

CLUB HOUSE FOR KWARA STATE

A THESIS

PRESENTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE
FACULTY OF ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

OF
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ZARIA

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR
THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE IN ARCHITECTURE (M.Sc.)

BY

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IN

JUNE, 1980

the Club who visit the town for a continuous period not exceeding some few months and provided that the temporary membership shall not exceed the stipulated periods. A candidate for temporary membership shall complete a temporary membership form provided for the purpose and on payment of the prescribed subscription shall be a temporary member during the period of his or her temporary membership.

3. A member of an affiliated Club may make use of the facilities of the Club for a period not exceeding about four weeks either at one time or in aggregate over a period of twelve months provided that he enters his name in the book provided for the purposes and, if called upon to do so, establishes his current membership of the affiliated Club.

CHAPTER FOUR

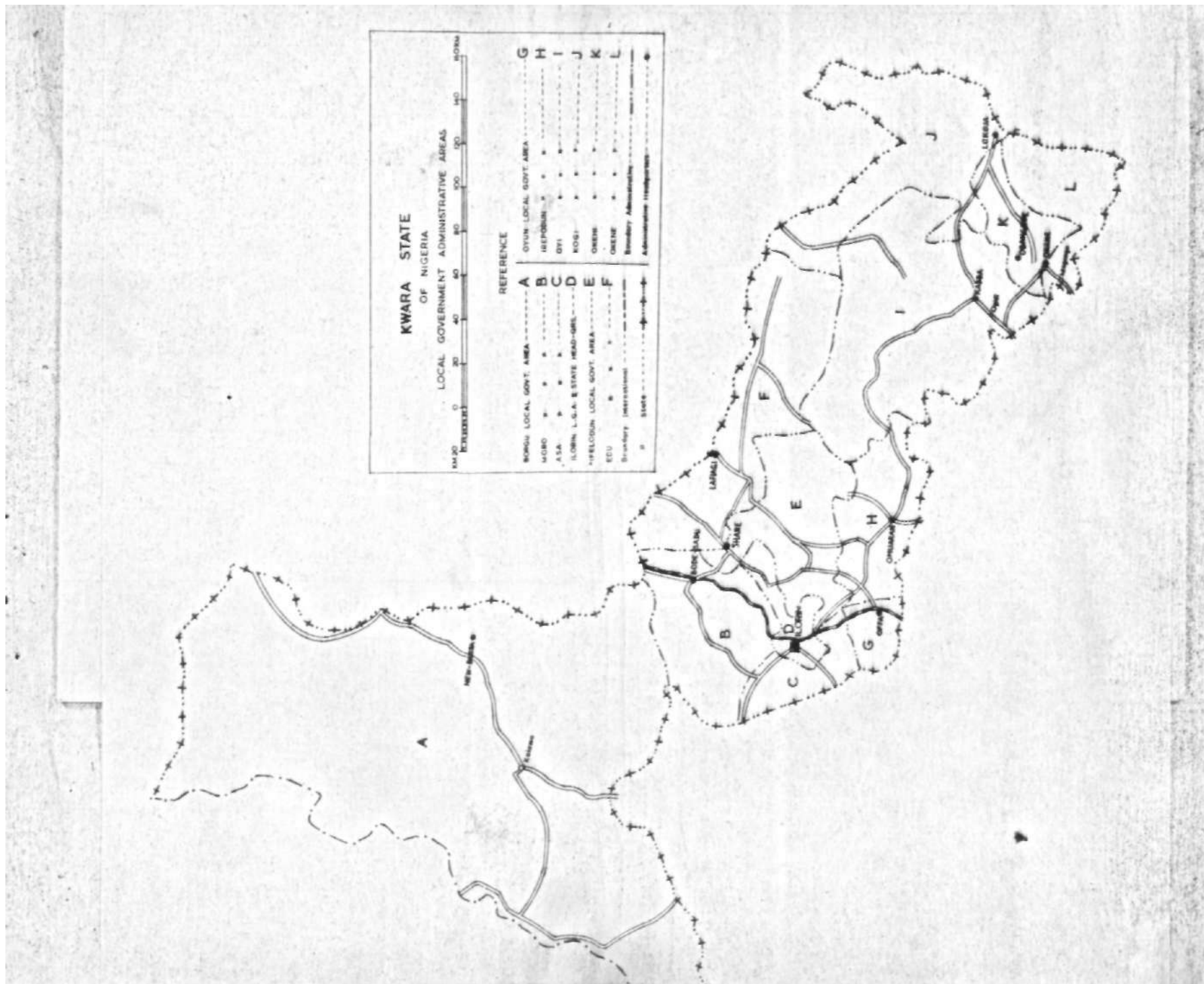
4. SITE AND SITE ANALYSIS

4.1 LOCATION - ILORIN Kwara State Capital (SITE MAP (1))

Historical Background and Development:

The City of Ilorin is located on Latitude $8^{\circ} 30'$ North and Longitude $4^{\circ} 35'$ East. By road, the City is about 320 Kilometers and 160 Kilometers north of Lagos and Ibadan respectively. It is roughly 500 Kilometers South of Kaduna (Capital of Kaduna State) by road. An international airport has just been completed by the Federal government in the City.

Ilorin in early nineteen Century (1817) was said to be a small village under Afonja who was supposed to have been the third ruler of the city. When the City was actually founded and by whom is still a subject of great academic research. However the settlement grew rapidly following the death of Afonja and the subsequent



incursion of Fulani refugees from the North.

According to historical records, the present Emir - Alhaji Sulu Gambari is a direct descendant of the first ruler of what might be regarded as modern Ilorin.

Ilorin and its Emirate maintains very strong cultural and religious ties with the rest of the former Northern Nigeria. A relatively high percentage of its inhabitants are moslems, christians of various denominations are also found in the city.

Before the creation of 12 State structure in Nigeria in May 27, 1967 Ilorin was a provincial Headquarters. And since 1967 when the City became the Capital of Kwara State, its political structure as well as its socio-cultural and economic outlook have changed phenomenally. There are today several urban problems similar to those experienced in older capitals such as Lagos, Ibadan and Kaduna.

For the purpose of accurate description of the spatial distribution of Socio-economic facilities of the City, we can conveniently divide the city into two parts - The West and the East. The river Asa which flows through the town in a roughly North-South direction could be said to be the dividing line between the East and the West. The West is the traditional section of the town with the Emir's palace as its core area. The East is more modern in terms of its structure and type of facilities.

The locations of major social and economical facilities in the city are seen to be concentrated in the Eastern section of the town. The CBD, central business district may be regarded as the post office - Midlands Complex, comprising parts of Hurtala Muhammed way where most of the banks, insurance houses and some big shops are located. Shopping belts however exist in various parts of the City.

Also along the Ahmadu Bello avenue are the civic and commercial areas, the hotels and the guest charlets,

modern residential houses comprising of the G.R.A. the government reservation area and some private houses.

The area of concentration of development now in the city is in this part of the city - the Eastern section of the City because of the free land in terms of availability of land and expansion likewise without obstructions viz Cultural/political considerations. This however within the contents of the proposed Masterplan of Ilorin by DOXIADIS Associates.

4.2

SITING:

The choice of the Site for this project is carefully made to ease climatic control, and give the project as natural-siting as possible.

The Site is situated off the Ahmadu Bello avenue dual carriage way near or close to an impounded reservoir (the Agba dam) which supplies part of the City (the Eastern part of Ilorin) with drinking water. There are two existing dam in the city the other is the Asa dam, which is about four times biggest than the Agba dam.

The Site is in the eastern part of the city close to the hotels area, the commercial and civic areas and the G.R.A. (SEE SITE MAP (2))

4.2.1

Reasons for choice of Site

Three main factors guided the choice of Site:

- i. The first factor being the attractiveness - cum- location of Site. The Site with its undulating topography and the dam is an ideal environment for people to spend their leisure time.

- ii. The other factor is the need to protect the dam from too many visitors. Since the impounded reservoir serves the inhabitants as water used for drinking. With the laws in hand as for the impounded reservoir, too many people still storm the area, which invariably lead to loss of beauty of areas around the dam and possible contermination of water in the dam. So that by placing or siting facilities similar in use for people to spend their leisure time near the reservoir will definitely distract people from going too close to the dam.
- iii. In the proposed masterplan of ILorin by DOXIADIS associates, this area near the dam has been marked for recreational uses.

4.2.2

Documentation of existing situations

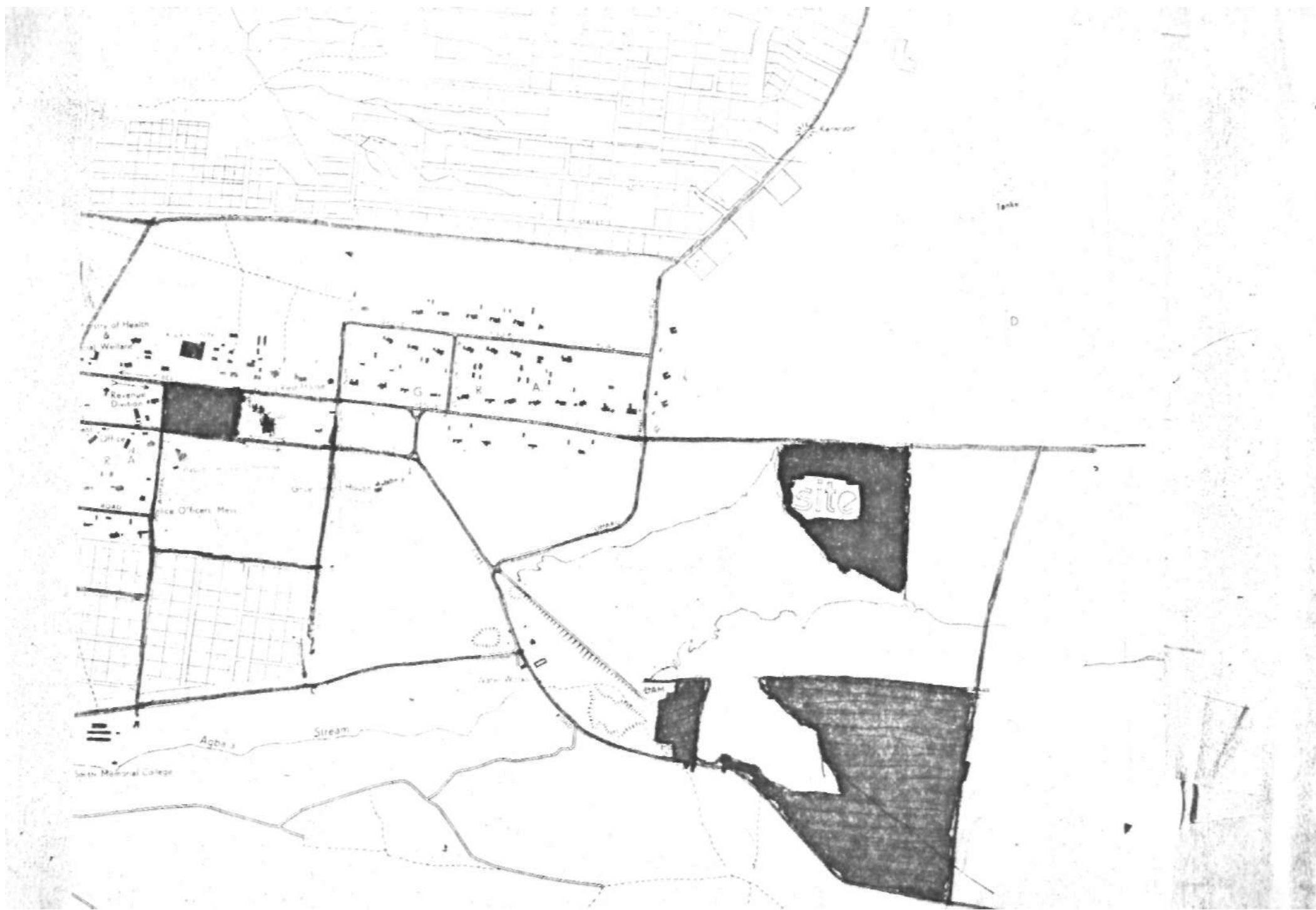
The existing situations on site is that there are very few scattered trees which I noted are of no economic importance. Also on the site are two mud huts used by nearby farmers as rest places and storages.

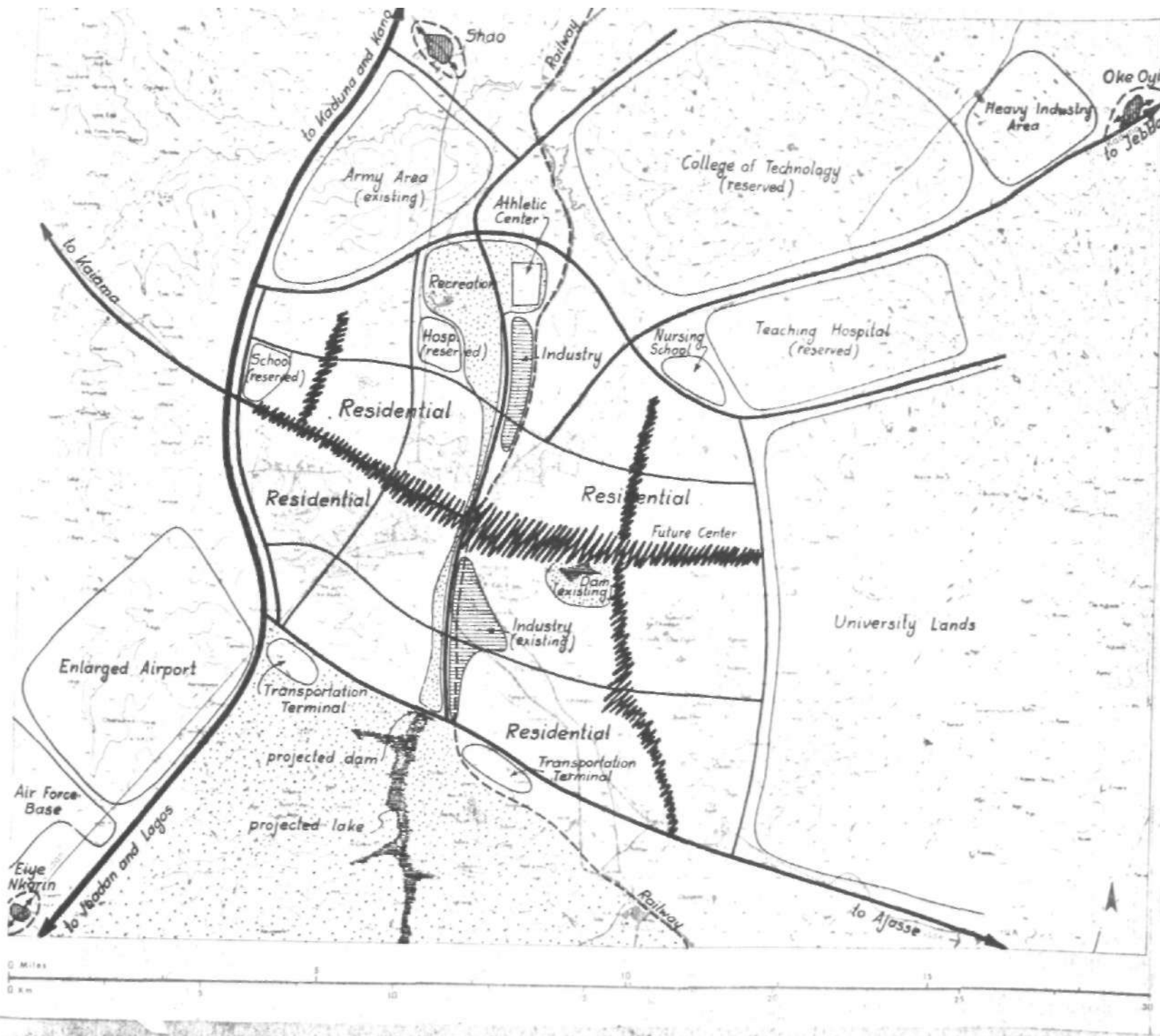
The site is of a gentle slope towards the dam. Eight contour lines lie within it, these are far apart. They are 1090ft, 1085ft, 1080ft, 1075ft, 1070ft, 1065ft, 1060ft, 1055ft contours.

As much as possible the natural slope of the site will be taken in consideration but there is possibility of filling and excavating during construction.

(SEE SITE MAP (3))

(Photographs to follow)





LOCATION OF MAIN

4.3

VEGETATION AND SOIL

The town is situated in the guinea savannah region of the middle belts with marked dry season (November - March)

The North-East winds and the South-westerly winds are the prevailing winds.

It has an annual rainfall of 1.3m and moderately hot temperature varying from 75^o-80^oF annually.

ILorin and its environs has concretionary ironstone of masses or concretions ie predominately laterite, and is capable of carrying heavy structures at no extra-cost.

It is granite/loamy sedimentary sort of soil.

4.4

WEATHER CONDITIONS

Mean Monthly temperature (IN^oC)

Mean Monthly relative humidity and air temperature

Mean Monthly totals of Rainfall (mm/month)

% Frequency of wind directions (N.E. and S.W)

(See tables and charts)

i. Mean Monthly totals of Rainfall (mm/month)

The rainfall reflects double maxima, with August break.

Most insistent between June and September.

There is about 7 months of wet season under the influence of south westerly wind coming from the atlantic ocean.

The period between November and March is the dry season when the influence of North East is most predominant.

(See Chart and Graph)

ii. % Relative humidity and air temperature in (°C)

This graph shows an average air temperature of about 27°C.

It also reveals that the relative humidity is above 60% for about 10 months of the year and the air temperature around this time is slightly below average.

(See Chart and Graph)

iii. % Frequency of wind directions (N.E and S.W) winds

The graph shows the dominance of South westerly wind all year round especially in wet season (May-Sept.)

However in dry season (Nov - Feb). The effect of North - East wind is felt much more; with harmattan and cold dry dusty wind.

N.B. All the charts shows Average total for a period of four years.

4.5

Topography

The Site generally is of gentle slope, with only eight main contour lines lying within it, these are relatively far apart.

They are the 1090ft, 1085ft, 1080ft, 1075ft, 1070ft, 1065ft, 1060ft, and 1055ft contours.

There is possibility of drainage on the South-West of the Site.

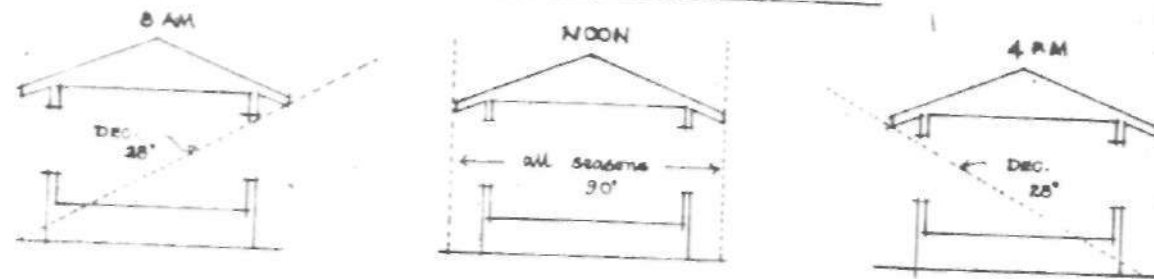
There is also possibility of filling and excavating during construction.

SUN ANGLES AND SHADING FOR ILORIN

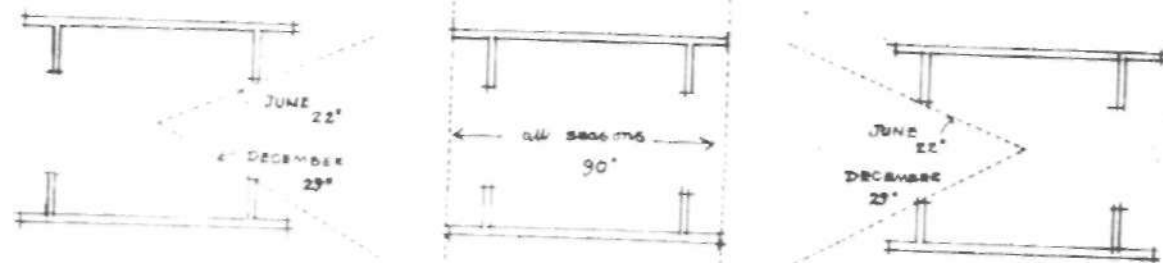
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ORIENTATION W→E

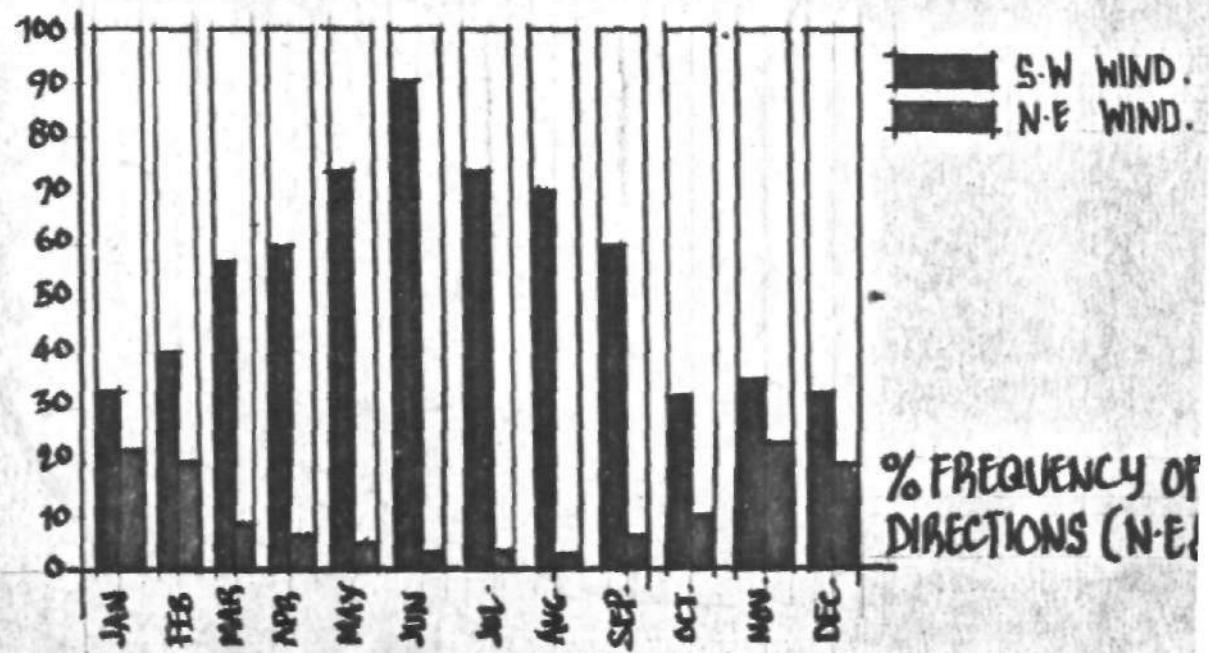
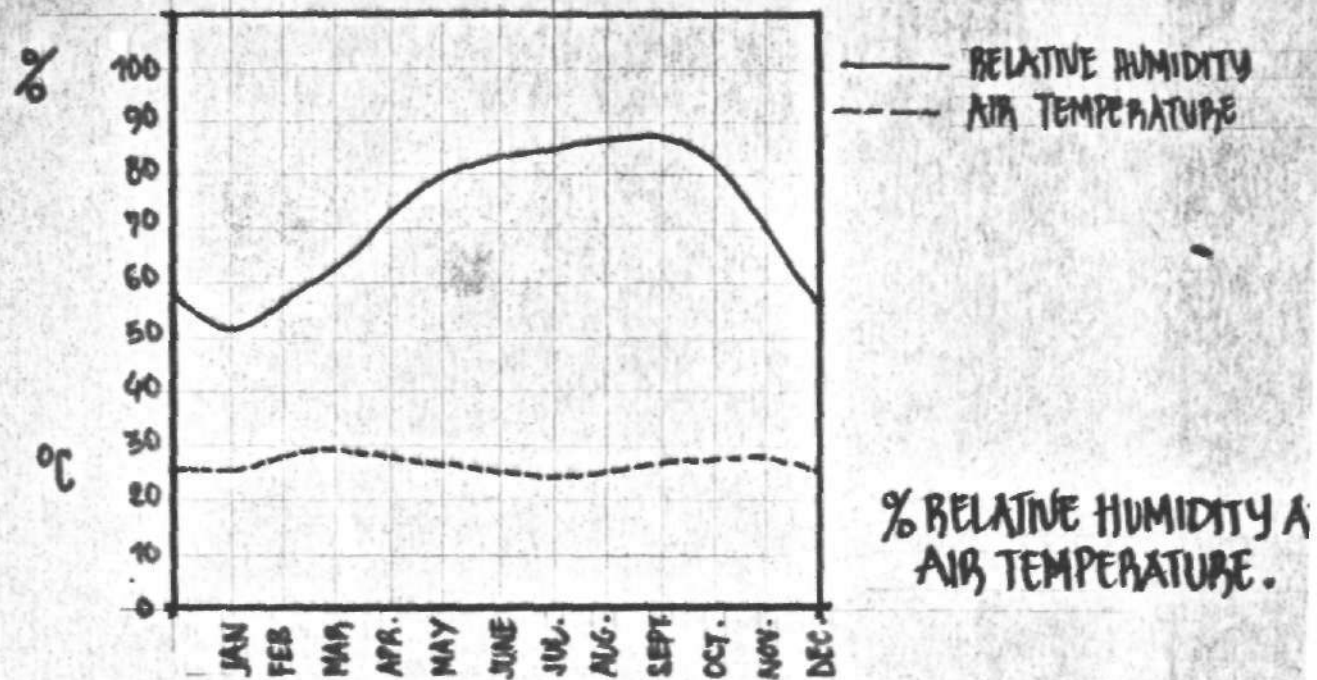
Critical Sun Angles: vertical = 28°
horizontal = 22°

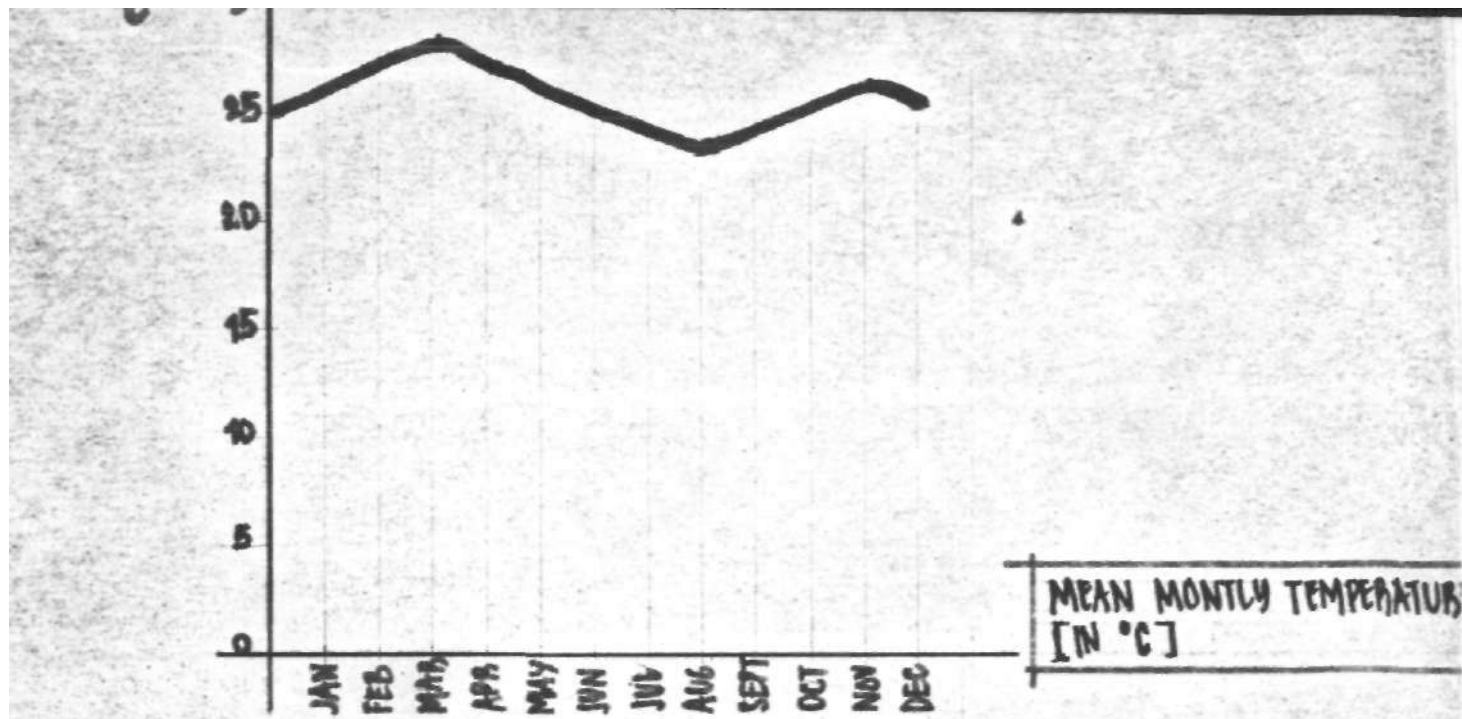


VERTICAL SHADOW ANGLES



HORIZONTAL SHADOW ANGLES





Circulation

The Site is well served with road network. The two major ways leading to the area are the ahmadu bello avenue dual road passing through the key areas in the city and the Umaru Audi road which is also an alternative access from the western part of the city - the old settlements. There is quite a high traffic volume along the ahmadu bello avenue but the beauty construction of the network has contributed to the smooth flow of traffic.

(See Site Map (2)).

CHAPTER FIVE

5. DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 DESIGN CONCEPT

Users of leisure buildings stay for no more than few hours, they must therefore be lodged in spaces richly varied and part of a complete environment. On the other hand, that environment conform to the highly flexible pattern of activities of the guest and users.

Such leisure facilities demand a high level of ability on the part of the people participating in the planning - design - construction and management process. The number of these people required tends to grow larger and the difficulty of their work to increase as the passing years bring further expansion.

Simple functional approaches, to the design and form selection will not work when applied to leisure spaces because in these cases the rooms, or spaces must be a place

of enjoyment, an area that is what ever the users wants it to be, instead of a definitely fixed functional units.

The world of fun is a place in which it is easy to escape from the ordinary systems of values, but is also a place with its own set of rule according to which the unexpected is the thing that fascinates. The form should and present the users and visitors with a kind of puzzle to enjoy as he solves it.

Social contacts are far more important than the demand for quiet and being alone. This spaces has a communicative function. For this reason it cannot be made uniform like the workaday environment.

Another motivation that has received little attention is the experience of exploring ie. the wish for more spontaneous activity, for finding things out, for experin-ting.

People want to be above to improve, they want to suprised without risk and be able to react in an

unprogrammed way to unexpected situations ,
behind this the desire is the wish. Finally to have
a chance to master the environment instead of always
being mastered by the environment.

It will be utterly wrong for a person to inter-
nationalize the requirements of a Clubhouse, as a place for
recreation. This is because peculiarities like geograp-
hical location, cultural background hopes and aspiration,
economic position to mention a few play a big role in
determining how people spend their leisure time and also
the type of environment they do so.

From my research findings and that of the inter-
national Union of architects on developing nations, I set
my self forth to create a centre in which man and nature
co-exist.

This can be achieved by devising ways of preserving
the natural qualities of the dam and its environs. The
preservation of such qualities can be achieved by
limiting the number of the people who will visit the dam.

There are two main ways of limiting the number of users to the dam.

- i. either to fence the whole area so as to control the number of users, (use of see-through fence) or
- ii. to create some more relaxing recreational facilities from the dam. This facilities have to be attractive and entertaining enough to discourage as many people as possible from visiting the dam (like picnicking near the dam)

My believe as an architect is that what ever I do 'man' comes first and other things comes second. I, on the other hand, do not favour - a situation where 'man' exists to the detriment of the nature.

What I will like to see is a situation where there is mutual co-existence between man and nature, a situation where man mold nature harmoniously to suit his requirements.

I am in the light of the above argument, adopting the second option as my design criteria.

For recreational facilities or building to achieve the desired attractiveness I feel it must satisfy the following requirements.

- i. Must be designed in harmony with the environment (topograph and landscape)
- ii. Must contain variety of recreational and sporting as well as social facilities to cater for highly diversified needs of the users.
- iii. The form of the structure(s) must be inviting not only from its immediate environment but also from a far. This means the height of the building must be such that it is visible from a distance.
- iv. Must provide facilities for people of different income groups and status.
- v. The beauty of the water can be appreciated only if one is able to
 - a. get close enough to the dam to see the water in relation to its environment.

- b. to view the dam in relation to its immediate natural surrounding.
- c. and also to view the dam in relation to the entire environment.

This can be achieved only when there is a viewing terrace in different viewing levels high enough to afford this opportunity (the change in levels).

The natural qualities of the entire environment can be preserved only when we, as much as possible concentrate both the recreation and sporting facilities in as little spaces as possible as far away as possible from the water. This will on the other hand, further promote the much desired social contact amongst its users to the dam.

In conclusion therefore my architectural objectives will be:

- a. Architectural solution of hierachy of functions with the Clubhouse.

- b. Adapting the structures and orientation of the building to suit or reflect the climatic situation of the environment.
- c. Landscaping the environment to **induce relax mood** after the heat of the days work.
- d. Flexibility of space and use.
- e. Compactability.
- f. Shape, character and structure.
- g. Simplicity consistency and Aesthetics.

Simplicity in the use of forms and consistency in use of material is my aesthetic concept for the scheme.

Aesthetics is a controversial abstract and relative concept. Two individuals may not necessarily have the same aesthetic views on a particular scheme but I'd hope that my aesthetic concept for this scheme will be acceptable to a great majority of its users, visitors and the people.

ZONING CONCEPT

The basic zoning concepts adopted are the following:

a. Semi-public Zone

The semi-public zone will consist of facilities which will be made open to both the members and the public.

These are:

- i. Theatre for showing, films, drama etc with auxillary facilities.
- ii. The social unit consisting of the bar and bar lounge as well as the restaurant etc.

Both of these units are going to be the money yeilding units to the Clubhouse, and the money therefore realised from this units will be used for the Clubhouse maintenance and payment of staffs.

The planning of these two units (the theatre and the social unit) in relation with the other facilities in the Clubhouse will be such that separate access is

provided or achieved to these units without having to go through the Clubhouse proper consist of the Clubrooms, the sporting units, the swimming pool, etc which are restrictly for membership use only.

b. Private Zone - (the Clubhouse proper

The private zone or restricted zone are

- i. The Clubrooms, consisting of several lounges, mini-games rooms, library, etc.
- ii. The sporting Unit (indoor and outdoor) sporting, like tennis, squash, gymnasium etc.
- iii. The swimming pool and some other associated facilities.

These are going to be used strictly by members of the Club. (pay before use).

This to say that the social unit which also contain some of these mentioned facilities will function independently to the Clubhouse proper which are restricted to only members.

The social unit is going to function around its own service core. Users will not have to pay a temporary membership fee before using the social unit and the theatre.

(See functional relationship diagram)

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 THE BRIEF AND ACCOMMODATION SCHEDULES

6.1 OUTLINE OF BRIEF

The provisions being proposed for the efficient functioning of the Clubhouse comprises facilities for recreation, sporting and social activities.

a. Sporting and recreation activities

Facilities will include:

- Swimming pools (main and learner's pool)
- Tennis courts.
- Squash courts.
- Gymnasium for indoor games like table tennis, badminton etc.
- indoor space for cards, billiards/
- Theatre for films, drama etc.
- Children playground.

- Outdoor terraces for relaxation, drinking viewing etc.
- Exhibition space/garden.
- b. Social activities, facilities to include
 - Several lounge's (Bar and Bar lounge etc)
 - Restaurant.
 - Function/multipurpose hall for variety of activities like dancing, disco, additional lounges etc.
- c. Shops
 - professional shops (sports shop) etc.
- d. General administration
 - general office
 - offices
 - Committee rooms etc.

6.2

SCHEDULE OF ACCOMMODATION

1. Theatre

a. First level

Capacity = -- 350 people --

Seating area @ 1m^2 per person

= -- 350 m^2 --

b. Second level

Capacity = -- 100 people --

Seating area @ 1m^2 per person

= -- 100 m^2 --

c. Entrance Foyer

area = -- 144 m^2 --

d. Lobby area = -- 96 m^2 (x2) --

e. Stage area = -- 72 m^2 --

Back stage area = -- 96 m^2 --

f. Changing Rooms + toilet

Male = -- 38.25 m^2 --

Female = -- 38.35 m^2 --

- g. ticket booth = $9\text{m}^2 (\times 2)$
- h. projector room = 32m^2
- i. snack bar = 16m^2
- j. store = 12m^2
- k. Male toilet = 42m^2
 Female toilet = 21m^2
- l. snack bar seating terrace
 area = 144m^2

2. Swimming pool

- a. main swimming pool
 area = $25\text{m} \times 12.5\text{m} = 312.5\text{m}^2$
- b. children/learners pool
 area = $9\text{m} \times 7\text{m} = 63\text{m}^2$
- c. terrace seating for sun drying and leisure seating space.
 area = 1824.5m^2

d. water treatment and recirculation

plant room

area = 54m^2

store area = 18m^2

e. Change Areas

i. Male = 100m^2

No of lockers = 50

ii. Female 100m^2

No of lockers = 50

3. Lawn tennis

No of courts = 8

Dimension = $23.77\text{m} \times 10.97\text{m}$

Area = 264m^2 (approx)

4. Viewing terraces

Capacity of (a), (b) and (c)

area (a) =

area (b) =

area (c) =

5. Squash courts

No of courts = 4

Dimensions = 6.40 m x 9.754 m

area = 62.72 m² (approx)

a. Squash court viewing gallery

area = 52 m²

6. Gymnasium (average size)

(for indoor games like badminton

basketball, table tennis, table sluft etc)

area = 18 m x 28 m = 504 m²

a. Spectator stand

area = 200 m²

7. Club rooms

i. First level

Space for mini-games, dart, t.v. lounge, exhibition space etc.

total area = 600 m²

ii. Second level

a. billiards/snookers = 300m^2

b. Club library

area = 300m^2

Capacity =

8. i. entrance hall

area = 112m^2

ii. reception/control and store

area = 80m^2

iii. sport shop

area = 80m^2

iv. toilets

Male = 15m^2

Female = 10m^2

9. general administration

i. general office

area = 64m^2

- ii. manager Club
area = 48m²
- iii. accountant
area = 32m²
- iv. president
area = 32m²
- v. secretary
area = 32m²
- vi. committee room
area = 80m²
capacity =
- vii. toilets
Male = 15m²
Female = 10m²
- viii. Lobby
area = 64m²

10. Club rest room

capacity of a and b

area = 100 m² each

11. Social Unit

a. i. restaurant

capacity = 120 people

dining space @ 1.26m² per dinner

area = 200 m²

ii. kitchen = 50% of dining

area = 100 m²

iii. kitchen service area

= 75% of kitchen

area = 75 m²

iv. service yard

area = 120 m²

iv. changing rooms area

Male = 60 m²

Female = 60 m²

v. store area = 60 m²

vi. unloading bay = 45 m²

b. i. Bar and Bar lounge

capacity = 300 people

seating area @ 1.86m² per person

area = 740 m²

ii. toilets staff

male = 60 m²

female = 60 m²

iii. lobby = 120 m²

12 i. Function hall for variety of activities

capacity = -----

seating area @ 1.86m² per person

area = -----

ii. balcony area = -----

13. picnic area
total area = -----
14. other spaces
- i. landscaped sculptured garden
 - ii. children playground
area = -----
 - iii. parking spaces
No of parking = 275 cars
 - iv. service yard to kitchen
area = 120m²

LAST WORD

If a building is to flow as Architecture then data, techniques, location and needs must be reduced; resolved; built into a Synthesis and held with a concept that transcends factual knowledge. The ability to master such complexity and express this mastery through coherent and meaningful form is the special contribution of the architect to the society as a whole.

- David Oakley
(Tropical Houses)

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DEDICATED

- To my parents

For their love and Sufferings

all along in my pursuit For More Knowledge.

- To my brothers and sisters

For their love and concern.

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- Mr. Olawuni

- Vice Chairman to Club

(e) KANO CLUB

- Secretary to Club

(f) PLATEAU CLUB

- Secretary to Club

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My thanks to you too you know why?
GOD BLESS YOU ALL.

A B S T R A C T

THESIS TOPIC:

Clubhouse for Kwara State

DEFINITION:

Sporting and recreational Club

SPONSOR/OWNER:

The government of Kwara State

Recreation places in the city consist of two Social Club, one Cinema and certain number of beer parlors and bars. The latter being distributed throughout the City. Also the lack of open spaces and sports grounds is apparent in the City. For the present, needs are satisfied by sports grounds belonging to educational establishments. Therefore, as pattern of living changes the needs in number of recreational places will rapidly increase.

COAL:

To provide a Clubhouse

- i. to function as a recreational focus in the City,
- ii. as a place of Social interaction.
- iii. as a place where the people can perform some of their social, recreational and sporting activities.

- iv. a place where differing income, social and ethnic groups of the people of the State are integrated.
- v. as a place where the people can identify themselves with socially etc.
- vi. and to encourage the growth of these activities.

SCOPE AND FOCUS:

The scope generally is envisaged to include provision of facilities for sporting, recreational and social activities.

a. **Sporting and recreational activities**

Facilities will include.

- swimming pool.
- tennis courts.
- squash courts.
- gymnasium for indoor games like table tennis, badminton etc.
- indoor space for cards, billiards/snookers etc.
- theatre for films, drama etc.
- children playground.
- outdoor terraces for, relaxation, drinking viewing etc.
- exhibition space/garden.

b. Social activities

Facilities to include

- several lounges

(Bar and Bar lounge, etc)

- restaurant

- function/multi-purpose hall for variety of activities

like, dancing, disco, additional lounges etc.

c. Shops

- sports shops

- habar shop etc.

d. General administration.

- general office

- offices, committee rooms etc.

Significance:

To promote and encourage sporting, recreational and social functions of the people in the State.

THE SITE:

The proposed site is situated on the Ahmadu Bello Avenue dual road, near an impounded reservoir (the Agba Dam) in ILORIN Kwara State Capital.

The site is to the eastern part of the City close to the hotels areas, the commercial and civic areas and also the C.R.A, the government reservation areas where most of its users work and reside respectively.

(See Site Map (2))

N.B. In the proposed master plan of Ilorin this area around the dam has been marked for recreational uses.

CONCLUSION:

It is hoped that with the provision of the stated facilities the noble objectives of the thesis will be realised.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

CHAPTER ONE

In all society, generally, there are daily blocks of time of varying duration when individuals are free from established routines of work and domestic duties.

Usually such time may be used for various purposes such as relaxation, recreation and social achievements or personal developments. The pattern of this available time varies however, among different occupational and age groups and between sexes.

Since the pattern of available time varies it therefore implies that different group in a society have different opportunity for leisure. These opportunity may be limited by certain constraints either personal or environmental personal constraint or structural constraints may include time available, sex, income or educational background.

Environmental constraints may include lack of facilities, lack of physical or social accessibility and lack of awareness.

and lack of awareness.

There are some political and social changes in recent years in Nigeria that seemed to have important planning implications.

The Public Service Commission has revised and increase the salary structure of employees mainly in the public sector, the change to five-day working week in line with some industrialised countries has also led to the availability of more leisure time most especially at weekends.

The eight-hour working day has given more discretionary time at the disposal of an average employee.

The rapid rate of Urbanization, more opportunity for individual growth and better means of transportation constitute some of the changes which enhance the need for recreation.

The benefits of recreation, as of education, although evident, may not always be amenable to the objective analysis.

The rapid rates of social change, adoption of technological innovations and increasing self-awareness lend themselves to more demand for recreation opportunities.

1.2 Justification and the need

Incidentally, recreation places in the City consist of two Social Clubs, one Cinema and certain number of beer parlours and bars, the latter being distributed throughout the City. As pattern of living change the needs in number of recreational places will rapidly increase.

Also the lack of open spaces and sport grounds is apparent in the city. For the present, needs are satisfied by sports grounds belonging to educational establishments.

As earlier said both environmental and personal constraints also prevent most residents from using the existing leisure-time facilities with reference to this background the main source of inspiration for this study arises from the need to have meaningful clubhouse (a recreational and sporting Club) in Ilorin, Kwara State in particular and Nigeria in general these policies, other than the provision of recreation opportunities, will endeavour to enhance urban form and quality promote a sense of Urban identity and a forum for self-awareness and growth.

CHAPTER TWO

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

2.1 General

The thesis took off with a research into the present situation of existing clubhouses within the Country.

Within the student's time and financial limitations, four models, Kaduna Club, Plateau Club, Kano Club and Lagos Club - were selected for study, which are quite representative of the country's Clubhouses.

The interviews were both by personal interrogations and utilization of questionnaires, sketches were drawn, photographs were taken and statistical data were gathered on the various needs.

The informations collected as above, after analysis and synthesis form the basis of the design thesis in conjunction with set standards from books and magazines and what obtains in some foreign cases.

2.2 RECENT APPROACH

Already they are emerging approaches which are responsive to human needs. RAW MAN in his "assessment of demand for recreation" - a modelling approach has come up with an approach which according to him will allow us to plan for satisfaction of recreational demand for the largest number. In his model certain concepts and measurements were adopted based upon the hypothesis "that all leisure behaviour is in response to a series of constraints which can be isolated or aggregated and quantified and to an element of choice which can be predicted in terms of probability.

2.2.1 Concept of Constraints

Generally they are two types

- i. the personal or structural constraints:
personal or structural constraint may include time available, age, sex, income or educational background.
- ii. the environmental constraints.

The environmental constraint may include lack of facilities, lack of physical or social accessibility and lack of awareness.

2.2.2 Concept of demand

This involves the desire or need to pursue an activity whether or not it is expressed in the use of facilities recreation demands is made up of

- i. Manifest demand: referred to as the time actually spent on recreation.
- ii. Latent demand: which is the time because of any one group of constraints is unable to be spent.

The latent demand is further subdivided into (a) personal deferred demand (b) facility demand and (c) linkage deferred demand.

2.2.3 Concept of recreation preference and choice

This concept adopts constraints and demand concepts to derive leisure time for a given population for a specified period which is then expressed as the total recreation demand for all activities during that period expressed in man hour.

The time derived are then allocated to specific recreational activities or to a particular activity under study.

2.2.4 Measurement of recreation demand.

This could be achieved through

- i. interviewing a population as to her preference, if facilities were available.
- ii. by use of norms developed on a natural or regional basis.
- iii. by identifying interactions of all environmental constraints on recreational demand.

2.2.5 Measurement of Recreation Supply

It is a function of facilities available their quality and capacity for particular activities and period for openings.

2.3 THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire is divided into three sections

A. B. and C.

SECTION A

This section aims at getting that group or groups mostly associated with Clubhouses, it's structural or personal constraint as regards, age, sex, income, time available and educational background and also its environmental constraints viz lack of facilities, lack of physical or social accessibility and lack of awareness.

SECTION B

This section deals with types of facilities in Clubhouses, facilities commonly used by members and also investigating other types of facilities supposed to be provided for in Clubhouses. (adequacy of facilities).

SECTION C

Test building type that best appeals to users and vistors, and design quality (functionalism)

2.4 CASES STUDIED

2.4.1

KADUNA CLUB

Location: The Kaduna Club is sited off the wharf road in the hotels area of Kaduna, near the Murtala Square. It is directly opposite the Mandala Hotel Complex.

Features: The Kaduna Club is a social club and provides encouragement and facilities for sports, recreation and social amenities. The Clubhouse mostly business men and women in the private sector, private executives and top civil servants. That is to say that members are drawn from all around different places of work.

The Kaduna Club has about 2,500 members within and outside Kaduna town.

Sponsor/Owner: The Kaduna Club is a private club and is co-operatively owned and subsidizes social and other facilities for the exclusive use of the owner-member.

Facilities: Since it's a private Club it attempts to make provision for every conceivable social and other needs it members can afford. The facilities present include the following:

- i. Bar and Bar Lounge (50 people)
- ii. Outdoor space for drinking (50 people)
- iii. Restaurant (100 people peak period)
- iv. Swimming pool (1)
- v. Children playground.
- vi. Open air theatre for film etc (300 people)
- vii. Club garden.
- viii. 6 No. tennis courts.
- ix. Indoor space for table tennis, billiards/snockers. cards, darts etc.
- x. Ballroom (dancing, disco nights)

Problems: The Club is small for its members and does'nt have enough facilities.

The main design criticism is that this Club has no definite character, no definite architectural character simply because the Club was not designed initially as a Clubhouse - (Functionality)

Another important problem is that it doesn't have enough parking space, Infact some members have to use **the** Hamdala parking space.

Subscriptions

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| a. Single member | ₦3.00 per month |
| b. Family member | ₦4.00 per month |
| c. Country member
(Family) | ₦36.00 per annum. |
| d. Country member
(Single) | ₦24.00 per annum |
| e. Temporary member | ₦10.00 per week. |

Kaduna Club is affiliated to Zaria, Ikoyi, Kano, Yola, Plateau club etc.

2.4.2

KANO CLUB

Location: The Kano Club is also located close to the hotels area of Kano State.

It is an affiliated Club to Kaduna Club and other clubs in the country.

Features: The Kano Club is a social club and provides similar facilities as the Kaduna Club and infact have the same rules and regulations.

Problems: It has an over-crowed membership of over 3,000. Expansion of the Club is infact in process as at now.

No enough facilities. This Clubhouse as well doesn't have any definite architectural character and from history it was a building converted to use as a clubhouse.

Another important problem is that of parking very inadequate.

No definite function in spaces and use of facilities.

2.4.3 FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE CLUB

Location: The Federal Civil Service Club is located by the Awolowo road in Ikoyi, Lagos, Lagos State of Nigeria.

Features: It is a sporting, recreational and Social Club and house only the senior government staff and their families in the Federal and State Civil Service.

At present it has 1,660 permanent members, 60 associate members from the Lagos State Civil Service.

Facilities: The facilities provided or present at now includes:

- i. Swimming pool (1)
- ii. 4 No tennis courts
- iii. Bar and Bar lounge (2) (30 persons each)
- iv. Restaurant (1) (80 people peak period)
- v. Cold rooms (6) (private lounges)
- vi. Children playground.
- vii. Indoor space or Rooms for cards, billiards and traditional 'ayo' game, T.V. room

viii. Outdoor space for drinking and relaxation.

ix. Cinema (300 persons)

x. Room for table tennis.

Basket ball and Volleyball

Guest Chalets.

Sponsors/Owners: The Federal government

Subscriptions:

a. Single member £2.00 per month

b. Family member £3.00 per month

Problems:- The problem the Club is experiencing now is that there are not enough facilities provided to meet the demand.

No room for expansion because presently the site is small and secondly the building being used now was formally an office building.

In short the building was not initially designed as a Clubhouse. Also similar problem of limited or not enough parking space.

The main design criticism is that this Club has no definite architecture character simply for the reasons given as above.

The Federal Civil Service Club is an affiliated Club to only the State's Civil Service Clubs and the Federal Civil Service Club in all the State Capital in the Country. It serves only the senior government staffs and their families in the Civil Service of Nigeria.

2.4.4

PLATEAU CLUB

Location: The Plateau Club is located in Jos, Capital of Plateau State.

Features: The Plateau Club is also a Social Club and affiliated to Kaduna, Zaria, Makurdi, Kano, Ikoyi Yola, etc.

Membership is open to all the various sections of the society in the State and its environs. The Club-houses mostly business executives and government staffs.

Membership fee is ₦60.

Facilities: Amenities provided for in the Club includes:

- i. Sports shop
- ii. Library/TV room
- iii. Lounge
- iv. Billiards/smoker's room
- v. 1 Squash rackets court
- vi. Catering managers office
- vii. 5 tennis courts.
- viii. 1 Swimming pool

ix. 1 Cinema theatre (open) open to public after temporary membership payment for only the Cinema.

Problems: It has similarly problems with other Clubs described earlier viz:

- No enough parking space.
- Not enough facilities to meet demand
- No definite character (architectural) and functionally.

2.4.5

SUMMARY

In summing up the local cases studied, it was noted that Clubhouse institution is quite new in Nigeria simply because of some certain constraints as of past. The environmental constraints which include lack of awareness, lack of facilities and lack of social and physical accessibility as well as the personal or structural constraints which include time available, age, sex, income and educational background constitutes immensely some of the basic reasons.

The public and private institutions have now realised that good public relations and better productivity depends to a large extent on the social and recreational facilities that are available to their employees.

The rapid rates of social change, adoption of technological innovations and increasing self-awareness has now led themselves to more demand for recreation.

The change to 5-day working week in line with some industrialised countries has also led to the availability of more leisure time most especially at weekends. The 8-hour working day has given more discretionary time at the disposal of an average employee.

The rapid rate of Urbanization, more opportunity for individual growth and better means of transportation constitutes some of the changes which enhance the need for recreation.

These policies, other than the provision of recreation opportunities, will endeavour to enhance urban identity and a forum for self-awareness and growth.

2.4.6

FOREIGN EXAMPLES

1. CENTRAL RECREATION COMPLEX, SUNDERLAND.

REF: "The Architectural review"

Vol. CLIX No 947 JAN 1976.

2. DOHA CLUB

REF: the "Architectural review"

Vol. CLXV No 985 MARCH 1979.

3. RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUBHOUSE, NOTTINGHAM

REF: the "Architectural Review"

Vol. CLIX No 947 JAN 1976

4. RECREATIONAL CENTRE, SOUTHALL, MIDDLESEX.

REF: the "Architectural Review"

Vol. CLIX No. 947 JAN 1976.

2.5 ANALYSIS OF DATA COLLECTED AND INTERVIEWS

2.5.1 General

The analysis generally shows that increase in Club activities is affected by

- i. increase in leisure time
- ii. income and
- iii. access to mobility

2.5.1 Factors affecting Club activities

In trying to identify likely factors which may influence the various activities, I have tried the following:

i. Effect of income level on Club activities

Study shows that people in the income group of \$3,000 and above shows more response to Club activities.

(See table and chart)

ii. Effect of Age on Club activities

The study shows a more or less uniform response to different activities in the Club meaning that age has no appreciable impact on demand for Club activities.

(See table and chart)

iii. Effect of Vehicular Ownership

The study shows that those who own or have access to a means of mobility (car, motor cycle) shows more response towards Club activities.

(See table and chart)

iv. Effect of Employment on Club activities

The study shows that public service employees showed more response to Club activities than those in the private sector and the self-employed.

(See table and chart)

Possible explanation for this is that public employees normally have 40-hour, 5-day week. Thus using Saturdays and Sundays as leisure periods. Workers in private sector normally are more engaged in overtime and shifts which reduces their leisure time.

The self-employed in an attempt to be 'efficient' hardly leaves little time out of business commitments for leisure time activities. This could be an indication of discretionary time on leisure time activities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To enhance the growth of the Clubhouse and make it fulfilling its proper role the following have to be taken care of:

- a. provision of enough facilities in Clubhouses like facilities for sporting (indoor and outdoor) recreational and social facilities have to be provided. This will encourage and promote self participations and bring in more members in the Clubhouse making them more aware of the need and use of free-time at their disposal.
- b. flexibility in space and use in the Clubhouse that is to say that rooms should be provided in such a way that allows for easy expansion and uses. Like possibility of achieving smaller and larger spaces as required depending on the number of users.

- c. functionality in the Clubhouse as regards functional linkage between different facilities provided for in the Clubhouse and it's uses, and as well as circulation.
- d. definite and inviting architectural character plane and lines. solid and voids etc.
- e. consideration in having enough parking spaces as most of its users are coming with vehicle to the Clubhouse or to see films.
- f. clubhouses should be sited around or within a natural, quite and landscaped environment to induce relaxed mood after the heat of the days work, possibly near water bodies, the feelings it gives near water is so relaxing and refreshing.

CHAPTER THREE

3. THE CLUBHOUSE

3.1 DEFINITIONS

A Club signifies an association of persons united by some common interest and probably meeting periodically.

A Clubhouse is where most of the activities of the Club are planned and or executed which may include

- active sports
- social and entertainment activities
- cultural and educational activities etc.

3.2 TYPES OF SPONSOR

There are two principal types of Sponsor

- i. The private Club.
- ii. The public Club.

The basic requirements of both types are similar but the difference basically can be classified as follows:

3. 2.1

i. The private Club

The private Club is usually a cooperatively owned and subsidized social and recreational facilities for exclusive use of the owner-members.

It attempts to make provision for every conceivable social and recreational as well as sporting need its members can afford.

It has a restricted membership usually with higher membership fee.

3.2.2

ii The public Club

The public Club provides adequate and accessible facilities for as many persons as possible at popular prices. (ie all frills and extra services are reduced to the minimum, consistent with a profitable operation).

Usually such Club are owned by government or government institutions and the main motive behind the Club is for the welfare of its members but some services are offered on profit basis.

CATEGORIES OF CLUBHOUSES IN NIGERIA

Clubhouses in Nigeria can be classified into two categories:

The first category (which has the real meaning) are those owned by the workers Union in some institutions or by group of persons although they offer some of their services on profit basis, the main motive behind the Club is for the welfare of its member like, Kaduna Club, Kano, Plateau Club etc.

Memberships of some of the Clubs are exclusively restricted to employees of the respective institutions and others to elite who can afford the conditions of membership. Most of these Clubs have facilities for indoor and outdoor physical recreation. The commonest facilities include small libraries, lawn tennis courts, billiards darts, dance floor and facilities for film show.

The second category of existing Clubhouses are those owned by individuals and operate solely for commercial purposes by selling drinks and serving food, the use of the word Club for such enterprises is a misnomer from the field work it was found that government licences to operate Clubhouses allow such houses to remain open until the late hour of the day whereas the hotels cannot operate beyond eleven O'Clock at night.

These Clubs usually found in high density residential areas are noisy, lacked parking spaces for customers, and least consider the efficiency and quality of services rendered to it's customers.

TYPES OF MEMBERSHIP IN CLUBHOUSES

Membership in Clubhouses are usually of the following categories.

1. Full members of the following categories:
 - a. Single member who shall be any person resident in Nigeria.
 - b. Family member who shall be any person together with his wife and/or children resident in Nigeria.
 - c. Country member who shall be any person resident more than some few kilometers from the Club.
 - d. Honorary member who shall be any person distinguished either in public life or service to the Club as may be elected by a general meeting.

2. Temporary members

Temporary members, who shall be persons not ordinarily resident within some few kilometers of