



THE POTENTIALS OF ARCHITECTURE IN LAGOS, NIGERIA.

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**IN ORDER TO MEET THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF THE
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CERTIFICATION

ATYOTA STEPHEN, IBIDAPO IBIYEMI AND ABOGE ADEDAMOLA do hereby declare that this project on “The POTENTIALS of Archi-tourism in Lagos” is entirely our work and composition. The work done on this project has not been submitted to any institution. All references made to other works have been duly acknowledged.

DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to God Almighty for enabling us with the resources necessary to execute the study and to Caleb University and the Department of Architecture for providing us with the resources to complete the research.

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God Almighty, the Giver of Life and Nutrition, is thanked for His benevolence and guidance throughout this training time.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

- **TITLE PAGE.....1**
- **CERTIFICATION.....2**
- **DEDICATION.....3**
- **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.....4**
- **TABLE OF CONTENTS.....5**
- **ABSTRACT.....9**

CHAPTER ONE

- **Background Study.....10**
- **Research Problem Statement..... 11**
- **Aim of the Study.....12**
- **Objectives of the Study.....12**
- **Research Questions.....12**
- **Scope of the Study.....13**
- **Significance of the Study 13**
- **Operational Definition of Terms14**

CHAPTER TWO

- **Definitions and Descriptions in the field of research.....15**

- **History Overview16**
- **Previous studies conducted in the field of research.....18**
- **Research Gap.....19**
- **Theoretical framework.....19**
- **Conceptual framework.....22**

CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

- **What level of research is this23**
- **What type of research is this23**
- **What exactly are your research questions?24**
- **What exactly are you measuring?24**
- **What measures to use?24**
- **How will you establish validity and reliability25**
- **Who or What is the sample of this research?26**
- **Sample size26**
- **Sample technique26**
- **Method of Execution27**
- **What will you do to limit bias, and improve survey response rates27**
- **What measurement instruments will be used27**
- **What experimental setup will be developed27**
- **Ethical constraint of research area28**

CHAPTER FOUR

- **Introduction30**

- **Collation, interpretation, analysis and presentation of data.....30**
- **Summary of findings.....41**

CHAPTER FIVE

- **Introduction42**
- **Conclusions.....42**
- **Recommendations.....42**
- **Contribution to Knowledge.....43**

REFERENCES.....44

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1: Age of Participant34

Table 4.2: Gender distribution of Participant34

Table 4.3: Employment Status of Participants.....35

Table 4.4: LGA of Participants.....35

Table 4.5: Is tourism operative in Lagos, Nigeria?.....36

**Table 4.6: What do you think is currently a source of
tourism in Lagos, Nigeria?37**

Table 4.7: Are there laws restricting tourism in Lagos State?.....38

**Table 4.8: Is there is an urgent need for Archi tourism in
Lagos, Nigeria?.....38**

**Table 4.9: Can Archi tourism have a positive
effect on the economy of Lagos, Nigeria?.....39**

Table 4.10: How old are the buildings in your Area?.....40

**Table 4.11: Would you consider the current
Architecture in Lagos, particularly in your area to be
culturally, functionally or aesthetically astounding?.....40-41**

**Table 4.12: Are there any buildings in Lagos you think
would be a potential tourist attraction?.....40**

**Table 4.13: Is the building currently being
utilized as a source of tourism in Lagos?.....40**

ABSTRACT

Archi-tourism is a form of tourism that involves seeing historical buildings and other architectural works. These architectural innovations have piqued the curiosity of travelers from all around the world who want to see them for themselves. The breadth of Archi-tourism and how the country and its architecture are regarded is influenced by the quality of the building aesthetics as well as other elements such as sustainability, cultural impact, and function.

The study examines the POTENTIALS of Archi-tourism in Lagos State, Nigeria, by determining how much of an influence it has on tourism in the area, as well as how it impacts Nigeria economically, educationally, and culturally. This study aims to assess current difficulties impacting Archi tourism in Lagos State, Nigeria, by reviewing available literatures including the enactment of Archi-tourism. This study's findings and expertise will aid in the revitalization of Archi tourism in Lagos, Nigeria.

Keywords: Architectural system, Archi-tourism, cultural impact, Economic system, POTENTIALS, sustainability.

CHAPTER 1

1.1 BACKGROUND STUDY

Tourism has always been influenced by architecture. The architecture is a visible element of any cultural environment, which implies that how the location is regarded is greatly influenced by how beautiful its architecture is. Archi-tourism is about knowing the culture, artistic processes, and what affects the aesthetics to be as they are and to have a memorable experience, not about theoretical knowledge of architecture. During the Grand Tours in Italy, architecture was a component of the high-class education of young people from high society. Tourism later evolved as a means for people to learn about and appreciate architecture. During the last decade, it has been noted that visitors are drawn to both ancient and modern architecture sites, which occurred following the inauguration of Gehry's Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao, and this tendency of creating such structures has been dubbed The Bilbao Effect. As a result, study into architecture as a tourist component is critical. (I. Vukadinović. 2011).

The Advantages of Archi-tourism in any given area include;

- Economic Growth
- Cultural and Historical Preservation
- Educational Purposes
- Sustainable building development

Despite this, there are challenges to the growth of Archi-tourism especially in Nigeria and other developing countries, some of which include; lack of finance to construct modern and unique styles of Architecture because people tend to invest more on basic everyday building(home and

offices), demolishing of old architectural masterpieces to develop uninteresting and boring looking buildings, lack of maintenance of existing listed buildings, lack of creativity among architects, technological limitations in the building industry and no proper plan for Archi-tourism as a means of economical income. Ignoring of potential sources of Architecture due to negligence and lack of proper maintenance. Lagos state is an Industrialized coastal city and the economic capital of Nigeria, due to this, foreigners are more likely to visit Lagos first when coming to Nigeria.

It is in the light of this information through careful study and research, determining the POTENTIALS of Archi-tourism in Lagos, Nigeria and how it can be beneficial, not just economically but also culturally and educationally, is very important. Therefore, this Study will attempt to solve the problem of Archi-tourism by exploring the integration of it in the developing economy of Lagos, Nigeria. This study will also aid Architects, Civil Engineers, Investors and Government officials in the development of grand architecture which would benefit the financial profile of the country as a whole.

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Lagos state is an industrialized coastal city with a population of about 20 million people living on 3,577 square kilometers of land. Because of the high population density, the majority of Lagos' architecture is focused on modest housing and industrial structures. Also, owing to colonization, there are few structures that reflect Nigerian culture or demonstrate our country's variety. The issue is a lack of data on the possibilities of achi-tourism and archi-tourist construction sites.

1.3 AIM AND OBJECTIVES

These are the goals we attempt to achieve with this research:

1.3.1 AIM

The purpose of this study is to look at the value of Archi-tourism as an economic stimulus and how it might help Lagos grow and enhance its architecture.

1.3.2 OBJECTIVES

- Unveiling the potential of Archi-tourism in Lagos.
- Finding the locations of potential Archi-tourism sites in Lagos.
- Providing measures that will aid in the furtherment of archi-tourism in Lagos.

1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

These are the Questions which will guide the research;

- What are the Archi-tourism potentials in Lagos State, Nigeria?
- Where are the Archi-tourism potentials located?
- What measures need to be implemented to ensure the Archi-tourism potentials are utilized properly in Lagos, Nigeria?

1.5 SCOPE OF STUDY

This Research examines the functionality of archi-tourism in Lagos. This study survey's the assessment of arch-tourism in Lagos and identifies the archi-tourism application undertaken in Lagos. This research takes place in Lagos, Nigeria

1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY

The research will show how adopting archi-tourism in Lagos would aid in the expansion of the city's architecture, as well as the economy, education, and culture. It will look at the factors that make archi-tourism less effective in Lagos.

This research will also attempt to improve how Lagos residents perceive, respond to, and experience architecture, helping people to appreciate distinct and diverse architectural styles in their surroundings.

1.7 OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Archi-tourism

“To use architecture as a memorable tourist attraction, the word archi-tourism was coined and has developed a niche in the tourism industry” (Palafox, Jr. 2019).

Sustainability

The consistency of not harming the environment or depleting natural resources and thus fostering long-term ecological equilibrium.

Industrialization

The change of an economy from one that is primarily agricultural to one that is based on the production of goods is known as industrialization. Individual human labour is regularly superseded by mechanized mass manufacturing, and craftsmen are frequently displaced by assembly lines.

Colonization

The activity or method of settling indigenous peoples in a given region and gaining authority over them.

CHAPTER 2

2.1 DEFINITION AND DESCRIPTION IN THE FIELD OF RESEARCH

Tourism

Tourism can be defined as the exploration or viewing of places, buildings, artifacts or historical events at a particular location.

Archi-tourism involves viewing buildings and other architectural works.

To put it another way, the term "archi-tourism" was developed to describe architecture as a memorable tourist destination, and it has since carved out a place in the tourism business.

Attributes of Tourism

The attributes of tourism include;

- The attractiveness of the place
- The Culture
- The food
- The Security

Categories of Tourism

According to the book *Architourism* (written by Joan Ockman and Salomon Frausto), “architourism destinations are divided into four categories: authentic, escapist, exotic, and magnificent.” Authenticity is distinguished by historic preservation (for example, tragic tourism and regional vernacular architecture). The Duomo in Florence, as well as other architectural wonders like the Colosseum and St. Peter's Basilica in Rome, and the Pisa Tower in Italy, are examples.

Exotic Archi tourist destinations, on the other hand, provide opportunities to feel otherness and difference, similar to pilgrimage and archeological sites. The Pyramids of Giza, Stonehenge, and Petra Archaeological Park are just a few examples.

Spectacular Archi tourism refers to a built environment that is not just a tourist destination, but also stands out and has the ability to influence its surrounds.

2.2 HISTORY OF PHENOMENON STUDIED IN THE FIELD OF RESEARCH

The History of Archi-tourism

Lagos has a long history with archi-tourism, reaching back to the 17th century. Despite the fact that parts of Portuguese architecture were introduced from Brazil and hence the Caribbean by returnee ex-slaves, it was popular in locations such as Lagos Island, Surulere, and Yaba Municipalities.

Lagos has established itself as a vital crossroads for African and "black" cultural identity. In Lagos, there are several festivals; offerings vary from year to year, and celebrations should be stretched out over several months. Eyo Festival, Lagos Black Heritage Carnival, Lagos Carnival, and Eko International Film Festival are all annual events organized by Festaonline in Festac Town are some of the festivals when portions of architectural works are presented to the public. During the 1940s, 1950s and early 1960s,

restaurants in Lagos developed by the colonial masters took advantage of this flourishing opportunity and desire by creating menus that dramatically celebrated exotic as well as profane destinations

All told, these various case studies how architecture and tourism have often developed hand in hand - facilitating each other's development and presence within the favored imagination. While landscapes and sites can exist or be constructed and designed from scratch, it's their mediation that permits them to be consumed by tourists.

The Origin of Archi-tourism

Tourism has been known to have been dated back to the biblical times when the queen of Ethiopia visited King Solomon of Israel with a great number accompanying her. Notwithstanding, tourism *on record* is said to have originated in the aristocratic grand tour of cultural sites in France, German, and especially Italy.

Origin of Archi-tourism in Lagos State

The First Building in Lagos State

When the first African C.M.S Bishop, Samuel Ajayi Crowther, conducted the translation of the Holy Bible from English to Yoruba, he occupied the building. Badagry, Lagos State, has the country's first storey building. Every year, a large number of people visit it. The home was started in 1842 and finished in 1845. The corrugated iron sheet roof of the one-story structure looks out over the marina's shoreline. It is Badagry's most popular mission home since it is where the first missionaries in Nigeria set up shop. Six large rooms, four stores, two large sitting rooms, and a safe for valuables are all included in the rooms.

2.3 PREVIOUS STUDIES CONDUCTED IN THE FIELD OF RESEARCH

As a result of our findings, we were able to discover one extremely interesting research on the subject. Tourism demand modeling and forecasting research heavily relies on secondary data for model building and estimation. Despite the fact that the explanatory factors employed in tourist demand models vary considerably depending on research aims and researchers' backgrounds, the use of specific indicators as measurement of tourism demand variables in modeling and predicting tourism demand has been less contentious.

REASON FOR RESEARCH STATEMENT

According to the findings stated above, in order for the research on tourism in the architectural field to be fully efficient, adequate parameters need to be met in order for the seamless running of the research in question.

2.4 RESEARCH GAP

Definition

Research gap can be defined as gap in knowledge in a field of research. Research is an investigation, a quest to find something, prove or disprove a hypothesis and thereby add quantitatively or qualitatively to the body of knowledge.

Gaps in Archi-tourism

It is important to address how high population and demanding need for housing has been affecting Archi-tourism in the undersized Lagos state.

Therefore, the purpose of this research was to find out the effects of high population in a small landmass and its effect in the lack of tourism in Lagos state.

2.5 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK: TOURISM PLANNING

Qualitative and Quantitative Aspects

By utilizing scientific analysis to better understand tourism as a phenomenon and its consequences, this essay aims to inspire thinking on how to better approach the tourist phenomenon and examine its interrelationships with public action. The scientific method is founded on appropriate stylistic definitions in order to rigorously or scientifically describe the reasoning that leads to assertions, with the goal of somewhat separating ourselves from reality. We will be able to make trustworthy claims in this manner even if the assumptions provided by the stylized method are incorrect. As a result, depending on the study's objectives, several definitions of tourism are used. Most definitions, on the other hand, contain three characteristics that appear to be sufficient for giving an analytical framework for our needs. The components are as follows:

1. the idea of traveling (a journey, a change of domicile, or a change of environment);
2. the perception of a person's conduct as a tourist (the temporary economic-social function adopted);
3. the environment, or tourist area (the tourism vocation of the place).

It does not appear appropriate to focus on the fact that travel occurs (motivational point of view: pleasure, culture, employment, etc.) or the economic-operative aspects of travel in terms of the trip element.

Physical mobility (travel) is adequate as a presupposition of tourism in terms of public interventions. In terms of behavior, we'll return to the social impact of tourism at a later time; for now, let's just state that we typically refer to the market, and therefore the tourist, from an economic viewpoint.

sector or industry. Aside from the various demand and supply schematizations, it's crucial to remember that tourism is a difficult sector: it's neither a market nor an industry in the strictest sense, because tourists are economic agents who operate in many marketplaces within the country they visit (in the acute case altogether markets). As a result, all industries in the destination country can create or contribute to the creation of the products and services requested by tourists, however it's hard to discriminate between demand generated by locals and demand generated by tourists. The "tourist product" is typically a manufactured deliberation: all the more correctly, a composite item, probably a chose vector of extreme merchandise that fluctuates after some time and space; in tum, the "traveler item" is normally an

engineered reflection: all the more absolutely, a composite item, probably a chosen vector of extreme products that shifts after some time and space. However, certain industries or sectors are directly and/or intensely connected to tourists, whilst others are just indirectly and/or marginally related to tourism. Transportation, lodging, and catering workers, as well as tour operators and travel agency personnel, are all actively involved in the supply of tourist services. This automatically improves the value of services offered to tourists within the host country, making tourism a particularly appealing alternative for attaining the national economic aim. Furthermore, because tourism services are typically labor-intensive, tourist growth tends to increase employment proportionately to national revenue; this is frequently particularly significant in terms of the country's employment goal. Lastly, Given the influx of currency associated with international tourism, nations with a vocation for tourism gain from balance of payments benefits.

Finally, when it comes to the territory as a tourist destination, climatic and landscape characteristics (sun, sea, mountains, panoramas) are prominent in a quantitative sense, and the tale of warmth and sun is still relevant today when it comes to a country's tourism vocation. Nonetheless, there is no one "tourism," but rather a large number of visitors who go for various reasons: Recreation, vacation, health, culture, adventure, conferences, religion, and so on; as a result, the characteristics of a tourist-drawing region are highly diverse. Even the most hostile environments (desert, polar) may draw extreme or adventure tourism.

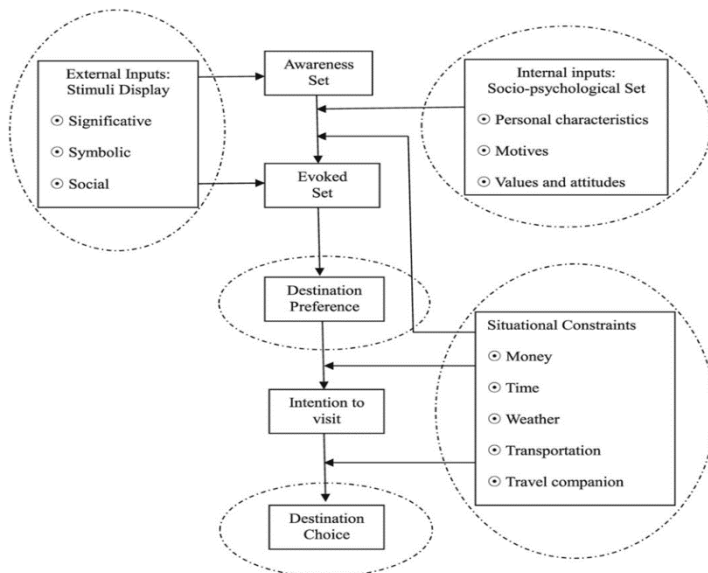


Fig 1

2.6 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

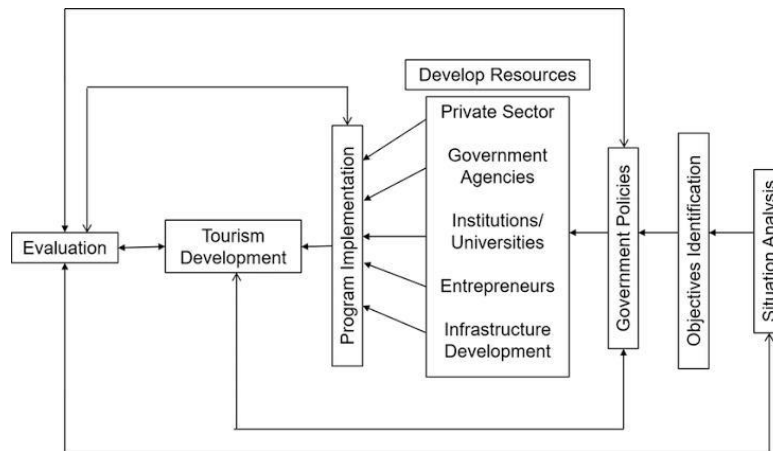


Fig 2

CHAPTER 3

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes how to conduct the analysis utilized in this report. Everything from test design to study site to target population and experts to sampling procedures and sample size to research instruments, research instrument validity and reliability, data collecting processes, and data analysis approaches is covered.

The study paper is titled "POTENTIALS OF ARCHI-TOURISM IN LAGOS, NIGERIA." This research will investigate and comprehend the relevance of the Archi-tourism industry, as well as how it will contribute to the growth of Lagos and the evolution of its architecture.

3.2 Research design

This study backs up the review's simple premise. Review research is a methodological approach that involves sending surveys to Participants. The data from the research is then measurably broken down to obtain crucial conclusions in the investigation. A study research is defined as the collection of data from a group of individuals based on their responses to questionnaires.

It's best described as "a method of investigation that includes the use of questionnaires as well as observational methods to collect data about individuals and their norms of behaviour." As a result, because it evaluates particular hypotheses derived from the methodologies used and investigates correlations, this exploration activity comes within the exploratory level of research.

Techniques like direct of research, interviews, and central groupings are also crucial source finders with cautious perceptions. During the gatherings, the essential inquiries that will provide tidbits of information into the investigation of the concept of clever structure in Lagos and put into question overviews to be distributed to the responders should be posed.

3.3 Research Questions

- What are the Archi-tourism industry possibilities in Lagos State, Nigeria?
- Where are the Archi-tourism industry possibilities found?
- What estimates should be executed to guarantee the Archi-tourism industry possibilities are uses appropriately in Lagos, Nigeria?

3.4 Measurements

Qualitative research is defined as an investigation method that focuses on gathering data through open-ended and conversational communication. It's usually used to put together disparate bits of information into a problem or come up with new research ideas.

This examination is an undertaking to assess the POTENTIALS of Archi-tourism in Lagos, Nigeria and discusses the habits and techniques of approach that we employed in gathering the necessary data and information for the study. Observational research assortment of information through oral meetings, surveys, and therefore presenting the results in such a way that the information obtained may be reviewed and scrutinized in order to arrive at resolutions and suggestions

3.5 Measurements used

This is the arrangement of gathering and inspecting facts in a cycle based on model experiences in an apparent precise plan, which then engages one to provide acceptable answers to queries and praise the critical conclusion. All data gathering is justified in order to provide sufficient confirmation that, by then, accomplishes rich data evaluation and allows the creation of a solid result to the questions that have been addressed.

This research study will make use of the following measures:

- Questionnaires.
- Observations.
- Literature review.
- Interviews

3.6 Validity & Reliability

3.6.1 Validity

Validity refers to the precision and significance of induction based on study findings. The amount that the substance of the objects mimics the substance space of interest is referred to as content validity.

3.6.2 Reliability

The dependability of an inquiry instrument is judged when it provides solid subtleties or information following repeated estimates under comparable situations. The term "reliability" also refers to the capacity to repeat anything. For example, a scale or test is said to be solid if each estimation performed under stable conditions yields the same result (Moser and Kalton, 1989) Data from past research activities will be used to pre-test the techniques (pilot testing), which will be led by archetypes that match the examination point. The information obtained will not be used in the final investigation. The goal of pre-testing the Research Instrument is to find any faults and fix them, as well as estimating how long it will take to finish the instrument

3.7 Research sample

A test will be used to do this investigation. Tests will be administered to government policymakers, city planners, non-governmental organizations, architectural, engineering, and construction (AEC) professionals, cost consultants, Lagos residents, and financial planners. These individuals have a direct influence on the creation and implementation of activities related to the approval of Archi tourism in Lagos, Nigeria.

3.8 Sample size

The sample size would comprise a substantial number of strategy makers (both governmental and non-governmental), architectural, engineering, and construction (AEC) specialists, cost consultants, and Lagos residents. They will be chosen to participate in this test.

3.9 Sampling technique

In this investigation, the stated sampling strategy will be used. This entails dividing the population into subpopulations with significant differences. It allows for more precise findings to be derived by ensuring that each subgroup is well represented in the overall picture. The population is divided into categories based on the unique trademark (called layers) (e.g., gender, age range, income bracket, occupation).

Count the number of persons who can be sampled from each subgroup based on the population's total size. Then, using random or precise inspection, choose an example from each subgroup.

Snowball examining is accomplished by selecting a person who meets the investigation's consideration criterion. The person who was picked is then asked to recommend additional people who could also match the requirements.

3.10 Method of Execution.

Online surveys, interviews, and questionnaires may be used in this research. It can aid in the prevention of invalidations, which can result in mistakes and are difficult to comprehend. Specific questions will be posed in the polls. Dual-barreled questions, or queries with two replies, can be avoided.

This research would utilize repeated questions from online surveys and meetings to validate the Participant's opinion by having them reply to simple, easy questions in different ways at different times, allowing for a more complete picture of the members' beliefs.

3.11 Steps to improve survey rate and limit bias.

To reduce bias and enhance response rates, the following procedures will be taken in this research study:

- Ask questions that are neutrally framed.
- Make sure the proper responses aren't leading, as this might encourage users to provide fraudulent information.
- Make the poll or test concept anonymous.
- Properly breaking down tough situations.
- Using exact terminology

3.12 Measurement instruments to be used.

The analysis in this report will be based on reliable data. Continuous data is information that can be isolated and aggregated better. Because the objective of this research is to identify the best development technique, this sort of measurement equipment is critical.

3.13 Research experimental setup.

For this investigation, two experimental settings will be developed.

1. Questionnaires

This is a frequent and dependable way of collecting data from Participants. Online questionnaire prompts will be provided for this study. A questionnaire is one of the most widely utilized information gathering methods in sociology. An examination poll's main objective is to obtain exact data in the most accurate and legal way feasible. Because it provides for the rapid and effective retrieval of data in a relatively short amount of time, a survey is a helpful tool, especially when dealing with a big number of Participants.

The following are examples of several sorts of questionnaires:

- Dichotomous or yes or no questions
- Rating scale, and
- Open-ended questions

2. Tests

In this study, neutrally framed questions will be answered, and due to the Covid-19 epidemic, virtual means of correspondence will be used to conduct the exams.

3.14 Ethical constraints of research area.

The research study's ethical limitations are as follows:

- Anonymity
- Voluntary participation
- Confidentiality
- Informed permission
- Informed consent
- Anonymity

CHAPTER 4

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter covers the data analysis performed on the questionnaire, which was done in accordance with the research's goals and objectives. The study's goal is to examine the value of Archi-tourism as an economic stimulus and how it might help Lagos grow and progress its architecture.

4.2 Collation, Interpretation, Analysis based on methodology and presentation of data

4.2.1 SECTION A

The purpose of this part is to collect background information from responders. This section categorizes the replies by age, gender, employment status, and local government jurisdiction.

Age of Participants

The aim of the research was to find out the age distribution of the Participants. The participants were asked to state their age, and the results were kept track of. The findings revealed that 14% of Participants are between the ages of 15 and 19, 43% are between the ages of 20 and 24, 4% are between the ages of 25 and 29, and the remaining 28% are between the ages of 30 and above.

AGE(YEARS)	NUMBER OF RESPONDANTS	PERCENTAGE
15-19	11	15%
20-24	32	43%
25-29	3	4%
30 and above	28	28%

Table 4.1

Gender Distribution of Participants

The aim of the research was to find out the gender distribution of the participants. The gender of the Participants was queried, and the results were noted. The findings revealed that 60 percent of the Participants were male and the remaining 40% were female.

Gender	NUMBER OF RESPONDANTS	Percentage
Male	44	60
Female	30	40

Table 4.2

Employment Status of Participants

The aim of the research was to find out the Participants' employment status. Participants were asked to identify their job status in order to better comprehend this. The outcomes are documented. According to the findings, 46% of Participants are students, 29% are employed, 1% are jobless, and 24% are business owners. The majority of the students have completed secondary education, which gives a good foundation for a deeper knowledge of the Archi-tourism Potentials in Lagos State, Nigeria.

Academic qualification	NUMBER OF RESPONDANTS	Percentage
Employed	21	29%
Unemployed	1	1%
Entrepreneur	18	24%
Student	34	46%

Table 4.3

LGA of Participants

The aim of the research was to find out the Participants' LGA (Local Government Area) in Lagos State, Nigeria. Participants were requested to state their LGA in order to better comprehend this (Local Government Area). The outcomes are documented. The majority of people live in the Alimosho Local Government Area, according to the results.

LGA (Local Government Area)	Number of Participants	Percentage
Agege	1	1%
Ajeromi- Ifelodun	0	0%
Amuwo-Odufin	2	3%
Alimosho	11	15%
Apapa	0	0%
Badagry	0	0%
Eti-Osa	9	12%
Epe	0	0%
Ibeju-Lekki	2	3%
Ifako-Ijaiye	0	0%
Ikeja	2	3%
Ikorodu	9	12%
Kosofe	8	11%
Lagos Mainland	2	3%
Lagos Island	3	4%
Mushin	9	12%
Ojo	3	4%
Oshodi-Isolo	7	10%

Somolu	4	5%
Surulere	2	3%

Table 4.4

4.2.2 SECTION B

Is tourism operative in Lagos, Nigeria?

The aim of the study was to see if tourism was active in Lagos, Nigeria. Participants were asked what they knew about tourist operations in Lagos to assist them comprehend this. The outcomes are documented. The results are presented in Table 4.5. This revealed that the majority of Participants believe Lagos is a viable tourist destination.

	Agree	Strongly Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Percentage of Participants	38%	18%	26%	14%	5%

Table 4.5

What do you think is currently a source of tourism in Lagos, Nigeria?

The study's aim was to figure out what Nigeria's main source of tourism was. Participants were asked to list the sources of tourism in Lagos to assist them comprehend this. The outcomes are documented. The findings are presented in Table 4.6. The majority of Participants believe that landscape is a key source of Architourism in Lagos, as seen by this. Historical Monuments, Business, Markets, Artefacts, Nightlife, and Lagos Beaches were among the other sources.

Variable	Number of Participants	Percentage
Architecture	19	27%

Landscape	29	41%
Wildlife	9	13%
Others	13	19%

Table 4.6

Are there laws restricting tourism in Lagos State?

The aim of the research was to see if there were any laws against Architourism. Participants were asked if there were any restrictions prohibiting Architourism in order to better understand this. The outcomes are documented. The results are presented in Table 4.7. This revealed that the vast majority of Participants believe there are no restrictions prohibiting Architourism.

Variable	Number of Participants	Percentage
Yes	10	13
No	50	68
I don't know	14	19

Table 4.7

Is there is an urgent need for Archi tourism in Lagos, Nigeria?

The aim of the study was to see if there was a pressing demand for Architourism in Lagos. Participants were asked if there was an urgent need for Architourism in Lagos to assist them comprehend this. The outcomes are documented. The results are presented in Table 4.8. Major stated that Architourism was desperately needed in Lagos.

	Agree	Strongly Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Percentage of Participants	50%	34%	15%	1%	0%

Table 4.8

Can Archi tourism have a positive effect on the economy of Lagos, Nigeria?

The aim of the research was to see if Archi tourism might help the economy of Lagos, Nigeria. Participants were asked if Archi tourism might have a good impact on the economy of Lagos, Nigeria, in order to better understand this. The outcomes are documented. The findings are shown in Table 4.9. This indicates that the majority of Participants believe Archi tourism would benefit the economy of Lagos, Nigeria.

	Agree	Strongly Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Percentage of Participants	40%	50%	10%	0%	0%

Table 4.9

How old are the buildings in your Area?

The purpose of the research was to find out the age of the structures in the Participants' immediate surroundings. The outcomes are documented. The results are summarized in Table 4.10. This suggested that the majority of the Participants live in an area with a lot of old residences.

Variable	Number of Participants	Percentage
New	5	7%
Fairly New	27	36%
Old	36	49%

Really old	6	8%
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Table 4.10

Would you consider the current Architecture in Lagos, particularly in your area to be culturally, functionally or aesthetically astounding?

The aim of the research was to find out how well Participants saw the buildings in their immediate surroundings. The outcomes are documented. The results are summarized in Table 4.11. This implied that the majority of those polled disapprove of the structures in their immediate vicinity?

Variable	Number of Participants	Percentage
Yes	23	31%
No	51	69%

Table 4.11

Are there any buildings in Lagos you think would be a potential tourist attraction?

The purpose of the survey was to see if Participants thought any structures in Lagos, Nigeria, might be used as a tourist destination. The outcomes are documented. The findings are shown in Table 4.12. This revealed that the majority of Participants consider specific structures to be tourist attractions.

Variable	Number of Participants	Percentage
Yes	39	53%
No	34	47%

Table 4.12

If there are any, please specify.

The goal of the research was to identify buildings that might be used as prospective architourism destinations. The following is a list of the significant structures cited by the Participants. The majority of people cited civic towers.



Fig.3 Civic Towers

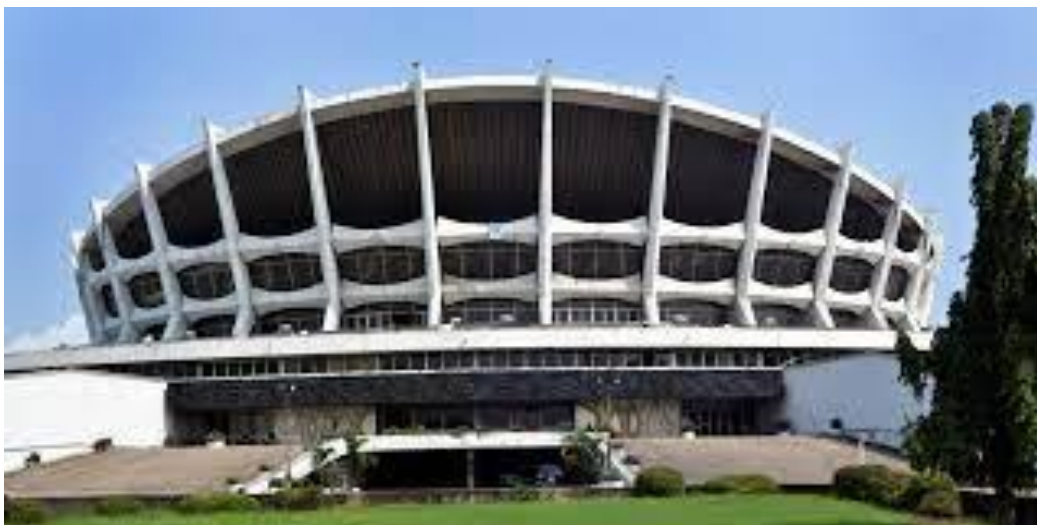


Fig.4 National theatre Nigeria



Fig.5 Eko Atlantic city



Fig.6 First storey building in Nigeria, Badagry

Is the building currently being utilized as a source of tourism in Lagos?

Variable	Yes%	No%	I don't know
Civic Towers	30%	40%	30%
National theater Nigeria	50%	30%	20%
Eko Atlantic city	50%	50%	0%
First storey building in Nigeria, Badagry	100%	0%	0%

Table 4.13

4.2.3 SECTION C

In what way do you think tourism, specifically Archi tourism can be properly implemented in Lagos State?

The study sought to find out about what could be done to properly implement Archi tourism in Lagos, Nigeria. The results are recorded. The results are shown are listed below.

- Maintaining old structures.
- There should be room for abstract designs.
- The government should show interest in it and work towards making that happen Via advertisement.
- Good transportation system.

- The building laws should be enforced and more effort put into town planning.
- Maintaining existing buildings, restructuring tourist plans and introducing payments, regulations.
- Improving building structures by making publications pointing out such buildings i.e through sensitization.
- Not only by building aesthetically pleasing structures but also imbibing a maintenance culture.
- Visible funding by the government.
- Empowering professionals on the field of architecture, business and tourism to invest and take charge of the sector.
- Public advertisement.
- Policy and implementation.
- By setting aside certain areas especially the coastal lines and developing iconic structures with tourism, hospitality and recreation as it's primary goal.
- Revamping the older buildings, especially the interiors , to create a more educating experience for tourists.
- Enabling law and professional practices of the progression.
- By renovating the accent building & developing all the beaches in Lagos to be more attractive to people & implement a rule that will make annual tourism compulsory for everyone & it must be affordable.
- Through a functional tourism board with government providing an enabling environment.
- The Government should map out certain areas in Lagos for such with specific Architectural designs of international standard.
- NIA should collate the aesthetic buildings in Lagos State and submit such list to the Ministry of Tourism for consideration as tourist centres in the State.
- Making public display of ancient buildings with very interesting historical events.

- These are some practical solution to the inadequacy of Archi tourism listed by the Participants.

4.3 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The study had three objectives: Unveiling the potential of Archi-tourism in Lagos, finding the locations of potential Archi-tourism sites in Lagos and providing measures that will aid in the furtherment of archi-tourism in Lagos.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This section examines the discoveries came to, just as the suggestions made and the data acquired because of the ends

5.2 CONCLUSIONS

- The outcomes of this study added to the empirical research by suggesting that Archi tourism in Lagos, Nigeria, is not adequately functioning.
- There are prospective structures in Lagos that might serve as effective Archi tourist hubs.
- In Lagos, Nigeria, factors such as inadequate upkeep, lack of advertisement, bad government policies, financial restrictions, and poor building designs impede the growth of Archi tourism.
- All three study parameters had a substantial impact on the potentials of Archi Tourism in Lagos, Nigeria, according to the research hypothesis.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the study's results and conclusions, the following suggestions were made: Existing historical sites should be appropriately preserved. Architects should adapt to a more current form of architecture, and the National Institute of Architecture (NIA) should compile a list of architecturally stunning structures in Lagos State and submit it to the Ministry of Tourism.

The government should set aside sufficient funds for the provision of maintenance services for buildings of importance in Lagos, which should be evaluated on a regular basis to ensure that the funds are being used wisely. The government should establish a committee to finance Archi tourism and to assist investors in investing in its growth.

Advertisements for these tourist attractions should also be created in order to raise awareness of these structures on a global scale. I believe that through this study, the government would be able to determine how much growth is taking place in Lagos as a result of increased awareness and advancement in Archi-tourism.

5.4 CONTRIBUTION TO KNOWLEDGE

If this research is utilized as a guide, the advantages of this research may also be obtained in the following ways:

- There is no organization or body set up to finance Archi-tourism in Lagos; instead, architecture is geared more toward ordinary living.
- A research comparable to Lagos's should be carried out in other states to compare the outcomes.
- A research on the government's influence on the efficacy of building construction and architecture in tourism should be conducted in a similar manner.
- A comparable research should be performed to determine the impact of public knowledge of Achi tourism and its current condition in Lagos, Nigeria, with recommendations for funding and the formation of a committee to finance and regulate archi-tourist.

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