



Developing Tourism Architecture: Case Of Proposed Olive Branch Lake Resort, Lake Eleyele Ibadan.

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ABSTRACT

Tourism is increasingly viewed as an attractive development option for many parts of the developing world. The impact of modern architecture on tourism describe a wide field from which the architectural infrastructure needed to transport and host tourists to architecture as tourism attraction. However, it is well known that today oil plays a very small role in the overall revenues of the state, while tourism and trade play a most important role. Meanwhile Architecture's role in tourism development is very german. However, modern architecture tourism is commercial, whether it be on the premises or on the context in which it is created. The paper amplifies the proposed OLIVE BRANCH building as an attraction, a great advertising that form its points of design in its leisure facilities, but when placed in the context of the city, the region and the environment in which it is located (location, climate, relief, cityscape) then becomes a symbolic signature of the city, region culture and society.

Keywords: Tourism, Architecture, Resort, Leisure

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1. INTRODUCTION

Over the years, the tourism industry has been swiftly developing and growing into a global industry. It focuses on dealing with the socio-economic issues surrounding a destination country, promotion of cultural identity as well as cultural awareness. This is done so as to understand and improve the way of life on an environment and society. This been said, there are negative impacts on the environment, culture and residents as posed by tourism which has led to the keen processes of developing a more sustainable approach towards the development of any given environment or society (Albu & Dobrescu,2005).

In order for a destination to be considered as a tourist attraction, it must possess quality natural environment. These quality natural environments are then dependent on the way of life, environmental resources and culture of any given place. Conservation, preservation and sustainability are of extreme importance in such an industry (Fallon & Kriwoken, 2003). Blamey (2001) stated that Eco-tourism is the sustainable process attached to the means of protecting and preserving the natural environment and its surroundings. It means various attributes of such location must be put into consideration before its inception. Such attributes include the host communities, lifestyle, customary practice, culture and most importantly the socio-economic system practiced in that part of the world. In order for the progress of any tourist center, environmental degradation must be drastically reduced.



Study Area (A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF IBADAN AS THE STUDY AREA)

**Ibadan,
running splash of rust and gold-flung and scattered
among seven hills like broken china in the sun.
J.P. Clark**

Ìbàdàn (literarily coined from Ilu Èbá-Ọdàn, (the city at the edge of the savannah) is the capital city of Oyo State, Nigeria. Ibadan is reputed to be the largest indigenous city in Africa, south of the Sahara. It was the center of administration of the old Western Region, Nigeria since the days of the British colonial rule. It is situated 78 miles inland from Lagos, and is a prominent transit point between the coastal region and the areas to the north. The principal inhabitants of the city are the Yoruba. At Nigerian independence, Ibadan was the largest and most populous city in the country and the third in Africa after Cairo and Johannesburg.

Ibadan, surrounded by seven hills, is the second largest city in Nigeria. It came into existence when bands of Yoruba renegades following the collapse of the Yoruba Oyo Empire, began settling in the area towards the end of the 18th century; attracted by its strategic location between the forests and the plains. Its pre-colonial history centered on militarism, imperialism and violence. Ibadan grew into an impressive and sprawling urban center so much that by the end of 1829, Ibadan dominated the Yoruba region militarily, politically and economically.

1.1 Tourist Attractions In Ibadan

Visiting the city with a sea of brown roofs anytime soon or are you there and already bored to your toes? There some sites/places of interest worth visiting in the city as it infuses the old-world charm with modern attractions to give a quaint relaxing atmosphere. Here follow with are some extremely fun places for you to see in Ibadan: The University of Ibadan Zoological and Botanical gardens, The Bower's memorial Tower, The Museum of National Unity, Mapo Hall, Agodi Park and gardens, International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), City and Heritage Malls, just to mention but a few.





UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN





THE AGODI PARK AND GARDENS





THE BOWER'S MEMORIAL TOWER



MAIPO HALL



THE CITY MALL



THE HERITAGE MALL



1.2 Lake Eleyele Resort

This is a design which will seek to accommodate its varied users by providing a well-articulated, sustainable tourist destination in an as much as possible eco-friendly environment; that will cater for various relaxation activities and enhance tourism. Its settings will be in harmony with its beautiful natural context. It will have the ethos of the resort 'stepping' lightly on the environment and being 'at one' with nature has reflected in the design concept (Go Green), massing and organisation of the individual functional units. The resort itself would be managed and as such local habitats cared for in the best interests of visitors and the natural environment. Nigeria has a bio diverse environment of immense potential but which is largely untapped and currently being plagued by erosion and environmental degradation, thus the need for the judicious use of our resources. Today, aside from oil and gas, the hospitality and tourism sector is a viable goldmine which over the years had been neglected. If harnessed, well developed and managed, hospitality and tourism sector is a potential vehicle for rebranding the nation and increasing the nations GDP and by so doing revamping the economy.

1.3 Aim:

- To design a resort of international standard, that will be sought after for the maximum pleasure and comfort of users in a serene environment.

1.4 Objectives

- To create a structure with a strong visual and architectural identity, in a pleasurable environment that will serve as a foremost tourist center.
- To provide a facility that will foster tranquility through relaxation and recreational activities in a serene environment.
- To create an eco-friendly design that will co-exist with the natural environment.
- To understand the principles of resort design and its adjoining factors.
- Encourage even development and promote tourism-based rural enterprises, generate employment, accelerate rural-urban integration and foster socio-cultural unity among various states of the country through the designing and promotion of conducive environment for relaxation and recreation activities

2. DESIGN MORPHOLOGY/CONSIDERATION:

A resort is a full-service lodging facility that provides access to or offers a range of amenities and recreation facilities to emphasize a leisure experience. Resorts serve as the primary provider of the guests' experience, it often provides services for business and meetings and are characteristically located in vacation oriented settings.

In considering a lodging facility as a resort, there are certain minimum qualifications that must be met which include:

- Provision of one signature amenity or an anchor attribute
- Provision of five secondary experiences i.e. recreation/leisure/entertainment experiences
- One full service food & beverage outlet
- Short-term and overnight lodging
- Minimum accommodations 25 rooms (exception to minimum for properties with two signature amenity/anchor attributes)
- Leisure or retreat-environment experience

These above provide guidance to type and scope of property that can be considered as a resort. There are new terms associated with this definition and determining of properties inclusion. These key terminologies include:

2.1 Signature Amenity

Signature amenities are amenities/attractions/geographically significant attributes that a resort is required to provide access to in order to be considered a resort. These include, for example: golf, ski/mountain, beach/ocean, lakeside, casino/gaming, all-inclusiveness, spa/health/wellness, marina, tennis and water park. For property-generated or man-made amenities, they need to be considered full-service to be a signature amenity.



2.2 Anchor Attribute

An anchor attribute is a non-typical theme linking tertiary or secondary resort amenities and attributes to provide a signature amenity. To be identified as an anchor attribute, a minimum of five recreation/leisure/entertainment experiences linking to a common theme must be provided. Examples include: couples, family, educational, tropical, and dude ranch.

2.3 Recreation/Leisure/Entertainment Experiences (RLE-E)

A recreation/leisure/entertainment experience is a secondary amenity that adds to the resort experience. Any leisure or recreation activities, which can range from croquet to beach volleyball or organized kids' activities, are considered RLE-E. While RLE-E is not considered primary resort features, they are important in creating the appropriate atmosphere and providing a range of activities for guests to participate in. These attributes are important, along with food & beverage outlets, in determining whether properties should be included as resorts once the signature amenity/anchor amenity minimums are met.

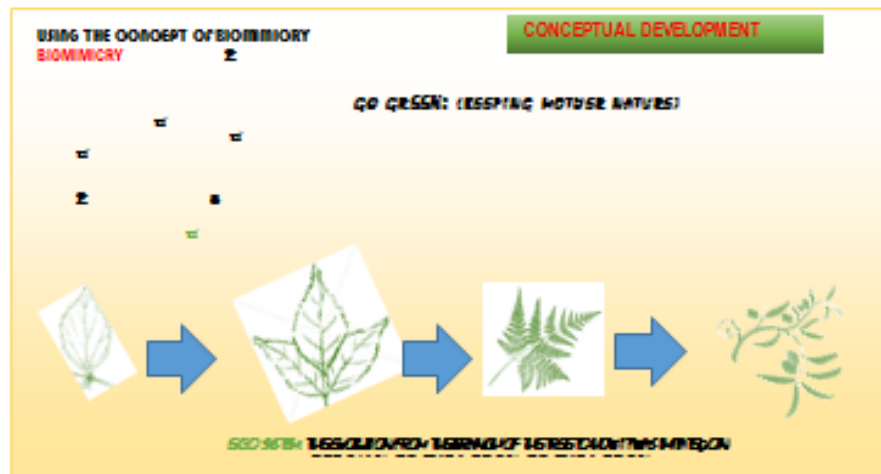
2.4 Full-Service

For the purposes of this definition, full-service shall be defined as a property that provides a range of amenities and services to address customer wants and needs. This includes offering a variety of amenities and activities, a restaurant offering two or more meal services daily, and enhanced service levels (ex. concierge or room service).

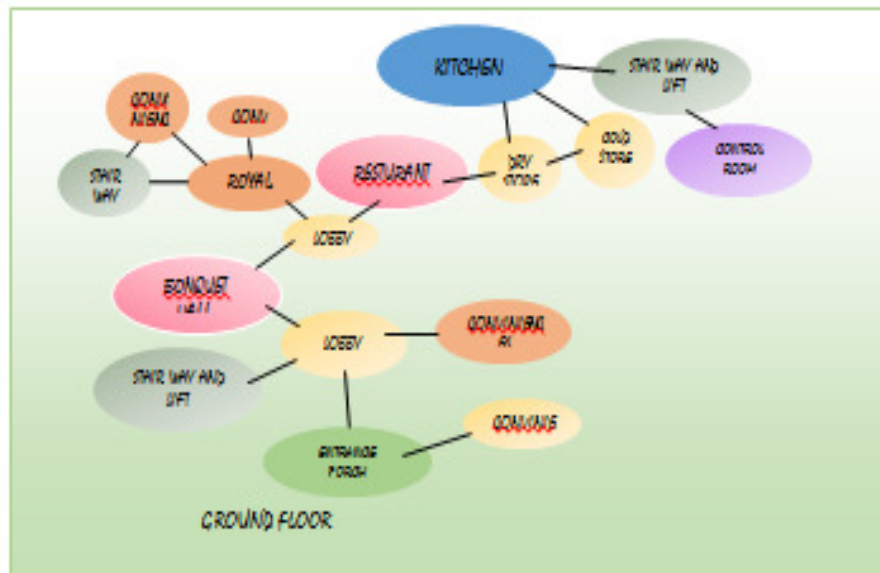
- ❑ Most resort hotels are based on the leisure attractions of water both as a visual setting and recreational amenity. The hotel sites may front beaches, lagoons or lakes directly or provide elevated views with convenient access to the waterfront activities.
- ❑ The location and landscaping of swimming pools may be used to create an interest for rooms and restaurants separated from the beach. In larger hotels compensatory views may be provided through the development of associated golf courses and other outdoor sporting interests.

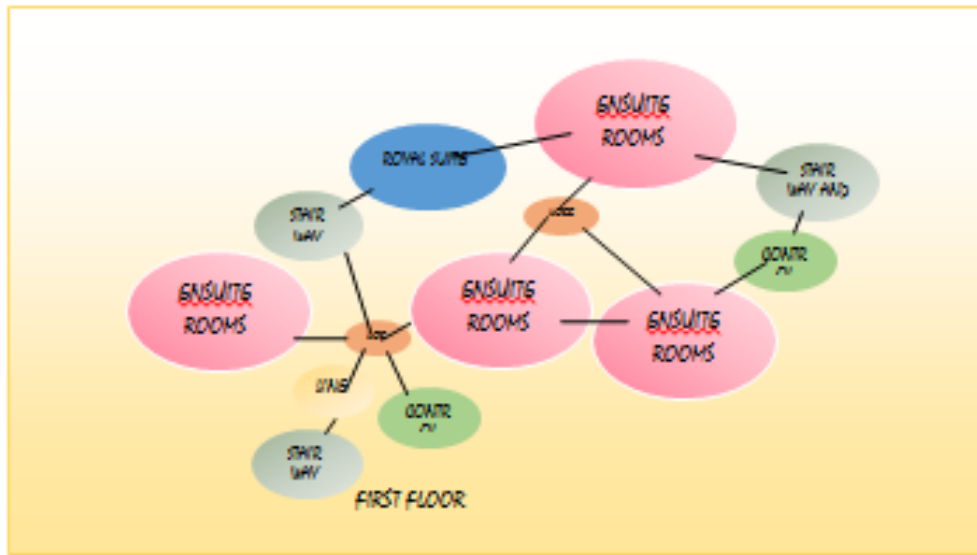
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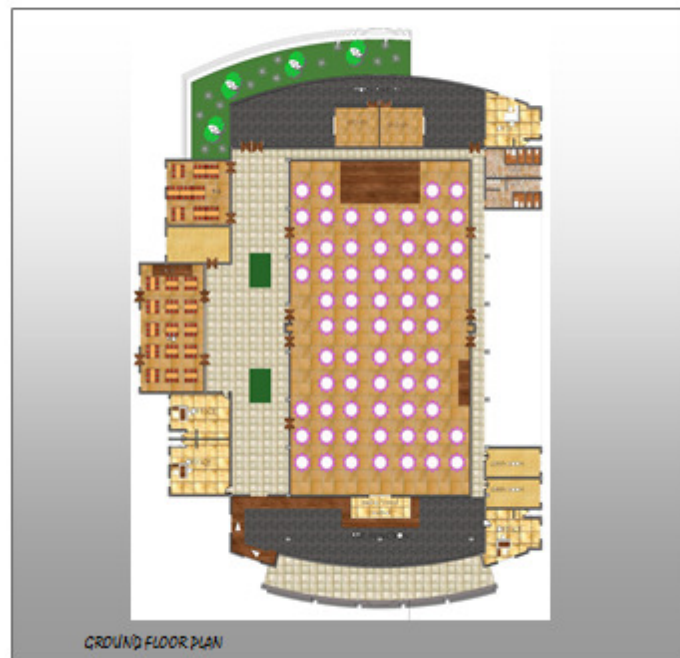






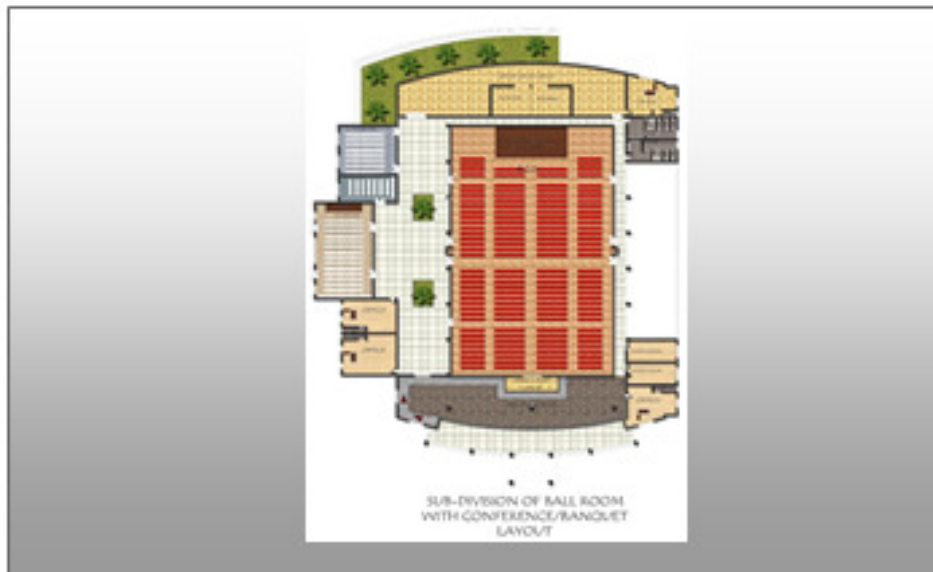
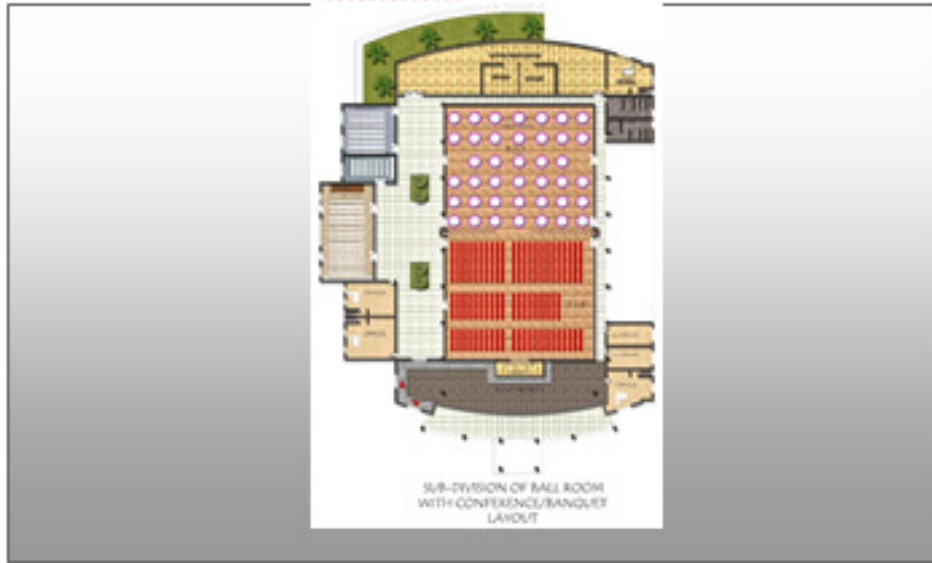


FLOOR PLANS (THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE CENTRE)



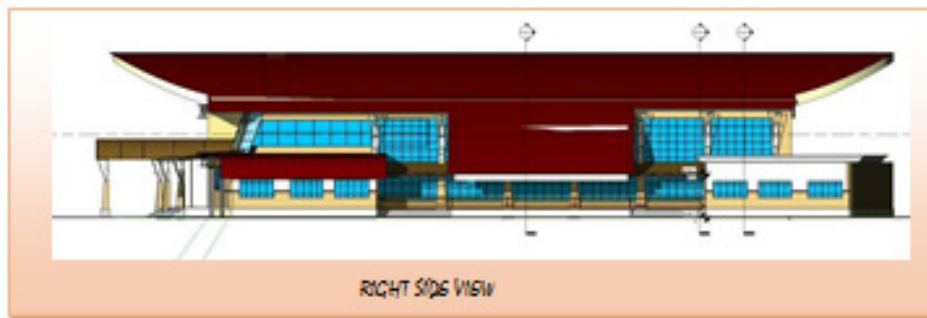


VARIOUS FUNCTIONAL SPACE ARRANGEMENTS



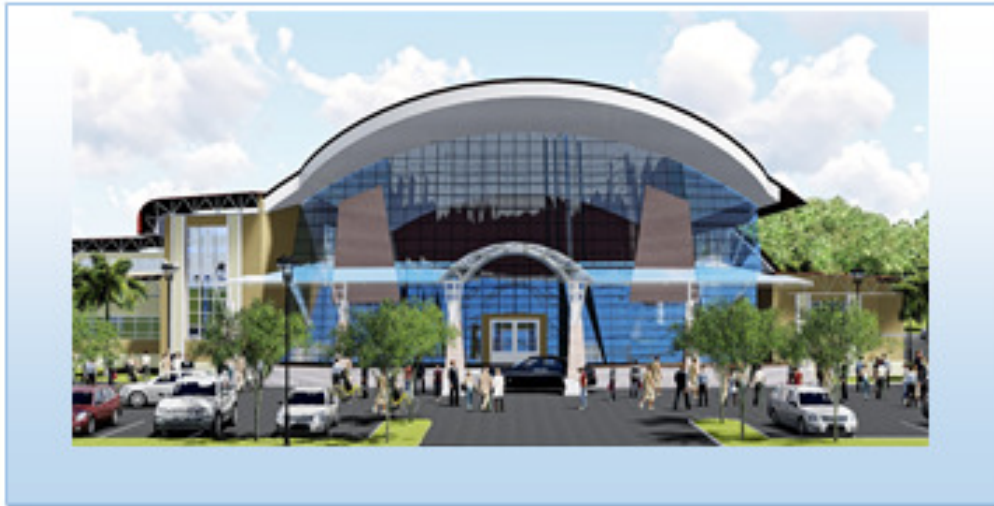


ELEVATIONS





3 DIMENSIONAL VIEWS

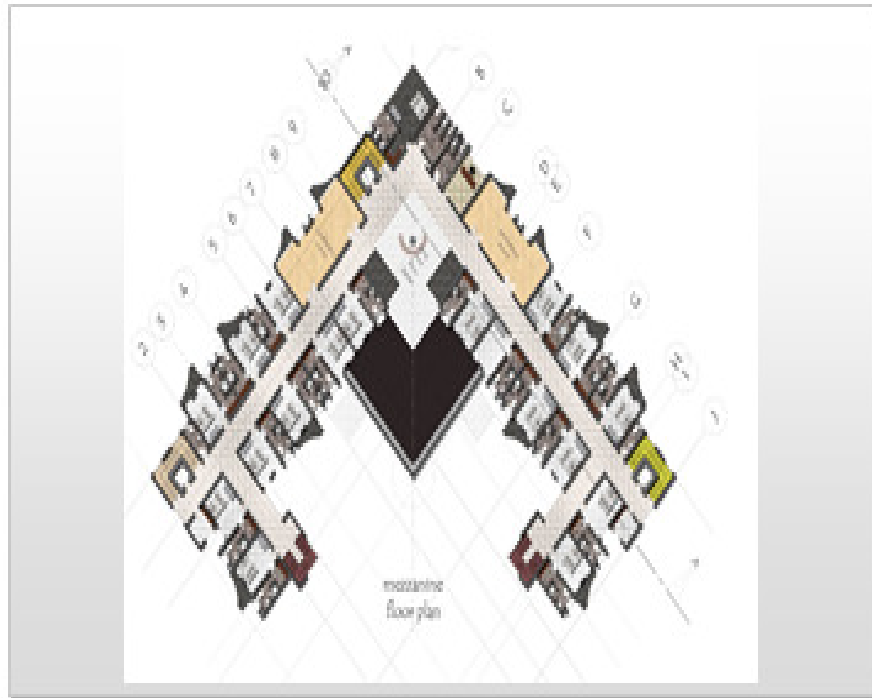


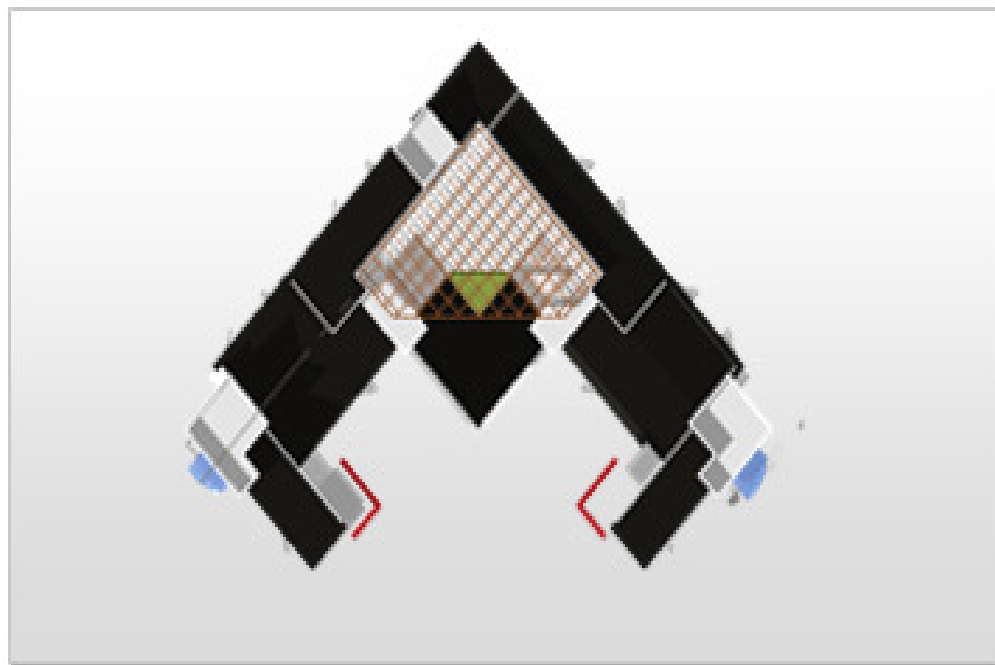




FLOOR PLANS (THE RESORT HOTEL)









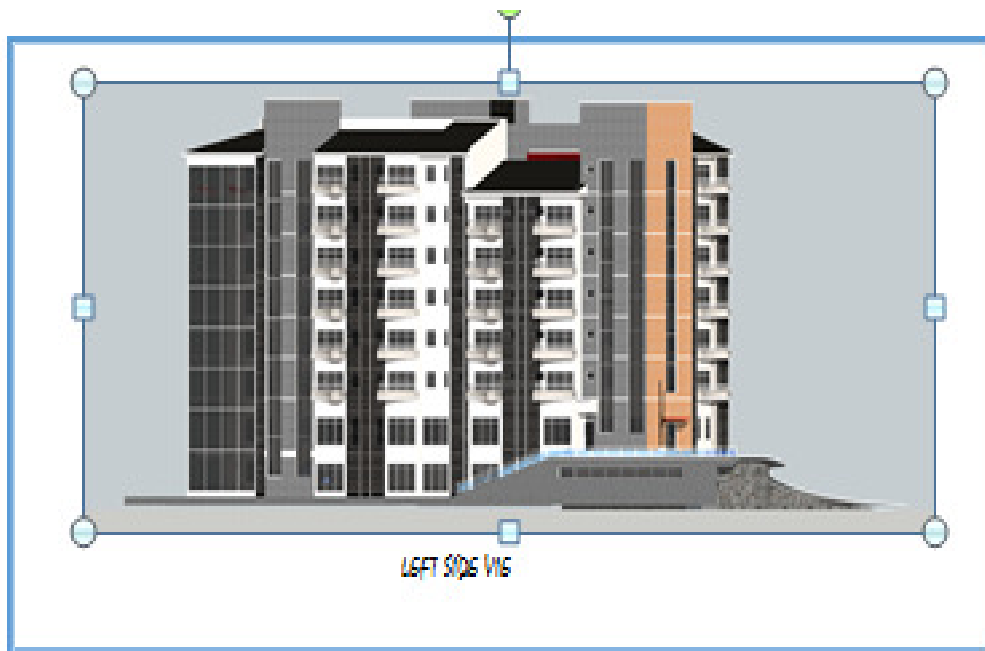
ELEVATIONS (THE RESORT HOTEL)



APPROACH VIEW



REAR VIEW





3 DIMENSIONAL VIEW





3 DIMENSIONAL VIEW





4. CONCLUSION

Modern architecture is a commercial, whether it be on the premises or on the context in which it is created, thus the paper amplifies the proposed OLIVE BRANCH RESORT building itself as an attraction, a great advertising that its form points to the leisure facilities, but when placed in the context of the city, the region and the environment in which it is located (location, climate, relief, cityscape), it then becomes a symbol of not only the author's work but rather the symbol of the city, the region, the country and the society at large.

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