DIPLOMATIC CLUB HOUSE, ABUJA

(ARCHITECTURAL RESPONSE TO HUMAN SOCIAL REQUIREMENTS)

BY

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A Thesis Submitted to the Postgraduate School, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Award of the Degree of Masters of Science in Architecture

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November, 1999

DECLARATION

I, Mohammed Ga'afar, SA'AD hereby declare that this thesis has been composed by myself and that it is a record of my research work. It has not been accepted in any previous application for a higher degree.

All quotations and sources of information has been acknowledged by means of reference.



SIGNATURE

20.12.1999

DATE

CERTIFICATION

This thesis entitled "Diplomatic Club House, Abuja: Architectural Response to Human Social Requirements", meets the requirement governing the award of the degree of Master of Science in Architecture (MSc Architecture) of the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria, and is approved for the contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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DEDICATION

"Lives of great men reminds us, we can make our lives sublime and departing leave behind us, footprints in the sand of time"

Henry Worldsworth

This thesis is dedicated to whom I owe everything, the true catalyst of my life achievements.

My loving mother:

MUNIRA MOHAMMED AHMED

My Dear Father:

GAA'FAR SA'AD MOHAMMED

My wonderful brother and sisters:

AL-AMEER, AMIRA, SELMA, LUBNA, and RASHA.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

" Feeling gratitude and not expressing it is like wrapping a present and not giving it"

Williams Arthur.

Firstly, I express my profound gratitude and thanks to Allah Ta'ala for his guidance throughout my life.

The successful completion of this research thesis and programme has come as the result of a combined efforts received from many individuals. To them I give the highest honour and thanks.

My appreciation goes to my supervisor, Professor H.T. Sa'ad who devoted a lot of time to guide my steps throughout this research, and to my second supervisor, Dr. O.O. Ogunsote. Also I wish to express my gratitude to my lecturers in the Department, Dr. W.B. Qurix (Postgraduate Co-ordinator), Prof. E.A. Adeyemi, Prof. F.W. Schweradtfeger, Dr. A.A. Mbina, Dr.(Mrs.) B.P. Ogunsote, Arc. M.D. Ahmed, Arc. M.H. Mukhtar, Arc. M.L. Sagada, Arc. A.A. Adewolu for their mentoring, encouragement, and concern. Also to all staff of the Department of Architecture, especially Anne, Sani, and Anthony

I am highly indebted in no small measures to my family for all care, tolerance, prayers, and supplications, my mother, father, brother and sisters. My wonderful friends, Mohammed, Ashraf, Hatim, Taha, Abubakar, Tabarak, Majeeda, Safia, we will always be there for one another.

My close friends: James, Chike, Dorothy and Janet, they are always there during the most difficult and trying times, thank you for giving me the much needed stimulation and push. Also my regard to Tokumbo, Jude, Shehu, Razo, Maji and Bimbo.

I am also grateful to the public relation officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs,

Abuja, Dr. A. U. Angulu, members of all embassies in Nigeria, who supported my research with a lot of material and information.

My sincere gratitude goes to all Sudanese families, brothers and friends in Kano and Zaria, for all encouragement and concern.

May Allah Ta'ala reward all of you for your contributions which really mattered a lot.

ABSTRACT

Modern societies have totally become close communities as a result of mankind's tremendous achievements in international relations, communications and diplomatic exchange which has made cultures and neighbourness globally international. Nations of the world strive to maintain a bond of cohesion in international affairs and diplomacy has resulted in the establishment of embassies, high commissions, and consulates between nations. Diplomats and the counsellors plays a vital roles in promoting, supporting, and enhancing this relationship between various countries of the world.

In the life of the diplomats, there is a strong link between the official work and informal social life. Each influence the other in different ways and there is need to search for a model of how best to organise and integrate the culture of diplomatic leisure.

This thesis is a proposal for an international diplomatic clubhouse in Abuja to serve the diplomatic missions and their families in Nigeria. The intension of the author is not only to propose a clubhouse, but also to look into the social needs and requirement of the diplomats and explore the possibilities of exhibiting how best architectural elements, form, and space organization could be used to promote and encourage recreational diplomacy using a uniquely interesting site.

In this regard the thesis could be divided broadly into three main parts. Part one would be concerned with the literature review related to diplomats and diplomacy, leisure, recreation and planning for recreational, historical development of club house architecture, social and psychological factors in architecture, and case studies. Part two would examine the ways and means of architectural response to the social needs and requirements of the diplomats. Part three would be principally concerned with site selection, brief development and design report.

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CHAPTER ONE

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

"Architecture is a problem solving discipline which demands more reasoning than inspiration and more factual knowledge than verve"

Walter Gropius.

1.1. INTRODUCTION

In any society, generally, there are daily blocks of time of varying duration when individuals are free from established routine of work and domestic duties. Usually, such time may be used for various purposes such as relaxation, recreation, and social achievements or personal developments. The pattern of this available time varies however, among different occupations and age groups and also between sexes, which implies that different group in a society have different opportunities for leisure.

Leisure is essentially a matter of individual choice and there are many substitutes for each type of recreation activity. Furthermore, the choice of recreation and range of variety considered is greatly influenced by the amount of time available for leisure, and by many other personal factors such as age, marital status, income and educational background. Individual preference apart, there is also the question of available suitable resources and facilities to make proper use of time.

Recreation is considered as an activity that recreates man, restores his energy, rests him from work and prepares him for work, and participation in recreation has many advantages:-

- It aids body development and mental stability
- It provides a change in setting and pace from the highly competitive world of work
- It produces more happiness, satisfaction, creativeness and balanced human growth
- It improves mental capability, learning, freedom, and better physical condition

- It promotes social relationship and better attitude to general life.

The leisure and recreation centres will be a free place of enjoyment, an area that whatever the user wants it to be, instead of a definitely and rigidly fixed functional unit, in which it is easy to escape from the ordinary system of values, but it is also a place with its own set of values according to which the unexpected is the things that fascinate.

Diplomats are the representatives who live in other countries and help to carry on day-to-day relationship between their country and the host country. Due to the pattern of their official duties, diplomats have specific social life which includes formal and informal social activities.

The essence of this thesis is to study the human social needs and requirements and to respond through architectural means to the requirements in the proposed diplomatic club house.

The diplomatic club house will be a place where:

- Formal social activities can take place such as cocktail parties and ceremonies which can enhance the formal work
- There is an opportunity to meet the other members from different countries and participate in social activities of different groups
- Members can get a refreshing experience of contrast such as quietness, change of pace and opportunities for relaxation from highly competitive world of work
- There is seclusion and privacy but with the benefits of security and close proximity to variety of leisure and recreational facilities
- Members can perform light sport activities which can aid body development and natural stability
- Members and their families could retreat to a solace from their urbanized residence and to be close to the nature.

The site for the proposed club house is in Abuja, Federal Capital Territory. The

choice of the location is to meet the needs of the users.

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

This thesis is an attempt to design for an international Diplomatic club house, Abuja. In designing such a building, there is need to study the various factors that influence the different activities and recreation patterns in the building.

The emphasis of the thesis is to highlight the social requirements of the users, investigate the relationship between the requirements and the physical environment, and consider how the social theory and research can influence the decision making and the development of form and space organization at all scales of architectural design.

The design of the club should be seen as the development or enclosure of space in which certain activities can take place comfortably and efficiency, in which form must not follow function but must assist him in every way.

1.3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The primary aim of this thesis is to establish a basis for an international diplomatic club house for foreign missions in Nigeria which will encourage informal diplomatic activities and to meet the basic needs of passive recreation. This will make the scheme viable as a sustainable physical development in a rapidly urbanizing society.

The basic objectives of this thesis therefore are:

i) To propose a club house that will meet the aspiration of a high standard premium club for foreign missions in Nigeria;

ii) Provision of a conducive environment that enhances social and interpersonal interactions;

iii) To integrate the spatial functions of the indoor with the outdoor recreation facilities to achieve harmony in the club;

iv) Utilizing all natural features possessed by the site in a way and manner such that the proposed building blends with site and as a means of offering extra recreational facilities;

To ensure the high demand for security and privacy in the club house.

1.4 METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

Research methodology is the operation media which the researcher plans to employ in accomplishing its objectives, it should be readily applied to solve existing problems on the research and should open new directions in the identification of the other problems for further studies.

Research methodology chosen for this thesis is based on the analysis and synthesis of the primary and secondary sources of data collection which include:

- Local and international case studies on the existing related situations will be carried out to study the characteristic and the rationale behind the design approach adopted
- Direct observation and deduction of behaviour of particular use or activity areas reveals another level of information which include physical documentation through pictures, sketches and live coverage
- Interviews and attitude survey - which can be employed in the so-called feedback or use study, and they provide useful information and opinions related to the social requirements and environment needed in the study
- data collected from published books, unpublished thesis, journals, newspapers, magazines, and Encyclopedia.

Data collected from all sources will be properly analyzed, and conclusion will be drawn from it leading to the design proposal.

1.5 MOTIVATION

The primary functions of the diplomatic missions under the Vienna Convention include representation, protection, negotiation, gathering of information and promotion of friendly relations between each two states. These tasks can be enhanced by formal and informal activities of the diplomatic missions.

The thesis is motivated by the need to promote the informal social interaction between the members of the diplomatic missions in Nigeria, so as to facilitate their formal duties in the day-to-day office work, and also to meet the diplomats and their families needs for recreation by providing different experience and activities in the proposed diplomatic club house in Abuja.

1.6 SCOPE OF THE RESEARCH

Studies and the research into the effect of social and psychological factors of different groups of the society in the development of the recreational complexes has different dimensions and approaches. To limit the scope of the research, the work will mainly be concentrated on the study of the social requirements of the diplomats and the architectural response to meet this requirements in terms of form and space organization of the activities within the proposed diplomatic club house.

To evolve the design which is highly functional and satisfies the purpose it is designed for, the architect has to study carefully the diplomats' social requirements and the functions to be carried out within the structure.

1.7 CONSTRAINTS AND LIMITATIONS

The constraints and limitations that are apparent in this type of research include:

i) Lack of adequate literature on the diplomats' social life and psychology;

ii) Constraints related to the security, direct access and violate information by the

diplomats;

iii) In the social studies, it is not possible to make generalization from these specific studies, and a series of feedback studies may reveal patterns and direct recurring problems.

CHAPTER TWO

DIPLOMACY AND DIPLOMAT

"In diplomatic architecture facilities have grown exponentially in size and there is even more reason to built consolidated better facilities ..... to promote a good will that remain the goal of diplomacy"

Jane C. Loeffter.

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Diplomacy is the established method of international discourse or the art of managing international relations, chiefly by negotiation. Historically, it meant the conduct of official relations between sovereign states, usually bilaterally. In the 20th century, however, diplomacy expanded to cover summit meetings and other international conferences, public and parliamentary diplomacy, the international activities of supranational and subnational entities, unofficial diplomacy by non-governmental organization and the work of international civil servants.

The term diplomacy, drive via French from the ancient Greek "diploma" meaning the folded documents conferred a privilege - often a permit to travel - and the term came to denote document whereby princes granted such favours. Later it is applied to all solemn documents issued by chancelleries especially those containing agreements between sovereigns.

Diplomacy also can be defined as the means of conducting negotiation between nations. Some scholars today apply the term to the strategies and tactics nations use when they negotiate. In this sense diplomacy involves formulating the policies that nations follow to influence other nations when diplomacy fails during a major crisis, war often occurs.

Traditionally, however, diplomacy refer to formal practice that most nations follow of sending representative to live in other countries. Diplomats work to gain political or economic advantages for their country and to promote international co-operation.

Diplomats supposed to be very observant and sound in judgement, as well as possess courage and self control. They are expected to be trained in such a way that, in addition to have the knowledge of foreign languages, they have the knowledge of history, know how to make decision in foreign countries, and they ought to master the technique of responding to unforeseen circumstances.

Diplomacy is often confused with foreign policy, but it is instead the chief instrument through which the goals, strategies and broad tactics often politically determined - of foreign policy are implemented. Foreign policy is usually publicly stated, diplomacy, on the other hand, is generally conducted in secret, though its results are often made public.

Diplomatic relations exist between states who are involved, to varying degrees, in inter-state inter-nations. Among them, diplomacy could be used as an instrument for reducing misunderstanding and for ensured harmony where discord existed, it could also be used as weapon for creating confusion, disagreement and their precipitate crisis.

In general, diplomacy is carried out between states through their agents, may be ambassador or ministers. Sometimes it may be permanent representatives or even heads of governments, other times diplomatic relations are carried out through third parties.

2.2 HISTORY OF DIPLOMACY

As soon as people organized themselves into separate social groups, the necessity of regularizing contacts with representatives of other groups become apparent. Even the

earliest civilizations had rules for interaction.

2.2.1 EARLY DEVELOPMENT

The first civilization to develop an orderly system of diplomacy was ancient Greece. Ambassadors and special missions were sent from city to city to deliver messages and warnings, to transfer gift, and to plead the cases of their own people before the rules of other city-states. These diplomatic missions, however, were occasional and sporadic.

With the decline of Greece and the rise of the Roman Empire, the Greek system of diplomacy disappeared. As Rome expanded, its diplomacy served the purposes of conquest and annexation. The Romans were not inclined to coexist with other states on the basis of mutual interests, Rome issued commands; it did not negotiate.

For almost a thousand years after the fall of Rome, Europeans thought of themselves not as members of separate nations but rather as members of smaller groups vaguely bound to some feudal overlord. Although localities had relations from time to time, no record exists of any formal diplomatic practices during the middle Ages.

2.2.2 RENAISSANCE DIPLOMACY

Modern diplomacy had its origins during the Italian Renaissance. Early in the 15th century, a group of city-states developed in Italy, but none could dominate the rest, and all feared conquest by the others. The rules of most of the city-states gained their positions through force and cunning. Because they could not count on the loyalty of their subjects, these rules hoped to maintain allegiance by seeking foreign conquest and the treasure. They sought opportunities to increase their power and expand their domain and were always concerned about the balance of power on the Italian Peninsula.

Although Renaissance diplomacy was especially vicious and amoral, the Italian city-states developed a number of institutions and practices that still exist,

- they introduced a system of permanent ambassadors who represented the interests

of their states by observing, reporting, and negotiating;

- Each state created a foreign office that evaluated the written reports of the ambassadors, sent instructions, helped to formulate policies and kept vast records;
- Together they developed an elaborate system of protocol, privileges and immunities for diplomats;
- The concept of extraterritoriality was established. Under this principle, an embassy in any state stood on the soil of its own homeland and any one or any thing within the embassy compound was subject only to the laws of its own country.

2.2.3 DIPLOMACY IN THE EUROPEAN STATE SYSTEM

The rise of nation-states in the 17th century Europe led to the development of the concepts of national interests and the balance of power. The former concept meant the diplomatic objectives of nations should be based on State interests and not on personal ambition, rivalries, sentiment, religious doctrine, or prejudice. For example, gaining access to raw materials was in the national interest. The balance of power theory was based on a general interest in maintaining the state system by seeking an equilibrium of power among the most powerful nations. That diplomacy could be used to pursue both sets of interests was soon apparent. Increasingly, the presence of the major powers became a staple in international politics. Although small countries might disappear, as Poland did when it was partitioned in the 18th century, the great powers sought to manage their relations without threatening one another's survival. At the same time, European diplomats were becoming increasingly professional and learned. The seamier side of diplomacy - the bribing, lying and deceiving - was gradually replaced by a code of expected and acceptable conduct.

The European system of diplomacy suffered its first shock when Napoleon

attempted to conquer Europe in the early 19th century. After Napoleon's defeat, the European system was "restored", and no major wars occurred for the next one hundred years.

2.2.4 THE NEW DIPLOMACY

In 1914, the countries of Europe were thrust into another violent confrontation. The average of World War One brought the European system of diplomacy into disrepute. U.S. President, Woodrow Wilson was the chief critic of the european diplomatic system and the proponent of a new type of open diplomacy and collective security. Wilson's primary targets were the theory and practices of the balance of power, the pursuit of national interests, secret agreements and treaties, and professional diplomats.

In place of the old system Wilson offered a "new diplomacy" in his fourteen points. Open covenants would be drafted in international conferences with great and small countries participating on an equal basis. Peace would be maintained by making national boundaries. All members of the international community would pledge to fight for these boundaries against any nation that used force to change them. Countries would pursue community interests instead of national interests and submit their disputes with each other to international arbitration for peaceful resolution.

Many Wilson's ideas were incorporated into the 1919 treaty of Versailles at the League of Nations. After the U.S. rejected the League and returned to the policy of isolationism, however, the European states reverted to the balance of power system and the pursuit of national interests through professional diplomacy.

During World War Two, the U.S. President, Franklin O. Roosevelt, again sought to establish a new type of diplomacy, but he and the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, built the postwar international order on the basis of agreements with the Soviet leader, Joseph Stalin, that conformed more to the old European system than to the new

ideas embodied in the Atlantic Charter and the United Nations. Although the United Nation remains a symbol of what a new diplomatic systems might be, international politics serve the end of World War Two has adhered closely to the European model and has, in part, returned to some of worst aspects of Renaissance diplomacy.

2.3 DIPLOMATIC MACHINERY

The conduct of relations with other countries has three requirements:

i) An establishment in the home country to formulate policy and instruct personnel sent abroad;

ii) An establishment abroad from which contracts are made in the foreign country;

iii) Personnel to make the system work.

Over the centuries, these three requisites for diplomacy became increasingly professional and bureaucratic. By the 17th and 18th centuries, domestic foreign affairs establishments were fairly well developed. In the 19th century, corps of diplomats increasingly were chosen by competitive examinations. Although ambassadors were selected on a political basis, they found highly professional staff waiting for them at their embassies abroad, and they dealt with other skilled staff when they reported to their home offices.

2.4 PURPOSE OF DIPLOMACY

The necessity of diplomacy, the purposes for which it is meant, its mechanics and means, all made it a political act. Diplomacy often get expressed or reflected in negotiation. These negotiations among nations, serve specific purposes. Duchock divide them into four categories as follows:-

i) Resolving a conflict of interests peacefully;

ii) Preventing a clear and immediate danger of violent solution or risk of yielding

rival pressure;

iii) Restoring peace after clash of national interests had led to violence;

iv) Establishing an atmosphere, frame work, system or permanent organization for the peaceful solution of potential future conflicts.

2.5 DIPLOMATIC TASKS

Under the Vienna Convention, the functions of a diplomatic mission include:-

i) Representation of the sending state in the host state, which extends beyond the social and ceremonial, for an envoy is a substitute for his state in that country;

ii) Protection within the host state of the interests of sending states and its nationals, including their property and shares in firms;

iii) Negotiation on behalf of his state with the host state and signing the resultant agreements when authorized;

iv) Reporting and gathering information by all Lawful means on conditions and development in the host country for his government;

v) Promotion of friendly relations between the two states and furthering their economic, cultural and scientific relations, which includes commercial diplomacy.

There are also public services for nationals of the embassy's state, such as providing a notary public and electoral registration, dealing with passports and papers of military conscription and referring to physicians.

2.6 DIPLOMATIC CORPS AND ORGANIZATION

Diplomatic corps consist of all the heads of diplomatic missions, such as ambassadors and ministers, who represent their government in a foreign nation. The term may also refer to all diplomatic personnel on such mission. A diplomatic mission, generally an embassy or a legation, consist of an ambassador, a minister, or a charge

d'affaires, counsellor and secretaries, and various attaches.

A mission is organized into a series of functional sections that observe, report and deal with issues in their respective areas. Most missions contain sections for political affairs, economic and commercial affairs, consular affairs, information and cultural affairs, consular affairs, and administrative matters. In addition, a mission usually includes a number of attaches from others government departments. Military, air and naval attaches have traditionally been assigned to foreign missions, but agricultural, commercial, labour and cultural attaches are becoming increasingly common.

Missions are staffed largely by foreign service officers, with the exception of the attaches who are drawn from their respective agencies back home. The secretaries and clerical staff come from a separate civil service corps. Citizens of the host country may be hired as translators or for non sensitive jobs

2.7 DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITIES

The activities of the diplomatic mission are extremely varied. They range from such services tasks as negotiating issues of great political significance and reporting and commenting on important events in the foreign country to meeting with foreign students, arranging itineraries of exhibits about life in the home country, and issuing visas.

In addition to their diplomatic and political chores, missions are also in charge of the consular work of the home government. Consular operations are concerned with the economic and commercial relations between nations. Originally, diplomatic and consular chores were kept strictly separate because early theorists felt that national interests should not be "taited" by private commercial matters. Thus, two separate services - diplomatic and consular - usually existed. Today, all major countries have combined these two services, and a single corps of professional civil servants serves in both areas.

Consular work involves a variety of activities, consuls issue birth, death and

marriage certificate to citizens residing or traveling in the foreign country. Consular officers also regulate shipping, aid their country's citizens when they travel on business or as tourists, and report on economic and business conditions abroad. Activities are often carried out in consulates located in major trading and commercial cities as well as in the capital city.

2.8 DIPLOMATIC CONVENTIONS

The modes and conventions of diplomacy are highly stylized and formed. Language always tends toward understatements, and emotion-charged words are taboo. The etiquette and manners of diplomatic meetings are carefully prescribed. The privileges and immunities of diplomats are found in conventions and treaties that have evolved over a long period. Whenever etiquette is breached, a diplomatic "rebuff" occurs.

Although the formality and ceremony has an air make-believe, it serves a practical purpose, it allows diplomats to deal with issues of war and peace in a calm and unemotional manner. In the tense hours of crisis, a cool head, tact and good humor are necessary.

2.9 DIPLOMATIC PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

Diplomats enjoy several important privilege and immunities while serving abroad. These privileges arise partly because diplomats are the direct representatives of sovereign powers. Just as important, diplomats must have complete independence of action to perform their duties. A diplomat's privileges are based on the principle of extraterritoriality. This principle, used in international law, include the guarantee that people living in foreign countries remain under the authority of their own governments. Four important diplomatic privileges and immunities are:

i) Diplomats cannot be arrested for any reason, their families share this exemption;

ii) Their residences, papers and effects cannot be searched or seized;

iii) Their personal belongings cannot be taxed by the country in which they serve;

iv) Diplomats, their families and their staffs, enjoy complete freedom of worships.

2.10 DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS IN NIGERIA

Nigeria is considered one of the largest countries in the West-African subregion and indeed in Africa. It, however, plays a prominent role in African affairs such as the socio-political, economic and commercial relations among member countries and other nations of the world. This makes Nigeria an important member of the World International Organizations such as United Nation (U.N.), Commonwealth of Nations, Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.), and the Economic Community Of West African States (E.C.O.W.A.S.). It becomes evident that Nigeria is a vital figure in the group of diplomatic missions, which include large number of high commissions, embassies, career consular offices, non-career consular offices and international organization offices (Table 2.1).

These foreign missions include about eight hundred diplomats representing high commissioners, ambassadors, ministers, counsellors, honorary counsellors, secretaries, attaches and permanent representatives as the case may be. This depends on the type and classification of foreign missions engaged between each country and Nigeria (Table 2.2).

Since all Federal Government correspondence and activities as regards foreign relations are now channelled to the seat of government in Abuja, all high commissions and embassies based in the former capital - Lagos - must respond to the new change and relocate to the new capital city - Abuja. Most of the consular offices and international organization offices are concentrated mainly in the neighbouring, commercial and important towns in the country such as Lagos, Ibadan, Calabar, Kaduna and Kano.

Diplomatic members in Nigeria like in any other countries, are organized in a

common body called the diplomatic corps. Also, there are regional and designated bodies that represent the interest of their members.

Table 2.1: **DIPLOMATIC MISSION OFFICES IN NIGERIA**

Foreign Missions	No. of the Offices
High Commissions	24
Embassies	84
Career Consular Offices	7
Non-Career Consular Offices	9
International Organization offices	26

Table 2.2: **DIPLOMATIC MISSION MEMBERS IN NIGERIA**

Designation	Residence in Nigeria	Non-Residence in Nigeria
High Commissioner	18	6
Ambassador	61	18
Minister	23	-
Counsellor	99	5
Honoring Counsellor	9	-
First Secretary	88	1
Second Secretary	65	1
Third Secretary	69	1
Attache	232	1
Director/Representative	100	-
Secretary/Coordinator		
Total	**764**	**33**

Source:Ministry of Foreign Affairs Nigeria (1998)

Diplomatic and Consular list handbook

CHAPTER THREE

LEISURE, RECREATION, AND PLANNING FOR RECREATION

"Good planning I conceive to be both a science and an art. As a science it analyses human relationships. As an art it co-ordinates human activities into cultural synthesis"

Walter Gropius.

3.1 LEISURE

3.1.1. DEFINITION OF LEISURE

According to Etymologists, the word "leisure" is derived from a French word which means not an absence of things to do," but "an opportunity to do things." Thus, leisure could be taken as a time after necessities of life has been met which offers an opportunity to do certain things for the well being of human body and mind.

Leisure is defined by the International Study Group On Leisure as "that portion of an individual's time which is not devoted to work or work connected responsibilities or to other forms of maintenance activity and which therefore, may be regarded as discretionary or unobligated time."

To Stanley Parker (1976), leisure is "time which an individual has free from work or other duties and which may be utilized for purpose of relaxation, diversion, social achievements, or personal development" or it is "a number of occupations in which the individual may indulge of his own free will - either to rest, to amuse himself, to add to his knowledge, to improve his skills disinterestedly or increase his voluntary participation in the life of the community after discharging his professional, family and social duties."

An adequate understanding of leisure requires that, we take into account both its time and activity dimensions. The amount of time we have for leisure determines what we can do in that period. Leisure therefore, implies freedom of choice and must be seen available to all whether they work or not.

3.1.2 FUNCTIONS OF LEISURE

The French Sociologist, Jolfre Dumazedier, believes that leisure serves three main functions to the individual: relaxation, diversion, and development of the personality.

i) Relaxation: may be seen as recuperation from daily pressures, free from fatigue, the leisure of repose, of silence, of doing things with no definite objectives and aim;

ii) Diversion: is the antidote to boredom, the leisure of escapism, fresh surrounding, of change and of seeking in which the imagination can have free rein;

iii) Development of personality: broadening his knowledge and his spontaneous social participation.

3.1.3 CLASSIFICATION OF LEISURE

The American scholar of leisure, Max Haplan, classified leisure as true leisure and enforced leisure. True leisure is the involvement by a person in any kind of activity willingly during his leisure time, while enforced leisure is the type that happens quite accidentally, say a person is sick and therefore finds himself away from daily work.

The theme of leisure is that the time be used for recreation and betterment of mental and physical fitness.

3.1.4 LEISURE AND WORK

In many ways, leisure is bound up with work. It is easy to define it as time left over work. But the relationship between these two spheres of life goes much deeper than that. Not all human societies have made the same distinction between leisure and work that most of us make in the modern industrial societies. As compared with other time in history and other parts of the world, leisure and work today show certain broad features and trend.

Work influence leisure in many ways and some believe that the opposite influence becoming more apparent. The scheduling of the work will determine how much time is available for leisure, and the content of work may affect the amount and type of energies left over for leisure. Cultural differences enable the same kind of work to affect leisure and varies with societies. Some jobs will permit "leisure at work" more than others and some occupation are more frequently associated with certain kind of leisure activities than others.

The influence of leisure on work can be seen in most people looking out for leisure possibilities as they search for work, also companies organization are often based on methods of emulation, cooperation and competition borrowed from sports, and numerous methods of job improvement and training have been inspired by techniques well known to sports instructors.

With the rapid change taking place in our society, and in both work and leisure, we need to consider leisure not as a sphere of life in its own, but as something which can help to solve various problems connected with work.

3.2 RECREATION

3.2.1 DEFINITION OF RECREATION

The word "recreation" is derived from the Latin word "recreatic" which means restoration. It is also the act of recreating or state of being recreated, refreshment of body and mind, that pleasantly occupies one's time after the work is done.

According to Bovy, B., and Lawson, F. (1977) "Recreation covers broadly, any pursuits taken up during leisure time other than those to which people are normally highly committed. These highly committed pursuits include such things as overtime, secondary work, childcare, homework and various maintenance job about the house."

Onaji (1989) said recreation is defined by Neumoyers 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." Also Hutchinson defined it as "a worthwhile socially accepted leisure experience that provides immediate and inherent satisfaction to the individual who voluntarily participates in any activity."

Recreation therefore, offers a number of activities which in turn offers change and in change there is relaxation. It helps to relax from the constant tension of attending work. Thus, refreshed, we find the mental stability so needed in these days of highly complex and complicated society.

3.2.2 OBJECTIVES OF RECREATION

These could be classified into four groups:

i) Health Development Objectives

Recreation affords participants better acquisition of physical skills and improved physical health, the value of which differs according to age level and development needs. Regular recreation tends to reduce weight and enhance blood circulation level.

ii) Human Relation Objectives

Recreation provides an opportunity for people to develop many individual and group qualities which make for better adjustment. Thus, complete recreational facilities, ideally, serves people with different moods, ages, religions and social groups and needs.

iii) Civic Development Objectives

Recreation contributes in community development by uniting people in common projects, regardless of race, creed, economic status and other discriminatory factors.

iv) Self Development Objectives

This refers to potentialities which participation in a programme of recreational activities has for developing the individual activities to his fullest capability. Full participation promotes more effective mental and cognitive performance.

3.2.3 CLASSIFICATION OF RECREATION

The classification of recreation can be based on the time of occurrence or the type of activities.

- Classification According to the time of Occurrence:-

These are activities that are daily, weekend, annual and those taking place at other time such as public holidays.

i) Daily Recreation

This can be divided into three. The necessity series which include sleeping, eating, and all other personal matters. The restricted series denoting working and various domestic matters. The unrestricted series that concerns rest and leisure. Depending on the nature of one's work, more time could be available for this class of recreation.

ii) Week-end Recreation

Most people participate in recreational activities which usually take place during the two weekend days. Activities ranging from parties, film shows, picnics, musical concerts, disco, and other ceremonies with recreational feeling involved take place throughout the period.

iii) Annual Holidays Recreation

All working class people, either self-employed or government employed, are entitled to annual holiday. This annual holiday offer better opportunities, for the fulfillment of recreational needs, as there is relatively longer time at their disposal

during this period.

iv) Public Holidays Recreation

These public holidays are mostly due to religious obligations and other national and international commemoration of past great events and ideals. These holidays are observed with marked participation in recreation.

Diplomatic members from each country used to celebrate their national day each year in the host country, which include a variety of activities depending on each country.

- Classification According to the type of activities:-

The primary task is to classify recreation activity into categories that reflect similar components of experience and resources. The secondary task is to analyze the relationships between different activities, environmental impact, space requirements and supporting element for each category (Table 3.1). Most activities can be classified into:-

i) Physical Recreation

These are active pursuits of recreation which requires exertion or physical effort as the major experience of the activity. It includes indoor and outdoor sports activities which can be individually or in form of group. (Table 3.2).

ii) Social Recreation

These are the activities with high social content in which different groups of people will come to enhance interpersonal relationship and create a feeling of companionship and togetherness. It can be indoor or outdoor activities such as entertaining, eating out, and visiting inn (Table 3.2).

TABLE 3.1: **GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF RECREATIONAL USES AND RESOURCES**

TYPE OF RECREATION AREA

ITEM	USES ORIENTED	RESOURCES BASED	INTERMEDIATE
1. General Location	Close to users on whatever resources are available	Where outstanding resources can be found, may be distant from most users	Must not be too remote from user on best resources available within distance limitation
2. Major types of activities	Games, such as golf and tennis, swimming picnicking, walks and horse riding, zoos, etc, playing by children	Major sight seeing, scientific and historical interests, hiking and mountain climbing, camping, fishing, and hunting	Camping, picnicking, hiking, swimming, hunting, fishing
3. When major use occurs	After hours (school or work)	Vacations	Day outings and weekends
4. Typical size of areas	One to a hundred, or at most to a few numbered acres	Usually some thousand or acres, perhaps many thousands	A hundred to several thousand acres
5. Common types of agency responsibility	City, country, or other local government, private	National parks and national forests primarily state parks in some cases, private especially for seashore and major lakes	Federal reservoir, state parks, private

SOURCE: GOLD SEYNOUR (1980)
RECREATION PLANNING AND DESIGN

TABLE 3.2: **RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY CATEGORIES**

RECREATION EXPERIENCE	**ACTIVITY CLUSTER**	**EXAMPLES OF ACTIVITIES**
PHYSICAL RECREATION		
Outdoor	Free play and self generated activities	Jumping, climbing, swimming, skate-boarding jogging.
	Organized turf and hard surface court games	Volley ball, tether-ball, basket ball, tennis, hopscotch
	Turf game	Croquet, badminton, golf, lawn bowling
	Field sports	Baseball, rugby, soccer football, field hockey
	Organized sports	League baseball, football, soccer
Indoor	Self-generated	Basket ball volley ball, handball, squash
	Organized sports	Basket ball, bowling, tennis wrestling, gymnastics, squash
SOCIAL RECREATION		
Outdoor	Participants	Picnicking dances, fairs restaurants flea magnet.
	Spectators	Watching sports, drama, listening to music
Indoor	Participants	Meetings, grafts, bazaar, dances, table games
	Spectators	Watching sports, movies drama, television

SOURCE: GOLD SEYNOUR (1980) RECREATION PLANNING AND DESIGN

iv) Cognitive Recreation

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

Environmental Recreation

These are the activities which requires the use of natural resources (sun, water, forest, mountains) to provide the setting or focus for any activity. The contact with these element can be visual or physical.

3.2.4 FACTORS INFLUENCING RECREATION

The various factors which affect recreation pattern include:-

i) Socio-Economic groups:

Change in education and social structure are having a marked effect on recreation. As a rule, the longer the education of individual and the higher his socio-economic group, the more recreational pursuits he will be engaged in and the more diverse his recreational experience will be.

Greater opportunities for family participation have created a demand for themed parks and multiple leisure complexes. At the same time, design requirement for recreation and accommodation are increasingly becoming modified as other social groups exert their influence and standards.

ii) Sex, Age and Family groups

There is a marked change in recreational pattern for the member of the families group according to the sex and age. In the main women participate much less in active recreation, with the possible exception of tennis, horse riding, skiing, and

swimming. In addition, when a woman marries, her interest then invariably reflect those associated with family group.

For men, there are essentially different cycle of activities, young age groups will participate in strenuous sports, while older groups will participate in the less strenuous activities (Table 3.3).

iii) Time available

This tends to create a distinction between those activities which involves short time and may be pursued on week days, and those involving longer time and further distance which will be pursued at weekend or holidays. Generally with the advance in technology, there has been more time for people to participate in recreational activities.

iv) Technological change

Almost all aspects of recreation are affected by technological development. This may range from simple measures such as the replacement of nature grasses to large scale ground moulding.

Many of the recent advances in large scale recreation have stemmed from environmental improvements such as the drainage and reuse of natural materials (gravel and clay). Also the design of the buildings and supporting facilities must respond to these changes.

v) Institutional factors

Few recreational facilities are financially viable unless they are associated with other high revenue-producing activities, subsidized by municipal authorities, or are supported by wider subscriptions (club, association).

Institutional organization having an increasing influence on recreation include the trade unions and workers' co-operation, these may be instrumental in:

- securing shorter working weeks, longer paid holidays and opportunities

for recreation during normal work period

- providing or supporting the provision of workers' recreational facilities
- changing traditional attitude amongst workers towards recreation
- organizing clubs and societies to encourage recreational interests.

TABLE 3.3: **RECREATION ACTIVITIES BASED ON AGE**

GROUP	INDOOR ACTIVITIES	OUT-DOOR ACTIVITIES
Under five	Wheeled toys, audio visual	Creation play, sand arrangements, hard surface for wheeled toys.
School Children	Indoor games: Table-Tennis, play-ing cards, audio visual	Ball games, running, jumping, climbing, water play - pools, adventure area.
Teenagers	Refreshments, Social activities, Theater entertainments, indoor game, and sports - table-tennis	Ball gaming - Badminton and lawn tennis courts, Swimming, Sailing
Early Family and House wives	Refreshment, indoor games, table-tennis, theater entertainment, cultural festivals, exhibition	Ball games - Badminton, lawn-tennis courts, swimming, sailing

SOURCE: GOLD SEYNOUR (1980)

RECREATION PLANNING AND DESIGN

3.3 PLANNING FOR RECREATION

Each locality to be developed as a recreational complex presents individual features and also limitations, which require original solutions, imaginative planning and a fair for creativity.

The planning for recreation must meet several criteria which involve: providing adequate facilities, to create an attractive image, to harmonize with environment, to meet social and economic objectives and to satisfy market and investment.

This covers the main factors and approaches that influence planning for recreation, and a number of principles which can be applied in most cases and reflect the main objectives in developing a recreation centre.

3.3.1 APPROACHES FOR PLANNING RECREATION

Experience with organized recreation in different kinds of setting and particularly in societies, has provided certain basic truths and guiding approaches regarding design for recreation. These approaches or factors are:

i) Resources Approach

This approach entails the survey of existing recreational facilities and interests. The information includes the composition, distribution, population trends, housing, zoning regulation, economic and social factors. Also characteristics of the community such as its history, geography, cultural, sociological aspects, and knowledge of recreational interests and desires must be taken into consideration.

The legal resources include knowledge of local and state government laws regarding recreation planning and administration. These laws define the kind of body which is responsible for administration of recreation. Both of state laws and the local laws should such as to not only permit but also encourage communities to plan, finance and administer recreation opportunities to meet the need of its population.

ii) Economic Approach

The benefits which come from a well planned and organized recreation should justify the claims which the service make upon the financial resources of the community. Like in all commercial enterprises, funds are required to plan, acquire, develop, equip, and maintain recreation areas and facilities and providing management and leadership. In communal recreation, the cost of organized recreation is the prerogative of the organizers but should be shared by the beneficiaries too.

The economic management of recreational service is very important and could be assigned as an agency or group selected for this purpose, and should be responsible primarily for the establishment of policies and regulations to govern the operations and the overall success of the enterprises.

For any viable and comprehensive recreation, the supply of recreational services should meet the demands of the community or institutions it is intended to serve with minimum capital expenditure and maximum monetary return.

iii) Activity Approach

A comprehensive recreation programme is attainable only where are available outdoor and indoor recreational facilities, property, equipment and services. Large diversity of recreational interests within a community makes it clear that, many type and sizes of recreational facilities located in different places are

needed.

Co-operative planning particularly among state and local authorities, institutions, groups, and communities is extremely important. This planning is a joint action as it involves acquiring property, developing and administering it.

iv) Behavioural Approach

The behavioural approach recognizes the fact that recreation is a form of human expression essential to growth, development and survival of the individual. The opportunities for participating in socially desired and acceptable forms should be available to all irrespective of race, creed, political and social status. Inequalities between and among neighbourhood of divergent racial, religious, cultural and educational background should not block the premise that recreation is part of every ones life.

However, social interaction should be encouraged as much as possible in recreation centres by providing facilities such as basket-ball, net-ball, lawn tennis, and squash.

v) Organizational Approach

For a planning of a recreation centre to be fully supported by the community, the objectives and values of recreation must be accepted, and the public must be aware of the opportunities which exist for their leisure.

To achieve that, the community should be stimulated through an awareness programme by highlight the social benefits that could be derived from recreation.

The recreation programmes should be flexible and be soundly supported by finance, leadership, and facilities. Also should provide the opportunity for creativity, self expression, and a balanced leisure diet besides mobilizing and using all available resources.

3.3.2 PRINCIPLES FOR PLANNING RECREATION

There is no definite recipes for planning a recreation centre, each situation requires individual approval and interpretation. The following examples illustrate some of the principle which may be applied.

i) Contact with Nature

Contact with nature may be visual, physical or both may exist together. In many cases, contact between the building and environment may be emphasized by allowing trees and gardens, water and snow to penetrate into or extend through the centre. In other situations, the centre may be stretched out to take advantage of the view of the sun or mountains, while maintaining contact with the natural surroundings. (Figure 3.1a).

A line of high density, tall buildings, arranged to take maximum advantage of the main natural attraction creates visual barriers to the centre areas situated behind. By maintaining a balance of lower building and orienting the building lines at right angles attractive views can be extended throughout the centre (Figure 3.1b).

Uniform distribution of buildings over the whole area tends to produce a large number of small and often uninteresting garden spaces - an exception, perhaps, being where dense introverted building extend around patios and atnums creating internal landscapes which link and extend the building activity. Concentration of buildings into specific zones is usually preferable to allow preservation of the most valuable natural areas of the site (Figure 3.1c).

Good landscaping is of the utmost importance in a recreation centre, perhaps even more so than the buildings. Natural features such as rocks, mature trees and running water should be retained, even in the most densely built-up areas,

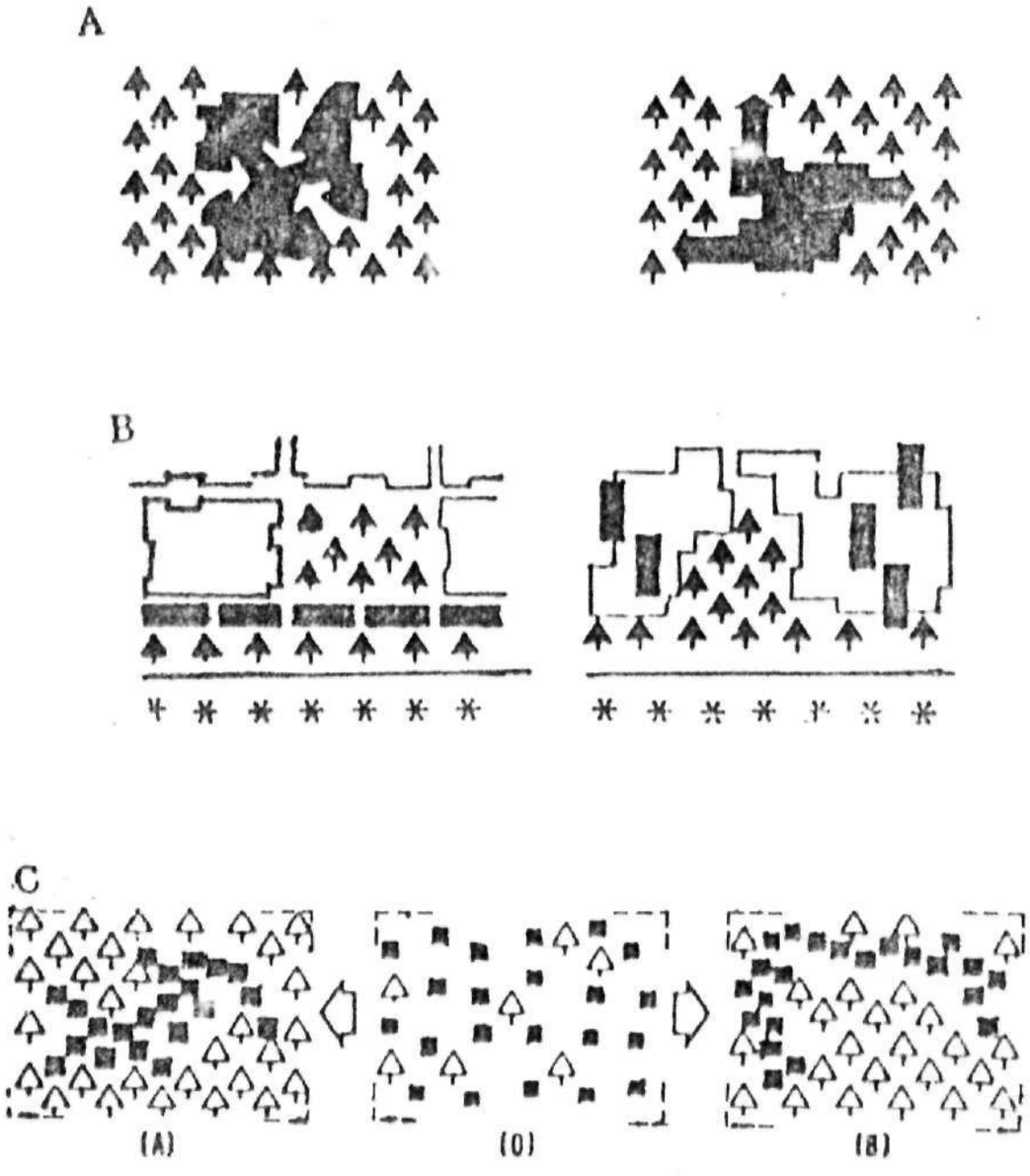


FIGURE (3.1) CONTACT WITH NATURE

Source: Bovy, M.B. and Lawson, F (1977) Tourism And Recreation Development

and emphasized as components of the landscape design. Steep slopes and rock formations may be incorporated by constructing terraces, steps and even elevator shafts for access.

ii) Environmental Integration

At a different scale, there is a need to establish a good relationship between the centre as a whole and its natural environment. Two main principles are usually involved:

- where the environment is attractive with high scenic value, the scale and character of building developments should be subdued. Strongly profiled, dominating buildings tend to contradict the surroundings (Figure 3.2a).
- in an insignificant setting, the buildings of equally neutral design and arrangement generally produce a poor image. The personality of the centre may be deliberately created by buildings of character and man-made features of striking interest (Figure 3.2b).

iii) Grouping of activities

Segregation of recreational activities into isolated pockets must be avoided. Facilities must be assembled in a way which allows some degree of contact between related zones of recreational - a spill-over of excitement and interest from one zone to the next and from these zones to the residential areas.

At the same time, there is a need to avoid:

- the overall recreational area becoming too exposed or monotonously large and impersonal

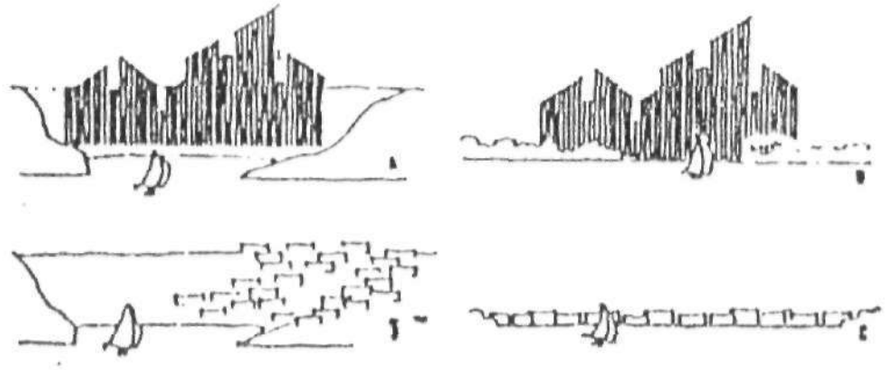


FIGURE (3.2) ENVIRONMENTAL INTEGRATION

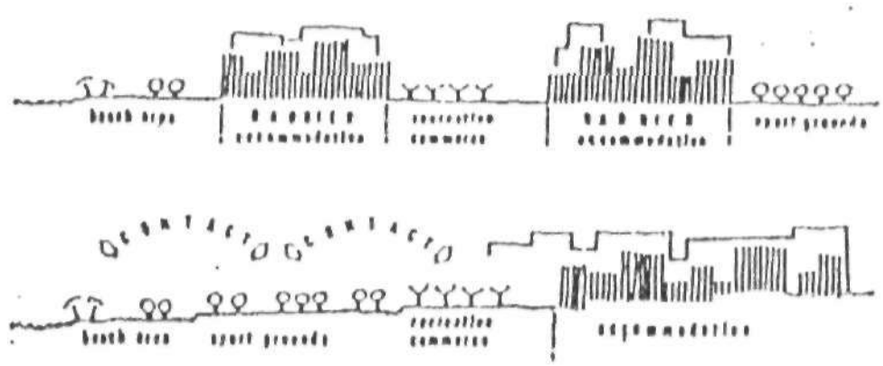


FIGURE (3.3) GROUPING OF ACTIVITIES

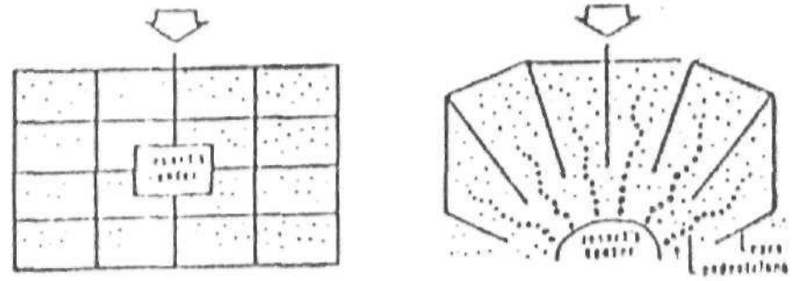


FIGURE (3.4) AVOIDING POOR ENVIRONMENT

Source: Bovy, M.B. and Lawson, F (1977) Tourism And Recreation Development

- conflict between different interests (for example, noisy activity and quiet relaxation) - (Figure 3.3).

iv) Avoiding poor Environments

In the initial stages of recreation planning, policies must be determined to control both traffic, particularly provisions for motor cars, and building constructions.

Traffic control is usually based on the separation of vehicles and pedestrians. For example, instead of routes passing through the centre, traffic may be confined to the periphery allowing pedestrian access to the centre without the need to cross any traffic flow (Fig. 3.4).

The construction of building also require regulation. In many countries, the application of general legislation (building codes and regulations) may be adequate as the basis for governing standards of quality but, often, more specific planning requirements need to be introduced to ensure comprehensive development of the recreation centres towards a distinctive character and image.

V) Phasing the Development

In preparing proposal for a recreation centre, provision must also be made for its realization in a series of successive phases. The number of phases, programmes of work and intervals of time involved will be largely dictated by market and financial considerations but, as far as practicable, each phase should be balanced and autonomous. For example, the heavy investments in technical infrastructure must be planned, as far as possible, to relate to the stages of

development. The overall plan must, however, make provision for the maximum development eventually allowed by the site.

CHAPTER FOUR

CLUB HOUSE ARCHITECTURE

"Architecture is conditioned by the spirit of an epoch, and the spirit of an epoch is made up of the depth of history, the idea of the present and discernment of the future" ***Le Corbusier.***

4.1 DEFINITION OF CLUB AND CLUB HOUSE

The word Club is defined according to Iyela (1980) as an association of persons united together by some common interest, who subscribe money to provide themselves with sport activities, like football, tennis, and golf, and social entertainments, sometimes in their own grounds and buildings where meals and drinks are also served.

The Encyclopedia Americana also defines a club as "an association of individuals who share some common interest and meet periodically for pleasure or co-operation". Also according to the Chambers Universal Dictionary, "It is a number of people meeting for study, pleasure, games and so on".

The Club House is defined by Thomas (1993) as "the places where a self 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; dancing; taking part in musical and dramatic performances; or taking holidays. Sometimes, it needed a temporary luxurious residence".

From the definitions, it is clear that the club house is a building or complex where most of the activities of the club is planned or executed.

4.2 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE CLUB HOUSE

According to Thomas (1993), the idea of the modern club house is commenced in the seventeenth century in England and developed out of the coffee houses. The coffee

house was a sixteenth century invention in Oxford (1956) soon copied in large numbers in London. By the end of the century, there were over two thousand concentrated where commercial and social power was exercised - the banks, exchanges and major trading houses, universities, lawcourts, elite scientific and medical societies, and theatres. Each had its specialized clientele. By the mid-eighteenth century, the City of London is 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. Plans of run-of-the-mill coffee houses are scarce. Better known are grander examples such as Robert Adam's New British Coffee House (1970). 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. The staircase lead to two `company' rooms on the first floor and the master residence above (Figure 4.1).

As habitues formed more light-knit groups, disseminating privileged information by word of mouth, printed handbills, newspapers and pamphlets, they created partitioned boxes to make their identity. Increased entrance charges gave greater selectivity until finally some groups clubbed together and brought 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, the military, politics and business inevitably made coffee houses a male preserve, a tradition carried through into clubs.

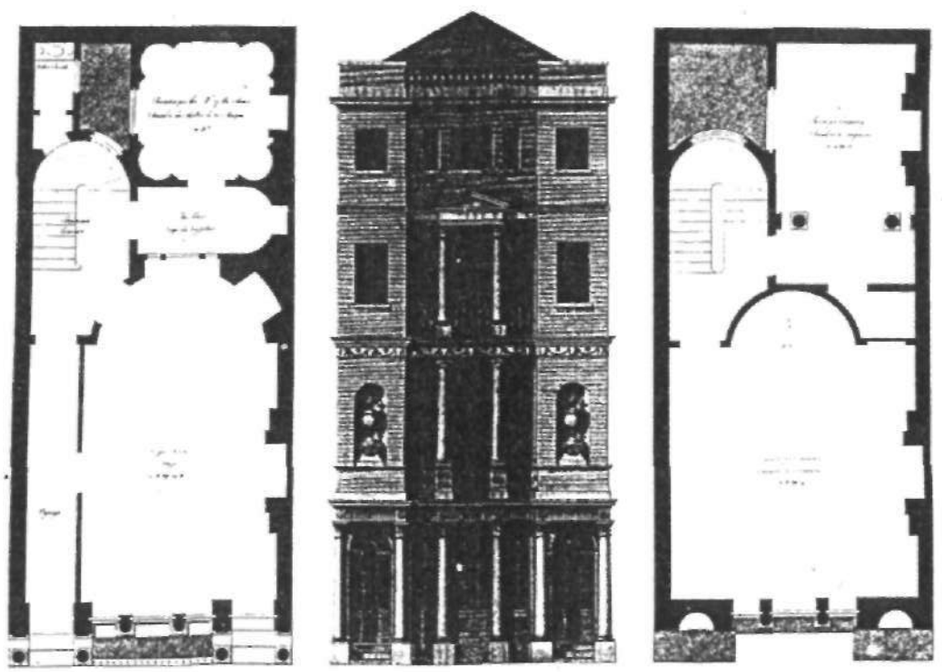


FIGURE (4.1) ROBERT ADAM'S COFFEE HOUSE

Source: Markus, T.A (1993) Buildings and Power

The first London clubs such as Bondle's were formalisations of the coffee houses in the guise of an elegant house. The owners were individuals not corporate bodies. In some, such as Brooks' designed by Henry Holland (1779), the major space was the gambling room. When White's was remodelled by Robert Adam (1787 - 1788), the Tri-partite, bi-axial coffee room was its dominant space.

But the new early nineteenth century club, was corporate. Its new management and rules needed a new type of building. The United Services Club, founded in 1815 as a post-Waterloo celebration of military solidarity, occupied rooms in Albermarle Street before moving to Robert Smirke's club-house (1817 - 1819) in Charles Street (Figure 4.2) where its largest spaces were the ground floor coffee room, and a saloon above it. There were also a dining room, library, four parlours, and basement kitchen and staff quarters. The plan became a standard model, but as yet there are few significant rings. By 1827, the building was too small and John Nash designed the new house in Pall Mall. In his original scheme (Figure 4.3), the long coffee room was at the rear of the ground floor, again with a tri-partite articulation. The library above was of the same size.

With William Wilkins's University Club (1822 - 1826) also in Pall Mall (Figure 4.4), the plan reached maturity; central entrance into grand stair hall, standard coffee room occupying the full depth of the building, and dining and committee rooms on the ground floor. On the first floor, there was lofty saloon over the coffee room, two library/reading rooms and five members' dressing rooms. Two more floors not in evidence on the elevation, contain seventeen servants bedrooms. The kitchen and related services are in the basement.



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 (4.2) UNITED SERVICE CLUB (1817) PLAN

Source: Markus, T.A (1993) Buildings and Power

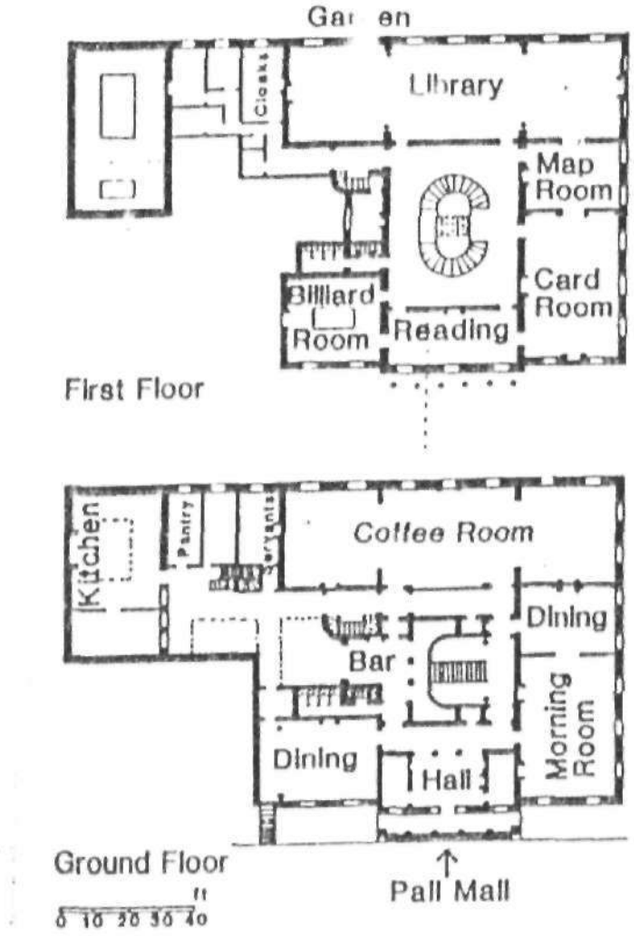


FIGURE (4.3) UNITED SERVICE CLUB (1827) PLAN

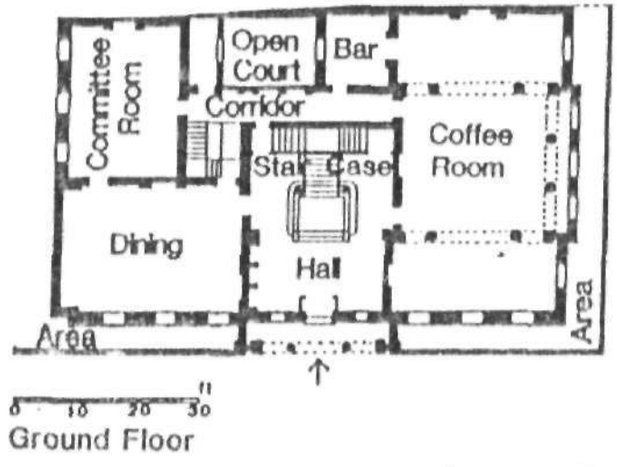
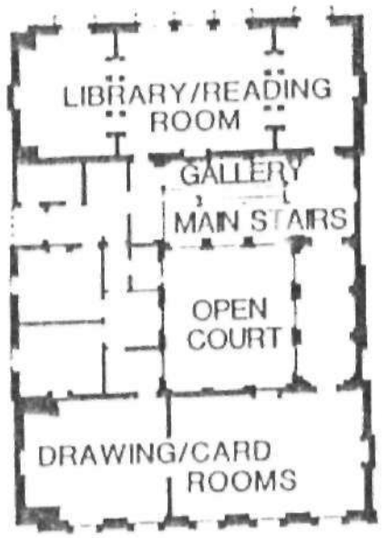


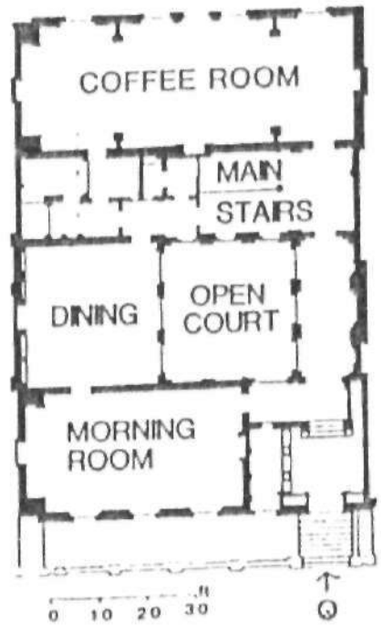
FIGURE (4.4) UNIVERSITY CLUB, PLAN

Source: Markus, T.A (1993) Buildings and Power

In Charles Barrys Travellers' Club (1829) in Pall Mall, the narrowness of the site pushed the entrance into one corner, leading to an open internal court and a principal stair well in depth of the building (Figure 4.5). The coffee room - in its conventional form - stretched the full width across the rear; nevertheless spatially its shallow, being linked to the entrance by short passage through the stair hall. The morning room across the front leads to the dining room which is also accessible from the stair hall and is therefore on a shallow wing. The upper floor has the card and drawing room across the front. The steward's and card accountant's bedrooms are in a block entered from the service stair but since the latter is also permeable to the card room, where the servants and members interface, this whole suite lies on a ring from the ground floor. Barry's most important contribution in club architecture was the Reform Club (1837 - 1841). Its real significance resides however, not in its style but in the way the plan was organized for the complex brief (Figure 4.6). At its centre was a triumph initially open to the sky and glazed around its sides finally covered and roof-lit and open around the sides, surrounded by galleries from which the main apartments open. The coffee room occupied the entire rear, south wing, again elaborately divided into three by two entrances and plastered spurs. On either side of the entrance were the lower library or morning room, and the dining or strangers' room. On the first floor, and matching the coffee room below, was the drawing room, the upper library above the lower, a smaller private drawing room and the committee room. There were also billiard and card rooms. The entire basement was occupied by a huge and elaborate kitchen and other service accommodation. Servants were in the attic accessed by a sealed internal staircase. Members' bedrooms on the floor below on the mezzanine had a staircase from an independent street entrance. Other stairs gave even greater segregation; one for maidservant from the basement to the members' bedrooms;



FIRST FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR

FIGURE (4.5) TRAVELLERS' CLUB, PLAN

Source: Markus, T.A (1993) Buildings and Power

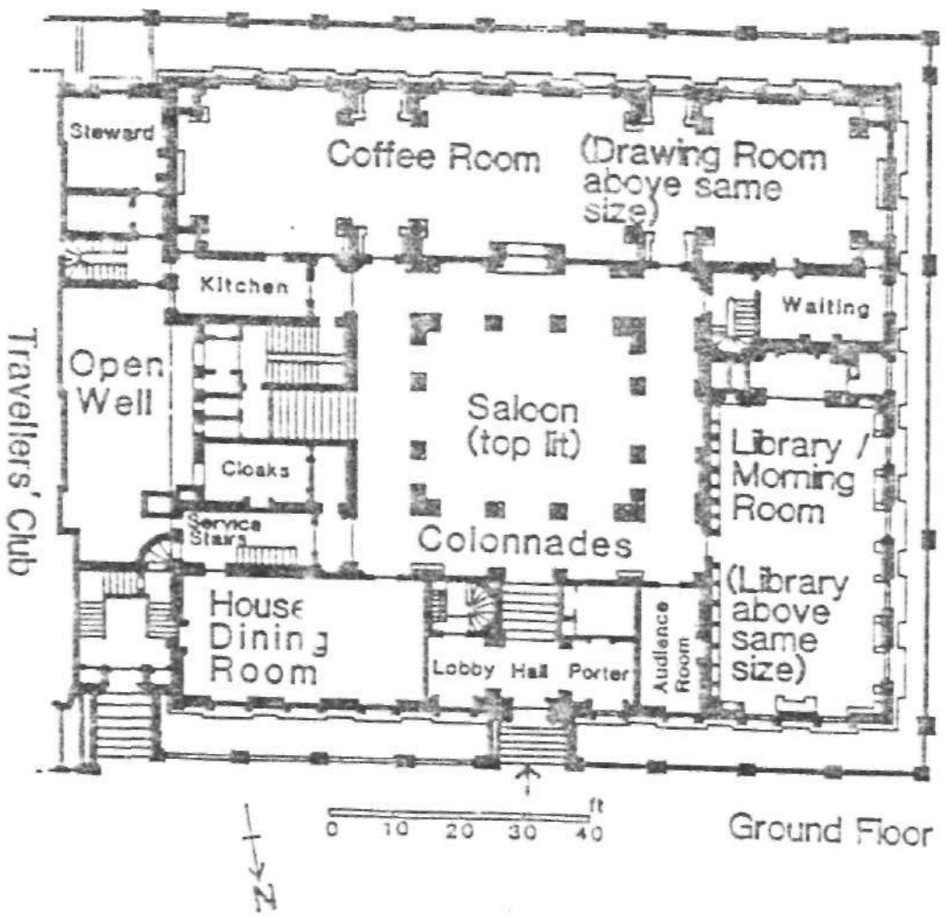


FIGURE (4.6) REFORM CLUB, PLAN

Source: Markus, T.A (1993) Buildings and Power

one for members from the ground floor to the mezzanine baths; and a separate one to the billiard room.

Most innovatory was the service system: banks of water closets, two lifts, forced warm air heating combined with ventilation, and a steam engine under the pavement in Pall Mall. The location of service spaces, dusts, shafts and hoists was an important organizing principle. The more perceptive critics recognized this as a truly modern building

4.3 TYPES OF CLUB HOUSES

Many types of club houses exist today with different type of sponsors, depending on how it is sponsored, there exit:-

i) The Private Club:

Which is usually individually or cooperatively owned club, which subsidizes social and recreational facilities for the exclusive use of its members. Here, an attempt is made for every conceivable social, recreational need its members can afford. It also has a restricted membership usually with higher membership fees.

ii) The Public Club:

That is owned by government or government institutions, provide adequate and accessible facilities for as many people as possible at reduced prices. The main motive behind the club is the welfare of its members, but some of the club's services are afforded on profit basis.

The membership in each type of club house generally can either be full, temporary, or affiliated members as the case may be.

4.4 CLUB HOUSE ARCHITECTURE IN NIGERIA

The club house Architecture in Nigeria can be traced back to the advent of the colonial rule. Although prior to that, there had been various form of recreational leisure activities such as festivals, drama, and other social entertainments. It was only the concept of the club house that was introduced.

All the clubs built by the colonialists were sited in the low density suburban settlements or the government reserved area (G.R.A.). They serve as recreation and social interaction area for the Europeans. The design and the facilities of these clubs were made according to the cultural background of the Europeans. Examples of such clubs are: Ikoyi Club, Lagos Club, Ilorin Gulf Club, and Zaria Club.

After independence, these clubs are maintained and used by the western indigenes who took over from the British. A new set of club houses were developed in some governmental and private institutions to serve the recreational needs of the workers in these institutions. Example of such clubs are Universities Senior Staff Clubs, and Shell Petroleum Senior Staff Clubs.

A critical insight into Nigerian environment today reveals that it is richly endowed with numerous leisure and recreation facilities and factors which have high potential for utilization as recreation clubs and complexes. These facilities and factors are:

i) National Environment and Man-made features which include:

- National water resources such as rivers (Niger, Benue, Kaduna, Osun, and Ogun), Lakes, warm spring water, and Nigerian Atlantic shores in Lagos and Rivers State which can be an interesting sites for leisure and activities

like swimming, canoeing and fishing.

- Beautiful topographical features and district rock formations such as Plateau, Miliken and Udi hills around Enugu, Bima hills in Bauchi, and Idanre hills in Ondo State which can be utilized for many leisure activities such as climbing, camping, and picnicking.

- Large natural green areas and trees throughout the country which can be utilized as spaces for picnicking and playing of different types of games and sports.

ii) Traditional culture and social values of Nigeria which are rich with many social ceremonies, carnivals and festivals that include several activities such as cock fighting, wrestling, folk games, story telling, dancing, singing, fishing, hunting, and horse riding.

iii) Decrease in the official day work, gives the workers an opportunity to participate in different recreation activities that require long leisure time.

iv) Increase of transportation and mobility marked a turning point in the pattern and trend of recreation.

v) Continuous improvement in the conditions of service and increase in income level have motivated several factors that are conducive for rapid development of leisure and recreation.

vi) Increase in urbanization and technological development are favourable development and recreation potentials.

vii) Government policies towards the establishment of tourist and recreation preservation all over the country.

But a closer look at the recreation clubs and the life pattern of the average Nigerian indicate the reluctance to use existing facilities outlets available, this may be for the following reasons:-

i) Lack of awareness, appreciation for, and interest in the advantages of recreation

and leisure activities among Nigerians.

ii) Most of the club houses functions are planned to respond to European not to Nigerian culture which create negative attitude among Nigerians.

iii) The slow rate of technological advancement in Nigeria which affect the pattern of leisure and recreation.

iv) The socio-economic change which is indicated by an evident decrease in the value of money in the country and it has adversely affected the actual spending power of the average Nigerian workers.

v) Lack of proper and well equipped leisure and recreation outlets in the club houses.

vi) Lack of investment on the part of government and corporate organizations in recreation facilities.

With the advancement of education and consideration of Nigerians' culture and social life, the awareness and appreciation of the value of recreational activities is bound to increase to an extent that might result in an explosion of many recreation and tourist facilities.

CHAPTER FIVE

SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN ARCHITECTURE

"Individual and social psychology will ultimately merge with brain physiology to guide the designer in his observation and creation of response patterns"

Richard Neutra.

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Elizabeth Kassler (1964) suggests that planning and design will be the product of a process which respects both the nature of man and the nature of nature. The criteria for having recreation facilities, and use areas have assured a great deal about the nature of man. In this chapter, we consider how social and psychological theory and research may present constraints or positive directions in decision making and development of form at all scales of architectural design. Only recently has there been a concerted effort to relate an understanding of human needs, environmental perception, and attitude to design and planning in the hope of providing more satisfactory, conflict free, and socially appropriate environment.

5.2 SOCIAL ANALYSIS

In Architecture, social analysis is the key factor to match design form with the needs and desire of people who will use it. Various methods have been developed to gather attitudinal information such as:

Questionnaire and attitude survey, tells us how existing facilities and opinion about specific environment

Direct observation of behaviour in particular use of activity areas reveals another level of information and provide general ideas for future design work.

Self-help projects, contribute to a better understanding of environment preferences and suitabilities and reflect the expressed needs and interest of user as they are defined

5.3 Behaviour and Environment

Studies and research into the relationship of social factors and design require a familiarity with general scientific work in behaviour and perception. It is necessary to develop an intellectual framework through which design and planning decisions will be related to the basic principle of sociology and human psychology. On attempting to illustrate this relationship we may be able to answer questions of a general nature serving as common base, or set of minimum standards and requirements, with which to relate the specifics and variables of site planning and environmental problems.

The interaction between human behaviour on non-human environment is two-way process. First, the environment has a definite impact on the individual, and our response may be to adapt to the imposed conditions. Second, we are continually manipulating or choosing our physical surrounding in an attempt to make life physically and psychologically more comfortable.

Behaviour in the result of a complex interaction between the main sets of variables: the environment that surrounding and effect the individual and the inner condition of the individual which has two parts, physiological, related to the body's biological mechanisms, and psychological, related to the cultural background, motives and experience of the individual and his basic needs. Thus, in design we are concerned with three categories of human factors, physical, physiological and psychological.

5.3.1. PHYSICAL FACTORS

It is concerned with the relationship between physical shape and the size of the person and related form of the environment. Analysis of average measurements and postures, movements, and growth results in a set of dimensions for parts of buildings and detailed landscape design. The height of the door, steps, gradients of ramps and the height of hand rails are examples of forms derived from the physical shape and movement

characteristics of users. Design details derived from purely visual considerations may or may not fulfill the condition of fit for users. Le corbusier's modular system derived a set of visually pleasing proportions and dimensions from the human body, thereby theoretically relating beauty and functional satisfaction in his design. Special situations like young children, elderly, and disabled, may logically result in deviations from usual dimensions and standard. Obviously, then, we can achieve buildings and outdoor environment for work and leisure which designed in relation to the form and shape of user.

5.3.2 PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTORS

Human physiological needs are result from the interaction of the inner biological condition of an individual with the surrounding environment. People need food, air, water, exercise and protection from the excess of heat and cold.

The process by which the individual maintains its internal environment in an approximately permanent state is called homeostasis. The homeostatic process is facilitated by modifications to the environment.

Thus, in theory human physiological needs, like human physical form, can be easily specified. Needs can be fulfilled through the provision of nutritious foods, clean air, adequate and pure water, in addition to elimination of disease within effective physical environment which allow for control of cold and heat, provide shelter from weather and at the same time affords the opportunity of exercise in fresh air and sunlight.

A semi-physiological need is the need for self preservation and avoidance of pain. the responsibility of city agencies to provide conditions of safety for citizens has resulted in a series of regulations and design specifications related to our need for security and fear of injury through falling.

5.3.3 PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS

Human psychological and social needs, behaviour patterns, and tendencies are the most important and difficult of the three sets of human factors to define and relate to the form of the environment.

Human psychological needs and perception of the environment differ according to a multitude of variables including age, social class, cultural background, past experience, motive, and daily routine of the individual. These factors influence and differentiate the need structures of individual and groups. In reality, we have some psychological needs some of the time and other needs at other time, we do not have all needs all of the time. Some times, some needs are stronger than others, and our need structure change according to the particular situation.

The basic human inner condition may be classified into five generalized groupings of motivational forces and psychological needs:

i) Social needs

ii) Stabilizing needs

iii) Individual needs

iv) Self expression needs

v) Enrichment needs

i) Social Needs

Social needs includes the need of the individual for social interaction, for group affiliation, for companionship, and for love. Together with these go the more subtle need to be needed and to be sustained by others and by implication, the need for protection of other people. The family group and the peer group are obvious manifestations of these needs. The whole of the society is organized to a large extent around these basic social needs and the behavioural evidence can be seen in

the public dance hall, the beach, the old people's clubs, veteran's societies and so on. It is clear, then, that whatever the environment is meant for people or where the purpose of design is not contrary to the fulfillment of these social needs, it should characteristically have a sociopetal form designed to draw people together, to engender social relationships or at least to make this possible.

ii) Stabilizing Needs

These are the needs to be free from fear, anxiety, and danger. Also a need for a clear orientation, a need to develop and to hold a clear philosophy of life, a need to order and organize the environment - its form and content - through the democratic process. The concept of advocacy planning (self help and self determination), give rise to a form of design activity that not only satisfy human need for a sense of stability and involvement basic to security, but also leads to a completely new type of design process. Other design implications relate to the needs, are imageability, the ordering of space so that it is free from ambiguity and the selection of paving surfaces to provide information about a place and its use.

iii) Individual Needs

These are related mainly to the need for privacy and there is strong need for certain amount of self determination, for an identity on sense of personal uniqueness in the environment, and related to this is a need to be able to choose or make individual decisions about one's life.

The concept of privacy in today's urban environment becomes more important, and the designed environment should make it a real possibility. This is most easily achieved within a dwelling itself, and also may be attainable by designing the outdoor environment to create areas less accessible to direct use by the urban population yet within minutes of it. Small sitting areas can be located off the beaten path or separated from circulation routes by grade changes.

iv) Self-Expression Needs

They include the need for self-assertion and exhibition, for dominance and power. Some of these needs have been made more specific to the environment in the concept of territory. There is also a need for accomplishment and achievements, for prestige, and to be held in esteem by others.

Territory can be seen not only in the walls and fences we erect around our houses and gardens but also in the area we stake out for ourselves in the public beach or in the camping ground, which indicate territorial rights to be infringed at peril. Territoriality ensure proper spacing and thus prevents the over-exploitation of the environment the family depend on for sustenance, thus, by regulating density, territoriality ensures propagation of the species.

Another form of self-expression is play, we must thus ensure that the environment will provide possibilities for play as a general concept more than simply through the provision of play grounds for organized games and sports.

v) Enrichment Needs

People have a thirst for knowledge, related to this is a need for self-realization and personal creativity, and it seems a strong need for beauty and aesthetic experience.

In design, enrichment may be equated with complexity. Moreover, the environment should not only be intrinsically beautiful itself, since this seems to be a basic human need, but should also provide possibility of creativity in the form of environmental manipulation or simply in the provision of opportunities within some kind of open spaces or recreation programme for personal involvement in the arts, in sculpture, in gardening, or in play and theater.

Having reviewed the generalities of human needs, there is a danger in the development of specific design form to satisfy or fulfill some of these needs which would

lead in all probability to disappointment and conflict. The design process should identify some of the basic demands or needs which a particular component of the environment may reasonably be expected to satisfy and then should ensure that the geometric arrangement of the design does not present the fulfillment of those stated needs and desires. And if possible, the design of any piece of environment should be formed through an understanding of and sensitivity to the complexity of the human personality.

5.4 ENVIRONMENTAL PERCEPTION AND BEHAVIOUR

Behaviour results from the interaction of the individual with other individuals and with the surrounding. Thus, the environmental design must be interested in the structure of the environment and its effect on the individual. Also, we must understand the way in which the environment is perceived by the individual, and we must be interested in general behavioural reaction to the situations, social and physical.

Our sensitivity, adaptability or response to environmental conditions can result in specific behaviour, although we are actually unconscious of the effect of the environment on us. Environments can thus be specifically designed to bring people together for some purpose, as in an amphitheater, or to engender a social relationship, as in the arrangement of seats in a park. Another way in which the influence of environment on behaviour can be seen is in the new places assume manning. A library, a cemetery, a mosque, produce specific behaviour conforming to the understood rules and meaning as symbolism of such building and places. Various types of landscape may also result in specific behavioural response.

Reception is a more complex process than just seeing, through it, people select, organize, and interpret sensory stimulation into meaningful and coherent images of the world. The processes of selection and attribution meaning or symbolism to the environment, or the development of an emotional response to aspects of the environment

is conditional by variables in past experience, knowledge, age, socioeconomic class, and the personal motive of individuals involved.

Another factor determining perception, or what is selected out of great bombardment of stimulation, is the intensity or quality of a stimular. An element or object in the environment can be dominant because of its shape, colour, contrast and so on, that it cannot fail to be identified and selected by almost everyone, although its meaning and induced behavioural response will vary according to the individual.

The house is regarded in a variety of ways by different and economic groups of society in western culture. The perception of the home by the lower economic group of society is frequently as a shell into which to withdraw for security. The middle income professional members of society tends to regard the house as a piece of property to be looked after and improved. High income groups tends to regard the home as a sort of hotel.

For landscape architecture, another interesting theory about the interaction of people with the physical surroundings concern aesthetic satisfaction. It has been suggested that the requirements of aesthetic enjoyment are simply the requirements for visual perception itself, raised to a higher degree. The essential thing in each case is to have a pattern which contains the unexpected. This seems to be the heart of what we call beauty. Our grasp and enjoyment of the world rests on two complementary neurophysical principles: the principle of response to novelty, change, and stimulation; and the principle of response to repetition or pattern. Our perceptual system thus paradoxically demands variety and new information while at the same time seeking regularity or pattern.

Thus, if, fluctuation and patterns are basic to perception, these must also play a large part in aesthetic enjoyment. Aesthetic satisfaction, and therefore visual beauty, may be regarded as a flux in which we can find a pattern or a pattern that contains unexpected fluctuations. Change and fluctuations occur, however, at different scales.

5.5 SUMMARY

One of the major objectives of environmental design must be the development of a framework that facilitates rather than inhibits the fulfillment of individual needs without social conflict.

The evidence and concepts discussed here indicate the potential power of designers, whether they realize it or not, to influence human behaviour. In the past, there seem to have been a tendency to rely on personal experience for design concepts rather than on research into behavioural pattern, recognizing that all people - their perception, behaviour, and satisfactions - are not alike and quite unlikely to have taste similar to that of the designer.

Design and the arrangement of space and environmental elements should then, when possible, fit the individual and his needs if these are clearly understood. If the individual's need are not understood, the design should allow sufficient flexibility and choice for individual to modify or use the environment according to his need when they are recognized.

CHAPTER SIX

CASE STUDIES

"For all its relative permanence a building has no choice but to exist for its own historical monument, it has as its task the realization of the here and now"

Venneta Frampton.

6.1.0 INTRODUCTION

Case studies for this research were appropriately selected with preference for club houses which exhibit some of the characteristics relevant to this work. Some were selected to enhance the identification of the problem while others, for their effort in the direction of solving the problem at hand.

6.2 CASE STUDY (1)

Project: **Lebanon Club, Kano**

Location: **Bompai district, Kano**

Client: **Lebanese Community**

6.2.1 INTRODUCTION

This was built in 1973 to serve the Lebanese community in Kano. The main aim and objectives of the club is to promote the social interaction, provide a forum for meeting and cross fertilization of ideas, foster and encourage sporting and recreational activities, and to act as centre for the community to organize common celebration and festival.

The site of the club is located in Bompai district, Kano within the government Residential Area (G.R.A.), where most of the Lebanese community, which make it accessible to the user s.

6.1.2 THE DESIGN

In the planning of the clubhouse, the functions are organized in a U-shape form. In the front of the main club house building, a well arranged and landscaped large parking space is sited. A variety of programmes are located in the two arms of the U-shape and linked together with the main club house by long corridor. The space between the two arms is utilized as a large terrace for sitting and common activities. A wide range of sport facilities are organized beside the two arms and play a vital role in the activities of the club. Also different support service facilities are attached to each functions.

In section, different building material are used such as stone, steel, and glass in the interior and exterior facade to give the club a modern image (Figure 6.1 and Figure 6.2).

6.2.3 THE FACILITIES

The facilities provided at the Lebanon club have include:

An entrance porch which open to the main club hall.

Two offices for the club officers

A mini hall which used as a bar

A dart room

A restaurant with Kitchen, Store, and Office

A large banquet hall.

Toilets facilities for males and females

A billiard and snooker room as well as table Tennis room.

A multipurpose hall for about 500 persons capacity with a projector room, stage and back stage facilities, store and toilet.

two squash courts.

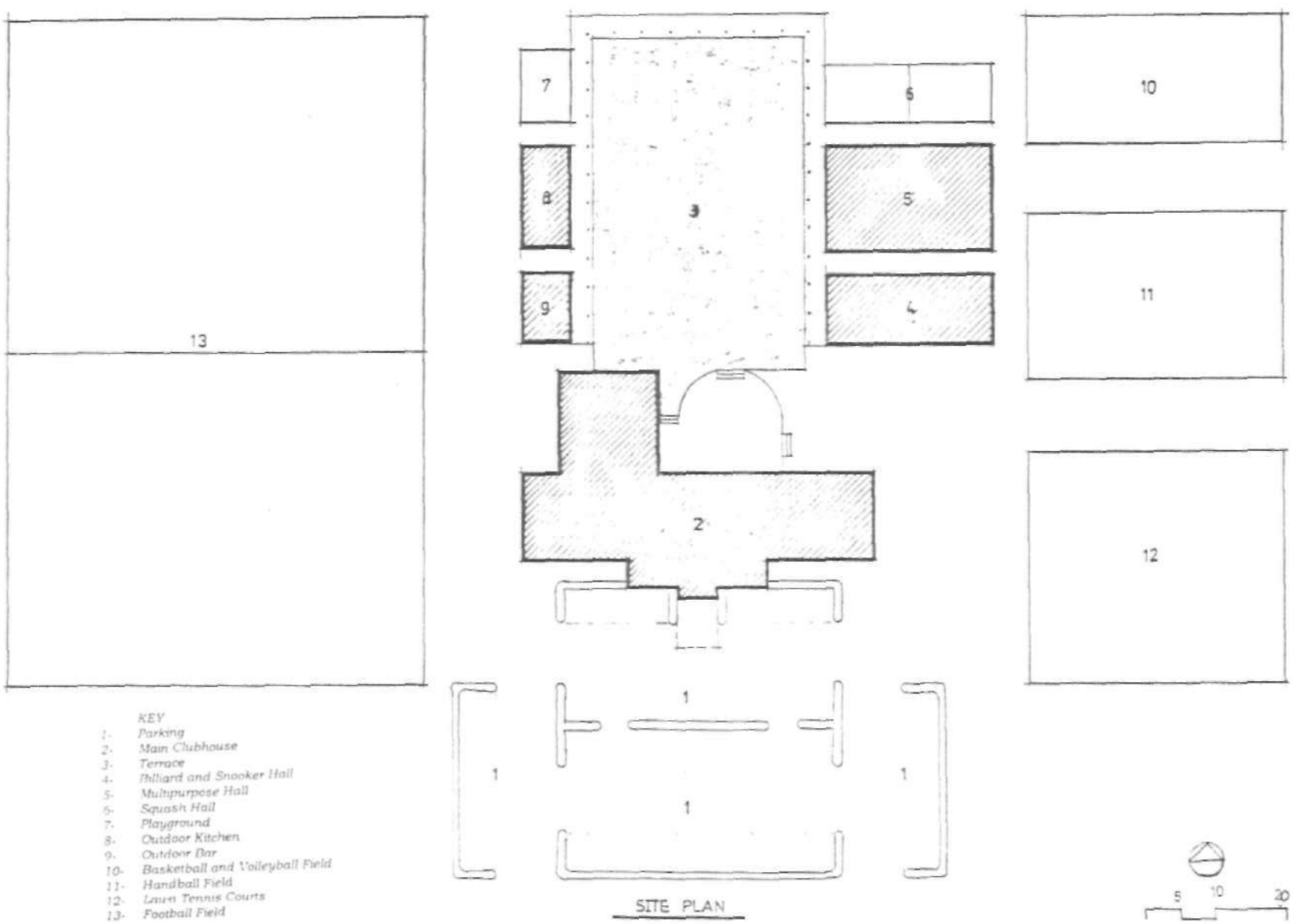


FIGURE (6.1) LEBANON CLUB, SITE PLAN

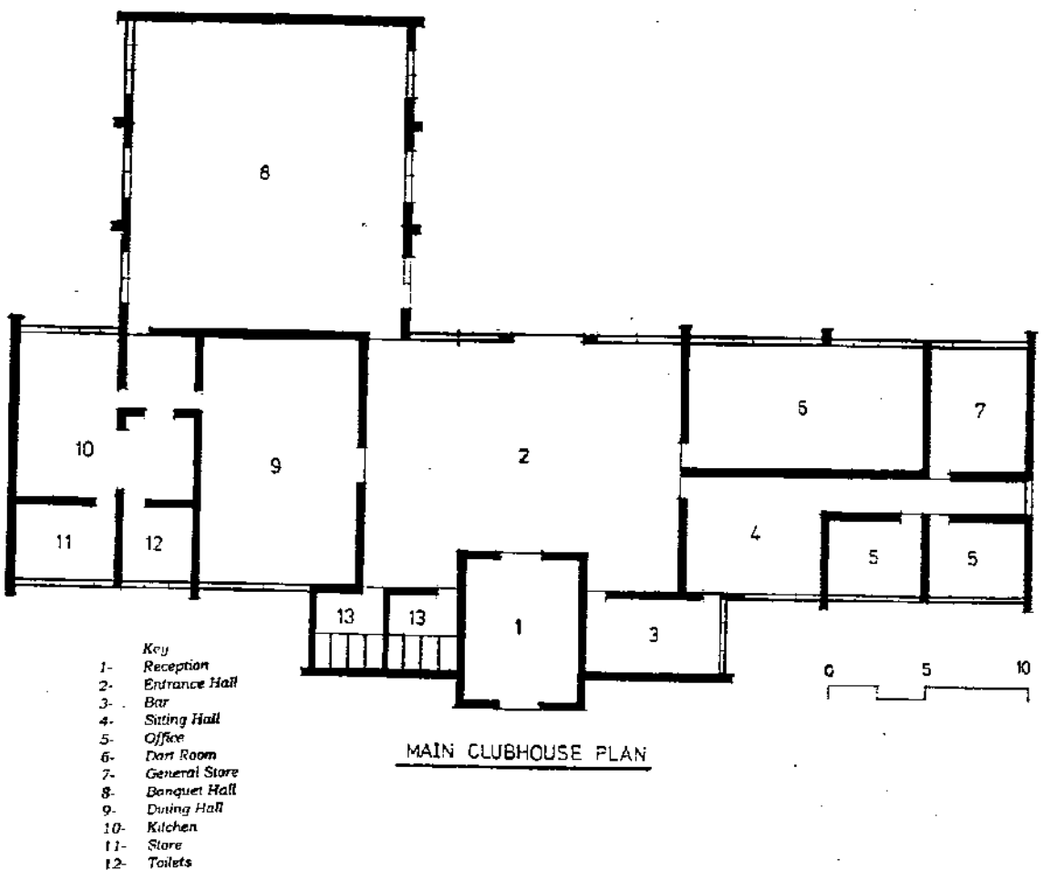


FIGURE (6.2) LEBANON CLUB, PLAN

Source: Author's drawing

An outdoor bar and kitchen to serve the terrace area.

A play ground area for children

Two lawn Tennis Courts.

A field for basketball, volleyball, and handball.

A large field for football.

6.2.4 DESIGN APPRAISAL

Merit

i. Proper planning and location of facilities so as to encourage interpersonal interaction.

i. The centralized terrace as a meeting place is properly located and utilized to depict the pre-eminence of the association nature of the club.

iii A well defined and landscaped large parking space.

iv Good utilization of different building materials such as stone, concrete, steel, and glass.

Demerit

i. The grouping of the activities is not well defined within the facilities of the club.

ii There is no consideration for privacy in the location of some facilities.

iii No provision for swimming pool and accommodation for overnight guest.

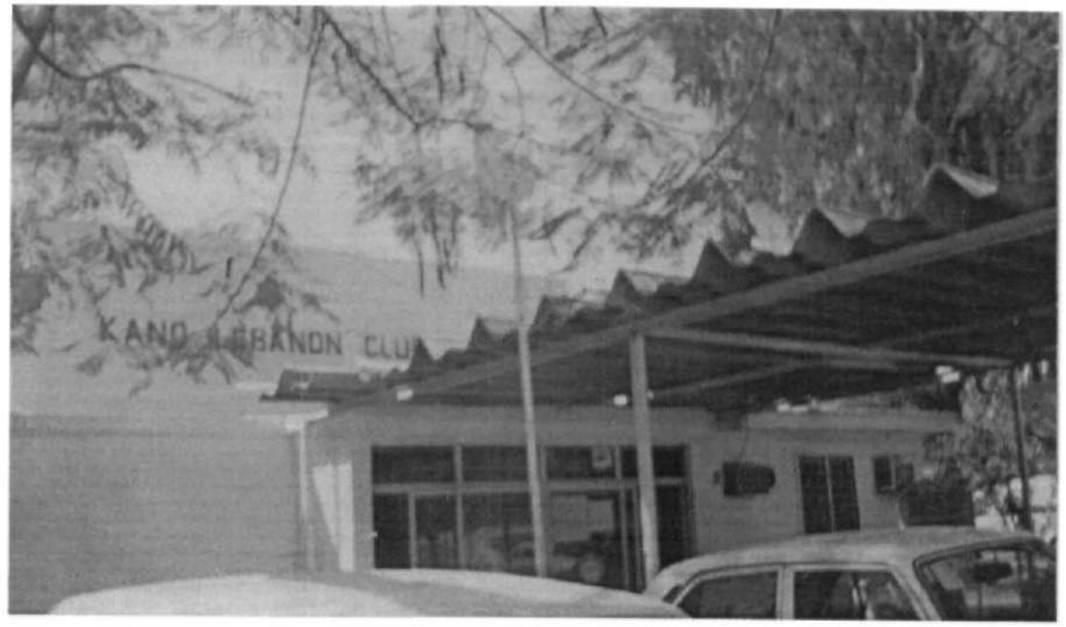


Figure (6.1) The Entrance Porch of the main Clubhouse Lebanon Club Kano.



Figure (6.2) A Well Defined and Landscaped Large Parking Space

Source: Author's Transparency



Figure (6.3) Good Utilization of Different Building Materials on the Exterior of the Main Clubhouse

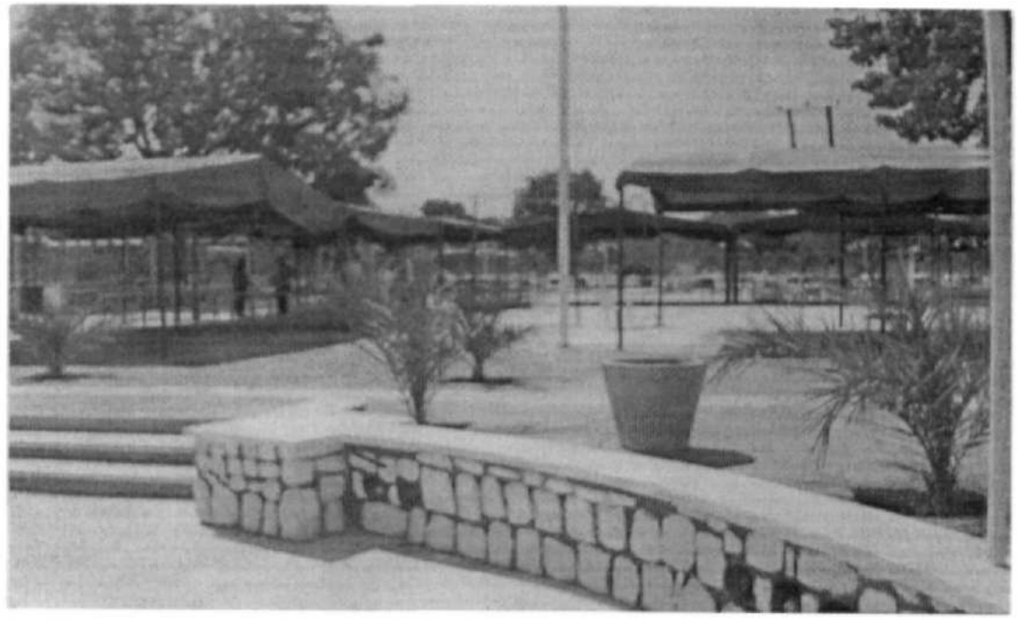


Figure (6.4) A Centralized Large Terrace Area for Sitting and Common Activities

Source: Author's Transparency

6.3 CASE STUDY (2)

Project: **Rajpath Club, Ahmedabad, India**

Architects: **Kamal Mangaldas and Devendra Shah**

Client: **Rajapath Club Private Limited**

6.3.1. THE DESIGN

The metamorphosis of this family recreation club is intriguing. In the design of the club, the architects decided upon a concentrated reuse of the British colonial imagery. On plan, the building is L-shaped and contain the main club house and the guest house. The main club house includes a variety of activities and related services with large verandas, that extend the indoor activities outwards. The guest house wing is laid out perpendicular to the main structure along the end of the swimming pool to give a sense of enclosure to the complex. The rooms are organized on two levels with garden patios at the back and verandas overlooking the pool in the front (Figure 6.3 and 6.4).

The whole building is 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 furniture adds to the neo-colonial ambience.

6.3.2 THE FACILITIES

The Rajpath Club House contains different facilities including indoor, outdoor recreation and sport facilities; guest rooms wing; staff housing; and the club supporting facilities.

The indoor facilities include a banquet hall; card room; billiards room, and dining hall. The outdoor facilities include a swimming pool; boating bond; skating and the lawn tennis courts.

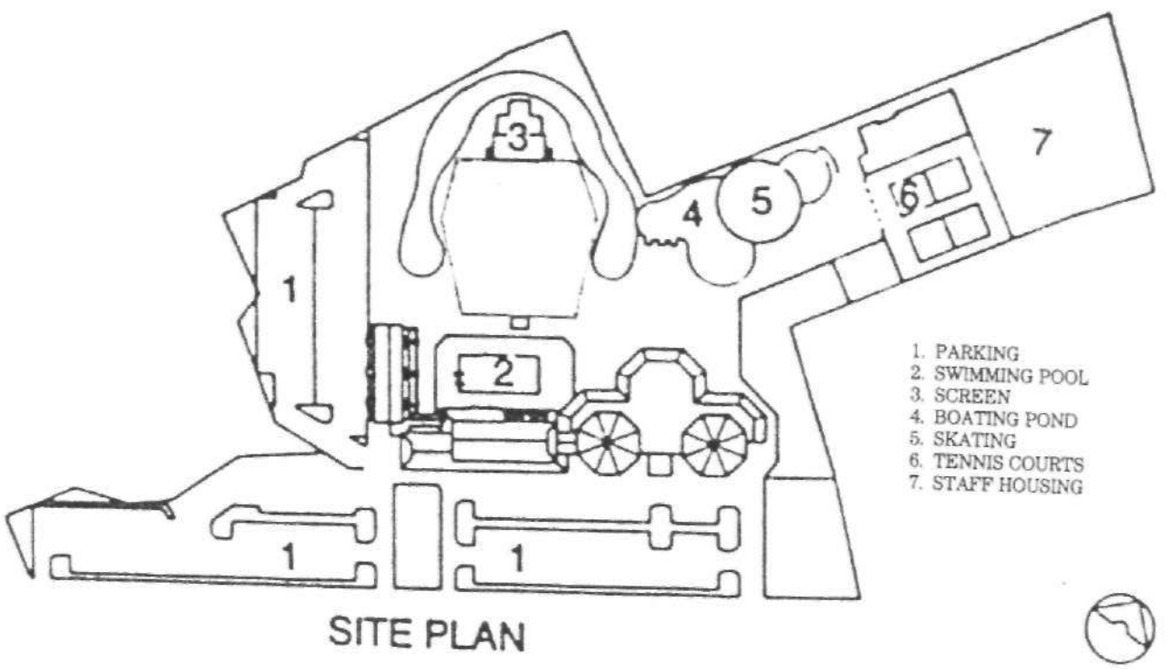
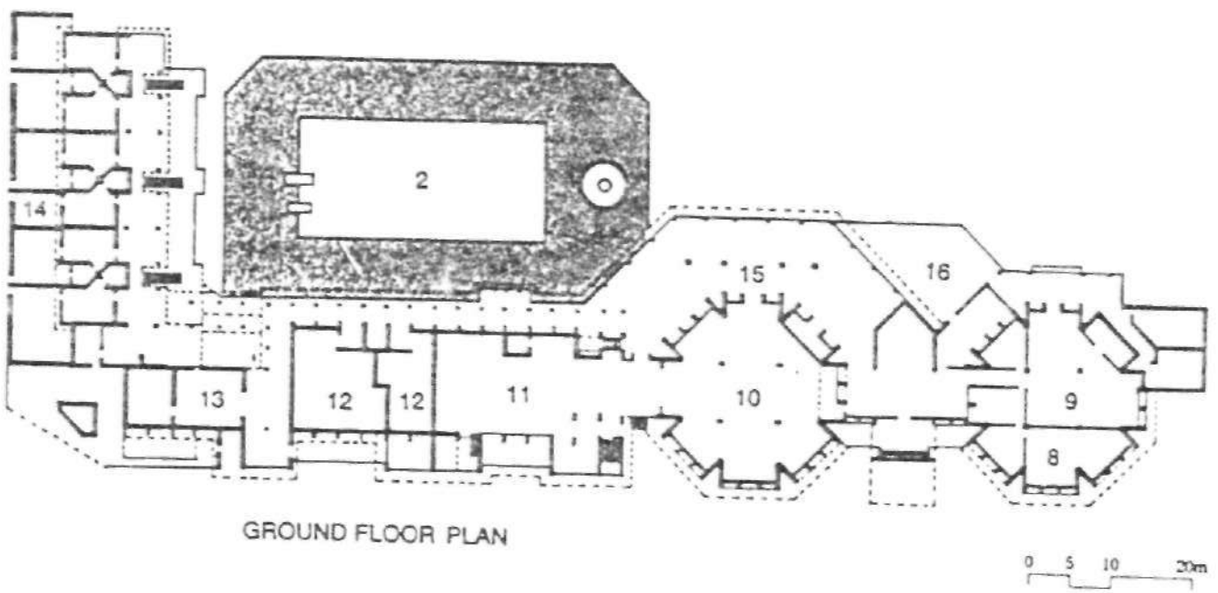


FIGURE (6.3) RAJPATH CLUB, SITE PLAN

Source: Bhalt, V. and scriver, P. (1990) Contemporary Indian Architecture After the masters.



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

FIGURE (6.4) RAJPATH CLUB, PLAN

Source: Bhalt, V. and scriver, P. (1990) Contemporary Indian Architecture After the masters.



Figure (6.5) Pool Side Façade, and the Banquet Hall.



Figure (6.6) Through Colonade From Residential Block Toward the Clubhouse

Source: Bhalt, V .and Seriver, P.(1990) Contemporary Indian Architecture After the Masters

6.3.3 DESIGN APPRAISAL

Merits

i) Proper utilization of the site encourages interpersonal interaction;

ii) The composition and design of the club house is simple, functional, and give the sense of enclosure to the complex;

iii) The use of veranda extend the indoor programmes outwards;

iv) There is an interesting facade structure of British colonial imagery.

Demerits

i) There is no cleared grouping of the activities within the club house;

ii) The parking areas are spread all over the main club house, making different noisy points;

iii) The outdoor sports facilities are not linked properly with the main club house.

6.4 (CASE STUDY 3)

Project: **Tuwaiq Palace (Diplomatic Club), Riyadh, Saudia Arabia**

Architects: **Ferri Otto; and Omrania, Riyadh**

Client: **Government of Saudia Arabia**

6.4.1 INTRODUCTION

Tuwaiq Palace (Diplomatic Club) is the central cultural facility for the diplomatic quarter in Riyadh, an impressive area of foreign diplomatic mission developed on the northwest side of the city in the early 1980's. The building stands on a high limestone plateau that is just towards the palm-filled Wadi Hanifa and the expansive desert beyond, area that form part of a natural desert reserve.

The hot and arid climate of central Arabia and its violent sandstorms have had a district effect on the style of building in Riyadh. This history includes old fortresses and old watchtower still stands at one edge of the plateau, from which the route to old Riyadh were once guarded - and tents, which were usually black and made of wool. The vernacular architecture of the region, called Najdi, include mud walls and battered, curving towers with protected courtyards and apertures just large enough to admit daylight and air currents.

6.4.2 FACTORS INFLUENCING THE DESIGN

The design of the palace was influenced by two main factors:

i) the environment and the architectural heritage of central Arabia;

ii) A clear mandate stated that "any form of revival style or coping traditional pattern and details in old or new material, thus creating false `neo orientalism' will not be acceptable." In other words, no obvious imitations of traditional architecture would be considered.

6.4.3 THE DESIGN CONCEPT

The first idea that attracted the designers attention is the use of tents and a terraced building that engaged the landscape. A number of different design concept were tried, such as to work out with terraced building with a courtyard, and to work with irregular "fingers" extruding from a core. When these were blended, they made irregular form that combined platform, `caves' or carved-out spaces and sinuous perimeter walls.

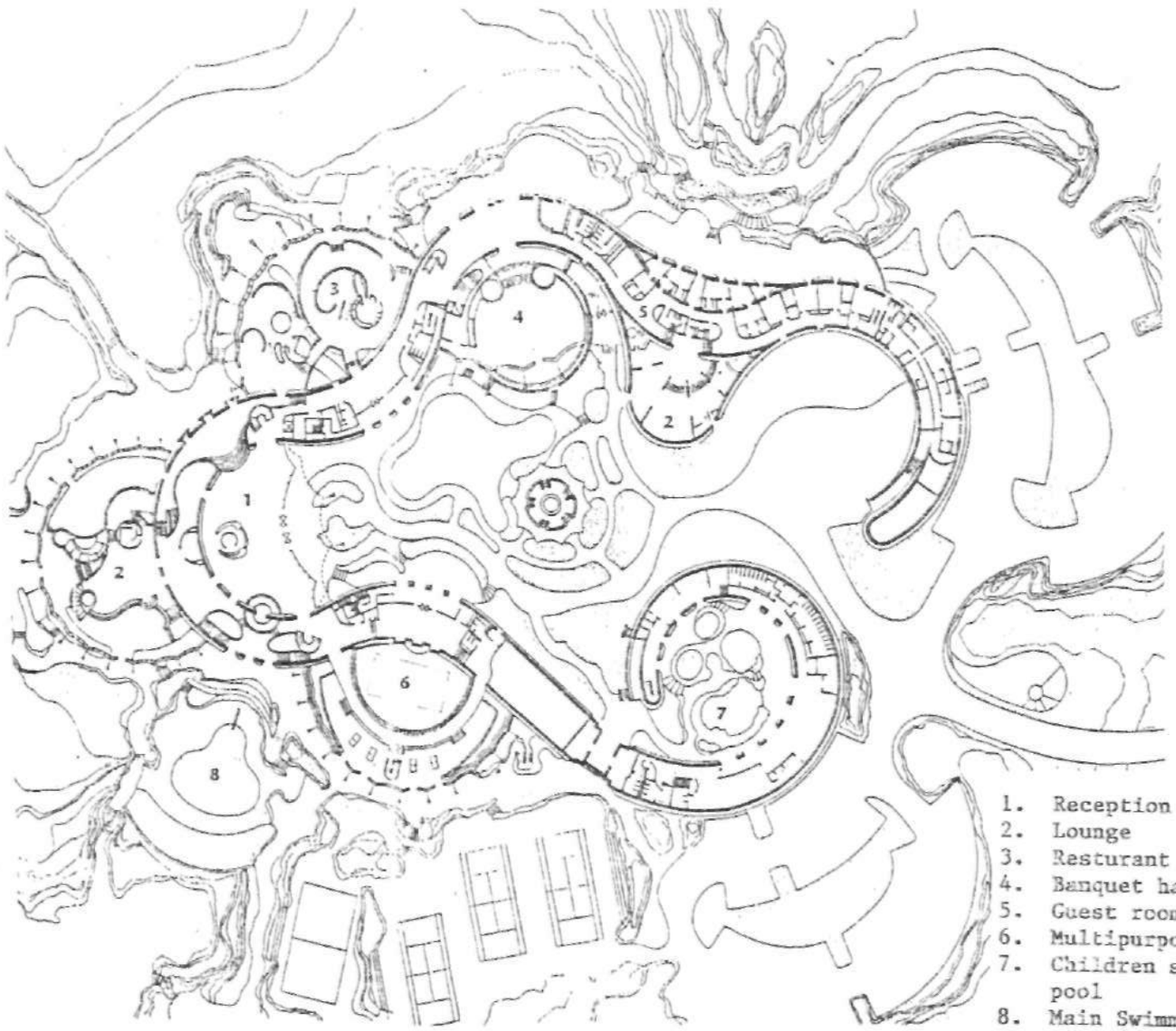


FIGURE (6.5) TUWAIQ PALACE, PLAN
Source: Davidson, C.c. (1998) Legacis for future: Contemporary Architecture in Islamic Society:

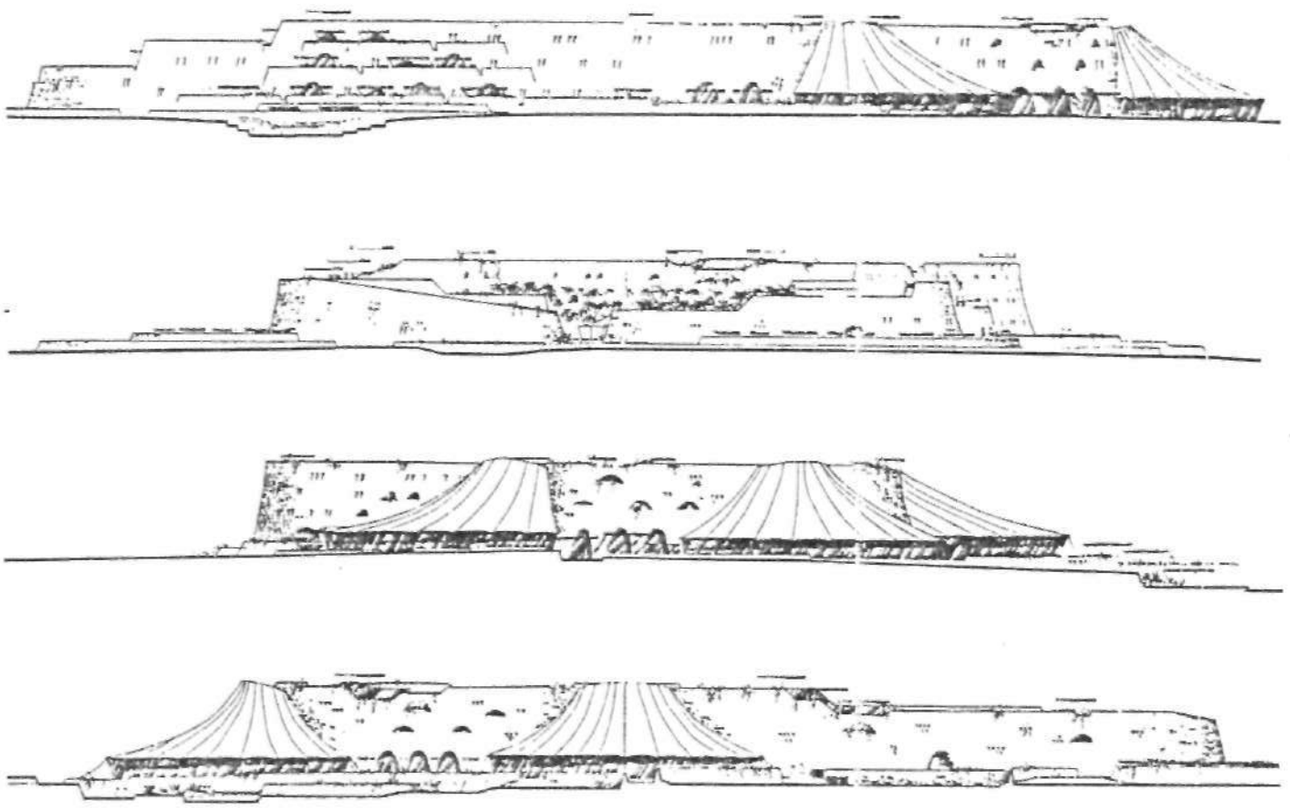


FIGURE (6.6) TUWAIQ PALACE, ELEVATION

Source: Davidson, C.c. (1998) Legacis for future: Contemporary Architecture in Islamic Society

6.4.4 THE DESIGN

The marriage between the two concepts led to the notion of treating the whole building as a snaking, 800 metres - long wall that wrapped around and protected a green garden, or oasis, with giant tent structures fanning out from the wall. Thus, the design began to touch on two local archetype, the fortress and the tent, as well as incorporate the natural' phenomenon of the oasis. In their combination, these elements suggested a new building topology with special relationship to its region.

In section, the architects tried to bring the idea of the limestone strata into the interior spaces, the walls of which noticeably lean inwards. The exterior stone-clad walls and their enfolded shapes warp around a courtyard oasis that is deliberately made not visible from the outside, and it would contradict the stark desert setting. The fan shapes of the three white Telfon tent "pitched" on the exterior walls pick up on the curves and slopes of the setting, while providing sheltered views of the desert for those inside. In the courtyard, blue, fish scale tents punctuated with skylight shade the buildings entrances. Contrast and change are the basic principle of the scheme, but a unified whole is maintained by the consistent use of materials and by the subtle control of the buildings mass.

From a distance, Tuwaiq Palace appears to be a ruined fort surrounded by an encampment. The white tents are almost luminous and effectively contrast with the stone walls. Intriguing grottoes and walkways provide everchanging vistas and moods, in balanced combination of formality and fun. (Figure 6.5 and 6.6).

6.4.5 THE BUILDING FACILITIES

The winding plan of Tuwaiq Palace contains a variety of programmes including indoor sports facilities such as squash courts, lounge, and guest rooms for overnight visitors. The tent structures fanning out from the wall accommodate large programme

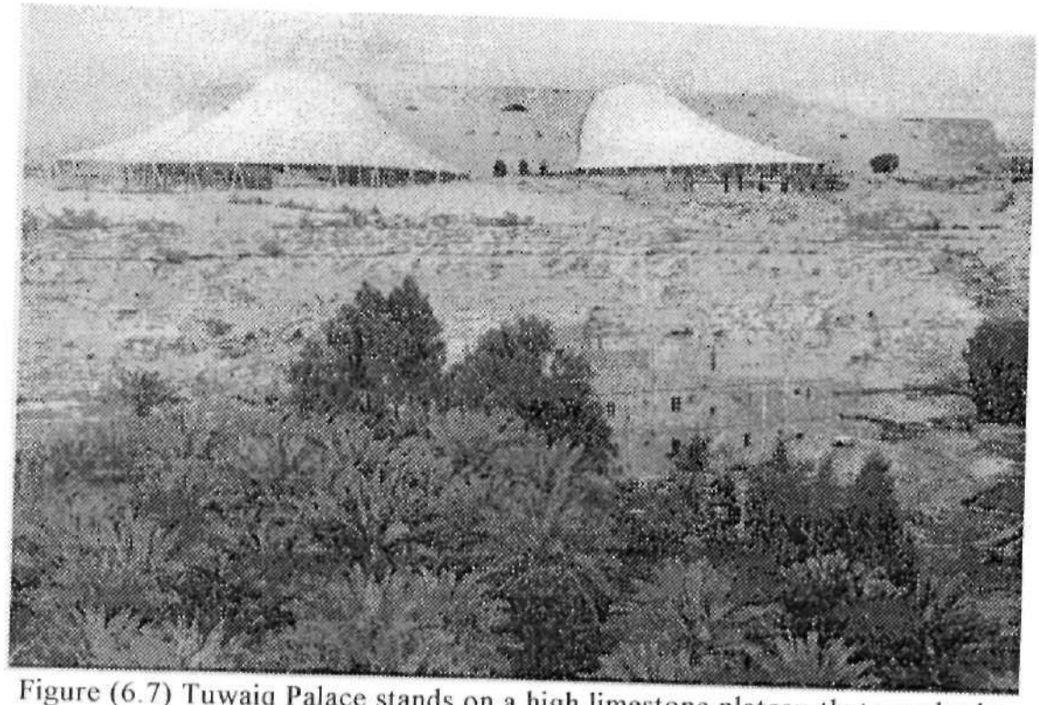


Figure (6.7) Tuwaiq Palace stands on a high limestone plateau that overlooks the palm-filled Wadi Hanifa at the edge of Riyadh.

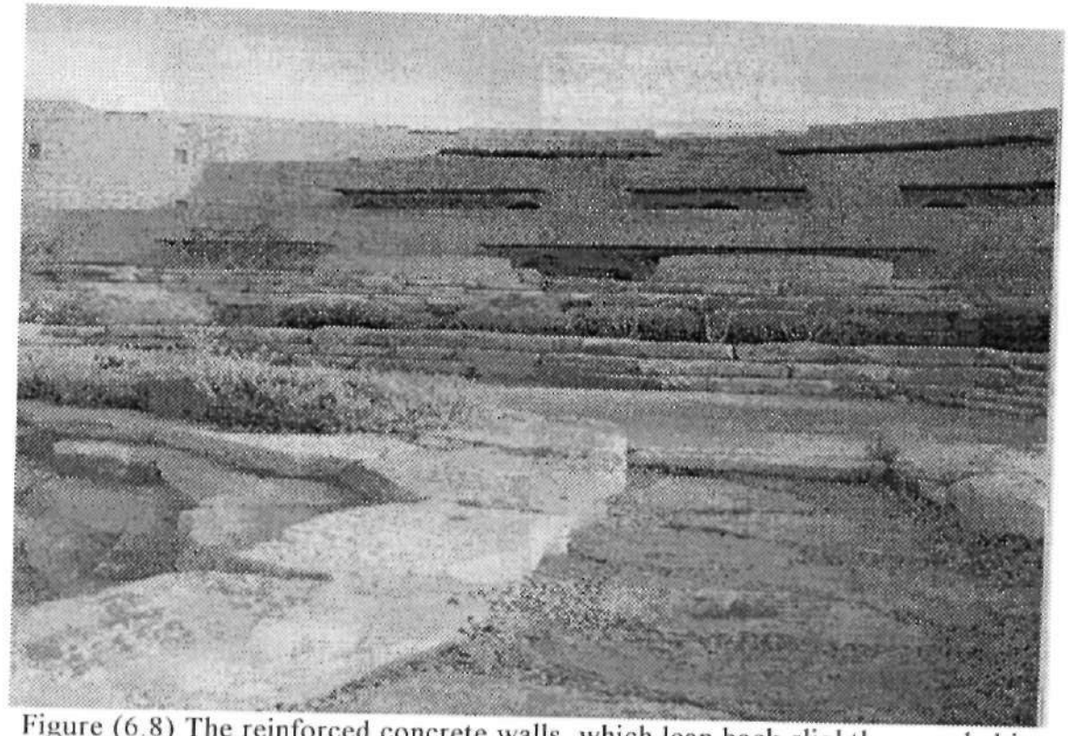


Figure (6.8) The reinforced concrete walls, which lean back slightly, are clad in Riyadh limestone block that is compatible with the desert colours

Source: Davidson, C.C. (1998) Legacies for future: Contemporary Architecture in Islamic Society

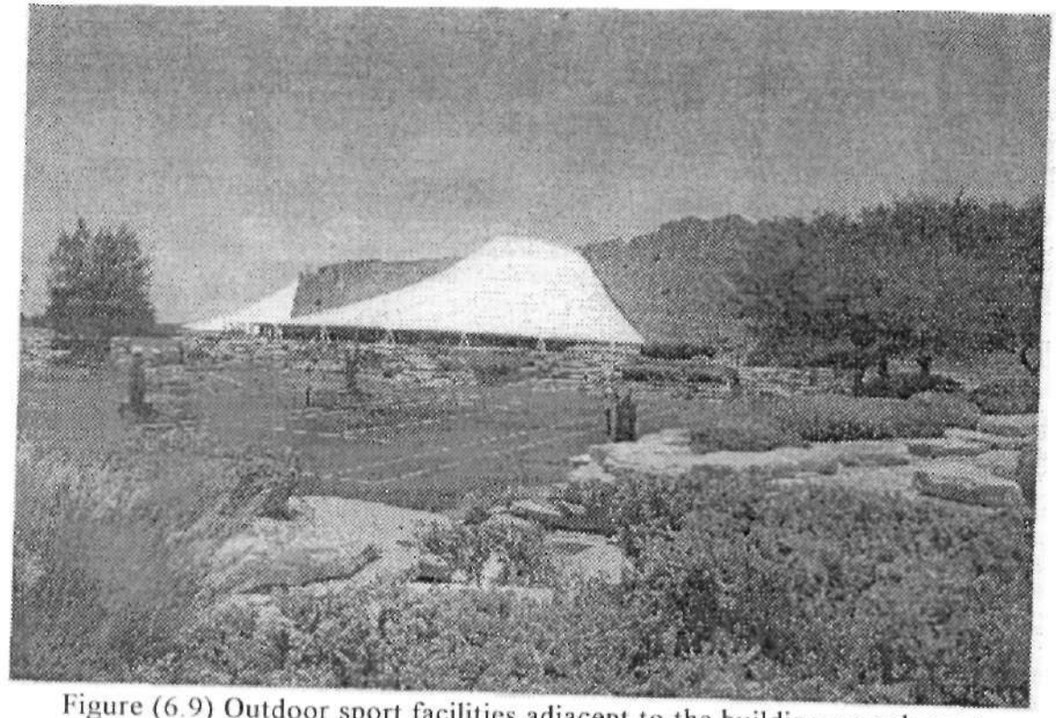


Figure (6.9) Outdoor sport facilities adjacent to the building complement the indoor sport facilities under the tents

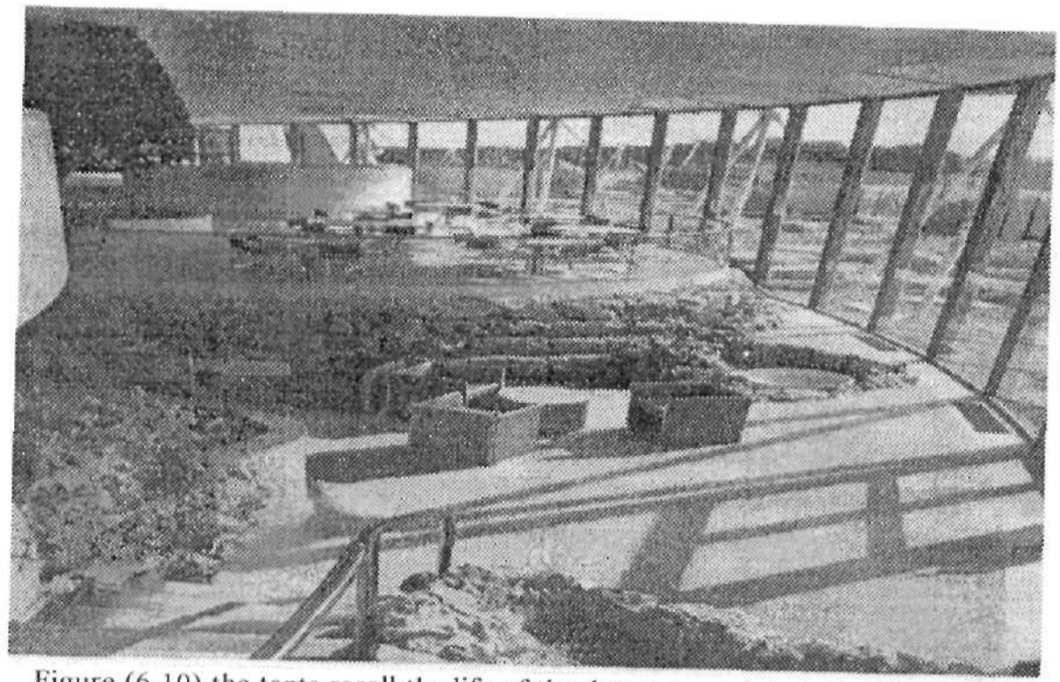


Figure (6.10) the tents recall the life of the desert nomad, but the glass walls that enclose them are contemporary features that allow for cool-air conditioned spaces.
Source: Davidson, C.C. (1998) Legacies for future: Contemporary Architecture in Islamic Society

such as restaurant, multipurpose hall, banquet hall, and the lounge. The palace also contain some outdoor activities including the main swimming pool and lawn tennis courts.

6.4.6 DESIGN APPRAISAL

Merits

i) There is a matured attempt to marry the building to the site;

ii) There is a successful combination of tradition and high technology;

iii) The design of the balance responds effectively to the desert climate;

vi) The creative use of materials enhance the vernacular accent;

v) The flow of interior into exterior spaces is commendable.

Demerits

i) The use of complex geometric forms presents the risk of awkward joints between many elements in the building;

ii) The overall composition of the building looks like a dilapidated structure;

iii) The use of high technology construction will require high skill for maintenance problems.

CHAPTER SEVEN

ARCHITECTURAL RESPONSE TO HUMAN SOCIAL REQUIREMENTS

" True, the architect designs mankind's environment in accordance with mankind's wishes. But having done so he finds himself in a future role, the environment he has built now becomes a factor in man's life in its efficiency, in its quality, in its effect upon health and well being, mental as physical"

Eugene Ruskin.

7.1 HUMAN SOCIAL REQUIREMENTS

Human social requirements are the requirements that are related directly to the leisure and recreation facilities in each recreation centre. To cater for these requirements, there is the need to study human social needs and motives and then to derive the activities that are suitable to these needs for a particular set of individuals in the society.

7.1.1. HUMAN SOCIAL NEEDS AND MOTIVES

Man's life is pre-eminently social. Motives that involve other people, directly or indirectly are called social needs. Two main possibilities exist for the origins of human social need as we find them:

i) Social needs may be inherited, and be characteristic of the species just as physiological derive are. Man was gregarious (that is preferred to live in groups), pugnacious (therefore engaged in warfare), acquisitive (therefore, economically competitive), finding an instinct for each major class of socially motivated behaviour.

ii) Social needs may be acquired in the course of social behaviour. According to this view, social behaviour is learned; in the course of satisfying physiological derive in a cultural setting.

Social writers propose different lists for classification of human social needs. Thomas (1923) reduced social motives to four 'wishes': for security, for recognition, for response from one fellow, and for new experience. Maslow (1954) listed the basic needs as physiological needs; safety needs, belongingness and love needs, esteem needs, and need for self-actualization. Murray (1988) on the other hand grouped 28 social needs into six main groups, these are:

i) Needs associated chiefly with inanimate objects;

ii) Needs expressing ambition, will power, desire for accomplishment, and prestige;

iii) Needs having to do with human power exerted, resisted, or yielded to;

iv) Needs having to do with injuring others or oneself;

v) Needs having to do with affection between people;

vi) Additional socially relevant needs.

The needs that are socially relevant includes:

- Affiliation: the need to form friendships and association
- Play: the need to relax, amuse oneself, seek diversion and entertainment
- Exposition: the need to give information, explains, interpret and lecture.

The following consideration help to account for the differences in list that various writers propose:

i) The expression of social motives differs from culture to culture and from person to person within the same culture, Largely base on peculiar personal experience of the individual

ii) Similar motives may be manifested through unlike behaviour;

iii) Unlike motives may be expressed through similar behaviour;

iv) Motives often appear in disguised form;

v) Any single act of behaviour may express several social motives.

7.1.2 SOCIAL REQUIREMENTS OF A DIPLOMAT

The diplomats are a particular set of individuals who share the same job description, social class, and common interest, and because of that they have specific social life, which include mainly the formal and informal social activities.

i) Formal Social Activities

Formal social interaction for a diplomat is any official gathering or parties, which may include all members of diplomatic missions, or a group of them. This formal function is geared toward bringing the diplomat in a controlled gathering, which still give room for unwinding so as to enhance the inter-relationship between the diplomats and also help in facilitating the official work in the host country. It includes activities such as cocktail parties, luncheon, seminars, lectures, and launching ceremonies. Embassies, the diplomatic corps, or other bodies within the diplomatic missions can organize these activities.

The requirements for such activities include facilities such as theatre, banquet hall, multi-purpose hall, lounge hall, dining hall, and outdoors facilities.

ii) Informal Social Activities

Informal social activities include all forms of recreation that are informal in nature and which diplomats need to relax, seek for diversion from official work, and entertainment. This is mainly for various members of the diplomatic corps and their families. These activities can be:

- Indoor activities: such as meeting, reading, dances, bazaar, computer games, watching movies, drama, and listening to music.
- Outdoor activities: such as picnics, shopping, watching outdoor activities, site seeing, and children playing.

These activities foster personal relationship amongst the diplomats and their families. It does not have stilted atmosphere of formal interaction and as such gives room for meaningful relationship outside working environment.

The requirements for these activities include facilities such as multi-purpose hall, lounge hall, dining hall, library/reading room; computer room and children play ground.

iii) Cognitive Social Activities

This form of activities requires the participation of many people from the foreign nations or the host country and it's mostly during the national days. It includes cultural shows and activities, education functions, exhibitions, and creative or aesthetic activities.

These activities serve as a medium for social interaction and give room for the exchange of views between the various nations represented in the host country. And it helps enlightening the diplomats about the different cultures of the nations, and to see to an extent, the way of reasoning in other cultures. It creates room for acceptance and tolerance.

The social requirements for these activities include theatre, exhibition, multi-purpose hall, open theatre, and outdoor facilities.

(iv) Physical Social Activities

Physical activities involve the exertion of energy or physical efforts as the major experience of the activities. It may be done separately, in pairs, or in groups. It may also take the form of competition or tournament between different groups of diplomats.

These activities include indoors and outdoors sports of light nature such as tennis, squash, snooker, and billiard, jogging, jumping and swimming. It helps in developing mental and physical well-being of the diplomats as well as gives room for informal interaction.

7.2 CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS OF ARCHITECTURE

According to le co busier, "Architecture is the masterly correct and magnificent play of masses brought together in light. Our eyes are made to see form in light, light and shade reveal these forms." Also he said, "cubes, cones, spheres, cylinders and pyramids are the great primary forms that light reveals to advantage, the image of these is distinct,

and tangible within us and without ambiguity. It is for that reason that these are beautiful forms, the most beautiful forms."

In this definition architecture can be seen as a phenomenon evolved and engendered by geometrical forms and sites as an appropriate guide to architectural design. That architecture is manifested in purity through elements like mass, surface, plan, all of which are derivations of simple geometrical forms.

By Walter Gropius, "Architecture implies the mastery of space." Gropes concept of architecture belong to the functionalists' ideals, which designed ornaments and uphold the primary of structure as the determinant of form. He conceived architecture as a collective art with the building as unifying factor. That new architecture as a problem solving discipline, which demands more reasoning than inspiration and more factual knowledge than verve. He places man as the most important factor in architecture and all things done their must aimed at serving him.

Frank Lloyd Wright defined architecture as "the triumph of human imagination over material, methods and man to put man into possession of his own earth." In another occasion, he defined architecture as "the scientific art of making structure express ideas."

Wright sees architecture as being natural: the architecture of nature for nature. He described this as "organic architecture" under which buildings develop from inside outward with entity reflecting time, place, and purpose and blended with the environment. His architecture was characterised by deep coves, speaking out in harmony with the flat land, free flow of interior space and an honesty expression in the use of materials.

7.3 ARCHITECTURAL RESPONSE TO THE SOCIAL REQUIREMENTS OF A DIPLOMAT

Architecture is a conscious attempt by man to provide a conducive, habitable environment within the constraints of culture, religion, social values, weather and climate, available material and technology, and site conditions. Architecture should be seen as a process whose product reflects the aspirations and inclinations of the society and it bound to change when the society changes. It gives identity to a society since it is a function of its social values.

Architecture can be perceived as the organization of spaces, and it also involves the totality of man's built environment. The visual quality of architecture, its geometric form, the environmental control systems of buildings, the sheer provision of two-dimensional surface, and three-dimensional space - all these aspects of architecture are meaningful to people and influence their behaviour.

It can thus be inferred from the foregoing concepts and definitions, that the likely architectural response to the social requirements of a diplomat will be in terms of form, space, and formal space organization.

7.3.1 THE CONCEPT OF FORM

The concept of form in architecture embraces more than simply exterior shape or configuration rather, it includes the principle by which a building exists - that organic unity given by the intrinsic harmony of all its elements. It encompasses all aspects of

spatial form, from visible shape into internal structure as they are ordered into a coherent whole.

The form must be seen primarily as a highly ordered senses of relationship in space and time. Order implies the dominance of some unifying concepts, which relates the complex elements of architecture in some meaningful way. In a broad sense, this may be accomplished by the absolute relationship of a static, and geometrical symmetry. For asymmetry imparts a unique vitality by requiring participation in experience, by suggestion, in directing the mind to complete the incomplete, by providing the contrast source of ever changing relationships of spaces.

Asymmetrical order is not an externally imposed finality but an extension of the process of life. It recognizes that life is not static, perfectible, finalize, but rather that its essence is growth, change, and relatedness. Asymmetry in nature is not only determined by the broad organization of total form, but also penetrated deeply into the architecture to create a formal unity even to the smallest detail. This unity was further expanded by the harmony of colours and texture originating in the generic compatibility of natural materials.

In architecture there are two main forms. These are mainly the regular and irregular forms. Regular forms can be categorized into subtractive and additive forms. According to Frances Ching (1979) Subtractive forms results from the removal of a portion of its original volume. Volumes may be subtracted from a form to create recessed entrances, and defined private courtyard spaces, or window opening shaded by vertical or horizontal surface of the recess.

Additive forms on the other hand, resulting from the accretion of elements to one another, and can be characterised generally by their ability to grow and mirage with other forms. For us to perceive additive groupings as unified composition of form as figures be related to one another in the co-he rent and close-kit manner. Additive forms can be categorized according to the nature of the relationships that exist among the component forms as well as their overall configurations into;

- Centralized forms: Consisting of a number of secondary forms clustered about dominant central parent forms
- Linear forms: consisting of forms arranged sequentially in a raw and can be manipulated to enclose space
- Radial forms: These are compositions of linear forms that extend outward from central form in a radial manner
- Clustered forms: consisting of forms that are grouped together by proximity or the sharing of a common visual trait
- Grid forms: these are modular forms whose relationships are regulated by three-dimensional grids.

Generally in recreation clubs and complexes, asymmetrical planning brings man closer to harmony with nature and harmony of space, forms, and function, and has the following advantages:

- It is subtler, refreshing, interesting, and human
- It is flexible and does not require being led step-by-step through a rigid composition

- It is developed in sympathy with the site
- It offers free circulation.

Also a circular form can be freestanding in its context to express its "ideal" shape and still incorporate a more functional, rectilinear geometry within its boundaries. The centrality of a circular form is normally stable and self-centering in its environment and enables it to act as a hub and unity forms of contrasting geometry or orientation about itself. On the other hand, horizontal forms are peaceful, calm, and at rest because they lie comfortably on the ground in harmony with gravity.

7.3.2 THE CONCEPT OF SPACE

Space in architecture has been defined as emotional charged zone around each person, which helps to regulate spacing of individuals. Spaces where people mark out and specialize, the spaces, which they inhibit, so architecture must enclose spaces where certain activities can take place comfortably and efficiently. The architect manipulates spaces of many kinds. These various types of spaces are:

i) Physical space: which can be imagined as the volume of air bounded by the walls, floor, and ceiling of the room. This can be easily computed and expressed as many cubic meters.

ii) Perceptual space: This is the space that can be perceived or seen, especially in the building with walls of glass. This perceptual space may be extensive indeed and impossible to quantify.

iii) Conceptual space: This can be defined as the mental map we carry in our heads, the plan stored in our memory. Buildings that work well are those that users can grasp easily in their minds eye and which they can move about easily with a kind of inevitability. Such buildings can be said to have conceptual space.

iv) Behavioural space: This refers to space we can actually move through and use. It is the configuration of elements defining a space that determines in dramatic and decisive way how we can move about in that space.

All these basic space types can be applied in recreation clubs and complexes. The concept of physical, perceptual, and behavioural space can be applied to describe indoor spaces. For outdoor spaces enclosed by buildings and landscape elements as in large complexes, do exhibit the same characteristic to some extent.

Space could be defined in terms of opposites. The first term considered here is a dual space, which is referred to as interwoven spaces. An interwoven space is the one which flow from one level or one enclosure to another and it is contrast with static space.

Space also determine or suggest pattern of behaviour by its very configuration, regardless of barriers or hindrances. Two types of spaces in this regard are directional and non-directional spaces:

i) Directional spaces: In this kind of space, the path of movement is clearly suggested by the configuration of elements. There seems to be an inevitable gravitational pull towards the focus of that space.

ii) Non-directional spaces: This is a space in which there is no one obvious path of movement through the building rather a variety from which to choose.

Another set of opposite spaces is positive and negative spaces:

i) Positive space: Is the space, which conceived as a void, then wrapped in a built shell created to define and contain it.

ii) Negative space: does hollowing out a solid that are already existing create the space. Perhaps the earliest man made habitations of the humans were actually hollowed out caves.

The concept of positive and negative spaces can be applied to urban spaces. In this context, negative space may be considered as an open space that is left over after the construction of buildings, where as positive urban space could be defined as deliberately shaped and defined outdoor space in accordance to a preconceived plan, otherwise known as landscape architecture.

Another two concepts of space that can be applied in the development of urban space and recreation facilities are:

i) The concept of enclosure of space: Enclosure of a field of space is probably the most typical, and certainly the strongest type of spatial definition. Since the field is completely enclosed, its space is introverted. Basically, there are three categories of enclosure namely, the static enclosure, linear enclosure, and the free enclosure. The static enclosure as the name implies, does not move and it is mostly square or circular in nature. It is best suited for function requiring isolation or attention to the centre such as a lecture theatre. The linear enclosure is an elongated volume that moves in a definite direction and it is open at both ends. It is best suited for circulation at hallway. The free enclosure is a meandering volume, which permits

movement of the eye in myriads of direction. It is suitable for activities where individual choice is encouraged like recreation areas and playground. In all types of enclosed field, the openings weaken the enclosure of the space and create visual continuity within the building and adjacent spaces depending on their size, number, and location. The openings will also affect the orientation and flow of spaces, its quality of light, its view, its pattern of use, and movement within it.

ii) The concept of variety of space: Space according to the anthropologist, Edward Hall, should be flexible and have variety. He classified the variety of space into two major categories:

i) Fixed space is that mould into which a great deal of behaviour is cast. This means that every activity had to adapt itself into that space which had fixed boundaries.

ii) Semi fixed space: is defined space that has no permanent character, and which provides the user with great flexibility in assigning space.

In recreation clubs and complexes, variety of space is required for variety of functions and this can be achieved by providing large spaces to accommodate different functions in the same space with flexible partitions where desirable.

7.3.3 FORMAL SPACE ORGANIZATION

In recreation buildings, spaces can be arranged and organized in several basic ways. There are usually requirements for various kinds of spaces, these include:

- Having specific function or require specific form;

- Are flexible in use and can be freely manipulated
- Are singular and unique in their function or significance to the building organization
- Have similar functions and can be grouped into functional cluster or repeated in a linear sequences
- Require exterior exposure for light, ventilation, view, or access to outdoor spaces
- Must be separated for privacy
- Must be easily accessible.

The manner in which these spaces are arranged can clarify their relative importance and functional or symbolic role in a building organization. The decision as to what type of organization to be in specific situation will depend on the following.

i) Demand of the building programme, such as functional proximities, dimensional requirements, hierarchical classification of the spaces, and requirement for access, light or view;

ii) Exterior conditions of the site that might limit the organization form or growth, or that might encourage the organization to address certain feature of its site.

There are five categories of spatial organization (Figure 7.1). These are:

i) Centralized Organization:

A centralized organization is a stable, concentrated composition that consists of a number of secondary spaces grouped around a large dominant central space. The central, unifying spaces of the organization is generally regular and large enough to gather a number of secondary spaces about its form. The secondary spaces may

be equivalent to one another in function, form, and size and create an overall configuration that is geometrically regular and symmetrical about two or more axis. Circulation pattern may be radial, loop, or spiral in form.

ii) Linear Organization

A linear organization consist essentially of a series of spaces which can either be directly related to one another, be linked through a separate and distinct linear space or be surrounded and enclosed within a field of space. It consists of repetitive spaces that are alike in size, form and function. The form of linear organization is inherently flexible and can respond readily to various conditions of its site.

iii) Radial Organization

A radial organization of space combines elements of both centralized and linear organizations. It consists of a dominant central space from which a number of linear organizations extend in radial manner and attach itself to specific elements or feature of its site. The linear radiating arms may be similar or differ to one another in form and length, depending on the requirement of function and context.

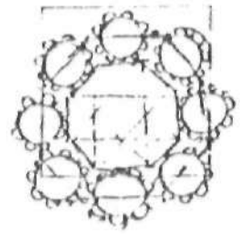
iv) Clustered Organization

A clustered organization uses proximity to relate its spaces to one another. It often consists of repetitive, cellular spaces that have similar function and share a common visual trait such as shape or orientation. The form of clustered organization is flexible, and can accept growth and Change readily without affecting its character. Symmetry can be used to strengthen and unify portion of a

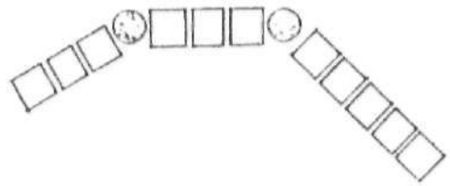
clustered organization and help articulate the importance of a space within the organization.

v) Grid Organization

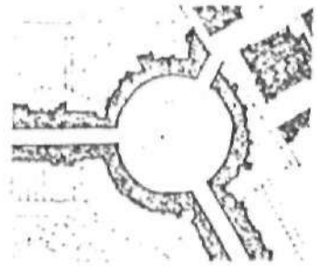
A grid organization consists of form and spaces whose positions in space and relationships with one another are regulated by a three dimensional grid patterns or field. It consists of repetitive, modular units of space which can be subtracted form, added to, or layered, and still maintain its identity as a grid with the ability to organize spaces. These formal manipulations can be used to adopt a grid form to its site, define an entrance or outdoor space, or allow for its growth and expansion.



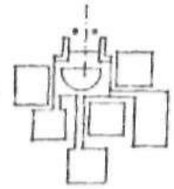
- Centralized Organisation



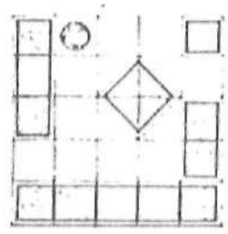
- Linear Organisation



- Radial Organisation



- Clustered Organisation



- Grid Organisation

FIGURE (7.1) CATEGORIES OF SPATIAL ORGANIZATION

Source: Ching, F.O.K. (1979) Architecture: Form, Space, and Order

CHAPTER EIGHT

SITE LOCATIONS, SELECTION AND ANALYSIS

" I had an idea that planes parallel to the earth in building identify themselves with the ground, do most to make the building belong to the ground. At any rate, independently I perceived this fact and put it to work"

Frank Lloyd Wright.

8.1 FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY (F.C.T.)

8.1.1 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

In October 1975, the Federal Capital Territory (F.C.T.) was established by the Federal Decree and subsequently charged with the development of the new Federal capital. This was due to the culmination of several years of detailed study by a special committee charged with an examination of the relocation of Federal capital (then in Lagos) to an alternative location.

The Committee, carried an extensive examination of the dual government role in Lagos as state and Federal Capital, its suitability in terms of location; land for future development; and centre of unity as a national capital and alternative.

The committee at the end of their findings came up with a report recommending the setting up of a new Federal Capital City at Abuja. The government accepted this recommendation.

8.1.2 LOCATION

The Federal Capital Territory is located in geographical centre of the nation. It lies between latitude of 25°N to 9°25`N and longitude 6°45`^{E} to 7° 39` E. It occupies an area of 8000 square kilometers representing about 0.08%' Nigeria land mass. It is bounded to the North by Kaduna State, to the East Nassarawa State, to the Southwest by

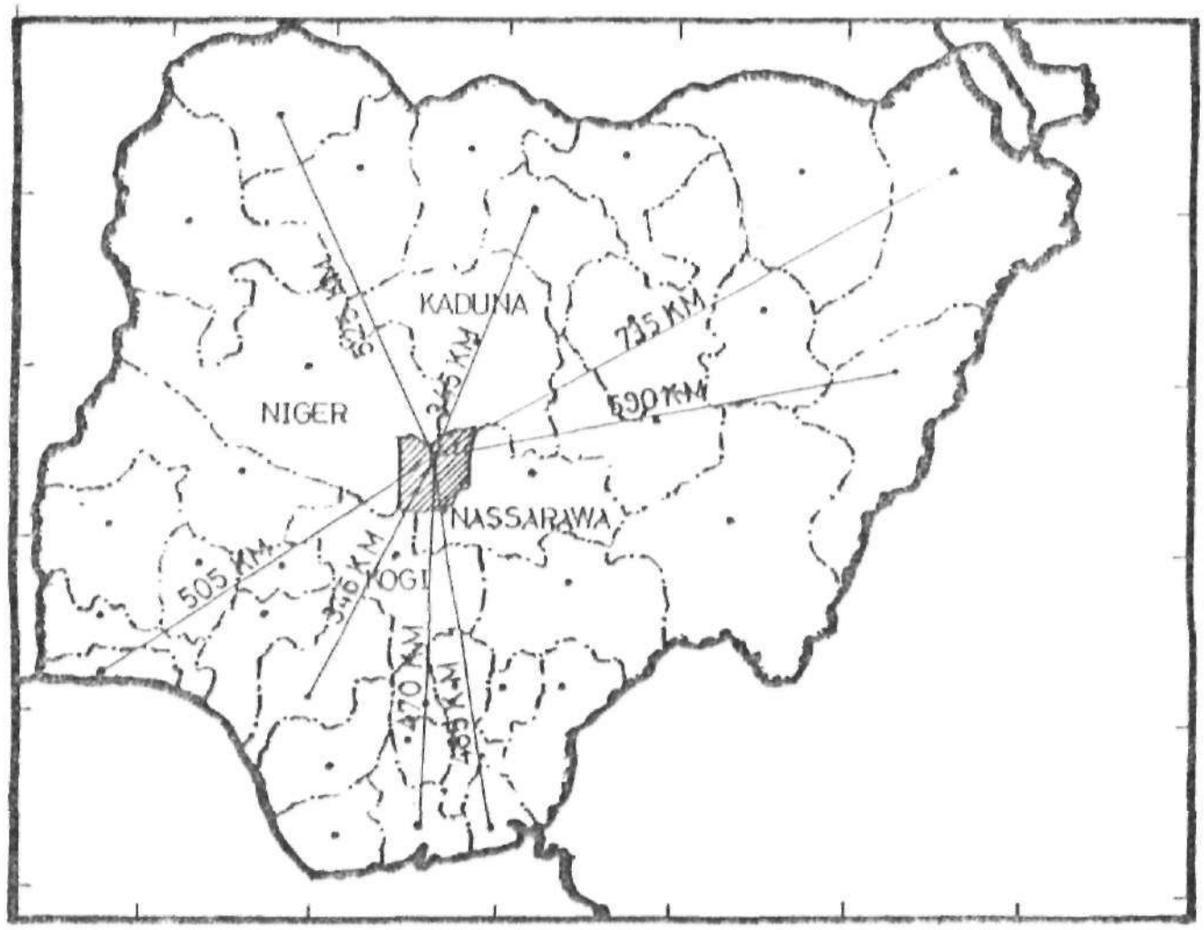


FIGURE (8.1) CENTRALITY OF F.C.T.)

Source: Abuja Master Plan (Handbook)

Kogi State, and to the west by Niger State. It is accessible to all major cities in the country and indeed the continent. The capital city, Abuja, is situated In the Northeastern quadrant of the Federal Capital Territory and occupies an area of 250 square kilometer. It has its axial focus towards the Aso hill (Figure 8.1).

8.1.3 ABUJA MASTER PLAN

Abuja master plan is produced and approved by the Federal Government in December 1975. It is to serve as a comprehensive and long-term guide for the development of the capital territory. The city was planned in six phases, each with its design proposals, functions and projected population (Figure 8.2).

The first phase is the one being developed presently, and is divided into seven districts which are:

i) Central area

ii) Garki I District

iii) Garki II District

iv) Wuse I District

v) Wuse II District

vi) Asokoro District

vii) Maitama District

The central area includes the three arms zone, ministers' zone, cultural zone, and central business district. The other six districts are mainly for residential housing and supporting facilities for public and private ownership.

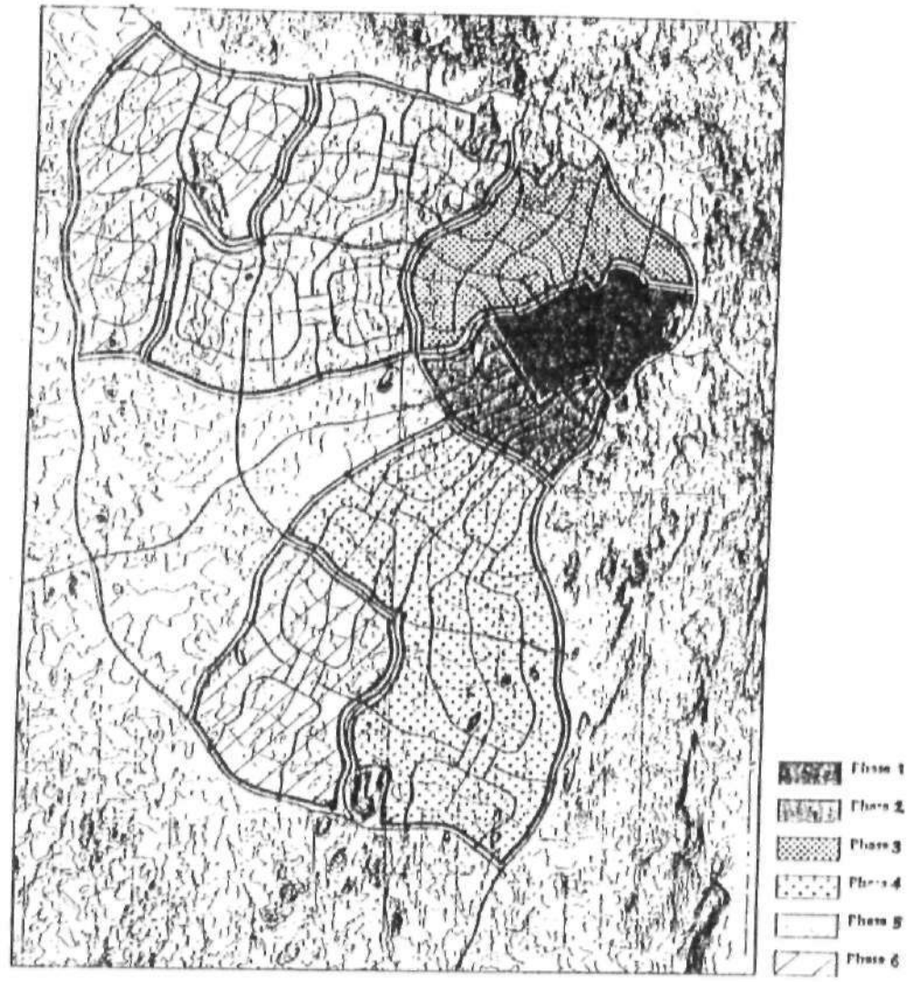


FIGURE (8.2) DEVELOPMENT PHASES OF F.C.T.

Source: Abuja Master Plan (Handbook)

8.1.4 POPULATION

The Federal capital Territory was planned to a maximum population of 3.1 million people according to the master plan, after which further population will be accommodated in satellite towns. But the 1991 census estimated Abuja population to be 302,600. However, since then, there have been several developments, which had led to rapid increase in population due to the mass movement of government establishment from Lagos to Abuja.

8.1.5 GEOTECHNICAL DATA

i) Physiography:

Topographically, the area of the Federal Capital Territory is typified by gently undulating terrain interlaced by riverine depressions.

The Gwagwa plains rise from an elevation of 305m in the west to 610m in the east within the area of the city. The upper Gwagwa plains area is dotted by numerous large outcrops or near surface bedrock around which it is necessary to arrange development, and where possible they have been incorporated into park areas. The central and southern areas consist of upland and plains with numerous inselberge, whalebacks and other outcrops of various sizes. Large rock outcrops like Bwari, Aso hill, Abuja hill, are used as focal points and permanent landmark of natural beauty in the planning of the city (Figure 8.3).

ii) Geology:

The major rock units underlying the Federal Capital city site are described in three categories:

- Metamorphic Rock: including Biotite-Muscovite schist in the eastern edge of the site, Migmatite in the majority of the city site; Porphyritic Gneiss in the Northern West portion; and Granitic Gneiss throughout the site;
- Igneous Rock: including Biotite-Muscovite (course, medium, and fine grains), and Rhyolite, located throughout the city in the hills and outcrops;
- Sedimentary Rocks: including Alluvium, located in streambed throughout the territory consisting of largely sand, with rare gravel beds and local deposits of clay (Figure 8.4)

iii) Surface Water:

The network of stream valleys covering the capital city when looked at vertically in a rough fan shape, draining the crescent of development area. The site of the new capital city is divided into small continuous watersheds, all converging on one point.

Flood plain is located along all intermittent and permanent streams. Flush flood are also common in swales and gallies adjacent to temporary and permanent stream, particularly at the base of outcrops and inselbergs.

The overall city plan has been developed to accommodate those runoff problems and urban development has been located so as to cause ~~minimum~~ interference with the natural drainage patterns.

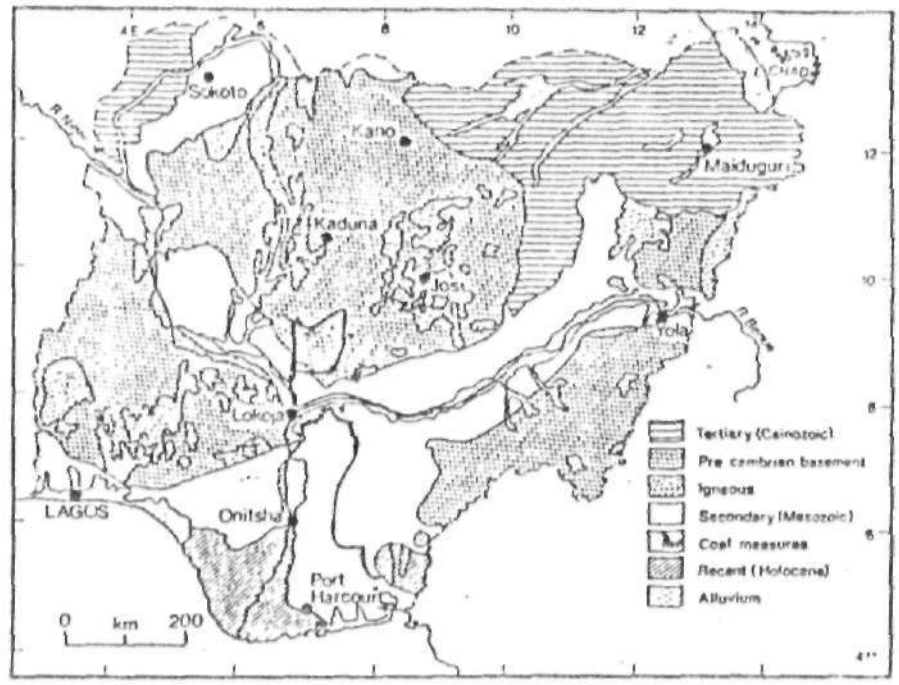


FIGURE (8.3) THE TOPOGRAPHY OF NIGERIA

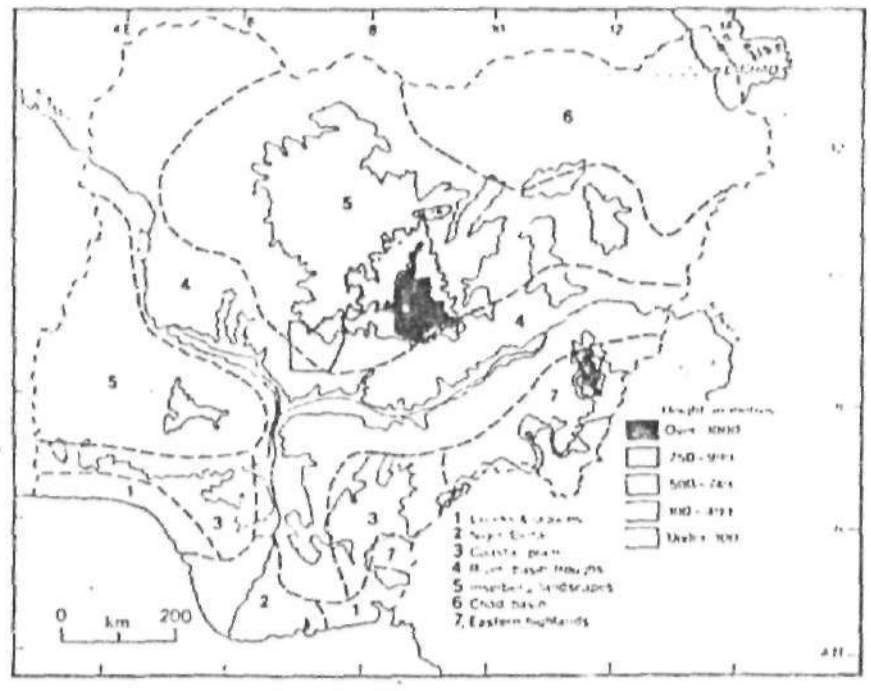


FIGURE (8.4) THE GEOLOGY OF NIGERIA

Source: The Geography of Nigeria (Textbook)

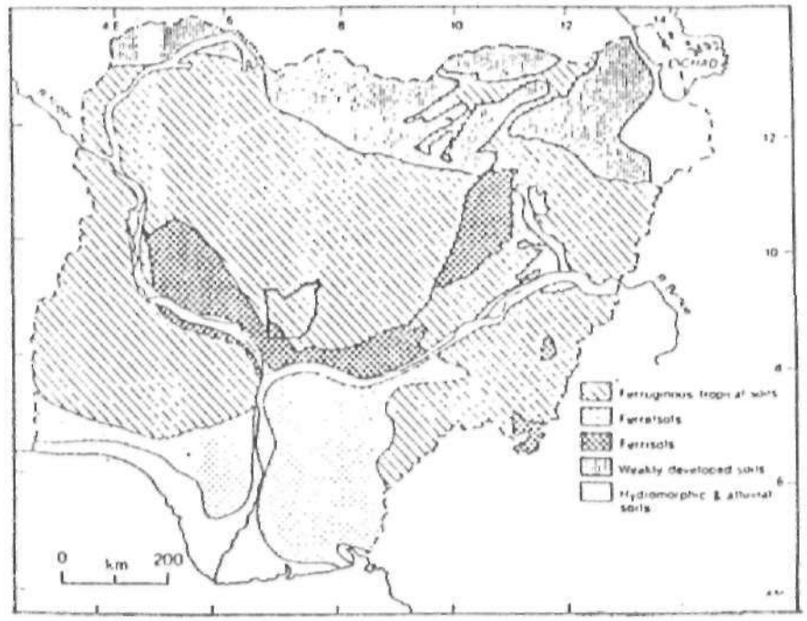


FIGURE (8.5) SOIL TYPE IN NIGERIA

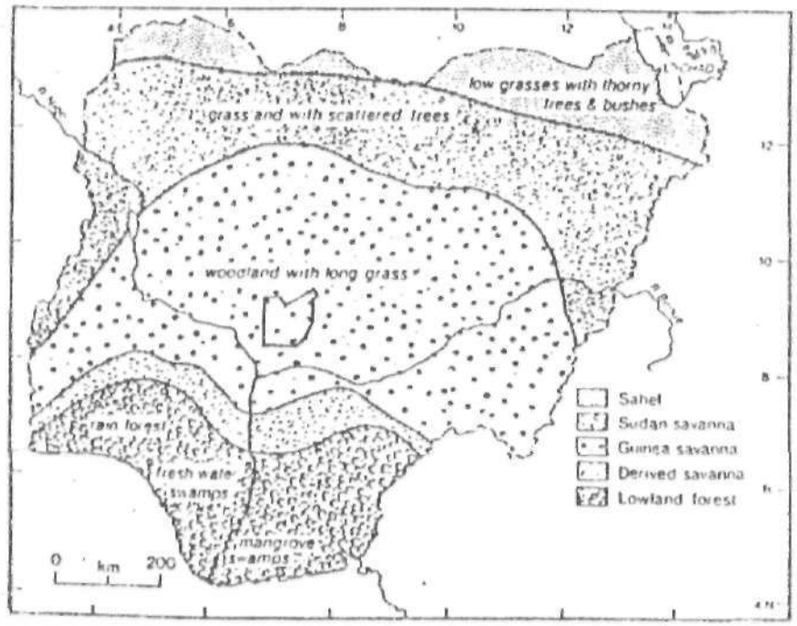


FIGURE (8.6) THE VEGETATION IN NIGERIA

Source: The Geography of Nigeria (Textbook)

iv) Soil:

The soil underlying the capital city site are generally suitable for most urban land uses, their suitability varies with depth, occurrence of iron pan, texture, credibility, runoff potential and drainage.

They are typically deep and well drained, having only local constraints for foundations, streets, and underground utilities where they are high in clay; stones are shallow, or where iron pan outcrops as sheets or scraps. Soils constraints because of depth are limited to inselbergs, hilltops and escarpments in vicinity of the city. In the plain to the west of the city, they occupy large area of land for which no urban development is planned, (Figure. 8.5)

v) Vegetation:

Generally, the vegetation of capital city is characterized by park savanna, which is typically a discontinuous canopy, shrub, and grass layer. Skirted fringes of thicket and high trees typify riverine depression.

Shrub savanna vegetation occurs on flatter plain and undulating terrain. Savanna woodland occurs in isolated area on steeper slope. Patches of rain forest are scattered in few locations within the plains, and on interfluves at the foot areas or rocky hills, and in deep river valleys. Tall evergreen canopy trees dominate the community.

Woodland areas, forests and riverine must be preserved for their value as aesthetic and recreation resources and for environmental protections (Figure 8.6).

8.1.6 CLIMATIC DATA

A comfortable living environment will depend on maximizing the aspect of the environment, which reduce heat and the effect of the humidity and protect from heat, excess sunlight, strong wind and dust. Planning with climate is very important at all levels of design.

i) Temperature

The Federal Capital Territory records its highest temperature during the dry season, when there are few or any clouds. Change in temperature of as much as 17°C have been recorded between the highest and lowest temperature in a single day. During the rainy season, the maximum temperature is low due to the dense cloud cover. Diurnal annual range is also much lower, sometimes no more than 7° in July and August.

Orientation of all buildings should be within the lower axis facing North South direction. Water bodies and planting should be closely related to the building so as to help to reduce the high temperature during the hot season. All glass used in buildings should be double glazed and tinted (Figure 8.7).

ii) Humidity:

In the Federal Capital Territory, the relative humidity during the dry season between December and January fall in the afternoon to as low as 23%. This low relative humidity coupled with high temperature accounts for the desiccating effects. In the rainy season between June and August, the relative humidity is

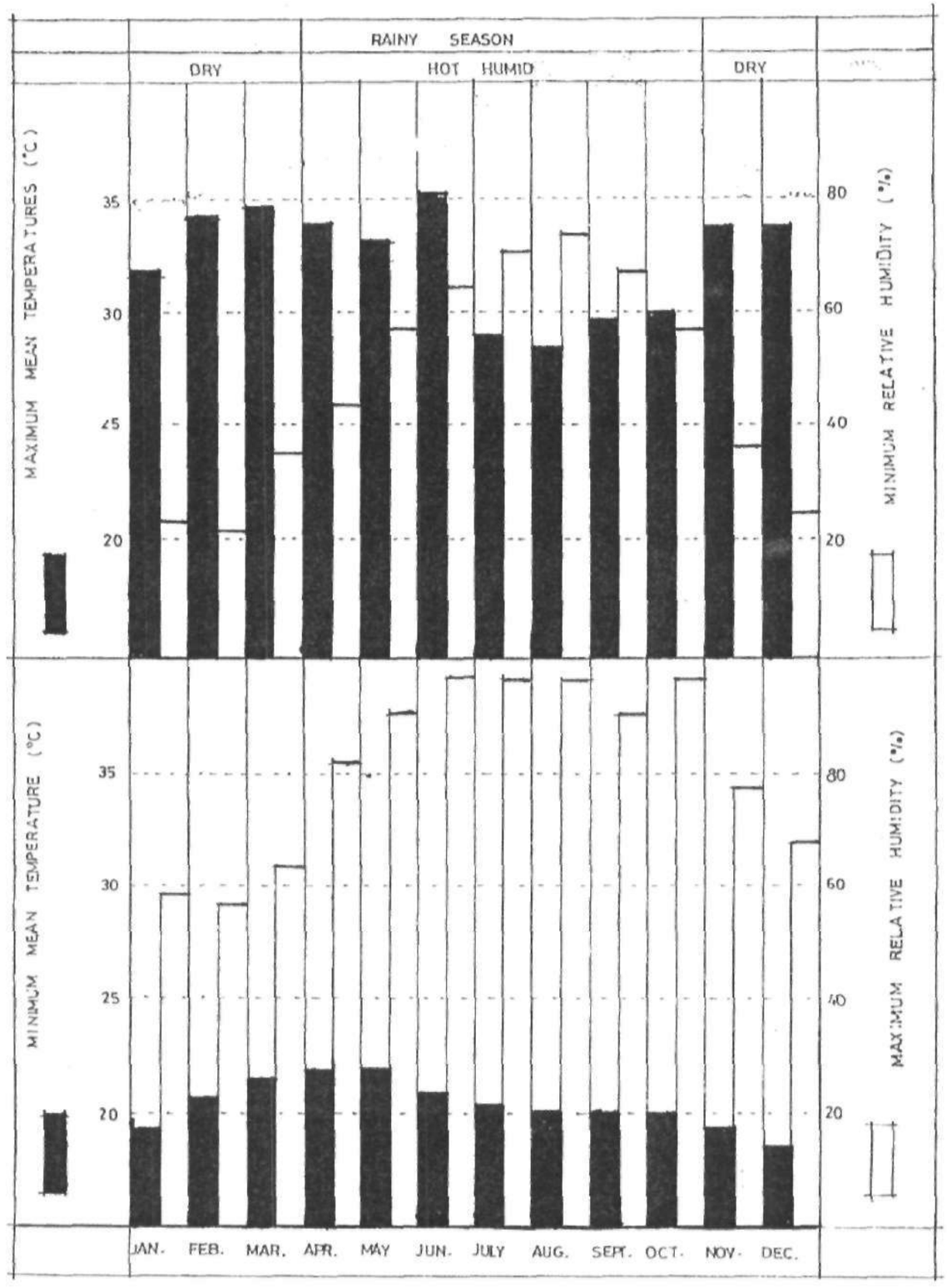


FIGURE (8.7) MEAN MONTHLY TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

Source: Abuja Master Plan (Handbook)

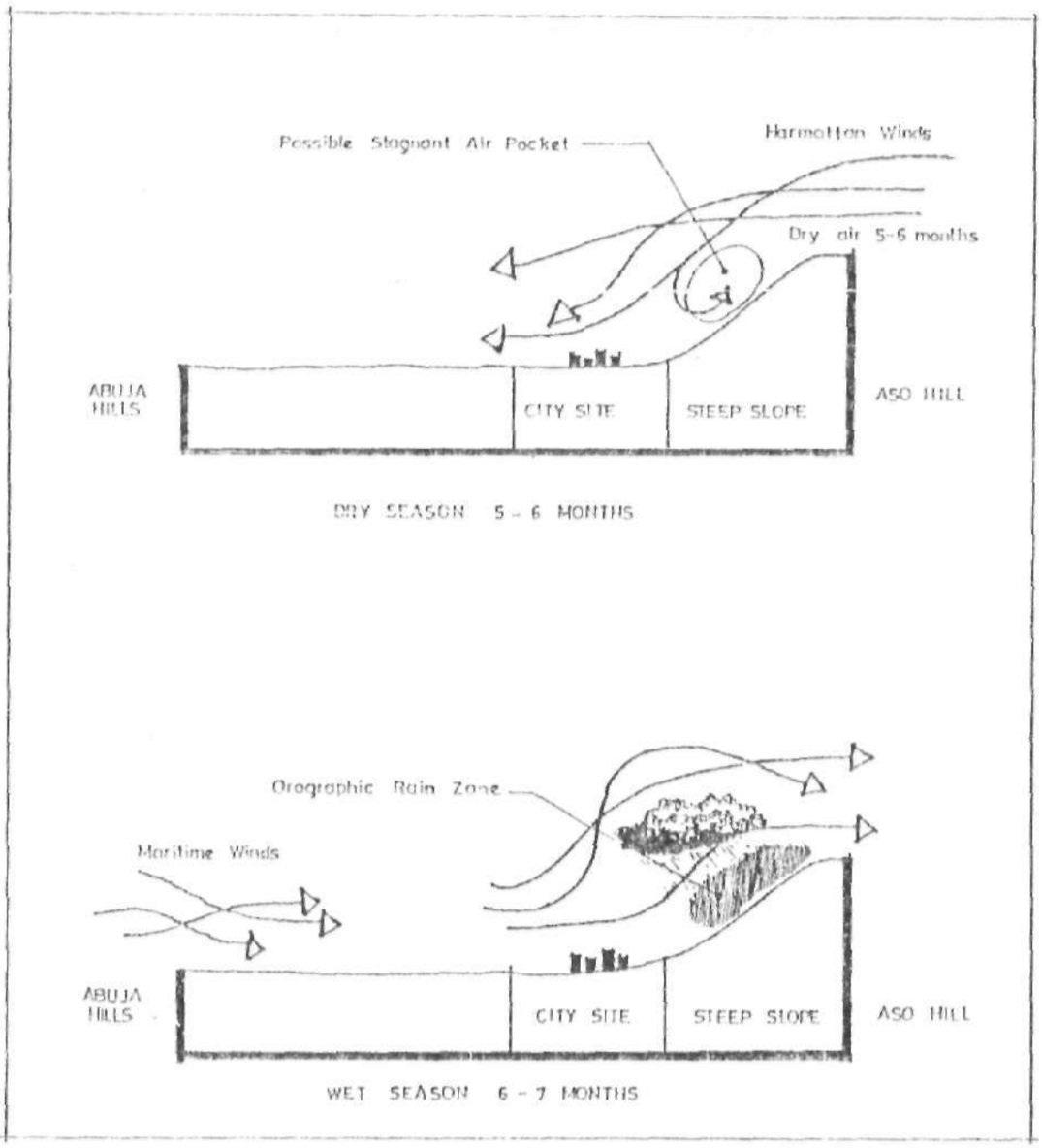


FIGURE (8.11) SEASONAL WIND PATTERN

Source: Abuja Master Plan (Handbook)

much higher, especially in the morning hours when it can reach as high as 90%. This high humidity with low temperature can create a "heat trap."

Adequate cross ventilation is required in the buildings of habitable areas. Also effective sun-shading devices, water bodies, and trees, are required to reduce the effect of high temperature/low humidity situation (Figure 8.7).

iii) Comfort Zone:

The comfort zone conditions for human beings are 29°C - 32°C for temperature and 30% - 70% for relative humidity. The charts indicate that conditions in the Federal Capital Territory are hardly ever within the comfort zone and hence, the need for design measures is required (Figure 8.8).

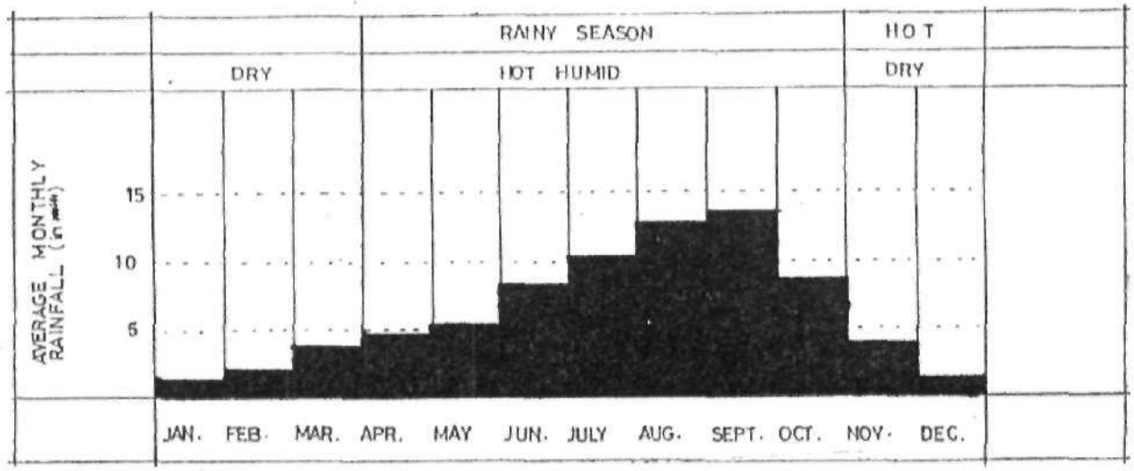
iv) Rainfall:

The rainy season usually starts in the Federal Capital Territory around the second week of April and tapers off very rapidly after the third week of October each year. Thus, the duration of the rainy season is between 180 to 190 days. This means monthly distribution shows a tendency for concentration of rain in three months: July, August and September with about 60% of annual rainfall.

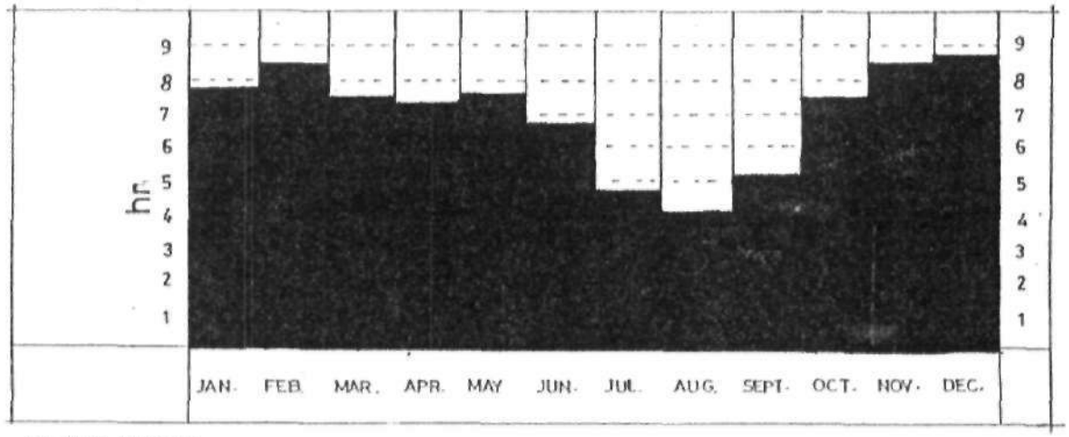
This concentration of rainfall shows the need for adequate pitched roof in the building and good drainage system that can handle large volume of water very quickly (Figure 8.9).

v) Sunshine:

In Nigeria, there is a general increase in the total hours of sunshine further north from Atlantic Coast. The amount of sunshine hours range from the minimum of



RAINFALL



SUNSHINE

FIGURE (8.10) AVERAGE SUNSHINE DURATION AND RAINFALL

Source: Abuja Master Plan (Handbook)

1,300 hours in Niger Delta to over 3,200 hours in the extreme Northeast of the country. Abuja is however exposed to about 2,500 hours annually.

The greatest period of sunshine falls within the dry season months that correspond with the less cloud cover, while the lowest value of the sunshine hours corresponds with cloud cover in the rainy season.

Adequate sun shading devices in building, and trees on site can be provided to reduce the effect of the heat (Figure 8.10).

vii) Wind:

The climate of the Federal Capital Territory is dominated by two major air masses; the oscillation between them produces the highly seasonal characteristics of weather conditions in the country. The intensity and duration of each type over a particular place vary due to the interface of the two air masses. These two types are:

- The tropical maritime mass: is formed over the Atlantic Ocean to the south of the country and is therefore warm and moist. It moves inland generally in a southwest to northeast direction. It creates the wet season in the country (Figure 8.11).
- Tropical continental air mass: it is associated with the Northeast trade wind. It is developed over the Sahara desert and therefore is warm and dry and blows in opposite direction, northeast to Southwest. It is associated with the dry season in the country.

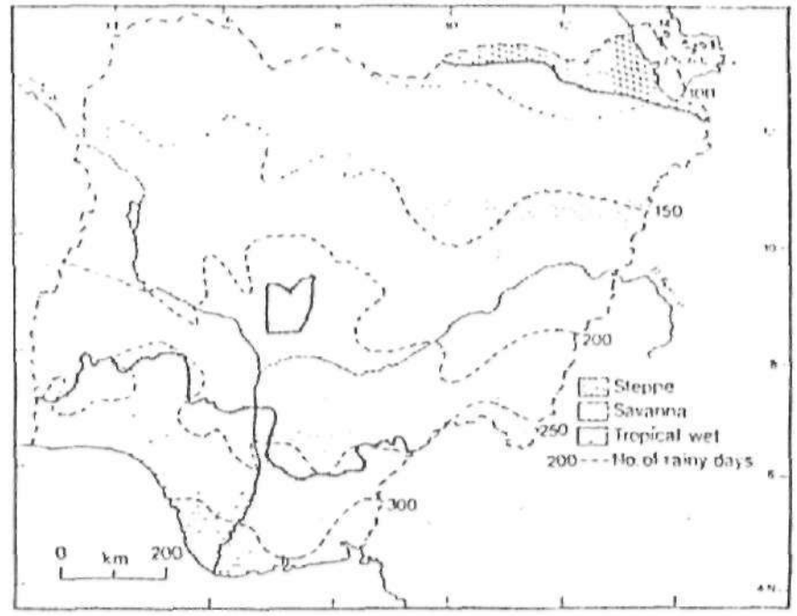


FIGURE (8.8) THE CLIMATE OF NIGERIA

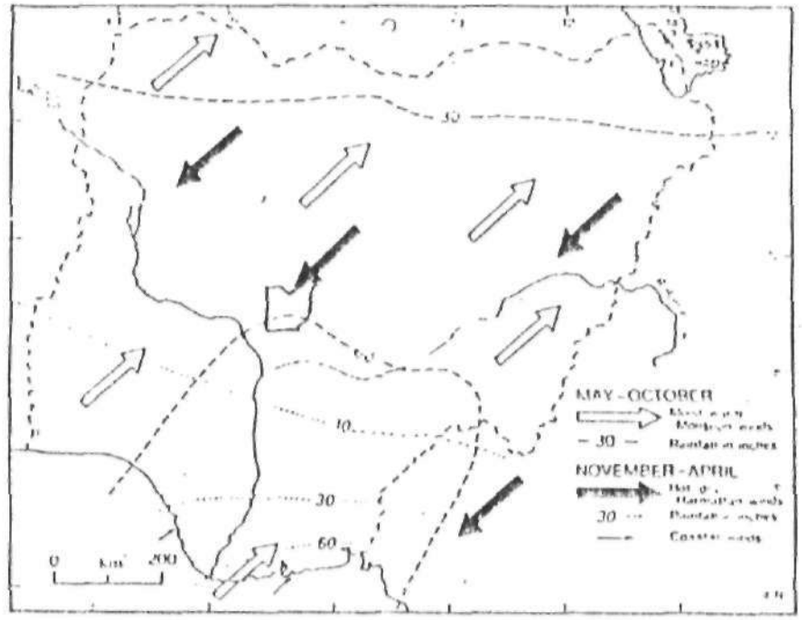


FIGURE (8.9) THE RAINFALL AND PRINCIPAL WINDSYSTEM

Source: The Geography of Nigeria (Textbook)

Building orientation should therefore be such that would take advantage of the maritime wind while harmattan wind should be screened off by use of barriers walls and trees.

8.2 TOWN PLANNING REGULATION IN ABUJA

1. There should be harmony of building with the site and surrounding environment.
2. The site should be accessible in terms of:

(a) Traffic

(b) Parking

(c) Pedestrian movement

3. Proper and effective landscaping is appreciated
4. The design project should take into account, the existing buildings in the area with respect to linkage with the following network.
   (a) Water in collaboration with the water supply grid
   (b) Electricity in consultation with NEPA supply grid
   (c) Drainage of rain water and waste water complying with lain down guidelines and procedures.
5. Fire security for the area involved
6. Proper zoning and good building orientation.

The Federal Capital Development Authority must approve of all the parameters prior to the design and construction of any project.

8.3 SITE LOCATION

The design proposal for a Diplomatic Club House, Abuja, is not a "life project". It is being undertaken as a hypothetical academic experience with the hope that the Federal Government or the Diplomatic Corp in Nigeria will buy the idea on the need to establish such kind of facility. For this reason, no site is allocated to it on the Abuja master plan.

According to the first master plan produced, the high commissions and embassies were allocated in Asokoro district opposite to the ministries zone in the central area, and the diplomat housing and residents were also in Asokoro district. But new arrangement has been done to allocate the high commissions and embassies in the central area (phase two), and the diplomats housing and residence in Maitama district.

Discussions were therefore held with the officers of urban planning development of the Federal Capital Development Authority (F.C.D.A.) considering this new arrangement and the role of the proposed diplomatic club house, it was advised that the most suitable location for the project of this nature would be at Maitama district in Abuja.

8.4 SITE SELECTION

For this particular project, different site were tried within Maitama district to choose the most suitable one.

After considering all factors that can influence the selection, the proposal site selected has the following criteria:

i) The area of the site is large enough to accommodate the project with some more room for future expansion;

ii) The site is very accessible since the area is developed, and is properly connected to the national and regional road network system;

iii) The site is located in a central distance between the areas of the diplomat housing and residences;

iv) The site is located in a relatively quiet area - low-density housing - within some public facilities in the district that includes schools, motel, community centre and a green land;

v) The site is close to the central area and the three arms zone to take the advantage of the high security consideration in the area;

v) The site is accessible and close to emergency support responses from the police and fire stations;

vii) Essential services (e.g. electricity, Water, etc) can be tapped from the mains that are served the whole of the district;

viii) The site has a very gentle topography, which will reduce the cost of the development.

8.5 SITE ANALYSIS

The site is irregular in shape, and is characterized by regular terrain, sparse trees and shrubs, and it is relatively flat with a gentle slope towards the southeast.

Though the prevailing climatic conditions are the same for the entire Federal Capital Territory (F.C.T.), slight weather variations occur due to certain features and characteristics of the specific site. Such as shape, orientation, elevation, topography,

vegetation, wind flow, the presence or proximity to water bodies and level of development of the surrounding land.

CHAPTER NINE

BRIEF DEVELOPMENT AND DESIGN REPORT

" Architecture is a process based on standards, and standards are based on logic, on experimentation and on pain staking study. In the final analysis, architecture is based on experimentation"

Le Co busier.

9.1 INTRODUCTION

The principal idea of the diplomatic clubhouse, Abuja is to provide a forum for formal and informal social interaction, where diplomats from different countries and their families meet in a friendly and relaxing atmosphere. The designer intends to achieve this by taking into consideration the social needs of the diplomats and the basic functions suitable for these needs. Also a significant input will be made in the introduction and creation of an extra-ordinary environment through imaginative design and the use of extra-architectural means.

9.2 DESIGN BRIEF

The design is for leisure and recreation oriented clubhouse, which is to serve the diplomatic missions members in Nigeria. It is to be located within the diplomatic residential area in Maitama district in Abuja. The main objectives of the clubhouse are:

i) To serve the leisure and recreation needs of the diplomats and their families;

ii) To act as a centre for the diplomatic corp. activities and other regional bodies in Nigeria;

iii) To serve as a place for the social activities of the high commissions and embassies in Nigeria

iv) To provide facilities for different countries to celebrate their national days and exhibit there cultures, arts and aesthetic values;

v) To provide temporary accommodation for some diplomats, guests, and the diplomats of the consulate and international organizations outside the Federal capital.

9.3 DESIGN REQUIREMENT

The major requirements in the clubhouse design for ease of operation are:

i) Separation of the main club area from the accommodation unit;

ii) Provision of variety of large spaces for variety of functions;

iii) Grouping of the same activities in one unit;

iv) Visual continuity as well as view attraction;

v) Provision of high standard of security and privacy in the clubhouse;

vi) Provision of large spaces for parking facilities;

vii) Provision of different entrances to the units for ease of movement;

viii) Buildings should not go beyond three levels in order to obviate the use of lift.

9.4 ANALYSIS OF SPACES

The location and size of spaces were guided by the relationship between the various activities in the clubhouse as well as the standard determined by the space required for each function.

The functions within the clubhouse will be grouped into six main units:

i) Administrative unit: It is principally responsible for the management of the activities in the clubhouse. It consists of the offices of the club executives, diplomatic corps offices, regional bodies offices, committee rooms, store, and toilets;

ii) Cultural Unit: It serves as educational area for recreation, reading and browsing, and cultural facilities. It includes a theatre, exhibition hall, library/reading room, computer room, common room, store, and toilets;

iii) Social Unit: It is the unit that caters for interpersonal interaction amongst the members. It comprises of a lounge, dining hall, banquet hall, multipurpose hall, shopping centre, store, and toilets;

iv) Sports Unit: This consists of both indoor and outdoor sporting facilities. The indoor sporting facilities. These includes snookers and billiards hall, squash hall, table tennis hall, and fitness hall. The outdoor facilities include swimming pool, lawn tennis court, and play ground. It also includes changing rooms, showers, and toilets;

v) Accommodation Unit: It serves as temporary accommodation for guests and the diplomats from the consulate and international organization, outside the Federal

Capital. It consists of guest rooms, a reception, a common room, a lounge, office and store;

vi) Service Unit: This consists mainly of the support facilities such as generator room to take care of power fluctuations, workshop for maintenance work around the complex, general store and laundry.

9.5 SCHEDULE OF ACCOMMODATION

- Administration Unit

Space	Unit	Area in m^2
Offices	7	81
Meeting Rooms	2	102
Store	2	36
Toilets	2	72

- Cultural Unit

Reception	1	182
Theatre	1	435
Exhibition hall	1	435
Office	2	36
Library/Reading Room	1	324
Computer Room	1	162
Common Room	1	162
Seminar Room	2	81
Store	2	36
Toilets	2	72

Social Unit		
Multipurpose hall	1	348
Banquet hall and Bar	1	348
Main lounge	1	245
Dining hall	1	367
Kitchen	1	105
Store	1	24
Changing room and toilets	1	16
Toilets	1	46
Sport Unit		
Billiards and Snooker Hall	1	245
Card Room	1	245
Table Tennis hall	1	245
Fitness hall	1	245
Squash hall	2	84
Changing rooms, toilets and showers	1	57
Accommodation Unit		
Reception	1	89
Guest Room	36	52
Office	1	12
Store	1	12
Common Room	1	108
Lounge	1	108
Service Unit		
Main Store	1	80
Generator room	1	48
Laundry	1	48
Workshop	1	80

9.6 CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

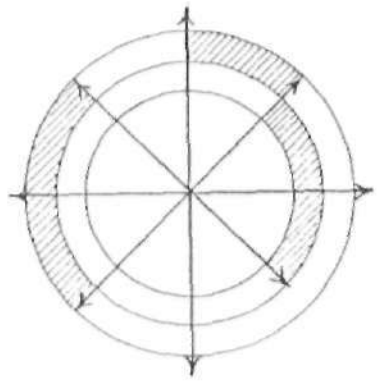
A concept by simple definition is a strong unifying idea that facilitates the integration of unions' elements into a whole. The elements fall within the following categories: ideas, motives, thoughts, principles, and observations. A concept is focussing criterions that help determine what is included or excluded from the design scheme.

The first idea in the evolution of a design concept for the diplomatic clubhouse emanated from a desire to create distinctive yet interactive spaces. A radial approach thus seemed appropriate. A radial approach lends itself to a variety of configuration and interpretation. It is essentially: directional, developing, concentrating as well as expanding above all, attractive and interesting (Figure 9.1a).

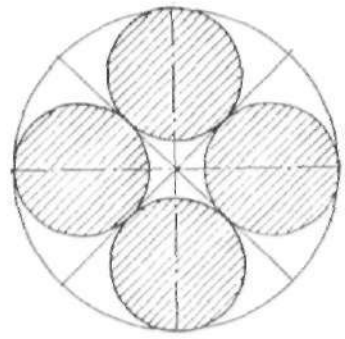
The earth/globe in two-dimensional is a circle. A circle is an enclosed form, by zoning the earth into four circumscribed circle representing the four main continents - it is possible to subdivide it (Figure 9.1b). These four enclosures were thus opened up into semi circular elements, each one defining and enclosing an area of activity.

To the lower portion a complete circular form with a courtyard was further differentiated and the flanking semi-circular segments linked by a bridge of functions to give an elongated enclosure of courtyard and other open spaces.

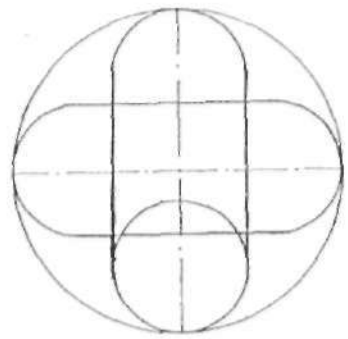
To the upper region another circular form was slightly detached from the emerging interlocking circular forms and it forms another enclosure of interactive outdoor space (Figure 9.1c). The four generating circles and their deviations are representative of "machinery" of interactive spaces. Each wheel or gear interacts with the other in a dynamic variety of way - one impacting or enhancing the other (Figure 9.1a).



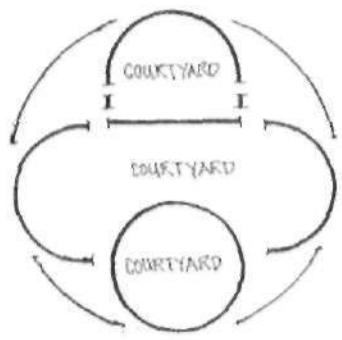
a. A radial approach with variety of configurations and interpretations.



b. The earth / globe in two dimensions is circle. The circle is a enclosed form, and can be divided into four circumscribed circles – representing the four major continent – each one defining and enclosing an area of activity.



c. The circular form differentiated in functional spaces. The flanking semi circular segments linked by bridge of functions and representing a machinery of interaction.



d. The elongated enclosure of courtyards and other open spaces.

FIGURE (9.1) CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT
Source: Author's drawing

The elevation concept was derived from obstructions of such notion as simplicity, dignity, interest, and prestige. To that end, the elements on the buildings physiognomy are essentially simple rectilinear fenestration, base plane articulation and occasional extended sky-punctuation.

9.7 SITE ZONING

In order to achieve a functional design, the zoning of the site has been based on the following criteria: Accessibility, parking, noise level, and hierarchy of privacy, security, and grouping of activities:

i) Accessibility: Access into the site is gained through the main entrance from the North-East boundary of the site with both vehicular and pedestrian route running parallel to each other to avoid cross circulation;

ii) Parking: There are three parking areas on the site, two areas at the front of the complex to serve the members. The third parking area for the service unit;

iii) Noise Level: The complex is planned in such a way that the noise from the adjoining roads is greatly reduced. Also the accommodation unit is located in the rear of the complex, to reduce the noise from the main club area;

iv) Hierarchy of Privacy: The main central area of the clubhouse with variety of functions is considered as public area. The accommodation unit is considered as private area separated from the clubhouse with the swimming pool;

v) Security: Security into the site has been improved by controlling access into the site as a whole. Also, the complex will be efficiently policed to control and monitor the movement of both authorized and unauthorized persons into the site;

vi) Grouping of activities: The activities within the complex are zoned in such a way that the related functions are grouped in one unit, and each unit with its own supporting facilities.

9.8 THE DESIGN

Finally, the design of the clubhouse evolved as a direct translation of all the analysis and concepts. It is done in such a way that the building could be approached from the main entrance gate.

From the main entrance, there are two large parking spaces and a well-landscaped courtyard with a fountain. A beautiful and symbolic sculptural element placed along the boarders of the fountain further adds excitement to the scene. In approaching the complex, there is one main entrance to the large reception hall leading to the theatre and the exhibition hall, or to the different units. Two other entrances to the complex besides the main entrance lead directly to the social unit and the sport unit through large verandas.

The administrative unit can be easily located from the reception hall through the veranda, above the semi open space with colonnades. The library and computer room are located above the administrative unit for more quietness. Immediately after the semi open space, the multipurpose hall and the banquet hall are located. The swimming is located between the banquet hall and the accommodation unit thus forming the rear.

The services unit is at the end side of the social unit, and linked with road from the entrance gate. Also the lawn tennis court is at the other side close to the indoor sports hall.

All the courtyards within the complex are well landscaped. Also a terrace and playground are located besides the dining hall and the sport hall respectively.

All the units of the complex are linked with a network of verandas and corridors to facilitate movement between the units. Also staircases are provided for vertical movement in the administration and accommodation unit.

Single banking bays have been adopted in order to achieve cross-ventilation for most of the units.

9.8.1 FORM AND SPACE

The general form adopted in the design of the complex is a circular form. It consists of a centralized form with semi circular and rectangular forms that act as secondary forms, clustered around a dominant central courtyard. The placing of a circular and semi circular courtyards with an interesting landscape, gives the complex a more dramatic feature.

The elevation of the clubhouse is simple, symmetrical and horizontally laying on the ground with attractive visual continuity.

In the design of the clubhouse, the concept of physical, perceptual and behavioural spaces is clearly applied especially in the indoor spaces. In the outdoor, the spaces are defined and well landscaped representing a positive space. Also, the spaces within the

complex flow easily from one enclosure to another via large verandas to specific function or variety of functions.

The concept of enclosure is one of the basic ideas in the design of the clubhouse and gives the spaces a strong definition. A variety of spaces are also achieved by providing large and different types of enclosed spaces for a variety of functions.

The general space organization of the complex is a combination of centralized and linear organization where series of spaces surrounded and enclosed a large courtyard.

9.8.2 STRUCTURE, MATERIAL AND CONSTRUCTION

Most of the units are mainly a one storey, double volume structure. The administrative and accommodation units are three storey structures. The structural system of the two units was based on the room and office size as the module and consists of the reinforced concrete structural frame with non load-bearing partitions in fills. Roofing is of heavy red tile on steel Lattice shielded by pre-cast concrete parapets.

Marble, ceramic, and terrazzo tiles are proposed as floor finishes. Column and staircases are also finished in marble. Acoustic panels are used in the banquet hall, multipurpose hall, and the theatre especially on the walls and ceilings. Reflective and tinted aluminum-framed glazing is proposed for the doors and windows. Other exotic materials will be used in order to create special effects in some interior spaces.

9.8.3 SERVICES

Electricity supply is from the nearby National Electric Power Authority station. A stand-by generator plant located at the service unit of course supplements this.

Water supply is from the main supply or alternatively from a borehole to be located on the site.

Air conditioning is from a unit service provided for each function. Also, adequate telecommunication services are provided for effective communication.

The refuse collector in the service unit will dispose of refuse collected from each unit.

9.8.4 LANDSCAPE

A romantic and appealing landscape has been achieved by:

i) Preservation of the relevant natural features of the site;

ii) Creation of roads and paths only where necessary;

iii) Using soft landscape elements for the courtyards in the enclosure and beside the complex.

The landscape consists of the trees, shrubs, rocks and parking, walkways, fountain, pool, sitting areas, and recreational facilities all combined with respect for each other to provide a harmonious environment.

9.8.5 SPECIAL ATTRACTION

The major attractions and devices used in the design are:

i) The circular form for the entire design;

ii) Fountain and artificial landscape element on the approach of the club house;

iii) The pool at the back of the multipurpose hall and the banquet hall and front of the accommodation unit;

iv) The incorporation of natural elements into the complex;

v) The flow of the interior spaces into the exterior spaces using large verandas;

vi) The use of symmetry in the plan and elevation of the clubhouse;

vii) The use of other extra-architectural devices such as bold pattern, colour and lighting.

CHAPTER TEN

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

" The art of design can associate itself with scientific skill, and do so without an inferiority complex. It is never a harmless play with forms and colors change outer life as well as inner balances"

Richard Neutra.

10.1 SUMMARY

It is quite evident from this study that the clubhouse is not a new institution to mankind, in general and to the diplomatic circle in particular. It evolved through the ages to its present standard, categories, and style, out of necessity, which stems from various forms of coffee rooms in England to a variety of clubhouses in recent time. However in the past, the design of such building rely on the personal skill and experience of the architect from the design concept, but today there is a concentrated study and research to relate an understanding of human needs, environmental perception and attitude to the design of the clubhouse in order to provide more satisfactory, conflict free and socially appropriate environment.

In the proposed diplomatic clubhouse, the first concept idea is to work with radial approach that contain different configuration and interpretation, and also to work with a circular form that encloses a large interactive space. When these two concepts were married together, a large well landscape courtyard is enclosed by a number of circular and semi circular forms each of then representing an area of activity. Large verandas were attached to expand the activities outwards and to link the different function by a series of linear activities or by a corridors. At the back of the main clubhouse, and in front of the

accommodation wing, a large swimming pool with two stands was located to form an additional attractive semi enclosed courtyard. Around the circular and semi circular forms, large landscaped areas containing sitting terrace and playground were sited to give the whole complex a sense of openness and to blend the building with the outside environment and sight views, also to complete a large circular form of the complex. An outdoor sport facilities and service unit were located beside the large circular form.

In the design of the clubhouse, spaces were clearly divided into a variety of functions with closed, semi-closed and open spaces, they are broken down into hierarchy and the levels of interaction the diplomat can have as type of spaces. Also different parameters ranging from environmental factors to design process and programming process were considered as added advantages.

The plan of the complex contains a variety of programmes including cultural activities area, such as a theatre, exhibition hall, reading/library hall, seminar rooms, and computer room. Social activities area, such as lounge, dining hall, banquet hall, multipurpose hall, bar, and coffee shop. Sporting facilities such as billiards and snooker hall, table tennis hall, squash courts and lawn tennis courts. Also, there is an administrative section for the diplomatic corps, accommodation for the overnight guests, and service section.

10.2 CONCLUSION

This research was conducted with the view of establishing an architectural means of stimulating the members of the diplomatic missions in Nigeria to participate in recreation. This aim has been achieved by provision of a design that provides adequate recreational opportunities besides providing a conducive environment in which recreation can take place. The design responds mainly to the information gathered from the analysis of the literature, case studies, interview, and attitude survey conducted. Architectural means and elements have been used in such a way that, the arrangement of spaces and environmental form should fit the diplomats and their needs and allow sufficient flexibility and choice for them to modify or use the club according to their needs as they are identified.

It is anticipated that this recreation complex would provide the diplomats with a forum for social interaction, thus enhancing mutual understanding, promoting unity, and encourage building good personality prevalent among its members. Also the centre will be a model not only to serve the diplomats, but also to develop the real diplomatic relation between the nations through the cultural activities, which can take place during the national days and then strengthen the international relation.

Finally, this thesis tries to provide the basis for an international diplomatic clubhouse in Abuja, that is architecturally sound with impressive, attractive outlook, and satisfies the functional and physiological requirements needed without social conflict.

10.3 RECOMMENDATION

Clubhouse architecture generally is that architecture for a group of people with different culture, behaviour, attitude, and interests; also it contains different indoor and outdoor activities and functions. It must be planned in such a way that there will be room for a variety of spaces to promote choices and freedom of movement with pleasant outlook.

Before designing such a building, many factors must be studied in relation to the people involved and site selected, these are:

i. Social factors, these are affected by education and social structure of target people. It is related to their social needs and the activities in which they use to express their social motives.

ii. Cultural factor, it is the cultural tradition values of the target people and can be studied during their ceremonies, carnivals, and festivals.

iii. Resources factors, these are concerned with the existing recreation facilities in the area, its composition, distribution, population trends, zoning regulation, and legal resources. They are also related to the selection of the site and its proximity to the residential area of the target people.

iv. Economic factor, it is related to the financial resources of the community and funds required to plan, acquire, develop, equip, and maintain the recreation area and the facilities.

v. Organizational factors, these are the institutional organizations or associations who organize clubs and societies to encourage recreational interests and manage the activities.

In designing for a clubhouse, many considerations must be taken into account

i. There must be a contact between the building and the environment, which can be within or outside the club depending on the nature of the environment (water, mountain, forest). Also a good relationship between the building as a whole and its natural environment must be considered.

ii. Each activity with same nature can be grouped together, and all groups could be linked to facilitate the movement within the centre.

iii. Good recreation planning must be considered to control both traffic within the centre.

iv the construction of the club must follow the building codes and regulations of the area to ensure comprehensive development.

v. Phasing of the development and provision for expansion to accommodate new activities must be considered in the planning of the clubhouse.

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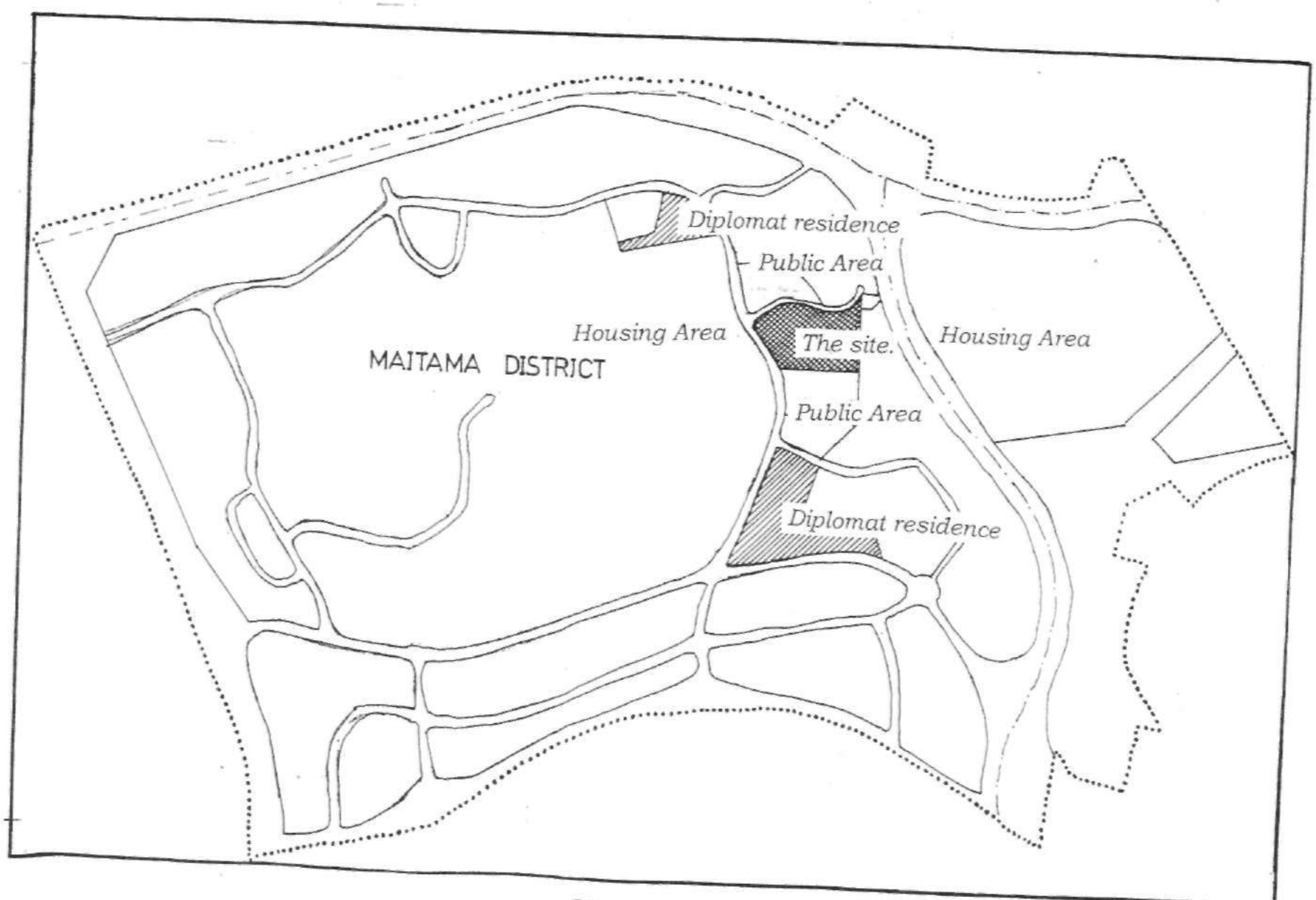
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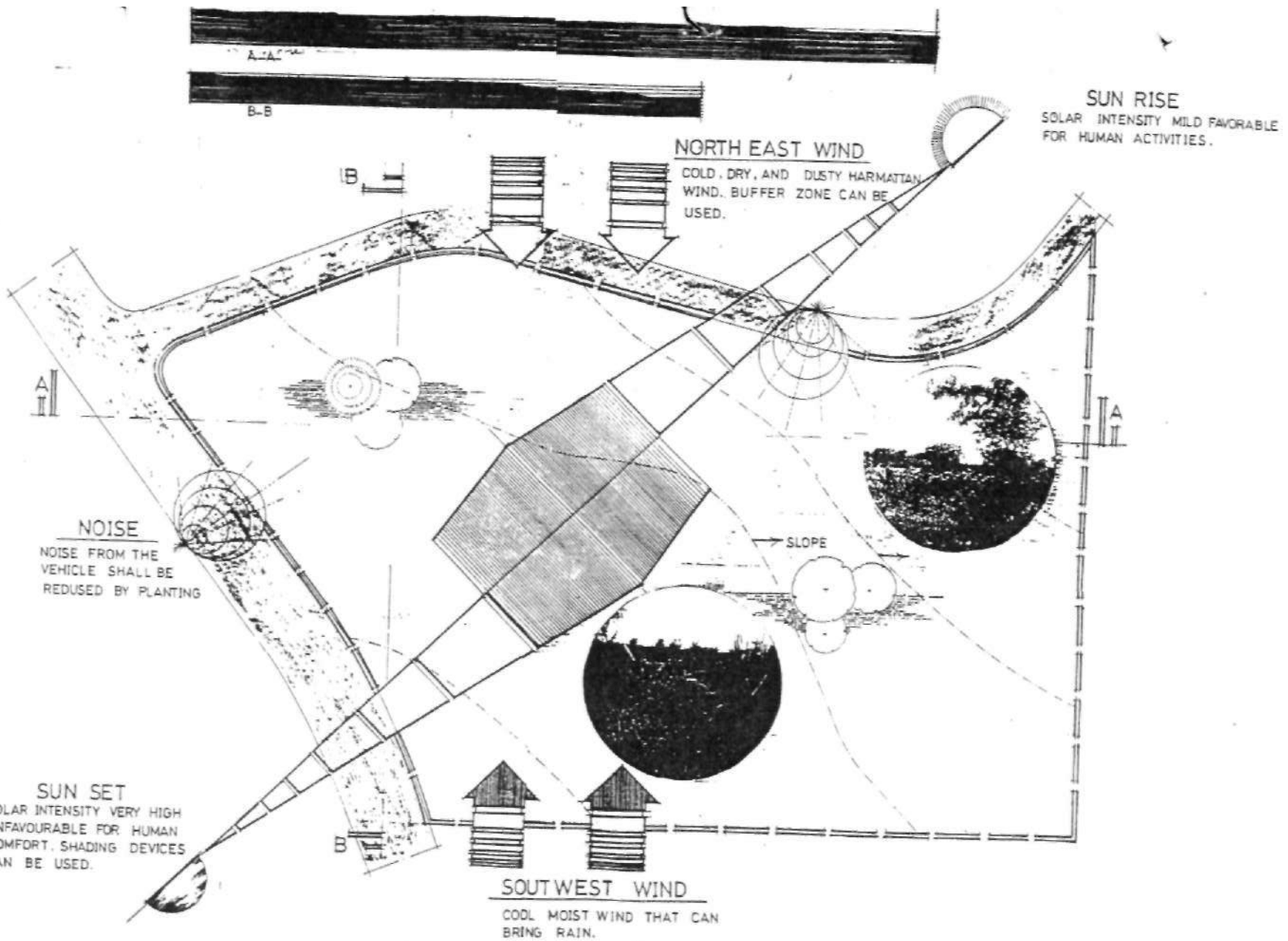
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APPENDIX



SITE LOCATION

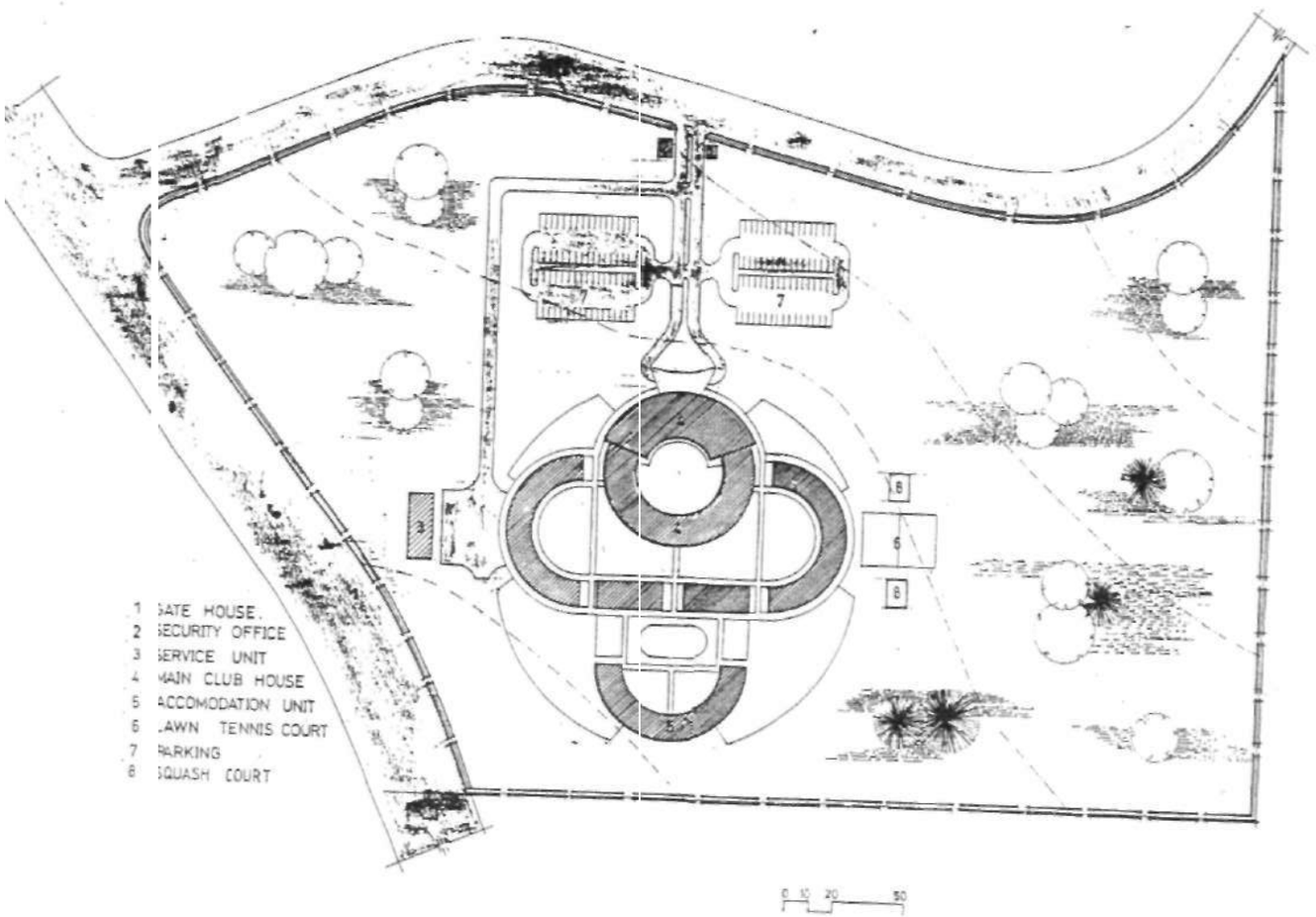
DIPLOMATIC CLUB HOUSE, ABUJA



SITE ANALYSIS

DIPLOMATIC CLUB HOUSE, ABUJA

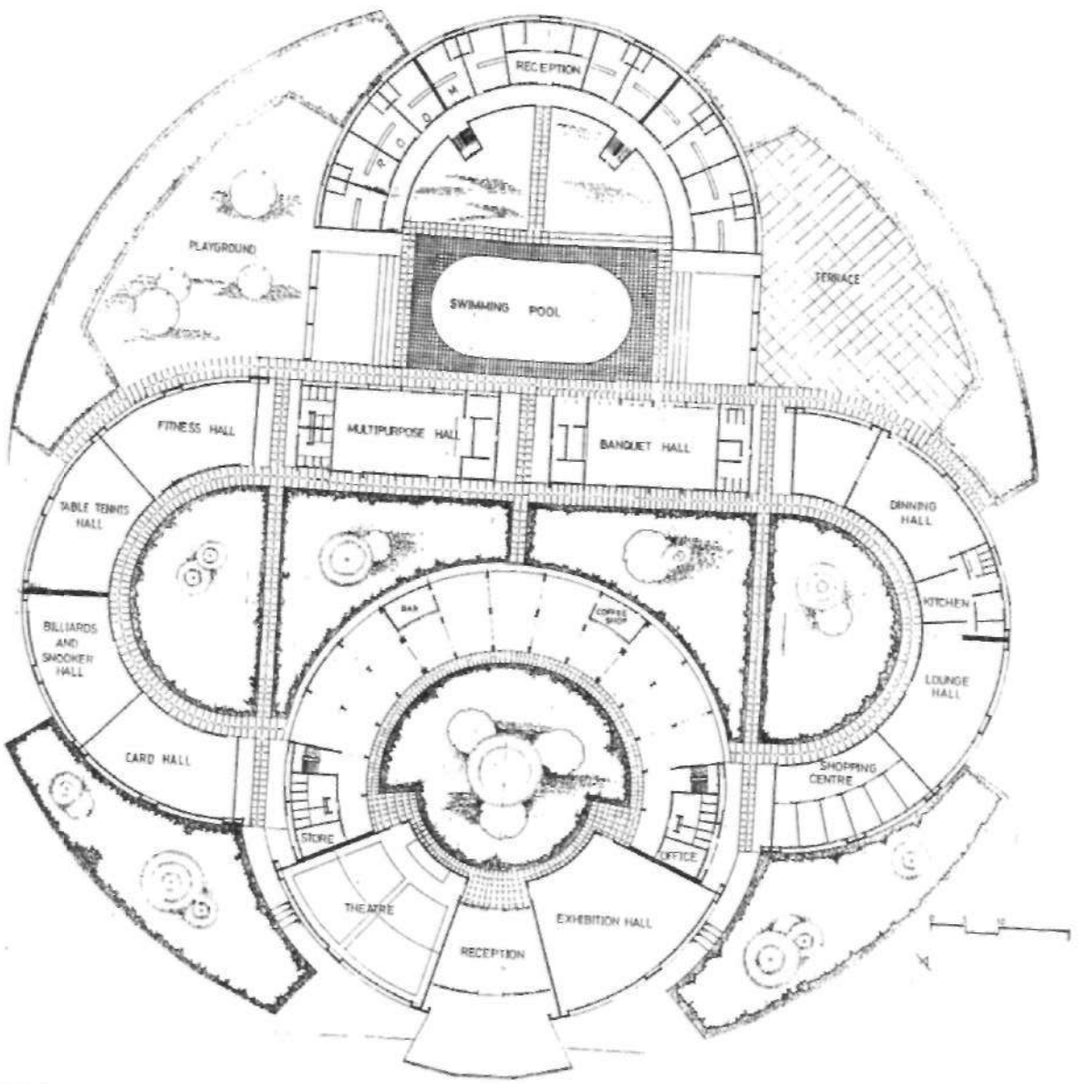
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SITE PLAN

DIPLOMATIC CLUB HOUSE, ABUJA

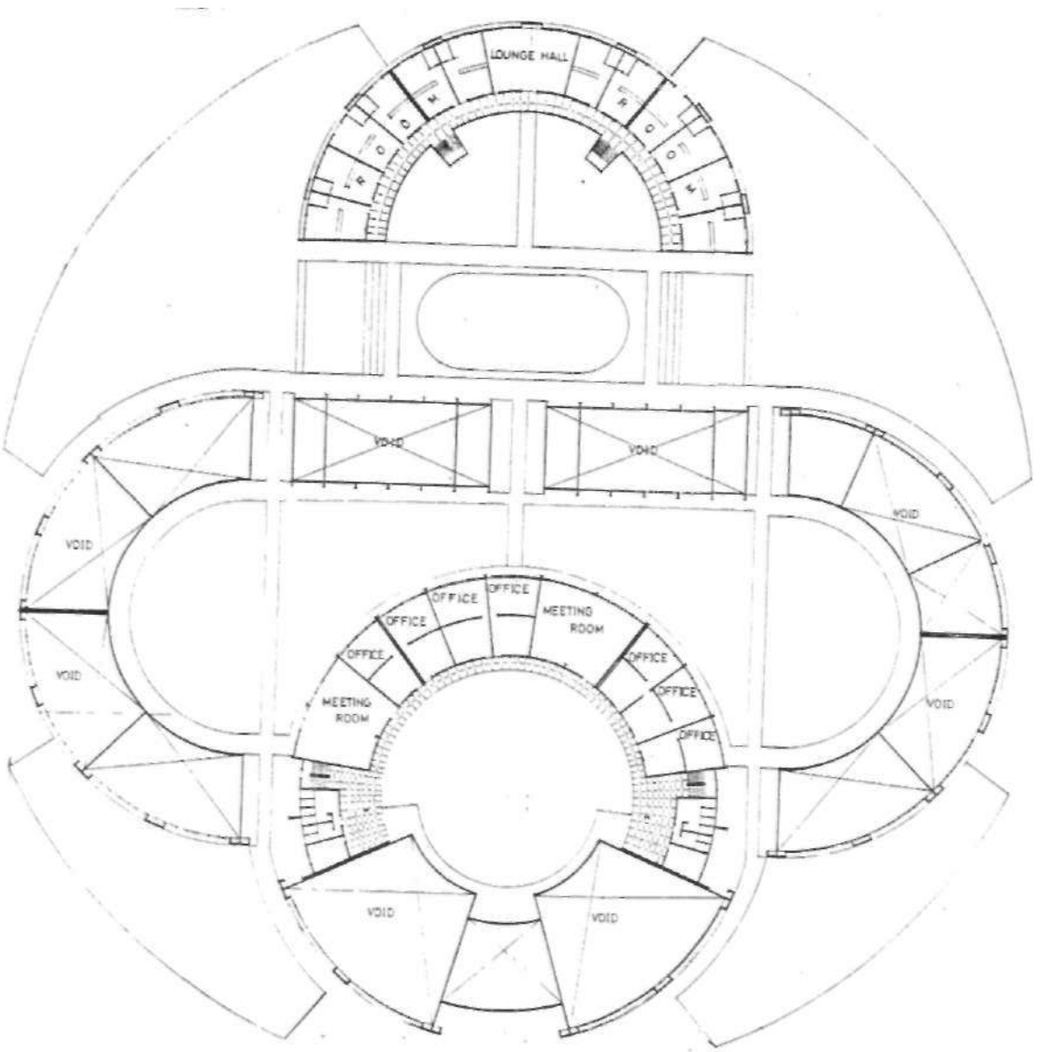
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GROUND FLOOR PLAN

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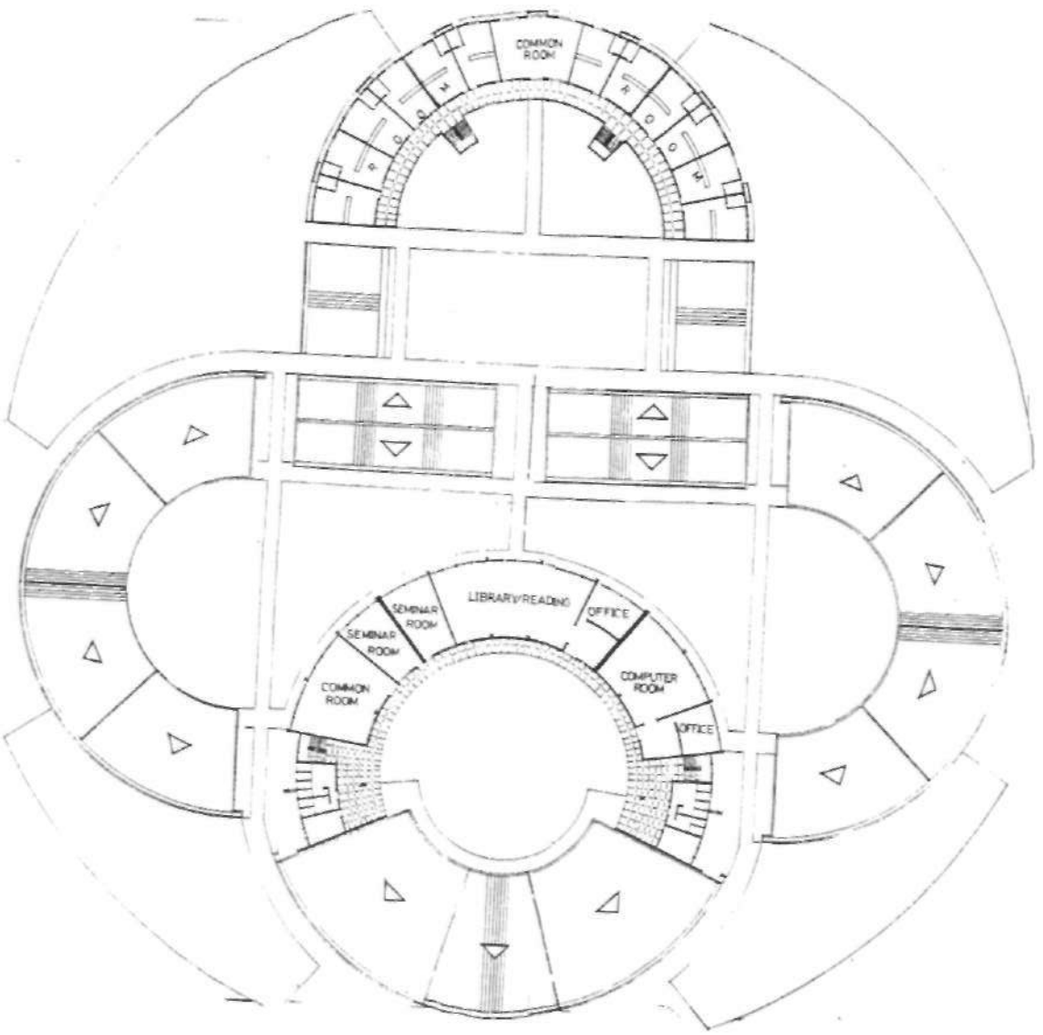
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FIRST FLOOR PLAN

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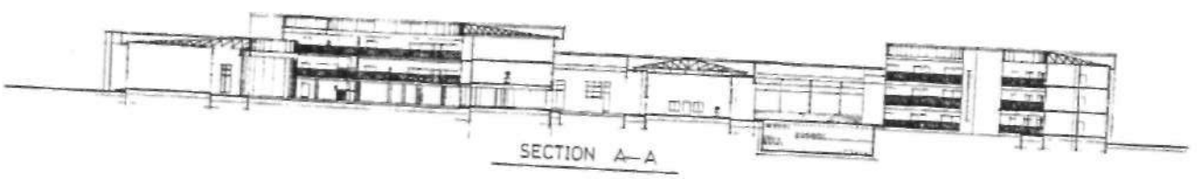
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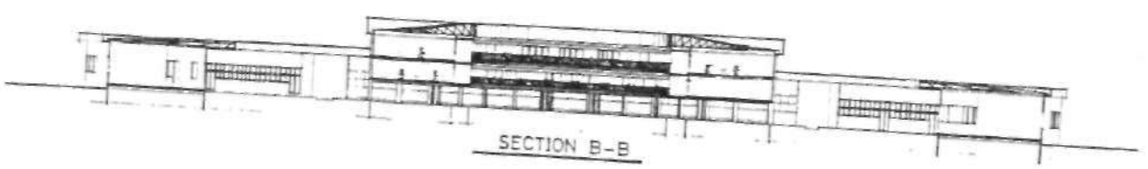


SECOND FLOOR PLAN

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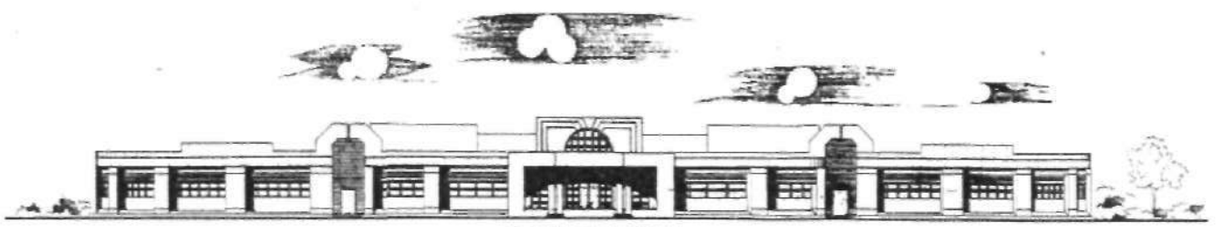




SECTIONS

DIPLOMATIC CLUB HOUSE, ABUJA

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FRONT ELEVATION

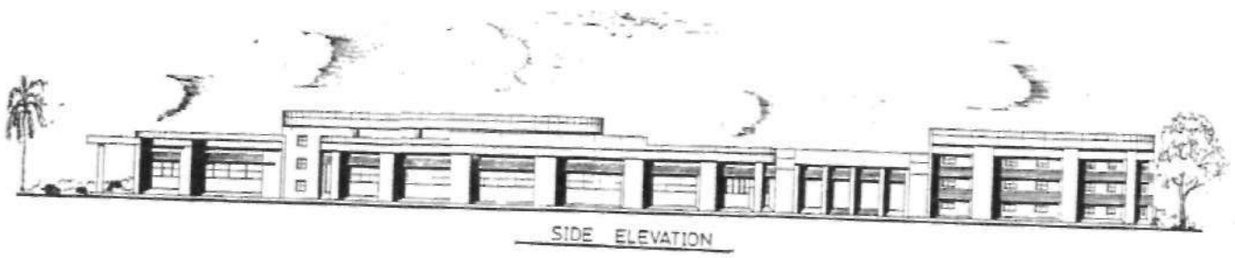


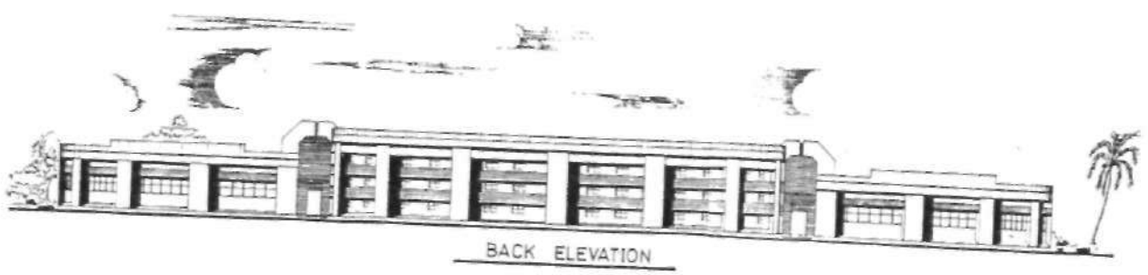
SIDE ELEVATION

ELEVATIONS

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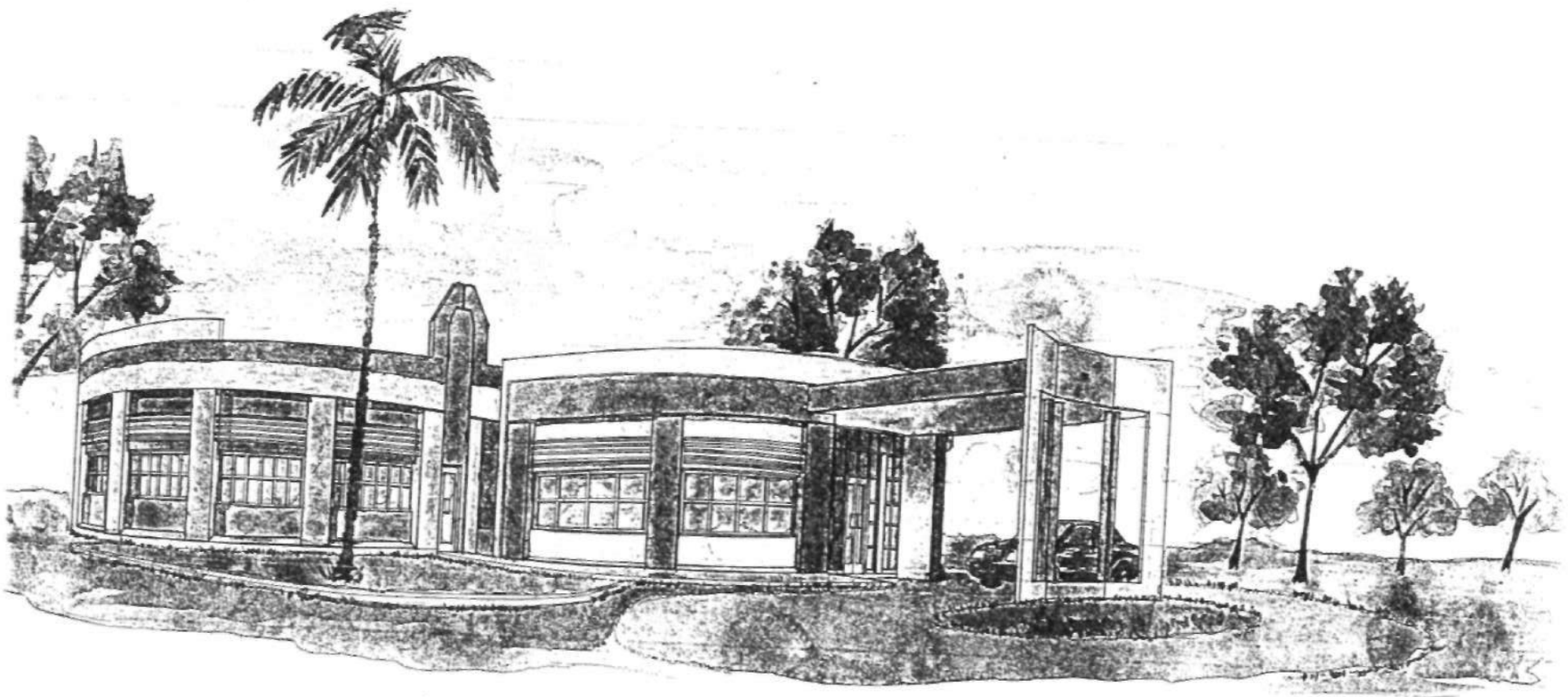




ELEVATIONS

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PERSPECTIVE

DIPLOMATIC CLUB HOUSE, ABUJA

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