# IMPLEMENTING BIOMORPHIC DESIGN PRINCIPLES IN AN URHOBO CULTURAL MUSEUM FOR SAPELE, DELTA, NIGERIA

EMUKPOERUO, RAPHAEL EJIRIE (21PCA02238) B.Sc., Architecture, Bells University of Technology, Ota

## IMPLEMENTING BIOMORPHIC DESIGN PRINCIPLES IN AN URHOBO CULTURAL MUSEUM FOR SAPELE, DELTA, NIGERIA

 $\mathbf{BY}$ 

### EMUKPOERUO, RAPHAEL EJIRIE (21PCA02238) B.Sc., Architecture, Bells University of Technology, Ota

A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF MASTERS OF SCIENCE (M.Sc.) DEGREE IN ARCHITECTURE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE, COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, COVENANT UNIVERSITY, OTA, OGUN STATE, NIGERIA

**JULY, 2024** 

#### **ACCEPTANCE**

This is to attest that this dissertation carried out by EMUKPOERUO, RAPHAEL EJIRIE, has met the required standard for the award of the degree of Master of Science (M.Sc.) in Architecture and has been accepted by the School of Postgraduate Studies, Covenant University, Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria.

Miss Adefunke F. Oyinloye (Secretary, School of Postgraduate Studies)

Signature and Date

Prof. Akan B. Williams (Dean, School of Postgraduate Studies)

**Signature and Date** 

#### **DECLARATION**

I, EMUKPOERUO, RAPHAEL EJIRIE (21PCA02238), declare that I carried out this research under the supervision of Dr Eghosa N. Ekhaese of the Department of Architecture, College of Science and Technology, Covenant University, Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria. I attest that this dissertation has not been presented wholly or partially for the award of any degree elsewhere. All sources of data and scholarly dissertation information used in this dissertation are duly acknowledged.

EMUKPOERUO, RAPHAEL EJIRIE

**Signature and Date** 

#### **CERTIFICATION**

We certify that this dissertation titled "IMPLEMENTING BIOMORPHIC DESIGN PRINCIPLES IN AN URHOBO CULTURAL MUSEUM FOR SAPELE, DELTA, NIGERIA" is an original research work carried out by EMUKPOERUO, RAPHAEL EJIRIE (21PCA02238), in the Department of Architecture, College of Science and Technology, Covenant University, Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria, under the supervision of Dr. Eghosa N. Ekhaese. This work is acceptable as part of the Master of Science in Architecture award requirements.

Dr. Eghosa. N. Ekhaese (Supervisor)

Signature and Date

Prof. Adedapo. A. Oluwatayo (Head of Department)

**Signature and Date** 

Dr. Alexander. A. Fakere (External Examiner)

**Signature and Date** 

Prof. Akan B. Williams (Dean, School of Postgraduate Studies)

**Signature and Date** 

## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is dedicated to the Almighty God, who bestows all wisdom and direction—my family, friends, and anyone who finds purpose.

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

First and foremost, I want to thank the Almighty God, who is the source of all life and wisdom. I am also grateful for God's favour, protection, and guidance during this research, especially during my fieldwork. I want to thank my father, Mr. Robert Emukpoeruo, and my mother, Mrs. Aderinmola Emukpoeruo, for their unwavering love and support. My siblings for their neverending prayers and encouraging words whenever I needed them. I am also extremely grateful to my supervisor, Dr. Eghosa. N. Ekhaese, and the head of the department, Prof. Adedapo. A. Oluwatayo, for their unwavering contributions and approach in assuring the successful completion of this project and the entire program. Thank you for all your kindness and concern and the knowledge and wisdom you have imparted to me.

To the entire Covenant University body, School of Postgraduate Studies (SPS), College of Science and Technology (CST), and the Department of Architecture, Covenant University, I thank you for every input to ensure the approval and completion of this study. I appreciate the efforts of all the tutors on the program and scholars whose work(s) were sourced, cited, and referenced; thank you for ensuring the continued growth of knowledge. Lastly, I appreciate myself for producing a project that is acceptable to the research community and not giving up on my endeavours.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONTENTS	PAGES
ACCEPTANCE DECLARATION CERTIFICATION DEDICATION ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii iv v vi vii viii
LIST OF TABLES	xii
LIST OF PLATES LIST OF FIGURES ABSTRACT	xiii xiv xvi
CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION	1 1
1.1 Background to the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Research Problem	3
1.3 Research Questions	4
1.4 Research aim and Objectives	4
1.5 Justification for the Study	4
1.6 The Client/User	5
1.7 Scope of Study	5
1.8 Definition of Terms	6
CHAPTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEW	7
2.0 Overview	7
2.1 Conceptual Review of the Study Area	7
2.1.1 History of Museums	7
2.1.2 Museum development over Time	12
2.1.3 Features of a Museum	14
2.1.4 Museum typology	15
2.1.5 Types of museums based on their content	15
2.1.6 Types of museums based on the management and ownership	18
2.1.7 Type of museums based on location	19

2.2 Conceptual Review of Biomorphism	20
2.2.1 Factors that determine Biomorphic Design Principles	25
2.3 Empirical Review of Biomorphism	27
2.4 Unique Solutions for solving Biomorphic Design problems	28
2.5 Theoretical Framework	30
2.6 Conceptual Framework	32
2.7 Design Problems in Museums	32
2.8 Gaps in Literature	33
CHAPTER THREE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	35 35
3.0 Overview	35
3.1 Research Philosophy	35
3.2 Research Approach	36
3.4 Research Design	36
3.5 Study Population	36
3.6 Sample Size	37
3.7 Unit of Data Collection	37
3.8 Data Collection Instruments	37
3.8.1 Observation Guide	37
3.8.2 Questionnaire	38
3.9 Operationalization of Variables	38
3.10 Detailed Methodology	44
3.11 Design of Research Instruments	45
3.11.1 Questionnaire	45
3.11.2 Observation Guide	46
3.12 Research Viability and Validity	46
3.13 Ethical Considerations	46
CHAPTER FOUR RESULTS	48 48
4.0 Introduction	48
4.1 Case Study Data Presentation	48
4.1.1 Case Study 1: National Museum of African Art	48

4.1.2 Case Study 2: Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum	57
4.1.3 Case Study 3: Ningxia Art Museum	65
4.1.4 Case Study 4: National Museum Onikan	74
4.1.5 Case Study 5: Yemisi Shyllon Museum of Art	80
4.1.6 Case Study 6: National Museum Abeokuta	86
4.2 Analysis of Socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents	91
4.3 Results by Objectives: Objective 1	93
4.4 Results by Objectives: Objective 2	95
4.5 Results by Objectives: Objective 3	103
4.6 Site and Environmental Analysis	110
4.6.1 Site Location	110
4.6.2 Site Selection Criteria	112
4.6.3 Climatic Data and Weather of Delta State	113
4.6.4 Site Analysis	115
CHAPTER FIVE DESIGN CRITERIA AND APPROACH	117 117
5.1 Project Goals	117
5.2 Project Objectives	117
5.3 Functional and Space Criteria	117
5.4 Technological and Environmental Criteria	118
5.4.1 Materials and Finishes	118
5.4.2 Services	119
5.5 Legal and Planning Regulations	119
5.5.1 Building Orientation	119
5.5.2 Building Setback	119
5.5.3 Height	120
5.5.4 Building Exterior	120
5.5.5 Landscape	120
5.5.6 Parking	120
5.6 Behavioural and Aesthetic Criteria	120

CHAPTER SIX	121
DESIGN PHILOSOPHY, CONCEPTUALIZATION AND PROPOSAL	121
6.1 Design Philosophy	121
6.2 Concept and Justification	121
6.3 Design Development Process	121
6.3.1 Site Zoning	122
6.3.2 Bubble Diagram	123
6.4 Design Proposal	124
REFERENCES	126
APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRE	136
APPENDIX II: OBSERVATION GUIDE	140
APPENDIX III: ETHICAL APPROVAL	142
APPENDIX IV: TURNITIN REPORT	143
APPENDIX V: PRESENTATION DRAWINGS	144

## LIST OF TABLES

TABLES	LIST OF TABLES	<b>PAGES</b>
Table 3. 1: Table showing th	ne Operationalization of Variables	38
Table 3. 2: Table showing th	ne Detailed Methodology	44
Table 4. 1: Observation guid	le for the National Museum of African Art	55
Table 4. 2: Implementation of	of Biomorphic Design Principles	56
	le for Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum	62
-	of the Biomorphic Design Principles	63
Table 4. 5: Table showing the	ne Observation guide for The Ningxia Art Museum	72
•	of Biomorphic Design Principles	73
	he Observation guide for The National Museum Onikan	79
	ne Observation guide for Yemisi Shyllon Museum	85
•	ne observation guide of The National Museum of Abeokuta	90
•	Socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents	91
Table 4. 11: Showing factor review.	ors that determine biomorphic design principles from the	literature 94
Table 4. 12: Table showing t	the ranking of the factors that determine biomorphic design p	orinciples
S		95
Table 4. 13: Showing biomo	orphic design principles obtained from the review of the liter	ature 96
Table 4. 14: Depicting how l	Biomorphic Design Principles have enhanced artefact presen	rvation97
Table 4. 15: Biomorphic Des	sign Principles that Enhanced Artifact Preservation (National	Museum
Onikan)		98
Table 4. 16: Biomorphic De	esign Principles that Enhanced Artifact Preservation (Yemis	i Shyllon
Museum)		99
Table 4. 17: Biomorphic Des	sign Principles that Enhanced Artifact Preservation (National	Museum
Abeokuta)		101
Table 4. 18: Analysis of Arti	ifact preservation from the user and curator's point of view	102
Table 4. 19: Depicting how	Biomorphic Design Principles have improved user comfort	104
Table 4. 20: Biomorphic I	Design Principles that improved User comfort (National	Museum
Onikan)		105
Table 4. 21: Biomorphic Des	sign Principles that improved User comfort (Yemisi Shyllon)	
		106
Table 4. 22: Biomorphic	Design Principles that improved User comfort (National	
Abeokuta)		108
•	morphic Design Principles improved user comfort	109
<u>e</u>	the rainfall statistics of Delta State	113
	the temperature statistics of Delta State	114
	the Mean monthly Sunshine hours	90
Table 5. 1: Functional and S	pace Criteria	117

## LIST OF PLATES

PLATES I	LIST OF PLATES	<b>PAGES</b>
Plate 4. 1: An exterior view of N	Vational Museum Onikan	75
Plate 4. 2: A view showing the g	garden on site	76
Plate 4. 3: An interior view show	ving the hallway display of artefacts	77
Plate 4. 4: An image showing th	e exterior of The Yemisi Shyllon Museum	81
Plate 4. 5: Image showing the re	ception of the museum	82
Plate 4. 6: Image showing artwo	orks of the famous Urhobo artist Bruce Onobrakpeya	82
Plate 4. 7: A sit-out spot found of	on site	83
Plate 4. 8: An image showing th	e exterior view of The National Museum, Abeokuta	87
Plate 4. 9: An image showing th	e entrance of the exhibition hall	88
Plate 4. 10: An image showing t	he display of artifacts in the museum	88
Plate 4. 11: An image showing a	a display case used to preserve artefacts	89

## LIST OF FIGURES

<b>FIGURES</b>	LIST OF FIGURES	<b>PAGES</b>
Figure 2. 1:	Mies van der Rohe's Barcelona Pavilion, in Spain constructed in 1929.	8
-	The Cleveland Art Museum in The United States sits within a park with	stairs leading
_	l temple-front	9
Figure 2. 3:	An Interior of the Esie Museum in Jos	11
Figure 2. 4:	Lotus Temple, New Delhi	22
Figure 2. 5:	Ground floor plan of Modern Art Museum of Fort Worth, Texas.	23
_	Ncaved House, Greece	24
Figure 2. 7:	A Network based pathway HVAC system	25
Figure 2. 8:	Showing an image of the Edjo sculpture	31
Figure 2. 9:	The conceptual framework of the study	32
Figure 4. 1:	An external view of The National Museum of African Art	49
Figure 4. 2:	View of the four-acre quadrangle, with the Sackler Gallery	50
Figure 4. 3:	An interior view of an exhibit	51
Figure 4. 4:	An interior of the museum exhibit	52
Figure 4. 5:	Ground Floor Plan and Sublevel plans from 1-3	53
Figure 4. 6:	Site plan of The National Museum of African Art	54
Figure 4. 7:	An image showing the exterior view of The Solomon R. Guggenheim M	Museum 58
Figure 4. 8:	An image showing the 12 radial web walls inside the museum	59
Figure 4. 9:	An image showing a downward view of the atrium in Solomon R.	Guggenheim
Museum		59
Figure 4. 10	): An image showing the ground and first floor plans of Solomon R.	Guggenheim
Museum		60
Figure 4. 11	1: An image showing the second and first floor plans of Solomon R.	Guggenheim
Museum		61
Figure 4. 12	: An image showing the exterior of the Ningxia Art Museum	66
Figure 4. 13	: An image showing the interior of the Ningxia Art Museum	67
_	: An image showing the interior of the Ningxia Art Museum	67
_	: The ground floor plan of The Ningxia Art Museum	68
-	: The first-floor plan of The Ningxia Art Museum	69
_	: The second-floor plan of The Ningxia Art Museum	69
_	: The service floor plan of the Ningxia Art Museum	70
C	: The third-floor plan of The Ningxia Art Museum	70
_	: The fourth-floor plan of The Ningxia Art Museum	71
-	: The ground floor plan of The National Museum Onikan	78
_	: The first-floor plan of The National Museum Onikan	78
-	: Image showing the ground floor plan of Yemisi Shyllon Museum	84
_	: Image showing the first-floor plan of Yemisi Shyllon Museum	84
_	: An image showing a sketch of the ground floor plan	89
•	: Map of Nigeria showing Delta State	110
-	: Map of Delta State; Source	111
_	: Image showing the selected site and the New Ogorode Road landmark	
-	: An image showing the site in its existing conditions	112
Figure 4, 30	: Showing the humidity chart of Delta State	114

Figure 6. 1: A hand sketch of the concept	121
Figure 6. 2: Image showing the zoning of the site	122
Figure 6. 3: Bubble diagram for the ground floor	123
Figure 6. 4: Bubble diagram for the first floor	124
Figure 6. 5: Bubble diagram for the second floor	124

#### **ABSTRACT**

Biomorphic design principles are architectural principles that create objects, structures, and systems by taking inspiration from the natural world. The word "biomorphism" comes from the combination of the terms "bio," which refers to life or living things, and "morph," which describes form or shape. The biomorphic design aims to mimic, duplicate, or absorb the structures, patterns, forms, and functions present in the living world. The biomorphic design principles include Fluidity, Use of Natural Forms, Geodesic Considerations and Technological Advancements. On a global scale there has been growing awareness of biomorphism and its implementation has been greatly encouraged due to the trend of design steering towards sustainability and energy efficiency, whereas nationally in the Nigerian construction industry the implementation of biomorphism is not as widespread, and this phenomenon has affected the way buildings have been designed/constructed which also affects museums. The aim of this study was to identify the most efficient way to implement biomorphic design principles in the design of a museum to enhance user comfort/artefact preservation in Sapele, Delta State, Nigeria with the following objectives to help achieve this; Examine the factors that determine biomorphic design principles in cultural museums in Delta, Nigeria, Examine the biomorphic design principles that enhanced artefact preservation in cultural museums, Delta, Nigeria., Examine the biomorphic design principles that improve user comfort in the cultural museum design, Delta, Nigeria and to Design a cultural museum incorporating biomorphic design principles to improve artefact preservation and user comfort in Delta, Nigeria. The methodology employed for this study was the mixed-method approach, this was done through the use of questionnaires and an observation guide to be able to get the full perspective when carrying out field work. According to the data collected it was found in the study that Technological Advancements was the most important factor that determined biomorphic design principles, Fluidity was the most effective biomorphic design principle when it came to enhancing artifact preservation and the use of natural forms was the most effective at improving user comfort. The results acquired from this study was information that would adequately inform the design of an Urhobo cultural museum that embodies the biomorphic design principles. In conclusion this study shows the importance of biomorphic design principles and how it can be implemented in the design of museums and any other building type. This study contributes to understanding biomorphic design principles in museum design, sheds light on its challenges and opportunities in Delta State's cultural context, and proposes a replicable model for its application in Africa. Questionnaires gathered data from residents of the study area, and case studies were used to collect information on selected museums.

Keywords: Biomimicry, Biomorphic Design, Cultural Museum, Sustainability, Organic Design