Proposed Luxury Resort Center Kuchiyako III, Kuje, Abuja
(Assessing the Multidimensional Benefits of Green Spaces in a Tourist Facility)

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Certification

This to certify that Olayemi Funke, with matriculation number LCU/PG/2864 carried out this research work titled "Proposed Luxury Resort Centre, Kuchiyako III, Kuje, Abuja (Assessing the Multidimensional Benefits of Green Spaces in a Tourist Facility)" in the Department of Architecture, Faculty of Environmental Design, Lead City University, Ibadan, Oyo State, for the award of Master Degree (M.Sc) in Architecture and this has not been previously submitted to Lead City University for research purpose.

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HOD

Dedication

This thesis is dedicated to God for enabling me and always seeing me through life's challenges; and to my loving family, thanks for being there always.

Acknowledgement

I hereby acknowledge the enormous teaching, library and administrative support provided by the Lead City University, Ibadan, which enabled the writing of this thesis.

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I hereby put on record that even though the above-mentioned institutions have assisted in the process of this research work, I alone stand responsible for the errors, if any, found in the work.

Abstract

This study delves into the multidimensional implications of integrating green spaces within the architectural design of a proposed Resort in Kuchiyako III, Kije, Abuja, Nigeria, with a specific focus on promoting tourism development. Acknowledging planned green spaces as pivotal social arenas for daily interactions and sustainability indicators for well-being, the research underscores the global recognition of natural environments in enhancing physical, social, and mental well-being. This study notes that tourism evolves into a multi-dimensional concept, architectural design assumes a vital role in shaping holistic and vibrant tourist experiences. The study's aim is to conceptualize the multi-dimensional potential of green spaces to enhance well-being, productivity, and tourism at the proposed Resort. Through a comprehensive literature review, the research establishes the significance of greenery and its potential benefits. It identifies key greenery elements that can elevate the tourist experience and examines their application in tourist facility design. Moreover, the study endeavors to uncover design considerations for creating a sustainable and resilient tourist facility and investigates their effective integration within the proposed Resort's design. Research questions pertaining to the importance of greenery in tourist facilities, the crucial greenery elements for enhancing tourist experiences, and influential design considerations guide the inquiry. While acknowledging limitations, such as time constraints and potential respondent availability, the study's significance lies in its potential to contribute to tourism development, employment opportunities, and local economies. The anticipated benefits include enhanced aesthetics, habitat preservation, increased tourism, and improved visitor satisfaction, aligning with the broader goal of creating a more inviting atmosphere for visitors. In conclusion, this research establishes the intricate relationship between green spaces, architectural design, and tourism, aiming to enrich tourist experiences, foster well-being, and catalyze tourism development in Abuja, Nigeria.

Key words: Tourism, sustainability, green spaces, resort.

Word count: 281

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Chapter One
Introduction

1.1 Background to the Study

Planned green spaces are the most significant social spaces for people to interact on a daily basis and also considered as one of the sustainability indicators for maintaining well-being(Rao, 2020). The potential of natural environments in improving recreation and providing opportunities to enhance physical, social and mental wellbeing are increasingly recognized globally (Raymond et al., 2017). Therefore, tourist centers should be designed to enable tourists have positive experiences through the allocation of diverse green environments, which lead to physical, mental happiness and healthy living(Browning, Matthew & Rigolon, 2019). Such positive experiences affect their happiness level, which is an important component of wellbeing thus leading to more productive and sustainable lives. Furthermore, the immediate ecological benefits of green spaces are reduction in the urban heat island effect, cleaner air, and reduced noise pollution, which have been shown to improve health-related quality of life, and reduce both morbidity and mortality (Lafortezza et al., 2013).

Tourism is one of the first known human activities. Although its origin can be traced to the prehistoric era when man traveled to get food and a place to stay, but through time, tourism evolved into a leisure activity, often done to escape from a life of monotonous regularity.. Today, tourism is a global industry involving hundreds of millions of people in international as well as domestic travel each year (Mason, 2003b). According to the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO, 2020), global tourism grew 5% in 2018 to reach the 1.4 billion mark and export earnings generated by tourism have grown to USD 1.7 trillion. Tourism has evolved into a multi-dimensional concept, which can be compartmentalized in a number of ways. Consequently, its development requires a streamlined and systematic approach. For instance, the concept of tourism as a system includes a

variety of components that are interlaced and knitted together to produce an interdependent relationship rather than just hotels, restaurants, or cultural sites. (Luo et al., 2021).

In conceptualizing these elements, Camilleri (2017) noted that outdoor attraction, accessibility, accommodation, amenities and activities are the fundamental components of tourism System. It, thus, becomes a priority to give special consideration to these components while showcasing the best of the local traditions and culture. A great deal of this depends on the architecture and design of the facility. However, majority of existing tourist facilities when designed have been excessively focused on their economic and iconic value, while the importance of creating spectacular memories and experiences has been ignored (Ramyar & Halim, 2020).

Based on the fore mentioned, the key objective of this design thesis is to examine the multi-dimensional potential of green spaces in improving tourist experience and providing opportunities to enhance wellbeing and productivity in the proposed Resort center.

1.2 Statement of Research Problems

The demand for luxury resort centers is increasing in many cities in Nigeria, particularly in Abuja. However, studies have highlighted poor development of tourism facilities, mainly due to hospitality, maintenance problems and personal safety(Kordić, 2020). Architecture can play an effective role in solving these problems as studies have explored the role of architecture as a catalyst for tourism development (Odoh et al., 2021). More so, the lack of befitting modern infrastructural facilities, acute conditions of underdevelopment and poverty can be seen as barriers many potential Nigeria bound tourist may not like to be confronted with. These are impediments to tourism development, unfortunately, the real value of design and aesthetics, and architecture's contribution to the tourism economy are under-reported and undervalued (Odoh et al., 2021). To bridge the knowledge gap, this study is carried out to explore strategies for promoting tourism development in Abuja Nigeria; with a focus on identifying the multi-dimensional benefits of green spaces.

1.3 Aim and Objectives of the Study

This study is aimed at designing a Resort at Kuchiyako III, Kije, Abuja, Nigeria, with a view to promoting tourism development by showcasing the multidimensional benefits of green spaces. In order to achieve the goal of this study, the objectives are to:

1. Review existing literature on greenery and its multidimensional benefits.
2. Identify the most important greenery elements and spaces which can help improve tourist experience and explore its application in tourist facility.
3. Identify important design considerations for a sustainable and resilient tourist facility
4. Examine how these design considerations can be effectively integrated in the design of the proposed Resort center.

1.4 Research Question

1. What are the importance and benefits of greenery in a tourist facility?
2. What are the most important greenery elements and spaces which can help improve tourist experience?
3. What are the design considerations influential in guiding the planning and design of the proposed resort center?

1.5 Scope and Limitation of Study

The scope of the study would be focused on identifying strategies for integrating and showcasing the numerous benefits of green spaces in the design of a resort center. Case studies will be drawn from around the world, consisting of two local and three internationals.

1.6 Limitation of study

The major limitation to the development of this project will be time constraint; is the inaccessibility of some of the respondents who may be unavailable due to their various individual projects and busy schedules.

1.7 Significance of the Study

The proposed project is expected to boost the economic benefit of tourism development and improvement of the immediate surroundings, and also provides opportunities for employment. Other benefits are:

- Greenery often adds beauty, color, and life to landscapes and Garden;
- Provision of natural beauty and habitats for local wild life;
- Attraction of visitors and increasing tourism;
- Greenery can create a more aesthetically pleasing and inviting atmosphere which can encourage visitors to spend more time; and
- Improvement in the economy through tax revenue for government;

1.8 Dictionary Definition of Key Terminologies

1. **Attraction:** a location that attracts visitors by offering something interesting or enjoyable.
2. **Greenery: Greenery:** Greenery refers to the presence and abundance of various forms of vegetation, such as plants, trees, shrubs, and other foliage, within a particular environment.
3. **Green spaces:** green spaces are designated areas within urban or built environments that are intentionally landscaped with vegetation, ranging from parks and gardens to open fields and natural landscapes. These spaces are characterized by the presence of plants, trees, and other vegetation, serving as areas of respite, recreation, and ecological balance in densely populated or developed regions.
4. **Hospitality:** the welcoming and entertaining of visitors, guests, or strangers in a friendly and generous manner.
5. **Leisure:** free time for pleasure.
6. **Recreational Facility:**"Recreational facilities" refers to spas, saunas, steam rooms, swimming pools, tennis courts, play structures, and other athletic, recreational, or exercise facilities.

7. **Resort:**
8. **Tourism:** Traveling outside one's home country or region for leisure, business, or professional purposes is known as tourism and is a social, cultural, and economic phenomenon.
9. **Tourist Facility:** An establishment offering vacation lodging or recreation is referred to as a "tourist facility," which can also refer to a boathouse, boat landing facilities, campground, caravan park, vacation cabins, hotel, houseboat, marina, motel, playground, refreshment area, water sport facilities, or club used in conjunction with any such activities.
10. **Tourist:** A transient traveler who intends to spend the night somewhere other than his customary location for enjoyment, business, or entertainment
11. **Tourist Destination:** is defined as "a country, state, region, city, or town which is marketed or markets itself as a place to visit for tourists" or "a city, town, or other area which is significantly dependent on revenues from tourism." There could be one or more tourist attractions there, as well as perhaps some "tourist traps".

Chapter Two
Literature Review

2.1 Conceptual Review of Green Spaces

2.1.1 Green Spaces

Green space is an indispensable element of quality of life. Green areas are environmental and sometimes historical-ecological assets of great importance. For example, Ebenezer Howard's Garden Cities, Charles Fourier's Phalansteries, and Ernest Calleback's Ecotopia all demonstrate how important "green" is to design. (Leeuwen et al., 2020). Green areas give a number of chances to people as well as a range of benefits. They strengthen the character of towns and cities, which can make them more desirable places to live, work, invest, and go on vacation. As a result, these areas can boost the quality of life and competitiveness of cities. (Luo et al., 2021). In addition, urban green spaces moderate the impact of the negative consequences of human activities by, for example, absorbing pollutants and releasing oxygen (Rao, 2020).

Furthermore, they maintain a certain degree of humidity in the atmosphere; regulate rainfall; moderate changes in temperature; curb soil erosion; form the basis for the conservation of fauna and flora; contribute to the maintenance of a healthy urban environment by providing clean air, water and soil; improve the urban climate; and maintain the balance of the city’s natural urban environment (Ajijola et al., 2021). And finally, they protect a variety of urban ecosystems and provide habitats for urban wildlife in order to maintain the area's natural and cultural legacy. (Ferreira et al., 2020). Additionally, as a result of urban green production, green space may offer goods like wood or fruits as well as compost and energy. The existence of these areas may boost an area's economic value and lead to the creation of new jobs. An appealing urban setting includes features like green spaces, water features, open space, and attractive landscapes. (Raymond et al., 2017). Particularly appealing landscape designs have the potential to significantly raise real estate values, for instance through hedonic pricing.

The different uses of green spaces make it abundantly evident that they have a complex and multifaceted structure as well as significant values that improve urban life in general. Some of the values attached to green spaces are summarized in Table 2.1 below.

Table 2.1 Summary of approaches to the valuation of green spaces

Values of green spaces	Values of urban green spaces from an economic perspective	Valuation methods
1. Ecological values		
Intrinsic natural value Genetic diversity value Life-support value	Existence value Bequest value Indirect use value	*Monetary valuation:* cost-benefit analysis, travel- cost method, replacement costs, tourism revenues, production function, contingent valuation *Non-monetary valuation:* species and ecosystem richness indices, genetic difference, genetic distance, phenotypic trait analysis, biodiversity index, keystone processes, health index, ecosystem resilience and stability analysis, hierarchical structure, population viability analysis, eco-regions or eco-zones
2. Economic values		
Market value	Direct/ Indirect use value	Monetary valuation: market analysis, production functions, financial analysis, economic cost-benefit analysis, travel cost methods, hedonic price method

3. Social values		
Recreational value	Direct use value	*Monetary valuation:* travel cost method, tourism revenues, contingent valuation
Aesthetic value	Existence value	
Cultural symbolization	Existence value	
Value		
Historical value	Bequest value	
Character-building value	Indirect use value	
Therapeutic value	Indirect use value	
Social interaction value	Indirect use value	
Substitution value	Direct use value	
4. Planning values		
Instrumental/ Structural value	Indirect use value	*Monetary valuation:* cost-benefit analysis, contingent valuation, hedonic price method Non-monetary valuation: geographical information systems (GIS) method, multi-criteria decision method
Synergetic and competitive value	Existence value	
5. Multidimensional values		
Scientific value	Indirect use value	*Monetary valuation:* financial analysis, cost-benefit analysis, cost-effectiveness analysis, tourism revenues, taxes revenues Non-monetary valuation: performance analysis, multi-criteria decision methods, meta-analysis, value transfer, rough set analysis, fuzzy set analysis, content analysis
Policy value	Indirect use value/ Existence value	

Source: (Leeuwen et al., 2020)

2.1.2 Tourism

In the early 1980s, Matthieson and Wall (1982, p. 1) indicated that tourism comprised of the temporary movement of people to destinations outside their normal places of work and residence, the activities undertaken during the stay in those destinations, and the facilities created to cater for their needs. A more recent definition from the World Tourism Organization (WTO) was created, primarily to assist those whose responsibility it was to compile statistics on tourism. It defines tourism as the activities of a person travelling outside his or her usual environment for less than a specified period of time whose main purpose of travel is other than for exercise of an activity remunerated from the place visited (WTO, 1991). Recent studies have further defined tourism as a study of the human being away from his normal environment, the industry that serves his wants, and the effects that both the human being and the industry have on the host society, culture, economy, and physical environment.

The majority of definitions of the word "tourist" are built on the idea of travel. Such criteria typically speak of the necessity for the traveler to stay at least one night in the place they have visited. In such definitions, tourists can be distinguished from excursionists because an excursionist is a person who travels to a place but leaves the same day without spending the night. (Prosser, 1998). However, as Prosser pointed out, it is currently rather usual to blend the two phrases. The word "visitor" is frequently used in place of "tourist" or "excursionist." Theobold (1994), for example, used the term "visitor" to combine the characteristics of a tourist and an excursionist, for instance.

A classification using words like excursionist or tourist is not especially helpful when talking about the effects of tourism. For instance, it doesn't matter if the person is a tourist or an excursionist when it comes to the environmental effects of a walker's feet on a natural or semi-natural terrain; the impact will be the same! The idea that a definition of tourism does not require a reference to an overnight stay has recently been much more accepted due to the fact that day visitors (excursionists) and those of longer stays may be practically identical in their behavior. (Williams, 1998).

In definitions of both tourism and visitors, the distance traveled is frequently viewed as crucial. There isn't a universally acknowledged international distance that is utilized in conjunction with tourism definitions, though. There is a lot of discussion and unresolved ambiguity surrounding the definitions of distance traveled and tourism, just as there is with the need that at least some definitions make reference to an overnight stay. For instance, the Canadian Travel Survey uses a lower than one-way limit of 50 miles, the Australian Bureau of Industry Economics uses a one-way distance of 25, and the US Travel Data Centre reports on all journeys with a one-way distance of 100 miles in the United States. (Prosser, 1998). The fact that tourism studies frequently take a radically different stance in terms of philosophy, methodological orientation, or research goals is one of the ongoing issues brought on by the absence of a comprehensive definition of tourism. (Fennell, 1999). Even while there isn't total consensus on what constitutes tourism, it's nevertheless critical to comprehend the fundamental elements of the industry's operations and the realities of traveling. Prosser (1998, p. 374) stated that the mobility, non-permanent stay, activities and experiences during the journey and stay, resources and facilities necessary, and repercussions resulting from the trip and stay are the key components of any definition of visitors or tourism. Architectural Design Considerations in a Tourist Facility.

2.1.3 Circulation

This describes how the space or building is designed to facilitate human flow both vertically and horizontally through the use of staircases and lifts. A building may have either horizontal or vertical circulation. If flow is characterized as horizontal, it refers to how people move in and around on a specific floor or level; however, if circulation is described as vertical, it refers to the relationship between the levels; specifically, how people move between the various floors (Supervisor & Abbasian, 2019). Moving walkways and corridors are examples of horizontal circulation methods, whereas lifts, stairs, escalators, and ramps are examples of vertical circulation methods. Another way to categorize circulation is by direction, usage type, use frequency, and use time. Circulation

within Interiors refers to how people move through and around a building over time (Fidelis et al., 2020).

The rate of circulation movement can be fast or slow. The speed of movement is determined by visibility and the density of people in the area.

The terms "private" and "public" designate various spheres of movement. A public zone is one that is easily accessible if a circulation path is thought to be within it; an example of this would be a lobby. On the other side, a private circulation path will have staff and back of house circulation corridors. (Azeez et al., 2016). These two types of circulation zones will differ functionally and aesthetically, depending on the level of use (how busy it is). Private circulation routes will be designed to maximize productivity and efficiency, whereas public circulation routes will be more appealing and aesthetically pleasing.

Circulation paths are an important architectural aspect that don't need to be unattractive or hidden while planning. (Mehrotra et al., 2018).

One must make sure the walkway is clear and well-lit when evaluating the various circulation paths. The fastest and safest exit from the building must be used if the circulation path doubles as a fire escape. One of the first factors taken into account in hotel design is the circulation flow, which frequently influences the remainder of the interior idea. Within hotel buildings, it is important to clearly communicate the paths for public and private circulation, as well as fire safety and general use circulation.

Different circulation pathways frequently convey information through storyboards or maps on floor plans. Exploding the 3D perspective or axonometric of the building and color-coding your routes allow you to emphasize the various sorts of circulation routes. (Sawyer, n.d.).

Circulation paths are crucial in bars, cafes, and restaurants for both staff and customers. For instance, the interaction between the kitchen and table service is greatly influenced by circulation. When developing this type of circulation route in hotels, it is important to take time and efficiency into account as well as the optimal path for avoiding problems. You should take into account how

guests will approach the restrooms, taking into account access and flow routes that won't obstruct workers who are under pressure or lead to a private space. (Alahudin et al., 2020). Use circulation paths to limit interference between the front and back of the house to a minimum.

Clear circulation patterns can help explain distinct zone locations, how to access the various floors, and where to find amenities like restrooms and food in buildings other than hotels, such as museums and galleries. This is crucial in public buildings of this kind because visitors will frequently spend a lot of time there and will need to know where the different amenities are when they arrive. This will assist the visitor in planning how to go through the interior while they are there.

2.1.4 Security

Security is important in all industries, especially commercialized ones like hotels. Because hotels serve a large number of people and are open 24 hours a day, it is expected that they will take proper security precautions to ensure the safety of locals, tourists, and employees (White, 2022). Many tourists consider the hotel to be their temporary home during their stay in the country, so they are looking for a place that will provide them with both comfort and safety. Although a hotel's amenities and other perks may seem quite alluring, you should focus on how they prioritize and implement security measures in order to deliver dependable service to their visitors and retain a positive image. (Mason, 2003).

Important security precautions that every hotel should implement include::

1. **Trained Security Personal**

The presence of qualified security personnel throughout the hotel will both make customers feel more secure during their stay and discourage crime. No criminal likes to be caught committing a crime, thus having security officers on duty prevents them from being able to do anything, which reduces the likelihood of crimes occurring in the hotel.

Figure 1 - Security operative.

(Source: Author's field survey)

2. Surveillance Cameras

Surveillance cameras are crucial in a big area like a hotel. It will be much easier for the security to monitor who enters and leaves the hotel if there are cameras installed in every location, especially the unattended ones. The hotel's CCTV system will help in documenting any incidents or crimes there by helping to capture what actually happened and provide evidence. (Ignos, 2022).

Figure 2 - Security camera.
(Source: Google Imagery, 2022)

3. Fire Alarms

Most of the time, when relaxing in a hotel room or taking use of the amenities, one won't be considering any potential fire situations, but these things do happen and they happen suddenly. (Sida, 2023). Fire alarms and smoke detectors are therefore effective security measures to stop the fire from spreading, resulting in additional damage, or worse, hurting people.

Figure 3 - Fire alarm.
(Source: Google Imagery, 2022)

4. Emergency Manual

It is essential that guests have access to an emergency manual, which should be posted in the hotel's rooms. This emergency guide is a useful resource that lists the exits in case there is an emergency while they are staying at the hotel.

Figure 4 - Emergency manual for exit direction.

(Source: Google Imagery, 2022)

5. Safety Emergency Procedures

Everyone in a hotel should follow safety precautions; it doesn't just apply to some individuals. The hotel's management should make sure that each employee is well-informed about the safety precautions that must be taken to safeguard the customers' and their own safety.

Figure 5 - Safety procedures briefing.

(Source: Google Imagery, 2022)

6. Keycard Locks

Security guidelines and precautions evolve along with technology. The days of using conventional keys to enter hotel rooms are long gone. Keycard locks are currently in use as an alternative. Each of these keycards is linked to the computer system. Each keycard is linked to a magnetic strip that has a unique code on it. (Ignos, 2022). For this reason, they are restricted to usage in a certain room during a specific period of time. The old code will then be deleted and replaced with the new pattern. Key cardlocks are efficient security measures in hotels since they assist limit access to the rooms, hence enhancing visitor safety.

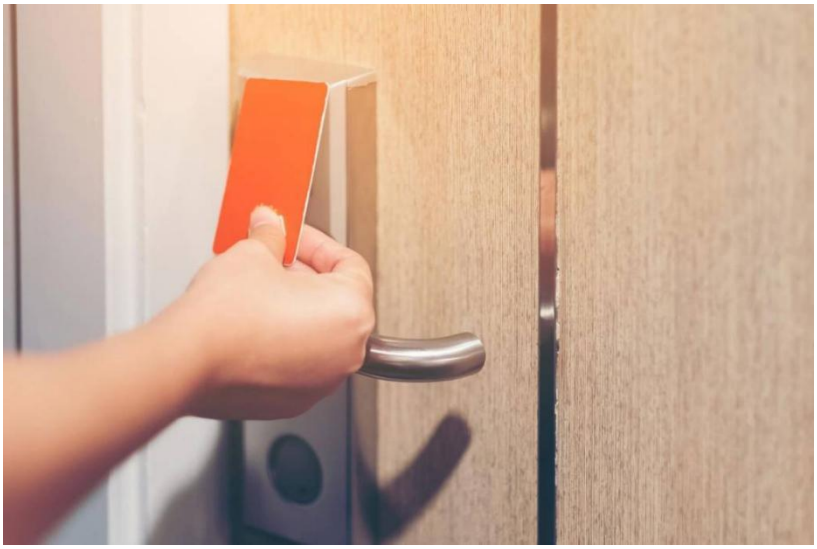


Figure 6 - Key cardlock.

(Source: Google Imagery, 2022)

7. Safety Vaults

There ought to be a safety vault in every hotel room. The valuables of the visitors are kept in safety vaults. Even when they are not in the room, having them there will help to guarantee that their things are protected. Always put your safety first, and this is especially important in public areas like hotels where many of people come and leave(Mason, 2003).

8. Emergency Response Plan

The staff team should be fully briefed about what to do in the case of an emergency. Regular meetings with law enforcement and emergency services should be scheduled in order to have a good communication plan in place and be able to update it as and when required. In doing so, it will ensure adequate preparation of staff so that everyone is calm and knowledgeable in a worst-case scenario.

9. Structural Integrity

The study of previous structural failures in order to avoid issues in future designs is referred to as structural integrity and failure. It focuses on a structure's capacity to withstand a given structural load (weight, force, etc.) without breaking.

The structural integrity of an item refers to its ability to withstand a load, including its own weight, without breaking or deforming severely. It can refer to a single structural component or a multi-component structure. When applied responsibly, it ensures that the structure will perform as planned throughout the duration of its intended life cycle. Items are created with structural integrity to avoid catastrophic collapse, which can result in injuries, severe damage, death, and/or financial losses (Konold et al., 2018).

Building, like humans, may have reached an ageing point where it begins to groan and break. What causes them varies; sometimes a building's structure shakes due to a faulty foundation or design, but most of the time its quality deteriorates due to factors such as harsh climatic conditions, natural disasters such as earthquakes, cyclones, soil erosion, and other damaging events such as explosions, abrasion, or corrosion. Typically, the lifespan of any concrete building is between 75 to 100 years. However, the above-stated factors can, to a large extent, reduce the health of your building, unless basic, minimal maintenance is provided at frequent intervals.
If you are going to buy a house, an apartment, or live in one, you must understand what structural integrity of a building entails. It is also critical to learn how to extend the life of your structure.

What is the structural integrity of a building and why is it important?

Structural integrity is the most essential component of building engineering. It ensures that the structure is capable of supporting and sustaining the purpose for which it was designed, as well as its structural load (including its own weight), without deformation, breaking, brittle fractures, or collapsing due to human abuse and environmental factors, for the duration of its predicted lifespan. Periodic inspection and maintenance, such as painting, waterproofing, and plumbing, are required to ensure this. Avoiding or postponing actions that may end in catastrophic failure, resulting in monetary loss, loss of life, or severe injury.

Figure 7 - Site construction workers.

(Source: The Author)

2.1.5 Components of a Resort Centre

Literature review suggests that there are five vital components of tourism system; they are Attraction, Accessibility, Accommodation, Amenities and Activities.

a) Attraction:

The attractions are where tourism activity begins. There must be an attraction at a location or destination for people to go there or bring tourists there. Of all the factors, it is thought that attractions have the most bearing. (Raymond et al., 2017). They have the power to make or break a place. There are two categories of attractions: Lakes, rivers, mountains, etc., as well as man-made attractions like statues, museums, and retail spaces (Ignos, 2022). The main goal of any visitor is to actually experience the site, albeit convenience and lodging are also factors in this phenomenon. Although it might be argued that there wouldn't be any tourism without attractions, other factors like transportation, lodging, activities, and facilities can also serve as

draws. Attractions are the initial link in the supply chain for tourism. According to Ignos (2022), below is a discussion of the objectives and forms of attraction.

Goals of attraction

i. i. One of the most significant factors and elements that entice people to move from one location to another is attractions.

ii. Attractions can be scenic areas like beaches, mountains, flora and fauna, resorts, wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, and zoological parks, as well as historical structures and monuments.

iii. Events like exhibits, trade shows, festivals, sporting events, etc. are also considered attractions.

iv. iv. Attractions are necessary for travel. It provides pleasure and draws an increasing number of people.

v. Attractions draw and link visitors to take part in a variety of tourism-related activities.

Types of Attraction

The two primary categories of attractions are:

i. i. Natural Attraction: Natural attractions are areas that were created by nature itself, such as natural landscapes, beaches, wildlife, caverns, mountains, flora, and fauna.

ii. Man-Made Attraction: Humans are responsible for creating or developing man-made attractions, such as monuments, historical structures, festivals, music, churches, temples, Disney lands, amusement parks, museums, casinos, and nightclubs.

b) Accessibility:

Accessibility, or alternatively transportation, is a crucial element of the tourist system since it establishes a connection between the market source and the destination. (Ramyar & Halim, 2020). The tourists must go to the attractions if there are any. Usually, transportation is not an aim but

rather a requirement for the operation of the tour. But in rare circumstances, transportation itself can become an attraction, like with IRCTC's tourist trains like the Maharajas' Express and the Royal Rajasthan on Wheels, among others. (Sida, 2023). There are numerous means to go around, including roads, planes, boats, and trains. Whatever the mode, transportation should always be suitable for the traveler, comfortable, dependable, and inexpensive.

- • A significant influencer of the expansion and development of the tourism industry is transportation.
- Attractions may be man-made or natural, but without accessibility, travelers cannot go from their starting point or current location to a destination..
- A visitor can get to his or her goal in any location in the world using a variety of transportation methods.

c) Accommodation:

Accommodation is one of the most crucial aspects of a destination. Any traveller choosing to visit any destination would firstly look for accommodation suited to his/her needs (Mason, 2003). It should provide him/her food and beverage services, resting facilities, etc. up to his satisfaction level. Accommodation units itself act as tourist attractions for a large number of people (Ignos, 2022). There are few places, which are being visited by tourists only for their hotels. Palace Hotel Chail, Umaid Bhawan Palace, Jodhpur are some of the examples of hotels, where tourists have to pay just for visiting the hotel property. In this way there are several places throughout the world where accommodation units are being treated as tourism products.

Goals of Accommodation

i. Accommodation includes food and lodging facilities to different types of guests.

ii. Accommodation should be comfortable and good quality of services & facilities should be provided to the guest by the accommodation unit.

Types of accommodation

i. i. Serviced Accommodation: This category includes amenities offered by hotels, resorts, guest houses, motels, boutique hotels, homestays, historic inns, lodges, and more. In order to offer guests shelter and eating services, various hotels have been created.

ii. Self-Catering or Supplementary Accommodation: These are locations that provide lodging but not hotel services. In exchange for a daily fee, it offers lodging and meals. For instance, hostels for young people, Dharamshalas, Pati-Pauwa, and vacation resorts.

d) Amenities:

Every traveler looking to visit a new location hopes to find top-notch amenities and services. The industry makes significant efforts to meet their need. Each destination or center for tourism needs high-quality facilities. (CDC Group, 2020). Services like swimming, boating, sailing, surfing, and other amenities like recreation, dancing, and other entertainment and amusement services are extremely important for every single tourist destination for a coastal resort. There are two different types of facilities: natural, such as sea bathing, beaches, fishing opportunities, opportunities for hiking, climbing, or gazing, etc., and man-made, such as varied entertainment facilities that can meet the individual needs of the many guests. (Kordić, 2020). Outstanding beaches that are shaded from the sun by palm and coconut trees and that offer ideal swimming conditions create a great tourist destination. Other natural resources, such as expansive bodies of water for cruising or opportunities for hunting and fishing, are also quite important.

The services that a traveler needs in order to make his trip easier are known as amenities. Infrastructure facilities like roads, sewage systems, electrical grids, phone lines, etc. are considered amenities, as are other facilities like hospitals, police stations, ATMs, and foreign exchange booths. Even though the majority of them were built with inhabitants in mind, visitors also make use of

these amenities. These amenities are referred to as "Resident Oriented Products" in the nomenclature of tourism products.

- Extra services and amenities that are needed by the guest while traveling to various destinations are referred to as amenities.
- • Facilities that support the attraction are referred to as amenities.
- Additional amenities include services like obtaining a visa, a plane ticket, a rail ticket, etc.

Types of amenities:

i. i. Natural: River, sunrise, fishing, rock climbing, seashores, hiking, sightseeing, etc.

ii. Man-made: dance, music, theater, movies, swimming pools, fairs, festivals, and the internet, among other things

e) Activities

f) Various activities that improve the tourist experience are frequently used to support attractions. (Oladinrin et al., 2012). For instance, a lake in Nainital may offer boating and cruise services, a monument in Agra may offer a guided tour by a tour guide or a light and sound show in Khajaraho, hiking in a mountain, skiing in the Himalayas, white water river rafting in the Ganges River, fishing in the Manalsu River, paragliding in Bir, trekking in the Hamta Pass, and other activities.

2.2 Empirical Review of Literature

2.2.1 Green Approaches in the Hospitality Industry

The green methods date back well before the dawn of civilization. In 1970, it was then acknowledged by the entire world. However, as scientists reported that the earth's atmosphere was warming in 1990, the alarm quickly increased, marking the start of the "green decade." (Kirkpatrick, 1990). Environmental legislation, policies, concepts, frameworks, and tactics for environmental

protection have multiplied in this decade. Many business owners around the world began to recognize the value of the sustainability concept in their operations as a result of the wave of environmental concern. This marked the start of the sustainable hospitality sector.

According to Melissen, et al, (2007) the green hospitality sector began in the middle of the 1990s with a small number of prestigious independently owned and chain-affiliated resorts and hotels. The emergence of the green hospitality sector is attributed to both financial gains and tourists' shifting perceptions of sustainable tourism. (Bhat, 1999; Wahab & Pigram, 1997). A sustainable hotel can save a lot of money by reducing its use of electricity, water, and garbage. For instance, Hilton International managed to cut its energy costs by around $2.5 million in the year 2000. (peršićživadinov, et al., 2010). Poon (1989), who further explains that the trend in international tourism is turning towards a more heightened concern for the environment and for participatory, immersive, educational, and conservation-enhancing holidays, says that this is another example of how visitors' views are evolving. (Bennett, 1992; Boo, 1993; Burr, 1991; Crawford, 1991).

Where else Etzel and Woodside (1982) showed that long-distance travelers have the most inclination in preserving natural and cultural assets. (Jamaludin. M, 2004). In addition, Ayala's (1995) study also shows the close relationship between ecotourism and the hospitality sector. (Jamaludin. M, 2004). Numerous research on the perception of the green techniques used by the business and the hospitality industry as a whole have been done. Numerous research on managers' perceptions of environmental management are undertaken in terms of perception by (Kirk, 1998; Prayag,G et al., 2010; Sunday I. Okeiyi et al., 2005) and the opinions of visitors regarding the green operation by (Kelly, J. et al., 2007; Sasicha Sukkay, 2012).

2.2.2 Reasons and benefits of greening the hospitality industry

The lodging business is compelled to use green techniques in their operations for a variety of reasons. The detrimental effects of this industry on the environment are one of the key causes. Loss

of natural habitats, contaminating the local water supply, producing garbage, and contributing to global warming are some of the negative effects. (Briguglio & Briguglio, 1996; Kirk, 1998). Competitiveness and legitimacy are further factors. (Bansal and Roth, 2000). According to Imran & Rahman (2012). By reducing costs and passing the savings on to customers, being competitive in the green market can increase profitability over the long run. Being environmentally friendly in today's market enhances the reputation of hotels and resorts. Legitimation refers to adhering to environmental regulations set forth by the government body in order to prevent closure or other negative consequences. (Imran Rahman, 2012).

Customers are yet another crucial factor.. According to Kirk (1998) The majority of hoteliers would yield to social or client pressure. The manager of Hotel Melia claims that nowadays, clients and guests are increasingly concerned with the environment. They prefer to visit eco-friendly locations and stay in green hotels. (Raj Murthi, 2013). According to Butler (2008) A hotel may also lose potential clients to rival eco-friendly businesses if it does not follow ecologically friendly procedures. Being a green hotelier primarily has financial advantages. The Department of Environment (DOE) of the UK reports that employing green practices can reduce energy savings by up to 20%. By reducing the cost of energy, waste, water, emissions, operations, and maintenance, green hoteliers may make money. (Butler, 2008). A LEED-certified building may often reduce its energy use by 30 to 50%, carbon emissions by 35%, water use by 40%, and solid waste by 70%.e (I. Peršić-Živadinov, B. Blažević, 2010).

Chapter Three
Methodology

3.1 Research Design

Research is simply the process of arriving at dependable solutions to problems through the planned and systematic collection, analysis and interpretation of knowledge, for promoting progress and for enabling man to relate more effectively to his environment, to accomplish his purpose, and to resolve his conflicts (Ogunsote, 2008).

For the purpose of this research, five case studies are carried out on three existing Resort Nigerian and three foreign Resorts. The case studies carried out are to serve as existing example or as a guide towards achieving a realistic design and also to learn through their analysis, the merits and demerits of their design so that the proposed design can inculcate some of these merits and then improve on the demerits especially in attaining a unique designed form that will provide a high-quality resort facility that can deliver faultless guest services, meet the expectations of stakeholders and investors. The Case studies are however carried out on the Resort centres listed as follows;

1. Obudu Mountain Resort, Cross River State, Nigeria
2. Zenababs Half Moon Resort, Ilesha, Osun State, Nigeria
3. Whispering Palms Resort
4. Makena Beach & Golf Resort, United States
5. Aqua Safari,

3.1.1 Case Study 1: Obudu Mountain Resort

Description

Location:	Cross River State, Nigeria
Year of Establishment:	1951
Developed by:	M. Mccaughley & Mjr. Cranfield

Brief

Obudu Mountain Resort also known as Obudu Cattle Ranch is one of Africa's finest and most interesting and spectacular tourist destinations. Obudu Mountain Resort is located in the highlands and deep tropical forests of cross river state with a temperate climate at about 45 miles from the border with Cameroon.

Height & Climate:

- Due to its 1580 meters (5200 ft) elevation from the sea level, the region receives semi-temperate climate. The climate is suitable for the enjoyment of the tourists.
- Accommodation in the form of African huts, and chalet s is provided maximizing its view
- Trees and shrubs as sun-shading devices and for aesthetics.
- Water and rock as natural landforms to boost the environment.
- Hard landscaping with asphalt for road and German floor walkways.

Figure 3.1:
(Source: Google Images)

Facilities Provided:

- Reception/ Display Area
- Lounge/Bar
- Lounge/Bar
- Water Park
- Management Office
- Conference Hall
- Free Use of Tennis
- Court, Basketball Court

- Villas
- Gymnasium

Site attractions

- Horseback Riding
- Holy Mountain Canopy Walkway
- Devil's Elbow
- Mountain & Village Walk
- Natural Swimming Pool
- Cameroon Border View
- Becheve Nature

Merits

- Aesthetic Landscaping
- Functional Pool
- Well-Spaced Room

Demerits

- No Defined Entrance
- No Defined Restaurant
- Poor Noise Control

3.1.2 Case Study 2: Zenababs Half Moon Resort, Ilesha, Osun

Description

Location: Ilesha, Osun State Adebayo

Land Area: 2 5 A c r e s

Chairman: Fajesinmi

Brief

Zenababs Half Moon Resort is located in the heart of ijesa land, the resort is situated in a peaceful and beautiful part of osun state, surrounded by natural beauty, nearby hills, with over 25 acres of lush grounds, providing a luxurious and tranquil environment in which to celebrate specials occasions.

Figure 3.2:
(Source: Google Images)

Facilities Provided

- Fully equipped health and fitness gym
- Sport and fitness facilities: squash court, a golf course, basketball and volley ball court.
- Wildlife Park with exotic birds and other species
- Well-furnished chalet
- Children play ground

Figure 3.3: showing restaurant and indoor gym
(Source: Google Images)

Wall material:

The use of mud bricks with glass windows, doors on wooden frames and metal handrails. : thatched

Roof material:

For chalets and aluminum for restaurant and bar

Landscape:

The use of hard and soft landscaping elements for aesthetics, direction and demarcation. kerbs, interlocking tiles, and roads are visible hard landscape elements.

Merits

- Aesthetic Landscaping
- Functional Pool
- Well-spaced Room

3.1.3 Case Study 3: Whispering Palms Resort

Description

Location: Badagary Lagos

Year Opening: 1985

Architect: Professor Femi

Land Area: 60 Hectares

Brief

Whispering Palms Resorts is a unique 3 star hotel that provides gateways, romantic holidays, and group trips for tourist that want to escape the pressure of city life. They have a unique green space that opens into the Lagoons.

Figure 3.4:
(Source: Google Images)

Facilities Provided

- 122 Room Resorts
- Avalability of hall from 400 persons to small breakouts spaces to meet people.
- Avalability of a museum where relics of inglorious history of slave trade are shown
- Well Furnished Chalet
- Children Play Ground.

Wall materials:

The use of timbers and bamboo trees for the building to experience nature and natural elements

Roof material:

Thatched roof for chalets and aluminum for restaurant and bar

Chalet:

Multipurpose Halls, Bars, Administration All Display Contemporary Material

Merits:

- Aesthetic Landscaping
- Functional Pool
- Well-spaced Room
- Sea Side Experience

3.1.4 Case Study 4: Makena Beach & Golf Resort

Description:

Location: Maui County, Hawaii, United State

Year of Establishment: August, 1986

Architect: Anbe, Aruga, and Ishizu Architects, Inc

Brief:

Makena Beach & Golf Resort Maui was a beach and golf resort in the Makena district, on the southern shore of Maui County, Hawaii, United States. It had several hundred rooms and suites leading to an open-air atrium and outdoor pools built around an Asian meditation garden with waterfalls.

Facilities Provided:

- Well-equipped accommodation facilities
- Well Landscape for Golf Sport
- Restaurants & Bars
- Sport Facilities: Tennis, Fitness room, Water sport assistance, Saloon and an room Massage

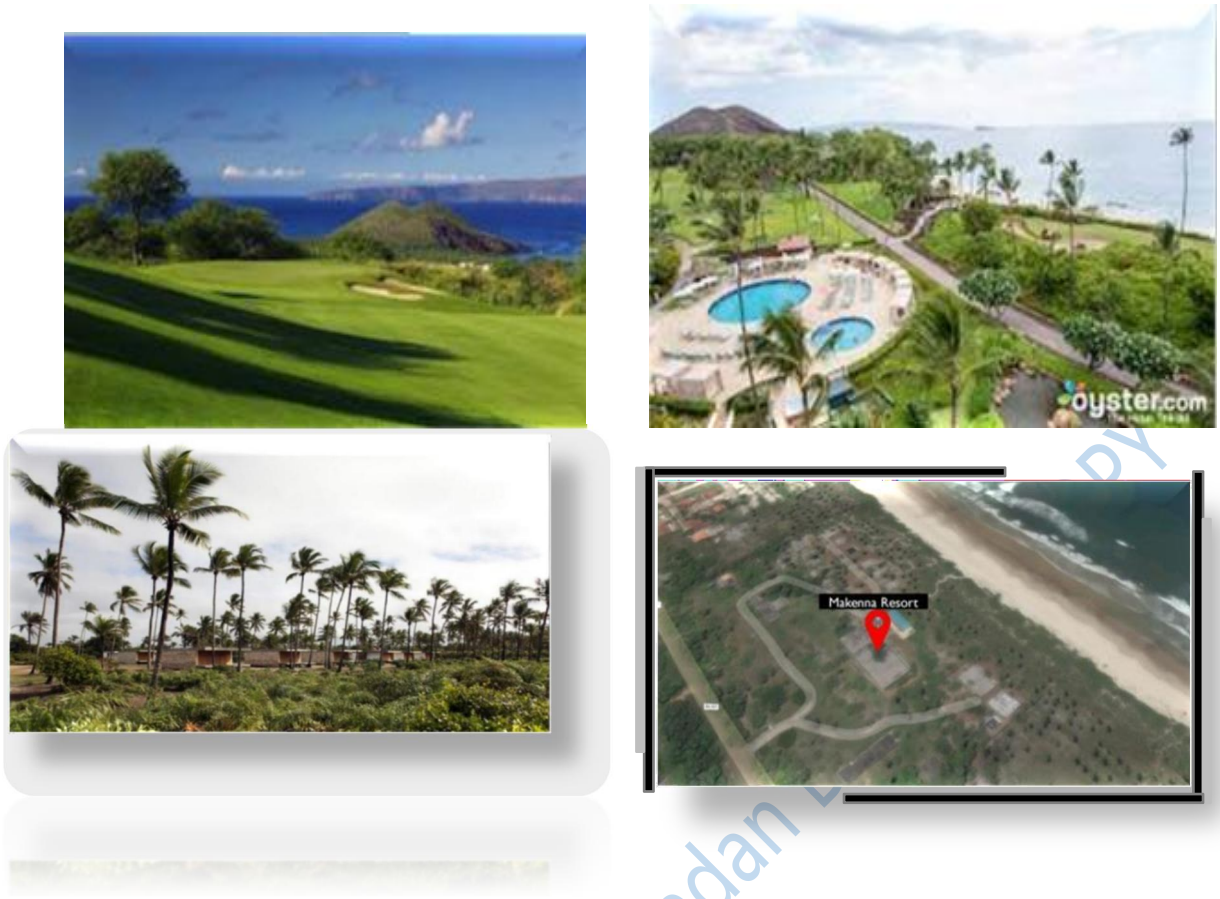


Figure 3.5:
(Source: Google Images)

Merits

- Well defined spaces
- Well landscape environment
- Well defined parking space

3.1.5 Case Study 5: Aqua Safari

Description

Location: Ada Foah, Greater Accra, Ghana

Site area: 1,287 SQM Est.

Year 1951 by M. McCaughley

PLATE 1: SITE LAYOUT VIEW

PLATE 5: SOFT LANDCAPE ENVIRONMENT THROUGH THE CHALETS

PLATE 4: OUTDOOR RELAXATION AREA

Construction Materials

Walls materials:

Mud bricks with glass windows, and doors on wooden frames and metal handrails.

Roof materials:

Thatched roof was used for the chalets and aluminum sheets for restaurant and bar.

Floors:

Wood was used for the floor finishes

Landscape:

Wooden planks and terra cotta tiles for hard landscaping accompanied by trees and shrubs serving for sun shading device

Structure types

- Timber beams, posts and columns
- Timber rafters and trusses
- Post and beam construction system
- Reinforced columns and beams

Facilities Provided:

- Car Park
- Reception/ Display Area
- Gate House
- Lounge/Bar
- Outdoor Sitting
- Restaurant
- Water Park
- 71 Rooms
- Petting Zoo
- Water Activities
- Management Office

- Conference Hall And Board Room
- Leisure And Sports Area
- Aquariums And Ponds
- Pool Area With Bar
- Private Island
- Decks
- Service Area

Deductions:

- Activities were incorporated around the waterfront.
- Natural environment preserved and adapted.
- Wood and plants for landscape elements.
- Different rooms provided to suit several purposes.
- Timber and wood are major construction materials

Chapter Four

Site Analysis and Design Synthesis

4.1.1 Study Area/Site Selection

The proposed site is located at Eko Atlantic City in Abuja, Nigeria. Abuja was established by the Federal Capital Territory Act of 1976, Decree No. 6 of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. On the 4 February, 1976, the then Federal Military Government created a new Federal Capital Territory (FCT), moving the capital out of Lagos. Reasons stated for the relocation included the pressure on Lagos being both a State and Federal capital; poor topography; congestion; overcrowding with limited room for expansion given its coastal border; a decaying and polluted urban environment, the lack of ethnic homogeneity in Lagos, and a desire to have the capital at a location deemed neutral to all parties – ethnic and religious. Thus, the new city of Abuja was designed from scratch to resolve these problems. As of 2015, the city is experiencing an annual growth of at least 35%, retaining its position as the fastest growing city on the African continent and one of the fastest-growing in the world. Figure 1.1 shows the map of Nigeria showing the central location of Abuja relative to the former capital city, Lagos; and to other geographic regions of Nigeria.

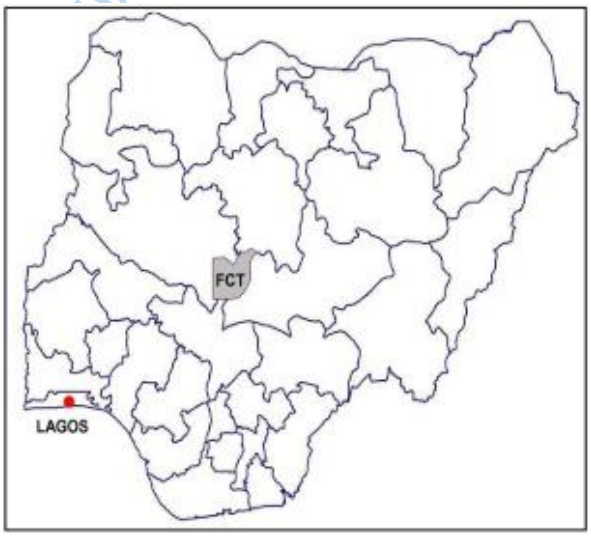
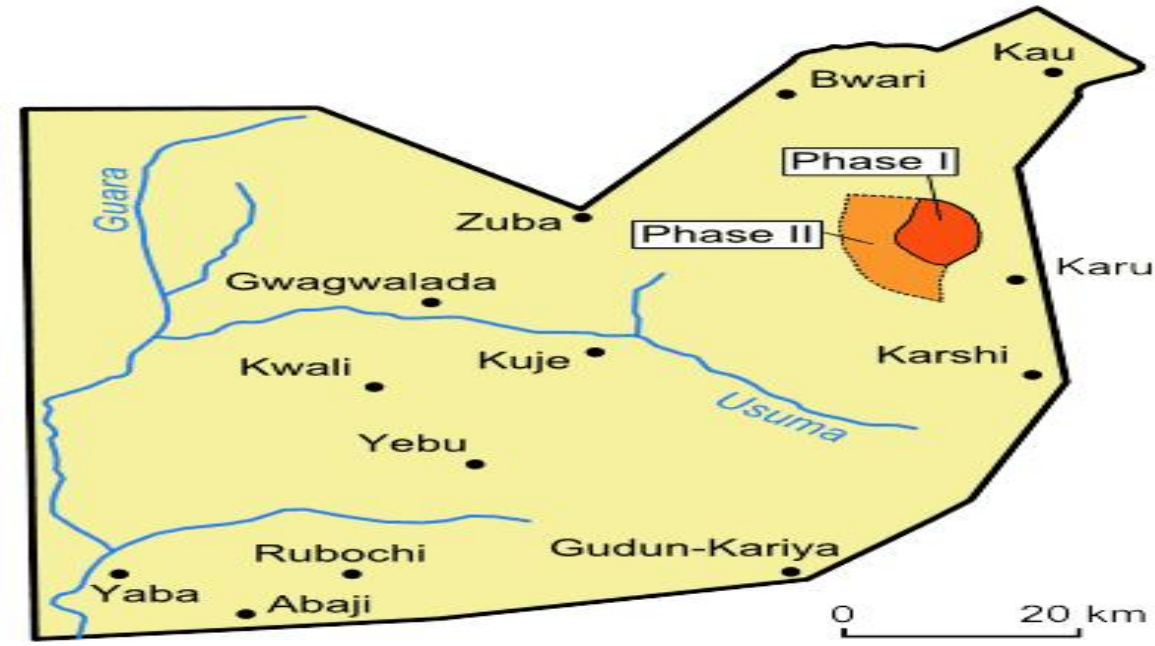


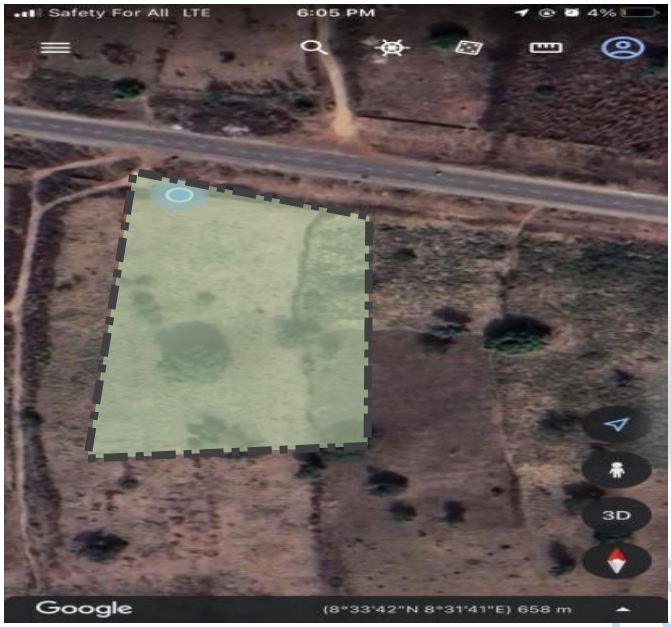
Figure4.1: Map of Nigeria showing the central location of Abuja, Relative to location of Lagos
(Source: Abuja Geographic Information Systems 2000)

Abuja's Climate is characterized by a tropical wet and dry climate under the Koppen classification. The FCT experiences three weather conditions annually; that includes a warm, humid rainy season and a blistering dry season. The annual temperature typically varies from 60^0F to 93^0F and is rarely below 54^0F or above 100^0F.



4.1.2 Site Location/Description

The proposed site is located within the Eko Atlantic large-scale city development in the federal Capital Territory, Abuja.



Google Map showing the proposed site

4.1.3 Site Selection Criteria

Every building structure needs a site to be 'realized' or developed on. The site is thus a very important aspect of a design proposal being the 'point' at which the tangible 'percentage' of a development emerges or starts making an impact. The site chosen for any project hence goes a long way in determining the final resultant composition of the structure. The site and its environment determine the structure in terms of contextual appropriateness measured by the geography, geology and geometry. The specific aspects of the site, such as its micro climate, are thus a complex interaction of many factors: orientation, slope, elevation, topography, temperature patterns, humidity, precipitation, vegetation, presence or absence of water, seasonal availability of sunlight and (especially in urban areas) the influence of other buildings.

The choices of the site as influenced by the following factors:

a. **Accessibility:** This site is easily accessible from all areas in Oye Local Government Area. It is bounded on the south by Oye-Ikole expressway.

b. **Centrality:** The site is in the central planning area of Itapa. It is at the heart of the layout plan. It is easily reached from the residential areas, hence it will have a great pulling effect on the community.

c. **Land Availability**: Most importantly, availability of land for a project as this is highly considered. It is a virgin land that laterite is being excavated from because of its hilly nature.

d. **Other considerations:** There are some other important factors such as natural factors being considered like topography, vegetation, drainage.

4.2 Project Analysis/ Design Synthesis

Certain factors must be considered in the design of a resort project to guarantee, through organization, use of space, the comfort of the user's population and the functionality of the overall environment in satisfying their tourist physiological, protective, and social demands. The site's design is constrained by the restricting control standards. Buildings that are strategically placed create harmony, improve operational effectiveness, and reduce drainage issues. The degree of comfort can be influenced by the orientation, building's design, materials, plan layout and arrangement.

4.2.1 Brief Analysis

The aim of the study is to propose a luxury resort at kuchiyako iii, kuje, Abuja by improving the multidimensional benefits of green spaces in tourist centers

4.2.2 Design Criteria/ Consideration

Designing a functional and tourist attractive five-star hotel that will create a memorable experience and increase guest comfort requires several design considerations to be considered with respect to their impact on the overall building.

They include:

a) Aesthetic Appeal
b) Sustainability
c) Circulation
d) Structural Integrity
e) Energy Efficiency
f) Occupant Comfort
g) Mechanical, Electrical and Plumbing + Fire Protection
h) Site Selection
i) Security

4.2.3 Brief Development

The proposed Resort will be a tourist attraction center; it will also provide employment opportunity and improve social economy value of the state. The minimum required standards for a functional, internationally accepted tourist facility will be maintained. Hence in conforming to a set standard, spaces to be provided include;

a) Security post
b) Entrance porch
c) Reception
d) Waiting
e) Circulation area
f) Minimart
g) Restaurants
h) Bar
i) Gym
j) Presidential suit

k) Pent house

l) Standard double room

m) Deluxe double room

n) Queen size room

o) Executive suite

p) Kitchen

q) Conference room

r) Hotel Staff Area

s) Meeting room

t) Elevators

u) Business Centre

v) Club

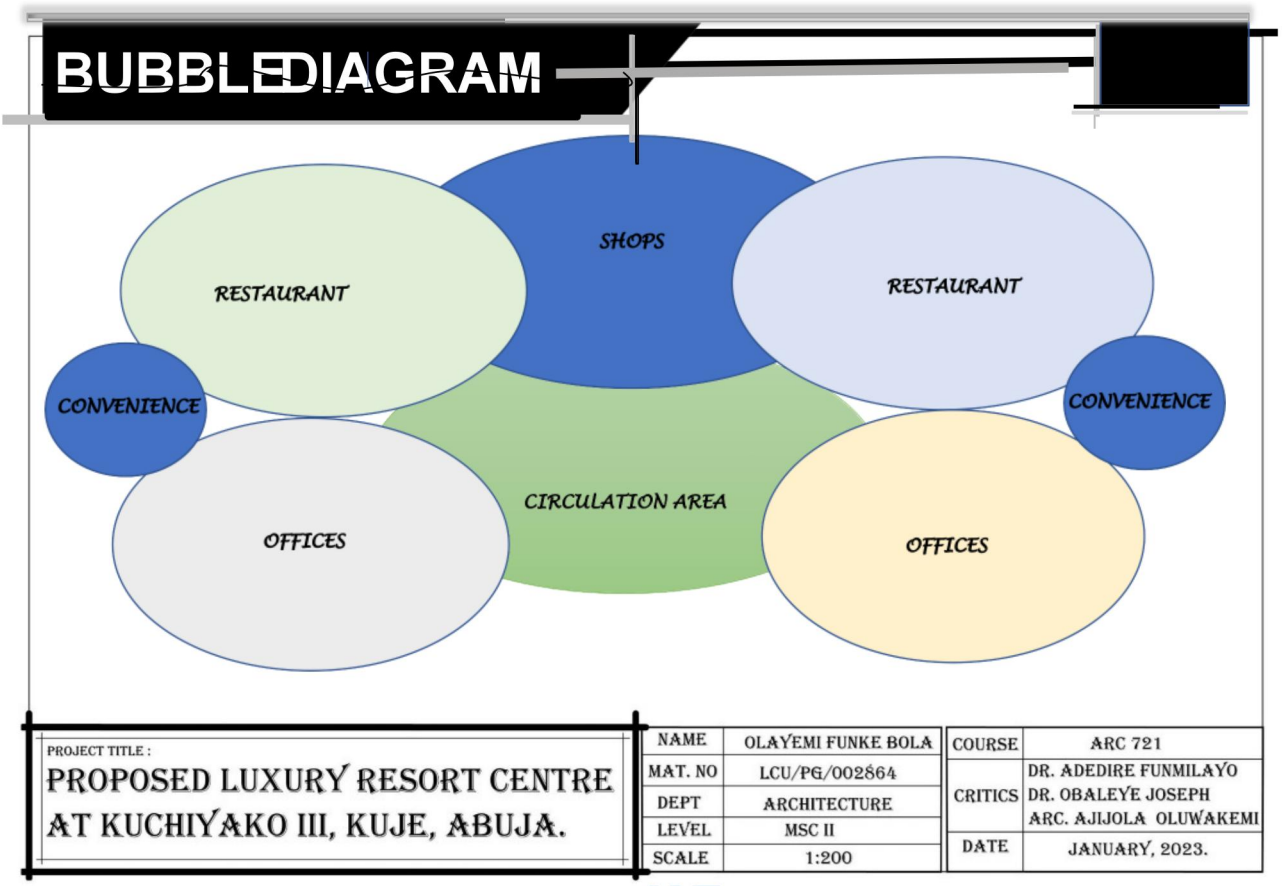
w) Casino

x) Toilet

y) Gift shop

4.2.4 Functional Relationship

Bubble diagram is used to reveal to relationship between spaces represented using bubbles and arrows. The bubble diagram of the proposed Resort is shown below.



4.2.5 Space Allocation / Schedule of Accommodation

Space Relationship and Analysis

Space analysis can be stated to be the means of controlling the allocation of space in buildings to individuals or specific activities. Space analysis standard was developed to safeguard the interest and entitlement of users of spaces to be provided so as to achieve comfortable and functional spaces. Analysis of spaces in this design proposal is based on the parameters below:

Human space: This is individual space standard multiplied by number of people and added to allowance for immediate auxiliary and other factors which is 15% for primary circulation.

Other Usable Space: It can be determined by the number multiplied by the sizes of equipment or furniture.

Ground Floor

Owing to its easy accessibility it would be in-form of a large office space partitioned into offices with a court yard for effective circulation to enhance worker productivity. The offices accommodated on the ground floor include the following:

i. Entrance Porch
ii. Reception/ Waiting
iii. Cashier Office
iv. General Manager
v. Human Resources
vi. Archive
vii. Ramp/ Stairway
viii. Manager
ix. Toilets
x. Courtyard/ Lobby
xi. Engineering
xii. Production Studio
xiii. Stairway
xiv. Transmitter Room
xv. Administrative Office
xvi. News Room
xvii. Commercial
xviii. Traffic Room

First Floor

This accommodates the core service of the project as well as auxiliary office spaces viz:

i. Reception/ Waiting
ii. Toilets
iii. Office 1
iv. Office 2
v. Office 3
vi. Office4

vii. Toilets
viii. Terrace
ix. Stairway
x. Live Studio
xi. Courtyard/lobby
xii. Back-up Studio
xiii. Production Manager
xiv. Journalist Lounge

Second Floor

It contains various functional spaces that include:

i. Stairway
ii. Conference
iii. Library
iv. Toilets
v. Ramp Stairway
vi. Courtyard/Lobby
vii. Green Roof Terrace
viii. Chairman's Office
ix. Chairman's Secretary
x. Chairman's Lounge

Supporting spaces

INCLUDE ALL SUPPORTING SPACES

Thus, the floor area of the spaces in the Resort are shown in Table 1 below:

Table 4.2: Schedule of Accommodation for the Project

SPACE	**AREA(m^2)**
1) <u>Ground Floor</u> • Entrance Porch • Reception/ Waiting	 • $12.21m^2$ • $100.1m^2$

• Cashier's Office	• 16.0m^2
• General Manager	• 16.0m^2
• Human Resources	• 22.0m^2
• Archive	• 10.4m^2
• Ramp/ Stairway	• 86.4m^2
• Manager	• 23.1m^2
• Toilets	• 25.8m^2
• Courtyard/ Lobby	• 30.25m^2
• Engineering	• 40.0m^2
• Production Studio	• 22.4m^2
• Stairway	• 30.4m^2
• Transmitter Room	• 40.32m^2
• Administrative Office	• 40.32m^2
• News Room	• 47.6m^2
• Commercial	• 47.3m^2
• Traffic Room	• 34.45m^2
2) **First Floor**	
• Reception/ Waiting	• 27m^2
• Toilets	• 22.0m^2
• Office 1	• 20m^2
• Office 2	• 20m^2
• Office 3	• 30.05m^2
• Office4	• 28.8m^2
• Toilets	• 103.24m^2
• Terrace	• 22.4m^2
• Stairway	• 151.8m^2
• Live Studio	• 70.8m^2
• Courtyard/lobby	• 67.2m^2
• Back-up Studio	• 30.25m^2
• Production Manager	• 22.0m^2
• Journalist Lounge	

3) **Second Floor** • Stairway • Conference • Library • Toilets • Ramp Stairway • Courtyard/Lobby • Green Roof Terrace • Chairman's Office • Chairman's Secretary • Chairman's Lounge	 • $22.4m^2$ • $49.28m^2$ • $47.04m^2$ • $28.8m^2$ • $86.4m^2$ • $70.8m^2$ • $183.6m^2$ • $46.9m^2$ • $23.1m^2$ • $23.1m^2$

Source: Researcher's Archive

4.2.6 Functional Relationship

The functional relationship chart illustrates the degree of connections between the facility's various spaces. The ability to quickly identify which places are connected to one another is helpful to the designer. This aids the designer in isolating unrelated spaces and locating relevant places conveniently close to one another. Additionally, it helps with the design's practicality and space zoning.

The following fundamentals of functional relationships are taken into account:

1. Separating the different types of traffic, such as the automobile and pedestrian, from one another.
2. Building orientation to maximize thermal comfortability.
3. Orderliness, functionality, and attractiveness.
4. Landscaped places are both soft and hard.
5. There are plenty of parking spaces.

4.2.7 Conceptual Development

This refers to the ideas derived from specific instances, in architecture, five (5) main types of concepts have been identified they are;

i. Analogous i.e., looking at other things

ii. Metaphor i.e., looking at abstraction

iii. Essence; looking beyond the function

iv. Pragmatic; looking at the function

v. Ideal; solving architectural problems.

4.2.8 Site Concept

The site concept deals with the idea behind the initial and overall planning of site activities in relation to the site's existing physical situation. This is influenced by existing buildings and the way they have been organized; physical features such as rock outcrops, roads, and views to be taken advantage of, among others. The site for the proposed Resort has been planned and designed to take advantage of the nature of the surrounding environment as it relates to the winds, the sun, topography and existing services. Building Concept, A pragmatic approach was taken towards the generation of the building form and arrangement of spaces. Technical requirements such as area of space per person, circulation space requirements for different activities, among others, were considered for the spaces so as to achieve the desired user capacity. Flexibility in the layout of spaces was also an important consideration.

4.2.9 Construction Method and Material

The choice of material and the construction process will be influenced by the facility's location. Since resorts house a lot of different activities and people, it is expected that strong, contemporary building materials will be used. A professional structural engineer registered with COREN should manage all structural work and configurations as designs for columns, beams, reinforcements, and

other elements will be necessary. A number of analyses will also be needed to determine the facility's safe bearing capability for the soil and the impact of the wind. The primary structural materials in the design shall be reinforced concrete and steel. The choice of finishes will take into account the thermal insulation, acoustic design, and other aspects of finishing. Each interior space's intended usage will dictate the finishes that are used.

A. Substructure

i. The substructure of the building comprises of mainly foundation. The soil within the site is sandy it is a reclaim land from the sea Normal pile foundation would be employed in this case because of the characteristics of the soil. The quality of the foundation materials will offer resistance to chemical and pose adequate compressive strength; this will aid in conveying the weight of the building without any form of differential settlement. The following operations are primarily involved in the substructure stage:

ii. **Site clearing**: To make way for more operations, all obstacles on the area that the structures will occupy must be taken down. Any vegetation on the construction site needs to be cleared.

iii. **Site hoarding**: is the construction of a barrier around the perimeter of the site to increase security and safeguard materials and equipment. Corrugated galvanized zinc sheets will be utilized for the hoarding and will be affixed to timber framework.

iv. **Topsoil:** Dredged from the sea, the dirt covers the area of the ground where the houses are located. The area in need will import top soil for use in landscape planting.

v. **v. Setting out:** This is the process of translating dimensions from architectural drawings to the actual site. The existing road that serves as the buildings' reference point must be taken into consideration while laying out the buildings. Theodolite use is required for the setting out in order to attain a better level of accuracy than with other techniques**.**

vi. **Foundation:** hen the consultants have completed and confirmed the setting out. The structural engineer, taking into account the soil bearing capability test, must pill using machinery to the prescribed depth.

vii. **Hard-core filling**: Weathered rock that is 300mm thick should be the hard-core. It should be leveled and firmly compressed.

viii. **Damp proofing:** The damp proofing material should be spread over the area of the foundation in three plies of bituminous felt.

ix. The floor slab has to be strengthened. Before work can begin, it must be reviewed and approved by the structural engineer. After the head has been prepared, concrete will be piled on top of it, with the difference between it and the natural ground level being calculated by comparing the approach elevation level to it.

B. Superstructure

The building will be concrete framed structure. Reinforcement concrete will be used for columns, beams, and slabs. Sand Crete and non-flammable light partition for walls. The ceiling and doors will be fire rated and the floors will be finished generally in no slippery vitrified floor tiles of different materials and textured in different places. Fire resistant finishes will be used. Mechanized anti-fire equipment will however complement the anti-fire efforts. The superstructure is made up of five fundamental parts: the ceiling, the walls, the doors and windows, and the flooring.

i. Floors: The floor shall adhere to the structural specification's requirements as a structural member. It ought to be strong enough to bear pressure and keep moisture out. It should be able to absorb heat and sound, be fire resistant, be simple to maintain, and allow for good looks, comfort, safety, and cleanliness, among other things. The flooring are made of reinforced concrete floor slabs, and PVC tiles, marble tiles, vitrified tiles, ceramic tiles, and cement screed are used to finish them.

ii. **Walls:** The majority of the building's visual components, including its image and appearance, are its walls. Glass curtain walls will be used primarily on the exterior and should be built to be aesthetically pleasing as well as to protect against wind, dust, and animals. The most crucial factors are strength and stability, resistance to moisture, insulation from heat and sound, and fire resistance. Sandcrete hollow blocks measuring 225mm will be used for both internal and external walls. Some of the walls for the restrooms will be constructed of hollow 150mm sandcrete stones. To act as fire defenses and make it easier and safer for people to escape the building in the event of a fire, stair walls should be constructed of substantial 170 concrete.Doors and

iii. Windows: The height of both internal and external doors will be 2100mm, and the corresponding widths will be 750mm, 900mm, 1200mm, 1500mm, and 1800mm.

iv. **iv. Ceiling:** From dry to wet materials, various ceiling materials have been produced in modern times. The majority of spaces will have suspended ceilings to help house large light fixtures and for other reasons; all specifications must be placed in accordance with the architect's pattern specifications**.**

v. Roof: A roof must be strong and stable, durable, fire resistant, and occasionally, sound insulating, illuminated properly, and ventilated in order to work. The construction technique employed in each unit will depend on the span and nature. The roof will likewise be made of flat concrete.

4.2.10 Building Services

In order to use the facility as efficiently as possible, utility services must be offered. Circulation, ventilation, lighting, water supply, energy supply, sewage disposal, and fire prevention are among the most important of these.

i. Circulation

This refers to how people travel around the site from one place to another. There are entry points for both automobile and foot traffic throughout the proposed project. In a hotel building, movement vertically and horizontally is irresistible. In this design, provisions were made for movement of people and equipment between the floors. Circulation is an important factor to consider in hotel design, therefore large circulation spaces are provided for in the hotel for easy and free flow movement of staff, and guest.

i. Ventilation

Ventilation generally may be natural or artificial/mechanical. Natural ventilation requires effective temperature difference or wind action to induce air movement, while artificial ventilation through air-conditioning is the process of treating air in an internal environment to establish and maintain required standards of temperature, humidity and air movement. The hotel building will be ventilated and cooled by both natural and artificial means of ventilation. Artificial ventilation is through a combination of central air-conditioning system and extractor fans.

ii. Lighting

In the design of a hotel, lighting is an important factor to consider because of its physiological and psychological effect on people. The sense of wellbeing associated with day lighting and the orientation that comes with being connected with the exterior. The hotel is designed to have access to the natural daylight.

iii. Water supply

By connecting through the accessible water mains from the specific water reservoirs built to serve the Hotel building as a whole, the direct water supply system will be utilised. To ensure that the building always has access to water, a borehole and an electricity-operated pump must be provided. For various distributions, storage cisterns must be placed where they are needed.

Electrical Systems

v. The building will be served by the turbine power lines from the Eko Atlantic power station. A distribution network must be set up on the property to supply the necessary power to every floor and area. The wiring system must be constructed, carefully planned, and wired in accordance with all electrical engineer and services engineer criteria. There must be excellent conductivity and good resistance in the wire cable type. Additionally, a backup power source (generator) will be available to meet demand for electricity in the event of a power outage. Whenever there is a power outage, the generator automatically kicks in.

vi. Fire Protection

Due to the enormous number of people it can house, hotel buildings need to be effectively safeguarded from fire outbreak. The goal of fire protection is to stop the ignition and spread of a fire, control the spread of smoke, and make it easier for people to flee or be rescued. In the case of an epidemic, both proactive and preventative measures will be implemented to successfully put out fires. Installing heat-activated sprinklers can control a fire at its source by releasing discrete quantities of water adequate to put out a fire. Active precautions are devices that are automatically deployed in the case of a fire. Smoke and heat detectors, smoke and fire alarm systems, water spray extinguishers, CO2 extinguishers, and others should all be easily accessible and well marked. Construction solutions in the building and its parts that will aid in limiting the spread of fire are known as passive precautions. These consist of the building of supporting floors, installation of fire doors and windows, casings and coatings, and minimal structural sections.

Sewage

vii. Disposal Access is given to facilities for the management, storing, and collecting of trash in order to facilitate regular collection. The buildings are in a good location, have good ventilation, and meet all fire safety and public health regulations. The users must be made aware of the proper way to dispose of waste, and the waste

must be disposed of appropriately. Additionally, waste is collected separately on each floor and carried to a collection station on the main floor in a big container. Every floor has a garbage chute, and the ground floor serves as the collecting location. There are also incinerators available there.

viii. Acoustic

Good acoustic is one the most important consideration for design. Room acoustic begins with establishing the basic size, shape and finish materials of a given space to achieve a certain room sound and the location, shape of sound reflecting and absorbing surfaces. These criteria are based on the intended function and occupancy of the room.

ix. External Works

When the external scaffold and the good hoist have been completely removed, the tower cranes dismantled and floors at crane position closed in, the external works such as sewage treatment plant, kerbs, soft and trend landscaping will commence.

1. Plant

Plant designs include lawns, trees, shrubs, ground cover and seasonal planting. Planting shall be maximized as an aid environmental quality and to serve in the effort to contain and eradicate damaging pest and pathogen.

2. Side Walk and Road–ways

Project shall generally provide for new street sidewalks curbs and road-way pavements, consultation with physical design department of Eko Atlantics project will be done in this regard.

3. Parking

All parking lots should be paved unless otherwise required in the specific requirement or task order. Porous pavements are desirable when budget and site condition allows.

4. Street Tree

The site shall provide for new street trees. Appropriate tree pits and grates are required.

5. Drainage

All surface storm water shall be collected on site, in an underground drainage system. Area grading shall provide for drainage away from building. Reduce run off minimizing paved and other impervious surface.

Chapter Five
Conclusion

5.1 Project Appraisal

The project focused on the design of a Resort at Kuchiyako III, Kije, Abuja, Nigeria, with the overarching objective of advancing tourism development through the strategic integration and demonstration of the diverse advantages of green spaces. The comprehensive exploration of this subject has led to insightful conclusions and pertinent recommendations, contributing to the discourse surrounding the assessment of the multidimensional benefits of green spaces within a tourist facility.

5.2 Conclusion

The culmination of this study underscores the vital role that green spaces play in the realm of tourism development. The design proposition of a resort center intricately woven with various forms of natural elements substantiates their potential to enhance the visitor experience, foster well-being, and stimulate economic growth. The findings validate the premise that carefully planned and thoughtfully integrated green spaces have a multifaceted impact on the physical, mental, and emotional well-being of tourists.

By illuminating the intricate relationship between architecture, green spaces, and tourism, the study reaffirms the need for a holistic approach in the design and development of tourist facilities. The Resort at Kuchiyako III, envisioned through the lens of greenery, emerges as a beacon of innovation, offering a compelling template for future projects aiming to harmonize environmental consciousness, well-being, and tourism development.

5.3 Recommendation:

In light of the extensive research and conceptualization undertaken in assessing the multidimensional benefits of green spaces within a tourist facility, the following recommendations are put forth:

- **Integrated Design Approach:** Future tourist facility projects should adopt an integrated design approach that recognizes green spaces as fundamental components. Architects, urban planners, and stakeholders should collaborate closely to ensure the seamless integration of greenery into the built environment, creating an immersive and enriching experience for tourists.
- **Sustainable Tourism Development:** The Resort at Kuchiyako III exemplifies the potential for sustainable tourism development through green space integration. Similar projects should prioritize sustainability by incorporating eco-friendly practices, renewable energy sources, and responsible waste management systems to minimize environmental impact.
- **Stakeholder Engagement:** Engaging local communities and stakeholders is pivotal in achieving successful green space integration. Involving local residents in the planning and decision-making process fosters a sense of ownership and cultural authenticity, contributing to a more meaningful tourist experience.
- **Educational Initiatives**: Tourist facilities can play an educational role by incorporating interpretive signage, guided tours, or interactive exhibits that highlight the ecological, cultural, and health-related benefits of green spaces. These initiatives contribute to visitor awareness and appreciation.
- **Continued Research:** The study's comprehensive examination of green spaces' benefits underscores the need for ongoing research and data collection to further substantiate their impact on tourism development. Continued studies can offer valuable insights into evolving visitor preferences and the long-term effects of green space integration.

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