allegory as well as the elaborate use of colour and sceneography. The use of the swan as the plan form-concept is also applaudable, though the form was not clearly defined, especially on the vertical plane [elevations and views] except for gigantic sculptures of swans on the roofs of the building. The designer also exhibited a mastery of landscaping and innovative interior decoration through the use of bold patterns and features from nature.

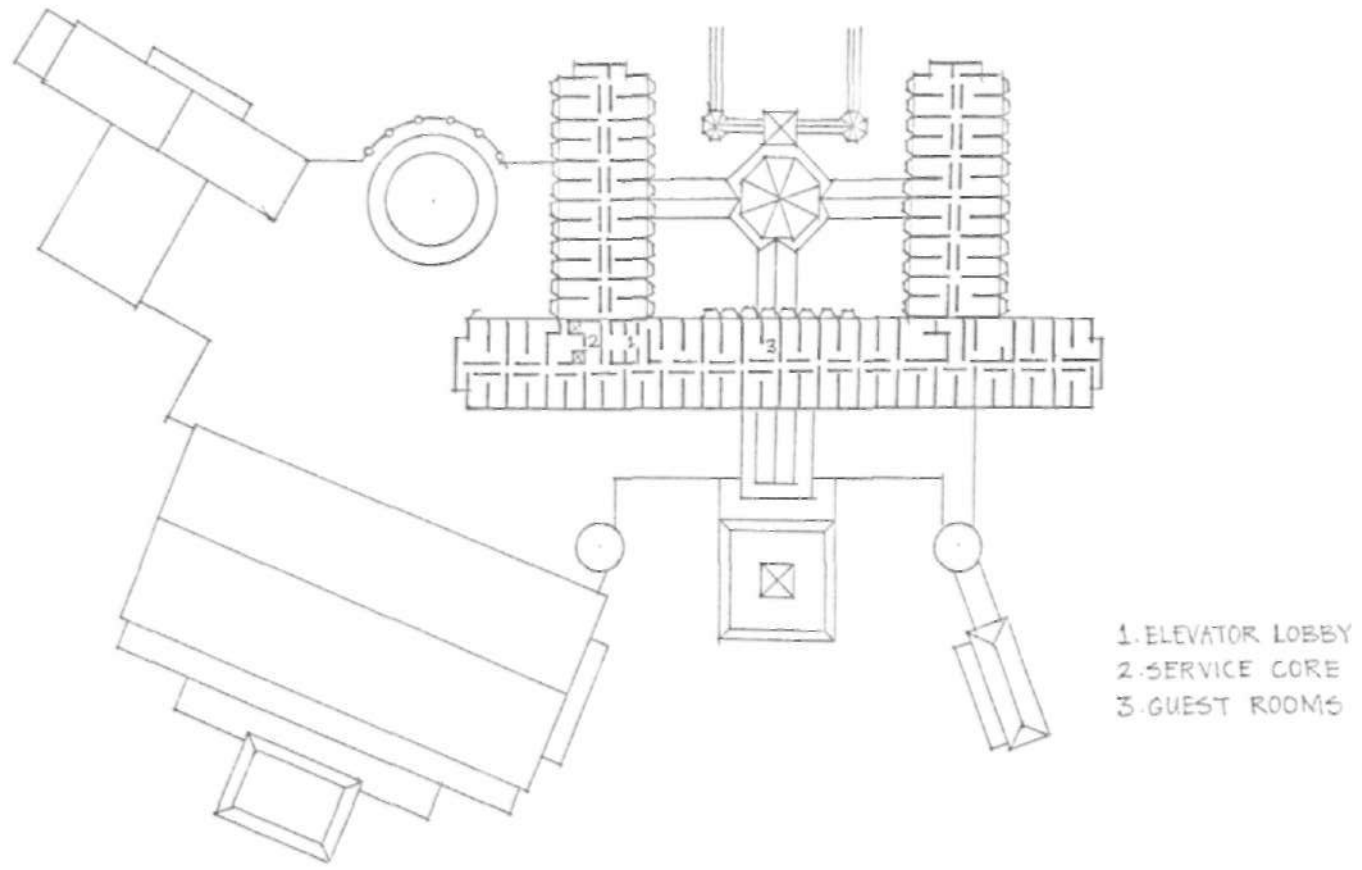


Fig. 4.1.1 TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN OF THE SWAN HOTEL TOWER

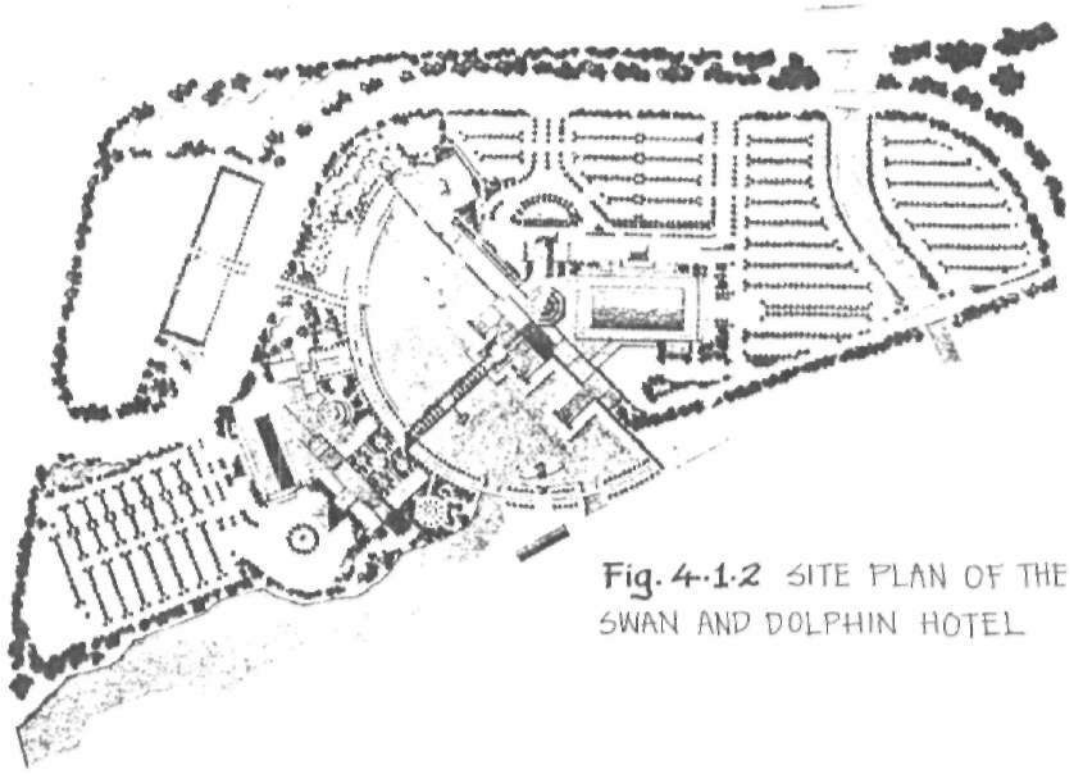


Fig. 4·1·2 SITE PLAN OF THE SWAN AND DOLPHIN HOTEL



Plate 4.1.1 VIEW OF THE SWAN HOTEL FROM THE DOLPHIN HOTEL

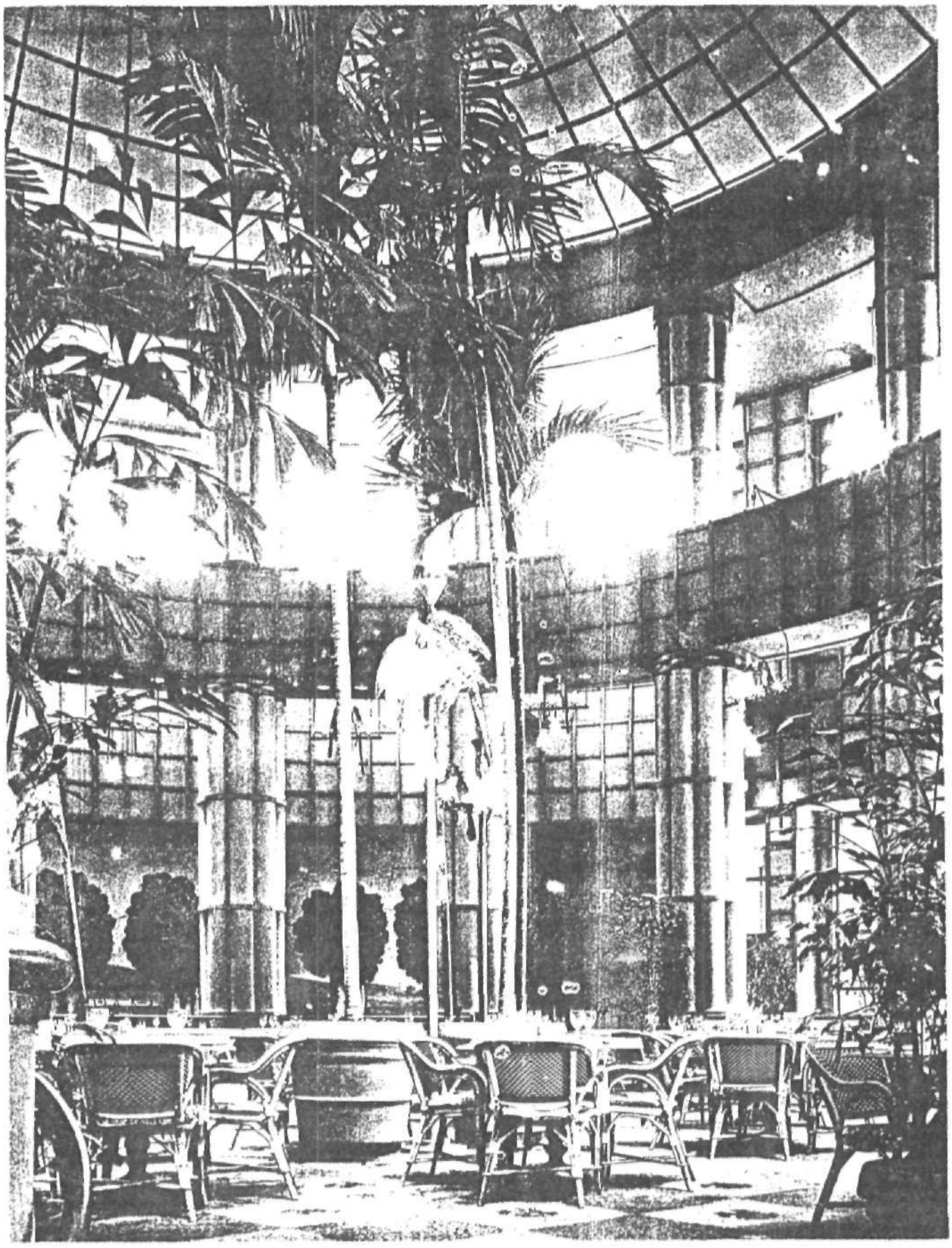


Plate 4.1.2 INTERIOR VIEW OF THE SWAN HOTEL RESTAURANT

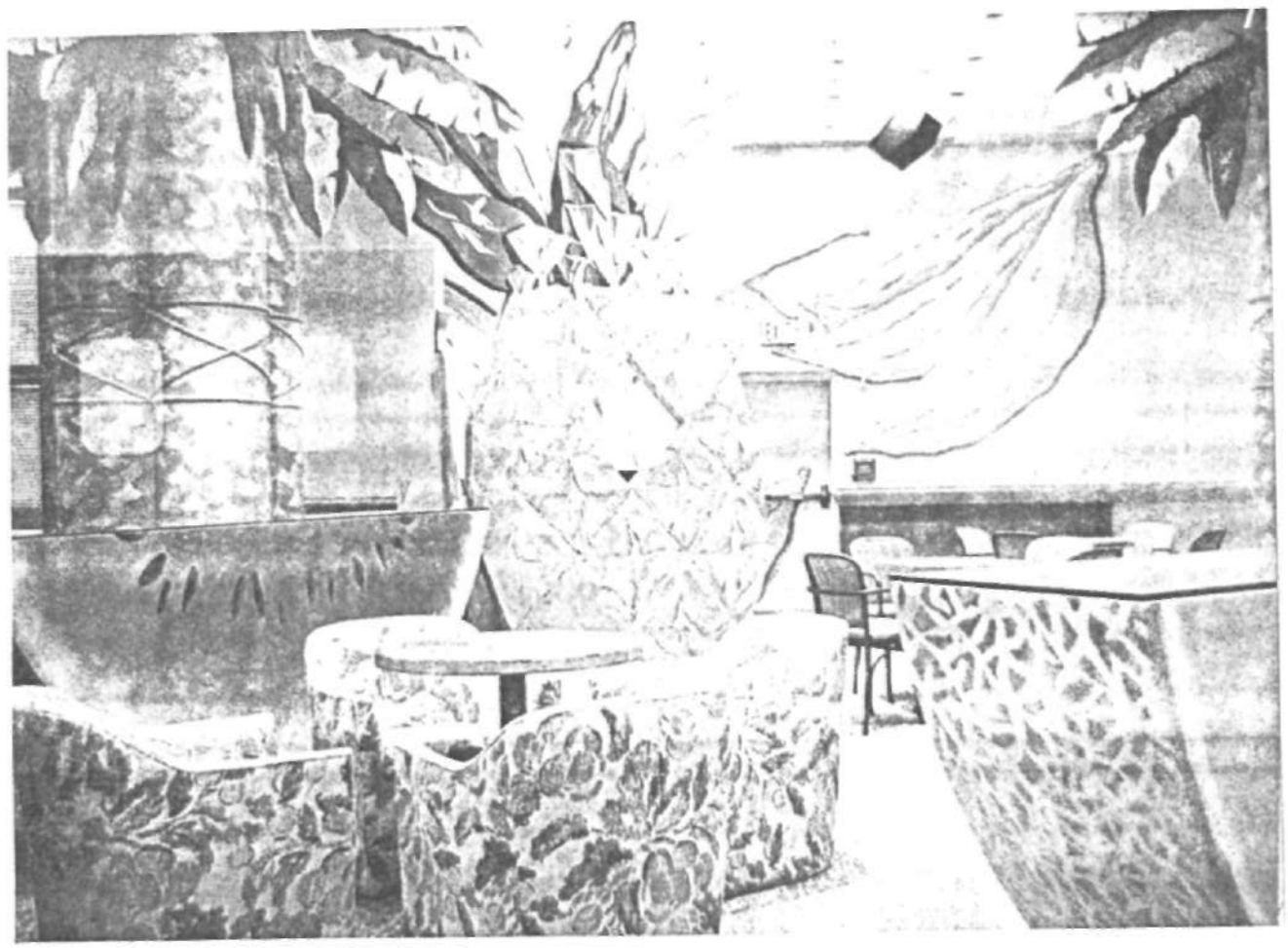


Plate 4·1·3 INTERIOR DECORATION OF 'COPA CABANA' IN THE DOLPHIN HOTEL

4.2.0 EKO LE MIERIDIAN HOTEL, VICTORIA ISLAND, LAGOS [C.1972]

Architects O. Olumuyiwa and associates in collaboration with Warner Burns Lunde, New York.

4.2.1 LOCATION

The Eko le Meridian Hotel is located on the relatively flatlands of Victoria Island, within vicinity of the Atlantic Ocean bar-beach and only separated from the Kuramo waters by a strip of land and shrubs. The hotel, which was formally known as Eko Holiday Inn, is one of the biggest holiday oriented hotels in Nigeria and which is located within vicinity of a tourist resort.

4.2.2 THE DESIGN

Flanked by the two small extensions of the lift towers,s the 12 storey guest room tower is partially set on a split level single storey podium in which all public functions as well as administrative and service facilities are housed.

The interior spaces seem to be an outcome of a desire to express informality and achieve openness and this is

particularly evident in the flow of spaces from the lobbies into the lounge, the restaurant and public dining spaces. Generous use of glass was also made here to allow for visual continuity between the interior and the exterior spaces. The hotel, which occupies an area of 29 acres, has a total of 500 rooms and also convention facilities, Casino, night club, restaurant, bar and gift shops.

A breakdown of the rooms reveal 417 double rooms, 33 single rooms, 9 'Cabana Type' rooms, while the remaining 41 rooms transformed into 5 suites [1 presidential, 3 deluxe and 1 managers suite] and 6 meeting rooms.

4.2.3 CIRCULATION

The circulation pattern exhibits considerable attempt at preventing a cross circulation between vehicles and pedestrians, and also the location of the service yard and bay away from the guests sight. Pedestrian access from the car porch leads into the entrance lobby, at a fairly high level above the normal grade., This leads to the lift lobby and stairs which takes one to the lobby of other floors, and subsequently, the lobby on the guest room floors.

4.2.4 LANDSCAPE

The landscape is a simple combination of functional landscape elements such as roads, parking, walk ways, swimming pool, lawn tennis courts and lightings with soft landscaping elements such as trees, shrubs and grass.

4.2.5 MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION

The module of column arrangement was chosen to fit the desi,n of the multiple rooms, that is, the suites, to enable efficient doubling without leaving columns in the wrong places. The major constructions material is concrete with steel, glass, timber, and aluminum featuring in various aspects. The fire escape stairs are of fire resistant construction.

4.2.6 APPRAISAL

The location is favourable for its proximity to the beach as well as commercial and administrative institutions which enhances its marketability. However, the high level of traffic congestion encountereable enroute to the site is disadvantageous.

Openness and free flow of spaces as well as visual continuity is also a merit of the design. However, double

banking of hotel rooms and deep planning of the ground floor necessitates heavy dependence on artificial lighting and ventilation especially considering its warm-humid climate location.

Adequate segregation of pedestrian and vehicular traffic as well as the good location of the service entrance off the shgit of the guests is also a merit to the design. In terms of aesthetics and fantasy as well as landscaping the hotel is highly defficient.

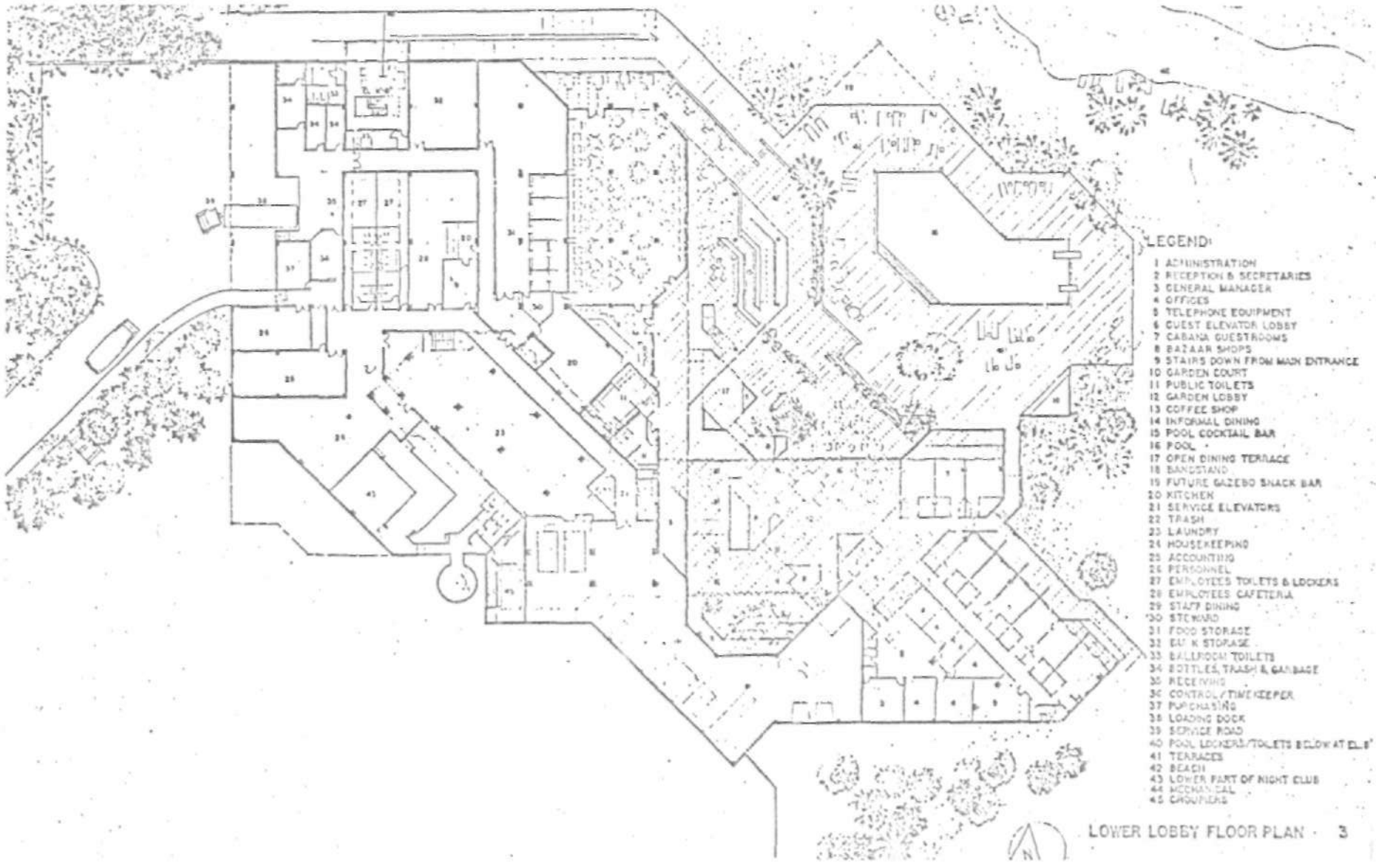
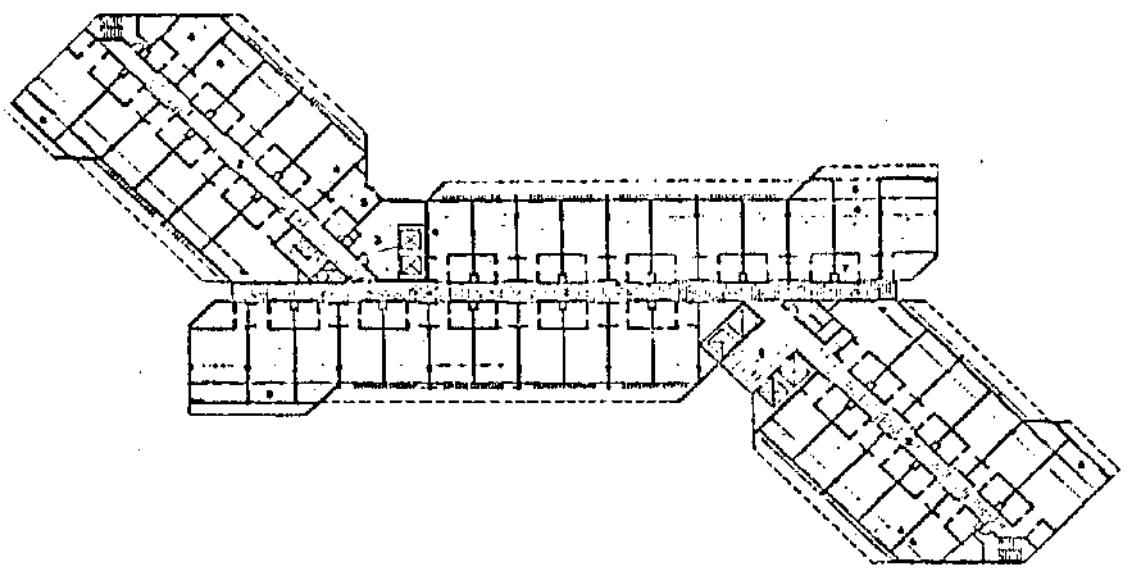


Fig. 4.2.1 LOWER LOBBY FLOOR PLAN OF EKO LE MERIDIAN HOTEL



1. ENTRANCE LOBBY
2. RECEPTION DESK
3. FRONT OFFICE
4. GUEST LIFT
5. LETTABLE SPACES
6. WOODEN STAIRCASE
7. PEACOCK NIGHT CLUB
8. CASINO
9. KITCHEN
10. SNACKS KITCHEN
11. RESTAURANT
12. STORE
13. HOUSE KEEPING
14. CASINO/NIGHTCLUB MANAGEMENT
15. ROOM SERVICE PREPARATION
16. BANQUET/BALLROOM (1000 CAPACITY)
17. CHEFS OFFICE
18. USABLE BALCONY SPACE
19. SERVICE LIFT

Fig. 4.2.2 MAIN LOBBY FLOOR PLAN OF EKO IE MERIDIAN HOTEL



LEGEND:

1 GUEST ELEVATOR LOBBIES
2 GUEST CORRIDORS
3 SERVICE ELEVATORS & LINEN
4 STANDARD GUESTROOM
5 SINGLE GUESTROOM
6 BAR/PANTRY
7 BATHROOM
8 BALCONY
9 LIVING ROOM
10 DINING ROOM
11 FOYER
12 POWDER ROOM

Fig. 4·2·3 TYPICAL 3rd TO 11th FLOOR PLAN



Plate 4.2.1 APPROACH VIEW OF EKO LE MERIDIAN HOTEL

4.3.0 ZARANDA HOTEL, BAUCHI

4.3.1 LOCATION

The Zaranda hotel is situated on a gently sloping site along he Bauchi Jos road in Bauchi town.

4.3.2 CONCEPT AND DESIGN

The designer set the hotel block reasonably back from the road to create a buffer zone between the building and the road. The zone also provides a beautiful and respectful approach to the hotel. Future development area was also reserved, close to the main access, for staff housing and other facilities. The hotel block is zoned into public activities and service activities, while the public activities were further divided into active and passive zone.

The active zone which includes noisy areas such as the bar, lounge and restaurant are located on the ground and first floor and are segregated by a non-habitable service floor from the passive zone which contains the guest rooms.

4.3.3 CIRCULATION

The circulation pattern was designed to avoid cross circulation between vehicular and pedestrian traffic, with

the relevant points of entry and departure of pedestrians adjacent to, and running parallel to those of vehicles.

The interior circulation pattern of the public or guests revolves around the lobby which is conceived in a hierarchy of master spaces feeding multiple activities.

The main entrance from the car porch opens into the first level lobby [the foyer] which in turn leads on, three risers up, to the ground lobby, which is the lift lobby, and the ground-floor shopping arcade.

Vertical circulation is by stairs, lifts and ramps which takes one to the lobbies of other floors.

4.3.4 LANDSCAPE

The hotel environment is a composition of beautiful open spaces, gardens, swimming pool, tennis and squash court and places to sit and is an outcome of the combination of existing natural landscape elements o the site, such as trees and rocks, with the artificial creations.

4.3.5 MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION

The building is of reinforced concrete structural frame system of construction with beams spaced at 3.8m centre to centre and running right across the building. These in turn are filled with non-load-bearing walls and also support thin

in-situ concrete floor slabs.

On the ground, first and second floors the spacing f the beams is halved to 1.9m and they cross, forming a space deck for even distribution of load.

4.3.6 APPRAISAL

Considerable segregation of pedestrian and vehicular traffic, introduction of service floor between the busy ground and first floor, and the guest room floors, creation of a buffer zone between the road and the hotel block, openness in the ground floor design as well as the incorporation of existing natural features into the landscape are some of the major merits of this hotel. Also of note is the innovative entertainment exhibited in the inclusion of a roof-top restaurant and hanging gardens. However, like most other hotels in the country there is little effort at creating the fantastic.

Some other major defects of the hotel are in the deep planning of the ground and first floor, the complicated shape and circulation pattern of the basement floor and the double banking of hotel rooms, considering the climatic location.

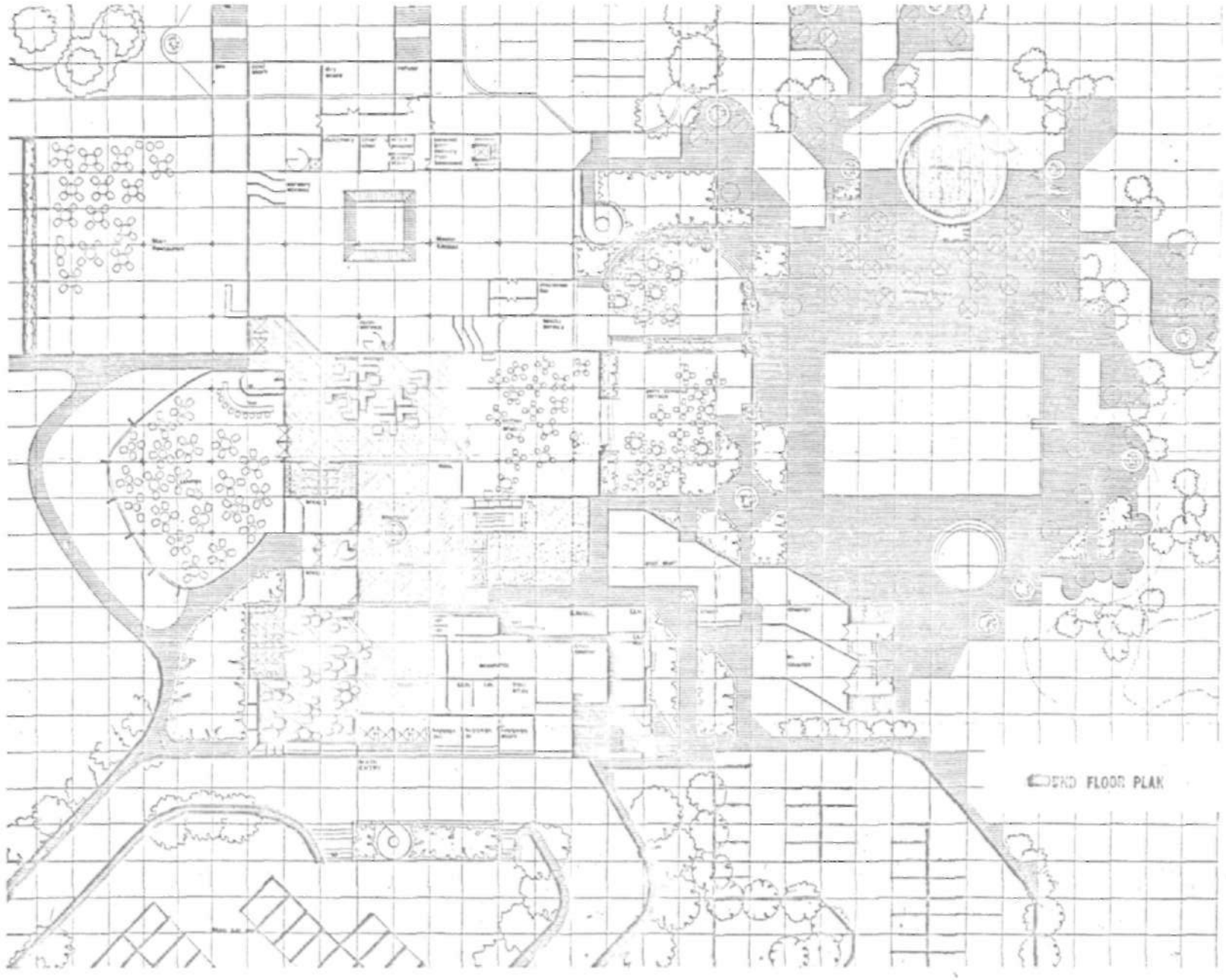


Fig. 4.3.1 GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF ZARANDA HOTEL

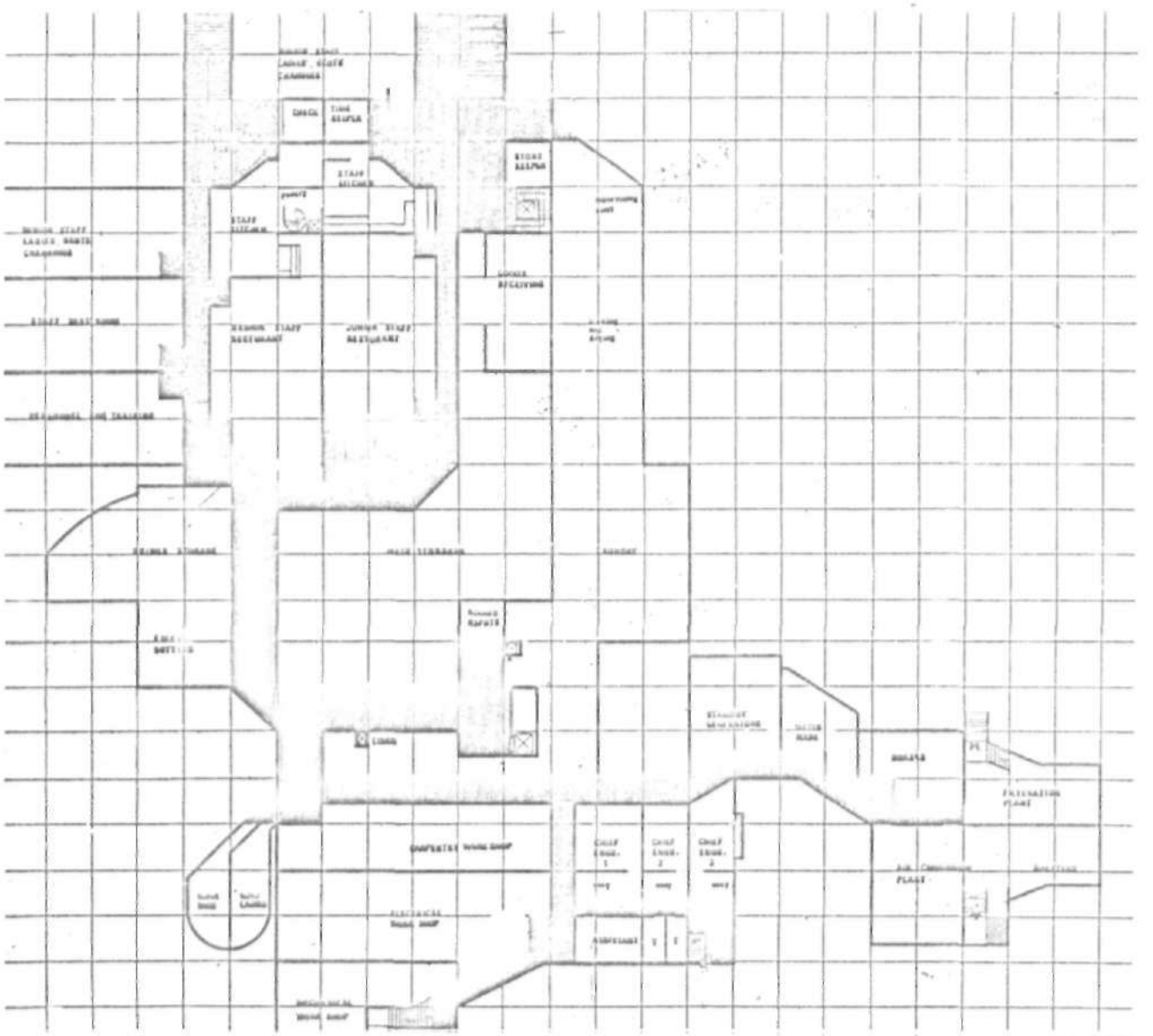


Fig. 4.3.2 BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN OF ZARANDA HOTEL



Fig. 4.3.3 TYPICAL 4th TO 8th FLOOR PLAN

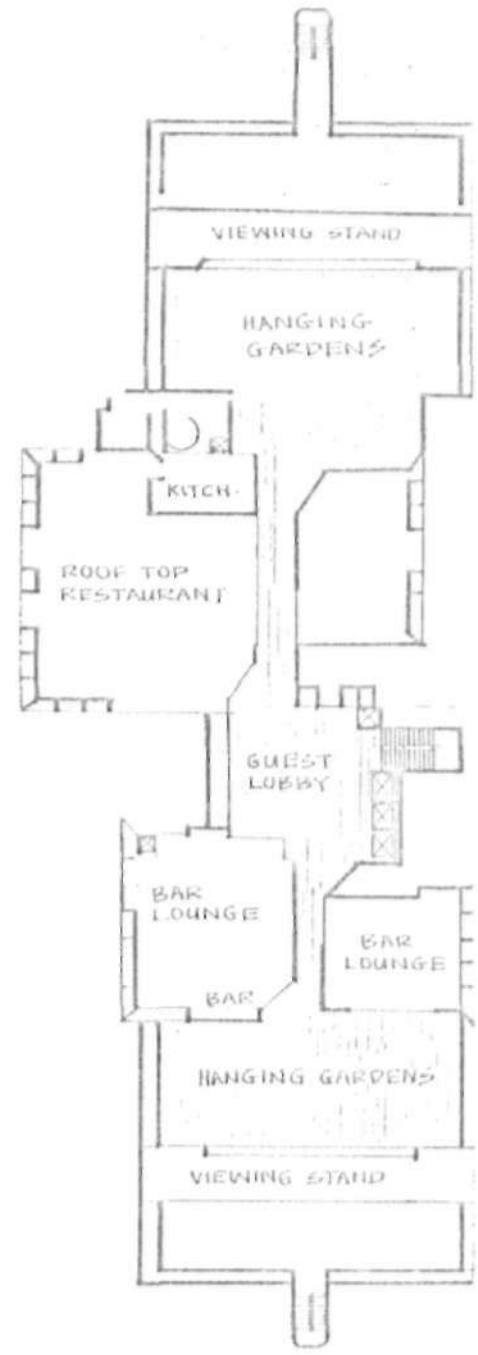


Fig. 4.3.4 ROOF TOP RESTAURANT AND BAR. (10th FLOOR)

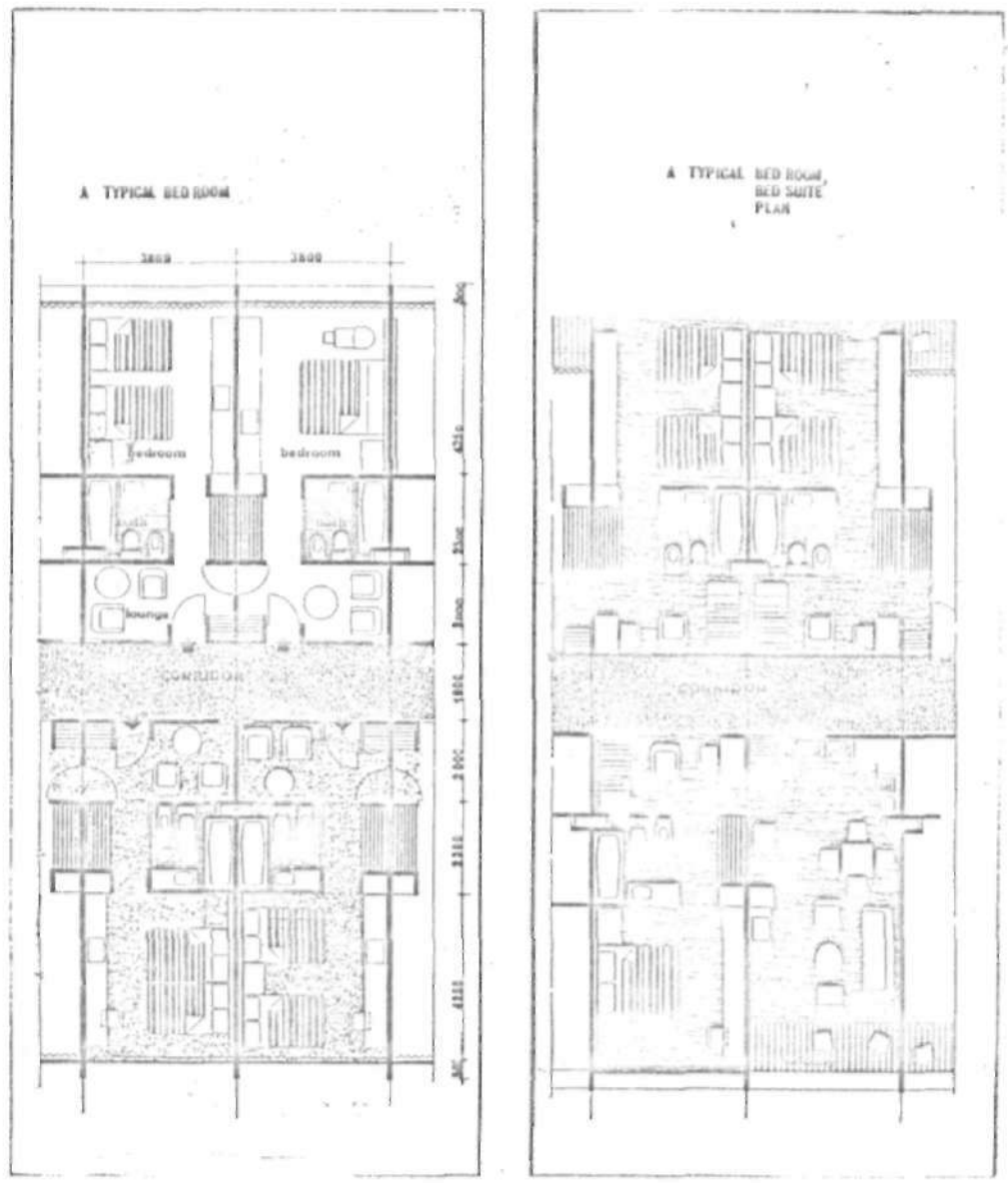


Fig. 4.3.5 TYPICAL BEDROOM PLANS

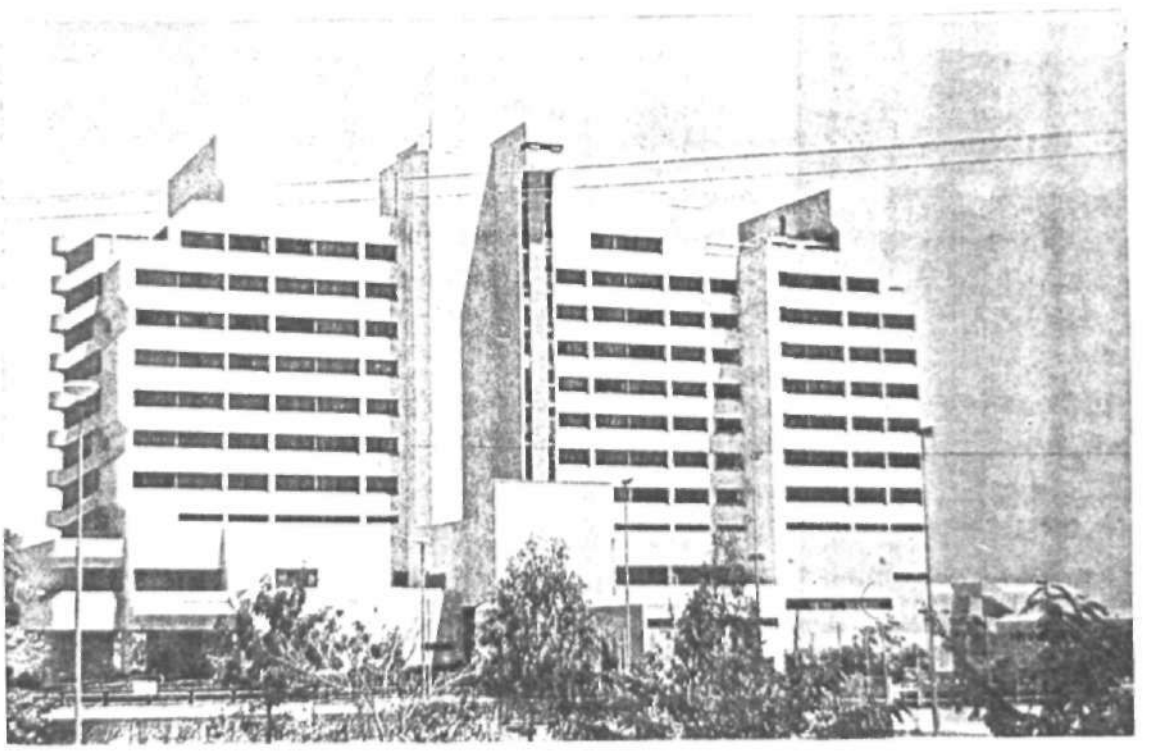


Plate 4.3.1 BACK VIEW OF ZARANDA HOTEL

4.4.0 SHERATON MIRAGE, PORT DOUGLAS, AUSTRAIA [1987]

Architecture: Desmond Brooks International. Media Five Interior Design: Barry Peters.

4.4.1 LOCATION

The Sheraton Mirage at Port Douglas is situated in a classic resort environment in the tropical north of Augustrilia, where the unspoilt wilderness of the Cape York Peninsula begins. Only 20 kilometers separates the vast, untouched tropical rain forest from the luxury site beside the white pacific beach.

4.4.2 DESIGN

The design intention was to create a tropical architecture of casual elegance, sympathetic to the natural context.

Small, unadorned pastel - coloured blocks with roofs of corrugated iron-post modern; with a nod in the direction of regional colonial Queensland's style are surrounded by an artificial saltwater lagoon whose turquoise expanse covers two hectares.

In sympathy with the local vernacular, the complex,

comprising 300 room Sheraton Mirage hotel, 500 luxury condominiums, central facilities building, country club, golf course, 300 berth marina and shopping centre, have been designed in a one storey bungalow style. One distinctive feature is the roof scape, a series of planes which breaks up the huge mass of the hotel building into a variety of interesting forms and shapes.

The internal spaces open up vertically to the upper level, providing design continuity and a sense of spaciousness. Sliding glass doors to living areas provide views over the ocean and golf fairways. The interior decoration is as lavish as necessary and as well mannered as possible with gleaming marble and a pot-pourri of antiques and reproductions from every age and continent.

4.4.3 CIRCULATION

The hotel lobby area is spacious and casual. From here, guests have access to other areas via glass elevators and gracious stairways. Guest rooms can be reached via covered walkways which meander past water falls and streams.

4.4.4 MATERIAL AND CONSTRUCTION

The buildings are mainly of simple one storey blocks with corrugated iron roofing, connected by a series of

covered walkways. The major construction materials are concrete, timber, glass and aluminum and marble in the interior.

4.4.5 LANDSCAPE

The hotel site which covers an area of 129 hectares containing 3 hectares of natural saltwater swimming lagoons (four miles long) which interface directly with the buildings,is a classic resort environment, surrounded by such natural wonders as the Daintree Rainforest, the Atherton Tableland and the Great Barriers Reef. The site which covers an area of 129 hectares, containing 2 hectares of natural saltwater swimming lagoons interfacing directly with the buildings, and lush landscaping throughout the complex, enhance the sense of an opulent tropical lifestyle. Another feature of the landscape is a two-part par-72 golf course which surrounds the hotel complex. Each part of the golf course has nine holes, and a gleaming white country club was specially built, overlooking the green.

4.4.6 APPRAISAL

The location of the hotel in a zone of peace tranquility and natural attractions gives it its first

credit as a dream land for tourists and seekers of rest escape and recreation in general. The luxurious interior decoration, with high quality materials such as marble, and the display of antiques and reproduction from different ages and continents, coupled with high level of visual continuity between the interior and the magnificent exterior environment by the use of glass doors is also worth a note. However, a little more extraordinary imagination in the exterior appearance of the building to match with the fantastic environment would have been ideal.

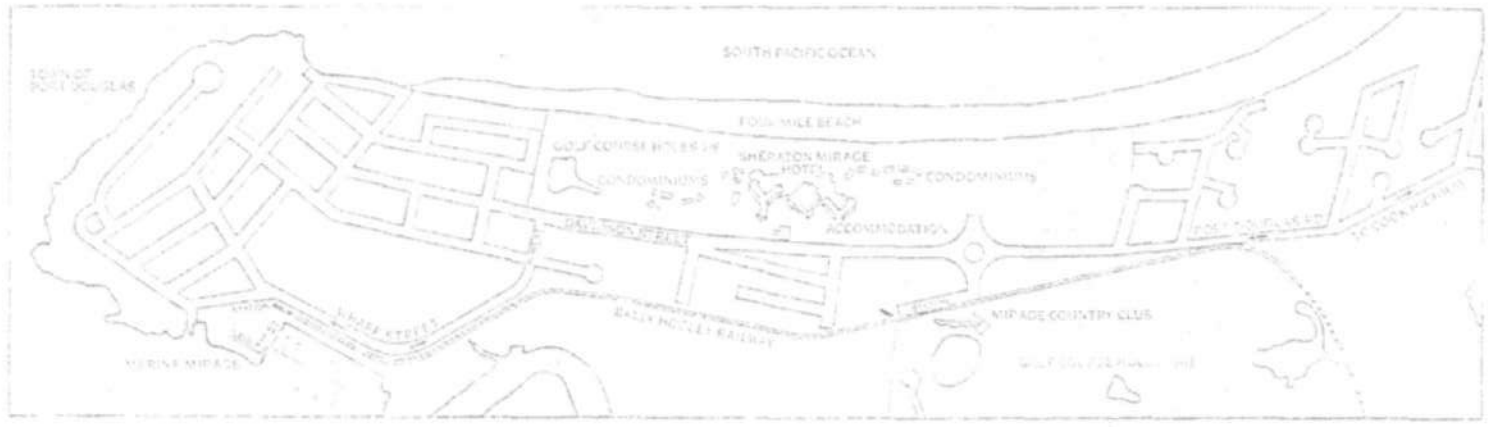


Fig. 4.4.1 SITE PLAN OF THE SHERATON MIRAGE HOTEL

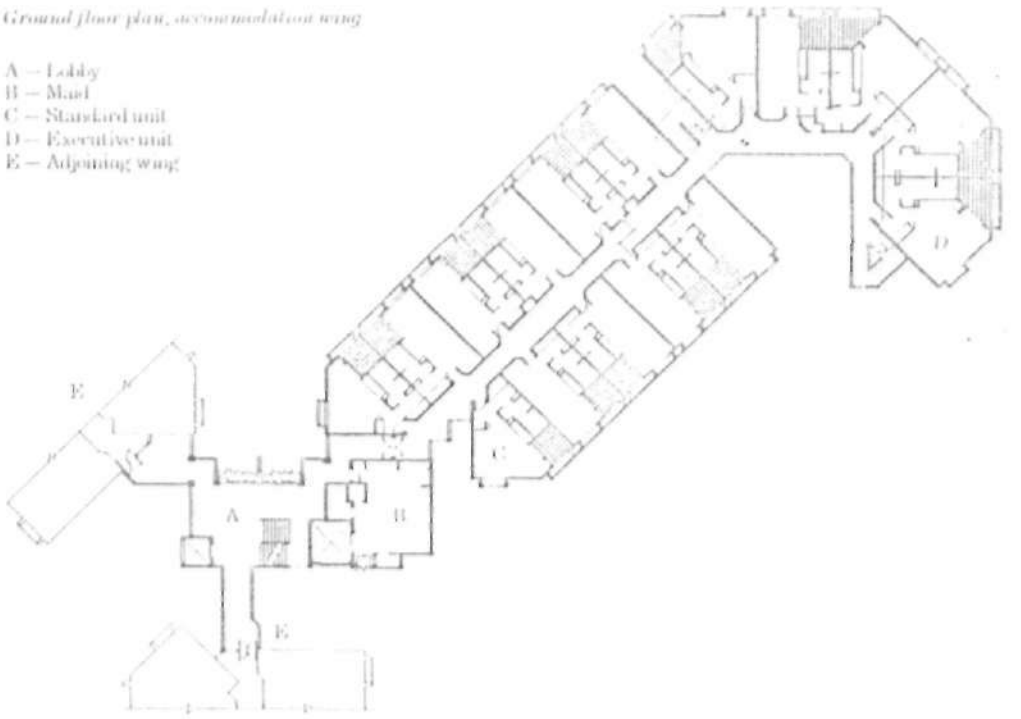


Fig. 4.4.2 GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF ACCOMMODATION

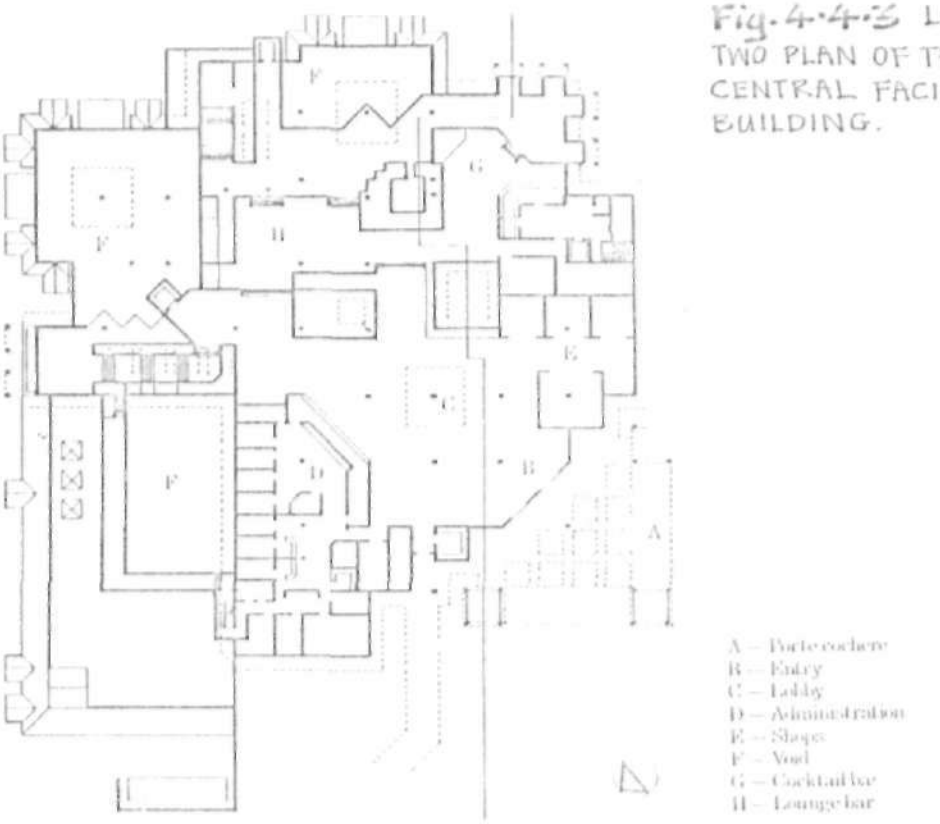


Fig. 4.4.3 LEVEL TWO PLAN OF THE CENTRAL FACILITY BUILDING.

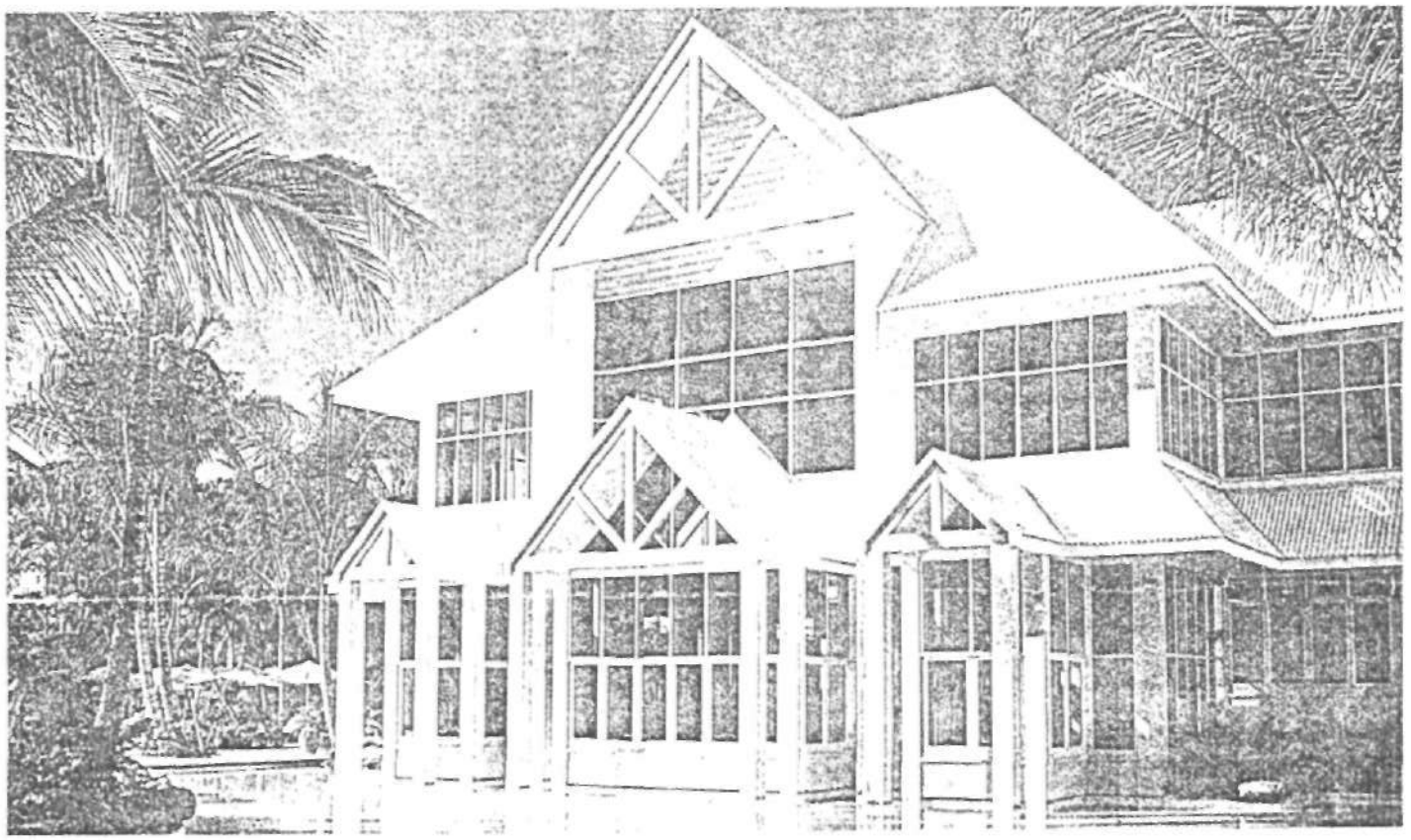


Fig. 4.4.1 VIEW OF THE SHERATON MIRAGE HOTEL OVER THE LAGOON

4.5.0 CONCLUSION

From the four case studies it is evident that the designers made great effort in providing a convenient environment for the hotel guests and operators as well. However, in terms of the creation of a fantastic environment considerable effort can be seen in the design of the two foreign cases studied, the Swan hotel, and the Sheraton Mirage. The Swan hotel designers effort in this direction is evident in the use of colour, landscaping, lavish interior decoration and bold patterns, but the form of the building is in want of a more imaginative approach, while the Sheraton Mirage, is located in a fantastic environment, has lavish interior decoration, but looks ordinarily beautiful in the exterior.

The two local case studies: Eko le Meridian hotel and Zaranda hotel are merely functional and convenient with the laters move in this direction limited to a roof top restaurant and hanging gardens. From these it is clear that the concept of fantasy in hotel design in still minimally explored and yearning for more inputs.

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CHAPTER FIVE

5.00 FANTASY AND CONVENIENCE IN HOTEL DESIGN

[Special Consideration]

"Fantasy and Convenience, every hotel needs both"

- David Bear, A.I.A.

5.1.0 INTRODUCTION

Walker, J.A. [1992] described fantastic architecture as a broad category encompassing buildings and designs that depart from the norms of architecture by being extraordinarily imaginative, eccentric or fantastical.[1]

Fantastic architecture, which is closely associated with expression, can be traced as far back as the works of pioneer architects such as Antoni Gaudi and later Eric Mendelson."Eric Mendelson offered his visions in the architectural markets, as it were, though he realized only one of his fantasies - the Einstein Tower, in Potsdam, 1919, a monument serving as a laboratory, and topped with an observatory, a work of sinuous sculpture, and it stands as the first prophetic antithesis to the bare and square functionalist architecture that was then emerging. The tower, to be sure, shows some semblance to similarly plastic

forms in Gaudi's work, but it is modern in feeling." 2

Joseph Lux, an architectural journalist for 'Der Architet' in 1909 had this to say on hotel architecture "The hotel must satisfy three demands: it must function machine-like, like a perfectly constructed apparatus: it must be up to the standard of wagon-lits, and it must, as regards hygiene and cleanliness, fulfil clinical demands. what is needed is a synthesis of hospital, wagon - lits and maginery."[3]

Considerable effort has been made in this direction but the question is, what next? The guests still expect more to be fulfilled. Tastes are becoming more divergent. If only Joseph Lux had waited a few more decades he may have realized the inevitability of a move towards satisfying the psychological expectations of hotel guests - escapism, dream realization, excitement, an unusual experience [The fantasy], through architectural design.

5.2.0 MEANING, DEFINITION AND CONTENT

The Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary defines fantasy as: an imagination or fancy: especially when completely unrelated to reality. The same, also defines convenience as the quality of being convenient or suitable: freedom from trouble or difficulty and convenient as fitting in well with people's needs or plans giving no trouble or

difficulty, suitability.

Convenience is already a very familiar and fully embraced objective in hotel planning and design but fantasy is minimally explored in hotel design and architecture generally.

Different persons have different fantasies and due to each individuals past experiences, exposure and background, what seem a fantasy to one, might be just ordinary to another. For example, for someone who has spent most of his or her life time in a primitive settlement, a first time visit to Kaduna town will be an amazing experience, and for someone who grew up in Kaduna, the J.F. Kennedy Airport in the United States is simply 'fantastic.' However, there are certain thoughts and ideas, which are extraordinary and constitute a pigment of an imagination to a wide variety of persons.

The main objective of this attempt to afford one an encounter with the fantastic is to create excitement and emotions. Excitement and emotions are however directly related to past experiences. "Cognition:- implies that a situation must be perceived, related to past experiences and evaluated before a specific and appropriate emotion occurs."[4] "It is a matter of common knowledge that when we experience certain emotions we look or feel excited or 'wrought up'. Our mental process may be excessively vivid."[5] If, as defined above, to be convenient entails fitting in

well with people's needs or plans: suitability, then fantasy is an integral part for the psychological convenience of guests, especially in a tourist hotel and without this element, satisfaction and fulfilment of guests may not be achieved.

"A building may be impressive, elegant, agreeable, poetic, or fantastic in form and may provide architectural spaces that are enjoyable liveable, or spiritually uplifting. Whatever its purpose, it should evolve in the beholder a sense of fulfilment."

- William Muschenheim F. A.I.A.

5.3.0 ELEMENTS AND TOOLS OF FANTASY IN HOTEL DESIGN.

With the advancement of technology and in this era of post modernism almost any thing is possible. From the use of historic and folkloric building styles, myths, and the rechannelling of natural features and resources, to the use of science fiction. The borderline between illusion and reality can be blurred. Any thing but the normal forms of architecture. The idea here is to take out of , or make one feel out of the reality, but still within reality.

Some of the tools and elements which the author suggests for use in creating this fantacy both in exterior

and interior design are:

(a) Tapping and incorporation of natural resources and attraction.
(b) Recreation or simulation of natural elements and phenomena.
(c) reproduction of historical elements and environments.
(d) Reproduction and use of folkoric and mythical characters.
(e) Use of science fiction and technology.
(f) adopting the form of man made objects.

5.3.1 TAPPING AND INCORPORATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ATTRACTIONS

This include feats like building under water, building under ground, total earth-shelter construction, building on top of water, on mountain peaks and hil tops, chnelling water resource such as lakes, river, streams, springs and sea water into or through the building and building on water falls, such as has been done by the reknown pioneer architect Frank Lloyd Wright (Edgar Kaufmann's house, 1937)

"All doctrines, all politics and civilization exurge from you, all sculpture and monuments and anything inscribed anywhere are tallied in you. The gist of histories and statistics as far back as the records reach is in you this

hour-and myths and tales the same"

- Walt Whitman, leaves of grass (A Poem on nature).

5.3.2 RECREATION OR SIMULATION OF NATURAL ELEMENTS OR PHENOMENA

Some of the elements or phenomena which can be represented or simulated include: the sun, the stars , the clouds, the hills, mountains, rocks and caves, the water bodies, etc. Also, buildings can be designed to take the form of a fish, crocodiles, snakes, leaves, and other forms already exhibited by nature. For example, how does it feel to walk into a building which looks like a human head? And though the mouth? Or, living in the belly of a fish.

5.3.3 REPRODUCTION OF HISTORICAL ELEMENTS AND ENVIRONMENT.

A hotel may be designed with a simple exterior view but when one gets into it the various functional spaces take the form and outlook of some of the popular historical spaces such as the Roman baths,s the Balinese temple areas,s the Japanese gardens, etc. Forms such as the Egyptian temples and the Zigurat's of Mesopotamia may also constitute a source of excitement to many.

Diversity is the spice of life - Popular saying.

5.3.4 REPRODUCTION AND USE OF FOLKLORIC AND MYTHICAL CHARACTERS.

Elements and features from folk stories, fairy tales and the likes can be represented in aspects of the architectural design and will constitute a source of great attraction to those who have heard these stories and others in general.

5.3.5 USE OF SCIENCE FICTION AND TECHNOLOGY

Technology has made a lot of things which were thought to be impossible in the past, possible. Building under water, hanging buildings, mobile or moveable [controlled by bottoms] walls, floors, roofs, and furniture, as well as heigh -tech, communication gadgets, lighting, doors which open just by hearing a certain voice etc. are some of the possible technologically-enhanced fantastics which can be used in hotel design.

5.3.6 ADOPTING THE FORMS OF MADE OBJECTS

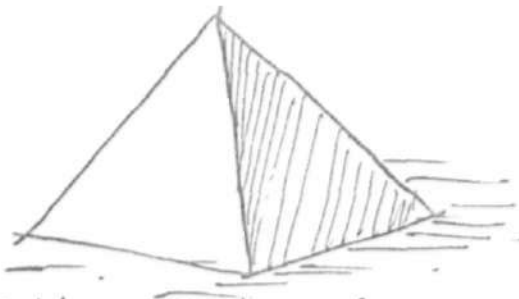
A hotel may be designed in the form of a ship, a car, a train, an airplane, a shoe or other man-made objects. This gives one a feeling of approaching and entering such objects but yet the convenience and services obtainable and required from hotels still are available.

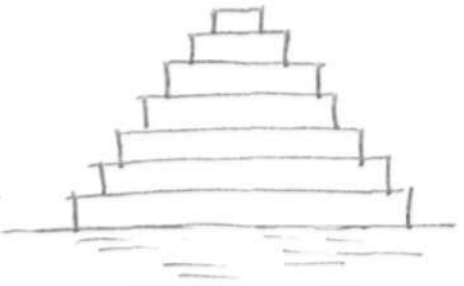


Building on top of a hill or mountain



Building on a water fall

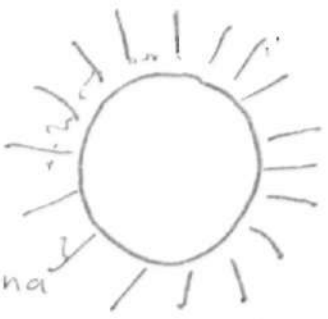




Building with the form of ancient historic structures such as a pyramid or a zigurat



Building to symbolise natural phenomena such as the star or the sun.





Building with the form of creatures or under water



Building with the form of man made objects.

Fig. 5.3.1 TOOLS AND ELEMENTS OF FANTASY IN HOTEL DESIGN

5.40 CONCLUSION

It is clear that for a building or an architecture to be referred to as fantastic there must be a departure from the usual or ordinary into the unusual or extraordinarily imaginative. The perception of this building as extraordinary is an outcome of a comparison, by the human sensory organs, of the features of the building with past experiences and if the current experience is found to be a departure from the past, an emotion occurs.

Convenience on the other hand entail suitability, ease or fitting in well with people needs as plans. It is therefore right to say that one whose needs range from comfort, pleasure, escapism into excitement and fulfilment of a dream will not be convenient or fulfilled if after travelling a distance to an expected dream gets to the destination only to be greeted by the same kind of building he or she left behind. Introduction of the really fantastic into hotel design will entail the use of some extra architectural devices tapped from the natural, social, cultural and psychological environment.

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3. Pevsner, N. [1976] A History of Building Types [Thames and Hudson Publishers, London] [P.172

4. Ruch, T.C. [1978] Neuro Physiology of Emotions, Affect and Species Specific Behavior in Physiology and Biophysics: The Brain and Neural Function [W.B. Sounders Company, Philadelphia] P.67.

5. Ibid.

CHAPTER SIX

6.00 THE SITE

The site is by definition, the physical point of departure for any building project. For most thoughtfully designed buildings and communities, it has always been the conceptual point of departure as well.

- Layne Ridley.

6.1.0 CHOICE OF SITE

The selection of a suitable site for hotel development has a direct bearing on the success of the hotel therefore adequate consideration must be given to determinants such as the intended market, or guests, and their needs.

Four locations were considered for the development of this hotel out of which one was favoured. The locations are:

[a] Lekki Pennisula, Lagos

[b] Lokoja, Kogi State

[c] Rayfield, Jos, Plateau State

[d] Kurra Falls, Plateau State.

These will be referred to as locations a, b, c, and d, and

their suitability will be jointly assessed under the following factors.

Natural Factors

Human and Cultural Factors

Availability of essential Infrastructure

Recreational Facilities

6.1.1 NATURAL FACTORS

Location [a] is blessed with a large expanse of coast lands with the Lekki beach and its beautiful array of coconut trees as a good attraction to tourists and visitors in general. It also experiences a good amount of sunshine for sunbathing. However, the warm humid climate which it experiences, constitutes a source of discomfort to tourists, especially international tourists from the temperate regions.

Location [b] is the confluence of the two major and historic rivers in Nigeria, the Niger and Benue rivers; a beautiful sight to behold but it experiences a very hot and uncomfortable atmospheric condition which is not favorable to tourists or guests.

Location [c] is within a region which is richly blessed with abundant natural attractions and cool pleasant weather conditions. The Jos Plateau, however, the Rayfield environment is a predominantly barren land [little or no vegetation] with artificial lakes; a result of extensive tin mining activities during the colonial era.

Location [d], which is also within the naturally endowed Jos Plateau region in the 'Home of Peace and Tourism.' [Plateau State] is surrounded by an array of minimally interrupted landscape and vegetation.

Location [d] is most favoured by naturals factors.

6.1.2 HUMAN AND CULTURAL FACTORS

Location [a] boasts of a few interesting traditional festivals such as the Eyo Festival of the Isale Eko people, however most of the cultural activities in the destination has been eroded by colonization and urbanization. This location is also characterized by insecurity congestion, noise and unfriendly attitudes which makes it hostile to visitors.

Locations [b], [c] and [d] boast of more untampared festivals, customs and folklore which are a source of attraction to tourists and visitors in general.

6.1.3 AVAILABILITY OF ESSENTIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Location [a] has all the essential infrastructures such as transportation, electricity, telephone services and water supply but these are characterized by inconsistence, over loading and poor maintenance.

Location [b] also has the necessary infrastructure, but quite below standard, though less congested.

Locations [c] and [d] boasts of fairly reasonable infrastructure without congestion or over loading.

These puts locations [c] and [d] as the most favored by this factor.

6.1.4 RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Location [a] boasts of a lot of recreational facilities which include sporting and games facilities, museums, parks, theaters, cinemas, zoos, amusement parks and a lot of others.

Location [b] only boasts of a few of these facilities. Locations [c] and [d] also boasts of a lot of wild life

parks, zoos, museums, and other recreational facilities.

Locations [a] [c] and [d] are equally favoured by this factor.

From the above, it can be seen that location [a] is most favored by one factor, location [b] by one, location [c] by three, while location [d] is favored by all the factors. This led to the selection of location [d] which is Kurra Falls in Plateau State.

6.2.0 SITE LOCATION

The site is located around the Kurra mountains between the Ankil I dam and the Ankil II dam.

Kurra Falls is located in Barkin-Ladi Local Government Area of Plateau State [The Home of Peace and Tourism] of Nigeria, on the south-western edge of the pear-shaped upland, the Jos Plateau, and is 70 kilometers from Jos, the capital of the state.

The Jos Plateau, from which the state derived its name, extends, from south to north between latitude 9°00 and 10°30 north, and longitude 8°30 and 9°30 east, covering an area of about 8,600 square kilometers of central Nigeria. A strategic location, its average elevation is about 1,200 meters above sea level with the highest peak occurring at

the Shere hills at about 2,500 meters above sea level. The Plateau, which measures about 105 kilometers from north to south and 80 kilometers from east to west, rises steeply from the riverine plains of the Benue River in the south and descends towards the Bauchi plains in the north-east and is bounded in the north-west by the Kaduna plains. The boundary of the Plateau is marked, especially on the south and south-west, by steep escarpments with a descent of about 300 to 600 meters to the surrounding plains.

6.3.0 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Kurra Falls can be described as a haven of scenic and predominantly uninterrupted natural landscape. Due to its closeness to the south-western edge of the Jos Plateau the destination exhibits a predominance of mountains, hills, rocks and water bodies such as lakes, streams and water falls.

Radiating wood lands of a variety of trees and shrubs, and meandering roads and paths up and down the highlands are also some of the features which combine with the others to give the region its appeal.

The specific site in itself which is beside the Ankil lake and dam is characterized by irregular and hilly terrain with rocks, a few trees and shrubs.

6.4.0 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

Two main factors are responsible for the unique climatic conditions of the Jos Plateau.

Its altitude, and its location across the path of the seasonal migration of the inter-tropical convergence zone (ITCZ) . Its altitude is a major influence on the temperature while its position in relationship to the ITCZ determines the sequence of the seasons. The dry season is dominated by the north-easterly tropical continental air masses popularly known as harmattan (October to April) while the wet season is dominated by the south-westerly moist tropical maritime air masses (May to September). The amount and distribution of rainfall, temperature, relative humidity and wind runs follow these two seasons.

6.4.1 TEMPERATURE

Compared to other parts of the country, the temperature on the Jos Plateau is low, mainly due to its high elevaton above sea level. It experiences its lowest temperature during the months of December, January and February which sometimes fall as low as 8°C, while it is warmest in the months of March and April with temperatures sometimes rising above 32°C.

6.4.2 RAINFALL

The Jos Plateau, like other parts f the country, experiences two seasons, the wet and the dry season. The wet season stretches from April to October while the dry season is from November to March.

The annual average rainfall stands at about 1,400 mm while the months of July and August experience the most rainfall, sometimes for up to 48 hours.

6.4.3 HUMIDITY

Records at the University of Jos, Vom Veterinary Research Institute, Heipang and Barkin-Ladi meteorological stations indicate that relative humidity is on the average, highest during the rainy season and is sometimes as high as 90% and at the peak of the dry season, falls as low as 10%.

6.4.4 SUNSHINE

Records show that there are longer days than nights during the dry season. The plateau experiences highest sunshine hours between the months of November and February and this is sometimes as long as 10 to 11 hours per day.

The least amount of sunshine is experienced in August with an average of about 4 hours per day.

6.5.0 MICRO-CLIMATIC VARIATIONS

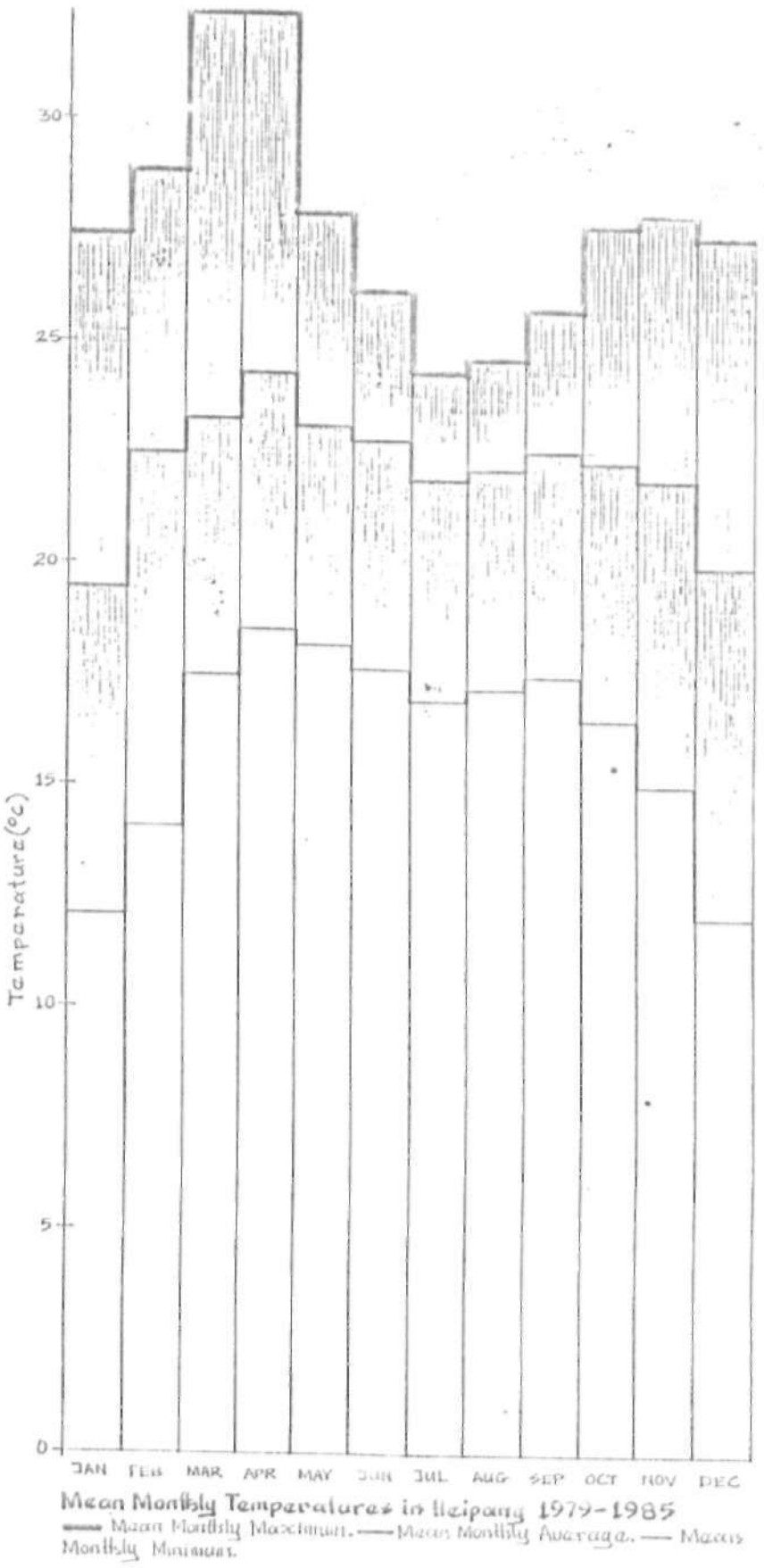
Though the prevailing climatic conditions are same for the entire Jos Plateau, slight weather variations occurs due to certain features and characteristics of the specific site.

The site micro-climate is a complex interaction of many factors which include orientation, shape, elevation, topography, vegetation, wind flow, the presence or proximity to water bodies and level of development of the surrounding lands.

6.6.0 ACCESSIBILITY AND INFRASTRUCTURES

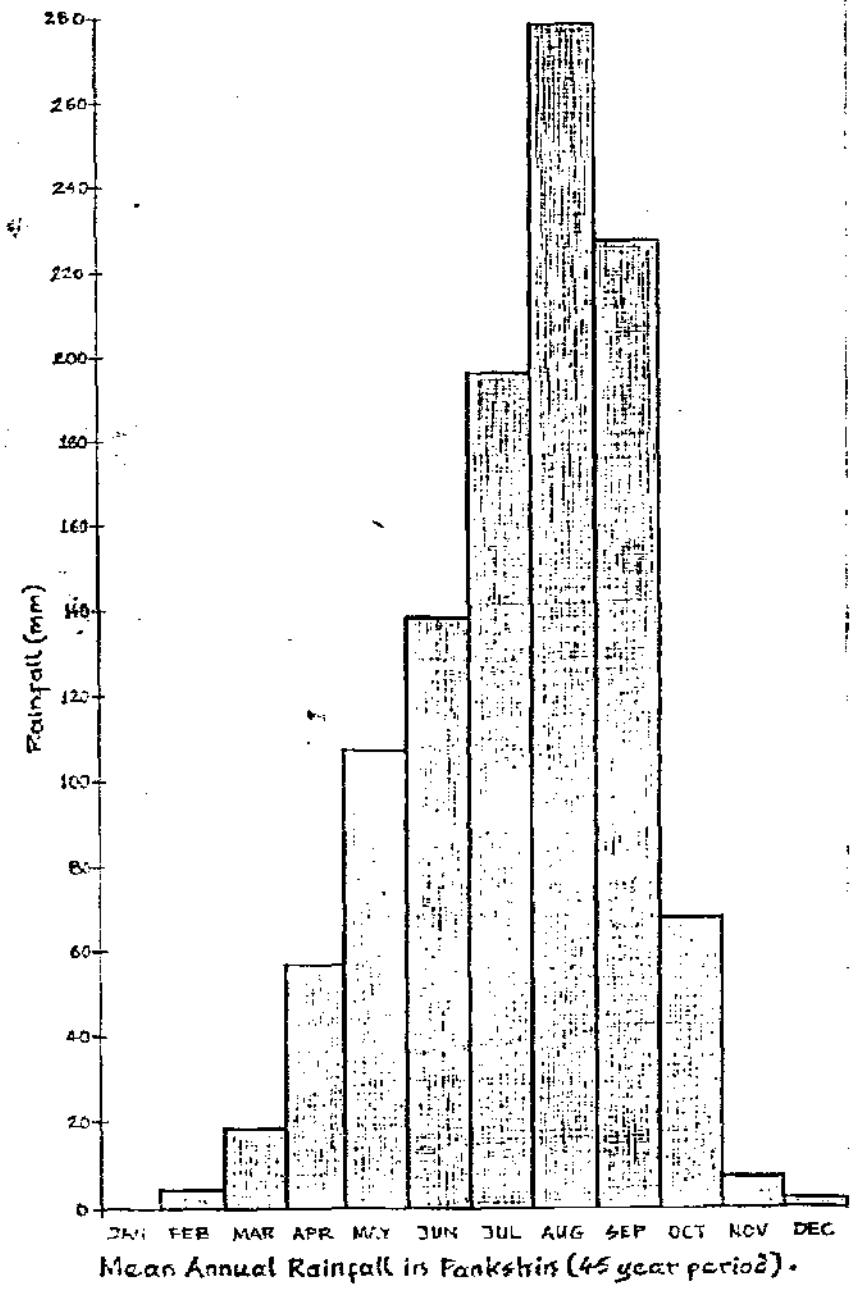
The site is advantageously located; just 40 kilometers from the Jos Airport and 30 kilometers from the Railway Station both at Heipang and is connected to both by a good network of roads. It takes its feed from the Barkin-Ladi Bokkos road.

The location also enjoys pipe-borne water and electricity supply is from the National Electricity Supply Company [NESCO] station located within the area.

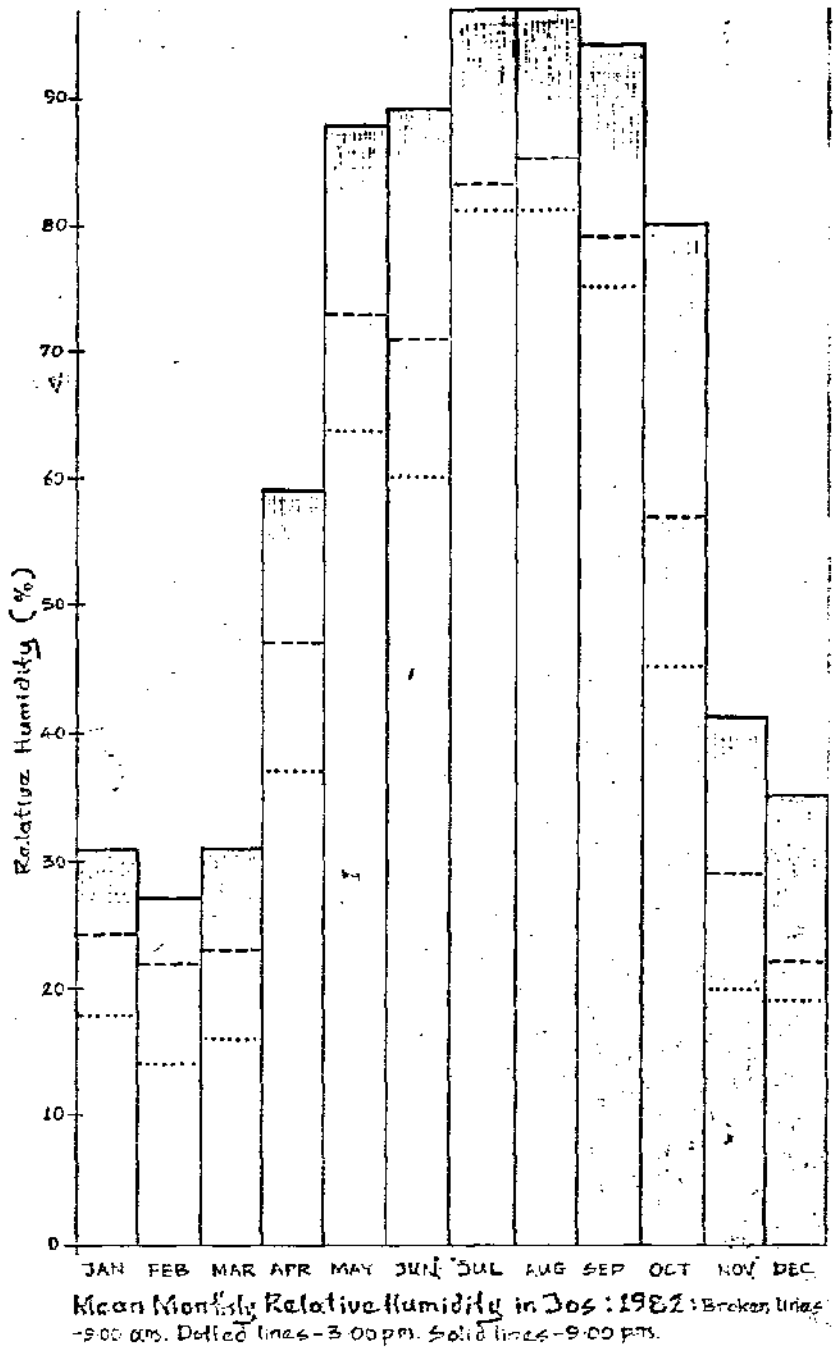


Mean Monthly Temperatures in Heipang 1979-1985
—— Mean Monthly Maximum. —— Mean Monthly Average. —— Mean Monthly Minimum.

Fig.6.4-1 MEAN MONTHLY TEMPERATURES IN HEIPANG



Mean Annual Rainfall in Pankshin (45 year period).



Mean Monthly Relative Humidity in Jos: 1982: Broken lines - 9.00 am. Dotted lines - 3.00 pm. Solid lines - 9.00 pm.

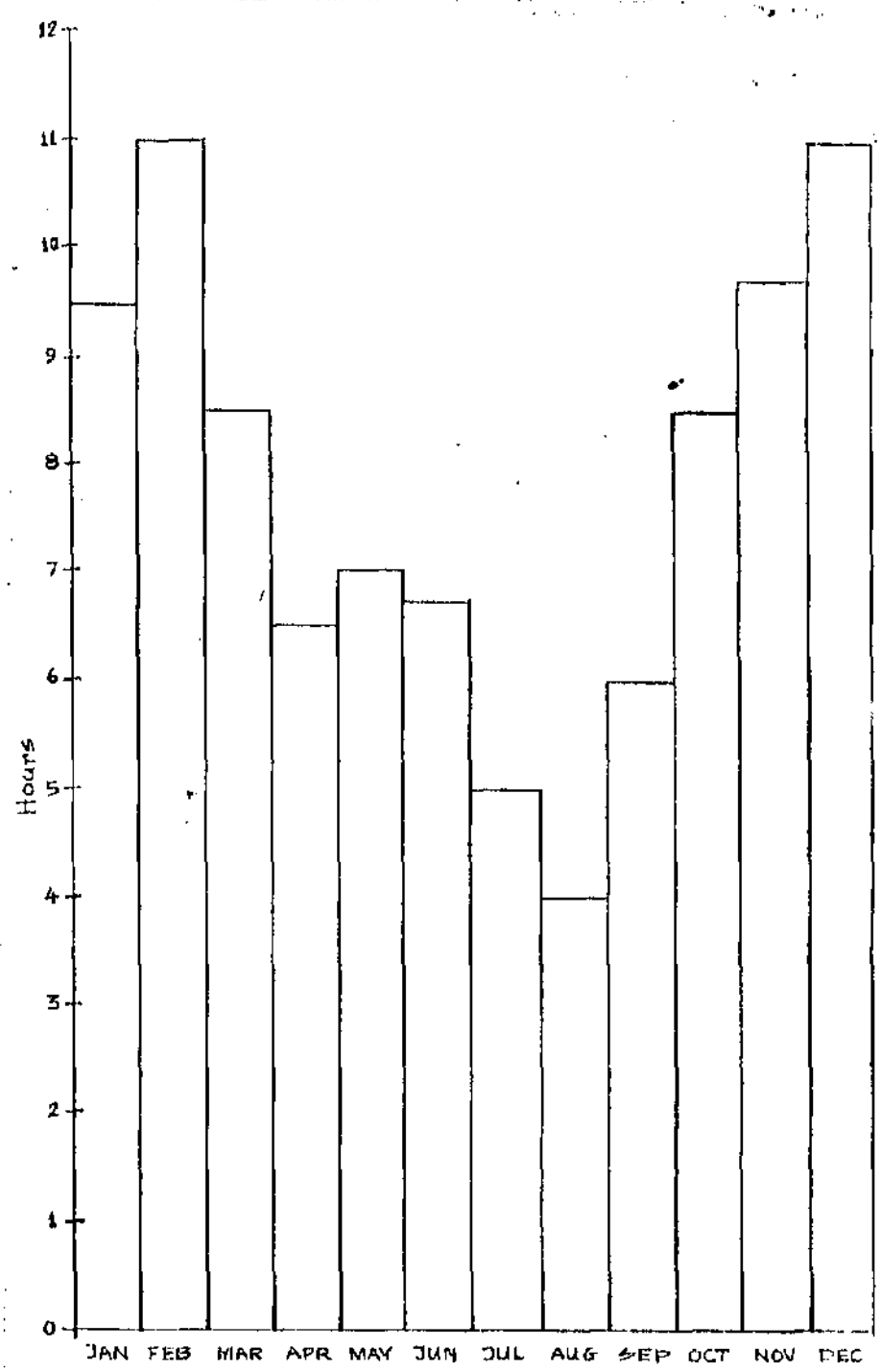


Fig. 6·4·4 AVERAGE SUNSHINE HOURS ON THE JOS PLATEAU

CHAPTER SEVEN

7.00 THE DESIGN

The design of Kurra Falls Hotel is aimed at providing a hotel which is sensitive to both the material and psychological elementals and expectations of tourists and visitors in general. This the designer intends to achieve by taking into consideration, the basic services of the hotel industry which is the provision of accommodation, catering and entertainment for the convenience of the guest, as well as making significant inputs in the introduction and creation of an extraordinary environment through imaginative design and the use of extra-architectural devices.

7.1.0 DESIGN BRIEF

The design is for a tourism oriented hotel (resort hotel) which is to accommodate 150 guests and which is to be located on a piece of land beside the ankil lake, in the richly and naturally endowed region of Kurra Falls, in Plateau State of Nigeria.

The hotel is aimed at attracting both local and international visitors both through its natural scenic surrounding environment, and fantastic architectural character. It is also to provide conference and other function facilities to encourage off-season business and to

attract other classes of visitors. The hotel is also to serve as a pioneer in re-orientating, hotel designers from the rigid and over-standardized approach into a more emotionally appealing style.

7.2.0 DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

The major considerations in hotel design, for ease of operation are:

[a] Separation of guest and service areas; no cross circulation

[b] Distinction between the 'front house' and the 'back house'

[c] All catering outlets,s if possible, should be on same level as the kitchen, if not, the main restaurant must be directly related to the kitchen for easy servicing.

[d] Other restaurants and banqueting area should have service room connected by elevators and stairs to the main kitchen where bulk cooking is undertaken.

[e] The 'back house' should be organized such that staff and goods are separated far as possible but control

still maintained over both.

(f) The 'back house' should be well planned for good supplies, refuse disposal and good flow of services.

Special considerations for resort hotels and hotels located near scenic views include:

(a) Reception should be designed to cater for large intakes.

(b) Lodges should be spacious and restaurant should accommodate all guests at a sitting.

(c) More lavish entertainment is required.

(d) Visual continuity is required as well as view of attractions

(e) Lager rooms and living areas is required.

7.3.0 SPACE PROGRAMMING

The location and size of spaces were guided by functional flow and relationship between the various activities in the hotel (Fig.7.1) as well as standard

determined range of space required for each function.

The following were used to guide the allocation of spaces to the various functions:

	FUNCTION	ALLOCATION PER ROOM[m^2]
[a]	PUBLIC AREAS	
	Main lobby and from desk [15% of area]	0.93
	Administration [manager, reservations, accounting, cashier's office, telephone, switch board and rest room]	0.93
	Rented Space [Variable: depends on location]	0.19
	Function rooms and entrance Foyer [30% of area]	2.23
	For banqueting [1 place] or conventions [1.5 places] Restaurant [0.5 places] and coffee shop [0.5 places]	1.67
	Cocktail bar and lounge [0.5 places]	0.65
	Public circulation spaces, corridors	0.93
	Public cloak rooms,s toilets, restrooms	0.37
		7.90
[b]	SERVICE AREA	

	Boiler room, mechanical plant-rooms, electrical switchboard, telephone equipment, emergency plant engineers office, etc.	1.30
	Storage areas: general, furniture, baggage, stationery and records (excluding fuel storage)	0.93
	Workshops and maintenance areas	0.37
	Receiving area, checking office, garbage store and freight elevator	0.65
	Main kitchen and servers	1.11
	Function room pantry, servers and staff circulation	0.56
	Food stores, cold rooms, beverage stores, the linen, China, and cutlery sores	0.93
	Housekeeping office, uniform store, linen room and valet facilities	0.93
	Employee facilities, locker rooms and toilets, canteen, restroom, personnel, timekeeping, pay offices	1.11
	Circulation within service areas	0.93

		8.82
(c)	GUESTROOM AREAS	
	Guestooms, individual bathrooms and entrance foyers	23.23
	Circulation space, elevators and stairs, corridors, linen cupboards and service rooms (40%)	9.29
		32.52
	Total space per room (of hotel area)	49.24

TABLE 7.3.0

SOURCE: Lawson, F. (1981) Hotels, Motels and condominiums: Design Planning and Maintenance.

7.3.1 SCHEDULE OF ACCOMMODATION

SPACE	AREA (m^2)
PUBLIC AREA	
Reception and front desk	135
Waiting lounge	100
Toilets (Male and Female)	72
Lounge	80
Coffee shop	72
Bar	166
Main Restaurant	300
Banquet Hall	300
Meeting rooms (four)	180
Lounge	96
Casino	80
Discoteque	200
Toilets	140
Shops (five)	180
Roof Top Restaurent	120
Games Room	65
Floating Lounge	150

ADMINISTRATIVE AREA	
Front Office	28
Cashier	16
Accounts	32
General Manager	20
Secretary	12
General Office	32
Store	8
Toilets	36
SERVICE AREA	
Main kitchen	225
Banquet pantry	36
Luggage handling	16
Cold Store	16
Dry Store	16
Receiving and Checking	12
Refuse	16
Switchroom	6
Engineer Office (Three)	21
Generator plant	56
Air Conditioning	60
Boiler room	120
Mechanical room	160
Electrical room	72
	103

Laundry and linen	126
General store	120
Changing room/toilets	72
Rest room	72
Staff canteen	72
	1,318.9

BED ROOM ACCOMMODATION

TYPE	NO	AREA (m^2) PER ROOM
Single rooms	87	24
Double rooms	21	32
Suites	15	48

7.4.0 DESIGN CONCEPT

THE FORCES AND SHAPES OF LIFE

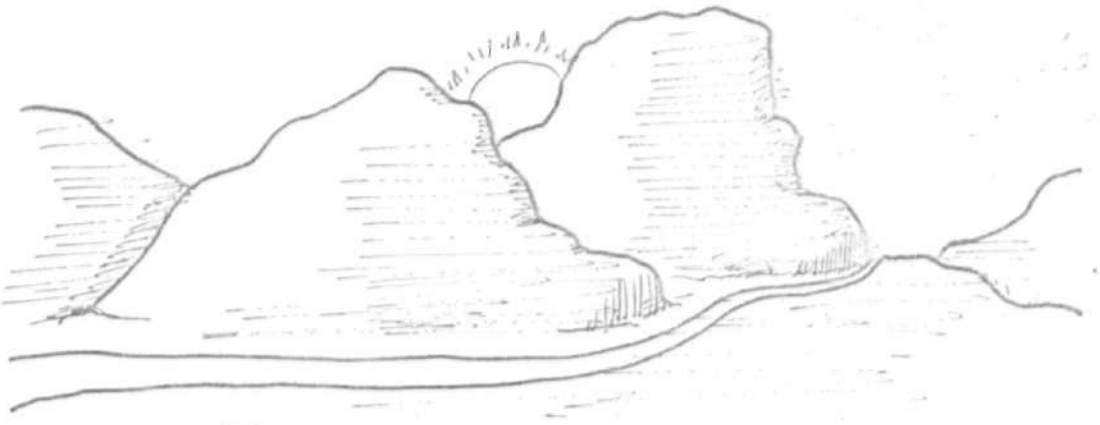
THE PRINCIPLES OF STRUCTURE AND MOTION

THE SINGLE ORDER BEHIND THE INNUMERABLE FORMS

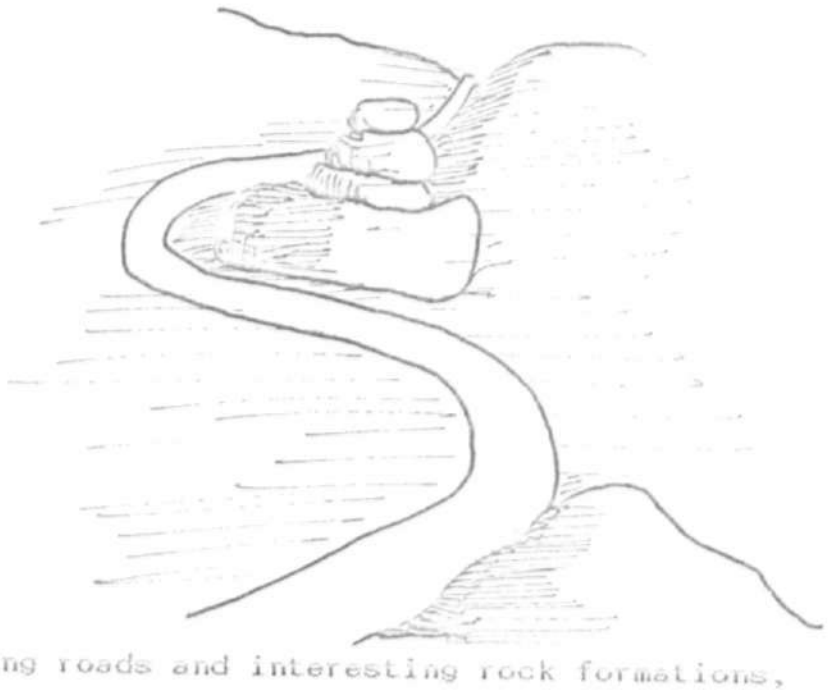
THESE BECOME A SOURCE BOOK FOR MIND AND EYE

- Wright, F.L.

The general approach to this problem was inspired by the natural features, forms and flow of natural expressions written all over the Jos Plateau and the site, in particular:

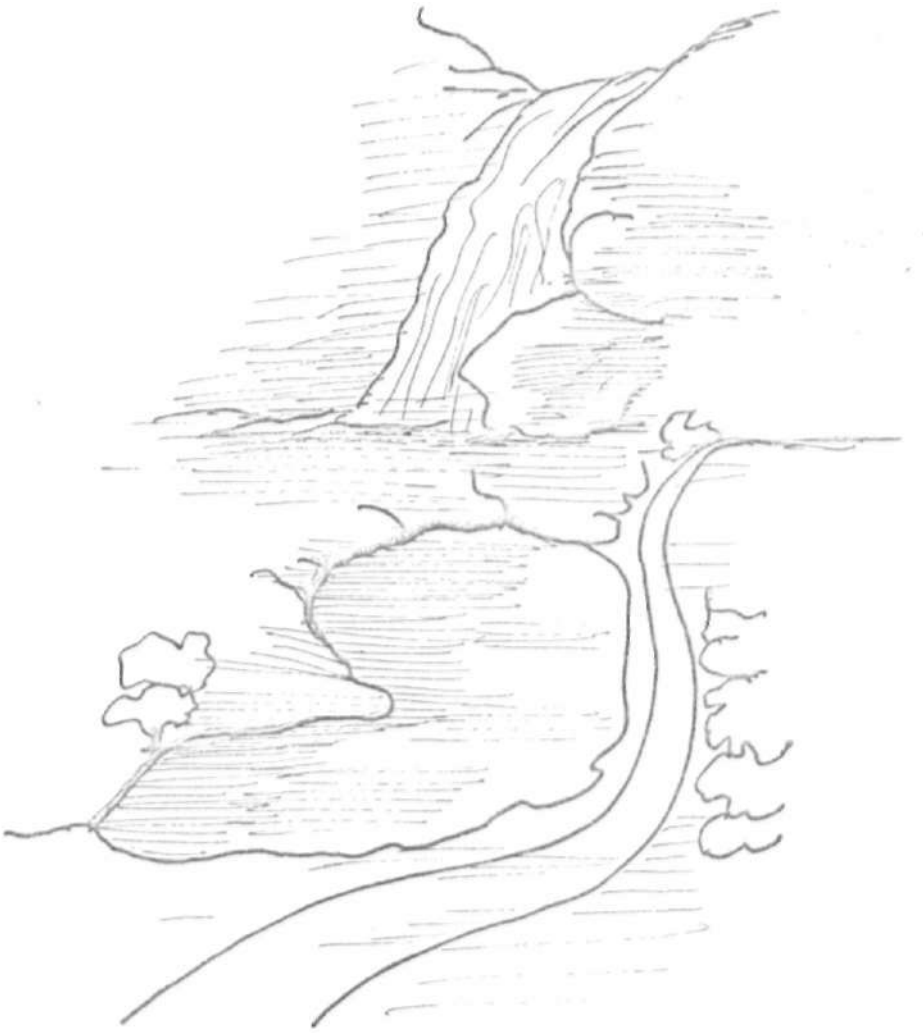


(a) Undulating plains, hills and mountains,



(b) Meandering roads and interesting rock formations,

Fig. 7.4.1 CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT.



(c) Lakes, streams and water falls.

Nature at its best; should not be upset.

This insinuated the preference of an organic and nauralistic apaproachs to the Kurra Falls hotel design.

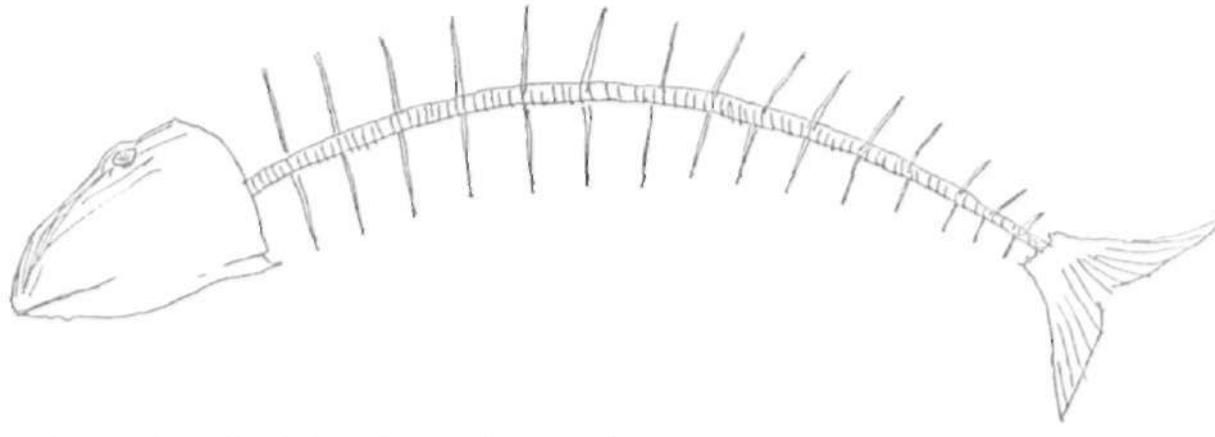
The form for the main hotel block was adopted from one of the beautiful creations of nature itself, 'THE FISH',

The idea here is to create a feeling of excitement right from the first sight of the building; an experience wh ich will arouse one's emotions.

"First impression, last impression."

- Popular saying.

The skeletal structure of the fish seem to have been laid down by nature itself as a guide for hotel rooms layout, with the fish spine or vertebrae serving as the circulation path or corridor. The head of the fish, as the name suggest 'HEAD', serves as the location of the administrative unit while the tail houses the service unit.



(d) The fish head as the administrative unit

. The skeletal structure as the hotel rooms layout

. The tail as the service area.

All other activities on the site, and in the interior is to be designed in harmony with this basic concept and with respect for nature.

You approach the fish, move around it, and even enter the belly of the fish like Jonah did. [Biblical account].

My childhood days of sandsculpting on the beach: castles, sea creatures and my other fantasies was perhaps not a waste, but a preparation for this project.

- Author



STEVE G. 98

7.4.1 ZONNING

The hotel block has been conceived to house two main category of actrivities viz:

Public activities and

Service activities

The public activities was further classified into active and passive zones, with the active zone which contains functions such as the 'Porte Cochere', reception, lounges, bar, restaurant banquete hall and other noisy activities, located

on the ground and first floor and separated from the [illegible] noisy passive zone, which contai ns the guest rooms, by a non-habitable serice floor.

The service activities which include the kitchen, maintenance section, laundry and other services are located in the basement floor except for the kitchen which is on the ground floor.

7.5.0. ACCESS, CIRCULATION AND PARKING

Access into the site is gained through a main entrance from the north east boundary of the site with both vehicular and pedestrian routes running parallel to each other to avoid cross circulation. A diversion to the left, off the main access road descends gradually with the topography of the site to the service enterance on the basement level. There are two parking areas on the site: the hotel front parking and the administrative staff parking.

Internal circulation is from the entrance lobby to corridors on the ground floor or to the lift and stairs lobby from where once ascends or descends to the lobbies of other floors and subsequently into the corridors.

7.6.0 STRUCTURE, MATERIAL AND CONSTRUCTION

The hotel building is a five storey structure with a

basement and a pent floor. The basement floor contains the service area, the ground and first floor contains the public functions followed by a non-habitable service floor, then four floors of guest rooms with the uppermost floor housing the suites, while the pent floor houses a roof-top restaurant and games room.

The structural system was based on the room sizes as the module and consists of a reinforced concrete structural frame with non load-bearing partition infills. Over the basement, ground and first floor, the construction is of waffle-grid flooring achievable by the use of reusable steel shuttering, this floor system allows for wider uninterrupted spans to house the public functions. The substructure, due to the nature of the site requires the use of the piles (driven in place) while the basement walls should be impermeable reinforced concrete retaining walls to retain movements likely to occur on site due to terrain and ground forms. Roofing is of corrugated aluminum sheets on steel lattice shielded by pre-cast concrete parapets.

7.7.0 INTERIOR DESIGN

The interior design here, is guided by the desire to break the seriousness and over-standardization of spaces through the use of more flexible forms as well as openness and visual continuity where necessary.

The use of serpentine corridors and walkways eradicates

the monotony of walking on long straight corridors and also enhances emotions through the element of surprise. The creation of an open well running right from the ground floor to the upper most floor and covered on the roof level by transparent multi coloured stained glass roof light creates a feeling of continuity and emotions through the variety of colours of light thrown in right from above.This visual entity of course terminates in the rock pool on the ground floor which is a reproduction of a water fall and the natural scenery of the region. Other devices employed in the interior include the use of bold patterns, appealing colours of paints variety of lighting types and colours with local lighting in some points, double volumes and mezanine floors, reproduction of popular sculptures and statuettes and generally lavish and exotic interior furnishing.

7.8.0 SERVICES

Electricity supply is from the nearby National electricity Supply Comapanys (NESCO)station. This is of course supplemented by a stand -by generator plant located in the basement.

Water supply is from a bore hole to be located on site or alternatively water from the lake can be treated for local consumption.

The service floor provided between the first floor and

the guest rooms floor receives all ducts from above for rechanneling.

As regards fire fighting, escape stairs are appropriately provided, as well as hose racks, conspicuously located on the floors.

Refuse disposal is by room service into the refuse collector in the basement floor and subsequently to an incinerator.

Air conditioning is from a central system with units provided in each room.

Adequate telecommunication services is also provided for effective communication.

7.9.0 LANDSCAPING.

A romantic and appealing landscape has been achieved by

(i) Preservation of the relevant natural features of the site.

(ii) Creation of roads and paths only where necessary

(ii) Using materials from the site for landscaping e.g rocks.

(iv) Creation of artificial representations of natural features in the region

The landscape consists of the lakes hills, rocks, trees, roads and parking, walkways, fountains and pools sitting

areas and recreational facilities all combined with respect for each other to provide a harmonious environment.

7.10 SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

The major special attractions or devices used in the design are:

(i) The form of a fish for the entire design.

(ii) The glass dome and lighting over the 'porte cochere'

(iii) Pool, fountain and artificial waterfall on the approach of the hotel.

(iv) Pool in the ground floor of the hotel.

(v) Well and mezanine with stained glass roof light as well as hanging plants running from ground to the pentfloor.

(vi) Floating lounge over the lake, accessed by walkway and pergola.

(vii) Roof top restaurant and games room

(viii) Other extra-architectural devices such as bold patterns, colour and lighting.

CHAPTER EIGHT

8.00 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

It is quite evident from this study that the hotel is no new institution to mankind but has evolved through the ages to its present standard, categories and style, out of necessity which stem from various forms of travel such as pilgrimages and trade in the past, to business and tourism in recent times.

The basic function of the hotel had been to provide accommodation, catering and entertainment, for the convenience of the guests, through adequate planning and design. However, with the increase in desire for more recreation and the boom in the tourism industry in recent times hotels have grown beyond mere places of temporary accommodation, to a very vital component of the tourism product and thus calls for more psychological inputs through highly imaginative design, if the fantacies of the guests are to be enhanced. Quite a considerable amount of effort has been made in recent times in this direction but these haven been limited to mainly lavish interior decorations and attractive landscaping thus leaving a lot of other elements vastly untapped.

(a) Tapping and incorporation of natural resources and attractions in design.

(b) recreation and simulation of natural elements and phenomena.

(c) reproduction of historical elements and environments.

(d) Use of folkloric and mythical characters.

(e) Use of technology and science fiction and

(f) Adopting the form of man-made objects are some of the approaches which can be used in creating a fantastic hotel environment.

Kurra Falls, a locality in Plateau state the 'Home of Peace and Tourism' in the richly endowed nation of Nigeria can be described as the climax of tourist attractions and also possesses the qualities and characteristics necessary for the location of a hotel which will boost tourism and also serve as a model for hotel designers and developers in the country and the world at large. The hybrid fantastic and convenient hotel will be achieved by its location in a scenic and natural environment coupled with the use of the above mentioned elements of fantasy.

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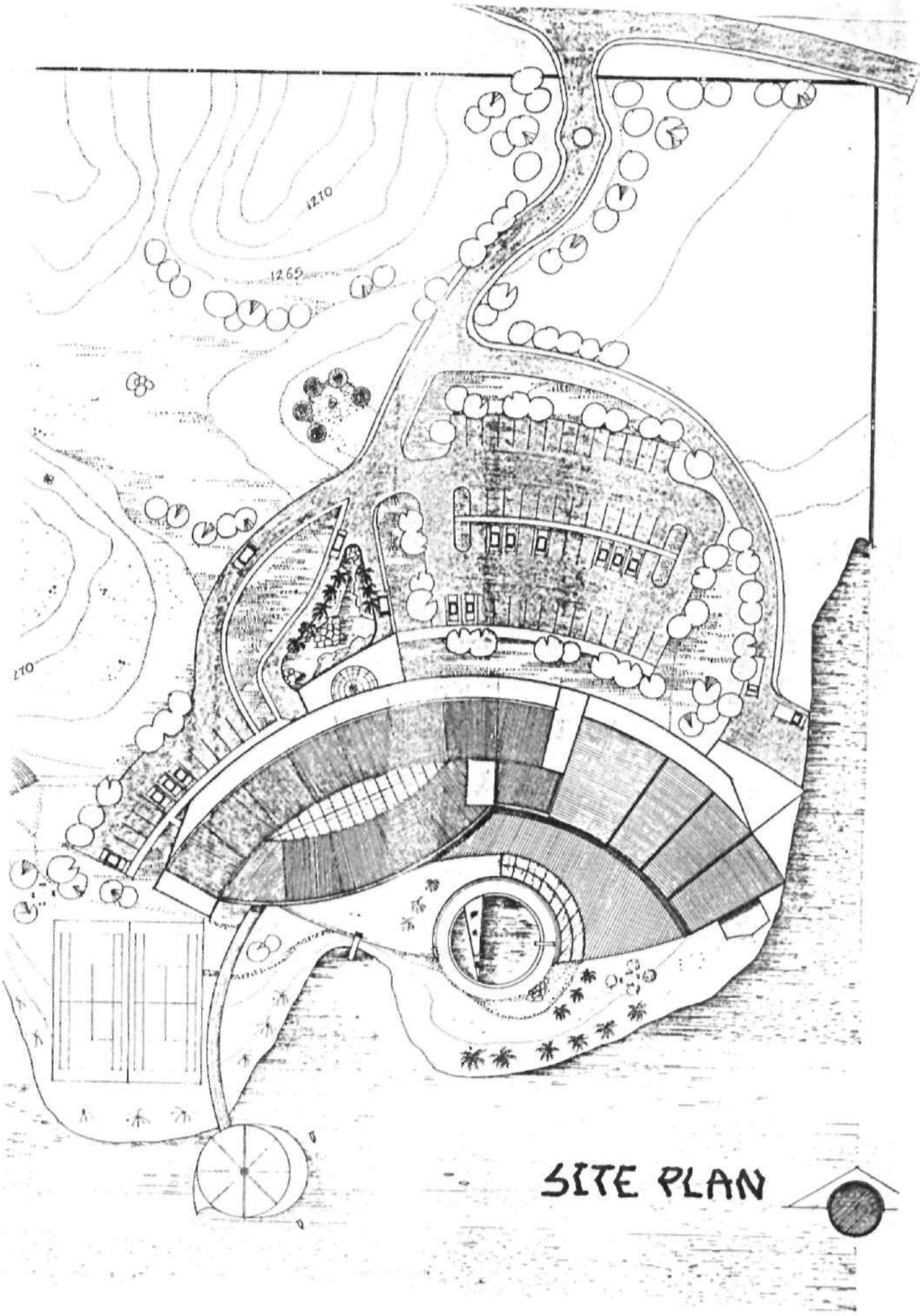
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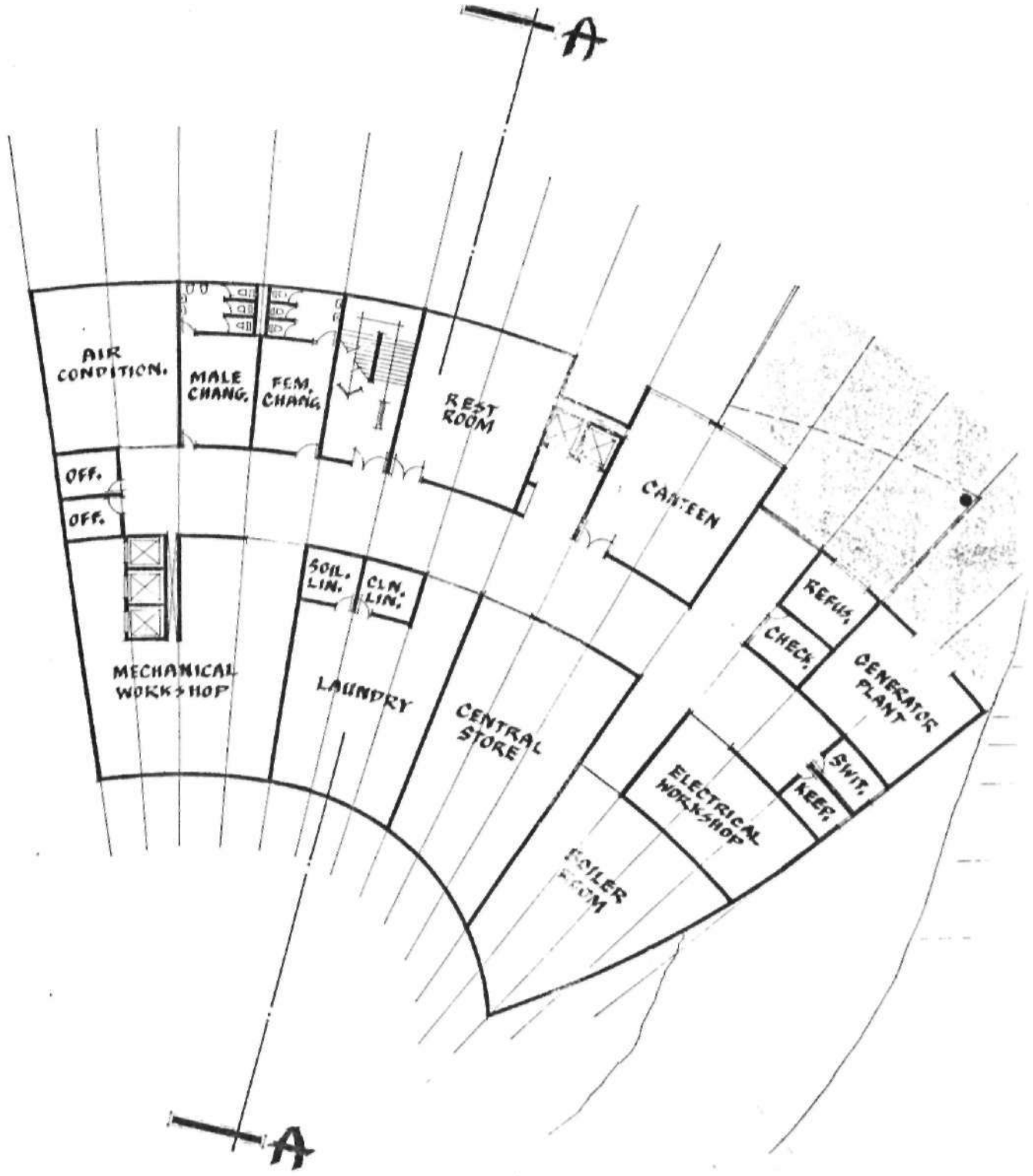
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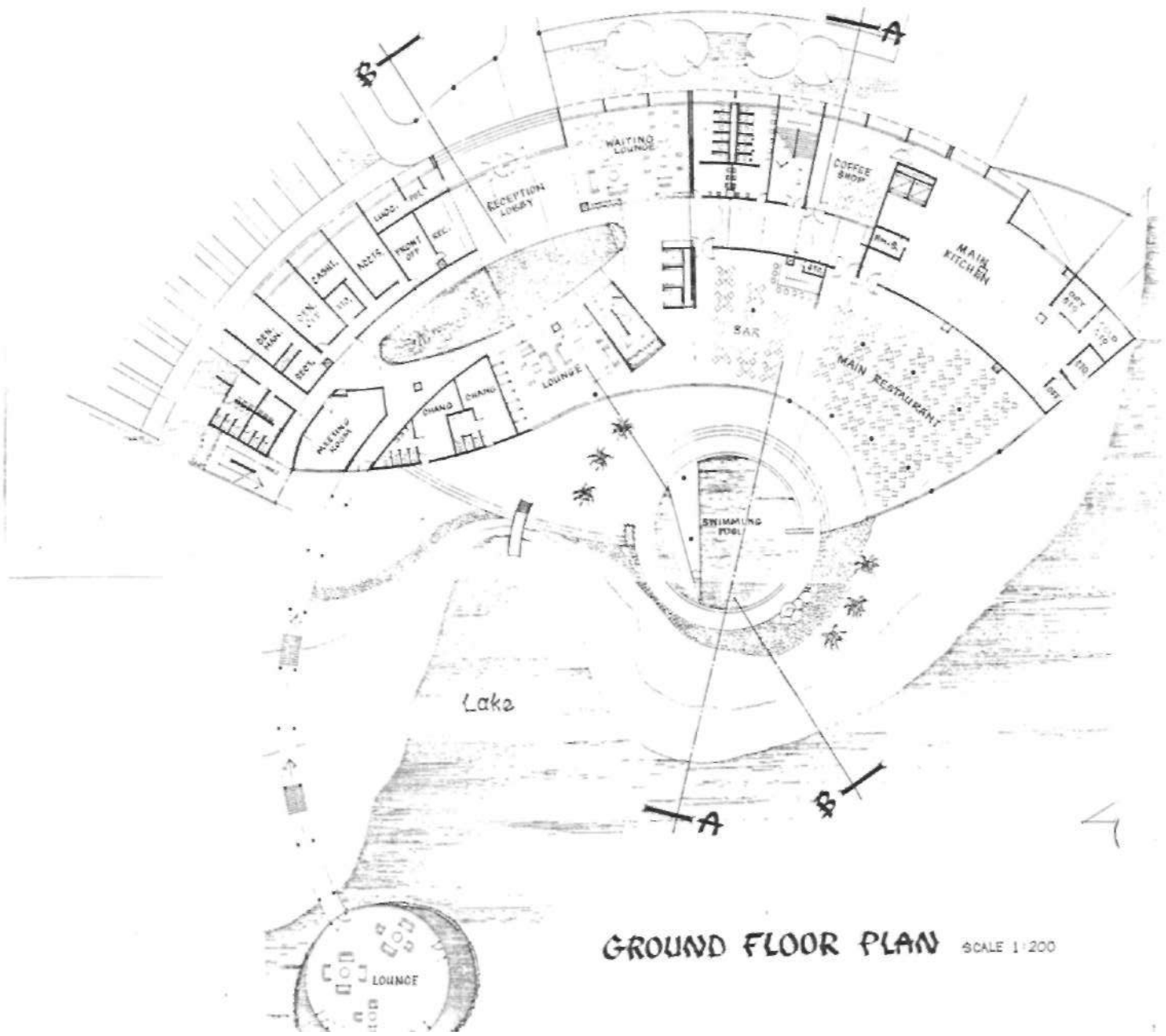
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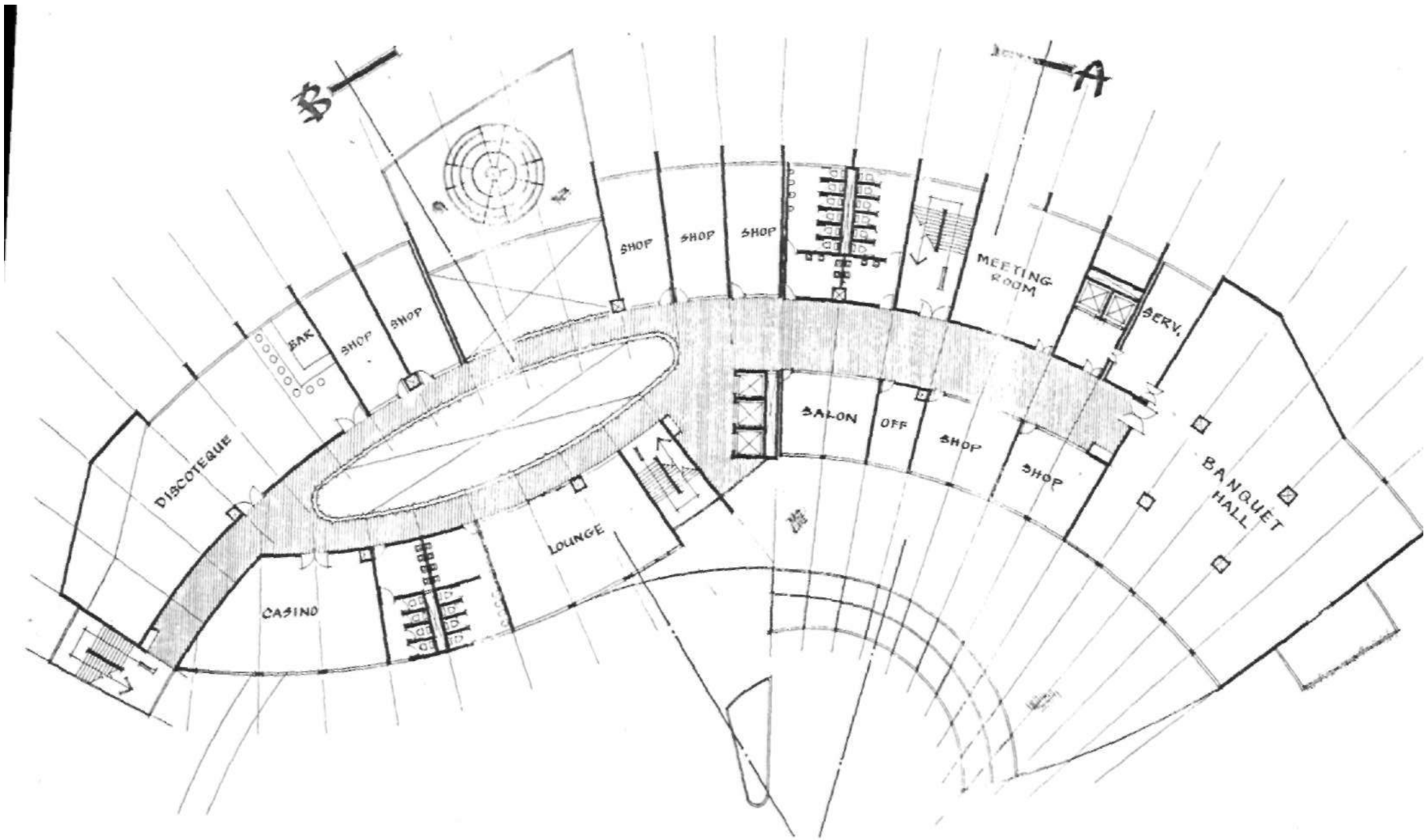

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SITE PLAN

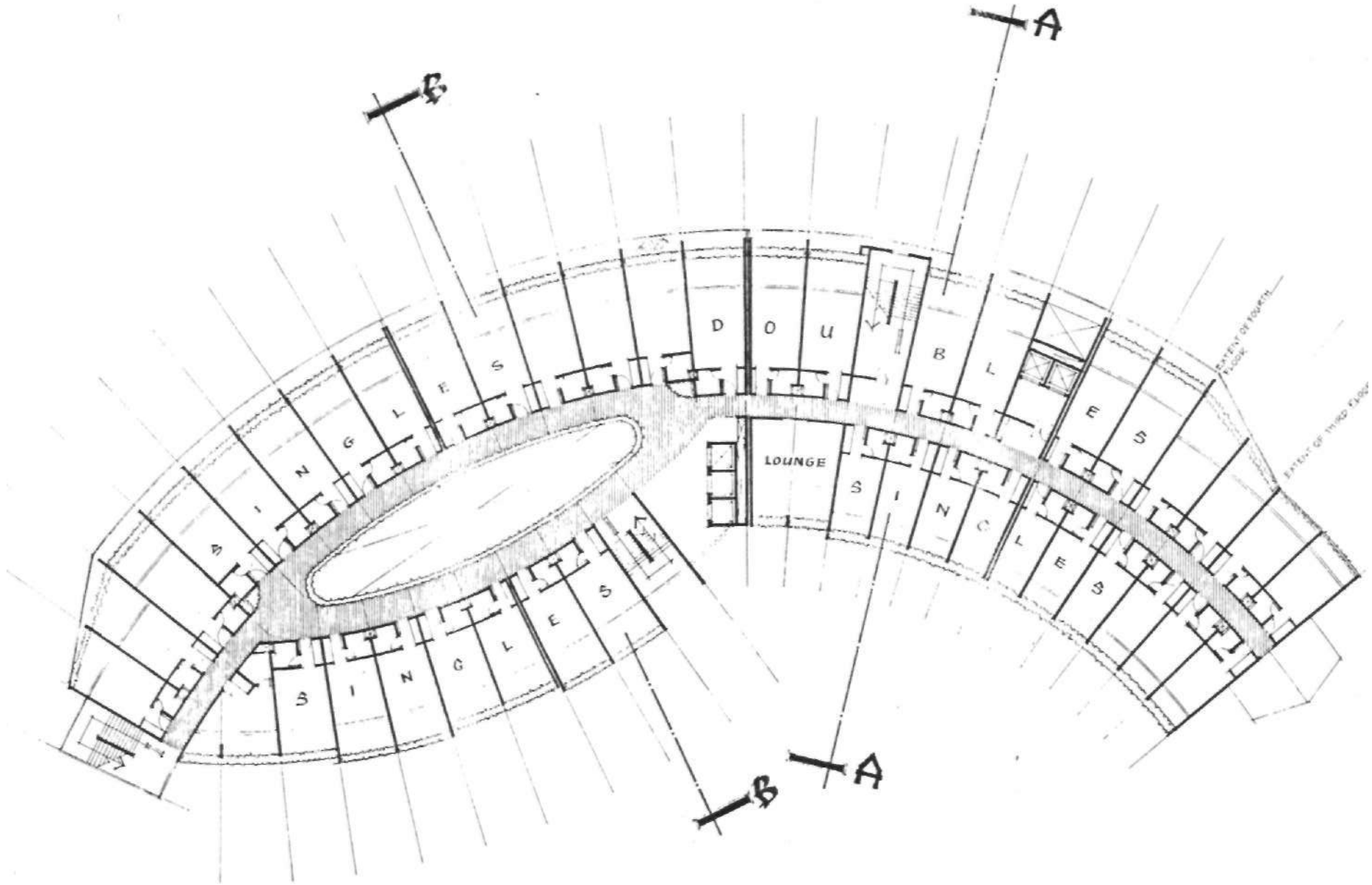


BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1:200

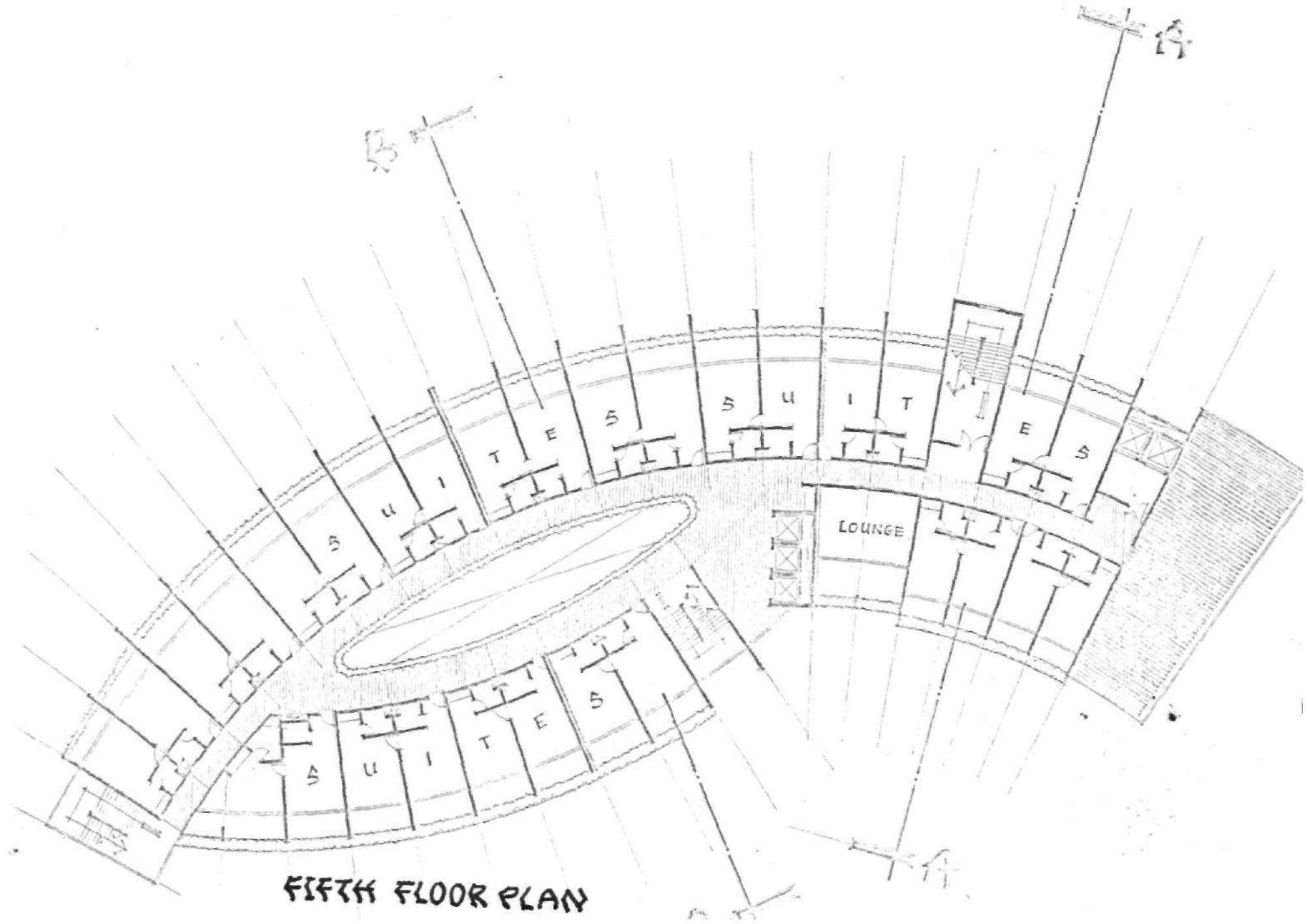


GROUND FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1:200

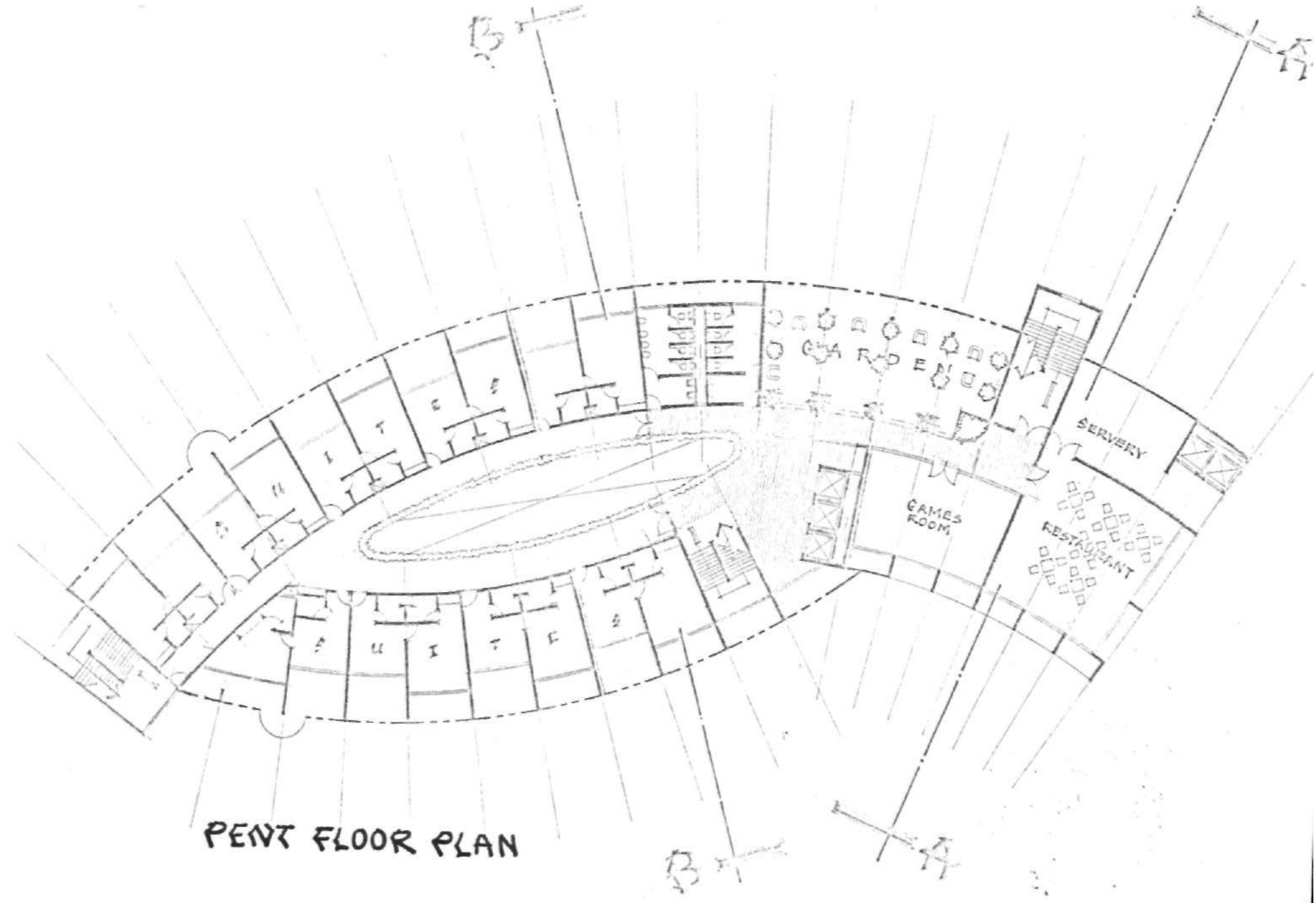

B
A
SHOP
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BAR
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MEETING ROOM
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LOUNGE
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BANQUET HALL



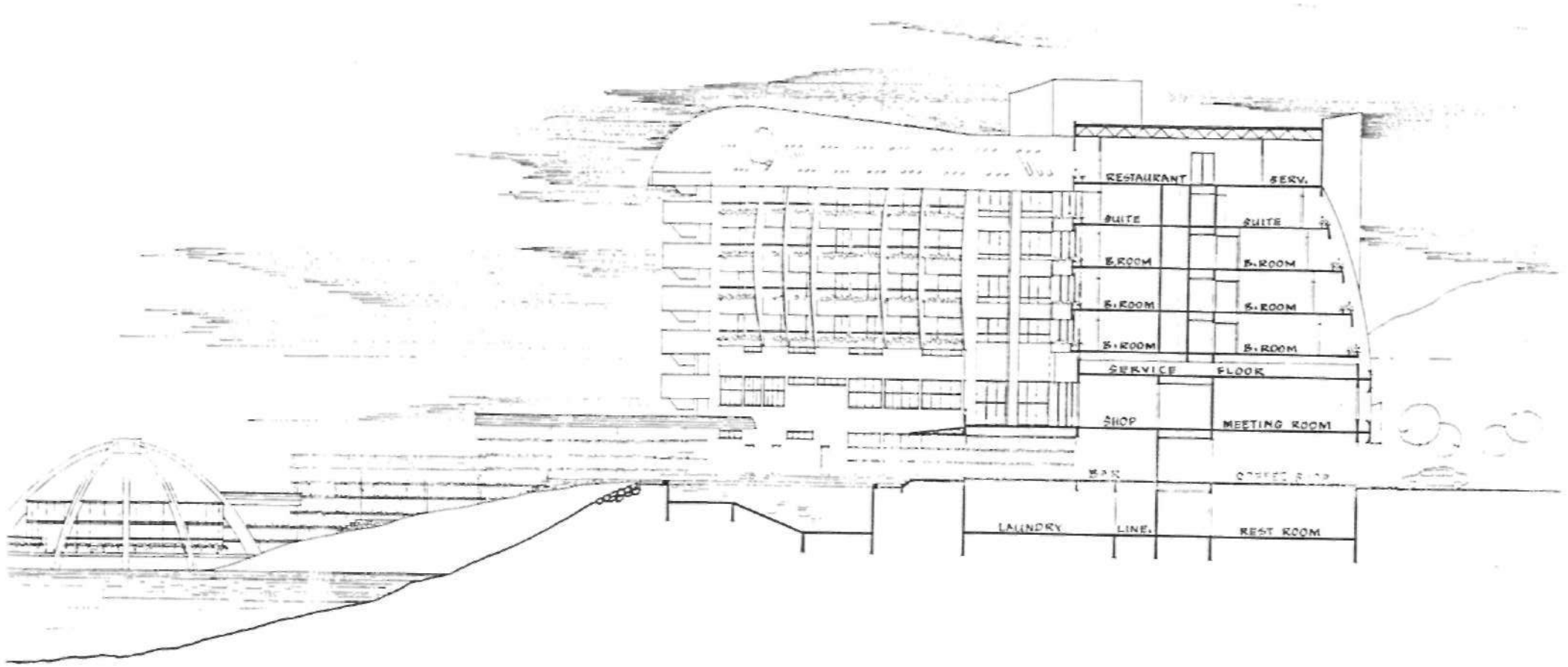
SECOND TO FOURTH FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1:200



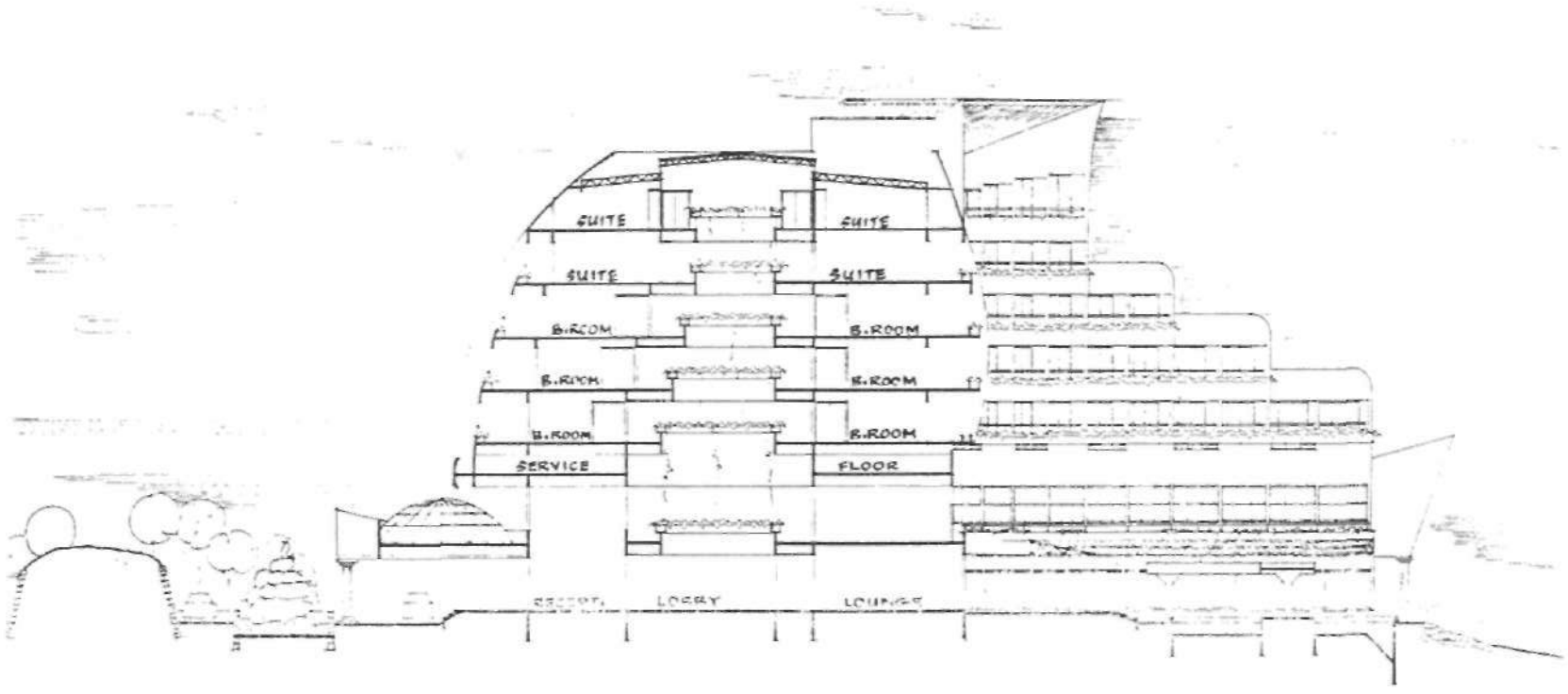
FIFTH FLOOR PLAN



PENT FLOOR PLAN

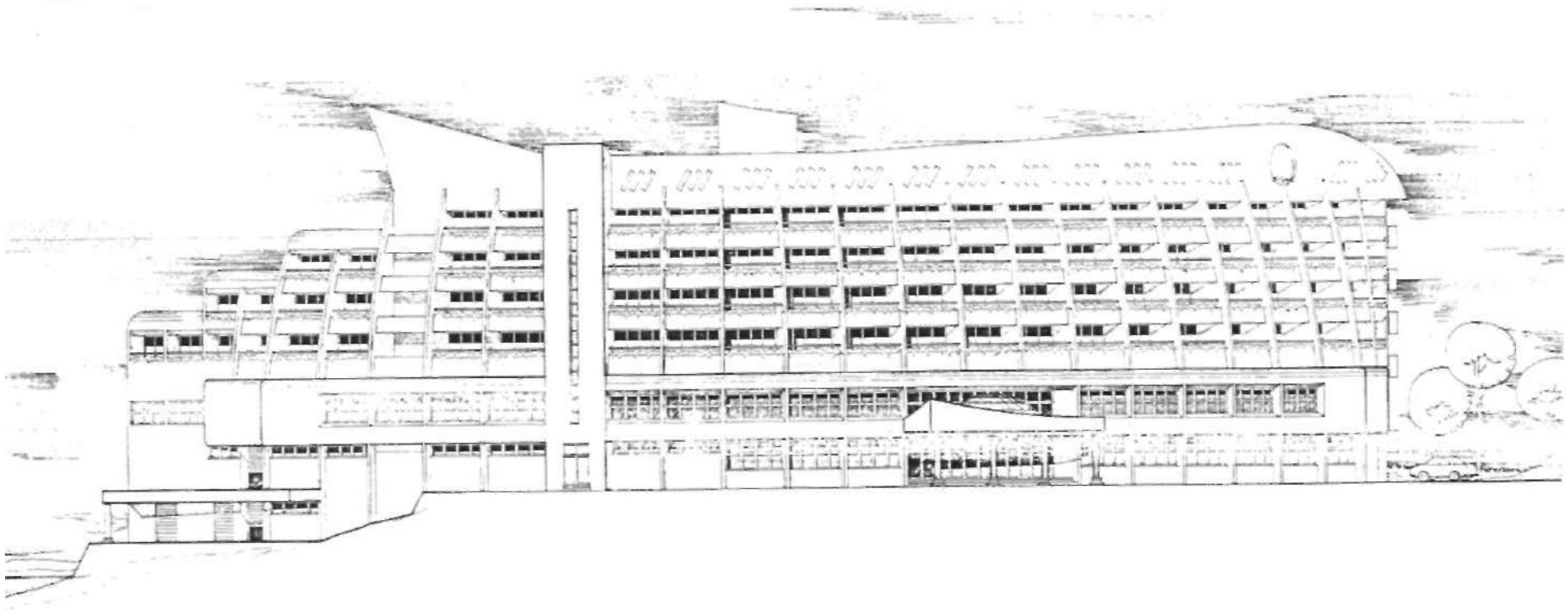


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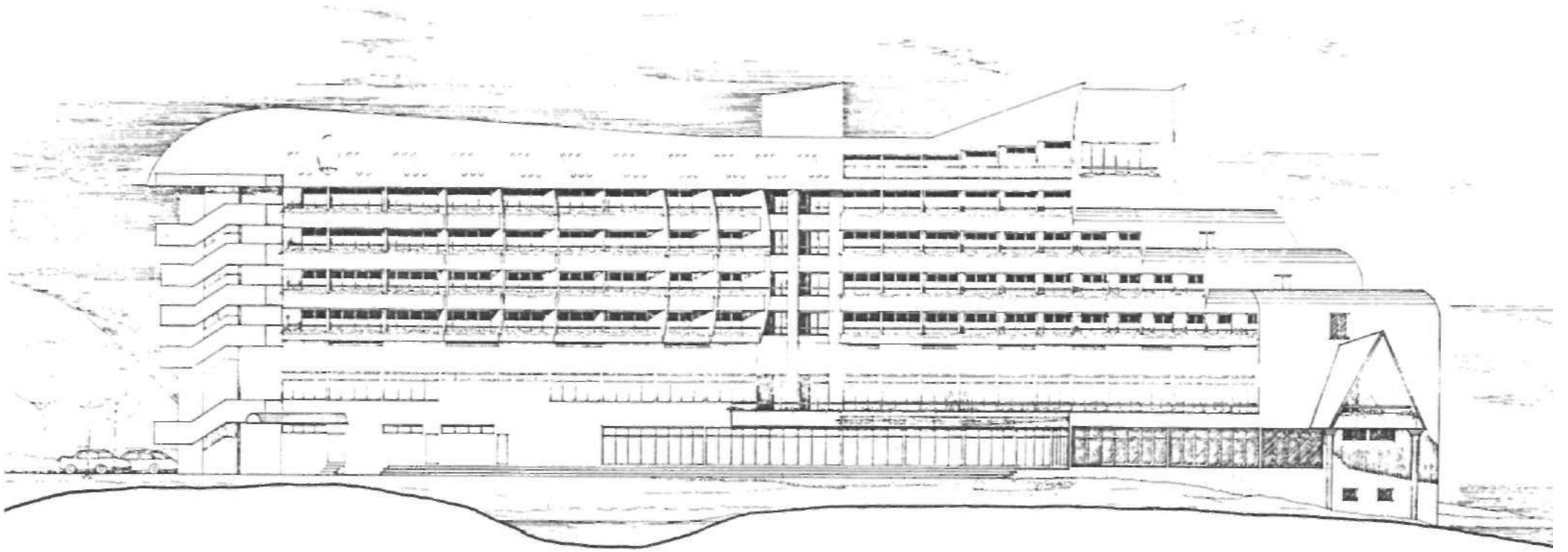


SECTION B-B

SCALE 1 : 200



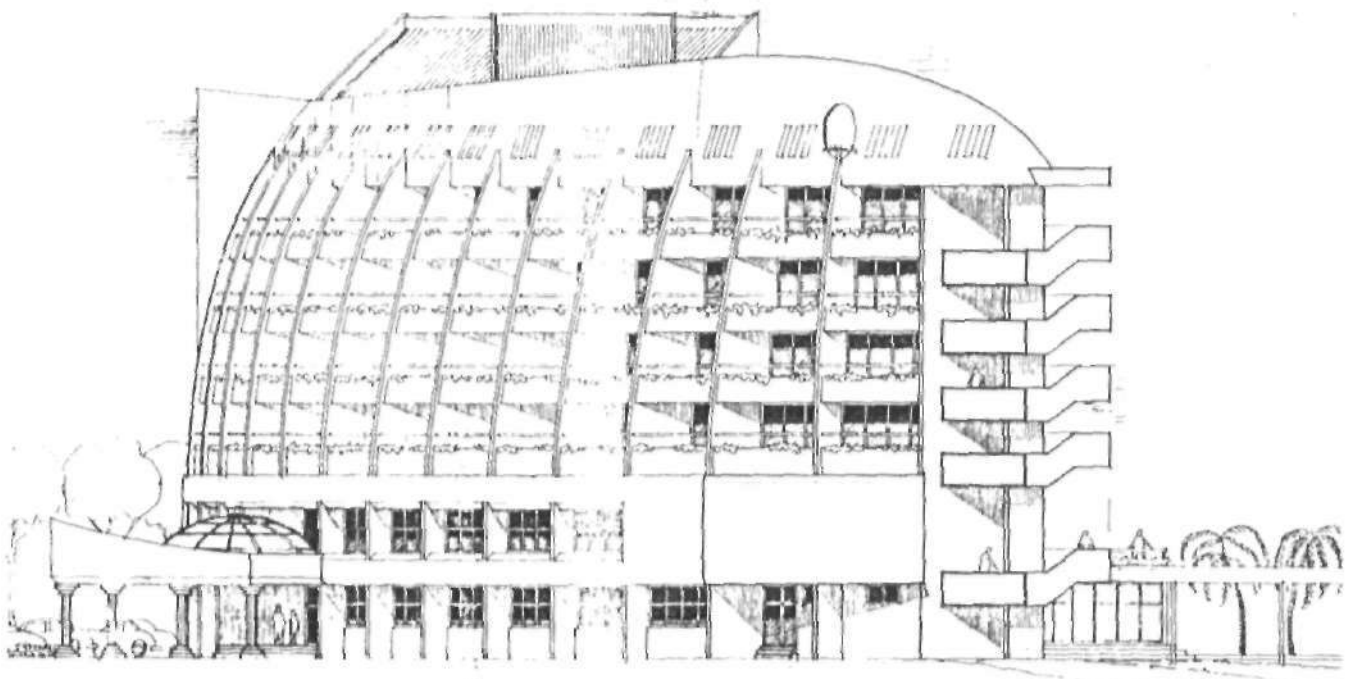
NORTH ELEVATION SCALE 1 : 200



SOUTH ELEVATION SCALE 1:200



EAST ELEVATION SCALE 1:200



WEST ELEVATION SCALE 1:200

