YELWA RECREATION CLUB BUKURU, JOS

"UPGRADING EXISTING FACILITIES TO MEET CONTEMPORARY NEEDS OF USERS"

BY

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DECLARATION

I, TUKURA, JANET AISHATU of the Department of Architecture, Faculty of Environmental Design, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, hereby declare that this thesis work has been a personal academic undertaking executed under the supervision of Dr. W.B. Qurix, of Department of Architecture, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

All sources of information have been duely acknowledged with the use references and quotation marks.

Student's Signature

16TH MARCH 2001
Date

CERTIFICATION

This thesis, entitled YELWA RECREATION CLUB, BUKURU - JOS (UPGRADING EXISTING FACILITIES TO MEET CONTEMPORARY NEEDS OF USERS) by TUKURA, JANET AISHATU meets regulations governing the award of the degree of Master of Science in Architecture (M.Sc. Arch.) of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

To the memory of

Late (Mrs. E.I. Gwamna and Mrs. Iyabode Oni (nee Dada).

For being great sources of encouragement to me.

To my sister Mercy

who means more with each passing day.

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ABSTRACT

The importance of leisure and recreation all over the world cannot be overemphasized especially with the accompanying stress of a technologically advancing world. A popular adage which says "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy or Jane a dull girl", is applicable in all strata of life regardless of individual differences, as we seek advancement in our modern world. Increasing modernization has led to an unprecedented demand for leisure and recreation as recorded in history, and it varies from one region to the other.

The struggle for survival in our over populated city centres has considerably diverted attention to work with little or no time for adequate rest, which is vital for our physical and mental well being. This necessitates the provision of recreational facilities in close proximity to users, which must meet rising contemporary demands for maximum utilization. This is because, increase in technology has affected the taste and demand of users.

The essence of this research is to study the present user pattern of the Clubhouse and how it affects the demand for leisure and recreation. Observation has shown that clubhouses in Nigeria are poorly maintained, which in turn affects its patronage. The idea of upgrading Yelwa Club is an attempt at raising the standard and patronage of the clubhouse in Nigeria, thereby improving its image. As such, the first part of this study entails a concise and comprehensive analysis of leisure, recreation and the clubhouse as obtained in related literatures and existing similar institutions. The second part gives an overview of contemporary demands of users and factors governing the choices made, with proposed architectural solution that can help resolve these problems as a means of enhancing recreation which is an integral of our every day life.

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"When I relax, I feel guilty. Leisure has always been difficult for me to incorporate into my life. I have rarely been accused of working too little. My problem has been just the opposite. I figured if it were good to work ten hours, it would even be better to work fourteen."

David, C.C.

"Remember, you can relax and not feel guilty."

"Is it possible that your days are hurrying by so fast that you don't fully taste them anymore? Are play and rest foreign words in your living vocabulary?"

Littauer, F.

"Recreation like work and play is an essential part of human life, without it life will be incomplete and monotonous.

Buildings should stand clearly visible as a tribute or admonition to those responsible for their appearance.

Arnold, F.H.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Recreation like work and play, is an essential part of human life without which life is incomplete and monotonous. The need for organized interruption of routine activities in a regular pattern, for the purpose of restoring lost energy and reactivating the mind is essential. Recreation promotes mental stability and provides a change in setting combating the high surge of adrenalin, mostly associated with the work environment. This is because it enhances the mental activity for more challenging activities.

The complexities of the demands of leisure and recreation has increased through the years, and Dioxiadis (1963:2) is of the opinion that "Our transition is a transition from old to new, from traditional to modern, from the concepts of the past to the concept of the future, and from the problems of the past to the problems of the future".

Recreation is any activity pursued at leisure either individually or collectively that is free of compulsion and pleasurable not reward oriented, providing immediate and inherent satisfaction. This need is adequately met in a clubhouse. The present building housing Yelwa Club, has been in existence since 1922, with gradual additions taking place over the years, to accommodate increasing demand by users. This is due to the fact that "Architecture is approaching an unprecedented juncture as the complexities of contemporary culture become increasingly saturated, with digital technology" – Perella (1998). The club provides diversion from work to leisure

and recreation, and must be upgraded to meet contemporary demands.

Work and leisure are contemporary terms which are mutually exclusive, with the latter varying from one society to the other and also, a matter of individual choice. An alloted time for recreation restores lost energy, yields satisfaction, increases creativity and stabilizes human mental ability for more tasking venture. This also creates a change in setting and pace from the highly competitive world of work, promoting social interaction accompanied with a more positive outlook in life.

Based on records from the federal office of statistics in Nigeria, 30.28% of the Nigerian population have participated in one form of recreation or the other, especially sight seeing for leisure. The main form of attraction was participation in festivals with 38.39% of household members represented. Other forms of attraction were, visit to museums, zoos, dams, game reserves, warm springs, monument sites etc. 71.95% of participants travel to sites in public vehicles. This shows that a degree of interest is exhibited in the use of leisure time with explorable potentials that can duely be utilized. It therefore requires the provision of recreational facilities in close proximity to the users to adequately cater for these needs.

Despite the fact that the clubhouse provides facilities for recreation, its patronage is still in the infancy stage in Nigeria. Its acceptance is gradually being enhanced as people daily become aware of the hazards of stress filled life. According to Dioxiadis (1963 : 171 – 202),

> *"It is clear that the architect – as an expert in the field of architecture – has one great responsibility namely, to study contemporary problems and propose solutions for*

them. By contemporary, we mean not merely the problems of architectural design in the narrow sense, but the broader problems of architecture within a developing society".

Therefore, an analysis of the role of recreation in relation to a clubhouse is a step in profering solution to contemporary problems, due to its relevance in creating awareness of the benefits of proper utilization of the recreation club. The clubhouse provides an ideal opportunity and environment for individual and family recreational needs.

1.1 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Observation reveals that, clubhouses in Nigeria and especially around Jos, were either small units that were expanded or, buildings not initially designed as clubs but adopted for such activities as it was in the coffee houses in 17th century Europe. Yelwa Recreation Club belongs to the latter, due to the fact that it was initially a privately owned bungalow which expanded to meet rising needs. Over the years, it has grown in terms of patronage by registered and non registered users with a decline in recent years. It was initially utilized by the Amalgamated Tin Mine Workers, which is presently known as the consolidated Tin Mines (C.T.M. Ltd.). This has changed giving room for the community around to utilize as well.

Problems such as space allocation, general planning and orientation, functional flow, landscaping, inadequate accommodation and the use of materials are evident in the club, and in dire of need attention. The units are scattered layouts without adequate links which is most unwelcomed during the rainy season, because

it obstructs movement in the use of facilities. The auditorium which is highly utilized for weddings and diverse public functions is inadequate in terms of capacity to accommodate the populace present at most Nigerian weddings. The lack of office facilities, appropriate provision for children and women to encourage family participation is inherent. Passive recreational activities carried out are mostly dining and drinking. This therefore, necessitates an attempt in upgrading the existing facilities to meet rising contemporary needs of its users.

1.2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The clubhouse is an integral part of our society with divers facilities for recreation. This thesis is therefore aimed at an investigative study of contemporary user pattern of the clubhouse as a response to leisure and recreation; and how it influences the demand for recreational facilities in a cosmopolitan environment.

The objectives to facilitate achieving this aim are;

i. To improve an existing facility (making it an ideal setting for restoring energy vital in promoting mental and physical stability and fostering social interaction), ensuring it meets contemporary standards of the locality.

ii. To implement research findings as a basis for re – developing Yelwa Club with adequate facilities to cater for diverse interest groups.

iii. To justify the need for upgrading the club by integrating additional facilities in an orderly manner with respect to existing facilities.

1.3 MOTIVATION

Recreation which is a vital part of the human life that must be given due consideration. This has not been fully explored in Nigeria. Only a limited number of people are aware of resources and facilities that can be fully utilized to enhance recreation. As such, the clubhouse which is meant to be the most articulate organ for recreation has not been fully utilized as the case may be.

Observation reveals that, the number of recreation clubs have increased over the years e.g. in Plateau state, from three in 1990 to seven by the year 2000. Other facilities like hotels, restaurants, parks, natural and man made tourist attractions etc. have increased as well. The prevailing problems peculiar to these facilities is the maintenance culture, this has led to the degeneration of these facilities and clubhouses have degenerated to drinking houses which is a discouraging factor for non drinkers. This has defeated the aim of establishing these clubhouse as family relaxation spots.

A survey of the tin mining settlements of Rayfield, Bukuru and Anguldi reveals an established fact about Yelwa Club, which is its strategic location from Jos town as one of the two recreation clubs in that area. These settlements are made up of civil servants and those in the private sector. The area also has tourist attraction sites which are the mining ponds converted to boating lakes. The club which has a historical background from the mining days creates an atmosphere of interaction, encouraging business affiliation both at national and international levels, attracting investors to the state. Its patronage was high, but declined after the economic depression in 1996. Even though it is gradually on the increase, the

demands of contemporary society has escalated. Since mining activities are on the decline, the club can be an adequate means of generating revenue for the Consolidated Tin Mines Ltd, as well as meeting the recreational needs of the people within the community. These have been the motivating factors in embarking this research work, with Yelwa club as a focus.

1.4 JUSTIFICATION

Based on a field survey by Alozie (1990:99), 60% of the sample size are of the opinion that Jos local government area (including Bukuru) is deficient in entertainment and recreational facilities and 54.2% indicated deficiency in high standard by catering services and hotels. It is eminent therefore, that there has been need for recreational facilities over the years in the Jos – Bukuru sub-region of the state. Presently, there are 22 hotels (all of which are in Jos metropolis), 4 cinemas and 7 clubs, with museums and parks. The issue is not the number of facilities within these recreational centers, but the quality.

The physiotherapy unit of the Jos university teaching hospital, also recommends recreational activities for its patients which has been effective in restoring injured limbs and muscles.

Year	No. of patients	Types of Activities
1998	55	Jogging for leisure, use of fitness machines which are infra – red, stationary cycles or mobile cycles (geometry), tennis, swimming etc.
1999	53	
2000	37(aug)	

Source: *Jos University Teaching Hospital (JUTH), August 2000.*

The total population of residents in Bukuru is 56,262. Out of the seven clubs in Jos Bukuru metropolis, only two cater for several and not specific forms of recreation like golf and polo. These are Yelwa club in Bukuru and Plateau club in Jos north.

A survey carried out, sampling the opinion of club members and others within its environs has brought to light the measure of upgrading required in the clubhouse. In the response based on the use of questionnaires on a sample of club users 48% are for upgrading, 10% are indifferent while 42% want a general improvement but not necessarily in terms of expansion. Interviews conducted with the management, and the owners of the club reveals an intention to that effect to boost the financial status of the Tim Mines as well as, cater for the physical and mental well being of the community. Based on the above mentioned factors a proposal towards upgrading the club was made.

1.5 METHODOLOGY OF STUDY

The research work employed data collection methods for proper and

comprehensive documentation of the clubhouse design, its basic requirements, user demands in the present era, outstanding problems and how best it can be upgraded to meet contemporary user requirements. Methodology adopted were;

i. Interview – selected individuals such as manager of the club and some of its workers, especially those with outstanding years of service; general manager CTM; some club members and people in the neighborhood. Oral sources were the major source of data collection due to age of the building, which over the years has not been properly documented.

ii. Questionnaire – a sizeable number of club members and people within the neighborhood constituted a sample. Information received gave specific areas upgrading can be carried out, outlined category of club users and user pattern.

iii. Field documentation of existing similar buildings - A comprehensive field documentation of existing similar structures gave ample information in eliminating derelictions identified and brought to light positive aspects of the designs that can be incorporated. A total of six buildings were studied.

iv. Written sources – such as journals, newspapers, magazines, books, published and unpublished articles gave a wealth of information. All written sources have been duely acknowledged.

v. Observation – This covered a period of three weeks within the club and its environs. It contributed in ascertaining the behavioural analysis and user pattern of the club users. These were

accompanied with photographs and sketches.

1.6 SCOPE AND DELIMITATION OF STUDY

The research focuses on the behavioural pattern of people with respect to recreation in our contemporary society. 'Contemporary' is a relative word which varies from one geographical region to the other, depending on the level of development. Exploring contemporary concepts in this regard can be overwhelming in the area of data collection.

The study encompasses recreation in a general sense with respect to Plateau state while the behavioural and user pattern study has bee narrowed down to Yelwa club and those within its environs; giving room for intense study of Architectural transitional trends in the clubhouse design from the 17th century to date. Facilities to be provided will cater for active, passive and semi-active forms of recreation. These include eating areas, indoor and outdoor games areas, Auditorium, Accommodation and landscaping elements to enhance relaxation.

1.7 CONSTRAINTS

Lack of proper documentation of existing Yelwa Recreation club and the shortage of relevant recorded statistical data with respect to recreation in Nigeria were constraints encountered in carrying out the research work.

A historical background of leisure, recreation and the clubhouse is essential, in enhancing the attainment of the stated aim and objectives, this will be addressed in the following chapters.

CHAPTER TWO

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF LEISURE

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF LEISURE

According to Dumazedier (1972 : 248) some authors are of the opinion that, leisure has existed in all civilizations at all periods but he believed, leisure has certain traits that are characteristics only of the civilization born from the industrial revolution. Leisure therefore, is not a term that can be applied to societies of the archaic period. Isobel and Richard (1972 : 9–12) were also of the same opinion. This can be attributed to the fact that even the leisured elite of that time were dependent on the work of others for their survival; they could be called the 'parasites' in their society. Leisure will never be adequately described or understood if it is defined only as a quantitative concept, that is, the length of time spent not working. The qualitative aspects of contemporary leisure activities are a vital factor in making an apt description of what leisure entails.

In the earliest known societies, work and play alike formed part of the ritual by which men sought communion with the ancestral spirits. Even though they vary at practical level, they contained the same kind of meaning in the essential life of the community. Religious activities where therefore an embodiment of work an play, moreover, these two were combined. Conflict between them was either non – existent or inconsequential. Leisure in the modern sense was not found in the agrarian societies of recorded history.

Modern leisure has become possible in the life of a great majority of workers due to the fact that its activities were no longer governed by the society through

common ritual obligations. A clear distinction between work by which man earns a living and his other activities, is now evident. It is organized in so definite a fashion that it can be easily separated, both in theory and in practice, according to Dumazedier (1972 : 249).

2.1 CONCEPT OF LEISURE AND RECREATION

Although, the Nigerian tradition fostered communal living and interaction, only minimal time was apportioned for relaxation and development taking into consideration the hours spent on farms or executing other income-yielding activities. This has improved over the years with a reduction in working days to five, and the remaining two for relaxation. The concept of leisure and recreation can only be grasped with a clear definition of these and other related terms.

2.1.1 Leisure

One of the subjects of great controversy among social scientists notably, philosophers and sociologists, is arriving at a universally, acceptable definition of leisure according to Enuezie (1995:12). This is due to the diversity in the perception of leisure as it varies from one individual to the other.

Etymologists ascertained the fact that the origin of the word "leisure" was derived from a French word, which means "an absence of things to do" but, "an opportunity to do things" while Dumazedier (1972:250) believes "leisure must be identified by certain characteristics like freedom from obligations and disinterestedness. It should not be motivated by gain".

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Cosgrove (1972:13) stated that, "leisure consists of a number of occupations in which the individual may indulge of his own free will – either to rest, to amuse himself or to add to his knowledge and improve his skills disinterestedly, and to increase his voluntary participation in the life of the community after discharging his professional family and social duties".

Leisure appears to be distinguished by a search for a state of satisfaction – a state that is sought as an end in itself. Enuezie (1972:14), defines it as an attitude of the mind, a state of freedom from everyday necessity; in fact, ideal conditions of man; while *Oxford Dictionary* defines it as spare time, time free from work. Ultimately, leisure can be defined as the time taken after necessities of life have been met, which gives opportunity to indulge in other activities not aimed at making income but geared towards relaxation of the human body and mind. Leisure aids in both mental and physical development, and functions as a means of diversion from routine work.

2.1.2 **Recreation**

"Recreation covers broadly, any pursuits taken up during leisure time other than that which people are normally highly committed to. These highly committed pursuits include such things as overtime, secondary work, child care, house work and various maintenance jobs around the house" as stated by Sa'ad (1999:25).

The word recreation was derived from "recreatic", a latin word which means "restoration". According to Enuezie (1995 : 14), it is an activity that recreates man, his energy, provides rest from work and prepares him for work again.

Neumoyers, as stated by Onaji (1989:6), defined recreation as any activity pursued during leisure either individually or collectively that is free of compulsion and is pleasurable having its immediate appeal not impelled by a delayed reward beyond itself or by any immediate necessity.

Recreation ultimately, promotes mental stability and provides a change in setting, combating high surge of adrenalin attributed to the work environment, which if not given due consideration may result in an impressive decline of health status of an individual or group.

The concept of leisure ad recreation has an outstanding tradition as ancient as work itself. They are complementary terms essential in physical development. In the 18th and 19th centuries with the dawn of industrialization, social thinkers realized the need for leisure, especially with an appreciable decline in hours spent in production at factories, which was a contributing factor of the machine age. Similarly, an advancement in the field of technology is a characteristic of our present era.

2.1.3 **Play**

The *Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary* defines play as an activity done for amusement or enjoyment especially by children, to enjoy one's self rather than work; while the *Shorter Oxford Dictionary on Historical Principles* defines it as exercise, a movement or action for amusement, or action and exercise by way of amusement.

Play, according to Onaji (1989 : 415) is "an activity carried out within leisure time strictly for the purpose of pleasure and self expression". It tends to be active and can be carried out in a spirit of competition, exploration or make believe. Customarily, play is regarded as a child's activity, although an adult may also engage in play and under some circumstances, may find play in his work. Play may entail informal exploration, unstructural fooling around among participants or structured activities like games, community rituals etc. It is future orientated because it teaches skills useful later in life. In adults, it is seen as a way of enriching one's creative development. Play satiates the psychological state of a person.

2.1.4 **Relaxation**

This is an action of unbending the mind from severe application, a release from ordinary occupation and cares. Relaxation helps in loosening and slackening of the fibres, nerves, joints etc. of the body. It is a release or freedom from strictness or severity, an abatement of intensity, viguor or energy as defined in the *Shorter Oxford Dictionary on Historical principles*. Relaxation is more an attitude of the mind and mental abilities, than of the physical aspect of the human body. It is considered a form of recreation, a partial remission of a duty. The Natural landscape plays a vital role in creating a relaxed atmosphere. Relaxation reduces tensions originating from pressures of contemporary living.

2.2 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEISURE AND SPARE TIME

Leisure is positive and in a broad sense, productive. It does not denote aimless indolence; sterile or mismanaged free time may have negative implications. Leisure and spare time, periods not directly involved with work or personal care are synonymous to many people. Spare time can be used beneficially, while at other times its activities may be detrimental; in either case, the effects may be temporary or life long.

Leisure implies freedom from the necessity of labour, a time during which one is free to chose what one wishes to do. Therefore, it involves responsibility in proper choice from the entire range of both passive and energetic interests. Activities may often require expenditure of more time and energy than are demanded by earning a living - Brockman and Merriam (1959: 4). Sparetime and leisure are not necessarily synonymous. Leisure, which results in maximum benefit to individual through free choice of interest and activities, demands the exercise of responsibility in that choice, in positive use of sparetime.

2.3 SIGNIFICANCE OF LEISURE AND RECREATION

(i) Body co-ordination and development can be facilitated through physical activities as a form of recreation.

(ii) It has been experimented with tangible proof of the therapeutical and rehabilitative merits of recreation to mental disorders in psychiatric treatment.

(iii) Leisure and recreation constitute a mode of relaxation that aids in emotional stability.

(iv) As a preventive action for diseases, it contributes immensely in health preservation which eventually leads to reduced medical expenses, and enhances physical well-being.

(v) Recreation is an effective means of breaking isolation which is a common phenomenon in our society today.

(vi) It serves as an outlet for hyperactive individuals with high impulses.

vii) Recreation offers a change from the tension filled surrounding of the work place and helps the mind and body relax. Being refreshed leads to mental stability vital to our highly charged work environment.

viii) Research has shown that patients with thrombosis who are physically active, stand a better chance of survival than non-active patients. As such, it is evident with strong reasons to believe, that heart function and it's capacity for work are enhanced by physical activity.

ix) Leisure and recreation gives room for outdoor appreciation of the natural and man made environment.

x) It helps in building safety survival skills through activities like swimming and other sports.

xi) Participation in recreation is found to be linked with personality. It is believed to yield more satisfaction and happiness, improved creativity balances human growth, improves social relationship, gives a better outlook on life, facilitates learning process and improves mental

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	RECREATION EXPERIENCE	ACTIVITY CLUSTER	EXAMPLES OF ACTIVITY
a.	Social Recreation Outdoor	Participants	Picnicking, dances, fairs, Dining, visiting flea markets.
		Spectators	Watching sports, drama and listening to music.
	Indoor	Participants	Meetings, grafts, bazaar, dances, table games.
		Spectators	Watching sports, movies, drama, Television.
b.	Physical Recreation Outdoor	Free play and self generated activities.	Jumping, climbing, swimming, skate-boarding, jogging.
		Organised turf and hard surface court games.	Volley ball, fether-ball, basket ball, tennis, hopscotch.
		Turf game	Croquet, badminton, golf, lawn, bowling.
		Field sports	Base ball, rugby, soccer, football, field hockey.
		Organised sports	League baseball, football soccer.
	Indoor	Self generated	Basket ball, volley ball, hand ball, squash.
		Organised sports	Basket ball, bowling, tennis, wrestling, gymnastic, squash.

Source: SA'AD, M.G. (1999).

Table 2.4a: RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY CATEGORIES

	RECREATION EXPERIENCE	ACTIVITY CLUSTER	EXAMPLES OF ACTIVITY
a.	Social Recreation Outdoor	Participants	Picnicking, dances, fairs, Dining, visiting flea markets.
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Source: SA'AD, M.G. (1999).

Table 2.4a: RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY CATEGORIES

	RECREATION EXPERIENCE	ACTIVITY CLUSTER	EXAMPLES OF ACTIVITY
a.	Social Recreation Outdoor	Participants	Traditional c eremonies - weddings, special days, naming ceremoines etc. dances, socializing on market days, Ayo, story telling, picknicking, shopping.
		Spectators	Wtching sports, drama, listening to music, dances.
	Indoor	Participants	Dinning, drinking, singing, gisting, meetins, Table games, reading, sewing, knitting.
		Spectators	Watching drams, Television, sports, movies, listening to music.
b.	Physical Recreation Outdoor	Free play and self generated activities.	Swimming, jogging, climbing, jumbing, walking, skipping.
		Hard surface court games.	Handball, vollley ball, Tennis, hopskotch, basket ball.
		Turf game	Badminton, golf.
		Field sports	Football, hockey.
		Organised sports	Football, wrestling.
	Indoor	Self generated	Basket ball, squash, snooker.
		Organised sports	Tennis, wrestling, Boxing, gymnastic, squash.

Source: AUTHOR'S COMPILATION

Table 2.4b: RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY CATEGORIES IN AN AFRICAN SETTING

iii) **Cognitive Recreation**

Activities include, participation in educational, cultural creative or aesthetic activities such as reading, visiting the theatre concerts or art exhibition. It can be active or passive recreation.

2.4.2 Classification based on age

Age plays a vital role in recreation. The activities that may be likely enjoyed by adolescents may not necessarily be enjoyed by adults based on the level of energy exerted e.g:

i) **Under five age group**

They enjoy activities such as wheeling of toys and the use of audio visuals indoors. While outdoor activities will include creation play, sand arrangement and the use of hard surface for wheeling toys.

ii) **School Children**

Indoor games such as table tennis, playing cards and the use of audio visuals will be appropriate pastimes outdoors. They also indulge in jumping, climbing, running, ball games, water play-pools and all sorts of adventure.

iii) **Teenagers**

Refreshments, social activities, entertainments, indoor game and sports, and the theatre performances are indoor activities for this age group. Ball games, Badminton lawn tennis, swimming and sailing are outdoors activities enjoyed.

iv) **Early family and Housewives**

Refreshment, Indoor games like table tennis, visiting the theatre, entertainments, cultural festivals and exhibitions are the major indoor activities, while ball games Badminton, lawn tennis, swimming and sailing are outdoor activities enjoyed by this age group (Plates 1a-h).

2.4.3 **Tastes *in* leisure time activities**

According to Cosgrove and Jackson (1977:17), social economists and Historians have very recently concerned themselves with the effect of advertising and mass media on the way we choose to spend our leisure time. Their individual perspectives are valuable in that, they help to place contemporary problems in some form of historical and functional context. The analysis of taste must rest with sociology, aesthetics and history. Differences in tastes exists between individuals, within societies and from one age group to the other.

Environment amongst other factors guides taste, and tastes guides the use of the environment. Taste also differ between socio-economic groups, income groups, and people of different educational standards. It is generally agreed that the less educated a person is, the more his leisure will depend on his customary environment.



Plate1a: Traditional Entertainment



Plate1b: Sailing



Plate1c: Entertainment



Plate1d: Swimming



Plate1e: Listening to Music



Plate 1f: Dancing



Plate1g: Boating



Plate1h: Dining

Plate1a-h: Types of Recreational Activities

Source: Field Work

Class differential in taste, has spatial expression. In general, the taste of one group may set standards in one location which another group may try emulating. Taste therefore, remains a random variable in recreational studies.

2.5 FACTORS INFLUENCING LEISURE AND RECREATION

Proper utilization of leisure and recreation time is governed by some factors. Involvement in any kind of activity carried out willingly is called TRUE LEISURE; while when it is carried out accidentally without prior planning, it is known as ENFORCED LEISURE. The kind of activity plays a secondary role to its enjoyment. Factors influencing leisure and Recreation are as follows:

2.5.1 Age

Recreation is vital to every age group, but with variation in the type of activities involved; due to the level of energy attributed to each age group. Therefore, facilities must be provided to accommodate this diversity.

2.5.2 Occupation

As the number of skilled and professional workers increase due to advancement in technology, the demand for recreational facilities increase. This can be attributed to the fact that the level of exposure and knowledge of modern ways of living has improved overtime, boosted by the salary scale and time allotted for holidays both public and individual. The type of occupation influences the taste in recreation activities. A large income will demand superior activities for recreation which may include out of town adventures and vice versa.

2.5.3 **Time**

Regardless of all other factors that promote recreation, without sufficient time to indulge in such activities, all will be futile. Time determines the extent of activity desired. The individual's time can be divided into three categories as stated by Claudson, in Onaji (1989:13) namely:

i) **Existence Time**: devoted to sleeping, eating and execution of personal maintenance operations.

ii) **Subsistence Time**: Time dedicated to meeting one's need for livelihood like, transportation, housing, food and clothing.

iii) **Leisure Time**: Time dedicated in pursuing any desirable activity. Leisure time is available in differing measures; daily, at weekends, public holidays and vacations. It overlaps with activities on a daily basis. therefore, facilities for recreation must be in close proximity and locally available.

The weekend gives room for outside recreational activities like camping, a distance from local setting. While vacation and retirement time provides an indepth preparation of activities with opportunities to travel far away to other location of interest like Yankari Game Reserve, Bauchi; Kurra Waterfalls and Rayfield Resort, Jos; Obudu Cattle Ranch, Cross River etc.

2.5.4 **Education, Training and Experience.**

The level of education, training and years of experience in the members of a society plays a key role in the demand for recreation. Established societies in

developing and developed countries, have a high demand based on their affluence, not recessarily their intellectual status.

2.5.5 **Communication**

This can be verbal through advertisements, public awareness campaigns or with the aid of travel agencies. It gives a brief review of what is obtained at various recreation centres locally and internationally. This will contribute immensely in increasing awareness and demand, offering diverse opportunities for proper and adequate utilization of leisure time. Inadequate communication to the public, can hamper the utilization of such facilities.

2.5.6 ***Finance (Economic Status)***

Global Economic recession has led to a new mode of living, especially, in developing countries. The availability or lack of funds affects the form of recreation enjoyed by encouraging or restricting it. Less extensive form of recreation will be adopted where the means is limited and vice versa. Supply of recreational facility is therefore directly proportional to its demand. The economic viability of installing such facility depends on projected outcome, taking the imput into consideration.

2.5.7 **Mobility.**

Time available for recreation may be minimal, necessitating a carefully calculated plan, adopting the best possible option in terms of proximity. "A relative improvement in mobility increases attraction to recreation" as stated by Onaji (1989:14).

2.5.8 **Cultural Background**

Culture has played a key role in developing countries through the years despite technological advancement. It varies from one locality to the other and also plays a determining role in leisure and recreation activities to be enjoyed. What is acceptable in one society, may not be acceptable in another. Some societies are conservative in outlook, while others are open even to the extreme.

2.5.9 **Temperament**

The *Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary* defines temperament as a person's nature as it affects the way he or she thinks, feels and behaves. There are four basic temperaments namely Melancholic, choleric, phlegmatic and sanguine. An individual may be a combination of two temperaments at varying or equal percentages. The melancholic temperament may participate in recreation with a tendency of high mood swings, while the sanguine sees every opportunity as a privilege to relax and have fun. The choleric who is a leader by nature feels guilty when at rest. Littauer (195:119) says "powerful cholerics must relaise they are heart attack candidates and they must learn to relax", While on the other hand, phlegmatics tend to laze around unless they are encouraged to do otherwise. Their main problem lies in decision making which they gladly leave to the choleric.

2.6 **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEISURE AND RECREATION**

Leisure and Recreation are complementary terms as outlined above, and

they are often interchanged one for the other. Recreation is leisure time activity an individual or group engage in, for the sake of refreshment or entertainment; a past-time according to *Webster Dictionary of English Language*. Leisure can be described as the state of being free from the necessity to work, and recreation is that which one does when at leisure as explained by Cosgrove and Jackson (1972:16). Leisure gives the time frame, and recreation, the activity involved within this time frame.

2.7 POPULATION CHANGES AND THEIR EFFECT ON RECREATIONAL PATTERN

Expanding population in the world today has brought about a phenomenal increase in the number of potential users of recreational lands. Urban centres like major cities of the world are highly populated than the rural areas due to the social amenities available. Such an increase in population over the years has profoundly affected the living habits and occupational pursuits of people. Today, most Nigerians are crowded onto relatively limited areas of land where natural conditions are largely non-existent; employment is primarily commercial, clerical, industrial, or professional activities which are essentially sedentary. As a result of this, many Nigerians are removed from regular contact with natural open spaces enjoyed in the past. Modernization in large urban areas separates people from intimate contact with nature.

Our needs for diverse recreational opportunities have been greatly influenced by the rapid growth and irregular distribution of our population, and their effects

upon the habits and occupations of the people. Recreational lands that are easily accessible to people is very important in densely populated areas. It offers a means of escape from the chaos associated with urban centres. Provisions of Recreational lands within urban centres is practically non-existent despite the fact that it was included at inception of some structured settlements, the need for more houses has over-shadowed the dire need of recreation in aspects of our lives. These areas have become built-up areas.

In summary, play, relaxation, leisure and recreation are all complementary terms playing a significant role in our day to day lives. Variety in the available activities adds spice to living, and motivates the mind and body towards greater productivity. Brockman and Merriam (1979:4) ascertained the fact that, "recreation has a purpose beneficial to the individual and the society, whether consciously recognized or not, and it is necessarily related to leisure".

CHAPTER THREE

INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS AND THE CLUBHOUSE DESIGN

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS AND THE CLUBHOUSE DESIGN

An Institutional building is a special establishment where public and private functions are carried out simultaneously. It is readily accessible to the public, a physical structure set aside for a specific purpose. Examples are Hospitals, Parks, Hotels, cultural centres, Plazas, Schools, Offices, Hostels, Clubhouses etc. They are public buildings with diverse categories of users. The clubhouse is an institutional building that caters for the social needs of man.

3.1 THE CLUB AND THE CLUBHOUSE

A historical development of clubhouse design can clearly be understood with a concise definition of a club and the clubhouse. According to *New Caxton Encyclopedia*, a club can be defined as "an association of people with common interest, who meet periodically for pleasure or co-operation, enjoying a premises which provides them with reading and recreation, rooms, meals and occasional residence".

Joel (1989:5) defines it as "an association of persons, united together by some common interest, who subscribe money to provide themselves with sport activities like football, tennis, golf, and social entertainment, sometimes in their own grounds and buildings where meals and drinks are served".

A club is therefore, an association of people united by a common purpose and guided by rules and regulations, varying from culture to culture and from region

to region. It's acceptability and credibility is somehow dependent on the image of the members and their activities. The club members meet for study, games, pleasure and so many other activities geared towards self and group development. They are united in goals and objectives they set out to achieve.

The Clubhouse as defined by Sa'ad (1999:46) is "a place where a selected group could unite to share leisure and pleasure. It could be eating and drinking, playing games, gambling for large sums, sports and collaborative pastimes, washing and bathing, taking part in musical and dramatic performance or taking holidays. Sometimes, it is needed as a temporary luxurious residence". The clubhouse provides an ideal setting for the execution of the activities of the Club members. It could be a personal property, jointly owned by members or a rented property.

The facilities in a clubhouse, largely depends on the category to which the clubhouse belongs, whether for a particular sport or a combination of more. Nite Clubs are only functional at night with dancing and dinning as the main activities, as such, its requirement varies with that of recreation clubs like polo or Golf clubs. The valuation of a clubhouse depends on the particular bond uniting its members, such as, literature, science, politics or the desire to take part in some sports, or its objective may be purely social.

3.2 HISTORY OF THE CLUBHOUSE

The genesis of the Clubhouse design began with the coffee houses in the 17th century, and gained rapid popularity as recorded in the *New Caxton Encyclopedia*. They were a major feature of social life from the restoration after

World war, until the late 19th century. Gradually, it became a meeting place for reading the newspapers, picking up gossip, transacting business, as well as for more serious and heated political and literary discussion. The coffee houses were able to assist the transition from the aristocratic society of the past to the more mobile society that emerged in the 18th century. According to Markus (1993:157) by the mid 18th century, the city of London was thick with coffee houses, some on substantial sites. They had a single space, with fireplace, tables, benches and chairs, and adjacent service apartments, often on the first floor above a shop or office. Examples are Robert Adam's New British Coffee House (1970) the haunt of London's scots in Cockspur street. (Fig. 3.2a). The large ground floor coffee room has two axes of symmetry; on the shorter lies the main entrance opposite the fireplace. The master is located behind the bar, while the staircase leads to two `Company' rooms on the first floor and the masters residence above.

It was frequently possible to see in an English Coffee house as did a french visitor in the 1730's:

> *"a couple of lords, a baronet, a shoe maker, a tailor, a wine-merchant ... all sitting around the same table and discussing familiarly the news of the court of the town".*

The character of a Coffee house, therefore depended on its clients. By the end of the 17th century, there were over two thousand concentrated where commercial and social power was exercised - the law courts, theatres, major trading houses, banks, universities, elite and scientific medical stores, each with its

specialized chentele.

Tight-Knit groups were formed in the Coffeehouses and they disseminated priviledged information by word of mouth, printed handbills, newspapers and pamphlets. They created partitioned boxes to mark their identity and increased entrance charges which gave greater selectivity, until finally, some groups clubbed together and bought up entire coffee houses for their exclusive use. This was the birth of the club as well as of famous business houses such as Lloyds and the Stock Exchange. The close association with the professions, military, politics and business inevitably made coffee houses a male preserve, a tradition carried through into clubs. Bearley (1978:173) stated that in times past, the clubhouse was mainly a man's domain, and excluded women and inority groups. This is changing under pressure of anti-discriminatory legislation.

The first London clubs such as Boodle's were a formalization of the coffee house in the guise of an elegant house. While in others such as Brooks' designed by Henry Holland (1774), the major space was the gambling room. When Whites' was remodelled by Robert Adam (1987-8) the bi-axial coffee room was its central focus. By the early 19th century demands were changed to adopt a corporate outlook

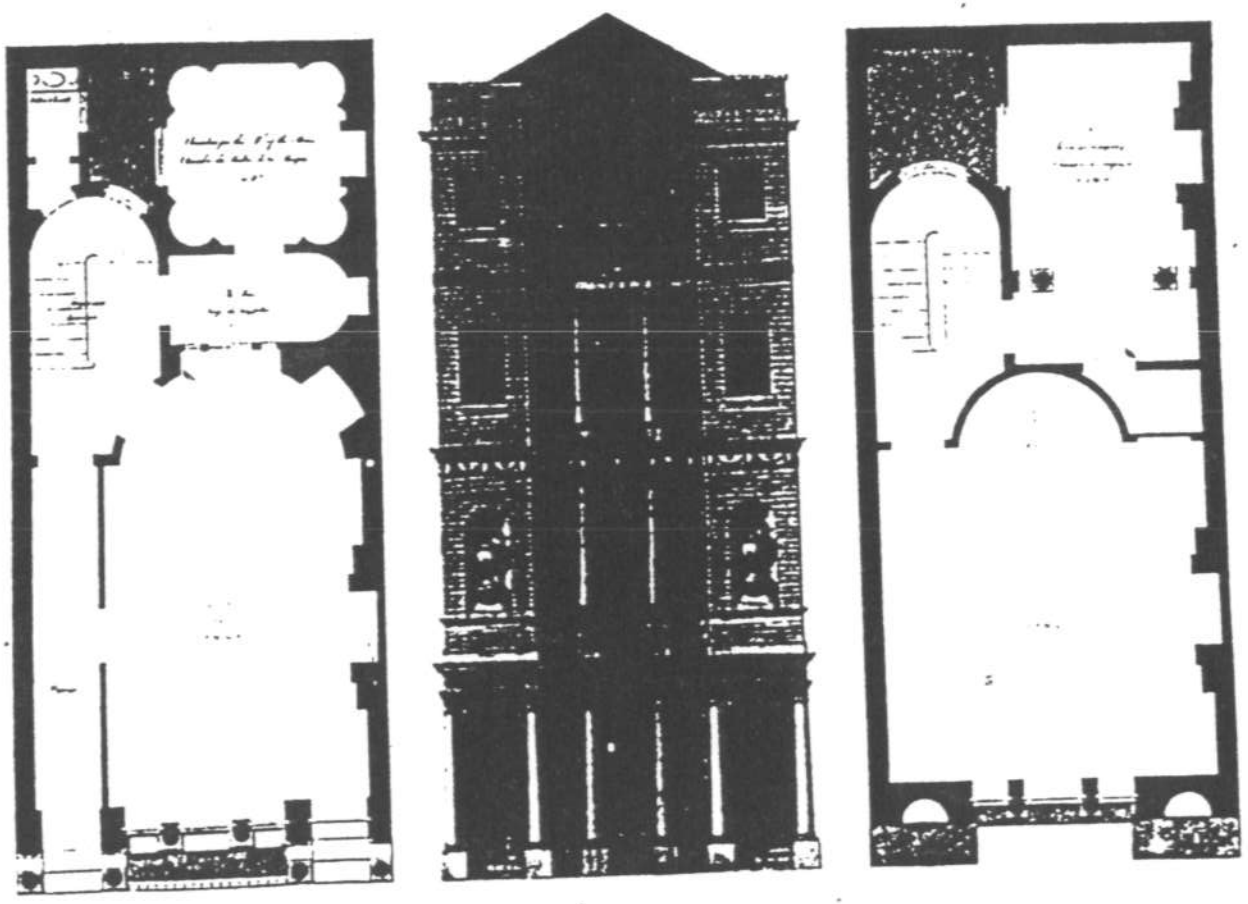


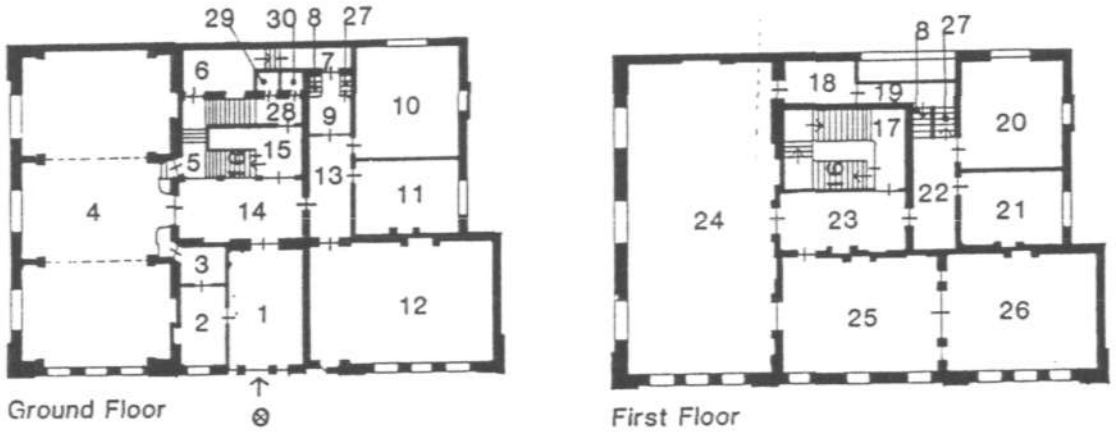
Figure 3.2a Robert Adams New British Coffee House

Source: Markus, T.A. (1993)

which necessitated the erection of new styles of buildings, an example of which is the United Service Club (1815) which was post-Water-loo celebration of military solidarity. Its largest spaces were the ground floor coffee room, threefold as the New British and White's had been, and a saloon above it. There were also a library, dining room, four palours, and basement kitchen and staff quarters. the plan became a standard model. (fig. 3.2b).

By 1827, the building was too small and the new house in Pall mall was designed by John Nash. Committee rooms were included, other functions expanded in size, and dressing rooms were included. The building increased in number of storeys as well (fig. 3.2c). In 1829, the Charles Barry's Traveller's Club in Pall Mall was built based on the style of Raphael's Palazzo Pandolfino in Florence. It was characterised by an open internal courtyard and a principal staircase well, in the depth of the building (fig. 3.2d).

The most important contribution made by Barry in the Palazzo style was the Reform Club (1837-41). It had a main atrium with roof light and open around the sides, surrounded by galleries from which the main apartment open. A billard and card room were the latest additions in this design. The various units - services (basement), servants quarters (attic) and members bedrooms (floor below mezzanine and mezzamin floor) - all had independent stair cases servicing those units. Services like WCs, lift, forced warm air heating combined with ventilation, and a steam engine, domestic water supply and storage tanks were incorporated. the more perceptive critics recognised this as a truly modern building.
(fig. 3.2b).



Key

1	Entrance hall	16	Stairs
2	Steward's room	17	Landing
3	Lobby	18	Waiting room
4	Coffee room	19	Landing
5	Landing	20	Parlour
6	Service space	21	Parlour
7	Service space	22	Passage
8	Stairs	23	Ante room
9	Lobby	24	Saloon
10	Parlour	25	Library
11	Parlour	26	Library
12	Dining room	27	Stairs
13	(Use not known)	28	Landing
14	Stairhall	29	Service cupboard
15	Landing	30	Service cupboard

Figure 3.2b United Service Club (1615-1619) – Robert Adam.

Source: Markus, T.A. (1993)

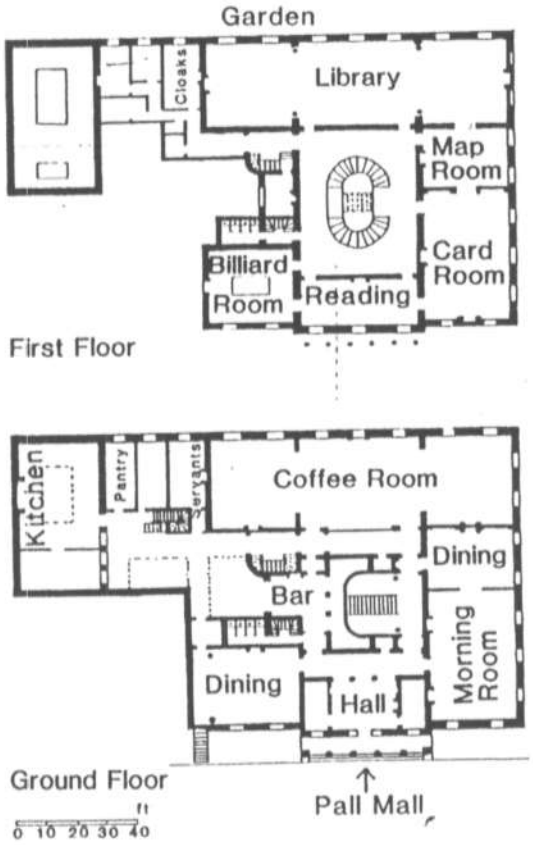


Figure 3.2c United Service Club (1827) – Paul Mall.

Source: Markus, T.A. (1993)

Over the years, the club habit spread all over the world, in the 18th century, to France and to Germany in 1948. In the United States of America, a modern phase of the country Club took precedence, it provides all possible means of taking exercise. A golf course is often it's focal point, but other facilities such as lawn tennis courts and sometimes a polo ground, to say nothing of lesser games were available. It provides not merely exercise, but a social centre for the members of both sexes, where they can lunch, dine and generally amuse themselves which has continued down to the 21st century with additional facilities to meet contemporary standards.

3.3 FUNCTIONS OF A CLUBHOUSE

Social and physical development are essential factors in the growth of any society because it is closely linked with productivity and progress. The functions of a clubhouse as such are targeted towards developing a modern man, sound in all aspects of life. It provides a home away from home as well as other facilities that spice up life, and provides a means of entertainment.

People of diverse background, encompassing numerous fields of learning are brought together to attain specific goals, thereby creating an environment of learning from others, as well as a forum for contributing in the lives of others.

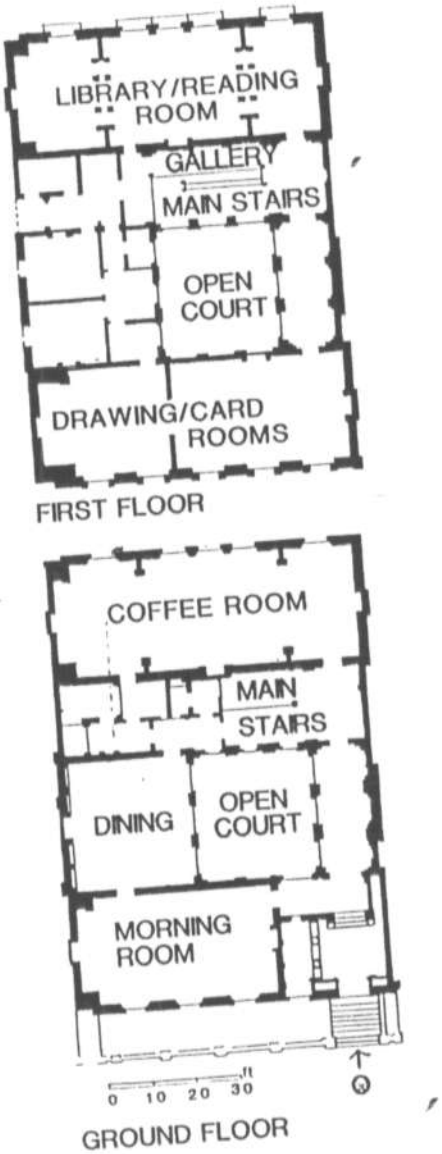


Figure 3.2d Barry's Traveller's Club, Pall Mall.

Source: Markus, T.A. (1993)

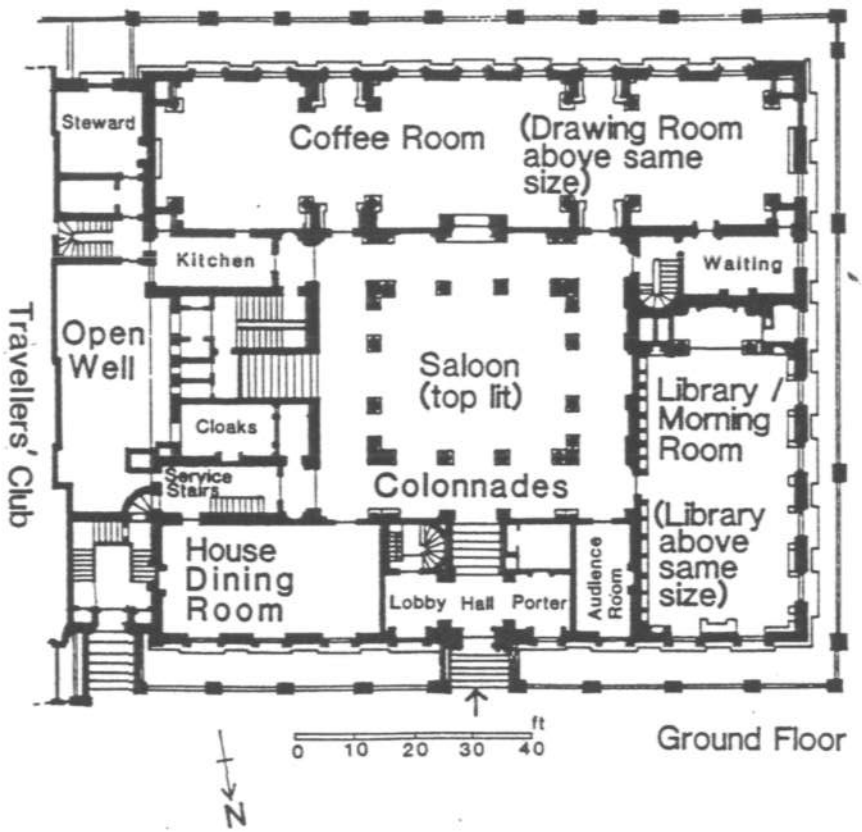


Figure 3.2e Reform Club, Barry.

Source: Markus, T.A. (1993)

This helps develop a broader outlook on life in the individual and an appreciation of talents others are endowed with. The Clubhouse also functions as a meeting place were links are established in the business world, and the political circle.

Information dissemination is a leading factor that facilitates progress in our advancing world. The club house provides a relaxed atmosphere where it can be fostered. On this basis, decisions are made that can change the course of history in a state or a nation.

3.4 USER PATTERN IN A CLUBHOUSE

The user pattern in a clubhouse varies depending on the society and its culture. Odetola and Ademola (1985:38) define culture as "the total way of life of a society. It is made up of members customs, traditions and beliefs; their behaviours, dress, language and their work, their way of living, relationship network and their attitude to life - the focus of group loyalties and the way they all perceived the world". Culture according to Onokerhoraye (1994:47) is "the peoples shared way of thinking, believing, perceiving and evaluating. It is the realm of ideas, values and symbols".

The use of a clubhouse is acceptable in some cultures and frowned at in others, all based on their different perception of what it all represents. In, Africa, it is generally looked upon as the `white man's way, life which is not applicable to the Africans. In the African continent, it's acceptance depends on the level of education, exposure and interaction amongst those who understand what it entails.

Observation has shown that majority of people who patronize clubs are men. This has been a pattern that emanated right from the 17th century Coffee houses due to the nature of discussions and businesses transacted in the coffee house at that time. The facilities are mostly used in the evening time during which a high influx is recorded, due to the nature of work during week days.

3.5 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEMAND AND SUPPLY IN A CLUBHOUSE

Demand and supply is a basic criteria governing the use of a club house. One cannot exist independent of the other because they are variables that determine the input and output of the use of the afore mentioned recreational facility. It is clear according to Cosgrove and Jackson (1972:132), that, "more leisure time is spent knitting and watching Television or gardening than in any other outdoor or indoor activity". This is peculiar to the British set-up. While in African culture, more time is spent sitting in groups or pairs catching up on events that are current and of concern. If the populace are educated to realise the importance of the recreation club, then they can adopt recreational activities as a way of enjoying leisure time.

The demand of more recreational facilities over the years has led to the expansion and development of more clubhouses. Existing buildings are converted to clubs while those constructed with limited capacity are regularly, being expanded. Examples are the Nigerian Airforce Club in Kaduna (A redevelopment scheme) and the Plateau Club in Jos which gradually expanded from just a cool room and bar, to a recreation club, to mention but a few. The club house must therefore be

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capable of catering for its users at all cost. Initially, the additions may be capital intensive, but the yield, if duely maintained, may balance up the initial capital invested. This needs careful management and a cordial level of interaction between the managing body and the users. If more people use one club than the other, it may be because there are better provision in one than the other.

According to Cosgrove and Jackson (1972:132), if such recreational patterns reflect anything at all, it is the inadequate supply of facilities and the lack of well established leisure time habits which have a long historical explanation where demand expressed may reflect the uneven distribution of provision. To a large extent, supply creates demand, particularly if the supply is regular and of high quality.

3.6 CLUB ARCHITECTURE AND THE EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT

The Clubhouse is a part of the environment. As an entity in itself, its measure of completeness lies in its relation to the external environment. The physical landscape is made up of entire surrounding landscape of the building taking into cognaisance neighbouring buildings. The landscape is made up of:

a. Outdoor sports facilities

b. Soft landscape (plants)

c. Hard Landscape

d. Lighting

e. Water elements (fountain's, pools, ponds etc)

f. Soil and Topography.

The external environment of a clubhouse plays a vital role in the nature of perception and appreciation of the club by the users. An appealing facade and landscape exudes warmth, which attracts diverse users. This perception of the outside environment by users depends on certain factors e.g past experiences, level of education, general outlook on life etc. The landscape and clubhouse are complementary elements and therefore, must be in harmony with one another. The clubhouse must blend with the landscape and vice-verse to ensure continuity of experience (Plates 2a and b).

3.7 THE CLUBHOUSE AS A MEANS OF RECREATION

Social change is an important aspect of life in our society which has been studied overtime by numerous sociologists and philosophers. This is because "every era confronts its destructive social and political dramas" - Alex and David (1974:3). The Clubhouse being a medium, that has fostered social change through the centuries, is an integral part of our society. Available facilities are on the increase as man becomes more modern, and our society becomes `contemporary'. As a means of recreation, it seeks to attain the following objectives namely:

i) contribute in community development by uniting people in common projects irrespective of economic status.

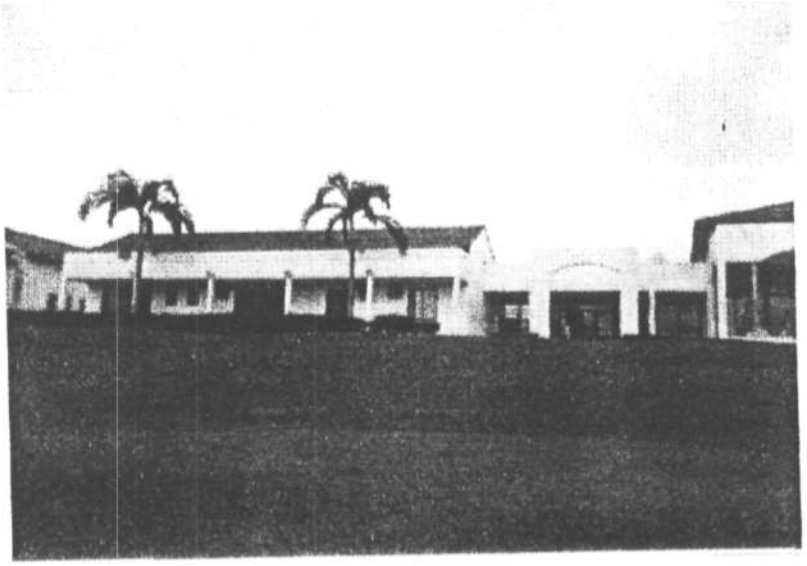


Plate2a:



Plate2b

Plate2a and b: Clubhouse in Harmony with Landscape.

Source: Field Work

ii) Promoting effective mental and cognitive performance by encouraging consistency in performance of recreational activities for which the individual has potentials in pursuing.

iii) Affords participants a better means of acquiring and refining physical skills which improves physical well being - by weight loss and the enhancement of blood circulation level. The rate and level of improvements invariably depends on the developmental needs and age group of individuals.

iv) Gives room for adjustment to individuals as well as group situation. This fosters an interdependence on each other and promotes a sense of unity and belonging which is gradually fading in our contemporary society.

Recreation and leisure are integrals of our daily life. It involves every aspect of an individual's mental, physical and social state, and contributes in greater productivity. The above stated objectives are centered on these, in the aspect of Human relations, health development, self and civic development objectives. The fact that it plays a major role in our society cannot be overemphasized.

Having studied the intricacies of recreation and leisure and how it relates to the clubhouse, it gives a sound basis for establishing the role of the clubhouse as an adequate means of recreation in our society. Identifying a definite user pattern and how it affects demand and supply in a clubhouse is an ascertained foundation that will enhance the implementation of research findings as a basis for profering solutions in the improvement of the status of a clubhouse. The clubhouse is the most articulate organ for recreation because it is more positioned in terms of facilities.

3.8 THE CLUBHOUSE IN THE MODERN CONTEXT

In Nigeria, recreational activities are largely based on the various traditions and cultures which differ from region to region. According to Onaji (1989:22), these can broadly be classified into four groups namely:

i) **Home based recreation** - principally carried out by children where the central courtyard provides a playground with-activities such as hopscotch, touch and run, hide and seek etc being the major forms of recreation. Adults indulge in dances, story telling and dinning as a form of recreation.

ii) **Social groups** - This includes hunting, wrestling, football etc between age mates or peer groups.

iii) **Professional groups** - Since most of the people in past era's where involved in farming, clerical jobs or business, they tend to establish a ground of relating and reviewing current issues, most practiced form of recreation is talking and exchange of ideas.

iv) **Religious groups** - These religious festivals were a major form of recreation in pre-colonial era. The advent of western education revolutionized the concept of recreation in Nigeria.

Activities such as musical shows, sports - lawn tennis, badminton, squash, golf, Polo, swimming, billiards etc were introduced within urban areas while, the traditional form of recreation became peculiar only to rural settings. Swimming, wrestling and hunting were similar forms of recreation in the pre-colonial and post colonial era.

Clubhouses were introduced into the country during the colonial era, with the coming of independence in 1960, some of the Britons departed for their country while others remained. Club life was adopted as a result of British influence. This was acceptable because of the level of exposure brought about by improvement in educational standards. The buildings were initially small but increased in size as the demand increased. Observation has shown that some of the Clubs have degenerated to drinking houses while others are built offering more sophisticated facilities for recreation. This has contributed in creating a negative image of the clubhouse in Nigeria. These can be remedied by creating awareness of what clubs should be especially by its registered members who must be of good repute. Activities peculiar to the pre-colonial era can be adopted with improvement on them so that a wider margin of the society comprising of diverse interest groups can patronize these clubs.

In summary, an extensive study of the clubhouse has brought to light it's irreplaceable role in the society. The recreation club is "a surrogate to homes and hotels and has appearances similar to large residences or hotels, but designed with a domestic feeling. It is combined with gaiety, relaxation or excitement intended to be generated by their use" - Sanchis (1977:513). Leisure, is aimed at relaxation, diversion and personal development; and recreation has always offered man an outlet for attaining a measure of self expression, release and satisfaction in life - Enuezie (1995:16, 17).

A relationship between leisure recreation and the clubhouse is evident due to the similarity in their functions and aims. The clubhouse is therefore an ideal setting to enjoy leisure time by aptly using it for recreational activities, especially for the modern or contemporary man who is relatively open minded and cognitively flexible. Instead of building more clubhouses in the area of study, an existing one can be upgraded and observed, to ascertain the level of contribution this process will make in attracting more users. This can be a basis for reproducing more of such facilities at strategic locations.

CHAPTER FOUR

CASE STUDIES

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 CASE STUDIES

Case studies are vital in architectural research work. A concise and thorough study of existing similar structure to that proposed, helps in improving the standard of buildings. Merits and demerits peculiar to each related building types' are observed. Diversity in the selection of case studies, eliminates the probability of narrow mindedness in design proposals because they form a basis of design in architectural studies.

4.1 PLATEAU CLUB JOS

i) Location:

The club is located along old Bukuru road in Jos metropolis and has been in existence since 1921.

ii) Year of Construction and Architects:

1921, built by Colonial masters (Fig. 4.1)

iii) Aim and Objectives:

Seeks to foster social interaction, creating a condusive atmosphere for recreation ideal for the family.

iv) Membership:

Open to all who can afford the dues. As at 1985, there were 2,879 members who are permitted two guests in a month. Children of registered members are permitted into the Club, but only at weekends under supervision. Parties are

organised once a month for the children.

v) **Architectural Design:**

The architecture of the club is a Juxtaposition of Colonial and what can be termed `modern' in a sense. Initially, it `contained only a bar, cool room, restaurant and offices. Other units were added over the years. This expansion led to a concentration of facilities in a haphazard manner. The walls are of concrete blocks, stones and bricks, and the roof is pitched with corrugated zinc roofing sheets. The bar is the dominating facility within the building on entering. (Plates 3 and 4).

vi) **Merits**

a) Has a large number of recreational facilities

b) Strategic location with clear demarcation of spaces.

vii) **Demerits**

a) Unappealing connection of spaces due to nature of expansion which was unplanned, reception not adequate in size.

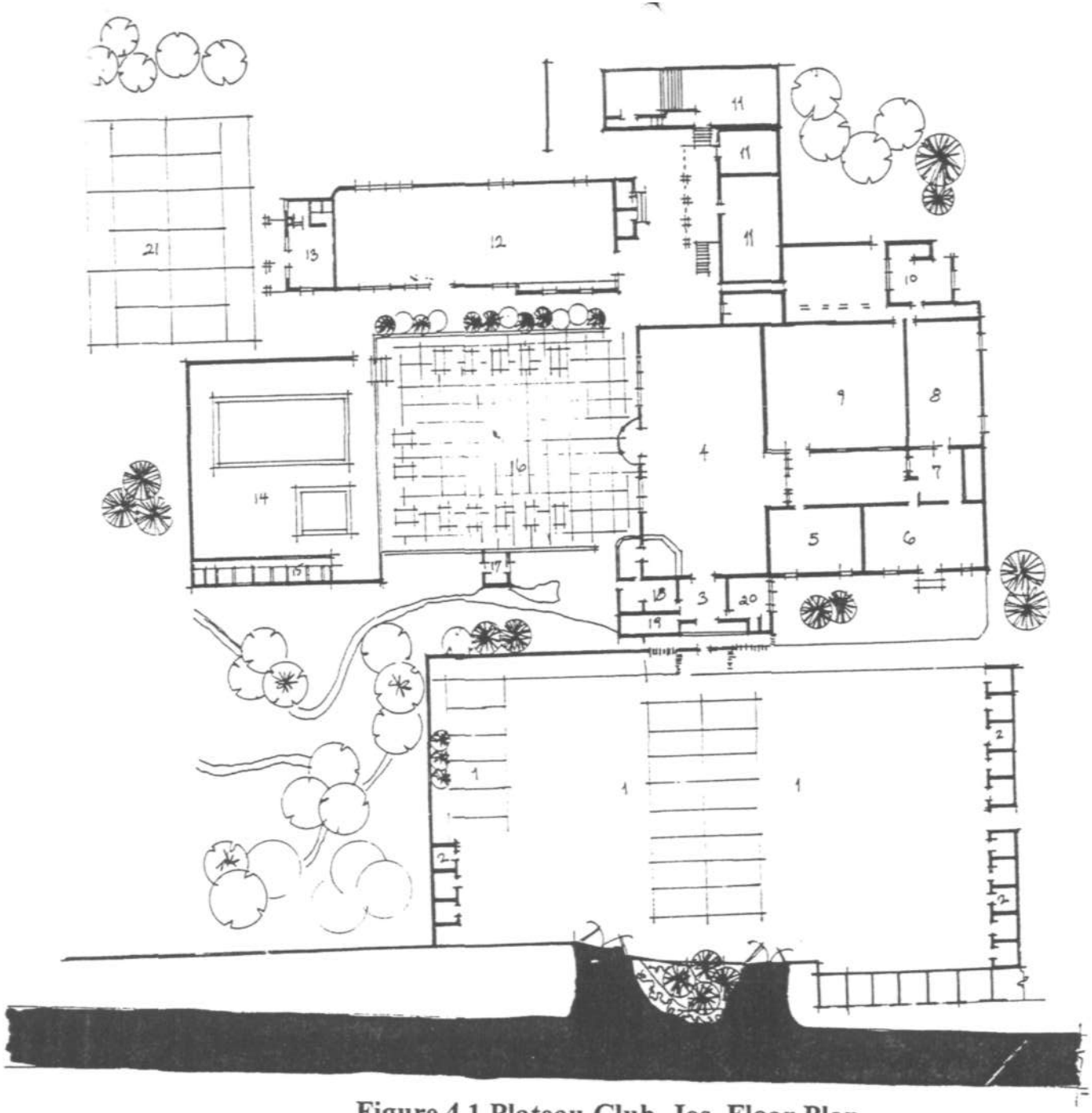
b) Poor Aesthetics of building with parking lot obstructing the view.

c) Too many commercial facilities around.

d) Poor location of conveniences at entrance with an undefined reception area.

e) Building materials not complementary, poor landscaping.

f) Low headroom in lounge and bar and poor light penetration.



1. Parking.
2. Shops
3. Lobby
4. Bar / Lounge
5. Office
6. Snooker, Billiards
7. Lobby
8. Restaurant
9. Cool room
10. Kitchen
11. Squash court
12. Multipurpose Hall
13. Changing room.
14. Swimming pool.
15. Changing.
16. Garden Bar.
17. Shop.
18. Office.
19. Gents.
20. Ladies.
21. Lawn Tennis court.

Figure 4.1 Plateau Club, Jos, Floor Plan.

Source: Field Work

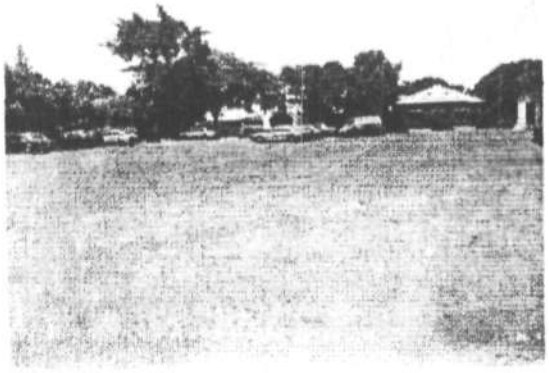


Plate3a: Showing Front Elevation



Plate3b: Squash Courts

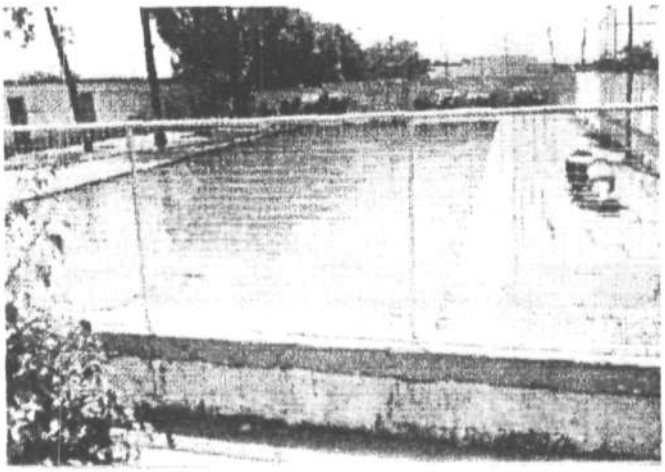


Plate 4: showing Swimming Pool Area

Plates 3 and 4: Facilities In Plateau Club

Source: Field Work

viii) ***Functional spaces***

Parking lot - 32 cars	Sit-out/Garden
Shops - 13	Squash courts - 3
Entrance lobby	Lawn Tennis Courts - 3
Offices	Snooker Room
Bar and Cool room	Badminton Court - 2
Conveniences	Library
Restaurant, Kitchen and	Swimming pool/changing
Store	rooms
Children's play ground	

4.2 AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY SENIOR STAFF CLUB, ZARIA

i) **Location:**

The club is located in the Area A section of the University, Main Campus, behind the Faculty of Education. (Fig. 4.2).

ii) **Year of construction and architects:**

1960's

iii) **Aims and Objectives:**

To promote social interaction and communality, providing a forum for meetings and cross-fertilization of ideas.

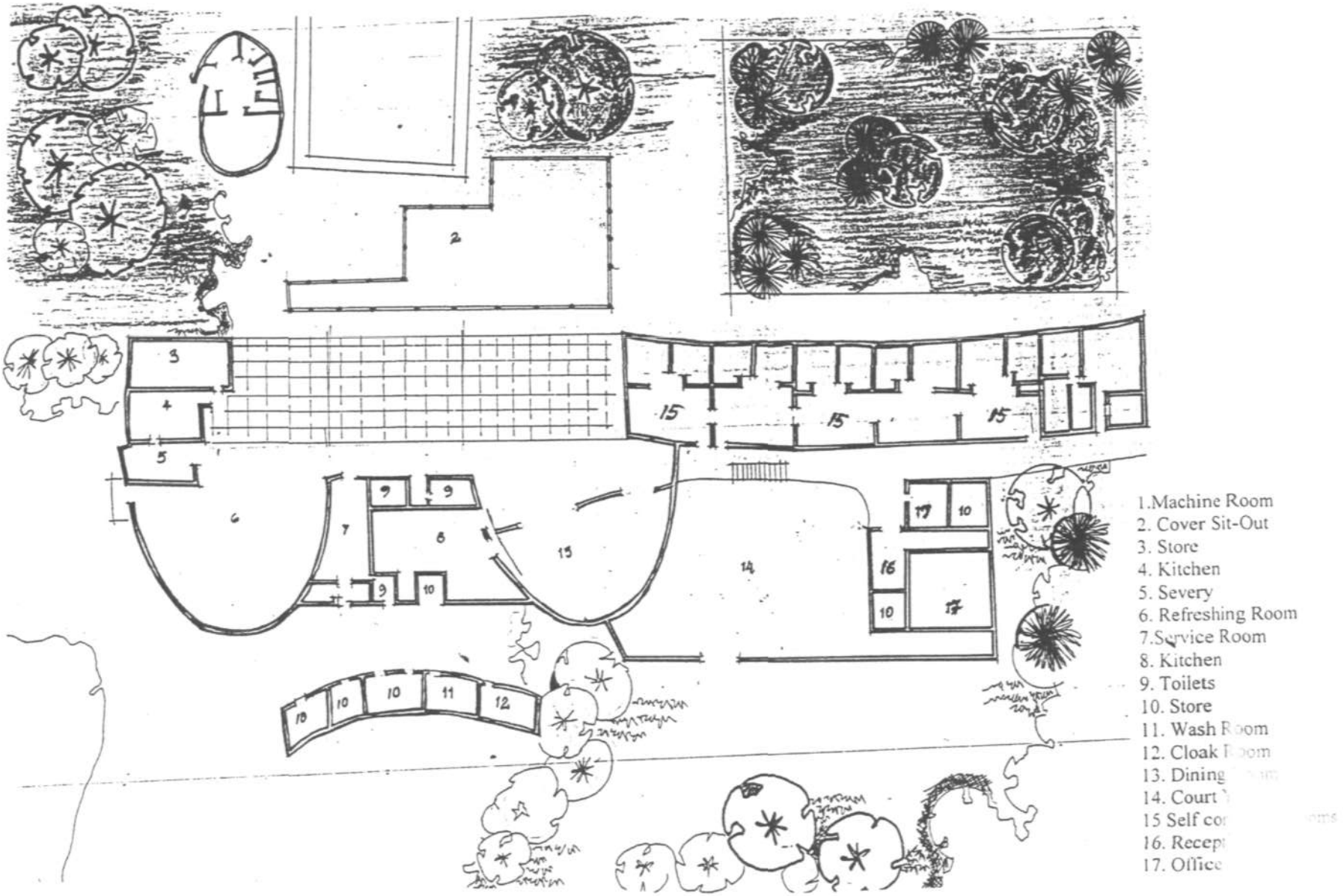


Figure 4.2 Ahmadu Bello University Senior Staff Club.

Source: Field Work

Foster sporting and other recreational activities for the physical and mental well-bearing of members, organizing activities that will stimulate intellectual atmosphere within club.

Maintain and improve an existing facilities within the jurisdiction of the club.

iv) **Membership:**

Open to all Senior Staff and family members recognised by the University and others of the same status as recognised by the Club. It can be full, country, Associate or temporary membership.

v) **Architectural Design:**

The design of the Club is based on LeCorbusier's principles of solids and voids, with slits of windows punctuating randomly in a regular pattern. Ceiling level on ground floor is relatively high, stirring feelings of awesomeness, and walls are very thick. Entrance to club is not well defined and consists of network of roads and parking lot. A row of sliding glass doors separates the lounge from the garden, yet creates visual continuity with external environment. The central court is surrounded by the pool, tennis courts and childrens play ground (plates 5 and 6).

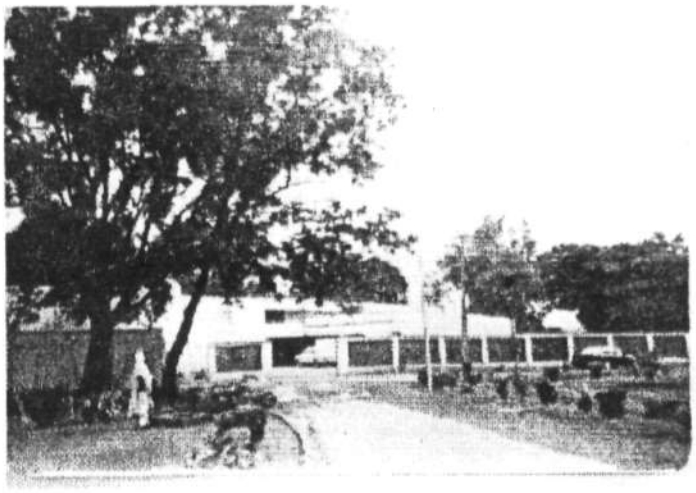


Plate 5: Elevation Showing Accommodation Units in the Background.



Plate 6: Elevation Showing Courtyard, Bar and Lounge Area.

Plates 5 and 6 Senior Staff Club, A.B.U. Zaria.

Source: Field Work

vi) **Merits**

a) Interesting Design principle

b) Has a variety of facilities

c) Visual continuity is appreciable.

vii) **Demerits:**

a) Few functional and useful spaces due to poor maintenance

b) Undefined circulation pattern for vehicular and pedestrian traffic

c) Entrance not well defined

d) Poorly maintained landscape and children's facilities

e) Building too open, too many entrances.

f) Inadequate parking and accommodation.

viii) **Functional spaces:**

Clubhouse, storage facilities, swimming pool, childrens playground, lawn tennis courts and sit-out.

4.3 DIPLOMATIC CLUB, RIYADH

i) **Location:**

The Club is located in the Urban diplomatic quarters, north-west perimeter of Riyadh, Saudi Arabia (Fig. 4.3).

ii) **Year of Construction and/architects:**

1986, built by Architects Omrania and Frei Olto.

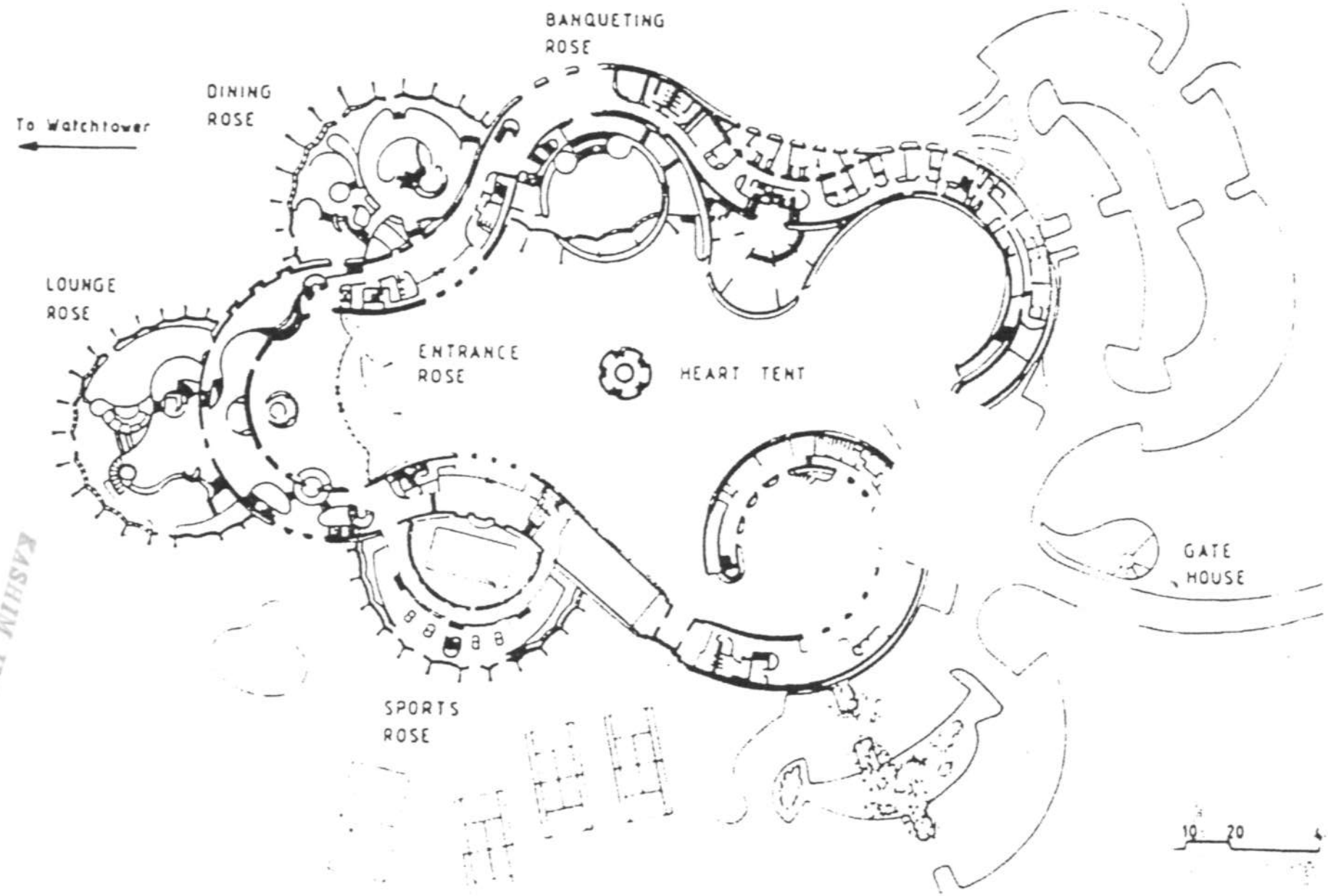


Figure 4.3 Diplomatic Club, Riyadh.

Source: Rudi, S. and Keith, B. (1996)

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iii) **Aims and Objectives:**

To foster interpersonal relationship between different diplomats residing within the country. This will enhance diplomatic ties, creating unity between member countries in a relaxed atmosphere.

iv) **Membership.**

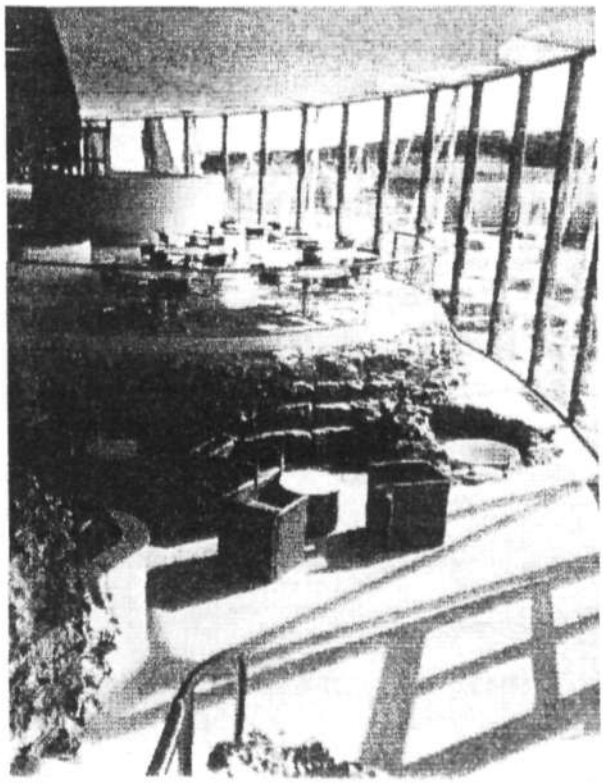
Open only to diplomats and their families.

v) **Architectural Design:**

Original concept of the scheme was that of a protective wall linking Cluster of buildings around a landscaped interior garden. The scheme evolved so that the wall became and occupied integral part of the development, while the clusters of building developed into light structures attached to it. The building has three translucent membrane structures on the exterior of the wall, two other structures of cable-nets, facing into the inner garden. In the centre of the landscaped garden, a free-standing cable net canopy with a covering of individually coloured glass tiles has been erected (Plates 7 and 8).



Plate 7: Heart Tent of Coloured Glazed Tiles



Plates 8: Dining Rose, Emphasis on Visual Continuity

Source: Sa'ad, M.G. (1999)

Walls are of heavy reinforced masonry (800 metres in snake-like pattern), with large thermal mass which evens out internal temperature variations and reduces cooling loads to the spaces within. The walls contains functions requiring subdivided spaces and closer environmental control, while light weight structures house intermittent activities with less stringent environmental requirements (Plates 9 and 10).

vi) **Merits**

a) First building to combine lightweight membranes, cable-nets and masonry construction. A successful combination of tradition and high technology.

b) Satisfies diverse range of functional and environmental requirements.

c) Architecture blends with surrounding landscape ensures visual continuity creating a feeling of spaciousness.

d) Smooth transition between spaces with covered connections.

e) Covers considerable span with limited obstructions under the light-weight membranes roofing the roses.

f) Establishes a new trend in modern Regional Architecture



Plate 9: Sports Rose with Outdoor Sport Facilities

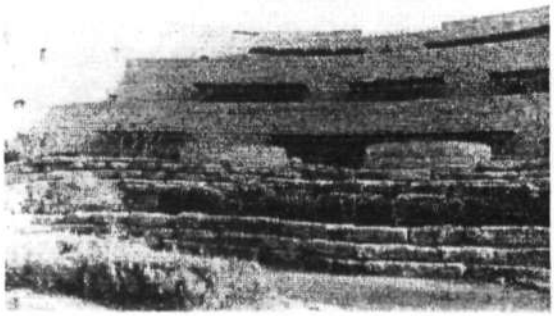


Plate 10a: Elevation Showing heavy Masonry Construction

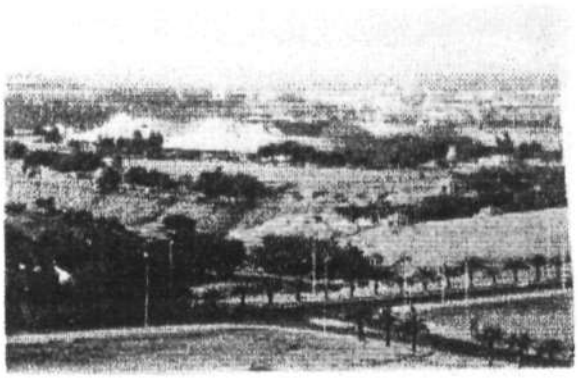


Plate 10b: Overview of Site

Plate 7 to 10: Diplomatic Club, Riyadh

Source: Sa'ad, M.G. (1999)

viii) **Functional spaces:**

External Rose - contains dining suite, recreational lounge and sport facilities.

Interior Roses - located in the interior gardens, contains an entrance area and banqueting suite.

Heart tent - has the most visually stunning roof with a glazed canopy set amongst inner gardens.

Guest rooms

Parking and gatehouse

4.4 RAJPATH CLUB, AHMEDABAD

i) **Location:**

The building is located in ahmedabad, India (Fig. 4.4a and b).

ii) **Year of Construction and Architects:**

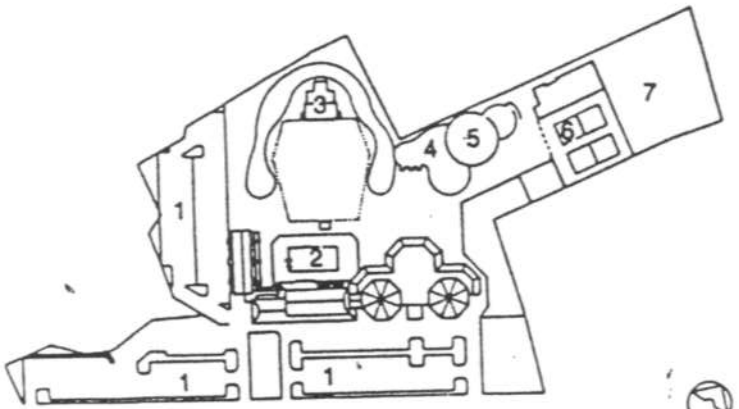
Built in 1960's, remodelled in 1986. Architects who remodelled were Kamal Mangaldas and Devendra, Shah.

iii) **Aims and Objectives:**

To cater for the recreational needs of the people within the Community, creating a sense of belonging especially for the family set-up.

iv) **Membership:**

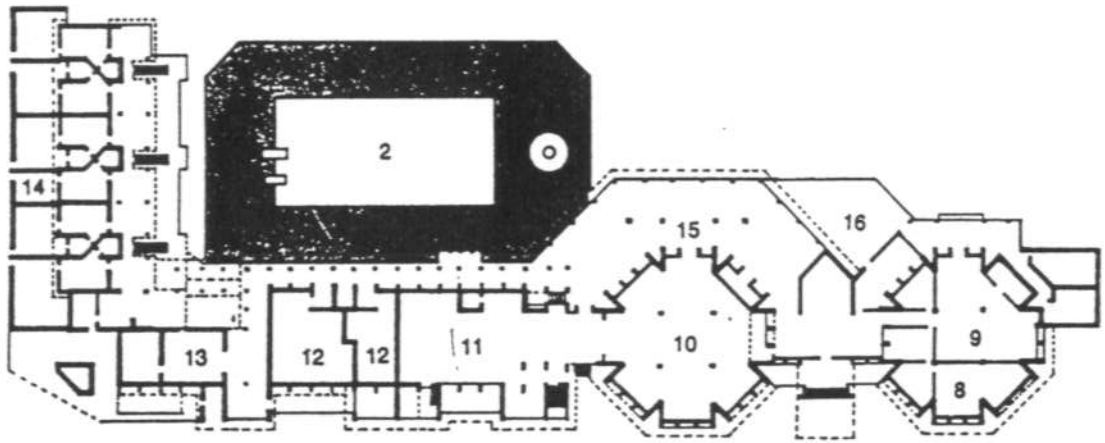
Open to all interested who can afford the required dues.



1. PARKING
2. SWIMMING POOL
3. SCREEN
4. BOATING POND
5. SKATING
6. TENNIS COURTS
7. STAFF HOUSING

Figure 4.4a Rajpath Club, Site Plan

Source: Bhat, V. and Scriver, P. (1990)



8. OFFICE
9. BILLIARDS
10. DINING
11. KITCHEN
12. CHANGING ROOMS
13. SERVICES
14. GUEST ROOMS
15. VERANDAH
16. LAWN

Figure 4.4b Rajpath Club, Plan.

Source: Bhat, V. and Scriver, P. (1990)

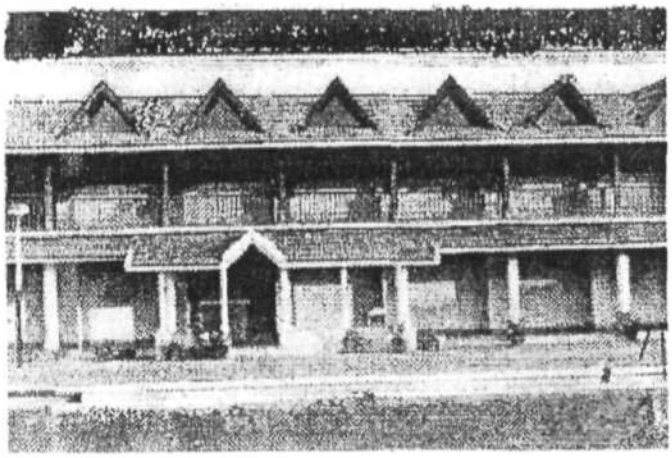


Plate11: Poolside façade showing renovated Banquet Hall

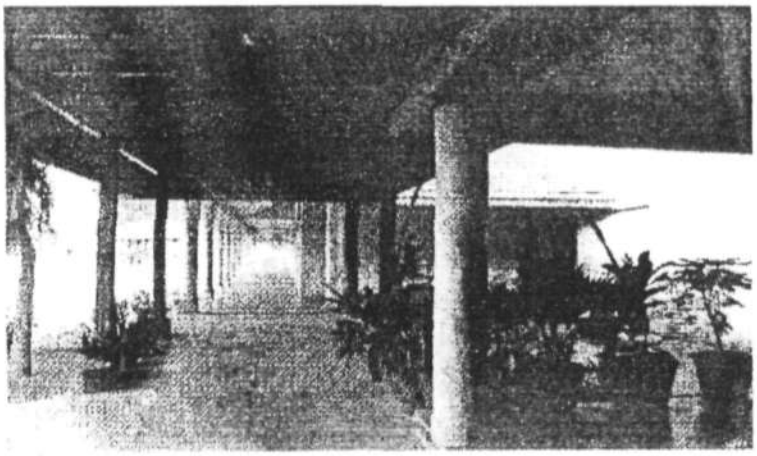


Plate12: Through colonnade from Residential block towards the club House.

Plates 11 and 12: Rajpath Club, Ahmedebad

Source: Bhat, V. and Scriver, P. (1990)

v) **Architectural Design:**

The building was initially a nondescript rendition of the international style but its members came to regret the Clubs lack of atmosphere. It was remodelled with a concentration on the re-use of British Colonial imagery forming an `L' shape with the addition of 12-guest rooms laid out perpendicularly to the main building giving a sense of enclosure to the complex. Rooms are organised in two levels with garden patios at the back, and verandans overlooking the pool in front. The club-house was also expanded, this included the addition of verandahs, a banquet hall, card rooms and related services.

The new and renovated buildings are roofed with heavy red-tile gables that have restored a visual unity to the Club compound. The delicate wood work of brackets and balustrades and other built-in juncture adds to the neocolonial ambience, (Plates 11 and 12).

vi) **Merits**

a) Design and composition is simple and compact, with adequate links between units (Verandahs, Balcom'es)

b) smooth functional flow

c) Use of form and elements are complementary

d) Appealing approach with emphasis on colonial imagery

e) Organised landscape elements.

vii) **Demerits:**

a) No buffer zone between parking and gestwing

b) Swimming pool is in close proximity with guestwing this can be a source of noise.

viii) **Functional Spaces**

Parking	Offices
Swimming pool	Billiards room
Boating pond	Cards room
Skating ring	Dinning/Kitchen
Tennis Courts	Banquet Hall
Staff Housing	Changing rooms
Guest rooms	Conveniences
General landscape.	

4.5 NIGERIA AIRFORCE (N.A.F.) CLUB

(i) **Location**

The Club is located on Rabah road, Ungwan Sarki, Kaduna. It is bordered by residential building s on all sides.

(ii) **Year of Construction and Architecture**

The building was constructed during the colonial ear, and served as the Ministers' residence after independence. It late became a club and was upgraded in 1979.

The Architecture of the building was colonials before it was remodelled, exhibiting a blend of colonial and modern Architecture. The pitch roof with Gabled end ends and hoods are distinct feature of colonial architecture which were maintained. Instead of clay tiles on the additional functions, longspan aluminum roofing sheet was used which clearly separated the additional from existing buildings. Colonnades were used in the accommodation unit serving as links, as well as shading devices where necessary (Plates 13 and 14).

(iii) **Aims and Objectives**

The club-aims at providing relaxing atmosphere for members of the Nigerian Airforce, as a means of recreation through active and passive forms of recreation.

(iv) **Membership**

Initially, it catered for the members of the Nigerian Airforce only. Presently, it is open to membership to the general public. It is run more like a hotel than a club with a management body.

(v) **Architectural Design**

The general planning of the site is complementary to the existing. The buildings are individual units connected with road network and parking spaces. There is a clear zoning of activities - Accommodation, Administration and Banquet Hall, Shopping and sporting facilities. Each section has an identified parking space ensuring privacy (Fig. 4.5).

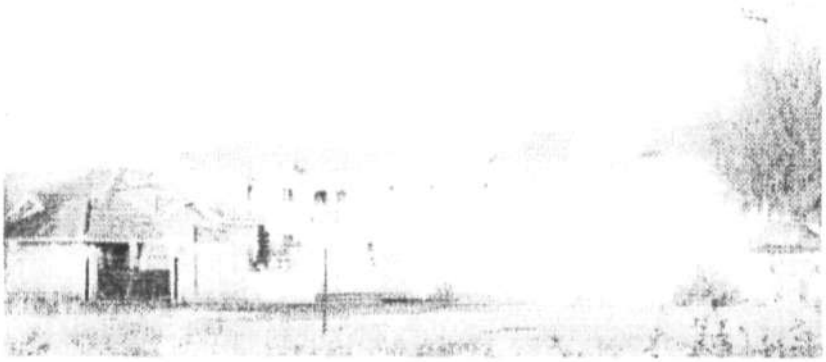


Plate 13a. Staff Entrance showing accommodation facilities in the background.

Source: Field Work

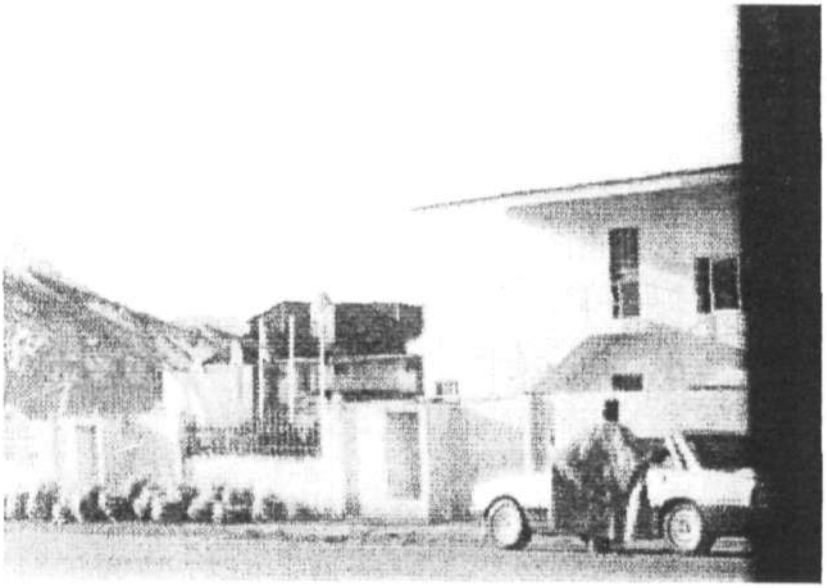


Plate 13b: Perimeter wall with fitness centre and garden for N.A.F. club, Kaduna.

Source: Field Work

(vi) **Merits**

(a) There is a clear zoning of activities.

(b) Guest wing lies at the extreme ensuring privacy and quietness for users.

(c) Appreciable number of recreational facilities.

(d) Strategically located, readily accessible from all direction.

(e) Elevations depict continuity.

(f) Orientation creates conducive environment, and also the use of verandas.

(vii) **Demerits**

(a) Absence of natural vegetation, extensive hard landscape increases heat.

(b) No facilities for children.

(c) Run more like a hotel than a club.

(d) Limited parking space for peak periods.

(viii) **Functional Spaces**

Main building

Office

Bar/lounge

Restaurant

Kitchen (3 No)/store

Reception

Banquet hall (300 people)

Conveniences

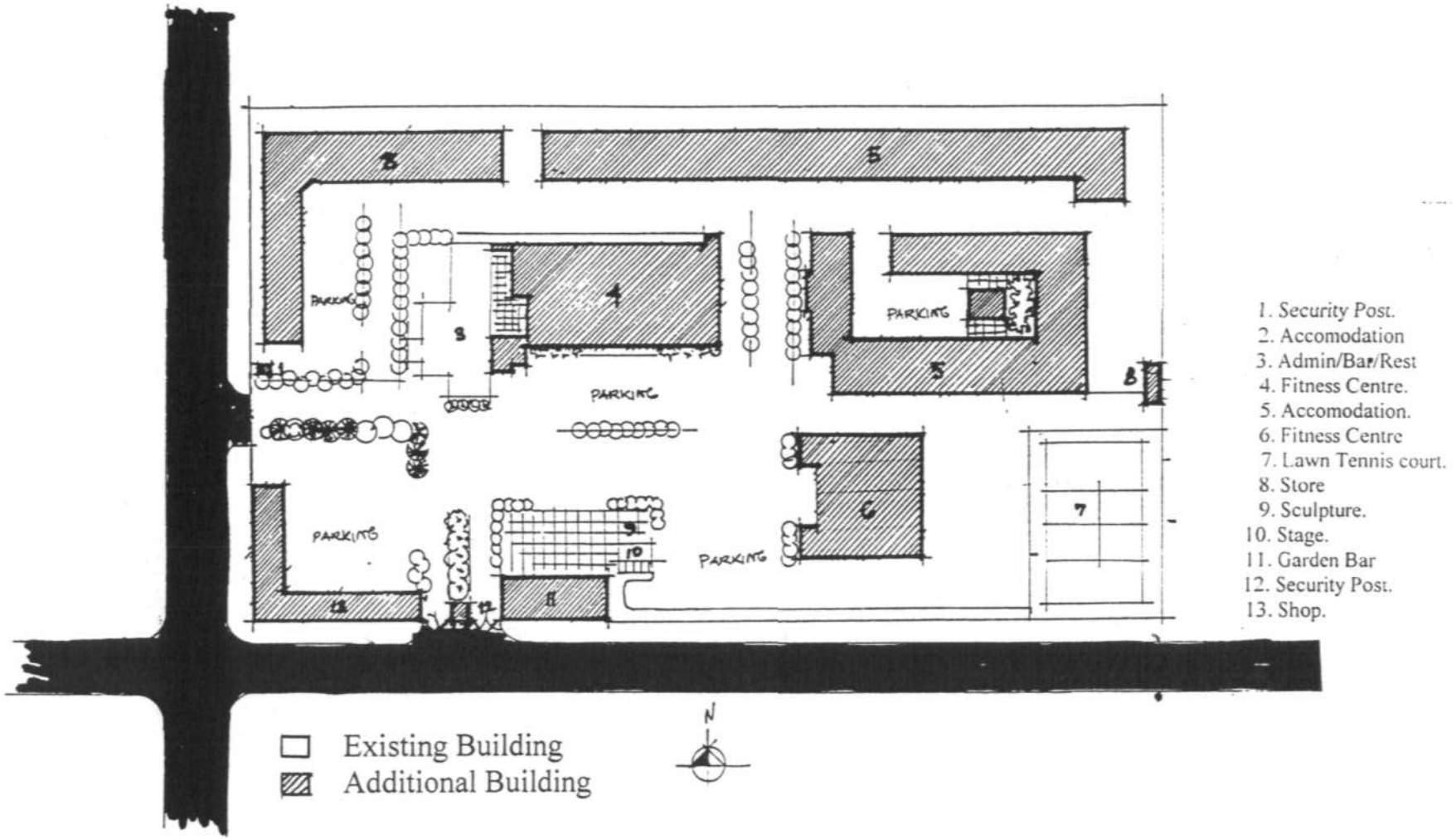


Figure 4.5 Nigerian Airforce (NAF) Club, Kaduna.

Source: Field Work

Accommodation

Luxury suites

Presidential suites

Business suites

Diplomatic suites - accommodation total 51

Fitness Centre

Changing rooms

Squash court

Massage room

Table Tennis room

Exercise room

Lounge (for Table games like card, scrabble etc.).

Lounge (for Table games like card, scrabble etc).

Garden Bar/conveniences

Shops (4 No.)

Staff restaurant

Lawn Tennis Court

Gate Houses

Parking Spaces

4.6 YELWA CLUB, BUKURU - JOS

i) Location:

The Club is located along Rayfield road in Bukuru Jos, Plateau state. A property of consolidated Tin Mines Limited (C.T.M. Ltd) Fig. 4.6a and b.

ii) Year of Construction and Architects:

Built in 1922 by the Colonial masters, was initially a privately owned Bungalow converted to a club-house in 1924, officially inaugurated in 1944.

iii) Aims and Objectives:

To create an ideal environment for social interaction between diverse interest groups.

To ensure physical well being of users through exercise and sporting activities.

To enhance family relationship by providing an avenue for family relaxation outside familiar home environment, creating a change in scene.

iv) Membership:

Open to all people within the community who can afford the dues, workers of consolidated Tin Mines Limited and workers of the National Electric Supply Company (NESCO).

v) Architectural Design:

The architectural setting is colonial due to the influence of colonial masters in Nigeria. The buildings are isolated units scattered across the site in varying degrees. General planning of main building lacks smooth functional flow with

poor planning because of expansion in different phases, necessitating the Juxta positioning of units based on rising needs.

Materials used like the timber, tubali (Locally made mud and stone masonry) are highly desirable but are poorly maintained. Walls are massive except in units that were added with time. The roof is pitched, which is a characteristic feature of roofs in Jos due to the rains. Corrugated zinc roofing sheets cover the roof members, but have corroded over the years marring the beauty of the buildings. Floors vary from room to room. The hall, lounge, bar and restaurant are overlaid with timber wooden panels (timber floors), which can be polished regularly to maintain a beautiful appearance. Other spaces have concrete floors over laid with PVC tiles or left bare.

The landscape is made up of trees, shrubs, rail track for children, play ground and dilapidated tarred surfaces. Due to poor maintenance, the changing rooms have dilapidated with evident fungal growth on floors. This also applies to the outer walls of the auditorium. (Plates 14 - 20).

vi) **Merits:**

a) Beautiful colonial architecture

b) Appreciable natural landscape and tenain

c) Use of durable building materials (timber floor, solid sections for tiusses etc).

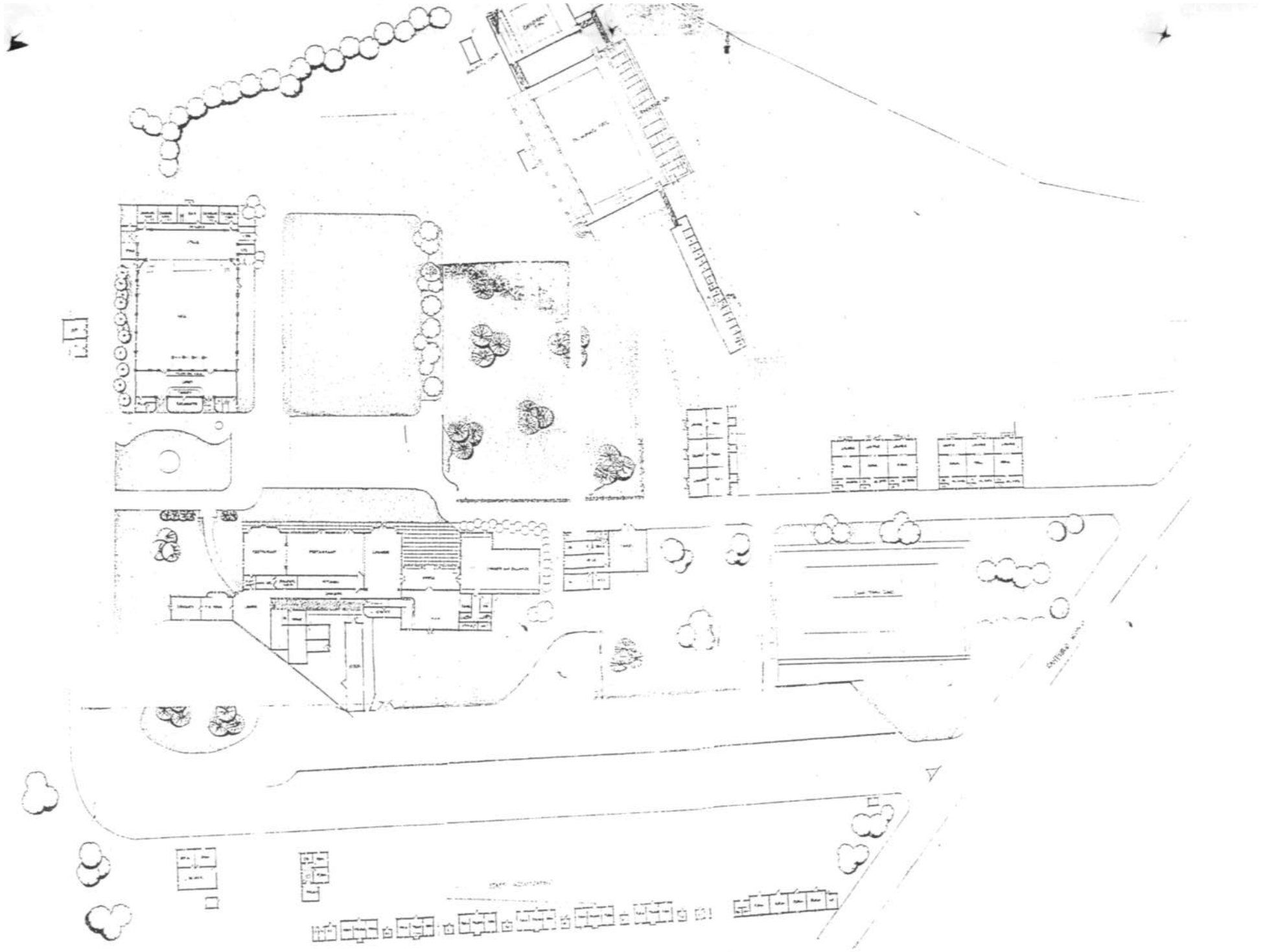


Figure 6. Existing Floor Plan -

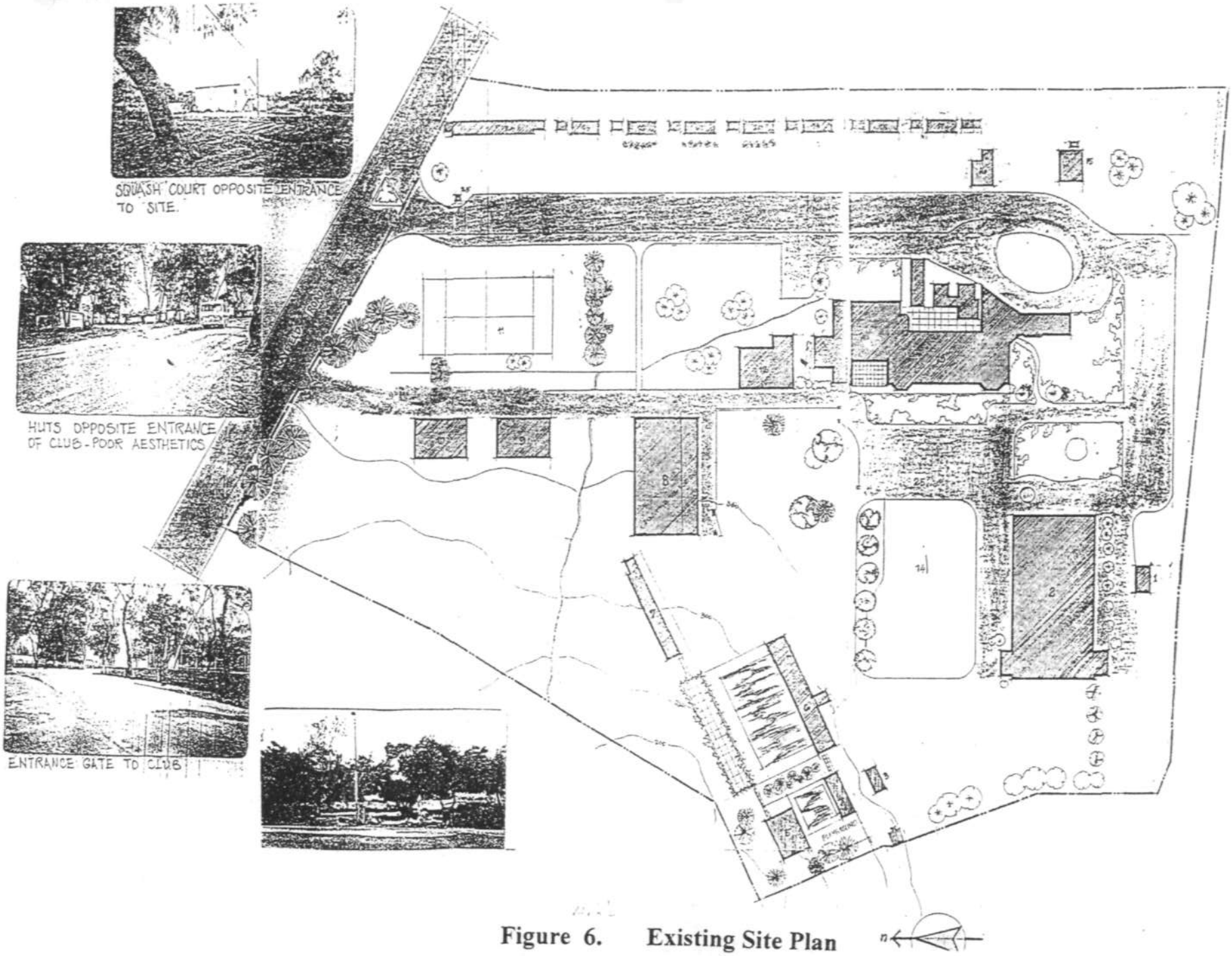


Figure 6. Existing Site Plan

Soruce: Field Work

vii) **Demerits:**

a) Undefined parking, with unappealing entrance gate

b) Poor orientation and general planning

c) Inadequate ventilation in Auditorium

d) Poorly maintained timber floor with evidences of dampness in Auditorium

e) Poorly maintained landscape

f) Limited number of quest rooms, rusty roofing sheets.

g) No covered links between units

h) Inadequate children's facilities

i) Deplorable staff housing units with no sanitary facilities. (Plates 20a - g).

viii) **Functional Spaces.**

i) **<u>Main building</u>** -

Bar	Children's play room
Snooker and Billiard room	Parts section
Offices	Library
Stores	Lounge
Powder room	Conveniences



Plate 14: Club house showing Colonial Architecture at buildings entrance Yelwa Club Bukuru.

Source: Field Work

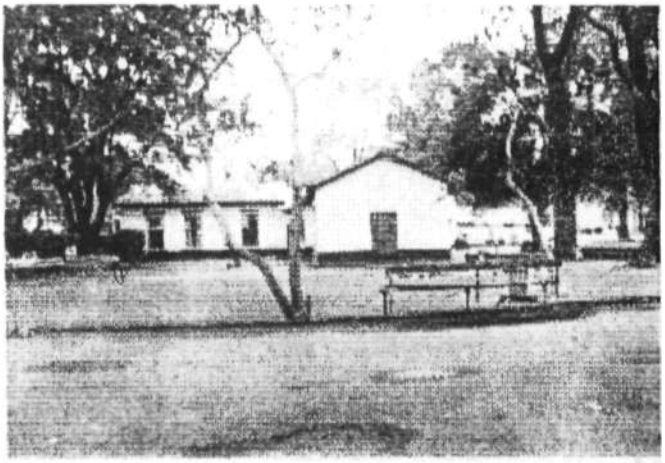


Plate 15: Side elevation of main Building with garden

Source: Field Work

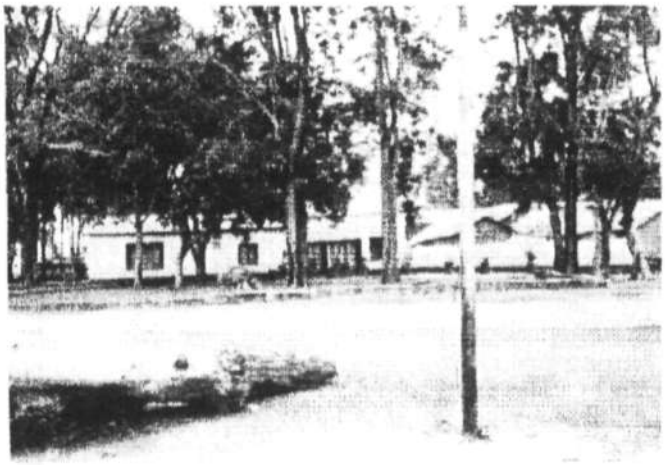


Plate 16: Back elevation Showing Manager's Office in Mud and Stone Walls

Source: Field Work

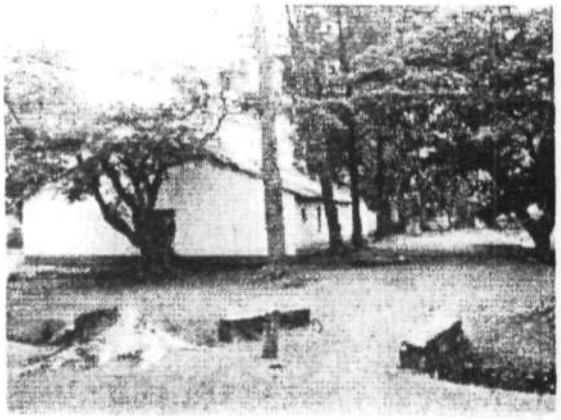


Plate 17: Guest Rooms with Separate Access from Road

Source: Field Work

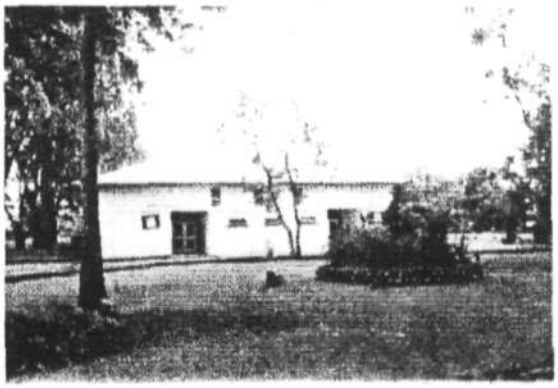


Plate 18a: Front Elevation of Auditorium

Source: Field Work

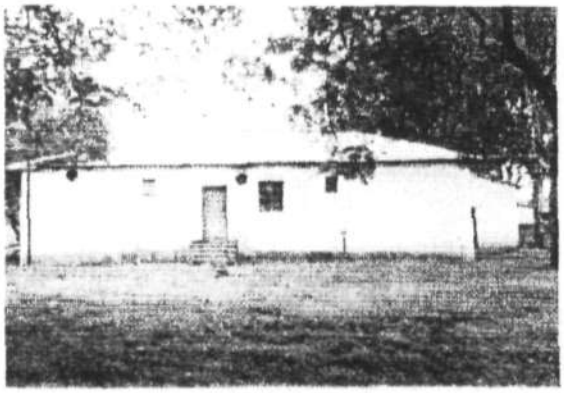


Plate 18b: Back Elevation of Auditorium

Source: Field Work

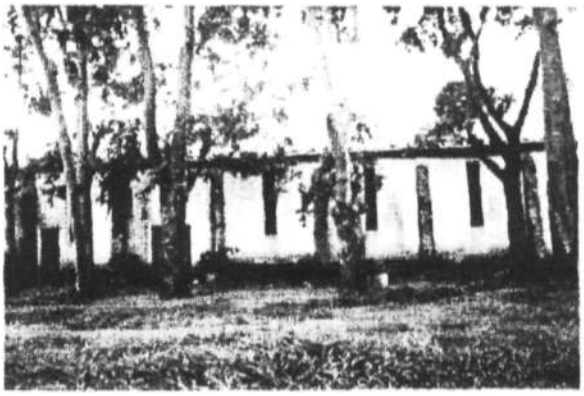


Plate 18c: Side Elevation of Auditorium

Source: Field Work



Plate 19: Changing Rom in a deplorable State

Source: Field Work



Plate 20a: Deplorable State of Work Facilities

Source: Field Work



Plate 20b: Poor Circulation areas

Source: Field Work



Plate 20c: Lack of Proper Drainage in Workers Facilities

Source: Field Work



Plate 20d:Poor Sanitary Facilities for workers

Source: Field Work

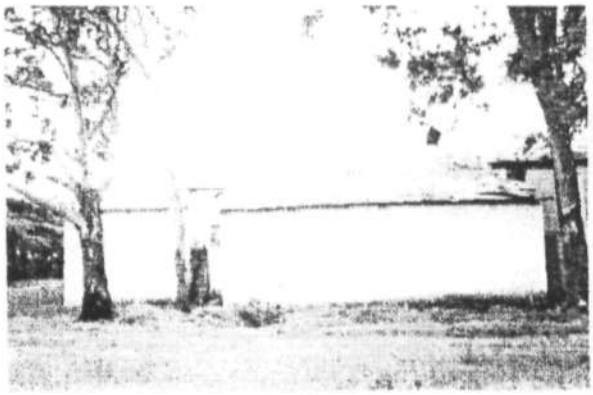


Plate 20e: Roof in Need of Replacement

Source: Field Work

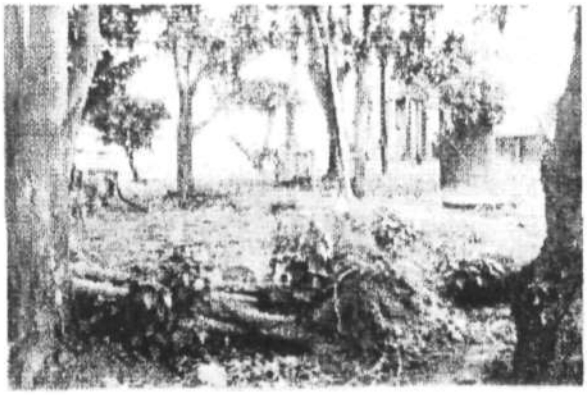


Plate 20f: Poorly maintained landscape

Source: Field Work

ii) **Auditorium**

Main Hall	Stores
Stage	Offices
Conveniences	Bar
Reception Hall	Changing rooms
Projector Room	Badminton Courts

iii) **Accommodation**

Three units of self contained rooms for quests - 10 rooms 8, two bedroom apartments with kitchen for workers

A unit of four single rooms for workers

A unit of three bedrooms with kitchen for workers

A unit of two bedroom self contained building for guests.

iv) **Outdoor Facilities**

Swimming pools (for children and adults)

Lawn tennis Court

Squash Court (Plates 21a - f).

The sizes of these facilities are relatively small taking into consideration the number of users it intends to accommodate or cater for. The auditorium, which serves as badminton courts can accommodate number of people seated in rows with circulation space.

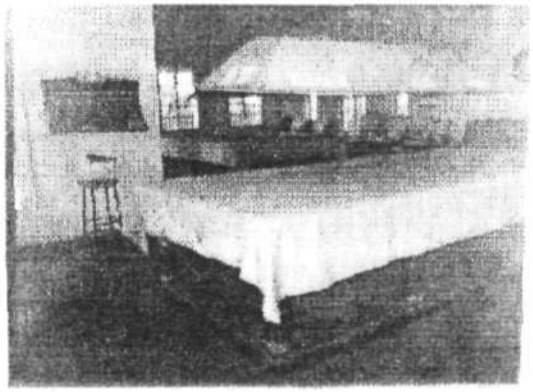


Plate 21a: Snooker and Billiards room

Source: Field Work

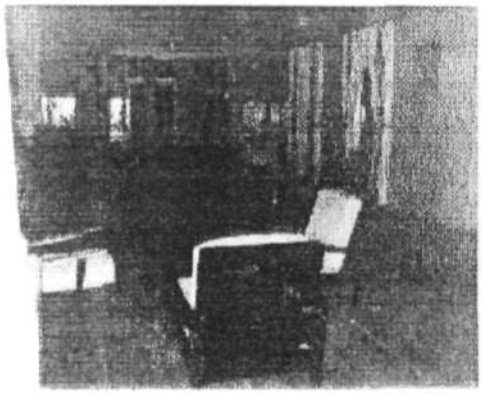


Plate 21b: Lounge with Panelled Timber floor

Source: Field Work



Plate 21c: Guest room

Source: Field Work

Plate 21d: Lawn Tennis Court

Source: Field Work

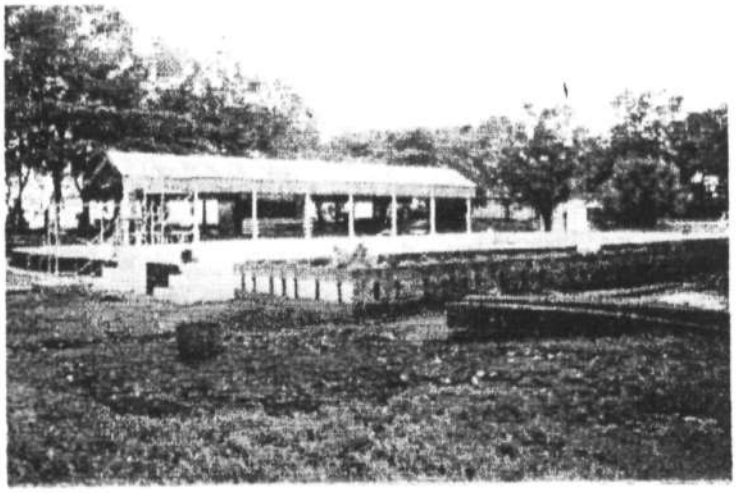


Plate 21e: Swimming Pool

Source: Field Work



Plate 21f: Bar

Plates21 a-f: Facilities in Yelwa Club

Source: Field Work

The restaurant has seating arrangement for 70 people, with a total area of $80m^2$, while the lounge can accommodate only 12 people seated. Due to the nature of planning, most of the surrounding area in the lounge is used as circulation space.

The accommodation facilities have rooms that are $24m^2$ in size, with so much space. These can be reduced to accommodate more rooms, a total area of $20m^2$ can be duely utilized.

The clubhouses appraised exhibits the evident transition in clubhouse design, from the simple coffee houses with the coffee room as the major focus, to the more complex clubhouses of the 21st century with diverse attractions. This complexity is also evident in the use of building materials e.g in the Clubhouse in Riyadh, where an extensive use of high technology and durable materials was displayed. The rajpath club has remodelled to accommodated rising needs with a defined play the NAF club was a complex residential building upgraded in a planned pattern, while the Plateau Club expanded in an unplanned pattern. This is similar to the expansion in Yelwa club, the major difference is the exporable potentials and land for expansion available in Yelwa club. In the clubhouse design, the dominant roof pattern is the pitch roof with gable ends and hoods, colonnades are used as circulation links and shading devices. The zoning activities play an important role in the planning of clubhouses. Parking spaces are scattered and not concentrated at a particular location. This ensures privacy especially for the guest houses. The following chapter deals with contemporary demands in clubhouses which will be a basis for up-grading.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONTEMPORARY DEMANDS IN A CLUBHOUSE

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 CONTEMPORARY DEMANDS IN A CLUBHOUSE

The word contemporary can be interpreted in relative terms and situations, based on so many factors. According to *Shorter Oxford English Dictionary*, it means moment or time; same period, existing or occurring together in time. Alex and David (1974:312) defined contemporary as "modern, Bureaucratic, industrial, western or organizational." If the word contemporary is used as a relative term, then, it will definitely vary from society to society; because what may be contemporary in a rural setting will drastically differ with that of an urban centre.

The clubhouse in time past catered for the immediate needs of the people and provided only a passive form of recreation which was mostly dining, exchange of news and ideas, drinking, playing cards etc. Eventually, with an increase in educational background with more people becoming literate due to a positive rise in technology, these passive forms of recreation did not satiate their needs for recreation. As a result, more vigorous forms of exercise were adopted as a means of recreation e.g Tennis, golf, snooker, darts, Badminton, swimming etc were added to cater for these active needs.

5.1 FACTORS GOVERNING THE BEHAVIOUR OF MAN TOWARDS SATISFYING NEEDS

According to Kassler in Saad (1999:61), "planning and design will be the product of a process which respects both the nature of man and the nature of nature". The provision of recreation facilities must accommodate this fact to

enhance relaxation in the appropriate sense. Man's behaviour and general outlook on life is influenced by his environment. It either gives a positive or negative picture of his general perception of life. Nature serves as a Common base, or set of minimum standards and requirements in relating variables and specifics of site planning and environmental problems. The environment has a definite impact on the individual and as such, a process of manipulation of the non-human environment is evident to attain some level of comfort. Human factors governing man's behaviour towards satisfying his need are psychological, physiological and physical factors.

5.1.1 **Psychological factors**

Age, past experience, cultural background, social class and personal daily routine are variables that influence and categorize the basic structure of needs in individuals and groups. Psychological needs of individuals has to do with the mind, and this may be difficult to translate, as it relates to the physical environment.

According to Maslow's hierarchy of need based on motivation theory, human needs operate at a number of different levels, from basic physiological needs such as hunger, to higher level needs such as self development and self-fulfilment. These can be arranged in a hierarchy as shown in fig. 5.1



Fig. 5.1: Maslow's hierarchy of human needs.

Calyton Alderfer followed up Maslow's idea with some studies which led to the ERG theory of motivation. This suggests that peoples needs are arranged along a continuum rather than in a hierarchy, and there are three rather than five groups of needs namely; Existence needs (corresponds to Maslow's lower levels), Relatedness (corresponds to Maslow's social needs) and Growth (which corresponds to Malsow's higher-level needs). This gives room for flexibility in satisfying needs.

In summary , basic human needs can be categorized into social, stabilizing, individual, self expression and enrichment needs.

(i) **Social Needs**

This includes needs for love, companionship, group application and social interaction. The need for identity and belonging serving others in a group situation is evident in family and peer groups. The beach, pubs, dance halls, diverse societies formed are expressions of social needs. Therefore, provision of recreational facilities helps in fostering social interaction by bringing people together with a common bond, which satisfies their needs.

(ii) **Stabilizing Needs**

This is a need based on security and focus, because it creates the balance in the mind - freedom from anxiety or fear, clear orientation in life etc. The solution to these needs can be reflected in design principles by clear definition of spaces without ambiguity and the appropriate use of materials to show direction in circulation and identification of spaces.

(iii) **Individual Needs**

Addresses the issue of individuality and demarcation of personal space. It gives an ability for decision making without a feeling of coercion. Lounges in club houses and rooms can help address these needs.

(iv) **Self-Expression Needs**

Encompasses the need for prestige, accomplishment, achievement and

respect by others. Self assertion and emphasis on dominance and power are characteristics of self-expression needs. These needs ar inter-related with individual needs in the area of identifying personal territories.

(v) **Enrichment Needs**

Enrichment needs include personal creativity and an overwhelming need for appreciation of beauty and aesthetics. It is related to self-realization need and the expression of mastering. Recreation facilities must therefore provide facilities that will satiate enrichment needs like creative arts and creativity room, strategic points for painting, areas of personal involvement, play, acting, gardening and learning of basic culinary skills.

5.1.2 Physical Factors

This reflects LeCorbusiers laws of athropometrics, that is the modular system, depicting the relationship between physical human size in relation to buildings. Design details should not be derived from purely visual considerations because size of users plays an important role, to ensure maximum utilization of facilities. The modular theoretically relates beauty with functional satisfaction in design.

5.1.3 Physiological Factors

Deals with physical needs which are results of inner biological condition of an individual in relation to the physical environment. Maintaining a balance in the

internal environment is facilitated by environmental modifications to accommodate various climatic changes. Safety measures against accident and injuries in recreational facilities is of necessity to users.

5.2 RESPONSE OF USERS (QUESTIONNAIRES)

Users of clubhouses play an important role in the survival and progress of the clubhouse. Based on the responses from questionnaires issued out to a sample of users, basic information in terms of user pattern, opinion of users and requirements have been identified. The highest number of patronizers are males, comprising 77.5% of the sample while females were 22%. The age range of users vary from 30 years and above, while in terms of occupation, workers (i.e civil servants) make up 55%, business men and women 42.5% and others 2.5%.

In terms of marital status, 77.5% were married men and women, while 22.5% were single. activities are classified based on amount of energy used, and they are either passive or active. 47.5% of respondents engaged in active activities, 12% enjoyed passive activities, while 40% combine both as means of recreation. The clubhouse is an ideal place for family relaxation and recreation, 85% of respondents hold to this opinion while 15% feel it is the contrary.

The clubhouse is duely utilized by respondents. 40% make daily use of facilities, 45%, twice a week, 10% enjoy it weekly, and 5% never make use of it. Out of the sum of users, 82.5% are accompanied by their family members once a month, once in two weeks and on special occasions. Contemporary activities as filled in by respondents from Jos north and south include:

i) *Browsing through the Internet*

ii) Reading and Research (through Discovery channels on the satellite) for a wide background of knowledge.

iii) Listening to music and dancing.

iv) Indoor games - scrabble, monopoly, Pictionary, Snake and ladder, snooker and billiard etc

v) Picnicking

vi) Swimming

vii) Camping and mountaineering

viii) Sports - outdoor games like football, hockey, Basket ball etc.

ix) Sight seeing and strolling.

x) *Lounging, napping, sleeping*

5.3 STYLES AND AESTHETICS OF THE CLUBHOUSE

As the complexities of life increase, so does the requirements of a clubhouse, because "the contemporary man is ready for new experiences and ideas, which makes him relatively open minded and cognitively flexible - Alex and David (1974:312). Architectural styles of clubhouses have changed over the years, from colonial to more modern styles. The use of openings, building materials, furnishing, arrangement and allocation of interior spaces are aspects that have undergone modification through the years. The opening ensure not just adequate ventilation, but emphasizes visual continuity as well, marrying the outside to the inside. This is an outcome of incorporating outdoor sporting activities and the

improvement in landscape design, giving room for the appreciation of the natural environment. It contributes in creating a relaxing atmosphere.

Elegance is a characteristic feature of our contemporary world, this has influenced the appearances of the clubhouse adding prestige to its users. The need for temporary accommodation by users of clubhouses has been in existence since the 17th century, and still exists. It provides a means of generating revenue for maintenance of the clubhouse. Modern furnishings of these facilities is paramount to attract more lodgers, because comfort and elegance are important factors of consideration. If the facilities are inviting, users will always desire repeated visits. Since the clubhouse provides a home away from home, it is highly patronized, especially, by holiday makers both foreign and local. Aesthetics therefore, plays a key role in attracting users to the clubhouse.

5.4 **LANDSCAPE**

The landscape is one continuous experience in time and space throughout the life of every human being - Garett Eckbo (1964:22). The quality of a landscape determines its extent of use because it is important not only from an ecological point of view but also due to physiological, physical, intellectual, creative and physiological factors. It affects man in every aspect. Perceptions and interactions with landscape is a continuous experience in time and space throughout the life of all human beings as terrestrial dwellers. It is an integral of the physical and social aspect of life.

Landscape is dynamic and continuous, it can be perceived in different ways by different people all determined by their preferences, past experiences and emotions. As an integral of the clubhouse, the landscape must evoke a relaxing feeling because it is an extension of the Human shelter not a separate entity. Landscape did not play a dominant role in the coffee - houses of the 17th century unlike as the case is presently. This is due to a change in contemporary demand. The landscape can be primary, Natural or cultural, which is landscape where changes have resulted as man interferes in the primary landscape.

Elements of landscape used in clubhouses presently are tiled footpaths, hanging gardens, covered walk ways, gazebos, garden tents and furniture, variety of plant material (with proper colour co-ordination), artificial and natural water bodies, rocks, sculptures, lights, Trellies etc.

5.5 **PLANNING**

In times past as mentioned in chapter three, the coffee room was the main focus in the planning of a clubhouse because it evolved from the coffee-house. In the 18th century, country clubs in America, the clubhouses incorporated sports facilities and the golf course became its main focus. Functional flow in the planning of the clubhouse is essential, because it channels users to areas of use. It must be planned in such a way that first time users can find their way easily, therefore, the reception area must be clearly defined to combat such problems. It must be the first point of call on entering the building, with other functions around the reception area. Based on the case studies carried out, there is definite pattern in the separation of

types of recreation. The passive is clearly demarcated from the active, while the accommodation facilities occupy a separate wing or go-up to another level. This helps in combating noise where it is unwanted.

5.6 TOWARDS A TRANSFORMATION OF THE CLUB

Environmental perception and behaviour must be given due attention in the design process. Having analysed the basic demands in a contemporary society with all its complexities, it is paramount that the upgrading process will meet these needs and thereby, justify the need for redevelopment. An analysis of existing site conditions helps determining the general planning of the site.

CHAPTER SIX

THE SITE



Figure 6.0a Map of Nigeria Showing Site Location.

Source: Alozie, E.O. (1990)

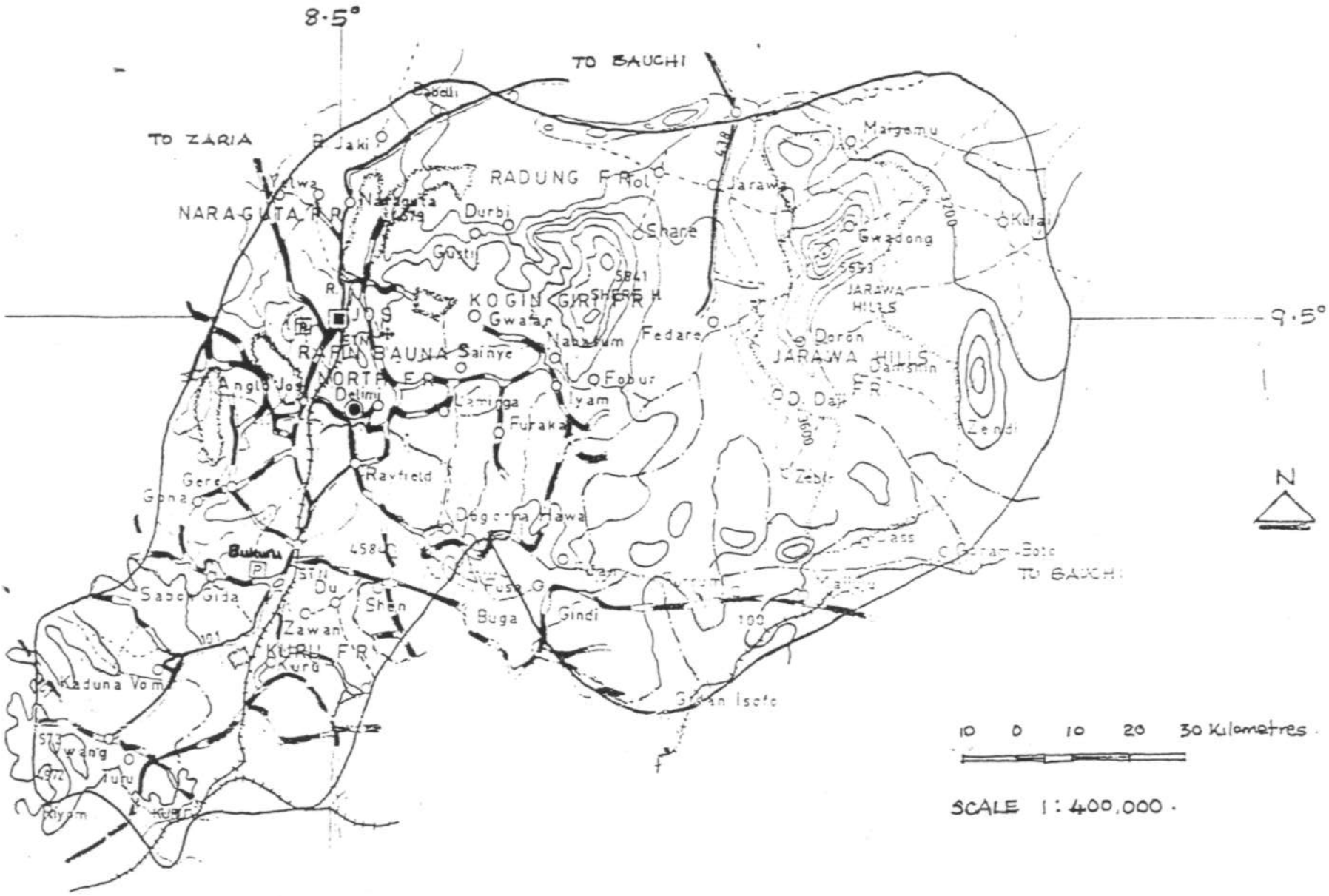


Figure 6.6 Map Showing Jos North and South Local Government Areas.

Source: Alozie, E.O. (1990)

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 THE SITE

Plateau state was formerly known as Benue-Plateau State from 1967-1976 with Plateau being the capital. This resulted in a high concentration of government and other administrative offices, as well as economic activities in the town centre. It eventually led to the scramble of land and the separation of the two entities to individual states. Mining activities commenced in 1903 due to the abundance of Tin Ore, and Jos City was officially founded in 1915. Plateau State derives its name from its geographical landscape covering a land mass of 53,585 square kilometre with 50 ethnic groups spread across.

Jos Plateau is famous for its hospitality with diverse natural landscapes that captivates the mind. It is an important administrative, industrial, commercial, educational and tourist centre with vast potentials that can be fully explored. In 1973, the population of the State was 121,000 people with a remarkable increases in the 1991 census, which is 2,164,538. The projected estimate by the year 1996 was 2,429,151. It is located on 9°54'N and 10°10'N latitude and 8°48'E and 9°4'E longitude. (Fig. 6.0a and b).

6.1 BRIEF HISTORY OF YELWA RECREATION CLUB

The club is located in Jos South local Government area. It is situated along Rayfield road in Bukuru metropolis, areas that accommodated awesome mining activities and became a mining settlement before the world war two (Fig. 6.1a). The

indigenous miners started out independently with crude tools and were amalgamated with foreign investors and Miners to facilitate mining. The amalgamated Tin Mines Ltd (A.T.M. Ltd.) was then inaugurated to ensure legal mining activities, taking safety measures and general welfare of workers into consideration.

The pattern of leisure in mining was dominated by insecurity, which stems from the dangers of death, disablement or injury in the work of a miner. In part, insecurity was also desired from the nature of mining and fluctuations in a man's skill. Payment was based on his physical ability as such, the resulting pattern of leisure activity was predominantly vigorous and concentrated on enjoying one's self in the present - Norman et al. (1969:5). Leisure an recreation was an important part of the miners life during the colonial era.

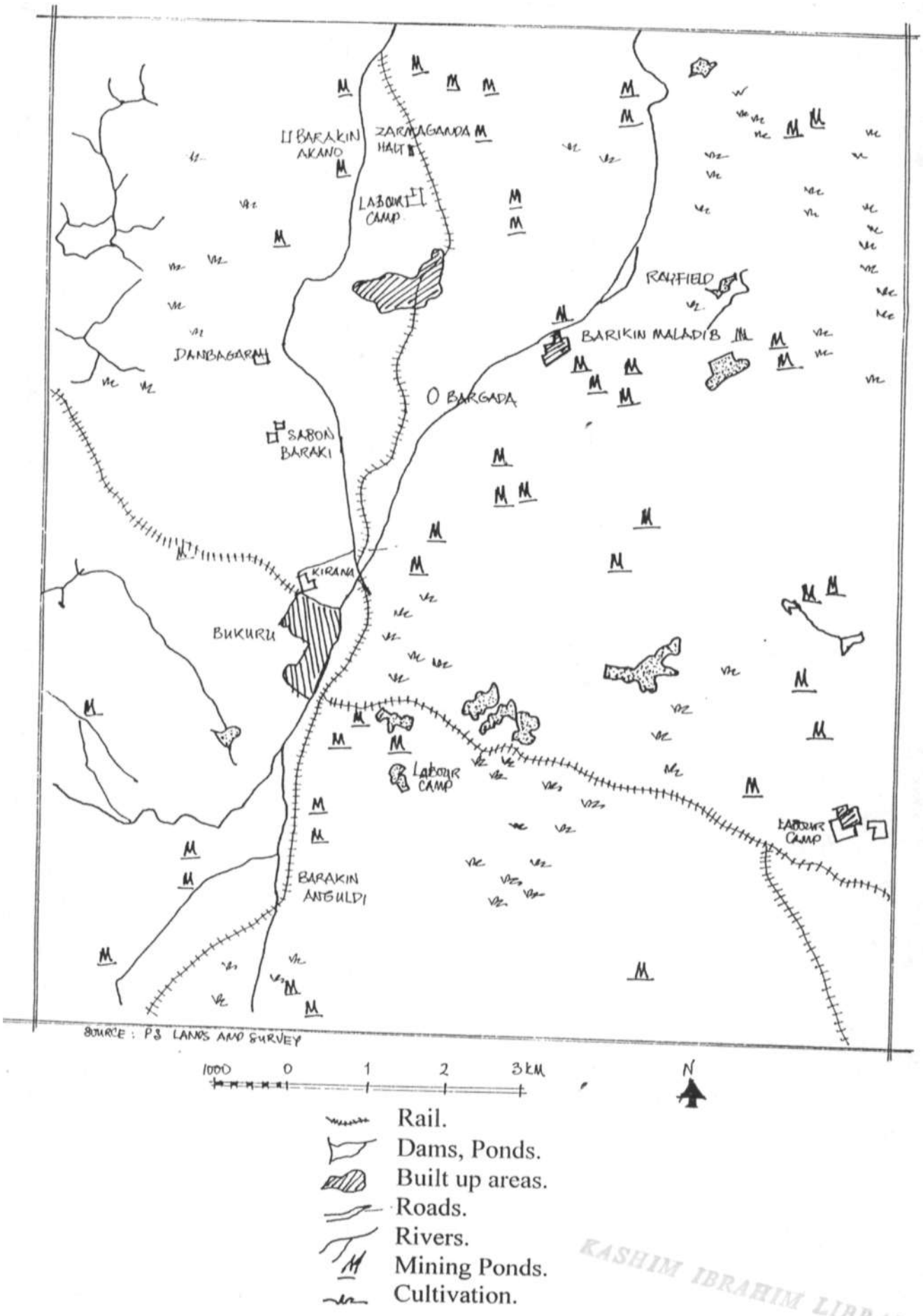
Yelwa Club was initially a privately owned bungalow built in 1922 belonging to one of the foreign miners. It was made up of rooms like existing bar, present managers office, the lounge and the store (fig. 6.1b). All other units were added subsequently, with the large auditorium serving as an entertainment room for big functions. During the world war two, the building was handed over as a gift to A.T.M. Ltd. to be utilized by miners. In times past, members or users were predominantly Britons and the club was officially inaugurated in 1944 as an avenue for recreation. The form of recreation offered were basically entertainments similar to those available in the Coffee houses in England. It included dramas, dances, diners, picnics and award nights. The club was purely utilized for family activities and users patronized the club.

Membership declined during the economic depression of 1996 which engulfed the country. Even though it is gradually picking up, upgrading its facilities will go a long way in encouraging more users. Membership now includes C.T.M. Ltd. workers, Nesco workers and people within the community. Registered members fluctuate between 150 - 200 families.

Observation has shown that the club is mostly patronized in the evenings after working house, with a more impressive turnout at weekends involving family units. The highest capacity of users are recorded during special occasions like wedding receptions, cultural shows, graduation ceremonies and other special meetings involving a large number of the public.

6.2 ESTABLISHING THE NEED FOR UPGRADING

From research undertaken, it is clear that Yelwa Club is of historical significance in the Bukuru - Rayfield mining community of Jos South local Government Area. Its historic significance and strategic location are positive factors on which upgrading can be based. A survey of the existing structures shows areas that have been run down or not duely utilized due to poor maintenance culture.



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Figure 6.1 Map showing Bukuru And Payfield Ponds.

Source: Alozie, E.O. (1990)

Yelwa Club being the only recreation club that caters for all forms of recreation, with diverse interest groups is the only one of its kind between Rayfield where the Governor's residence is located, through Bukuru and down to Anguldi. This therefore necessitates the upgrading to contemporary standard for better effectiveness in use by the community.

6.3 CRITERIA FOR SITE SELECTION

The site on which Yelwa club is situated is part of the many landed properties owned by Consolidated Tin Mines. The road passing in joint of the club was initially not a public thoroughfare, but access road to surrounding properties of the Tin Mines Ltd.; that is why the squash court is situated across the road opposite the entrance to the main club house. Among the basic criteria used for its selection were:

(i) Centrality - In the residential mining settlement spreading all around the location (fig. 6.3) and its calibre as the only recreation club catering for all classes with diverse facilities.

(ii) Good Topography, vegetation and general landscape.

(iii) Adequate room for expansion unlike the Plateau club in Jos North L.G.A.

(iv) Accessibility from surrounding residences even to the governors residence in Rayfield.

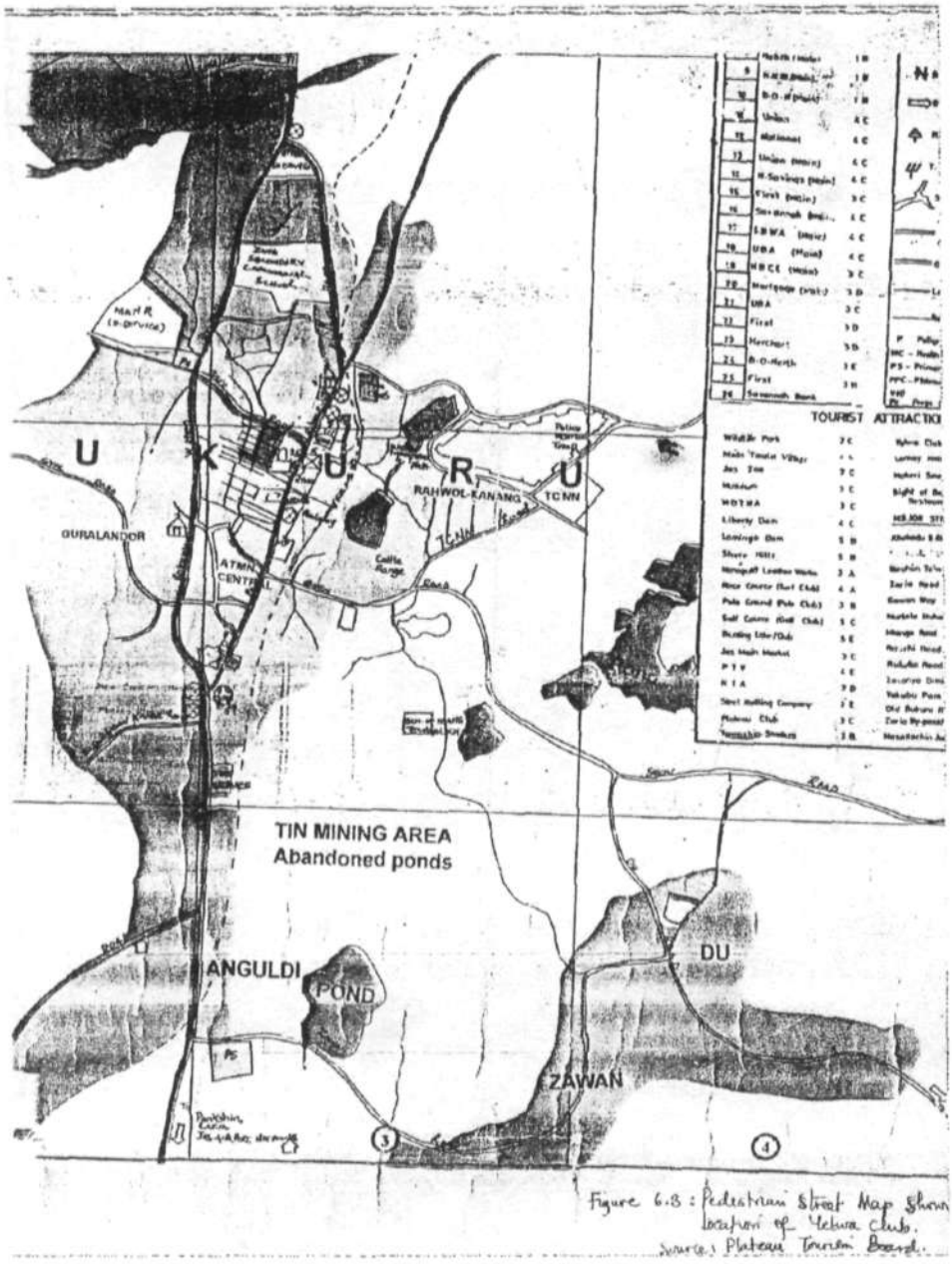


Figure 6.8 : Pedestrian Street Map Shown location of Yelwa Club.
Source: Plateau Tourism Board.

Fig 6.3 Bukuru Pedestrian Map showing Location of Yelwa Club.
Source: Plateau State Tourism Board

(v) Isolation from commercial areas in Bukuru which can be an irritable source of noise.

(vi) Its proximity to other tourist attraction sites like the mining ponds, artificial lakes and resorts.

6.4 GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

(i) Vegetation

The club lies within the Guinea Savannah belt with common trees like flamboyant (delonix regia) tree, and Doka (Isoberilinia doka) trees. It contains short fallow grassland with shrubs like the Boungainvillia serving as ornamental shrubs. The Eucalyptus tree also forms a ring on the site bordering the lawn tennis court and around the perimeter wall, emphasizing verticality. The trees provide the essential shade forming canopies covering large areas inhibiting the growth of grasses on vegetation floor around the garden.

(ii) Topography

The land is generally flat, but slopes gently towards the swimming pool down the perimeter wall.

(iii) Soil

The soil on the site is rich loamy soil which readily absorbs water supports plant growth. Part of the site also contains laterite soil which does not support plant growth.

(iv) **Climate**

Yelwa Club is sited in a tropical continental climatic zone, and its climatic originates from the sahara. The wind reaching the Plateau as air masses which can be clearly distinguished into two categories namely:

(a) Cool equatorial maritime air masses in the form of south westerlies originating from the atlantic ocean.

(b) The sahara air masses which are cool, dusty and dry.

The wind masses are uniformly distributed throughout the year generating two distinct seasons which ar the hot season between March and April and the dry season (includes winter/harmattan period) between November and February. figs. 6.4a-d, gives a graphical representation of other climatic variables. The wet season last from April to September and the dry season, from October to March.

(v) **Existing Structures on Site**

This includes the main clubhouse - Restaurant, kitchens, stores, Bar, snooker and Billiards room, Lounge and office; housing units of types A, B. and C for workers; quest rooms of three units contain in nine rooms, lawn tennis and squash courts, swimming pool, office block, swimming pool gardens, and auditorium.

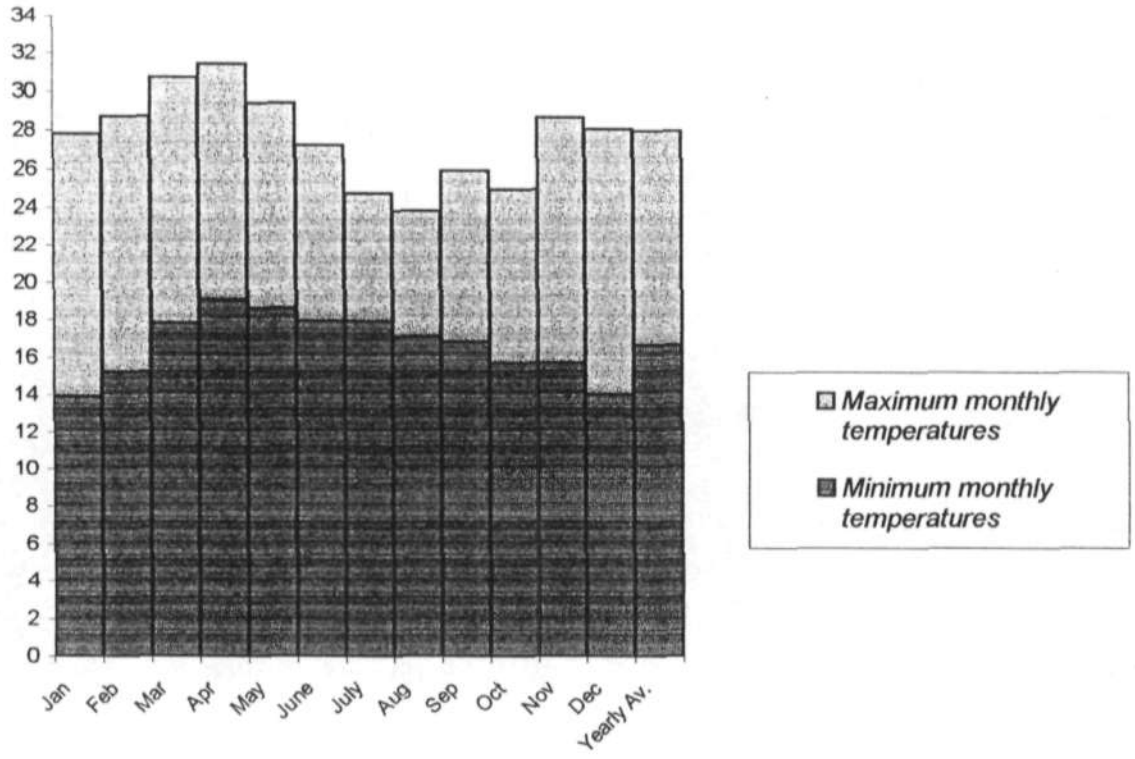


Figure 6.4a: Minimum and Maximum monthly Temperature

Source: J.M.D.B

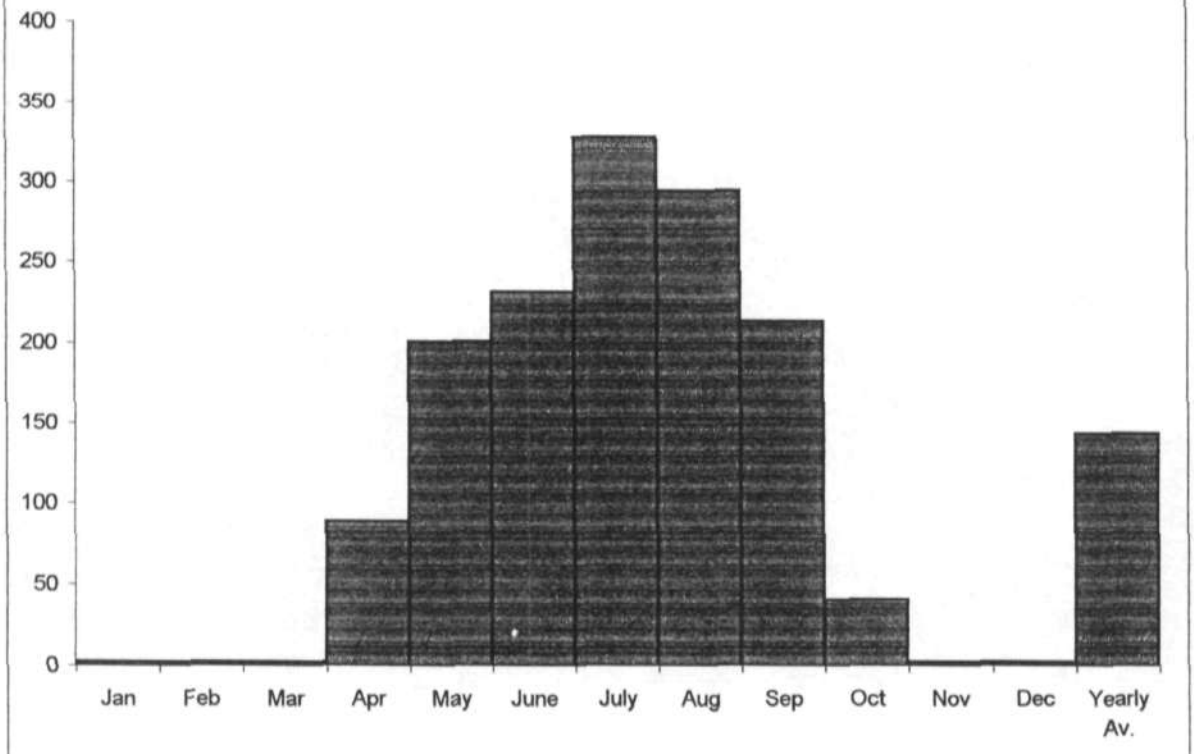


Figure 6.4b Mean Monthly Rainfall

Source: J.M.D.B

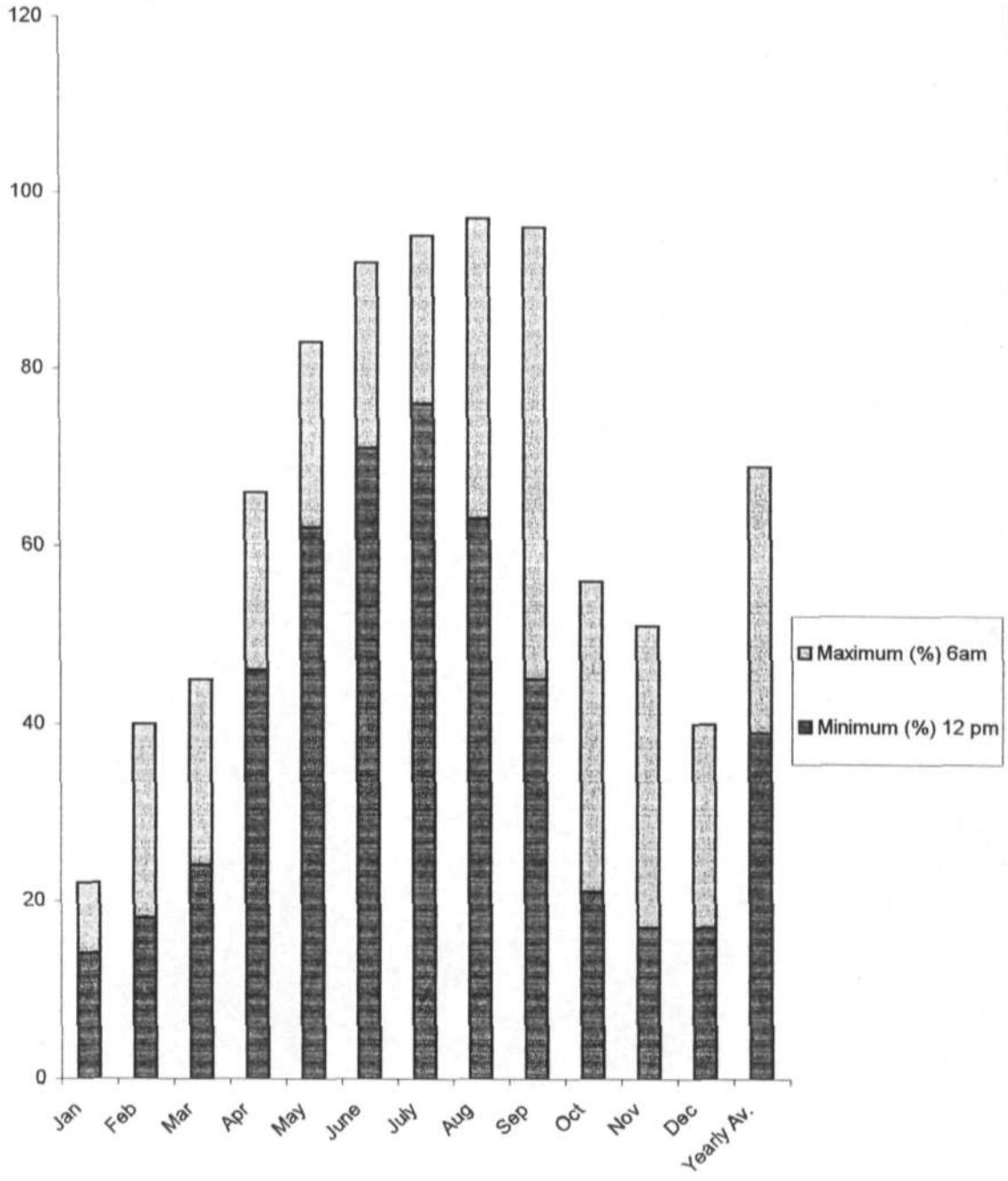
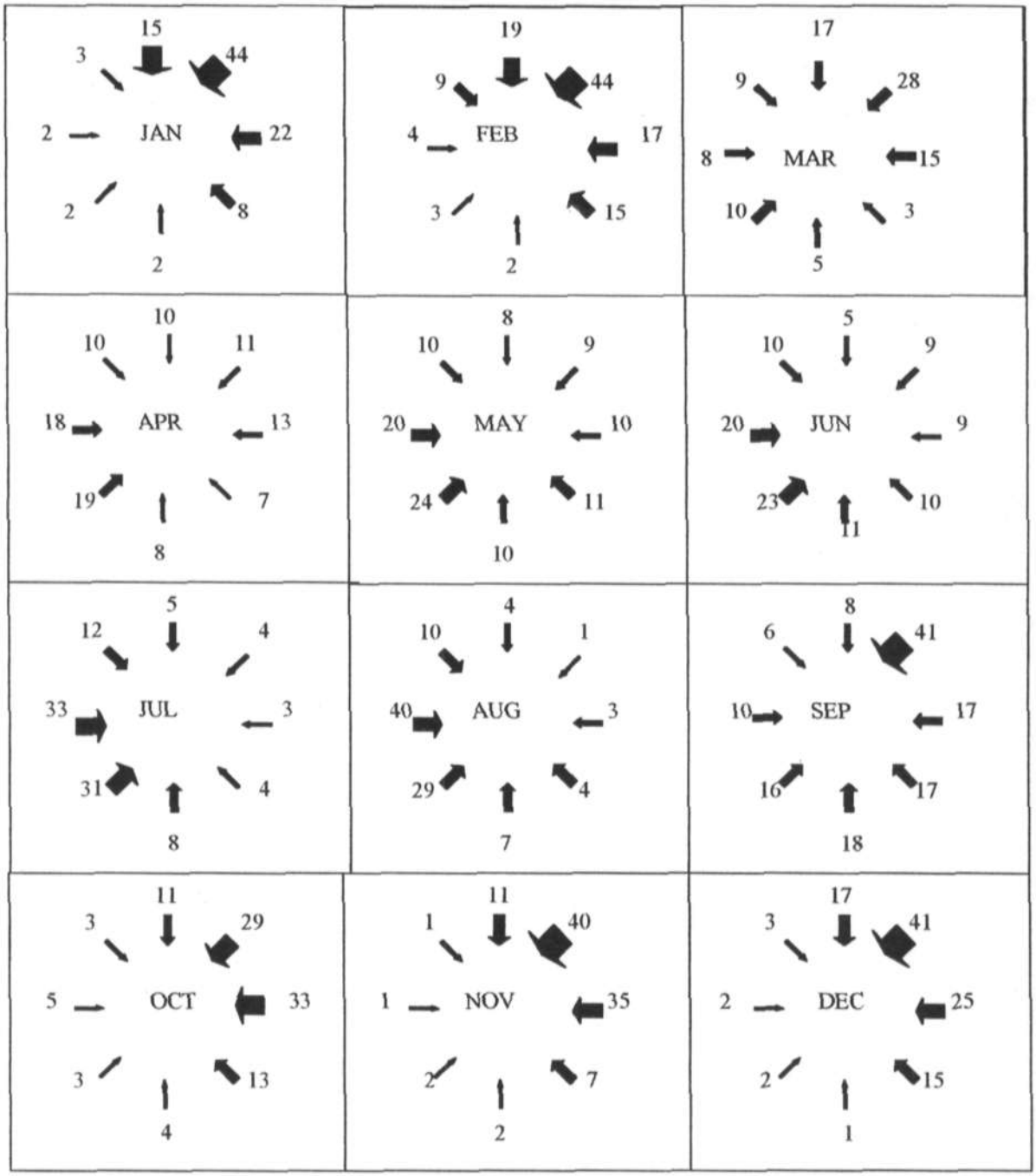


Figure 6.4c **Monthly Relative Humidity**

Source: J.M.D.B



Prevailing Winds: NE and SW

Figure 6.4d: Wind direction

Source: J.M.D.B

6.5 SITE ANALYSIS

The open spaces around the isolated building units will be aptly utilized for addition of units and the landscape will be designed to accommodate contemporary requirements. Fig. 6.5 shows the site in relation to other neighbouring buildings farming its boundary, points of entry, cardinal points and the general relationship of site with climatic variables.

6.6 BRIEF PROPOSAL FOR UPGRADING

Recreation a vital part of our every day life, and the upgrading of Yelwa Club will contribute immensely in satiating the recreational needs of users. Based on response from questionnaires and interview with management and club members, the following facilities have been proposed to be integrated with the old.

(i) Parking Space

The parking available is not clearly defined and the tarred surface dominates the site. This should be provided with the tarred surfaces reduced and refurbished.

(ii) Pedestrian Walkways

These could be marked by hedges bordering the paths or using hard surfaces like concrete tiles to channel users appropriately.

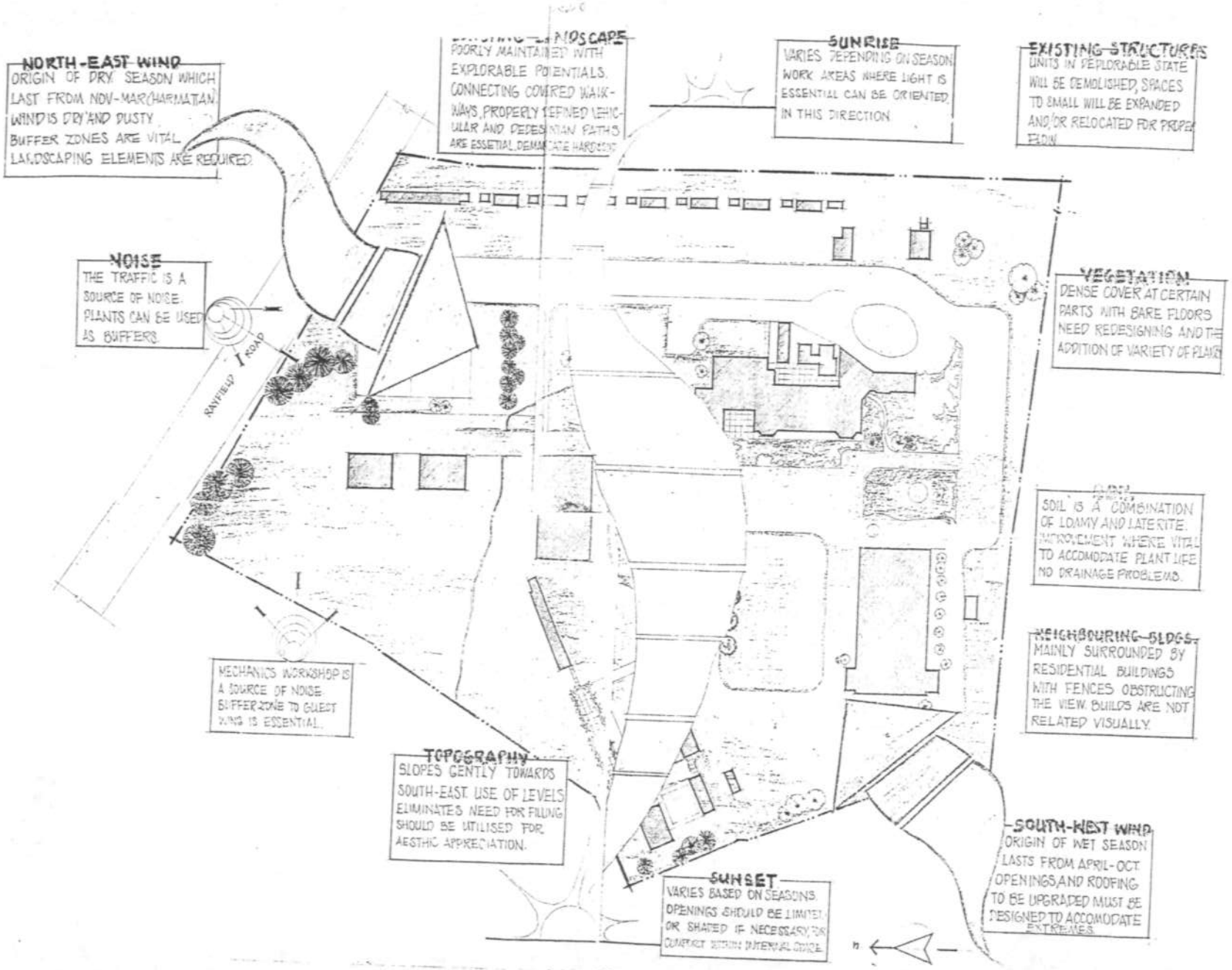


Fig. 6.5 Site Analysis

Source: Field Work

(iii) **Entrance Lobby**

The lobby should be clearly identified in design and its orientation must tally with the vehicular and pedestrian accesses. It must be large to accommodate a sizeable number but not whelming to eliminate the homely warmth and feeling associated with the club house. It must be easily identified by users at any time.

(iv) **Inquiry/Reception**

This generally flows with the entrance lobby and mostly situated to the right on entry. It must be conspicuously positioned for easy identification.

(v) **Offices**

Club member vary in hierarchy of management; therefore it is vital that offices should be created for some members of the management for smooth running of the club.

(vi) **Locker Rooms**

These are completely absent in the existing building, and must be provided to accommodate members who may come directly from other places other than home, for a time of recreation. This will contain showers and water closets strictly for members use only.

(vii) **Internet Cafe**

The provision of internet cafe will certainly attract more user because, it will be the only building with such a facility within that environment. It must therefore be spacious and easily accessible.

(viii) **Lounges**

The present lounge is more or less circulation space between the bar, kitchen, restaurant and lobby. It can be relocated and properly positioned.

(ix) **Children's Play and Creativity Room**

This is also small in size and must be increased to accommodate more children using the right colours of paint captivating to children. It can be furnished and demarcated with area for play, story telling music etc.

(x) **Fitness and First Aid Rooms**

Physical body fitness exercises are religiously adhered to by the females. Provision of such a room with fitness machines will go a long way in making mothers patronize the clubs with their spouses. Firs aid room will help in addressing any emergency regarding unforeseen accidents.

(xi) **Accommodation**

Available facilities for adoption are not related and more units should be added to cushion the need. Interiors must be furnished to meet required standards. Self contained family units are also necessary.

(xii) **Changing Rooms**

These are presently in a deplorable state and as such, must be demolished and redesigned. They do not provide adequate privacy when in use.

(xiii) **Coffee/Tea Room**

Jos being a cold region needs diverse ways of helping its populace maintain balance in the body's internal system. A coffee/tea room will be highly patronized

especially during the harmattan.

(xiv) **Shops**

An outlet for sport equipments and wears within the premises is essential, others can be book shops or Boutique which readily attracts users. Saloons and Beauty rooms will also be incorporated in such units.

(xv) **Auditorium**

An expansion of the hall to accommodate more users is vital, additional units can be glazed to enhance visual continuity and ensure ventilation.

(xv) **Museum/Exhibition Area**

since Yelwa Club is of Historic significance, a museum/clubian space where relics of mining activities or hand crafts produced by members can be displayed.

(xvi) **Landscape**

The landscape needs complete redesigning for a clear and appreciable style. Trees can be reduced in certain areas for proper penetrating of sunshine but this must be minimal. childrens play ground is poorly sited and as such must be repositioned.

(xvii) **Miscellaneous**

Rusty roofing sheets will be replaced or complete redesigning of roofs will be undertaken to enhance aesthetic of building.

Connecting links like covered colonnades are required for transition within the complex. This makes the isolated structures a unit.

Floors in complete disrepair can be replaced especially where timber floors were used.

Appreciable choice of colour of paint will go a long way in bringing life to various units of the Club. Its present pristine white paint gives it the appearance of an untouchable element.

Laundarys are an integral of the public facilities that accommodates overnight guests. As such, they should be attached to functions like kitchens and stores. The kitchens will be expanded.

6.7 SCHEDULE OF ACCOMMODATION

The existing Yelwa Recreation club can be classified into five groups namely; Main building, Accommodation for guest, accommodation for workers, outdoor recreation facilities and the Auditorium. Below is a schedule of accommodation for existing and proposed Yelwa Club:

(i) **Existing**

A. **Main Building**

	Function	**Area (m^2)**
1.	Restaurant	30.00
2.	Kitchen (a)	39.00
3.	Kitchen (b)	37.12
4.	Stores (2)	29.68
5.	Billiard and snooker	158.12
6.	Children's play room	7.04

7.	Library	32.20
8.	Lounge	120.00
9.	T.V. Viewing Room	37.20
10.	Powder room	22.40
11.	Gents	11.20
12.	Bar	103.4
13.	Store	18.04
14.	Darts section	11.04
15.	Office	16.00
16.	Store	---
17.	Lounge	20.00

B. **Auditorium**

Function		**Area (m^2)**
1.	Main Hall	500.32
2.	Lobby	131.44
3.	Gents	16.72
4.	Ladies	16.72
5.	Projector room	
6.	Stage	118.70
7.	Stores (2)	28.40
8.	Changing room (males)	27.20
9.	" " (females)	27.20
10.	Bar	17.00

C. **Guest Accommodation**

Function		**Area (m^2)**			
Types A (6 No.)					
1.	Room	20	}		
			} x 6	=	264
2.	Palour	20	}	=	264
			}		
3.	W.C./Bath	4	}		
Type B					
1.	Room				
2.	Palour				
3.	W.C./Bath				

C. **Workers facilities**

Types A		**Area (m^2)**
1.	Room	9 x 2 = 18
2.	Palour	11.52
3.	Store	4.00

Types B		**Area (m^2)**		
1.	Room (2)	10.4	}	
			}	
2.	Palour	10.4	} x 7	=168
			}	
3.	Kitchen	3.2	}	

Types C		**Area (m^2)**
1.	Room	16 x 4 = 64.00
2.	Kitchen	5.28

3.	Sho/WC	6.24

E. **Outdoor Sports facilities**

1.	Swimming Pool (Adult) and facilities.	32 x 28 = 896m^2
2.	Swimming Pooling (children) and facilities	22 x = 396m^2
3.	Changing room	1.5x1(18)=27.0m^2
4.	Engine room.	6 x 2.5 = 15m^2

Total area of site = 35,281m^2

(ii) **Proposed**

Extension, renovation and maintenance of units will be the form of upgrading adopted. These will enhance the utilization of club facilities.

(a) Main building

A renovation and extension procedure is vital to increase capacity of existing spaces, general appearance of building, smooth functional flow, and orientation of building. A reception lobby, Coffee room, internet cafe, children's room, indoor games rooms, lounges, restaurant and axillaries, library, offices, bar etc are units incorporated in the building.

(b) Guest Accommodation

Additional units in forms of Chalefs and self contained rooms expanding vertically or horizontally are essential. The existing units will be incorporat3ed in the proposal.

(c) Staff Accommodation

These houses are in a deplorable state and will be demolished based on safety measures. the occupants who are retired workers, will be duely relocated.

(d) Auditorium

Due to the need for an increase in size, the hall will be expanded horizontally and the roofing sheets completely replaced. Longspan Aluminum roofing sheets will be used to enhance the aesthetic of the building. Openings will be enlarged for visual continuity with landscape.

(ii) **Proposed**

		Qty.	Size(m)	Area(m^2)
(a)	**Main Building**			
	Lobby	1	18.8 x 2.9	73.32
	Reception	1	6.0 x 4.8	28.80
	Entrance Porch	1	10 x 7	70.00
	Office	1	6.4 x 6.0	27.60
			6.0 x 6.0	36.00
	Office	2	4.5 x 3.5	31.50
	Lounge	1	4.9 x 4.0	19.60
	Lounge/lobby	1	14.6 x 11.0	127.60
	T.V. viewing Room	1	10 x 10.0	100.00
	Children's Room	1	18.0 x 9.0	162.00
	Internet Café	1	12 x 10.0	120.00
	Exhibition Area	1	12.5 x 9.0	90.90
	Coffee Room	1	8.8 x 4.3	36.96
	Kitchenette	1	4.2 x 3.2	13.44
	Bar Counter	1	7.2 x 3.7	26.64
	Bar/Dance Hall	1	20 x 14.0	255.00
	Outdoor sitting	1	20.2 x 6.0	121.20
	Conveniences	5	8.0 x 6.0	48.00
	Lounge	1	12 x 7.0	84.00
	Darts section	1	8 x 4.4	35.20

Lobby	1	7.1 x 6.8	48.28
Restaurant	1	20x 17.5	350.00
Kitchen	1	10 x 10.0	100.00
Cold store	1	4.0 x 3.0	12.00
Dry store	1	4.0 x 3.0	12.00
Powder Room		6.5 x 4.0	26.00
Gents		5.0 x 4.0	20.00
Laundry	1	3 x 3.0	9.00
Store keeper's off.	1	3 x 3.0	9.00
V.I.P. Restaurant	1	11 x 7.6	83.60
Store	1	3 x 3	9.00
Library	1	12 x 10.5	126.00
Committee Room	1	12 x 12	126.50
		TOTAL:	2,398.00

b) Auditorium:

Store	2	7.4 x 5.0	37.00
Main Hall	1	33 x 23	759.00
Stage	1	21 x 6.0	126.00
Changing (M)	1	8 x 4.0	24.00
Changing (F)	1	8 x 4.0	24.00
Lounge	1	5 x 4.0	20.00
Corridor	1	21 x 1.2	24.20

	Kitchen	1	6 x 3.2	19.20
	Severy and Lobby	1	21 x 5.2	109.20
	Ladies	1	4.4 x 3.2	14.08
	Gents	1	4.4 x 3.2	14.08
			TOTAL:	1,238.50

C) Guest Wing (Single Room)

Single rooms	6	4.4 x 4.0	105.00
Bathroom and We	6	2.5 x 1.6	30.00
Kitchen	1	6 x 4.0	24.00
Store	1	3.0 x 2.6	69.00
Restaurant	1	9.0 x 6.0	54.00
Lounge	1	6.0 x 5.8	34.80
Office(Housekeeper)	1	4.4 x 4.0	17.6
Room	2	6.0 x 4.6	76.80
Lounge	2	6.0 x 3.2	38.40
Bathroom and WC	2	3.4 x 2.6	17.68
Study	2	3.4 x 3.4	23.12
		TOTAL:	1,2350.00

Total Built-up Area = 7,526.50m^2
Total Area of Site = 35,281.0m^2
Percentage of Built-Up Area = 21.3%

D) Indoor Sports Facilities

Indoor games room	1	18.0 x 14.0	252.00

	Squash court and changing room	3	12.5 x 7.0	344.50
	Fitness Room	1	15.0 x 5.5	82.50
	Changing Room (M)	1	6.0 x 6.0	36.00
	Changing Room (F)	1	6.0 x 5.0	30.00
			TOTAL:	744.00

f) Outdoor Sports Facilities

Adults Swimming pool	1	31 x 17	527.00
Children Swimming Pool	1	11 x 11	121.00
Outdoor sitting	1	31 x 5.0	155.00
Kiosk	1	4.6 x 3.0	13.80
Machine Room	1	6 x 2.5	15.00
Outdoor sitting(Children)	1	11 x 4.0	44.00
Barbecue spot	1	31 x 5.4	167.40
Lawn Tennis Court		39.6 x 18.4	728.64
		TOTAL:	1,327.50

g) Ancillaries

Shops and W.C's	8		349.20
Parking	68	6 x 3	1,234.00
Shops	2	7.4 x 6.6	97.68
			1,580.98
Laundary	1	6 x 4	24.00
Conveniences (M)	1	3.2 x 1.8	5.76
" (F)	2	3 x 1.8	5.40

	Office	1	5 x 2.5	12.5
	1st Floor			
	Single rooms	12	4.4 x 4.0	210.0
	Bathroom and W.C's	12	2.5 x 1.6	60.00
			TOTAL:	270.00

d) Guest Wing (Family Units) I:

Bedroom	4	6 x 3.2	76.80
Lounge	2	5.0 x 5.5	66.00
Kitchen	2	6.0 x 3.4	40.80
Porch	2	6.0 x 1.8	21.60
Room	2	6 x 4.6	55.20
Lounge	2	6 x 3.2	38.40
Bathroom and W.C.	2	2.4 x 2	19.20
Office and W.C.	1	5.5 x 2.4	13.20
Waiting (Reception)	1		
		TOTAL:	

Guest Wing (Family Unit) II:

Bedroom	4	6 x 3.2	76.80
Lounge	2	6 x 5.5	66.00
Kitchen	2	6 x 3.4	40.80
Porch	2	6 x 1.8	21.60

CHAPTER SEVEN

DESIGN REPORT

CHAPTER SEVEN

7.0 DESIGN REPORT

The study carried out on exiting facilities in Yelwa Club has established the need for an upgrading process, and since leisure and recreation are a necessary part of our lives, the proposal is therefore a positive step in accommodating fresh needs. The design report includes design parameters and considerations for effective functional design, and concepts explored for adoption in the design process.

7.1 DESIGN PARAMETERS

The parameter taken into consideration to create a functional design are planning, environmental design and users considerations. These play a key role in ascertaining the viability of integrating functions and their possible outcome.

7.1.1 Planning Considerations

Orientation of building emphasizing approach, accessibility both vehicular and pedestrian, effective services, and pattern of expansion/upgrading were factors considered in proposing a workable design.

7.1.2 Environmental considerations

The location of the site demands thermal control during harmattan a conducive internal environment during the rainy season. Elements such as water

bodies can be used for cooling effect, while openings positioned on the individual side must be carefully designed espsined especially were views and open terrace are desirable. This enhance adequate glare control and cross ventilation.

Rainfall is a prevailing climatic factor in the plateau as such, openings and roofing, will be designed with adequate pitch for easy drainage. The finishing must be durable to last years of rainy season.

Sunshine hours are not dominant, but sun-Shading devices will be duely implemented in areas of needs. Wind control is necessary because it creates pressure on the windward side and sunction on the leeward side. Buffer zones serve as external barrier to check wind control in buildings.

7.1.3 **Design Considerations**

Diverse variables are taken into consideration in the design process such as lighting, access, topography, ventilation, fire control, maintenance factor, the general landscape and orientation of building.

(i) **Orientation**

The longer axis should not be oriented to the west due to the duration of sunshine hours, which creates the need for artificial cooling. The entrance must be clearly defined to channel traffic.

(ii) **Landscape**

The landscape is an entity with the built-up structure. Existing landscaping elements will be improved and upgraded to cater for diverse needs. It should be devoid of rigidity; an informal setting is most appropriate.

(iii) **Maintenance Factor**

Careful use of durable building materials is required especially for finishes, these contributes in maintenance cost reduction in the long sun.

(iv) **Fire Control**

The causes of fire in a building are diverse, and are simple as much as they can be complex. The prevention and control of fire outbreak is of high precedence. Fire exits are a necessity in the design.

(v) **Ventilation**

The site is located amidst residential buildings that are not clustered together and therefore cross ventilation can be adequately achieved in planning using natural means. Where the needs arises, mechanical means can be adequately employed to create comfortable interiors.

(vi) **Topography**

The topography of the site gently slopes westward towards the area around the adjoining mechanics workshop services in terms of drainage posses no problem while water supply is affected. Drainage must flow in that direction while overhead water tanks will be supplied as reservoir. The various units conform naturally to the site. Existing locations of units will be maintained with modifications were necessary.

(vii) **Access**

Vehicular and pedestrian route should be clearly demarcated. Parking spaces must be easily, identified using simple layout that is easily

accessible. Ramps and swinging doors can be implemented to accommodate disabled users since the club is meant to cater for all categories of people.

(viii) **Lighting**

Natural lighting will be adequately utilized in functional spaces while artificial means can be used at night. Lighting diffusers, drop and point lights are elements that will be used to enhance the internal environment, while garden lights will be used in the external environment.

(ix) **Materials**

Durable, fire resistant building materials, with good aesthetics will be used, both in the interior and exterior, such as doors, paint and other finishes etc.

7.1.4 User Considerations

Based on responses from users, certain requirements have been identified as stated in chapter five. these basic requirements form the basis of upgrading.

7.2 CONCEPTS

Concepts are ideas and can generally be categorized into Design, planning and site concept. These are considered in the context of an upgrading process, to develop an effective design composite in nature.

7.2.1 **Design Concept**

The design concept of the proposed recreation club is geared towards evolving a Compositae design i.e. merging the existing with the proposed, creating an ideal environment based on contemporary standards and requirements. Aesthetics, functionality and adaptability to site through space allocation are aspects addressed as a basis for evolving an effective composite design.

Aesthetics addresses the visual characteristics of the building, which is based on user requirement. the functionality ensures smooth inter-relationship between diverse functions, while adaptability to site ascertains that, adjustments made are in harmony with the site, taking into cognisance climatic variable, topography and neighbouring buildings. (fig. 7.2a and 7.2b).

Over the years, the planning concept evident in the clubhouse was based on growth and expansion; units were added sequentially with rising needs. the planning concept of proposed units is also based on this phenomenon but with clearly defined pattern of growth. Expansion can be vertical or horizontal, with the later being radial, clustered, or grid networks Fig. 7.2c).

The design and planning concept of existing site is not clearly defined due to its nature of growth. The proposed design and planning concept will be based on a combination of radial and grid network with the landscape laying a unifying role. (Fig. 7.2d).

Fig. 7.2a

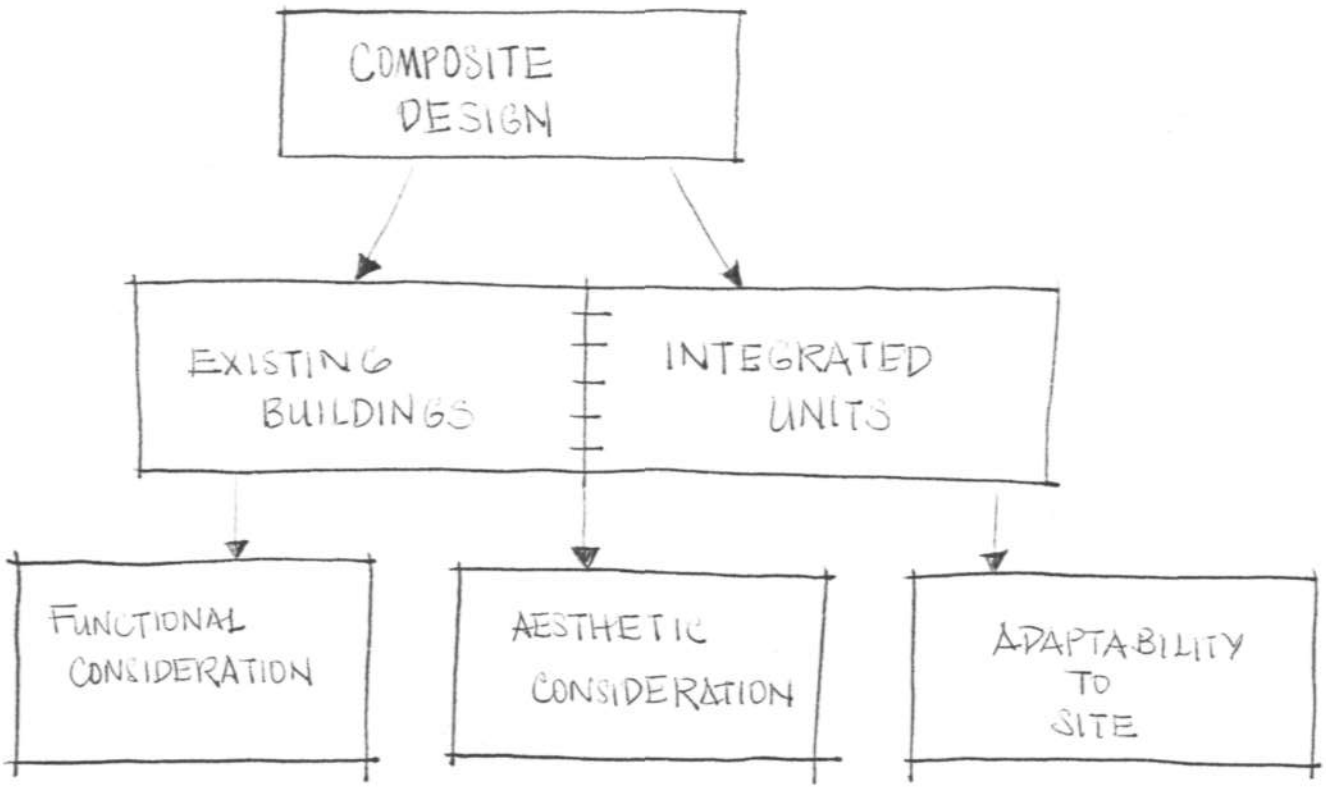


Fig. 7.2a Design Concept

Source: Author

7.2.3 Site Design (Zoning) Concept

Zoning on site enhances effective use of facilities on site, for leisure and recreation. The Zoning process was based on circulation, hierarchy of spaces, flexibility, accessibility and grouping of activities. A clear definition of grouping of facilities is evident in the existing structure which will be modified for greater efficiency.

(i) **Hierarchy of spaces**

This is based on the need for privacy. The public areas with less privacy requirements are the immediate facilities on entering. All units are separated and yet united with walkways and colonnades. Buffer zones created along the perimeter wall around the accomodation can help check noise level.

(ii) **Grouping of Activities**

Facilities are grouped based on type of activities to be carried out. Accomodation; Auditorium , Outdoor sport facilities and the Main building containing all forms of passive and semi-active forms of recreation.

(iii) **Circulation**

Ease of transition from one unit to the other was considered in design. This checks out deserting movements especially, during the rainy season.

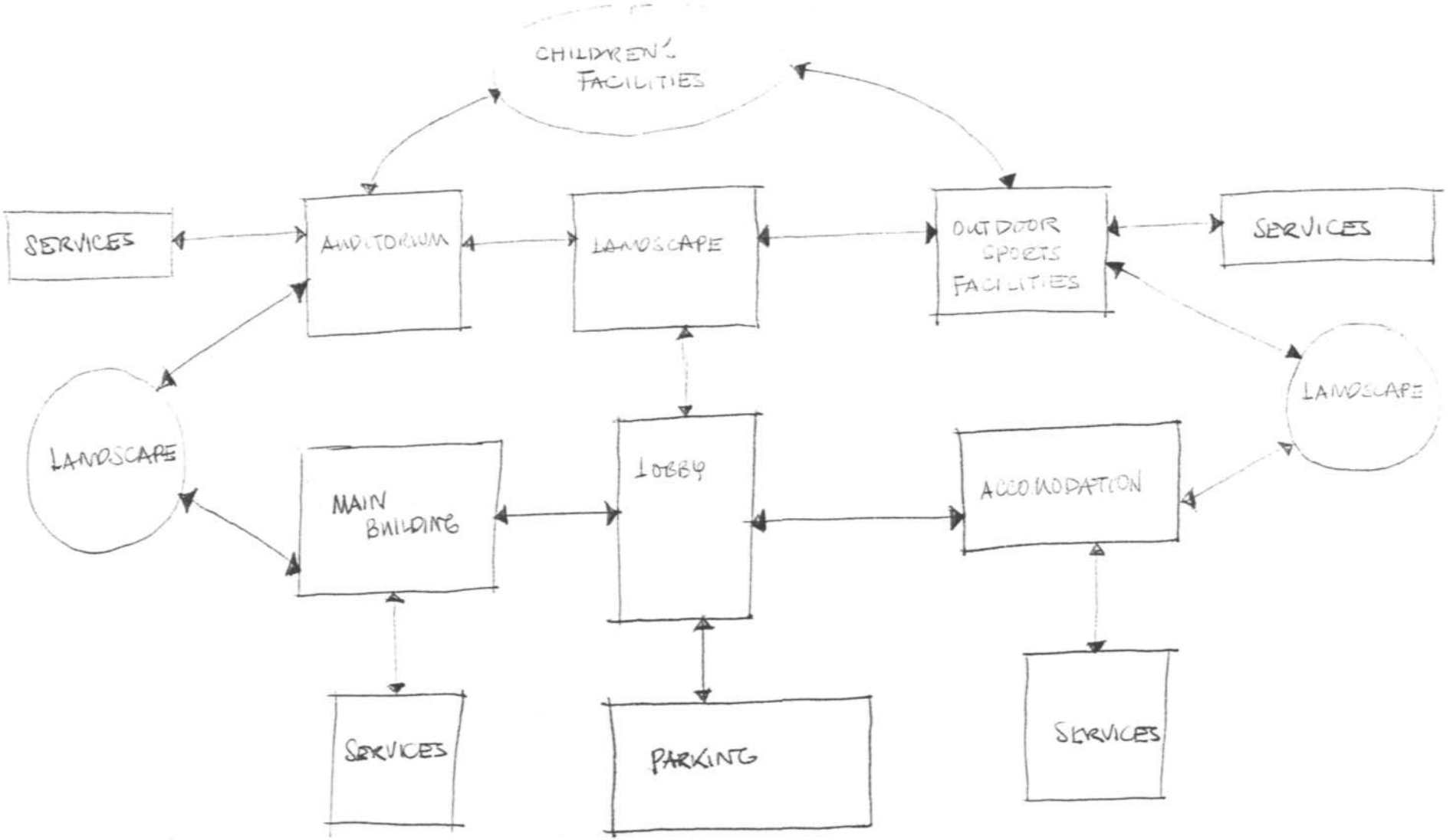
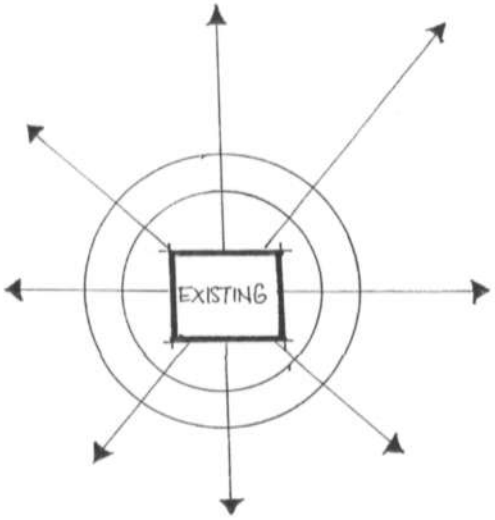


Fig. 7.2b Functional Flow Diagram

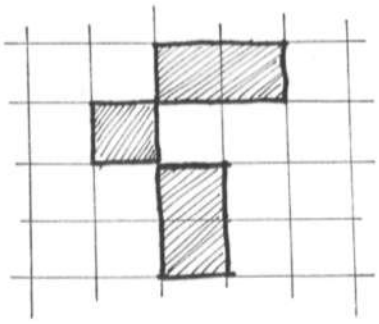
Source: Author



Radial



Clustered



Grid

Fig. 7.2c: Types of planning process in expansion.

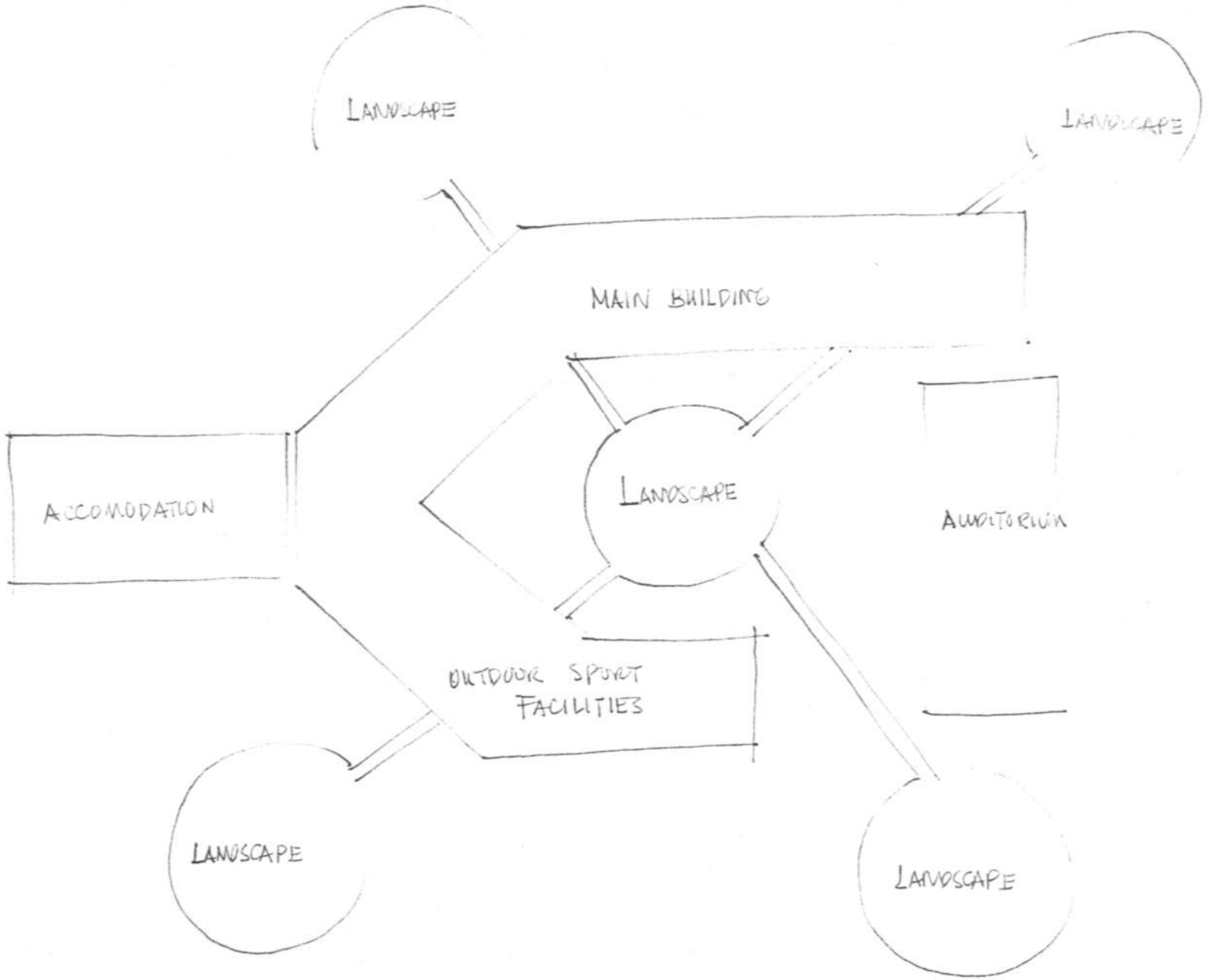


Fig. 7.2d Conceptual Development

Source: Author

7.3 CONCLUSION

Based on a survey by Alozie (1990), there is a shortage of recreational facilities which was confirmed in the course of this research. The recommendation of recreational activities by the University Teaching Hospital as a form of physiotherapy, and the response through questionnaires on upgrading the clubhouse, were factors considered in developing a plan; to serve the populace. Despite the lack of written information on existing Yelwa club, data was collected in diverse ways.

Leisure and recreation are integral of our every day living without which life will be a routine and boring. Leisure ensure a time of freedom from obligation and disinterestedness not motivated by gain, while recreation ensure the restoration of lost energy. Research has clearly established their relationship, leisure is the time frame during which creation, either active or passive is carried out. It entails relaxation which is an attitude of the mind, with nature playing a key role. Types of recreation vary based on diverse factor and setting of society, differing tastes therefore ensures variety. Based on these factors, diverse interest groups must be catered for as the population increases, affecting the demand for recreation.

The club which is a group of people united by a common bond. It caters for the physical, social and mental needs of its users. This from research has been in existence since the 17th century. It's complexity has increased through the years in types of membership, activities and facilities provided, use of materials and methods of construction. The user pattern, both nationally and internationally now caters for all gender without discrimination, unlike in times past. The external

environment plays a key role in enhancing maximum relaxation, with room for play. The club is therefore an avenue for uniting people, it ensures mental and cognitive performance by encouraging consistency in participation of activities giving room for development and refining of skills. It offers an ideal environment for social interaction indoors and outdoors. The club is therefore, an ideal place for recreation for individual and groups. Observation and study of materials had contributed in establishing the fact that the clubhouse is an ideal place for recreation and proper use of leisure time, with facilities for groups and individuals of various age groups.

The study of existing buildings has brought to light certain fact. The clubs studied were in different categories - they were either converted buildings used as clubs and upgraded over the years, or buildings constructed specifically to serve as clubhouses. The type of Clientele varied from communities to special groups within the community. It was observed that the planning was based on zoning of activities. This showed a demarcation of active and passive forms of recreation, with the semi-active forms of recreation as a bridging line. Parking areas were best separated and not clustered, this is dependent on the area of site available. This creates ease in movement for different activities. Pedestrian circulation was enhanced using Colonades, this facilitates movement in unfavourable weather and links units together.

The roofing was mostly pitched with gabled ends to eliminate severity in elevation. Flat roofs are used in areas where the climate has no adverse effect on the roofing. Material used are those locally available, with the sandcrete block wall as the dominantly used material due to its durability and ease in the application of

finishes. Facilities available consists of restaurant, accommodation, sports facilities - indoors and outdoors, auditorium, libraries, committee rooms, offices services, bar, gardens etc.

It is evident therefore that man has needs which are social, stabilising, individual, self-expressing and enrichment needs. The clubhouse therefore, addresses man's socializing and self-expression needs. Since it plays an important role in developing a balanced man, it must be enhanced to meet the standard of demands by users. Based on the response from users through interviews and questionnaires, it is evident that demands have changed through the years from simple to sophisticated forms of entertainment and recreation.

The aims of the research was to study contemporary user pattern of club users as a response to leisure and recreation and its effect on demand in a cosmopolitan environment. Based on the study carried out, an established user pattern was identified. More people use the clubs in the evenings, with a higher turnout at weekends when family members are together. Women use the clubhouse but not as much as the men folk do. An analysis of users is clearly outlined in chapter five of the research work. the objectives outlined to attain this aim, were improving an existing facility ensuring it meets contemporary standards, encouraging more users, using research findings as a basis for upgrading and catering for diverse interest groups, and justifying the need for upgrading by careful integrating of existing and proposed facilities.

These have been carefully considered in the general planning of the proposed upgraded clubhouse. Facilities are available for diverse age groups,

classes of users, and interest groups. Observation from case studies has shown that children and women are not properly catered for, and as a result, facilities have been provided in strategic places for women and children. The zoning of activities and facilities were based on existing layout, from which additions have been made. Colonades were used as links between buildings, with clearly defined pedestrian walkways. The landscape served as a unifying element, unlike as the case was in the existing building.

The Clubhouse is a surrogate home, an ideal meeting place for friends and family, especially in a fast moving world like ours daily choked with activities. It contributes immensely in development. Development according to Alex and David (1974: 3-4) includes the attainment of popular education, the burgeoning of the arts, the effloresce of architecture, the growth and means of communication, and the enrichment of leisure. This clearly attests to the fat that leisure, Recreation and the clubhouse are integrals of any developing or developed society. It is also true to realize that nation building and institution building are only empty exercises unless the attitudes and capacities of the people keep pace with other forms of development.

Recommendations to enhance the appreciation of the clubhouse in Nigeria is therefore, vital. In areas where clubhouses exist, an upgrading process can be proposed based on societal requirements. This will attract and encourage more users. Club members will therefore have a free reign in running its activities and maintaining standards. In cases where a managing body is necessary, a working relationship must be established with members for smooth running of the

clubhouse. The Architecture of the clubhouse can be improved in cases of unplanned adoption of buildings for such activities to create an identity. This identity should be simple and not severe eliminating the homely atmosphere within a clubhouse. Adequate facilities should be provided for women and children. This can be passive, and will in turn encourage participation in the active recreation. Families need to be educated on the importance of recreation, and to see the Clubhouse as a wholesome and ideal setting. This will contribute in eliminating inhibitions of the past.

Mounting evidence suggest that it is impossible for a state to move into the 21st century if its people continue to l've in an earlier era. A man daily attains a level of modernity and so all aspects of a mans life must conform to this modernity. A modern man needs, modern facilities; modern psychology alone cannot make a nation modern. We need modern institutions, effective government, efficient and adequate social services. The clubhouse therefore forms part of the essential social services to enhance development. Considering the fact that our cities have been described by Dioxiads (1963:2) as an urban nightmare we need to take breather to retain sanity from the maddening rush by taking time to relax without feeling guilty as stated by Littauer (1995:19). Always remember, All work and no play will certainly create dullness in the society.

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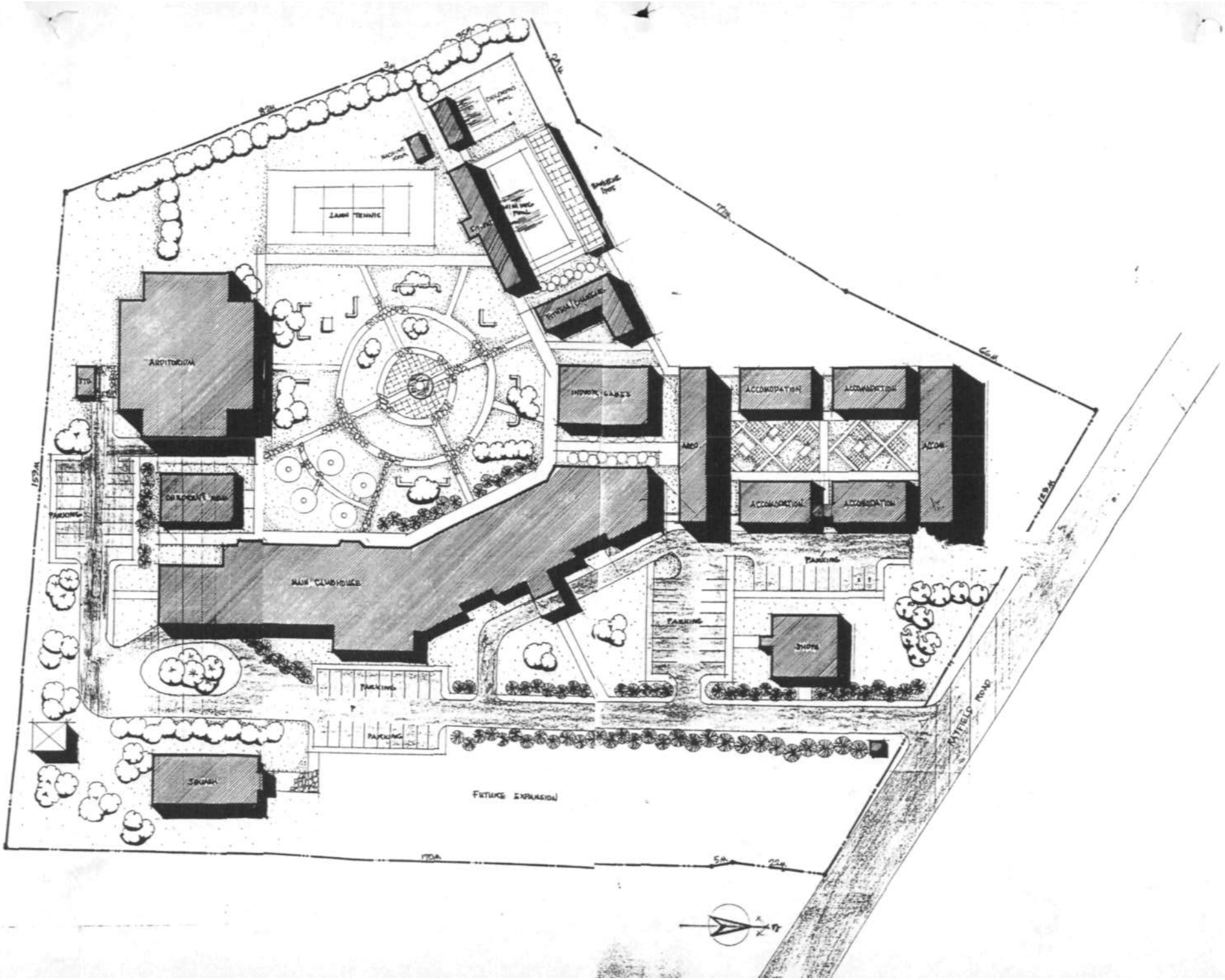
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AMPITORIUM
MAIN CLUBHOUSE
SHOPS
ACCOMODATION
ACCOMODATION
ACCOMODATION
ACCOMODATION
PARKING
PARKING
PARKING
PARKING
PARKING
FUTURE EXPANSION
MAYFIELD ROAD

QUESTIONNAIRE: A RESEARCH ON THE CONTEMPORARY NEEDS OF USERS IN CLUB HOUSE DESIGN

The following questions are part of a questionnaire for an ongoing research on contemporary user needs on a club house design. Please kindly fill in the details as accurately as possible. All information will be kept in strict confidence and will be purely used for academic purpose.

SEX: [ ] Male [ ] Female

STATUS: [ ] Worker

AGE: [ ] 20 - 25 years

[ ] 26 - 30 years

[ ] 30 - 35 years

[ ] 40 and above

[ ] Student

[ ] Business woman/man

[ ] House wife

[ ] Others, please state

MARITAL STATUS: [ ] Married [ ] Divorcee [ ] Widow/widower

[ ] Single

1. Do you have any leisure time? [ ] Yes [ ] No

2. What activities do you enjoy during this leisure time?

   [ ] Listening to music [ ] Watching films

   [ ] Sporting Activities [ ] Strolling and site seeing

   [ ] Gisting with friends [ ] Nothing

   [ ] Browsing through the internet [ ] Others, specify

3. Are you a member of _____? [ ] Yes [ ] No

4. If no, do you reside within it's environs? [ ] Yes [ ] No

5. Do you patronize other clubs? [ ] Yes [ ] No

6. If yes, for how long have you been a registered member?

   [ ] 1 - 2 years [ ] 3 - 5 years [ ] 6 years and above.

7. How regularly do you make use of the club?

   [ ] Never [ ] Twice a week

   [ ] At weekends [ ] Once in two weeks

   [ ] Daily [ ] Others, specify _____

8. How often do you family members make use of the club?

[ ] Never [ ] Twice a week

[ ] At weekends [ ] Once in two weeks

[ ] Daily [ ] Others, specify _____

9. What major facility(ies) doe the club provide presently?

. . . . . .

10. Are they adequate in terms of space (size)? [ ] Yes [ ] No

11. Would you suggest an increase in size? [ ] Yes [ ] No

12. Specify area(s) . . . . . .

13. What section of the club do you enjoy using most? . . . . . .

14. How often do you make use of it?

[ ] At weekends [ ] Once in two weeks

[ ] Daily [ ] Once a month

[ ] Twice a week [ ] Others, specify _____

15. What do you appreciate about the present building housing the club?

[ ] General appearance [ ] Type of building materials used

[ ] The landscape [ ] General planning

[ ] Colour of building [ ] Others, specify _____

16. What particular outlook would you expect on the building if it were to be re-developed?

[ ] Modern style [ ] Existing colonial style

[ ] A blend of Modern and colonial

17. Will a clubhouse be classified as an appropriate place for relaxation for a family?

[ ] Yes [ ] No

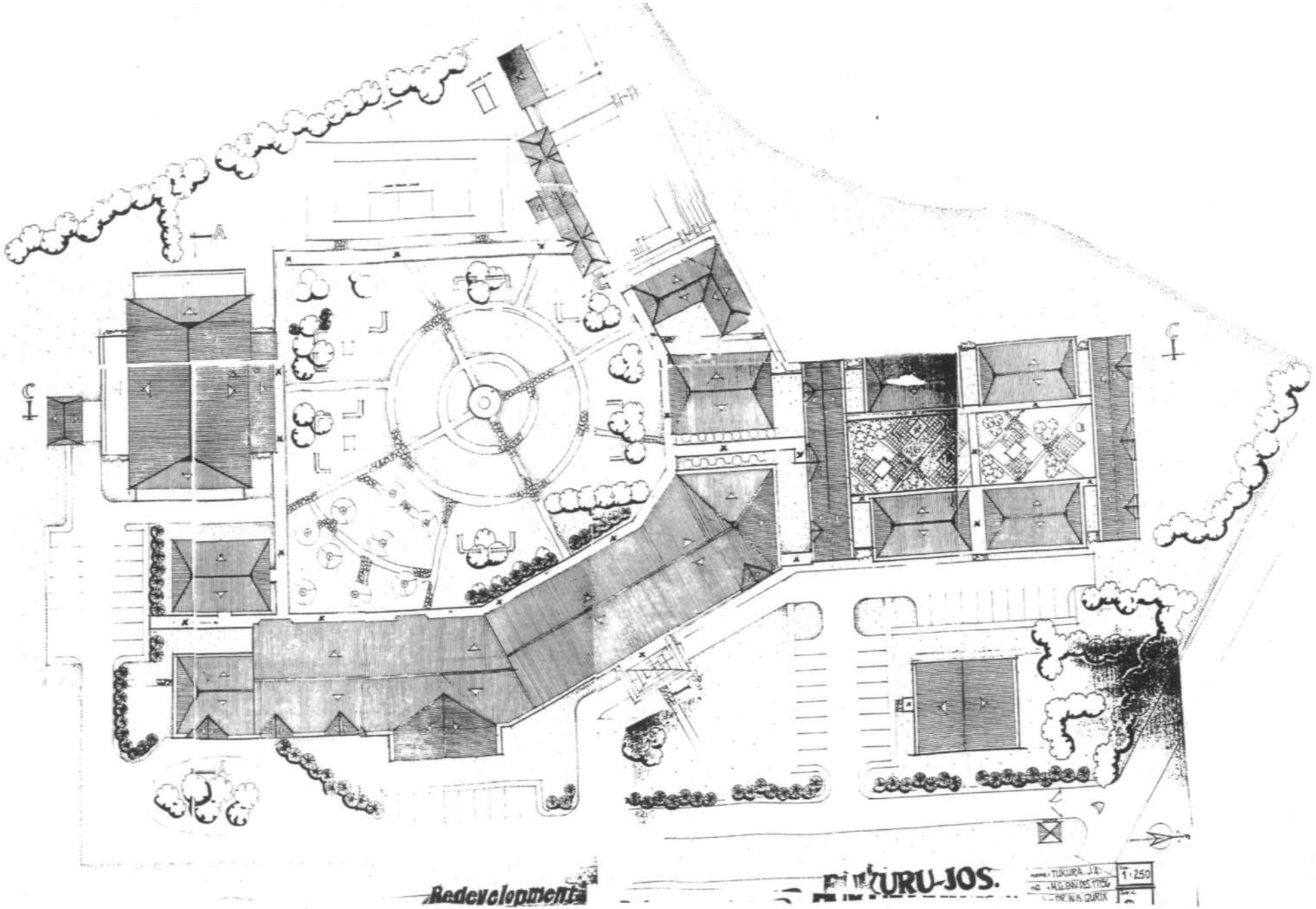
18. Give reasons . . . . . .

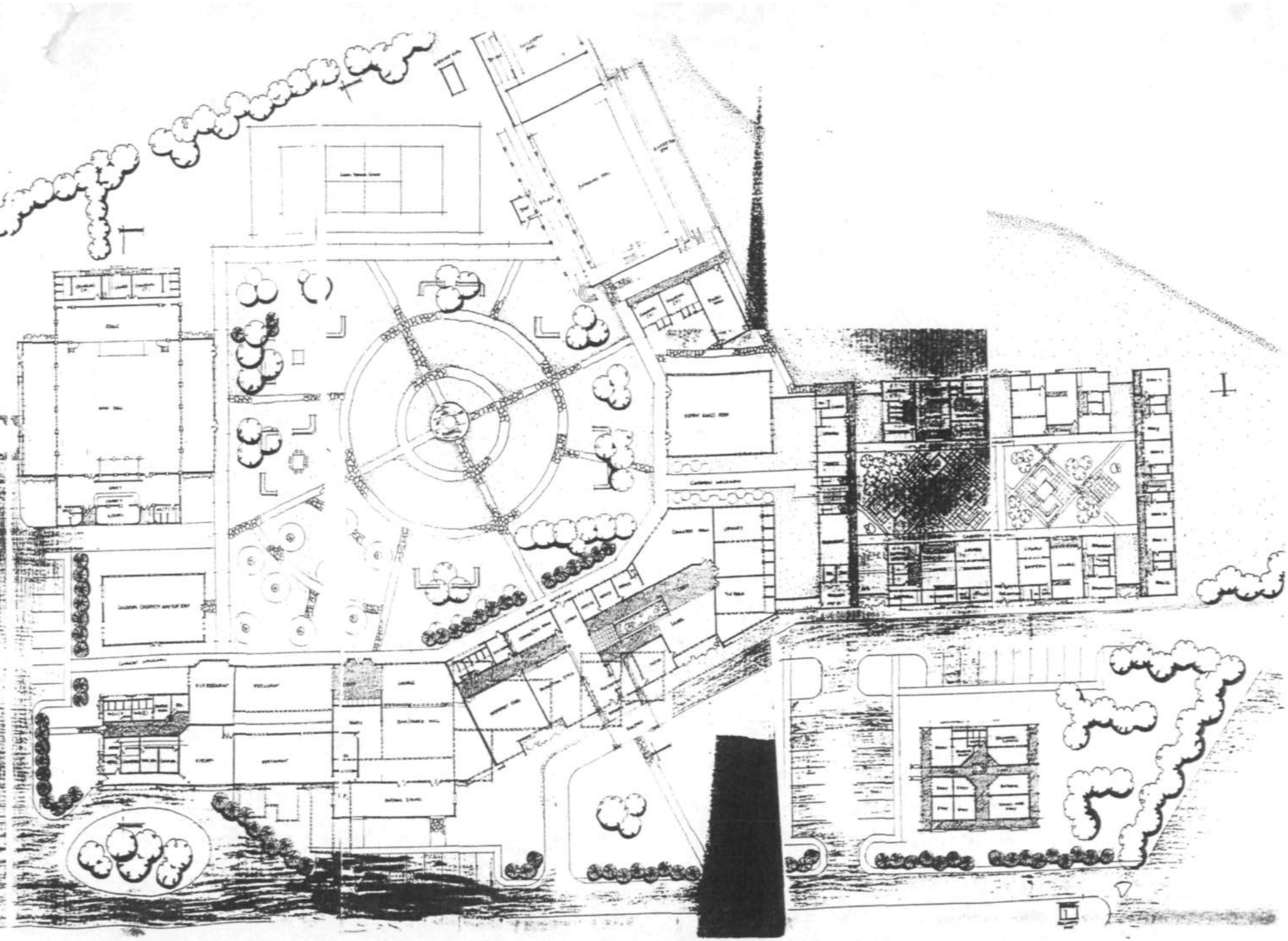
19. Does the club have facilities for children? [ ] Yes [ ] No

20. How do you think families can be encouraged to visit clubs together? . . . . . .

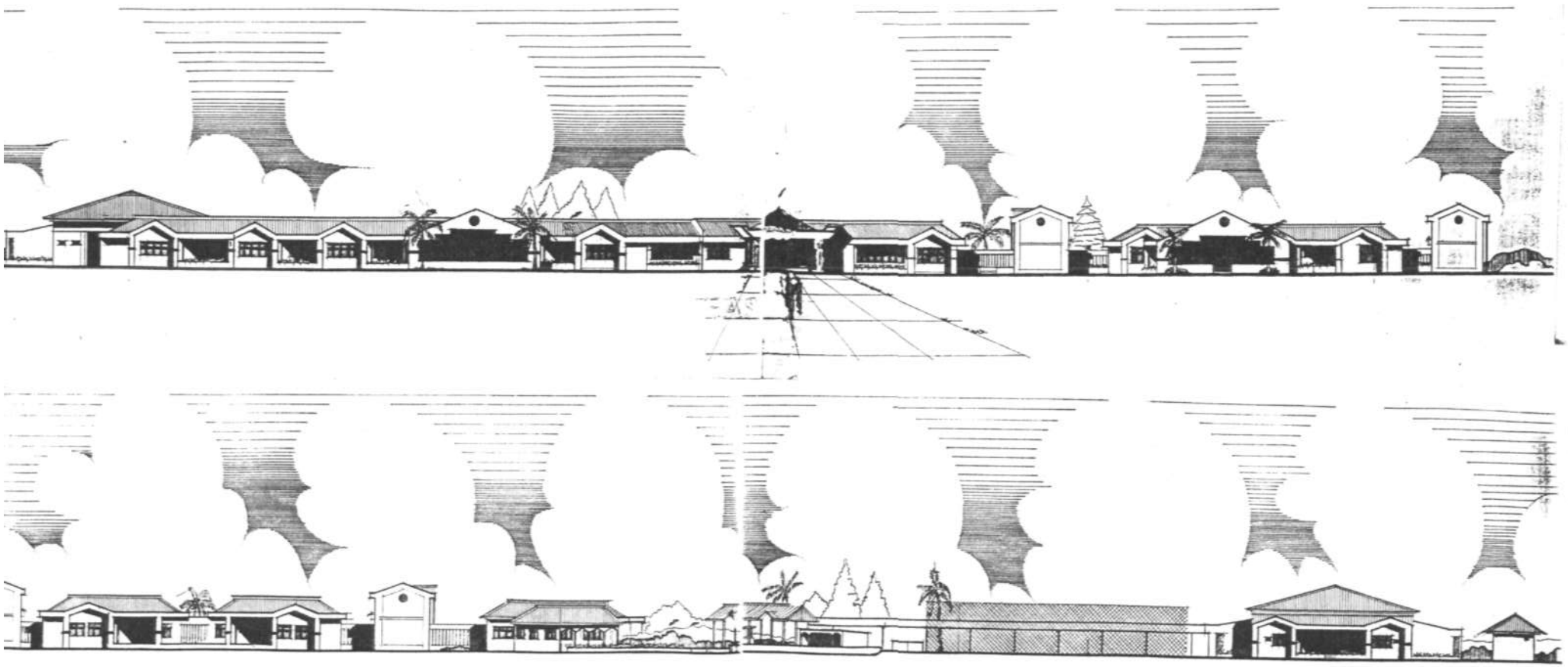
. . . . . .

Thank you very much for your contribution. It will be put to judicious use in the Research work.


A
Redevelopment
TUKURU-JOS.
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ELEVATIONS.



Redevelopment

YELWA RECREATION CLUB BUKURU-JOS.

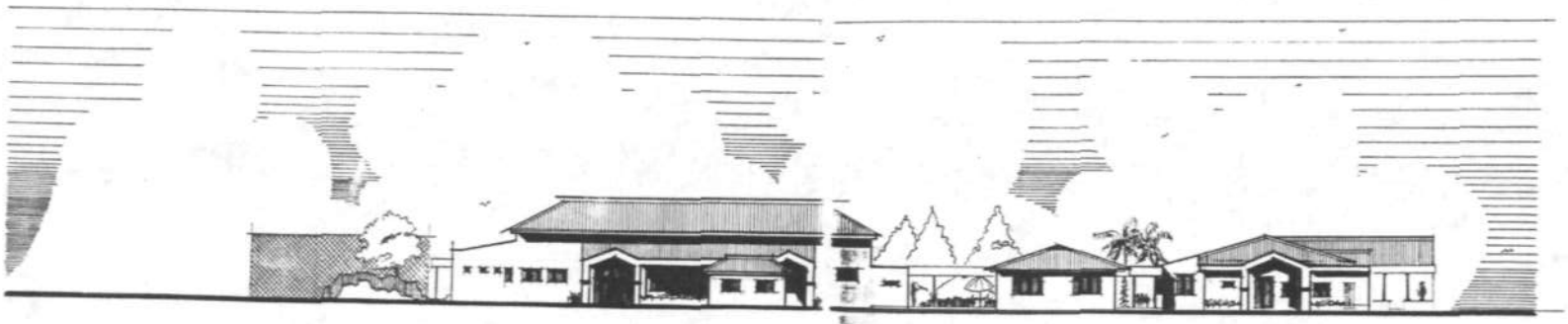
M.Sc. THESIS 2000

name: TUKURA. J.A.
no.: M.SC.ENV.DES/17/15
supervisor: DR. N. BUGURIK
date: DECEMBER 2000

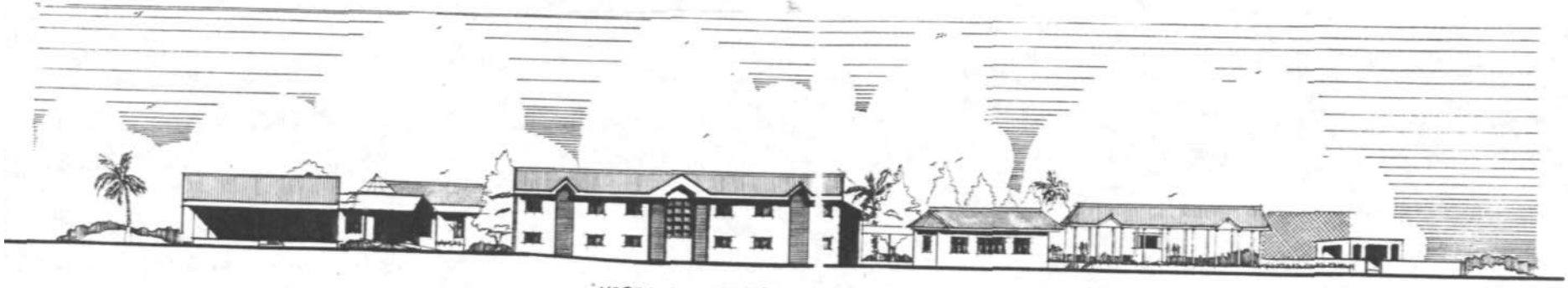
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ELEVATIONS.



SOUTH ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION

Redevelopment

YELWA RECREATION CLUB BUKURU-JOS.

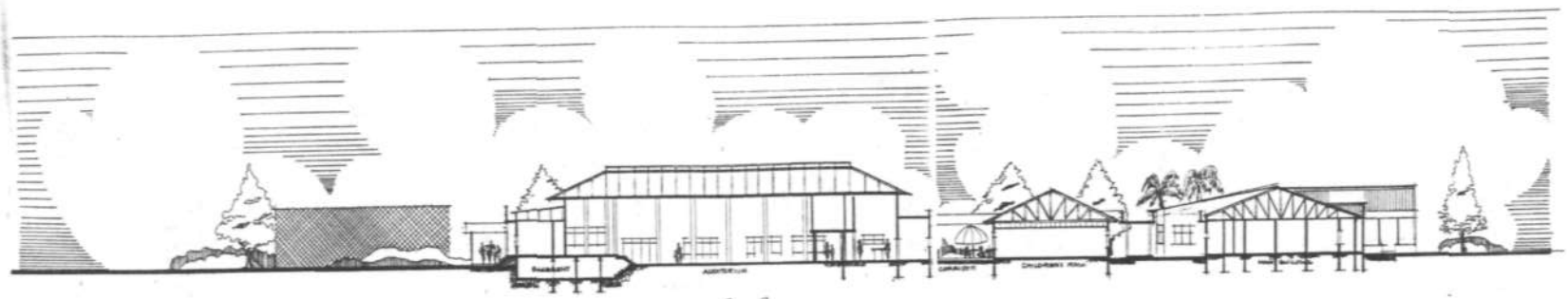
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supervisor: DR. W.B. QURIX
date: DECEMBER 2000

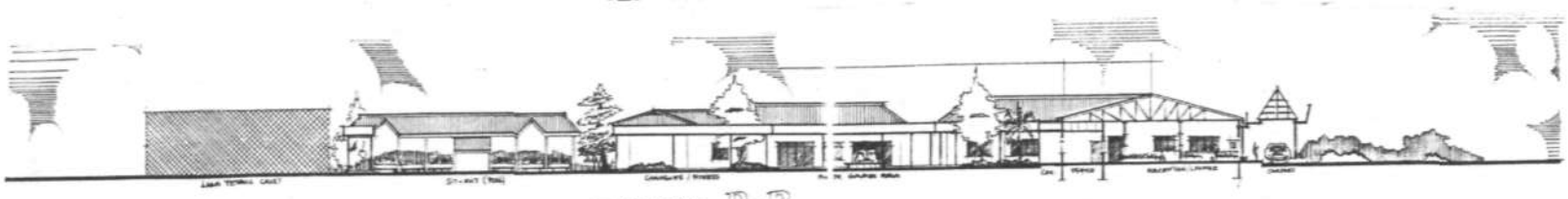
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SECTIONS.



SECTION A-A



SECTION B-B



SECTION C-C

Redevelopment

YELWA RECREATION CLUB BUKURU-JOS.

M.Sc. THESIS 2000

name: TUKURA . J.A.	1:250
no: M.Sc. ENV. DES. 1715	
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KASHIM IBRA