SAKI RECREATION CENTRE
FOR
IFEDAPO LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA
(OYO STATE)

A THESIS
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BY

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DECLARATION

I, (Lawal Aremu Bashiru) hereby declare that this thesis has been prepared by me and that it is a record of my review of some literature and my own research work. It has not been presented in any previous application for a higher degree.

All quotations are indicated and the sources of informations are specifically acknowledged by means of references.

_____

A. B. Lawal

CERTIFICATION

This thesis entitled Saki Recreation Centre for Ifedapo Local Government Area by Lawal Aremu Bashiru meets the regulations governing the award of the degree of Master of Science (Architecture) of Ahmadu Bello University, and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

Chairman, Supervisory Committee Date: _____

Member, Supervisory Committee Date: _____

Member, Supervisory Committee Date: _____

Head of Department Date: _____

Dean, Post-Graduate School Date: _____

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my brother:

LAWAL ALADE SULLEY

who sacrificed everything on earth

except his life to give

me University education

to

THE WORKING CLASS

for their struggle to replace

the Capitalist "religion of work"

with a "religion of leisure".

to

MISS ASHIRU ADENIKE TESILIMAT

for her .....

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ABSTRACT

Saki is a town in the northern part of Oyo State and the headquarters of Ifedapo local government area with an approximate area of 4,924 square kilometres and has a population of 253,116, Right now, there are so many recreational activities being pursued by the people in substandard places and they lack co-ordination. Secondly there are *no* enou facilities where people can go to re« i te. The technological development has also affected tiv recreational life of the people which makes the indegenous forms of recreation to be inadequate.

The scope of many recreation centres have been focused on outdoor design and limited to some age groups. This limitations might be due to arbitrary application of standards without taking into consideration the recreational need." of the various communities. It is therefore not surprising to identify sporting activities and landscape areas as major elements of recreation design. This concept of recreation narrows the provision of facilities for recreational use.

This thesis design will attempt to bring recreation to Ifedapo local government area with focus on emerging emphasis on recreation olanning (i.e. seeing recreation as a service to mankind) within the context and needs of the community. To this end, a multi-functional recreation centre for all age groups is proposed.

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"MAN ONLY PLAYS WHEN HE IS HUMAN IN THE
FULL SENSE OF THE WORD, AND HE IS ONLY
COMPLETELY HUMAN WHEN HE IS PLAYING".

- Friedrich Schillter (1975)

Chapter 1

RECREATION

1.1 Definition of terms applicable to recreation

For a systematic understanding and synthesising of this project, it is necessary to give correct and rightful definition of some principal words frequently used in recreation planning in order to avoid ambiguity, which is partly responsible for non-realisation of many recreation planning efforts. Below are some of the terms:

1.1.1 Leisure: Any portion of an individual's times not occupied by employment or in pursuit of essential activity.

1.1.2 Park: Any public or private piece of land set aside for human enjoyment and recreation.

1.1.3 Recreation: Any leisure time activity which is pursued for its own sake, or what happens to a person as a result of a recreation experience.

1.1.4 Outdoor Recreation: Leisure time activity which utilizes an outdoor public or

private space.

1.1.5 Recreation Planning: A process that relates people to leisure time and space. The use of information for the allocation of resources to accomodate the current and the future leisure needs of a population and planning area. The emphasis is at the macroscale and systems level.

1.1.6 Recreation Design: A process that relates people to the forms and function of a recreation resource. The use of information to create designs that relates to the existing or potential users of a recreation space or population of a planning area. The emphasis is at the microscale and site or project level.

1.1.7 Recreation Resource: Land and water areas and facilities that provide opportunities for recreation.

1.1.8 Recreation Site: A specific tract of land or water within a recreation area used for particular recreation activities.

1.1.9 Recreation Supply: The quality and quantity of recreation sources available for use at a given time.

1.1.10 Recreation Facilities: Man-made improvements of a recreation site provide to facilitate recreation use.

1.1.11 Recreation Complex: An area containing a variety of resources and facilities providing different types of recreation.

1.1.12 Carrying Capacity: The capacity of of natural resources to withstand use for a desired quality of recreation experience.

1.2 Recreation and Leisure

Confusion often arises from the indiscriminate use of the terms 'Leisure' and 'Recreation'. Leisure and Recreation are related, but different things. While Leisure has commonly been thought of as a period of time or state of mind and recreation as an activity in space, the contemporary view is much broaden and more humanistic. This view sees leisure as a context for pleasure

and self expression, and recreation as what happens to people as a direct result of activities or experience. Recreation takes place during leisure but not all leisure is given over to recreation. Leisure is time of a special kind, whilst recreation is activity (or inactivity) of special kinds. Whether or not the activity undertaken during leisure is recreation depends largely upon the motive or incentive of the doer. Basically if the motive is enjoyment and personal satisfaction and the performance of the activity has its own appeal, then it is recreation.

Many people feel that recreation is merely fun or some activity which varies from the routine of their daily live. Dictionaries define the term in some such manner as "the act of recreating, or state of being recreated, refreshment of the strength and spirit after foil, diversion, play". Similarly, recreation is defined as "activity that rest men from work, often gives them a change (distraction, diversion) and re-stores (re-creates them for work. It may also be defined as the pleasurable and constructive use of spare time.

Recreation could be many things. It involves any activity which is participated in, anytime

and anywhere, merely for the enjoyment it affords. Recreation may be purely physical; it may provide intellectual, esthetic or emotional outlets; or it may include combination of these.

The way full time is used is very definitely individual and personal. An activity which shares for recreation for one person may be work, or a bore for another. This concept emphasises the personal nature of recreation and indicates why recreational activities are as diversified as the interest of man.

Recreational needs vary at different times and the kind of recreational contents chosen by various people will depend upon num rous factors -

(1) Cultural background
(2) Physical and intellectual capacity
(3) Education, training and experience
(4) Marital status and family relationships
(5) Age and sex
(6) Occupation
(7) Economic status
(8) Full time
(9) Residence, whether urban or rural

(10) Varying moods and emotional needs

(11) Available opportunities

(12) The manner in which recreational interest and opportunities are presented.

1.3 Objectives of Recreation

The objectives of recreation may be listed in four categories. They are the health development objectives, the human relations objectives, the civic development objectives and the self development objectives.

1.3.1 Health Development Objective

This is important in the field of recreation. Health is largely tied up with activity during leisure times as well as during periods of work. Recreation makes available adaptive activity, conducive to sound health. Activities are present in which he may relax, escape from the tension of work, forget about problems, and thereby contribute to mental health. Activities requiring the participation of many people are included, thereby, providing better social relations and a higher standard of moral and spiritual values,

It also provides activities which balances the deteriorating effect of strenous or routine work or study; thus provides variety of activities. These activities contribute to the integration and development of the whole individual.

1.3.2 The Human Relation Department: This represents a major contribution of recreation to enriched living. Recreation programmes develop many individual qualities which make for better adjustment. Such attributes as courage, justice, patience, tolerance, fairness and honesty and same of the qualities developed when individuals play and recreate together. Attitudes of good human relations are always developed. Wholesome attitude of social co-operation, loyalts to the group, recognition of the rights of others and the ideas one receives in direct proportion to what he gives to the group are a few that make for relations and enable worthy goals and projects to be accomplished.

1.3.3 The Civic Development Objectives: This is a noteworthy goal for recreation. It contributes to community solidarity by uniting people in common projects, regardless of race,

creed, economic status, or other discriminatory factors. It helps to build the morale of the members of the community. It is a contributing factor in alleviating crime, in that it provides setting and activities in which youth and other individuals may engage in constructive, worth-while activities, rather than in destructive, anti-social activities, thereby developing the individual to become a more valuable citizen in the community and has more to contribute in its behalf.

1.3.4 The Self-development Objective: This refers to the potentialities which participation in a programme of recreational activities has for developing the individual to his fullest capacity. It contributes to the balance growth of the individual and allows for growth in ways other than mere production of material things for utilitarian purposes, i.e it satisfies the human desire for such things as creative music, arts, literature and drama. It allows for the development of skills and abilities which are latent and dormant in the individual until they aroused by leisure hours with proper settings and

leadership. It also provides an educational experience, because the participant learns new skills, new knowledges, new techniques and develop new abilities.

1.4 Characteristics of Recreation

Basically, recreation involves activity be it physical, mental or emotional; and it has no single forms, as range of activities which people enjoy during leisure is almost limitless. Recreation is determined by motivations, is fundamentally an attitude of mind and occurs in 'unobligate' time. Engagement in recreational pursuits is entirely voluntary as the moment participation become compulsory, the activity ceases to be recreation. Recreation can be organised or unorganised and can be enjoyed alone or in group. Finally, it has by-products in that recreation can reward the participant in terms of intellectual, physical and social growth and other qualities of personal development. Recreation can be classified as active or passive. In active recreation people participate directly in the activity - be it

soccer, golf or swimming. Spectators at a football match would be engaging in passive recreation as they would be onlookers and are not themselves playing football.

1.5 Periods of Recreation

Recreation and work are two composite phenomenous and must therefore function together, since one cannot have recreation or work throughout one's life, there must be time for each function. There are basically four periods of recreation as shown below.

1.5.1 Recreation at the end of the day:

After closing from work at the end of the day, the worker has to rest or recreate to free himself from the strenous and boredon fatique of the work and prepare himself for the next day's task. Recreational activities within this period normally takes place within workers environment, as there isn't much time to permit travel to far distance to recreate.

1.5.2 At the Week ends: This recreation periods starts on Friday after closure from the

office and ends on Sunday. This period is quite enough for a considerable travel to be made to far away distance to recreate depending on ones financial capabilities. The worker recreates and prepares himself for the work of the coming week.

1.5.3 At the end of the Year: This is the holiday or leave period for the worker. The period is quite long as it could be up to twenty one days. The worker may travel out of the town to spend his holiday in another place. Leisure time activities is quite interesting as most workers budget for it both in terms of money and the time available.

1.5.4 At the end of the Life: This is the retirement period and mostly applicable to elderly people. During this period, the leisure time activity of the aged increases with an increase in the time available to them. They engage in minor works, mostly in their homes with an increase in reading especially newspapers.

1.6 Phases of Recreation

The total recreational experience is not limited to the actual recreation activity on the site. Clawson and Knetsch have identified five distincly different phases.

1.6.1 Planning and Anticipation: The time involved may be quite brief, as when a small boy is invited by his friends to play ball on a nearby playground. A day's outing by a family to a community park may involve lengthy preparations and provide considerable enjoyment in the process.

1.6.2 Travel to the Recreation Site: The amount of travel and its cost may vary greatly. The dissatisfaction of travel to the site, vary considerably between individuals, between routes and between sites visited. At best, some persons or groups may enjoy the travel itself and some visitors to recreation areas give sightseeing as their major objective. Others regard the site itself as a necessary nuisance.

1.6.3 On Site Experience and Activities: These include swimming, camping, picnicking, fishing, playing etc. This phase may be less than half the total whether measured by time spent, expenses incurred or total satisfaction. It will probably be the basic reason for the whole recreation experience, and the remaining parts of the total experience may be built around it.

1.6.4 Travel back on Return Journey: This is unlikely to be a duplicate of the travel to the site; even when the route is the same. If it has been an all-day outing they are now tired, whereas they were fresh on the outward journey. Memories of the site experiences and anticipation of task at home are certainly different from the thoughts on the outward trip.

1.6.5 Recollection: After the experience is over, the person or persons involved recollect or reminisce on one or more aspect of the total experience. These recollections may be shared with friends, relatives and associates. Recollecting of one experience often provides the starting point from anticipation of another.

In many ways the whole recreation experience is a package deal; and the sums of satisfaction and dissatisfaction from the whole be balanced against total cost.

1.7 Advantages of Recreation

- To aid body development, movement and coordin tion through physical activities such as football, tennis and climbing.

- To contribute to safety and survival, as in swimming.

- To foster and extend an appreciation of the outdoor, through activities like hiking and camping.

- To promote mental stability and to privide a change in setting and pace from the highly competitive world of work. It constituted a form of relaxation that is an aid to emotional stability.

1.8 Approaches to Recreation Planning

Recreation planning can be approached in four different ways. They are resource, activity

economic and behavoiral approaches.

1.8.1 Resource Approach: Physical or natural resources determine the types and amount of recreation opportunities. Supply limits the demands or use to the human or natural carrying capacity of the resource. Natural factors are ranked over social factors. The emphasis is on the resource instead of the user. It is most effective in many urban areas. It also has much utility for private tourist development.

1.8.2 Activity Approach: Past participation in selected activities is used to determine what opportunities should be provided in the future. Supply creates demands. The public preference is based on participation rates or attendance, which usually projects more of the same type of opportunities. Social factors are ranked over natural factors. Because of a heavy emphasis on the past, this approach may not respond well to accomodating the needs of man-users on future trends.

1.8.3 Economic Approach: The economic base or fiscal resources of a community are used

to determine the amount, type and locations of recreation opportunities. Fees and charges are commonly required for many opportunities. Economic factors are more important than social or natural factors. The emphasis is on market demand and pricing of opportunities. Both latent and experienced demand are projected to rationalise the use of public resources on private alternatives.

1.8.4 Behavioral Approach: Human behaviour and events in leisure setting influence the choice of how, where and when people use their free time.

The focus is on recreation as an experience, why a person participates, what activities are preferred and what happens to the person as a result of this activity. User preference and satisfaction condition the planning process. User and non-user objectives are dorminant. This approach is concerned with accomodating latent and experienced demand. It relates demand to supply to develop indicators of social need.

1.8.5 Combine Approach: A combination of the above approaches uses the positive aspects of

each and is balanced to reflect the requirements of the user and resources.

1.9 Barriers in Recreation Planning

The National Academy of Science, N.A.Sc 1969 suggests a classification of barriers into five types:

1.9.1 Social Barriers: Social educations and interest groups take restrictive actions via clubs, associations etc to keep up a set of members sharing the same goals and objectives.

1.9.2 Psychological Barriers: Refer to the subjective (and frequently slighly founded) conception of leisure activities in terms of contents and difficulties involved, particularly in the phases of planning and travel to site of recreation. (According to Clawson's model), many people are relunctant to take up certain recreation because by incomplete information; these pursuits have conveyed the impression of being difficult or dangerous to carry out. A well planned motivating and rewarding introduction is considered very essential for continued participation.

1.9.3 Financial Barrier: The relatively high cost of capital investment and user charges in certain recreations, example Golf and Tennis, posses a serious obstacle to many people.

1.9.4 Geographical Barriers: Distance and time for travel to natural resources and recreation facilities are very important to the rise and progress of recreational behaviour. (Of course financial and geographical barriers are some what overlapping). There are reasons to believe that distance is one of the most decisive barriers. It has a great impact on children and juvenile groups, but also on adults with insufficient marginal time in their recreational pursuits. The decisiveness of distance and travelling time may be illustrated by the fact that these variables are employed as the only parameters in the frequently and indirect methods for demand measurements.

1.9.5 Physiological Barriers: The requirement of physical competence sometimes acts as an obstacle to enter a given activity as well

Chapter 2

THE DYNAMICS OF RECREATION

2.1 Pre-Industrial Recreation

One of the basic needs of human beings is for recreation, activities engaged in for pleasure, relaxation and for excitement by choice; but no one knows when such activities started. It can be presumed that primitive men engaged in recreational activities, but no records have been found indicating what they were. Origin of recreational land use can be traced to ancient parks and related areas of the Middle East and parts of Southern Asia.

From the ancient historic times, it is known that many recreational activities were pursued, including dancing, music, games, festivals and contest between animals and humans. The ancient minoans practiced a form of bull fighting as far back as 3000 B.C and the custom was carried on by both the Greeks and Romans. The ancient Egyptians had a number of recreational pursuits, such as games of various kinds and athletics, including wrestling, and by about 1500 B.C had developed races by horse-drawn chariots. The ancient Greeks

and Romans continued all these activities. In addition, the Greeks developed drama and music, as these arts are understood today. They also enjoyed athletic contests that were highly developed in Olympic Games which began in 776 B.C.

The Roman loved recreational activities and were very inventive in the establishment of some of the more barbarous types, including battles between gladiators and wild animals, and throwing criminals and chistians to wild animals. The Romans also played games, attended theatres, and visited the public baths, where entertainment was furnished by acrobats, magicians and other performers. The Romans built very large amphitheatres for certain spectacles, and what they called circuses, arenas in which chariot races were held.

Most recreational land were initially established by the mobility for their personal pleasure and prestige. Through different periods of history they assumed different forms, according to the mode of times, such as cities set aside for games and athletics contests, hunting preserves and formal gardens. Eventually, as

democratic principle gradually replaced earlier autocratic system of government, many of this areas were made increasingly available to the general public.

2.2 Metamorphosis of Recreation Planning

The scope and emphasis of recreation planning have parallel the development of cities and park and Recreation Movement. The nature of recreation planning is rapidly changing in these ways as shown below:

2.2.1 Traditional Emphasis:

Recreation planning has been traditionally identified with resource planning or facility planning. The major emphasis has been on open space preservation and the development of this spaces for outdoor recreation. Before 1970, site design, or organised competitive sport, and outdoor ublic spaces were the focus of most recreation plans. The philosophical basis of these plans was the social Reform or City Beautiful movement of the early 1900s. Public parks were viewed as natural refuges from the evils of

the surrounding city. They were designed as pastorial retreats or escapes from the congestion and pollution of cities.

2.2.2 Current Emphasis:

The current emphasis of recreation planning is on the relationship of public recreation opportunities to other types of land use, design and access at the Urban and Regional scale. While the primary focus is still on the physical resource, this has been broaden to include social and environmental factors. An expanded focus on urban beautification, community development, historic preservation, environmental interpretation, multiple use of public and private spaces for recreation, and a broad range of organised recreation programmes are now common in most communities. The philosophical justification of most efforts is to beautify or renew the city to make it a desirable place to live, work or visit.

2.2.3 Emerging Emphasis: The emerging emphasis of recreation planning is a blend of

environmental design, social, science and public administration to provide leisure opportunities as part of human service and environmental management system. Both public and private spaces and services are included in a system of opportunities integrated at the neighbourhood and metropolitan scale. An emphasis on human development, environmental management, system planning, self-generated design and management, non-competitive self programmed activities, creative play areas, and integration of the arts, culture, day care and adult education programmes with parks and recreation is emerging in many communities.

2.3 Recreation and Industrialisation

The twentieth century can be categorised as a period marked by substantial growth of leisure for all people. Never before in modern histry has there been so much free time, time away from the toils of work. The industrial revolution was but a harbinger for what has now becomes known as "the Leisure Revolution". A number of factors have accounted

for the growth of leisure in contemporary civilization.

(1) Since 1850, the average work week has decreased from approximately 70 to 37½ hours.

(2) Population increase for medical science has conquered or controlled many dreaded diseases that has struck down people of earlier generations.

(3) Technological increase is automated machines have replaced humans in many jobs.

All the above factors are responsible for urbanization. Urbanism, with its crowded conditions and constantly developing artificiality have created environmental modifications which in turn have brought about different leisure-time patterns to both children and adults. The charging values of societies, coupled with the increasing level of awareness, breakthrough in technology, world economic order and new emerging order in the recreational life of future generations will make the provision of the traditional

form of recreation (provision of open spaces) a thing of the past. Technological development has also made it possible for social scientists to research into the effect of technological development on leisure time activities. Bogart, in the study of the effect of the spread of television (a product of modern technology) receivers, showed that the innovation has tended to reduce reading and attendance at cinemas, theatres and places of historic interest, increase the attendance at art galleries and at spectator sports, and had little effect on participation in gardening, social and political organisation.'

From Bogart's conclusion and with the development in automatic data processing, satellite and computer, recreation in the future would be at one's door by just pressing a nob and such activities will be seen on screen. Technological development may also lead to minimal usable area for sports recreation. For example, the Japanese invention of playing golf in a small room with recording being made on a computerised screen would become a common feature

for future generations of the leisure society.

In conclusion, the leisure time activities of the future generation will be a leisure of 'New times' in which leisure will stimulate the need for need relationships between man and nature, and between man and society.

2.4 Work and Recreation

Before an analysis of work and recreation can be made, a basic definition of work is necessary. Nels Anderson defined work as "work is the purposeful effort a man expands to earn his livelihood. Or we may think in more direct terms of work as time given to a job, for which one is paid". Recreation is best understood against the background of work. Man has always lived by work and with it, yet only modern man, because he has worked so well, also has free time and his task is learning to use it. Work and recreation reflect and supplement each other. Recreation is an unprepared - for by-product of work. It is also used as a release from work.

Vontobel wrote "work is any conscious, purposeful activity which with satisfaction serves the material and spiritual needs of the individual, and the community. Industrial work detaches man from nature. Under the industrial order, most of those who work do it for hire. According to George Sanle 'work is regarded as praiseworthy because it is often not enjoyable, but contributes something others are willing to pay for'. That is, it is activity for which one sells his time. Again quoting Sanle; 'People sell time primarily so that they may acquire enough money income to buy products sold by others.' What one does in sold time is "the job". Time sold is commonly thought as work. Time not sold "one's own time", "free time" is thought of as leisure, no matter what one does with it.

In some writings, Karl Marx considered work in itself as the prime need of man. Elsewhere he stated that only the collective ownership of machines will enable mankind to gain free time, hence space for human development and thereby to humanize labour. Time thus liberated from work should according to Marx the present antimony of

labour and leisure to be transcended and the fulfilment of the whole man to be achieved. From the above analysis, one can conclude that the concept of work and recreation show a dialectic philosophy. Karl Marx in one of his writings suggested that the capitalist 'religion of work' is being replaced by a new 'religion of leisure', which further affirms the dialectic relationship of work and recreation.

2.5 Recreation: The individual, the family and the society

Many of the oldest and honoured of pastimes are for men; sports, horse riding, the hunt, chess and until recent times, card playing. The dance is perhaps the oldest pastimes in which the sexes mixed although in some cultures, certain dances are for men only.

The involvement in recreation at the societal (macroscopic) level stems from multiple factors. The field of recreation provision is a coalition of people interested in improving health and preventing illness, delinquency, or premature deaths; of people interested in cleaning up the environment

and preserving the natural heritage; of people concern with maintaining morals, building character or satisfying needs.

The tightly planned flats do not allow for children's noise, lanes and streets have become dangerous for children. The streets no longer belong to the playing child and the adult pedestrian. The "homo faber", the working man, is the key person for town-planners. The "homo ladens" the playing person is left to the realm of the philosophers. Will not our cities and towns soon arrive at the point where space for playing is too restricted and friction becomes intolerable? It is certainly time to admit the "human" elements of a town's organism i.e. recreation and play centres, into the stark reality of our organically developed cities. In the realm of town planning as it stands today, unfortunately the opinion often stills persists that the problem of playing is simply dealt with under the heading "Infant and toddler playing spaces". Children of school age, teen - agers and grown ups find no consideration given to their different needs for play recreation. Thousands of towns and

villages are at present in a stage of rapid expansion. New streets dwellings, schools and factories are being built. It is extremely important to allocate and prepare there in good time sufficient play spaces and recreational facilities for all age groups. The provision of isolated play areas should be discouraged. Whenever possible brothers and sisters of different ages should be allowed to play in the same ground. Besides, the development of the desire for play does not often correspond with the psychological age groups. For example, Schench has shown in a study of the Cologue population that leisure or semi-leisure is mainly family centred and contributes to an increase in family cohesion due to the generalization of motoring, television viewing, holiday, weekend etc.

Chapter 3

STUDY SHEET

It is normal practice in architectural design that before an architect engages in a design of a complex or structure, he does an inventory of related projects. Having considered this factor and the subjective nature of recreation, the following related projects were studied.

3.1 Peace Park

In 1949, Kenzo Tange was commissioned to design the Hiroshima Peace Park as a result of a competition. A part of the city destroyed by the atomic bomb is to be used as a park for mental and physical recreation by future generations. The layout includes a Peace Memorial, children sections, sports centre and cultural buildings. The Hiroshima Memorial stands in the park between two arms of the river and comprises the administrative block, the atomic bomb memorial gallery and the city hall. To the worth of the spacious plaza rises the cenotaph commemorating the victims of the bomb. Further to the worth by the river is a children's science

and art museum, children's library, a children's stadium and swimming pool, and an administrative centre. Provision were made to build a large football stadium, a sports hall, tennis court, a wrestling arena, a large stadium, a swimming bath and a boat-house.

The cultural buildings such as the arts and science museum and the library are sited on an island in a rectangular lake. The open-air theatre is much farther to the north and commands a view of the river. The Hiroshima Memorial is intended to encourage future generations to remember the lost values of the past and to build for the future with body and mind. (See fig. 3.1 - 3.4).

3.1.1 Observation:

- There is an expression of modern Japanese architecture by the delightful interplay of buildings and water. This makes the design organic in nature, as there is no clear demarcation between building areas and the river.

- The geological condition of Japan has been reflected in the design by the use of very big

concrete pilotis to withstand an earth-quake prone country like Japan.

- Expression of new forms of buildings which have nothing to do with past tradition.

- Elevations expresses modern architecture by the interplay of vertical and horizontal elements and polotis for the administrative gallery which gives a clear vision to the whole site from the approach.

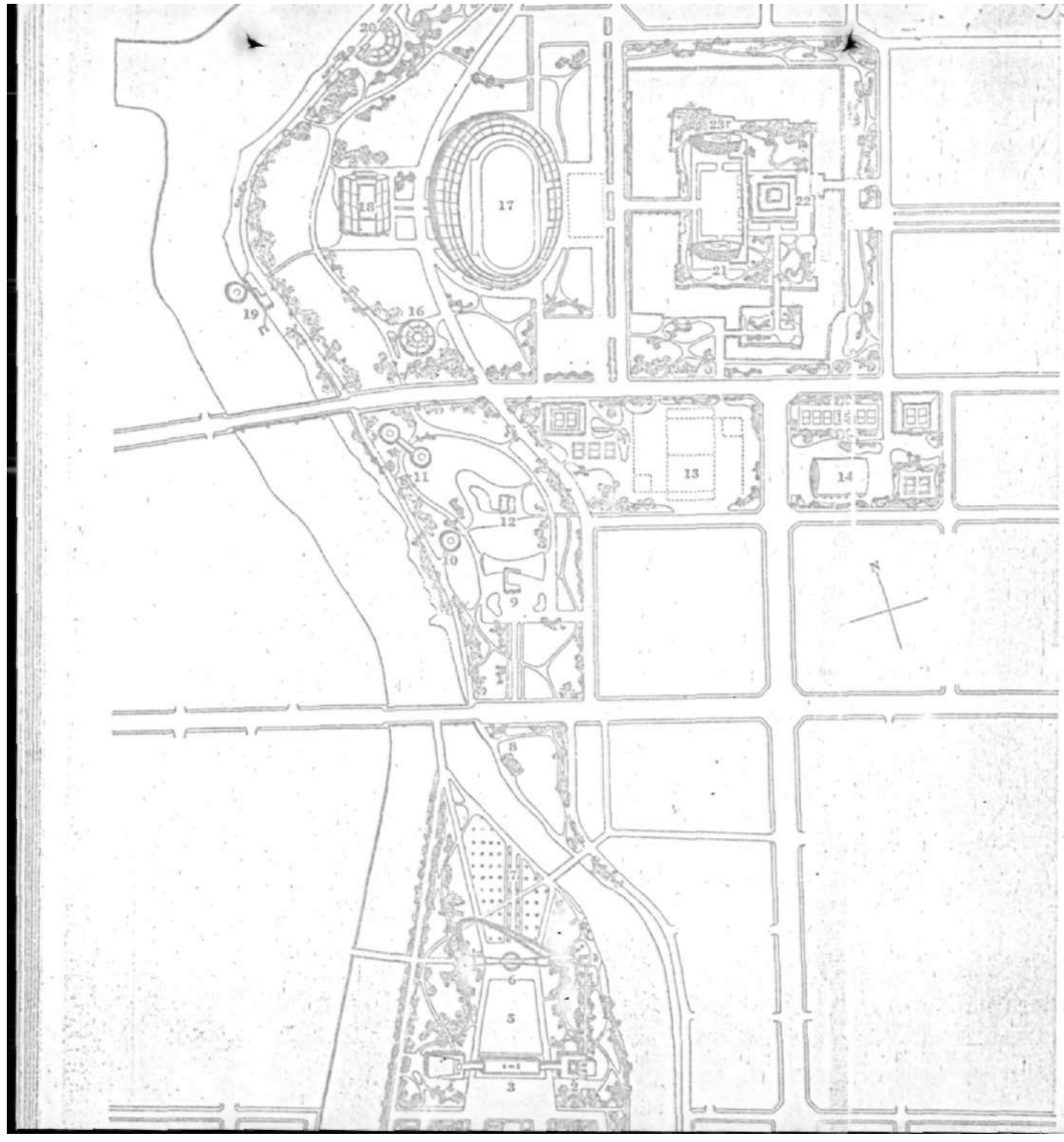
- The grouping of related activities makes movement within the site reduced and easily maintained as similar equipment may be used during maintenance.

- The cris-crossing of vehicular and pedestrian traffic on site exposses users to danger.

- Simple forms used in design.

- Planning concept is not rigid.

- Exploited site to the maximum by making views of most building structures towards the river with topography left intact with minimum distortion.



Plan for Hiroshima Peace Park / Plan des Hiroshima Friedens-Parkes

1 Peace Street/Heiwa-Strasse

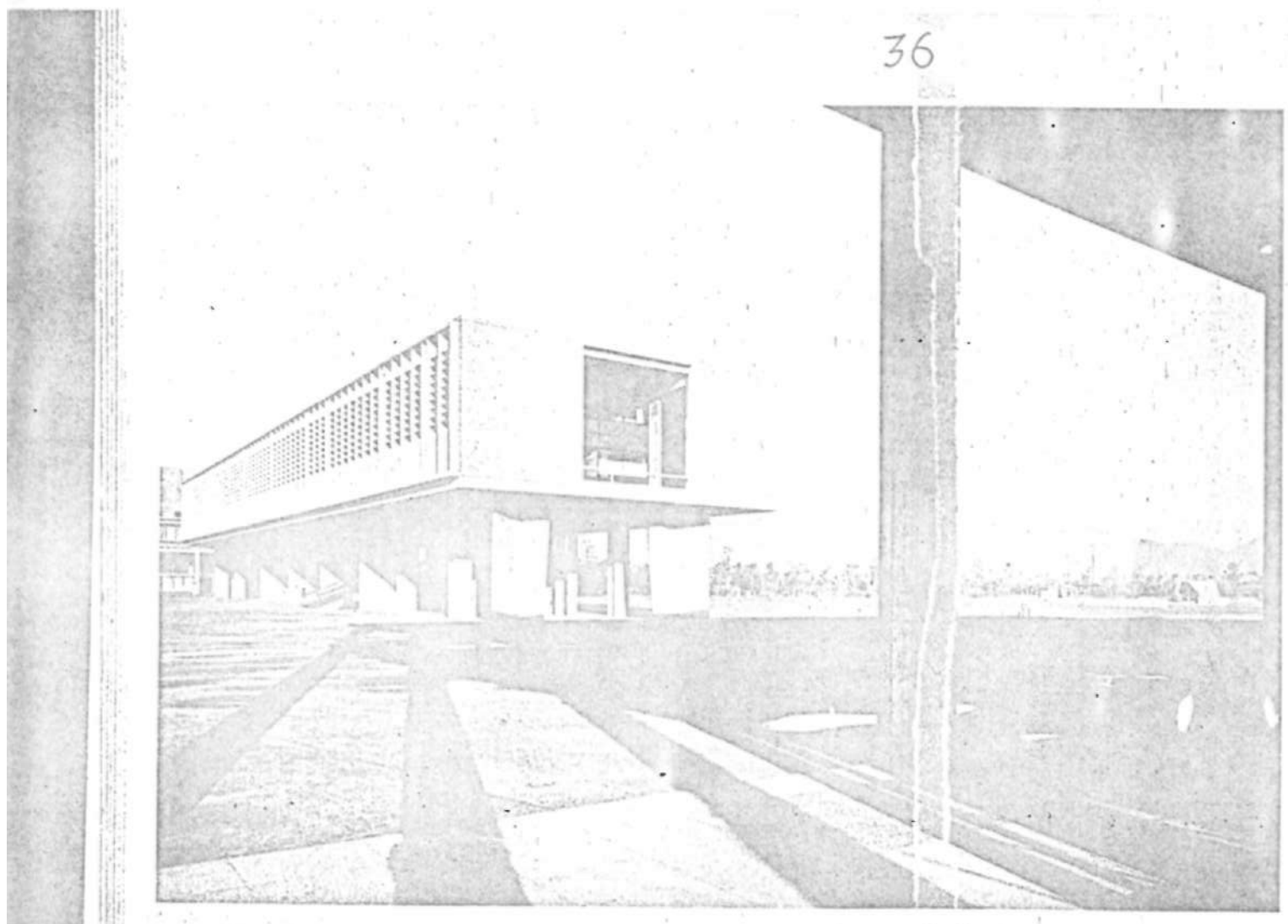
Peace memorial buildings/Friedens-Gedenkstätten
2 Main building/Verwaltung
3 Atomic bomb memorial gallery/Atombombe-Gedenk-Galerie
4 City hall/Stadthalle
5 Plaza/Platz
6 Cenotaph/Gedenkbogen für die Opfer
7 Memorial avenue/Gedenkstrasse
8 Remains/Ruine

Children's section/Sektor für Kinder
9 Head office/Verwaltungsgebäude
10 Children's library/Kinderbibliothek
11 Children's science and art museum/Kinder-Kunst- und Wissenschaftsmuseum
12 Stadium and swimming-pool/Stadion und Schwimmbad

Centre for sport/Sportzentrum
13 Football stadium/Fussballplätze
14 Gymnasium/Sporthalle
15 Tennis court/Tennisplätze
16 Wrestling arena/Ringkampf-Arena
17 Stadium/Stadion
18 Swimming pool/Schwimmbecken
19 Boat-house/Bootshaus

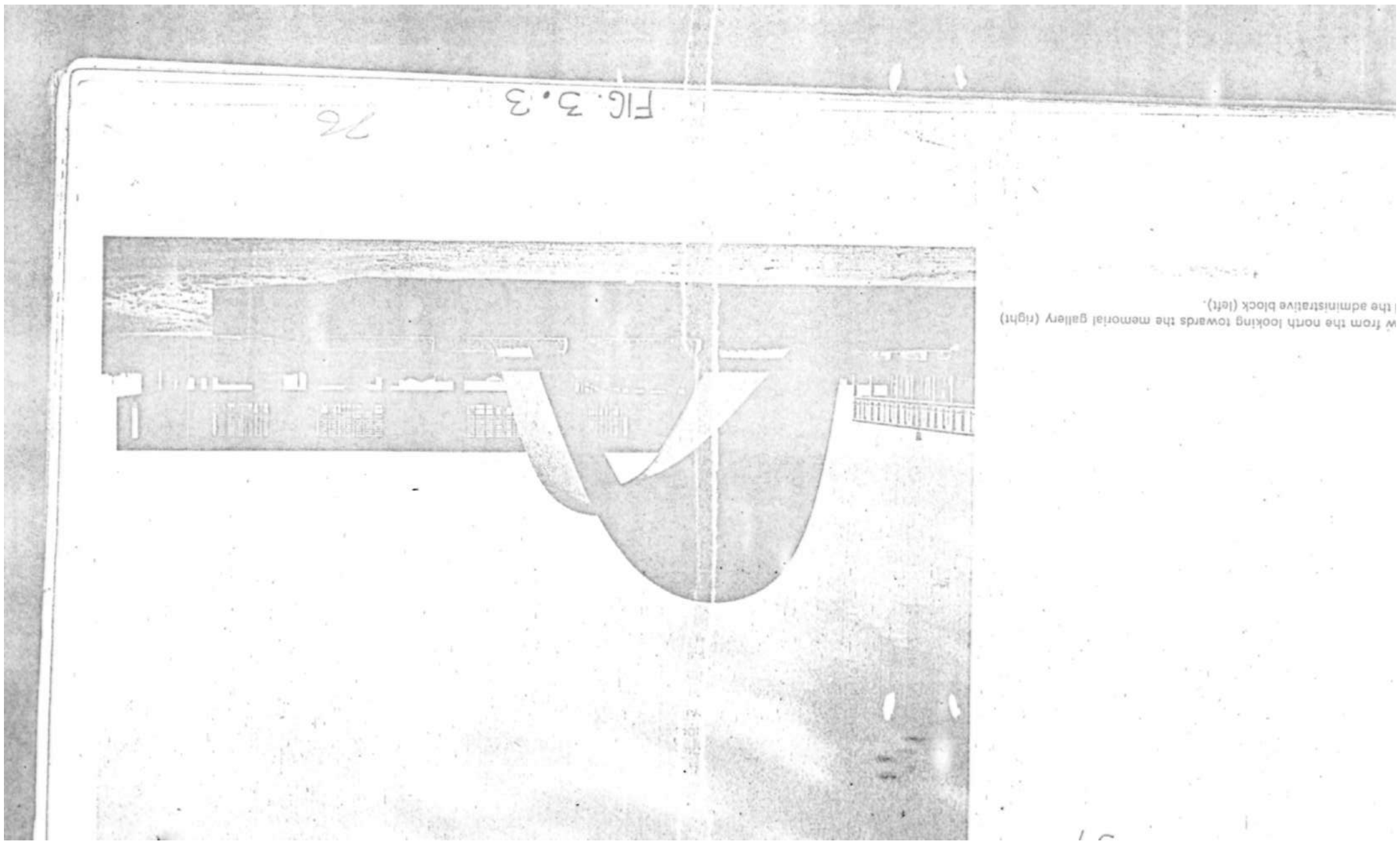
Cultural buildings/Gebäude für kulturelle Zwecke
20 Open-air theatre/Freiluft-Theater
21 Science museum/Wissenschaftliches Museum
22 Art museum/Kunst-Museum
23 Library/Bibliothek

FIG. 3.1



Memorial gallery seen from the south-east. The cenotaph memorating the victims of Hiroshima can be seen in the right ground.

FIG. 2. 2



w from the north looking towards the memorial gallery (right)
the administrative block (left).

FIG. 3.3

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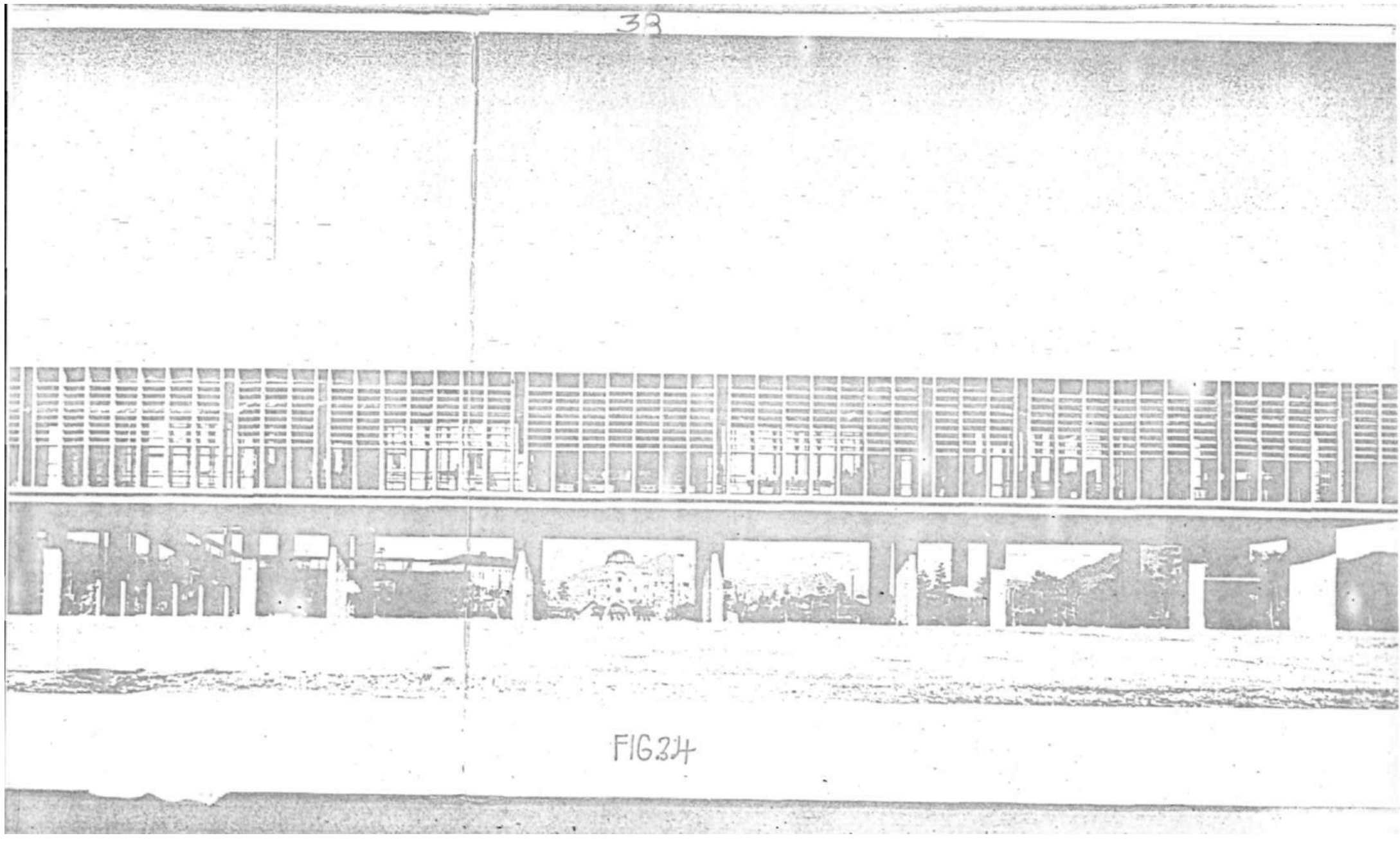


FIG.3.4

3.2 Sportsground Ryeka-Susak

The project designed by Turina V and Radic Z and sited in a delta at the river Rjecina, was proposed to the Olympic Exposition, Stockholm, in 1952. It solves the problem of space transformation by means of movable stand. The sporting centre combines a winter sporting swimming pool, an open pool for summer events, a stadium for light athletics, such as handball, hockey and skating as well as a few training tennis-courts. Provision was made for a restaurant; a hotel for the sporting guests and a smaller yachting club.

The vital value of this project is the fact that the construction of the movable spectators' stand is also capable of being used for several different sporting activities. The stand could also be pulled out to obtain a larger space for expositions and similar exhibitions of a massive character. This made it imperative to cover the indoor-pool by using a simple method: the pool is protected by a floor which, when necessary glides upon the rims to the spot where it is needed. In such a covered state

the space serves for purposes of boxing, fencing, wrestling etc. and, above all, for large expositions. The movable (spectator's) stand is divided into three parts in order that the respective parts may be used separately during various events at the same time. (See fig. 3.5 - 3.8).

3.2.1 Observations

- Pay boxes concentrated at chief entrance.

- The use of movable stands and glides to cover the swimming pool produce large and multi-functional spaces.

- The cone-like structure of the sports hall makes it monumental with problems of natural lighting and ventilation.

- Application of basic forms (circle and quadrangle) in harmony.

- Site plan quite good with building structures arranged in a straight file and design is highly pedestrian.

- Use of landscape as demarcation for various functions.

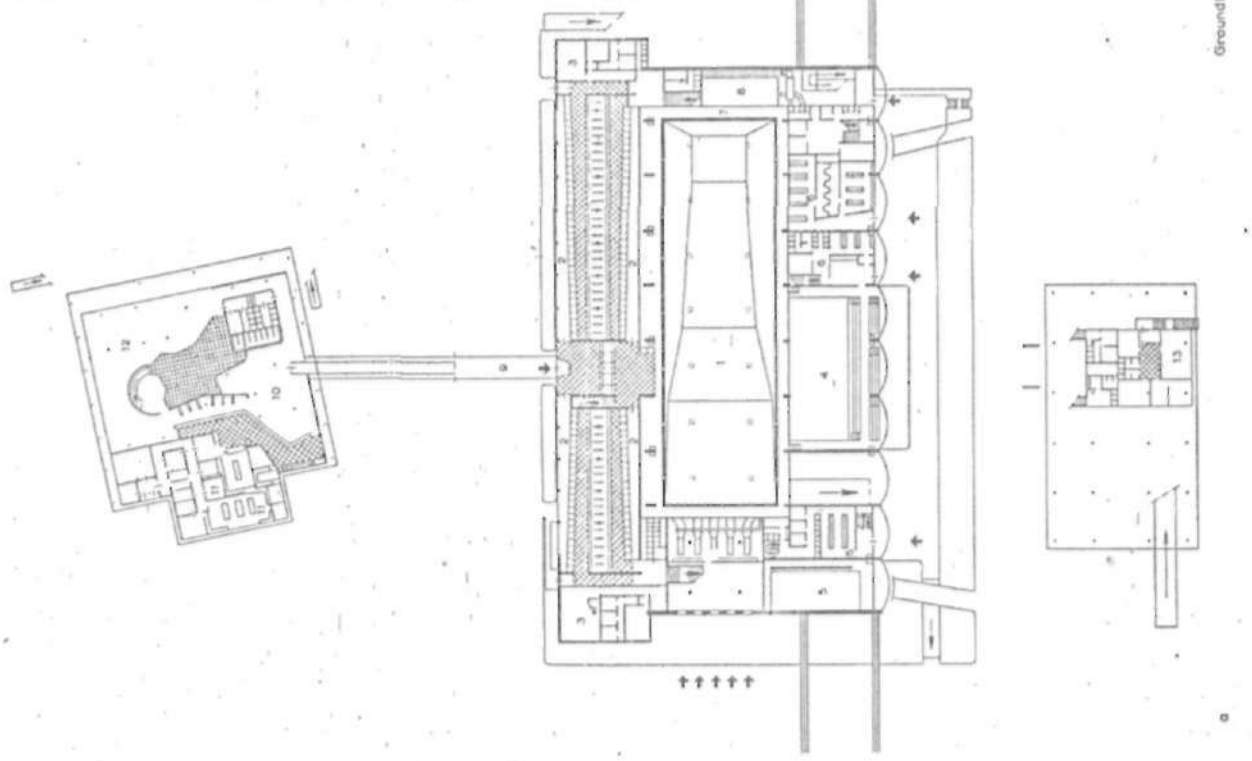
41

Site-plan - Floor-plan - Section

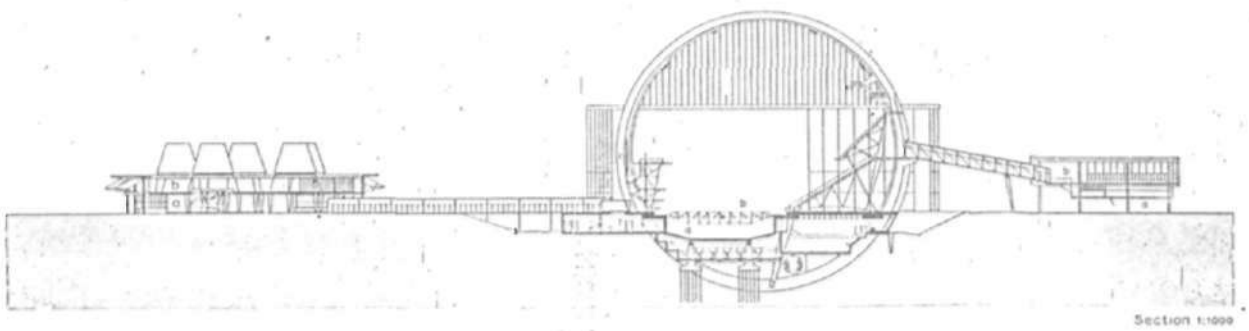


Site-plan 1:5000

I Indoor swimming-pool
II Open-air swimming-pool
III Restaurant
IV Entrance hall



Groundfloor 1:1000

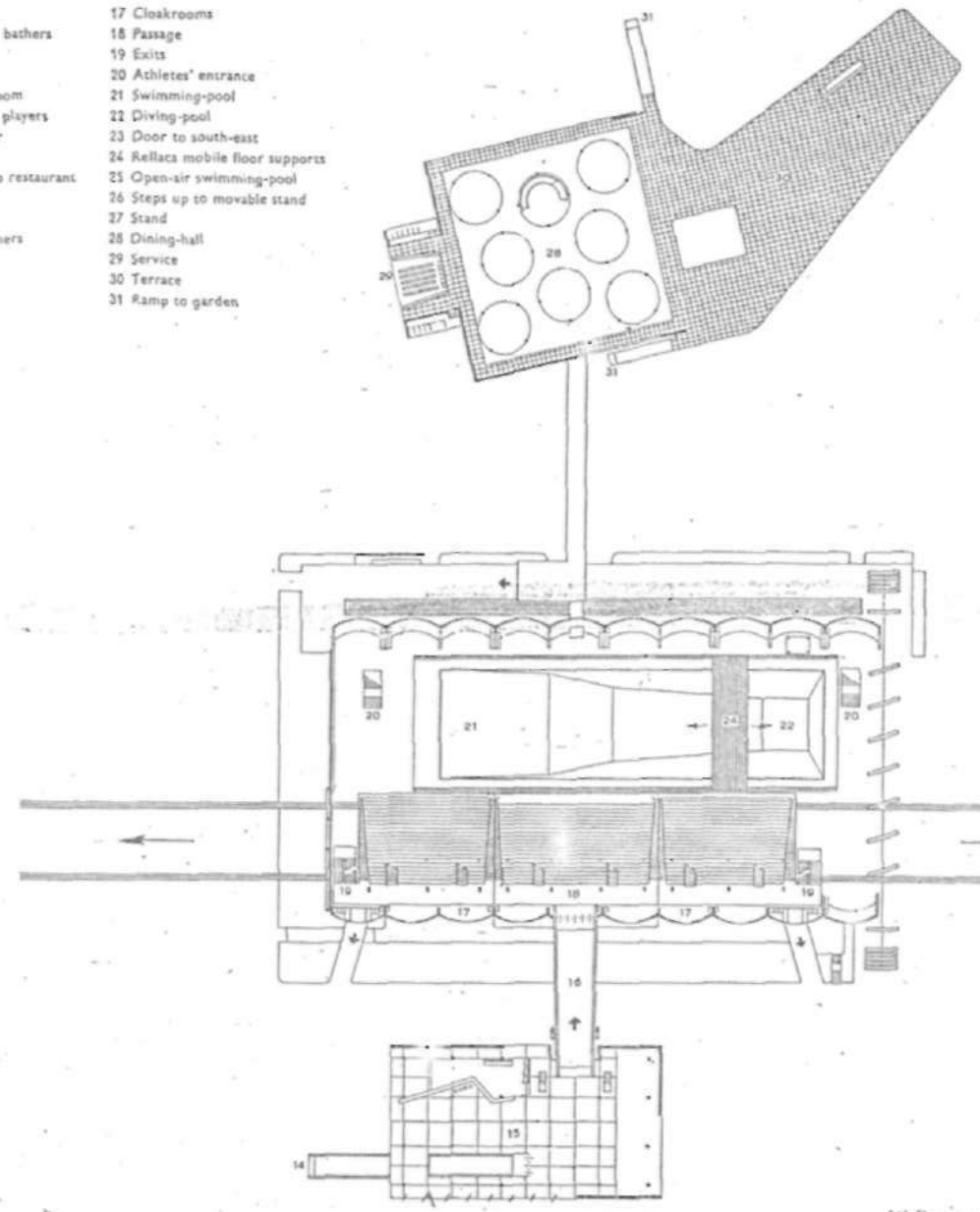


Section 1:1000

FIG. 3.5

Floor-plan

1 Swimming-pool
2 Dressing-room for bathers
3 Hairdresser's
4 Gymnasium
5 Rowing-training-room
6 Dressing-room for players
7 Inspection corridor
8 Heating plant
9 Covered passage to restaurant
10 Restaurant
11 Kitchen
12 Restaurant for bathers
13 Administration
14 Main entrance
15 Entrance hall
16 Passage to stand
17 Cloakrooms
18 Passage
19 Exits
20 Athletes' entrance
21 Swimming-pool
22 Diving-pool
23 Door to south-east
24 Rellaca mobile floor supports
25 Open-air swimming-pool
26 Steps up to movable stand
27 Stand
28 Dining-hall
29 Service
30 Terrace
31 Ramp to garden



b

1st floor 1:1000

4-2

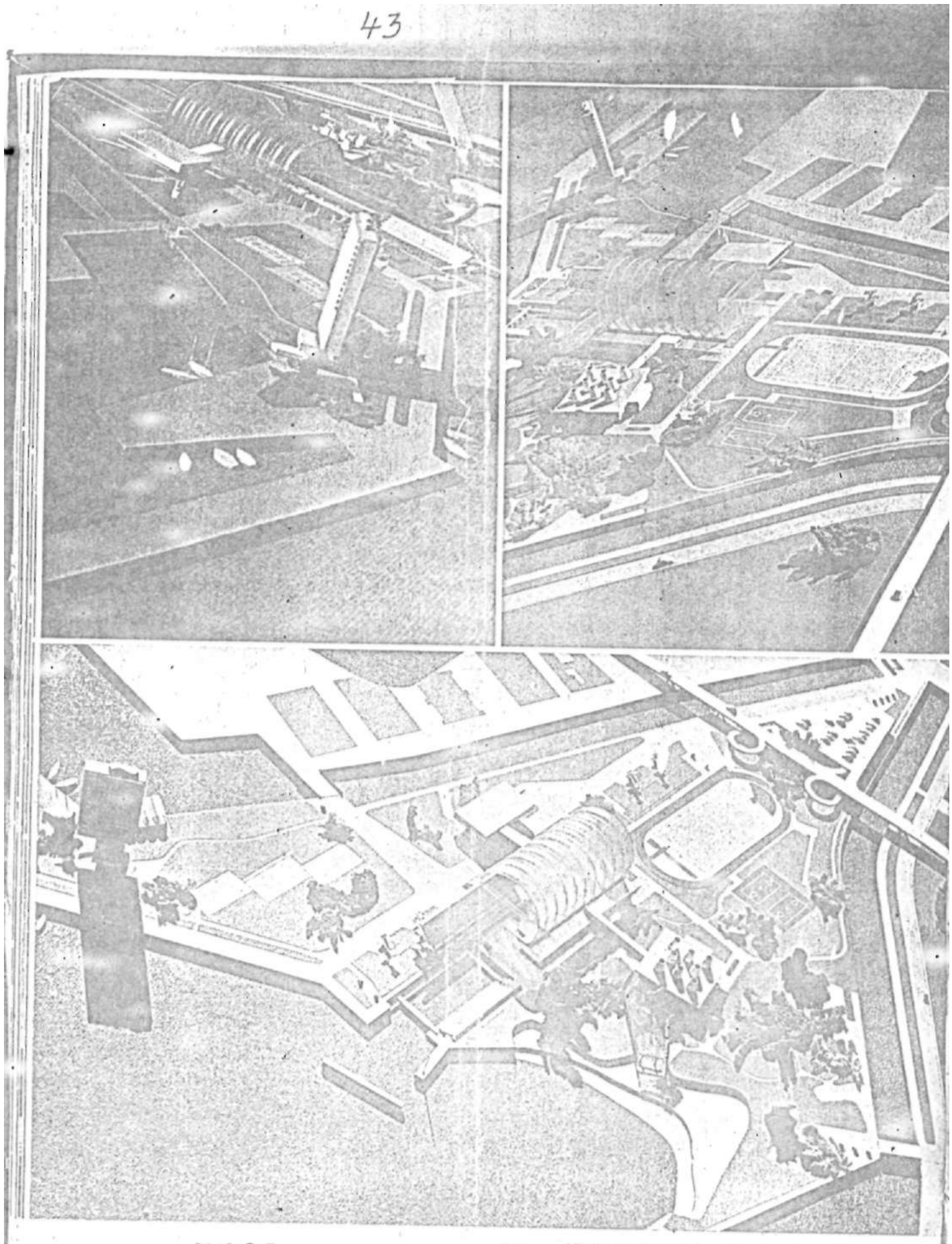


FIG 3.7

1 | 2
3

1 The flexible swimming-pool seen from the south-west – 2 The flexible swimming-pool seen from the north-east – 3 General view from the south of the flexible swimming-pool

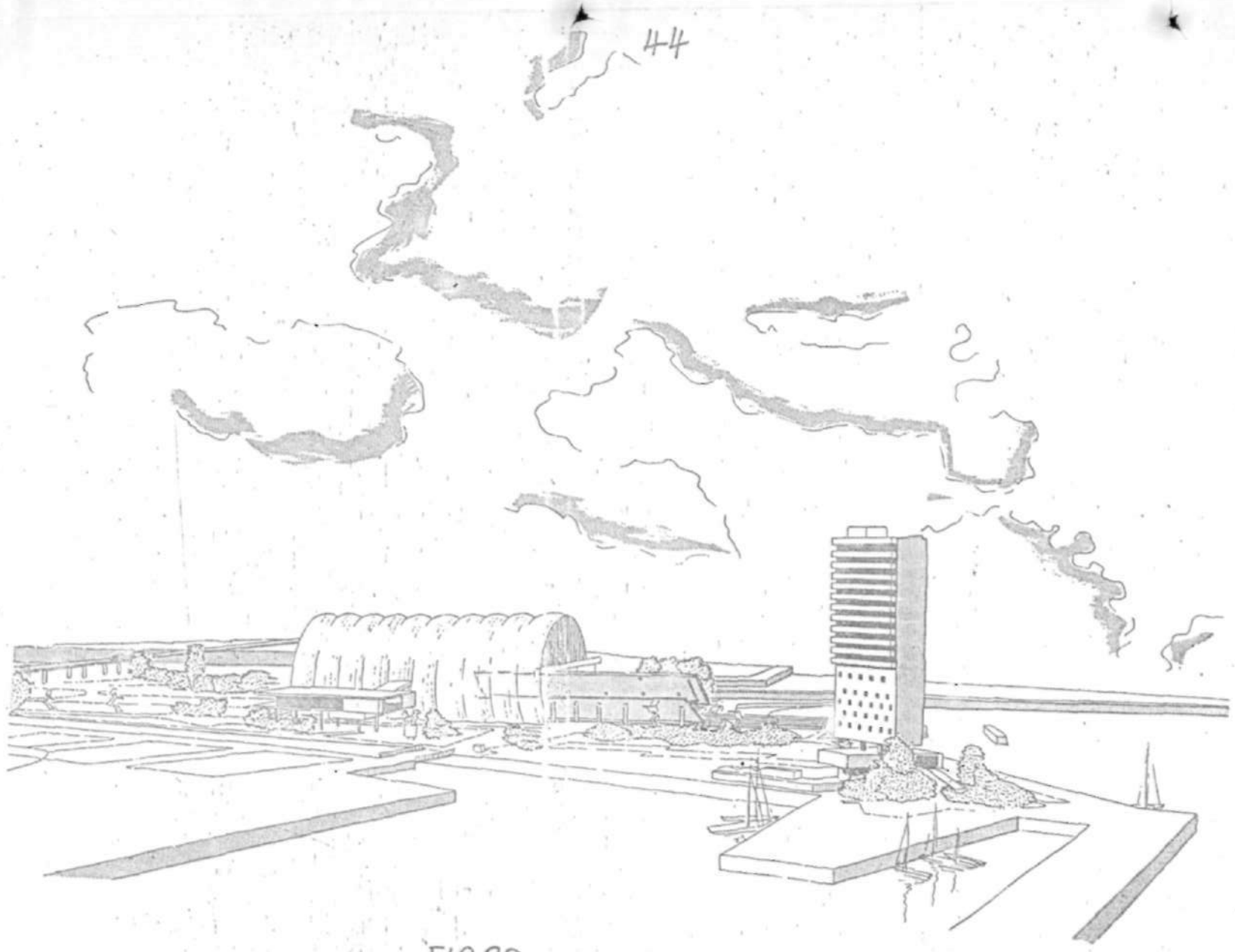


FIG.3.8

3.3 Allenmoos Bath, Zurich

Switzerland is one of the leading spa and curative spring centres of the world with specific waters and attitudes for specific oilments.

The successes of hydrotherapy have made a deep impression on even the able-bodied Swiss and undoubtedly have been a factor conscious or not, in the establishment of innumerable outdoor baths and swimming pools throughout the country.

Allenmoos bath in Zurich designed by M. E. Haefeli and W. M. Moses, with G. Ammann as landscape architect and E. Rathgeb as engineer. It is a combined recreation park, pool, sports ground and restaurant, all well integrated into its park-like setting. Its location serves primarily the citizens of the northern industrial suburbs - those furthest removed from the lake of Zurich. The design theory behind the centre was to make it a family recreation garden with all buildings as unobstructive as possible and as much grass and planting as could be brought in. There is enough room for 3,400 visitors (at 100 square feet each), subdivided into zones of activity. Thus mothers

and small children have a section of their own and are not thrown into teen age games - and vice versa.

The park is chattered from the north by a row of dressing room which hem the north-west corner. The pools, both of which were made irregular in shape so as to blend better with the natural setting, are divided for swimmers and non-swimmers. In addition, there are several small wading pools near the non-swimmers pool. These are used primarily by school children for instructions. There is a separate entrance for these children.

The airy, transparent quality of the spreadout restaurant shown in plate is typical of all buildings. The necessary structure is always interspersed with trees and greenery to carry the park into the buildings and the buildings into the park. The restaurant has a separate entrance and an elevated terrace overlooking the "quiet games" section. Dressing rooms are of three types: changing cabins with general storage, open bench with private locker, or private cubicle, the accomodation depending

on the price paid (See fig 9 - 12).

3.3.1 Observations:

- There is constant interpenetration of nature and architecture.

- Where conditions permit, buildings are half roofed trees plants and flowers considered as part of concrete building.

- Planning shape takes after the site.

- Planning concept is a bit rigid although facilities are connected by freely and loose walk ways.

- Design is open with less solid structures.

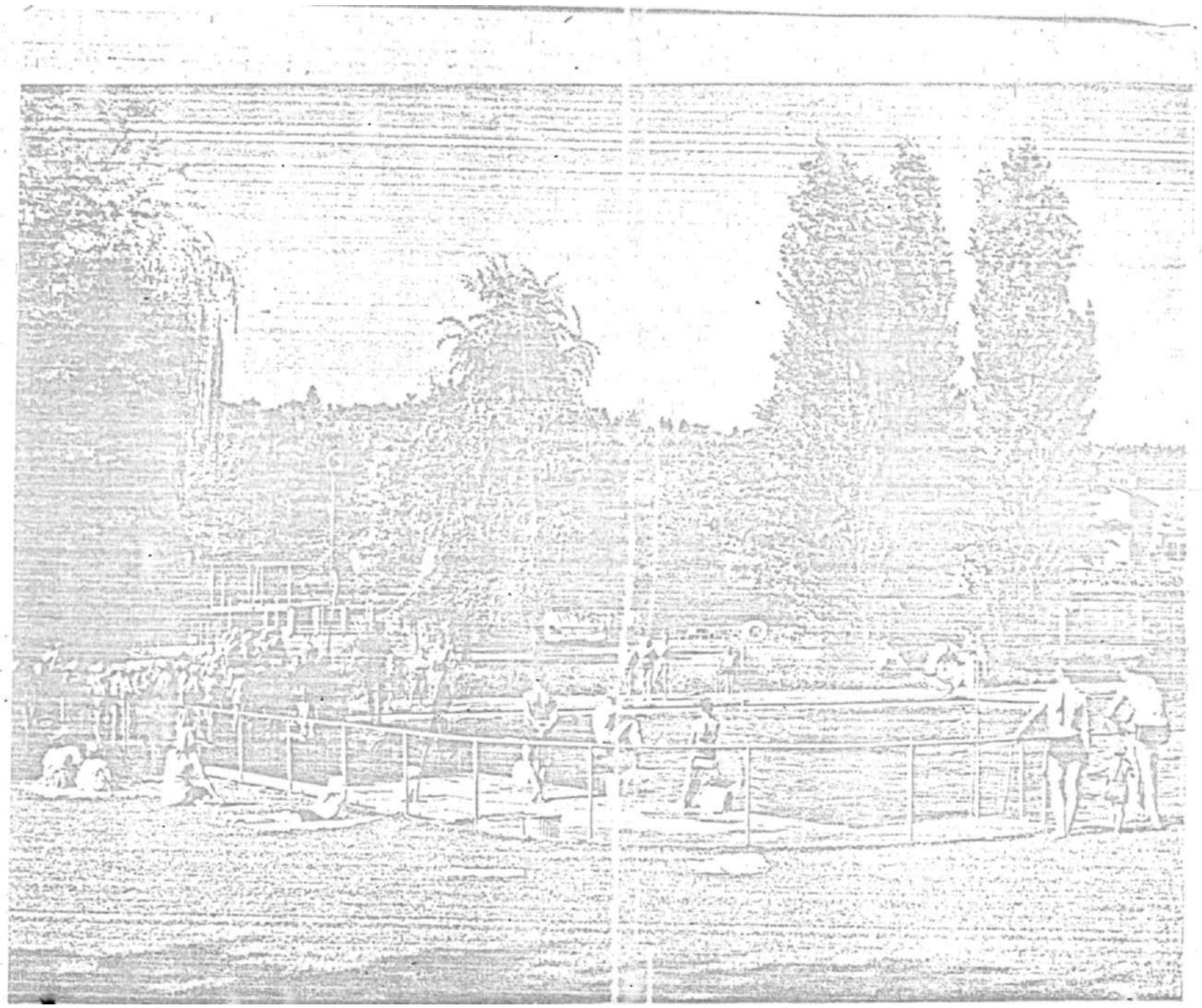
3.4 Adamasingba Recreation Centre Ibadan

The Adamasingba recreation centre is located near Makola round about in Sabo, Ibadan. It has a stadium, sports hall, restaurant, changing rooms and shops. The centre was designed by Gideon and Associates and still under construction.





FIG 3.9



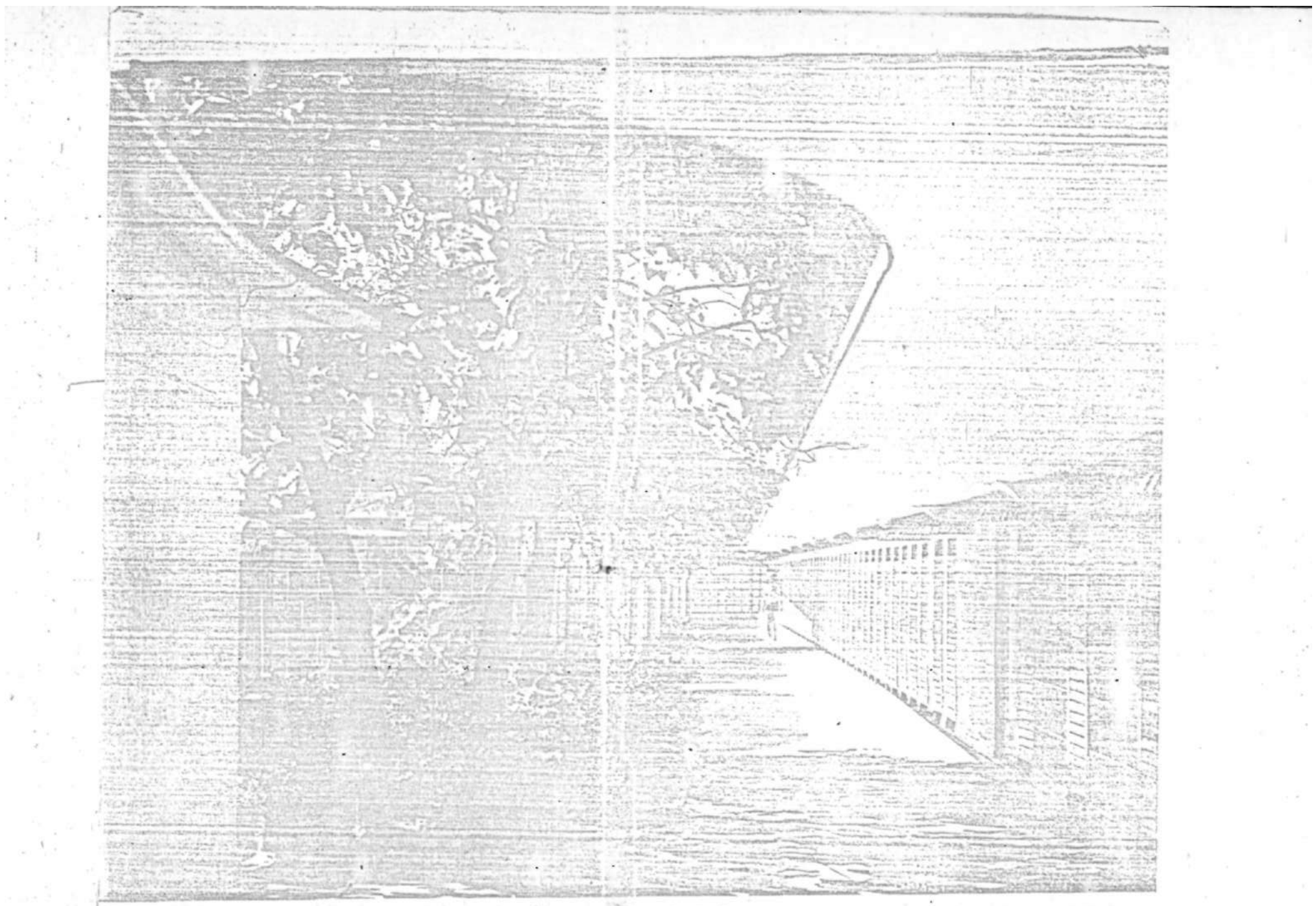


FIG.312

3.4.1 Observations:

- It has two major entrance.

- Design takes after the shape of the site.

- Use of concrete in the form of retaining walls to exposed the structure of stadium.

- Site not good for stadium, because, there is going to be parking and traffic problem at peak hours.

- Architecture comforms with surrounding architecture.

3.5 Ibadan Recreation Club

Ibadan recreation club is located opposite one of the entrances to Adamasingba recreation centre. The club as a 'T' - shaped struction which contains the receptionist, the restaurant and an indoor games rooms. There is a children's play area and a vast piece of land is used for gold. It also has a swimming pool. Admission to the club is by membership, with non-members paying a gate fee of two naira (₦2.00) before being admitted into the club.

3.5.1 Observations:

- Only one entrance with a security post at the entrance.

- All architectural elements have been grouped together to conserve the greenery and to have ample space for golf.

- Elevation expresses vertically and horizontality by the use of concrete elements.

- No problem of ventilation and lighting.

- Design is completely modern; tradition design by way of using wall morals or paintings are absent.

- Design is a simple architecture.

3.6 Apapa Amusement Park, Lagos

Apapa amusement park is located close to Apapa Wharf and its in the heart of Apapa. The park contains mechanical rides, restaurant an administration and maintenance section under the same roof. This park does not cater for all age groups; it serves as an adventure grounds for children during week ends and on festival days.

The Lagos State Government is the owner of the park.

3.6.1 Observations:

- Parking is outside the complex.

- There is no clear-cut division between pedestrian coming to the park and vehicular traffic within the vicinity of the park.

- It has two entrances with four exists

- Most of the rides are broken down and they lack maintenance.

- Locations of rides i.e. planning is not rigid, these given children the freedom to move to any ride that interest them at random.

- Restaurant is open with only a space frame roof supported on steel stanchions.

3.7 Deductions

After studying the above projects and a few others, it was possible to make some deducations.

- All projects are public spaces and have recreational and restaurant, which can be incorporated into my design.

- Everyone of them has some fixed structure which are visible on approaching the site.

- If not for Apapa amusement park, the parking for other centres are not conspicuously located on approaching the complex.

- All of them have very simple shapes and forms.

Chapter 4

RECREATION, THE NIGERIAN PERSPECTIVE

4.1 Introduction

People of all ages, regardless of their socio-cultural, economic and intellectual background, need recreation, entertainment in one form or the other. Convinced that a healthy body is a pre-requisite for a healthy mind, every community has always developed its own leisure time activities within their technological development and adapted those of other communities.

Nigeria being part of the world entity, is no exception to the above generalization, the concept of leisure time activities within the Nigerian context may be traced to three different periods in the historical development of leisure. This periods will be classified as:

(1) the pre-colonial

(2) the colonial and

(3) the post independence periods.

4.2 Pre-Colonial Period

Recreation as a leisure time activity, has always been part of social life in Nigeria. The recreational activities of this period will be termed the Indigenous recreational activities. Bala (1987) defined Indigenous recreational activities as ' recreational activities that have been developed over time by people based on their socio-cultural values, norms and technology adjusted to features of leisure time available to the people'. In Nigeria, it refers to those activities developed before the advent of colonialism. Examples are 'Kokawa', 'Ayo' and 'Ekpe' in Hausa, Yoruba and Ibo cultures respectively. (See table 4.1 - 4.5). The concept of leisure was expressed both in the planning of the town as well as in the design of the house. The general concept of planning was based on an organic idea with provision for squares and civic spaces usually at the centre of the town and close to the "Oba's", "Obi's" or "Emir's" palace. This space was the traditional festival centre which though obligatory in character but also served as recreation. Clearby,

TABLE 4.1: CHARACTERISTICS OF RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES (INDEGENOUS) IN NIGERIA

Ethnic Groups	Type of Activities	Location of Activity	Time of Activity	Space Requirement	Participants
Yoruba Hausa Ibo	Boju-Boju Wasan boye Chomuo (Hide and Seek)	Within the compound	At Night after dinner	Varies with the number of participants	Children (both sexes)
Yoruba Hausa Ibo Kanuri	Ayo Dara Izu Okwe Bara	Usually under shed of a tree, infront of compounds or communal open space within housing clusters.	After work hours	1 x 1 metres or slightly more	Male Adults
Yoruba Ibo Hausa	Ereiyawo Monimillim Wasan Aure (Marriage play)	Within the compound	Either at night or during the day	A room or space of about 5 x 5m	Male and females children
Kanuri Yoruba Ibo Tim	Kare game Igbe dide Igbanta Biem (Hunting)	In the countryside	During the dry season	Whole of countryside	Male, both youth and adults (Professionally inclined).
Fulani	'Sahro'	The Dandali or market square	Sallah days and market days	Varies with the number of spectators	Young Fulani male

Source: Attah, R. (1986) and Bala, B. (1987).

TABLE 4.2: TYPES AND CLASSICIFICATION OF SOME RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN NIGERIA

MAJOR CLASSIFICATION	SUB-CLASSIFICATION							
	DEGREE OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY		PLACE OF ACTIVITY			RESOURCES FOR ACTIVITY		
	ACTIVE	PASSIVE	OUTDOOR	INDOOR	BOTH IN-OUTDOOR	LAND	WATER	AIR
MODERN ACTIVITIES	Soccer, Tennis, Hockey, Swimming, Parachuting, etc.	Picknicking, camping, T.V. Viewing, Sightseeing etc.	Soccer golf, hockey, polo, cycling, car racing, etc.	dart, cards playing, ludo, chess, etc.	Table tennis, scrable, Ludo, Basket ball, etc.	Soccer, Golf, Volley ball, squash, Badmington etc.	Swimming, Sailing, Surfing, Water skiing, Driving, etc.	Pleasure flying, Parachutting, Sky driving, Ballooning etc.
INDEGENOUS ACTIVITIES	Langa (Hausa), Sharo (Fulani) Lalinga-Linga (Tangale) etc.	dara (Hausa) Alo, Ayo (Yoruba) bara (Kanuri) etc.	kokawa dambe (Hausa) Sharo (Fulani) etc.	Tetsuniya (Hausa) Boju Boju (Yoruba) Monimillion (Ibibio) etc.	Ayo (Yoruba) bara (Kanuri) Dara (Hausa) etc.	Langa (Hausa) Chomuo (Ibo) Boju Boju (Yoruba) etc.	Lambo Lambo (Hausa) Boat Regata (Ijaws), etc.	-

Source: Bala, B, (1987)

TABLE 4.3: CHARACTERISTIC OF SOME MODERN LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES IN NIGERIA

TYPE OF ACTIVITY	LOCATION OF FACILITY	TIME OF ACTIVITY	SPACE REQUIREMENT	PARTICIPANTS	OPERATIONAL BASIS
1. Ludo scrabble, darts, cards, playing.	Could both be indoor or outdoor in the courtyard	Day or Night	Min 2x2 metres more, if the number of participants is high.	Mostly males adults.	Usually for pleasure. Though some money could be made if use on betting as is the case with darts, card playing.
2. Football hockey, handball	Outdoor, close to population centres so as to attract potential users	Day or Night	96 x 45 metres can accomodate each activity.	Usually males (youth)	Could both be for commercial and non-commercial basis.
3. Television Video, Cineman Viewing.	Indoors at varying location.	Usually at night. Though could be in the day time.	Varies	Both sexes but more of children and females in case case of T.V. and Video. Cinema are dominated by male youth.	Except cinema all others attract no
4. Mount-neering, Picknic, Camping.	Outdoor usually in the country side	Day time for the first two. Staying overnight or mor for the last.	Caries with the partici-pants	Both males and and females	Usually for pleasure and not organised on commercial basis.

Source: Inusa (1985) and Bala, B. (1987)

TABLE 4.4: EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN SOME URBAN CENTRES

Facilities	LAGOS (LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA)						
	Lagos Island	Lagos Mainland	Mushin	Somolu	Ikeja	Badagry	Total
Metro Park	2	2	-	-	-	1	5
District Park	2	1		1		1	5
Comm.	2	1		1		1	5
Play fields	3	1	1	1	1	2	9
Play grounds	7	3	2	1	2	4	19
Total	16	8	3	3	5	8	43

Source: Jegede (1981) "Planning for Park and Recreational Facilities in Lagos Metropolis". Unpublished M.Sc. Thesis, Dept. of U.R.P., A.B.U. Zaria.

Table 4.4 continued

Facilities	KADUNA (DISTRICTS)					
	Doka	Kawo	Makera	Gabasawa	Tudun Wada	Total
Stadia	1	-	-	1	-	2
Square	1	-	-	1	-	2
Golf Course	-	-	-	1	-	1
Park	1	2	-	-	1	4
Botanical Garden	-	2	-	2	-	4
Clubs	-	-	-	5	-	5
Playfields	8	14	9	10	12	53
Fires Courts	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total	11	18	9	20	13	71

Source: Inusa (1985) "Planning for Leisure time activities in Kaduna Metropolis". Unpublished M.Sc. Thesis, UR.P. Department.

Table 4.4 continued

Facilities	SOKOTO URBAN AREA				
	Old City	Sabon Gari	G.R.A.	Newly Developed areas	Total
Stadium	-	1	-	-	1
Race Cource	-	1	-	-	1
Playgrounds	-	2	2	-	4
Clubs	-		4	-	4
Open Air Theatre	-		1	-	1
Cultural Facilities	1	1		-	2
Parks			3	1	4
School playfields Distributed all over town					
Total	1	5	10	1	17

Source: Bala, B. (1987)

TABLE 4.5: EFFECT OF AGE ON RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

AGE	% WITHIN THIS AGE GROUP WHO VISIT RECREATION FACILITIES
18 - 24	43.1
25 - 34	40.1
35 - 50	14.8
Greater than 50	2.0

Source: Adebisi (Mrs), (1983) M.Sc Thesis

TABLE 4.6: ESTIMATES OF VEHICLES IN USE IN NIGERIA 1976 - 1979

YEAR	NO. OF CARS	NO. OF COMMERCIAL VEHICLES
1976	220,000	140,000
1977	300,000	200,000
1978	400,000	250,000
1979	461,000	304,000

Source: National Masterplan for Tourism Vol. 3 Sept. 1982.

the play like activities that were carried as cultural were and are still central to the needs and believes of the tribes. As pointed out by Krans (1971) they are:

(1) virtual, often providing a means of supplicating the goods or asking their favours at times of marriage, birth, death, war etc.

(2) form of education to prepare the children and youth for adult responsibility

(3) a means of achieving tribal solidarity and morale

(4) a form of therapentic or healing experience

(5) a means of communication

(6) a esthetic pleasure and

(7) recreation.

Recreational activities spaces were provided at the microscopic level, with cluster of houses sharing common spaces. This spaces were used by both children and adult during their leisure

time. The elders were found to seat, relax and discuss in groups on personal events or about the progress of the town in general. For the children, the whole town was the playground, partly because the housing density was low and therefore, there were ample open spaces and street were safe. In the design of the home, the walling of the houses provided "indoor" spaces for recreation. The courtyard concept of design also provided leisure spaces mostly for women, who sat indoors during the night to discuss or tell stories.

The pre-colonial economy was based on agriculture and related activities demanded long hours of labour input and was not only very exhausting but also constituted a very active exercise, which made relaxation, a passive recreation the major form of recreation. Ojo (1978) has categorised traditional recreational activities into four groups.

(1) There are those home based, held in compounds or along varandah such as the "Ayo game" and story telling accompanied by dances in

the evening.

(2) Leisure time activities associated with social groups such as age mates and these include wresting in the city or village square.

(3) Recreational activities organised by professional groups in form of annual festivals such as the yam festival by farmers, boat regalias of riverine fishing groups in Nigeria.

(4) These category comprises the activities associated with religious practices which include singing drumming and dancing e.g. 'Orisa' festivals by the Yorubas.

4.3 Colonial Period

The arrival of the Europeans first along the coastal settlements and later into the interland, has had tremendous effect on our socio-cultural life. Since culture is a way of life of a people, our leisure time was not left out in the colonization of the country. Ojo (1978) has identified some of this changes as follows:

(1) There is marked diversification of occupational activities because more people are now engaged in non-primary sectors. The structured nature of such activities meant more discretionary time and income available for recreational pursuits.

(2) There is an increase of mobility (See Table 4.6) by the introduction of motor cars in the country. The presence of faster transportation have provided better opportunity for pursuance of recreational activities in areas hitherto not possible because of distance.

(3) Introduction of western education and religious during the colonial period did not only expose us to western concept of recreation, but that the numberous holidays associated with school and church calender afforded us more discretionary time for use in recreation.

The combine effect of these factors and general increase in the income level have

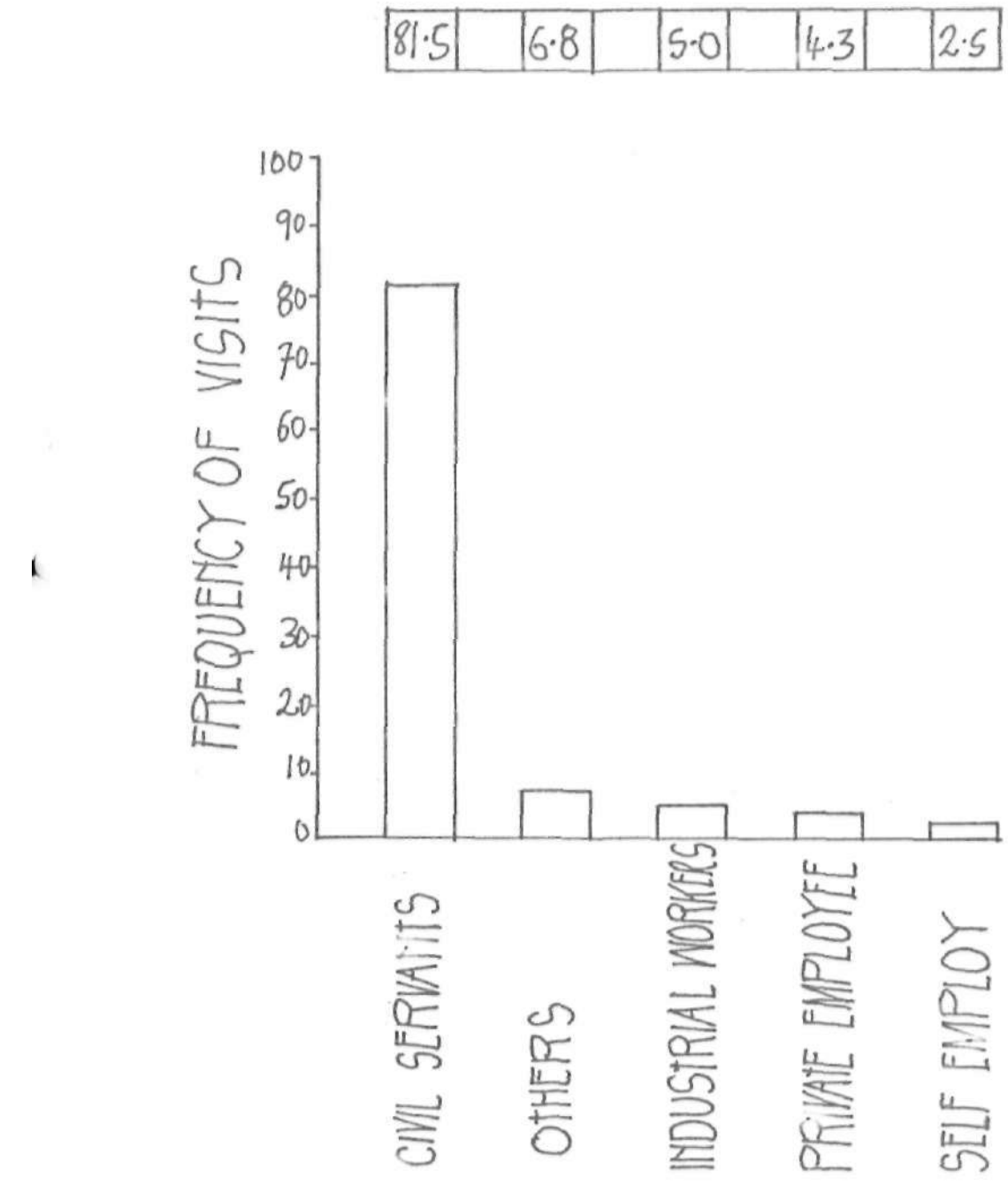
significantly increase the demand for recreational facilities and a shift from traditional to modern recreational pattern especially amongst the educated groups in the country. (See fig 4.1 - 4.3). Some of the modern recreational facilities found their ways into schools thus they became institutionalized into our culture, changing or eradicating completely some of our leisure time activities. (See table 4.1 - 4.5)

4.4 Post Independence Period

With the country gaining freedom from their colonial masters on October One 1960, the leadership of the country was handed over to Nigerians. The legacies left by the colonial masters were continued in all spheres of life. Recreational pursuits were no exception in the continue westernization of our life.

The growing awareness of western education led to the establishment of more institutions thereby, spreading some of the western recreational activities e.g. football, athletics, volley etc even to the villages. The elites on their own part continued to maintain and form more clubs

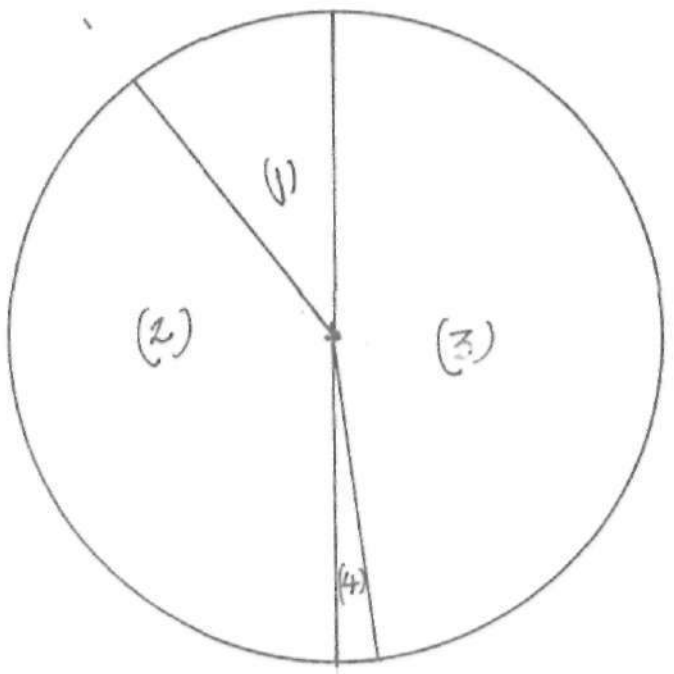
EMPLOYMENT VS. FREQUENCY OF VISITS TO A RECREATION SITE



SOURCE: ADEBISI (MRS), (1983) M Sc THESIS

FIG. 4·1

PARTICIPATION FREQUENCY AGAINST EDUCATIONAL LEVEL



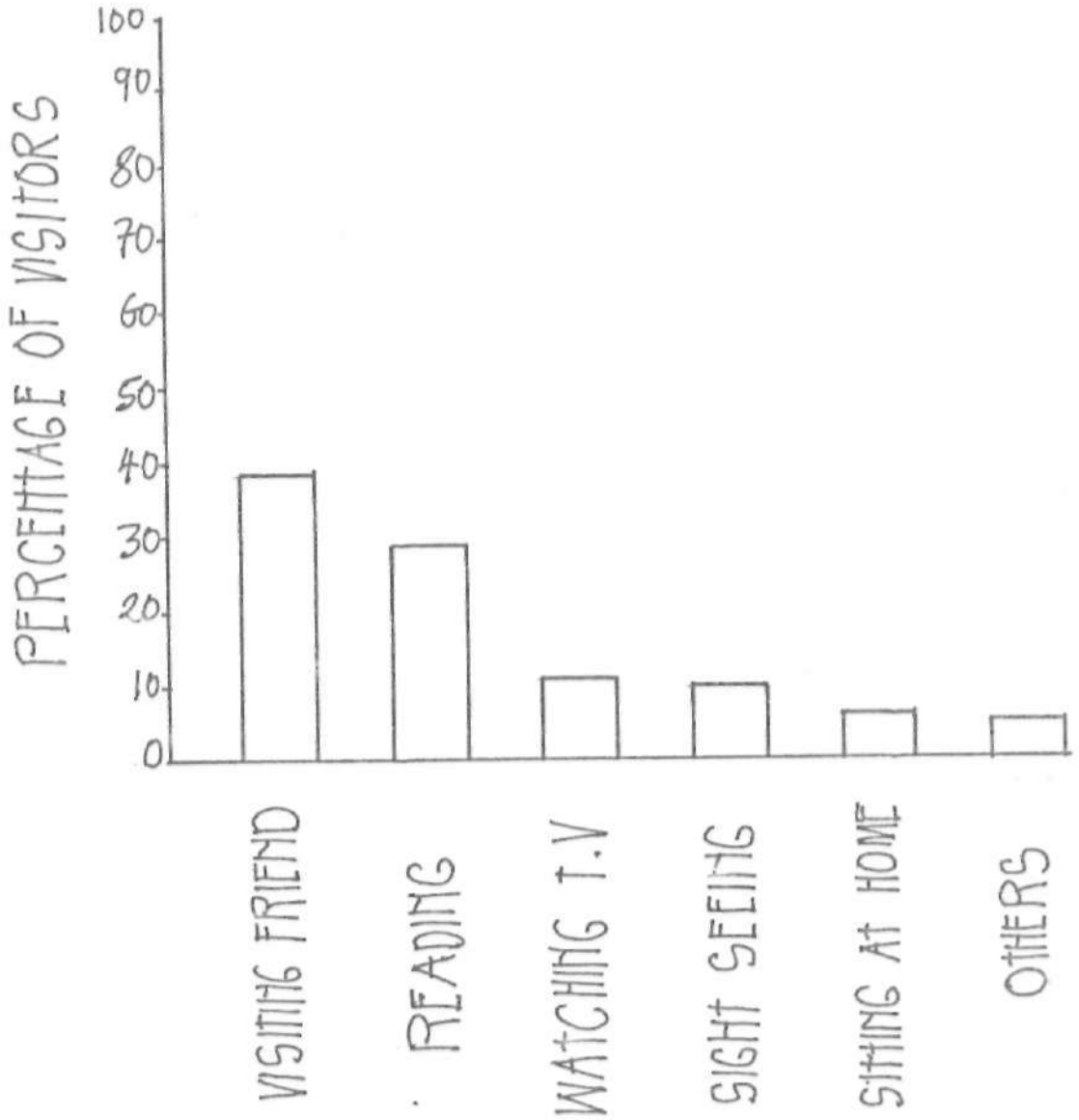
1 PRIMARY 13·5
2 POST PRIMARY 36·8
3 POST SECONDARY 48·2
4 OTHERS 1·5

SOURCE: ADEBISI (MRS), (1983) M Sc THESIS

FIG. 4.2

HOW PEOPLE SPEND THEIR LEISURE TIME

38·2	5·5	29·4		11·1		10·3		6·0		5·0	



SOURCE: ADEBISI (MRS), (1983) M Sc THESIS.

FIG. 4.3

e.g. Tennis club, Island club, Ikoyi club etc. which was and still their major centre for recreation. The institutionalization of the western form of recreation is evident from the Fourth National Development Plan. It focuses on sports by stating emphasising competitive sporting activities as a major objective in the provision of recreation to the people. By competitive sports, the government meant football, athletics, boxing, basketball etc. which are western in character.

Though the western form of recreation has come to stay, the demand for cultural activities like museums and theatres are on the increase. For example there were 52,949 visitors to the National Museum in Lagos in 1979, an average of 145 visitors per day. Visitors to Obafemi Awolowo University, Ife, National History Museum number about 200 people per day on Saturdays and up to 30 per day on week days, with most visitors from outside the university. On the cultural level, the hosting of FESTAC 1977 is a development in our cultural life on the international scene. Locally, the springing up of many theatre groups

like the "Alawada movies" is a source of cultural recreation. Views expressed by official concerned with cultural activities at the National theatre Lagos, point to a substantial and growing demand for a wide variety of cultural activities.

4.5 Recreational Facilities in Nigeria

Nigeria is blessed with so many recreational facilities throughout the country. For instance, in the North-Eastern part of the country is the Mambilla Plateau. These plateau could be developed for recreational use. Another is the Jos plateau with several hills which could also be used as a picnic ground and hill climbing. In Bauchi state is the Yankari Game Reserve, the natural habitat of animals. In these same reserve are warm springs which could be developed for theraupetic purposes as is the case with the water in Ogbunike Cave in Eastern Nigeria and Ikogosi spring in Ondo state. Although, the area has been developed for wild life reserved, it has not be developed to it fullest use. A further development which will bring man closer

to nature and find himself as part of the ecosystem is necessary.

In Sokoto state is the Argungu Fishing Festival. These cultural activity which has gained international recognition has not got the backing of the government. If well developed it will served as a tourist resort and thus generate foreign exchange. Kwara state is blessed with so many tourist attractions, the development of which will generate revenue to the government. The Owu water fall in Owa Kajola is the highest water fall in Africa and the third highest in the world. It is an unfortunate issue that these natural monument has not been developed. The road leading to the fall is in a poor condition and inaccemble. In the same Kwara state we have Mango Parks monument and Kainji game reserves. Swimming and beaching is one of the most popular outdoor recreation along the coast especially in Lagos, the development of Lekki Penisula, Bar beach and Badagry beach will provide recreation to the Lagosians in particulars and visitors in general. Also some parts of the country blessed with

water engaged in water sports like boating, canoes and open air bath in rivers. This practice is common amongst the Ijaws, Itsekiris and other riverine areas.

Both the Federal and state government have made promises to developed these resources for tourists attraction. The National tourist board had made a headway by forming committees to look into ways of developing these resources within the shortest possible time.

Institutions are not left out in the provision of recreational facilities within their areas of jurisdiction. Staff club, sports field, football pitches and indoor and outdoor courts for games are some of the facilities provided. For example, the staff club at Ahmadu Bello University contain a bar as well as a swimming pool. At the Kindergarden level, play equipments like swings, climbs merry-go-round etc. are provided for the recreations of children. Furthermore, most secondary schools provide sporting recreation for physical enjoyment of their students.

Voluntary organization, private people and social clubs also provide recreational facilities. The Rotary club for example is active in the provision of children's park. Clubs like Ikoyi club, Ibadan recreational club and Zaria club also provide recreation facilities to the public though admission into some of these clubs is by membership.

The private individuals normally engage in the provisions of facilities which are economically based i.e. generate revenue. Thus, most cinema palaces in this country are owned by private individuals. Cinema is one of the most cheapest and easily accessible recreational facility affordable by the lower class people. This is normally patronized mainly by taxi drivers, juveniles and young adults. Video and television viewing is also another facility own by private individual. This facilities are common amongst the upper class and middle class people. Theatre going is another means by which Nigerians enjoy their spare time. Especially in souther Nigeria most people engage in attending theatres. Notable amongst the theatre groups are Baba Sala, Aluwe,

Chief Hubert Ogunde etc. Visits to zoos is another recreational activities in Nigeria. The zoos at Ibadan, Jos, Kano and Maiduguri record a sizeable number of visitors especially on festival days like Sallah and Christian. Traditional cultures are still being practice especially at the village level, as a form of recreations. In Yoruba towns and villages for examples, Masquerades (Egungun) festivals is a common practice, which though religious in character but recreational. Activities like wrestling are also common even in the cities as practiced in Port-Harcourt stadium, despite the western forms of wrestling. Both western and indigenous indoor games like "Ayo" ludo, dart, draught and cards are also played as recreational games.

4.6 Recreation and Recreational Facilities in Saki

Saki urban town is blessed with so many natural features which if developed for recreational use will go a long way to improve the quality of life of the people. Presently, there exist numerous amatuer sports and social clubs. Most

of the social clubs are registered clubs with about four football clubs registered with the Saki Zonal Office of Oyo State Sports Council. The zonal office is responsible for the promotion of sports in the Oyo North area of the state. All the football clubs except Onadep football club train on ill-equiped ground meant for primary and secondary shools. The existance of football clubs as a major recreational opportunity may be due to:

(1) - The game is amongst the first to be introduced in the area with western education.

(2) - Its practice starts from an early age (junior classes in primary schools).

(3) - Availability of play pitches in large numbers. Almost every primary institution have one or more pitches.

It is important to mention some of the achievements of the town in the field of sports. In 1986, the trophy donated for primary school

football competition was received by Saki in Oyo State. The Asabari football club have on three consecutive times also won the Alafin Cup, whilst the Teachers' Training College emerged the overall winner in 1986 during the inter-colleges sports competition. Two teams from Saki, Asabari football clubs and Arrow football club reached the quarter finals in the 1986 Oyo State challenge cup.

Saki is a town that still retain most of its cultural activities despite westernization of our life. Cultural festivals like "Oloogun", "Asabari", "Sango", "Oya" and "Egungun" (masquerades) are cellebrated and acts as a form of recreation to majority of the people. Social recreation (mainly drinking and parties) are available in beer parlours and some few standard hotels like K-Gardens, Peterside, Brishood and Star International. Parties are usually organised by young adults (mainly students) in their rooms. On the community level, parties are organised along the streets with music supplied by local musicians. This aspect of social recreation has been part and parcel of Yoruba culture as most ceremonies end

up with parties. The demand for drama is also on the increase. Presently, drama shows mostly by school children and sometimes "Alawada groups" are staged in the ill-designed town hall. Film showns used to be at Alhaji Bello's cinema palace and a bamboo structure close to the police station.

Children on their part, recreation in the homes by baking sand, playing football in the open spaces within residential areas and they also engage in night and moonlight plays like hide and seek. (See table 4.1 -5).

4.6.1 Facilities and their locations

Exciting recreational facilities are located in scattered places within the town and mostly owned by institutions. Some of the principal places are:

Onadep

Facilities include

- Football pitch
- Boxing stand
- Club house

Baptist High School

- Athletic - track and field

- Football pitch
- Lawn tennis courts
- Volleyball courts
- Table tennis

Divisional Teachers College

- Athletic track and field events
- Football pitch
- Lawn tennis courts
- Basketball courts
- Volley and table tennis

In conclusion, the recreational pursuits of this community is fast changing especially with the establishment of the polytechnic in 1981, with students coming from Lagos, Bendel, Ondo, Ogun, Oyo and some parts of Eastern Nigeria.

Chapter- 5

ANALYSIS OF SAKI

5>.1 Why Recreation Centre in Saki

There is *no* where between Ibadan (Oyo State Capital) and Saki where there exist a recreation centre. For a town to become centre of development, it must and will increasingly have to turn itself into a centre for relaxing, entertaining, instructive leisure, to meet the needs of all socio-occupational categories and all agi groups *for* outdoor recreation grounds, cinemas, theatres, museums, concert hall and meeting rooms.

The increasing rate of idleness amongst the people which is partly due to school leavers and dropouts, coupled with the high unemployment, which creates an increase in free time call for a way to use this time. Secondily, the deplorable condition of the road from Saki to Ibadan which has necessitated high transport fees make it difficult for recreation seekers to travel to Ibadan for recreational enjoyment. The traditional form of recreation are met enough to fill the bulk of free-time available to the people. All the

aforementioned factors and a host of others necessitated the proposal for a recreation centre in Saki.

5.2 How will it Develop

From the design stage to execution and maintenance, the various related specialist will be called to make it possible as an ideal place to visit and will be a source of inspirations for future recreation design within financial capabilities of communities. It is a project that will be undertaken by the Ifedapo Local Covernment Oyo state government and the Oyo state sports council. The execution of the project will be in phases with the playgrounds, theatre, passive recreation area and the boat yard being in the first phase. The theatre will generate the much needed funds to start the second phase which will consist of the social buildings i.e. restaurant, bar and the multi-purpose hall for dancing, banquetting, conference etc. The zoological garden is expected to start development during the second phase with tropical birds first introduced and later followed by mammals and

reptiles. The sports hall will be the responsibility of the Oyo State Sport Council. The football field will be fenced so that token fees could be collected when the ground is being used for football matches. The children's park which is expected to serve as a kindergarden during work-days will also generate revenue for the running and maintenance of the centre.

5.3 Problems Definition

Architectural designs are normally aimed at solving problems either for the betterment of majority of the people or a few minority. Architectural problems are usually supplied in forms of brief to the architect who then utilizes his expertise to conceptualise either a physical structure or a designed space as a solution to the brief. An academic research in the field of architecture is more than the design of space as solutions to a supplied brief. It entails going to the root of problems be it social, political or economic. These will enable him to propose solutions which are feasible and improve the quality of life.

Saki is blessed with so many resources, be it human or natural which can be trapped for recreational development. The problems in these are which the author wants to solve, architectually are:

(1) Urbanism with its complexity has affected the "organic" African society. It has introduced an individualistic way of life which breeds greed and non-interaction amonst the people. It has also claimed most of the open spaces (children play grounds) that existed in residential areas. The "modern" child therefore, has to learn how to play outside his home.

(2) The western concept of work (i.e going to work from 8:00 a.m and close at 3.30 p.m) has made many parents to have little or no time for their children and therefore there is limited interaction in the "modern" family.

(3) There is no place in Saki where majority of the people can fully move to, to recreate during their leisure time.

(4) Sports as a recreational activity is fast developing in these area. But the absence of public play grounds is a serious handicap to its development.

(5) Lack of a place where families can go and spent their leisure time.

5.4 Goals and Objectives

Goals and objectives are vital to the preparation and implementation of a recreation centre. A goal is basically an orientation and normally expressed in abstract form, whilst an objective is an end or a point to be reached. It is capable of attainment. The goal and objectives of these thesis amongst others are:

(1) To improve the quality of life of the community.

(2) To provide recreational services and spaces that are well designed, properly located and adequately maintained.

(3) To improve the quality and quantity of recreational opportunities within the community.

(4) To seek a rich variety and balanced provision of recreational and cultural activities.

(5) To enhance and improve the natural resources of the site to satisfy the social and recreational requirements of the present and future generations of the community.

(6) To provide safe and convenient pattern of vehicular and pedestrian movement within the park.

(7) Centre to be able to sustain itself financially as well as revenue yielding.

(8) Provision of parking spaces close to major activity areas.

(9) Use of simple shapes,forms, and construction methods to make it possible for the community to organise labour.

(10) To produce an architectual edifice within the community.

(11) The last but not the least, is to re-unite the torn family oriented African culture by the individualistic, and greedy nature of the western capitalist industrial civilization.

5.5 Scope and Limitations

The project is aimed at designing a reacreational complex taking cognisance of present recreational trend in a developing cosmopolitan community whose cultural heritage are still traceable and identified. The proposed recreation centre is to serve the Ifedapo local government area of Oyo state in particular and Oyo North in general. State functions are expected to take place there. The centre will solve the problem of lack of central recreational facilities. It is expected to cater for both sports competitions, training and most importantly to provide recreation to the people.

The thesis will limit itself to the architectural and planning problems but provision for services and structural solutions and phases of the whole project execution are going to be

treated briefly. The essence of the project therefore is a concept which anticipate the demand and meeting all the recreational needs within the available resources of the community. Attraction, functionality and accessibility are the major factors in the provision of these centre and the general planning concept.

Facilities to be provided are categorised into the following groups:

- Sports section
- Social section
- Cultural section
- Boatyard
- Passive recreation
- Chidren's park

Both outdoor and indoor, night time and day time activities will be provided.

The major limitation to this project is finance which makes it impossible for the designer to propose an utopian design, since he wants to realise his mission as an architect on these part of the universe. Another limitation to the project is restriction on the height of structures

to be erected. The site is situated in the centre of structures which are either one, two or three storeys high. So, designer has to comply with the cultural factors of the surrounding site to avoid an imposed monument which can destroy the organic nature of the environment.

5.6.1 Historical Data

Saki is one of the most ancient Yoruba towns in the northern part of Yorubaland. The town formerly known as "Ile Ogun" (Ogun's house) was said to have been found by Ogun, the son of Oduduwa who accompanied his father from Upper Egypt to found the Yoruba country. The town came to be known by its present name Saki, when Okekisi, a brother to Oranmiyan left Oyo-Ile for Ile Ogun because of a quarrel between them. Oranmiyan sent people to Ile-Ogun to persuade his brother back to Oyo-Ile on three occasions but all ended in a fiasco. Oranmiyan having failed in persuading Okekisi back to Oyo-Ile, then said "O nsa kiri ni" meaning "he is just running about". The name Saki was derived from this expression. The tradition head and ruler (Oba Saki) is known as the Okere and Akinbekun is said

to be the first Oba of the town. He was a grandson of the Emir of Bussa in present day Kwara State and the son of Oranmiyan. Until the coming of the Europeans, the Okere was the supreme head in the administration of the town and was helped by council of chiefs and elders.

5.6.2 Geographical and Vegetation

Saki lies approximately on latitude 8^{o}c3' North and longitude 3^{o}21' East. It is the headquarters of Ifedapo local government area which lies approximately between latitude 8^{o} 20' North and 9^{o} North and between longitude 3^{o}East and 3^{o} 50' East. (See fig.) It is expected to be the headquarters of the Saki zone which comprises of the whole of Oyo North. An area that is one-third of the total landed area of Oyo state. The local government is bounded in the North by Kwara State, the Republic of Benin to the West, Iseyin local government area to the south and Irepo local government area to the East. The town is sited on the reminant of an ancient erosional surface of basic pre-cambrian rock at an elevation of about 1,600 feet above sea level and nearly 500 feet above the general

TABLE 5.1: DISTANCE FROM SAKI TO OTHER TOWNS WITHIN IFEDAPO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

TOWN	DISTANCE (KM)
Saki	-
Aha	15
Ago-Amodu	21
Ogboro	27
Shepeteri	23
Tede	20
Ago-Are	21
Bashi	43
Shabe	26
Irawo-Ilc	15
Irawo-Owode	20
Owo	34
Ofiki	42
Agbonle	40

plain surrounding it. The whole area lies in a natural vegetation known as savannah zone or guinea savannah to be precise; nearest the high forest, it has limited visibility, an outcome of closely packed grasses with trees and shrubs densely parked in same areas. Human activities have profoundly modified local vegetation at this place. The annual firing of the grasslands changes the dry-season scenery to that of scorched, scattered leaflets stems standing on ash-coated fallen lands. The local vegetation of Saki shows barked trees (DANIELLA OLIVER) of up to 12 - 15 metres high, mango trees (MANCIFERA INDICA), Neens trees (AZADIRACHTA INDICA) with tall grasses (ANDROPOGON TECTORUM) of between 1.5 metres and 3.0 metres high.

5.6.3 Geology and Building Materials

The geology of Saki falls within the undifferentiated pre-Cambrian basement complex with formation of both igneous and metamorphic rocks. Locally, large extended areas of undifferentiated older alluvium and laterites of various ages and types exits. Strips of indifferentiated schist with subordinate

amphibolite, muscovite quartzite, and granites of various ages mdominate some places. These are exposed to the surface at places, forming rock outcrops commonly known as Saki highlands. The Saki highlands has been dissected into a number of hills and ridges of all sizes which stand at roughly the same elevation. Asabari hill is the biggest and highest, being over 1,700 feet above sea level. In a number of places these highlands are blasted and crushed to give both fine and coarse concrete aggregate for various construction purposes. In a few examples the stone is used directly as building blocks - in form of both ashlar and rubble walls. The various laterites which carry vast quantities of kaoline clay, range in colour from reddish brown to deeper brown. These laterite forms the bulk of local building material available to the people, although it is also used for road construction. Traditionally, the laterite is often treated with humus and grass to increase its cohessive quality. The product of the treatment is shaped into spherical forms and used in-situ for construction. In some cases, cuboid blocks are produced using wooden frames. The blocks are used for construction when

drif. The traditional buildings are mostly rectangular in shape without sharp corners and are either roofed with thatch from palm frond or aluminium roofing sheets.

In most parts of the town, modern building techniques are fast replacing the tradition ones. Concrete, sandcrete blocks, steel and processed timber are substituting, treated laterite and thatch. This could be due to the fact that the former requires less maintenance than the latter materials. Added to this is cultural fusion with Europeans and the low fire and rain resistance of thatch and laterite blocks respectively.

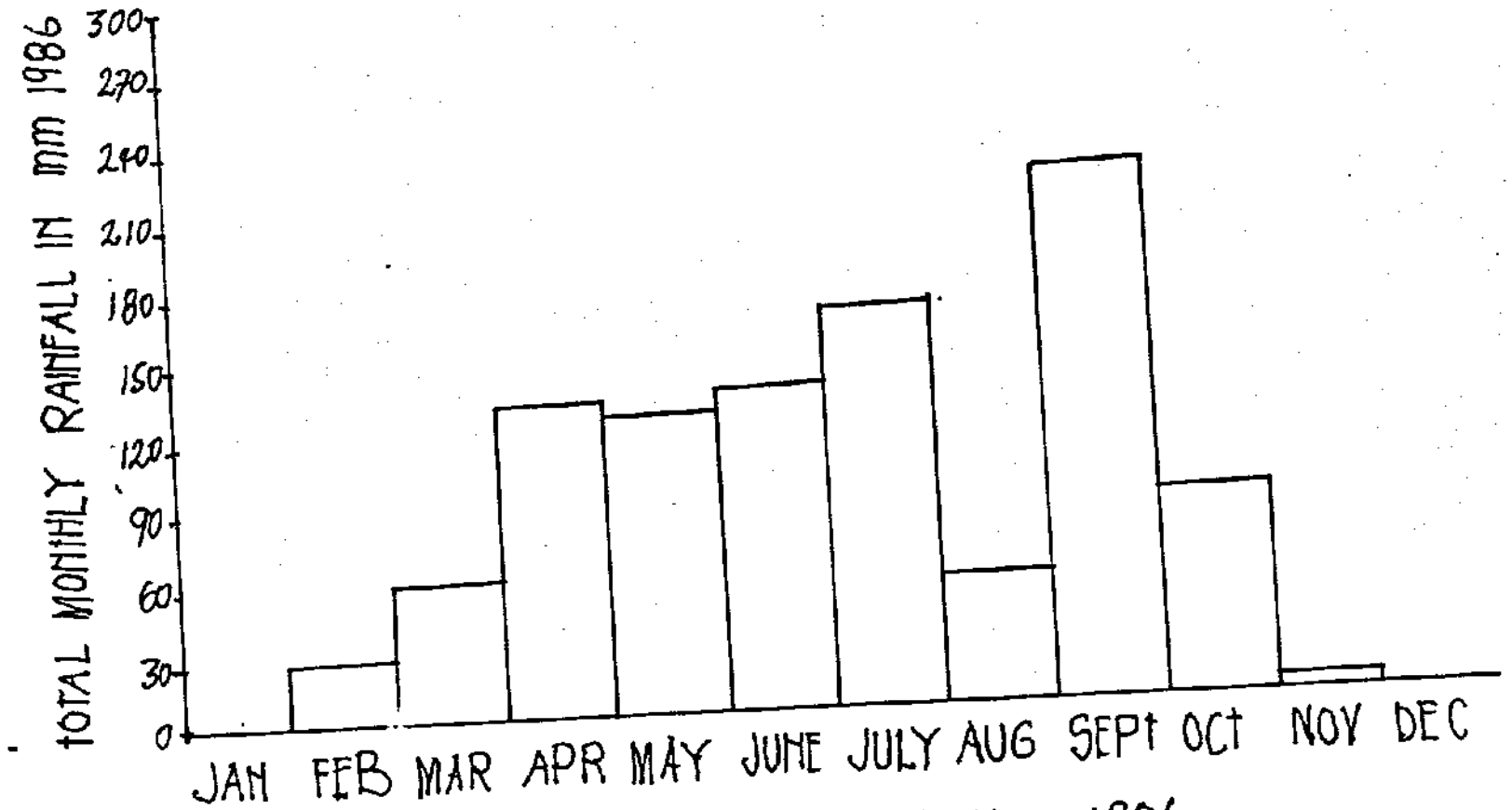
5.6.4 Climate:

Shaki has a tropical savannah climate with distinct wet and dry seasons. The rains generally starts between March and April with an average of four days having rains (See fig 5.1). The rains increases very rapidly from the month of May to October and highest in September with about 21 days of rains. Thus the rainy season is from March to October with November to February being the dry season. The month of April to October

accounts for about 80% (eighty percent) of the total rainfall in a year. These concentration of the rainfall shows the need for proper drainage system that can cope with large volumes of water. In the early part of the rainy season, Saki experiences high frequency of thunder storms and winds. This is normally followed by heavy down pours, gusty winds and subsequently low air temperature. For most of the times, this happens in the later afternoon and early evenings. It usually last from 30 minutes upto one hour. During this time wind speed could be as high as 1.76 metres per second (See fig. 5.2). Correct positioning of building components - especially structural components, streamline orientation of the whole building and proper anchorage are some measures that could be employed to avert any damaging effects by this strong wind.

The rains in July, August and September may last all day and night with little or no wind storm. Average hours of sunshine reduces from 6.7 hours in June to 3.1 in August. Temperature lowers from its peak in April and relative humidity rises to its peak of 92 percent in August and drops to 75 percent in November with

00·0	25·3	56·7	132·5	125·2	135·5	163·4	53·7	221·6	84·7	2·3	00·0

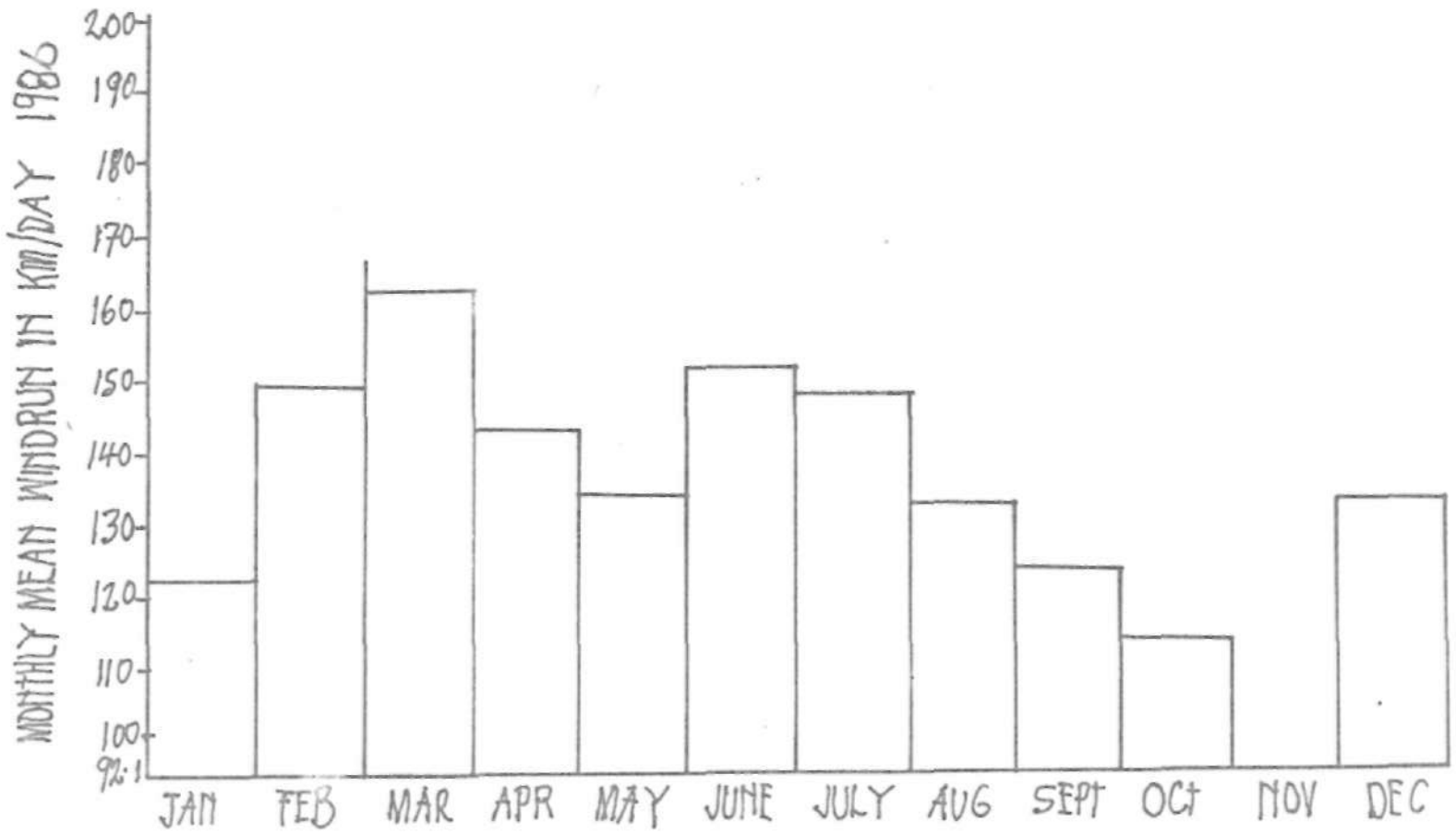


MONTHLY RAINFALL FOR SAKI 1986

SOURCE: ONADEP

FIG. 5.1

122·2	149·7	162·5	143·3	134·8	152·4	148·9	133·2	124·3	114·3	92·1	133·8



MONTHLY WINDRUN FOR SAKI 1986

SOURCE: ONADEP.

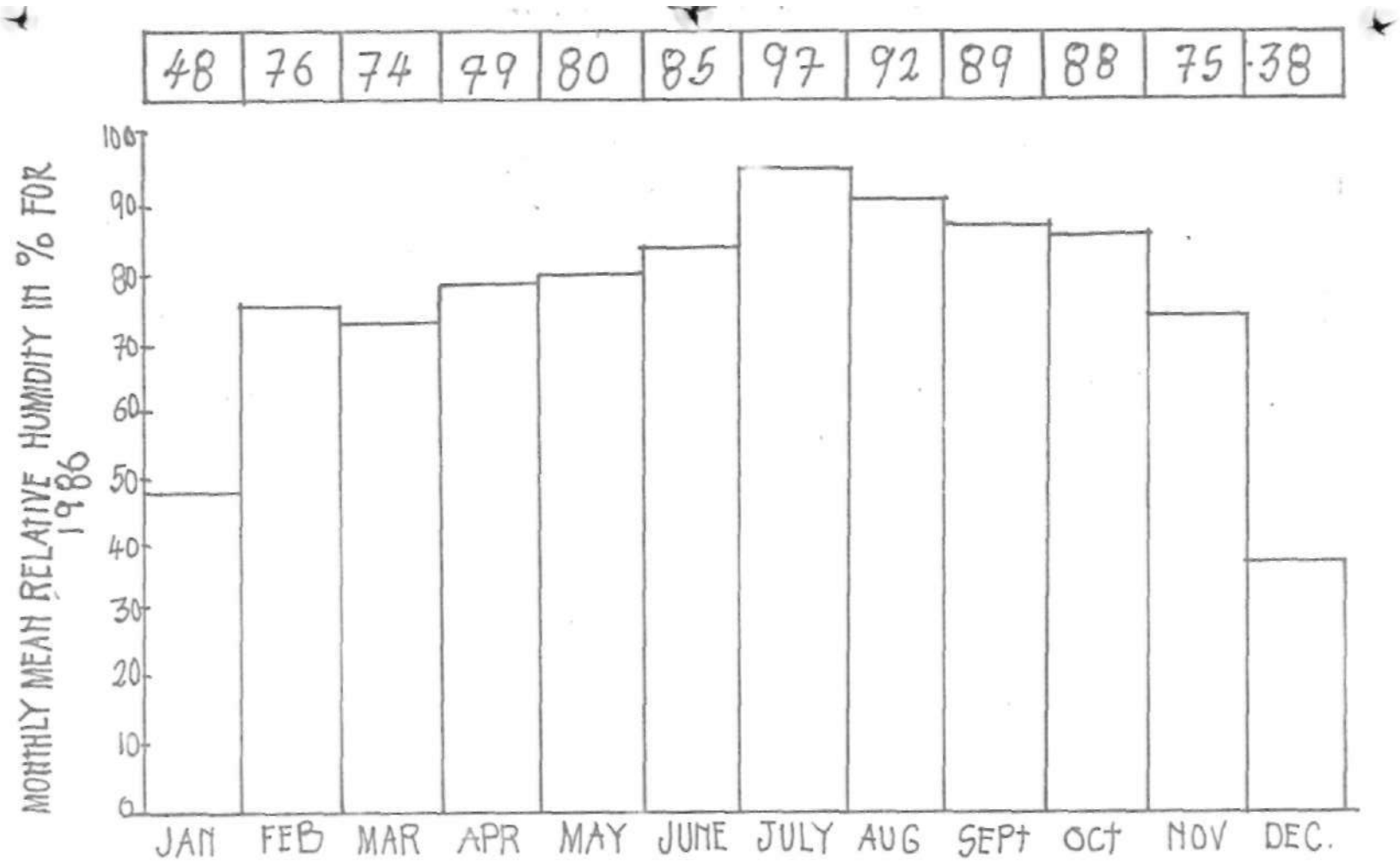
FIG 5.2

temperature rising to mark the beginning of dry season. The dry season is marked by cold dry harmattan and starts from November to February with a hot season in March and April. The cold dry harmattan sub-season is characterised by a drastic drop in relative humidity and temperature. Relative humidity could be as low as 38% (38 percent). The peculiarity of this sub-season is the presence of large suspension of fine dust particles in the air produced by surface turbulance over the sahara desert and carried down by the north easterly wind. During this time the body feels dry, exposed skin surfaces crack and building surfacings generally get spoilt by millimetres deposition of dust. Dust traps and air conditioning will improve the micro-climate of the interiors. Orientation of buildings in the right direction and using of adjustable hours an openings will reduce the entry of dust dry wind into habitation spaces. Also, it has been found out that two to three hours of trees planted in form of a green belt with void at the bottom could help to check the dusty storms. This reduces the wind speed and minimize its tendency to blow away dust particles from the

ground surfaces. Planting should be done in North-west and sourth East direction.

Saki has a high atmospheric humidity all the year round, with a tendency to lower figures only during the dry season. The low humidity during the dry season coupled with the high afternoon temperatures, accounts for the desicating effect of the dry season. In the rainy season, the relative humidity is much higher and temperatures slightly lower; the effect is to create a heat trap thereby unconfortably hot (See fig 5.3).

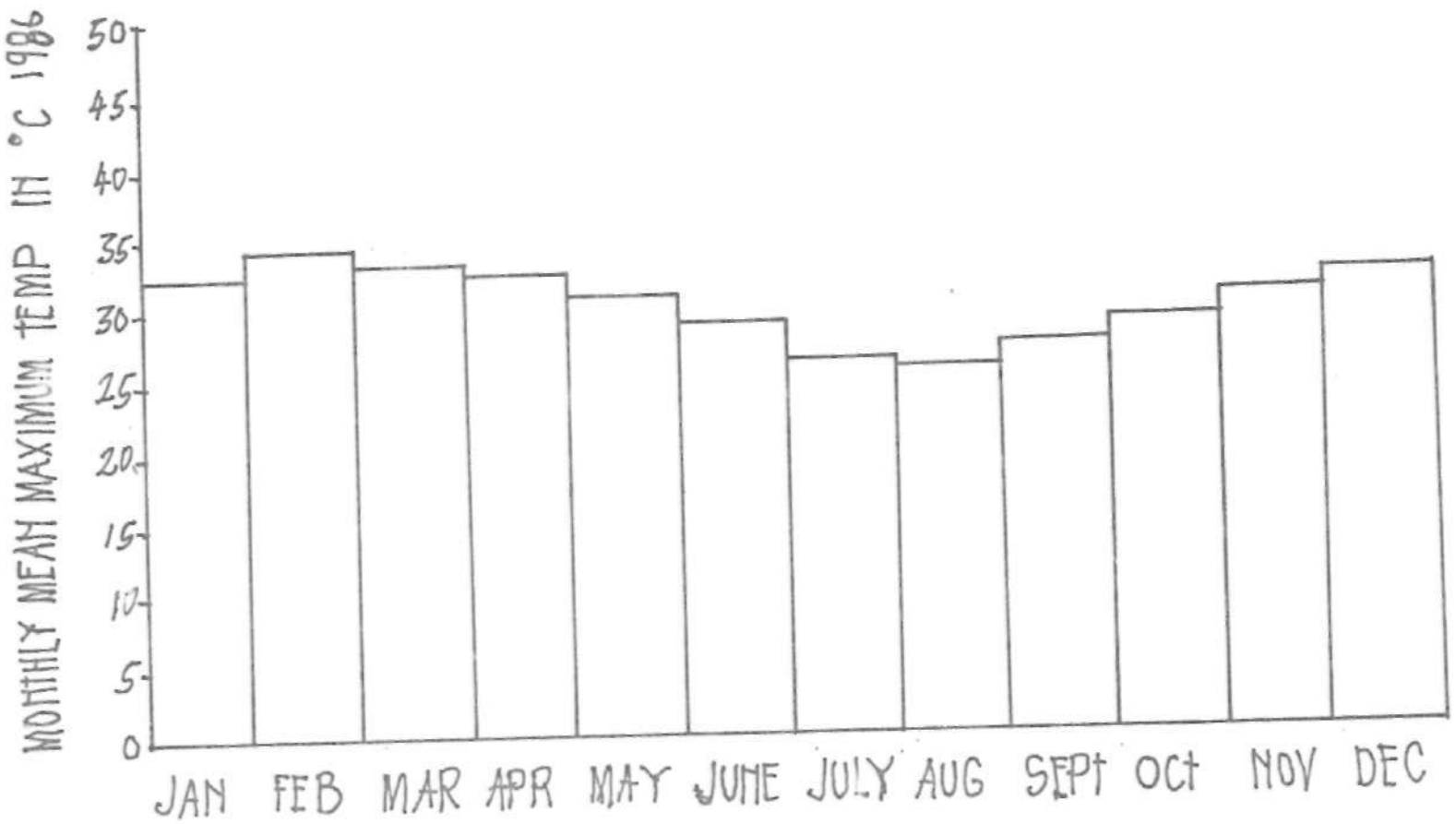
Saki records its highest temperature during the month of February, which is at the end of harmattan; just before the commencement of the rains. At this time the harmattan winds, with a tempering influence, are diminishing and the south-west monsoon winds have not yet brought their rains to lower the temperature. Temperatures are therefore highest from about February to April. Temperatures are low during the months of August and September. The off-sea south-west monsoon winds and rain-clouds reduce temperatures. The days are usually cloudy at this period (See fig 5.4 - 5.5).



MONTHLY R.H. FOR SAKI, 1986
SOURCE: ONADEP

FIG. 5.3

32·6	34·1	33·3	32·4	31·0	28·9	26·2	25·8	27·5	28·9	30·7	31·9

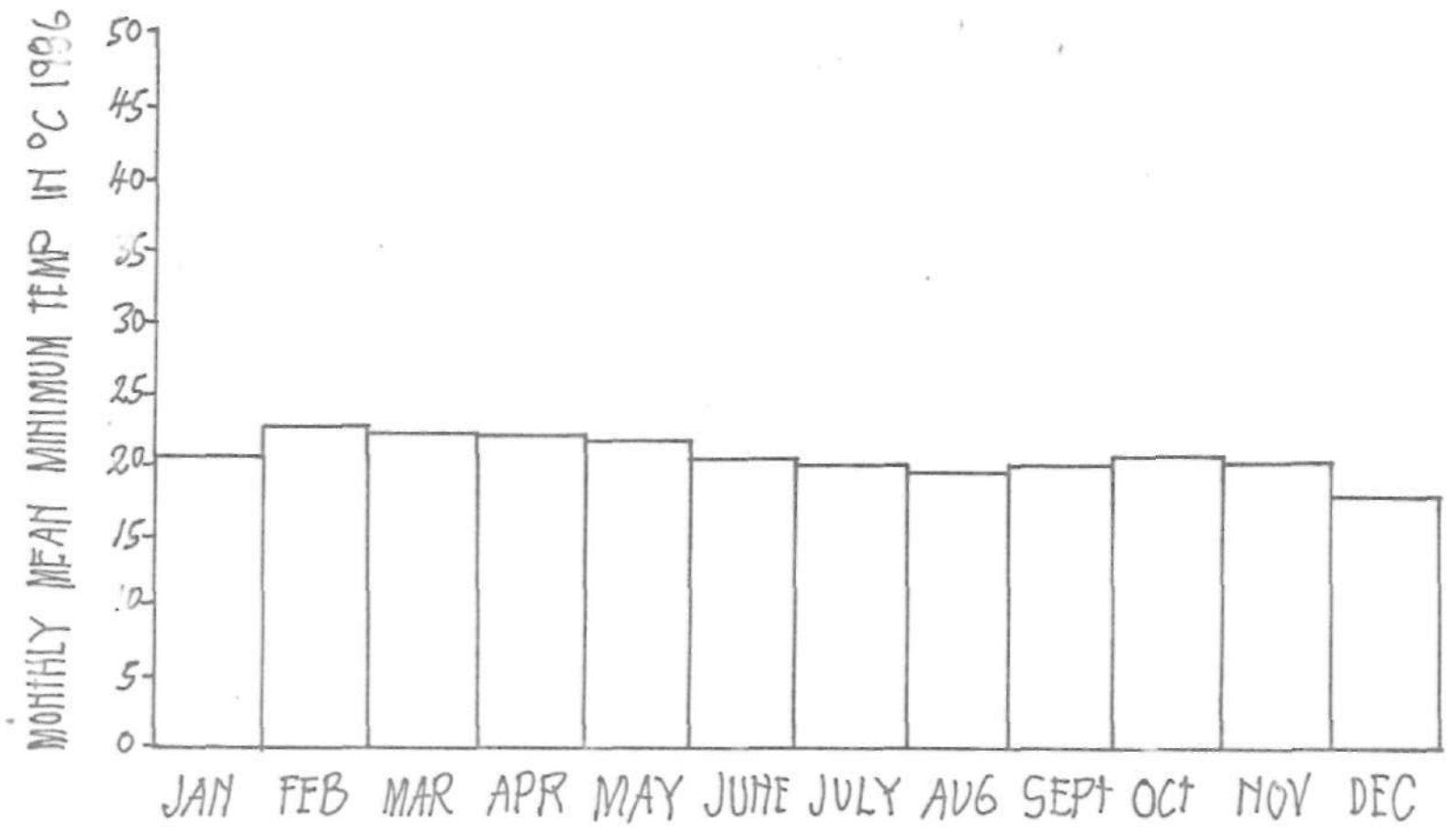


MONTHLY MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE FOR SAKI 1986

SOURCE: ONADEP

FIG. 5.5

20·4	22·5	22·3	22·4	21·8	20·6	20·1	19·8	20·0	20·7	20·5	17·9



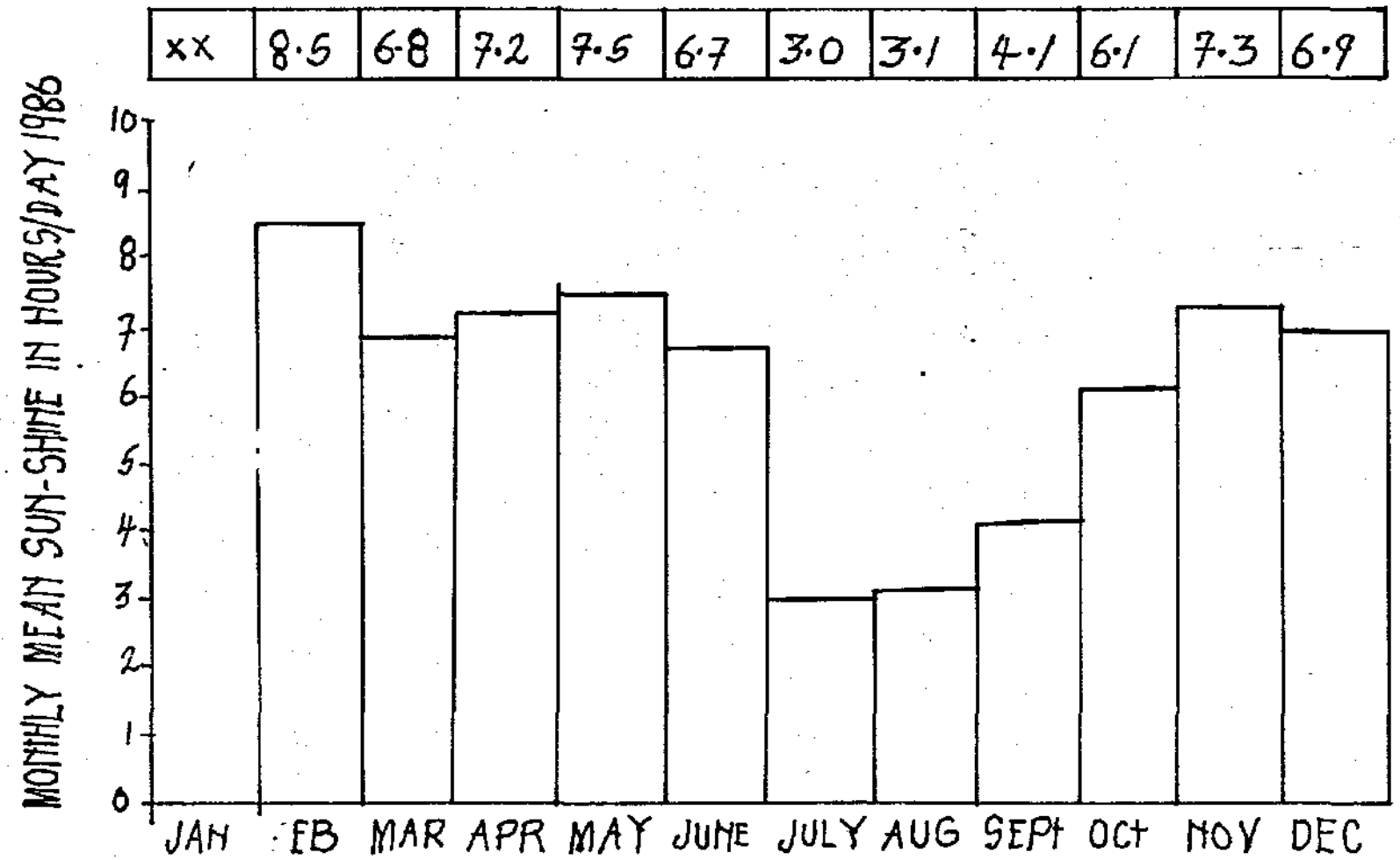
MONTHLY MINIMUM TEMPERATURE FOR SAKI 1986

SOURCE: ONADEP

FIG. 5.7

Sunshines are high during the dry season i.e. November to March. This might be due to the absence of rain-clouds which makes the sky to be cleared. With the onset of the rainy season, sunshine begins to drop due to the formation of rain-clouds in the sky. The decline in sunshine hours become more intense as the rainy season progresses and reaches its lowest value in the month of August (See fig 5.6).

There are two major air masses dominating the climate of Saki. These are the maritime air mass and the tropical continental air mass. The tropical maritime air mass is formed over the Atlantic Ocean to the South of the country and is therefore moist and warm. It dominates between April to October during the rainy season. This moisture ladden wind brings heavy rains which results in marked desirable environmental changes. Heavy rain may result in erosion and soil leaching in exposed soils thereby reducing the soil fertility. The tropical continental air mass is developed over the sahara desert and therefore it is warm, dry and blows in the opposite direction i.e. North-East. This harmattan wind, brings a fog like



MONTHLY SUNSHINE FOR SAKI, 1986

SOURCE: ONADEP

FIG. 5,6

atmosphere particularly between December and Februcry.

5.6.5 Population and Human Settlements:

Saki has a population figure of 139,213 with the local government area having for the year 1987 and the figure is expected to 222,136 by the year 2000 at a population growth of 2.5 percent. This project was based on the 1963 population census. About 50% of this population is constituted by the youth-persons between the age of 16 to 35 years. Being the biggest urban town in Oyo North, Saki urban area has a relatively large area of influence. This extend to about 50 kilometres along Kisi-Ilorin road, 22 kilometres along Saki-Ibadan road and 30 kilometre along Saki-Okuta road. The populance of these areas often consitute the visiting and mobile population of Saki urban area. They often share with the inhabitants basic social facilities and other services located in Saki. This compelled the author to make provision for this population in the design of the proposed Saki recreation centre.

The indegenous population of this area is made up of the Yorubas and the Baribas, with the former predominating. In addition, there is a growing stranger population of Fulani cattlemen who usually settle in small villages close to Yoruba towns, where they sell their animal products. This area generally is sparsely populated. The population density in Saki urban town is about fifty persons per square kilometre. But for a few Ibariba farmers and Fulani herdsmen, the western portion of the area is virtually uninhabited. The low density of the area is accounted for by the Fulani and Ilorin wars of the 19th century. There is a significant Hausa settlements in the Sango area of the town with a sizeable number of Ibo traders staying amongst the people of the town.

Almost all the settlements are stung along the major roads in the eastern part of the town, which consist of few tarred roads. (See fig 5.7 and Table 5.1 - 5.3).

5.6.6 Socio-Cultural and Economic Factors:

Saki like other Yoruba towns celebrated traditional festivals like "Ogun", "Sango", "Oya",

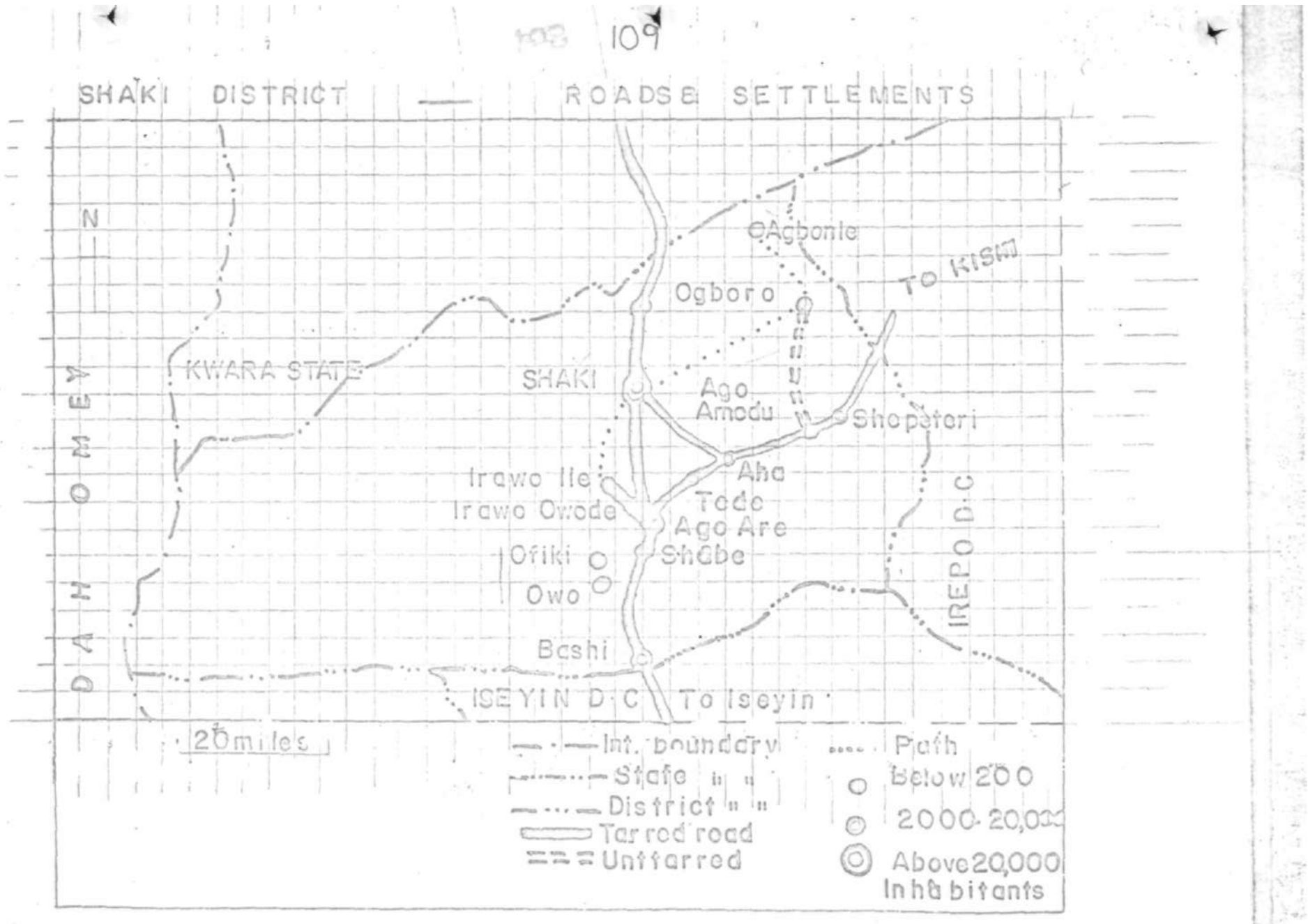

SHAKI DISTRICT
ROADS & SETTLEMENTS
N
OMEA
DAH
KWARA STATE
SHAKI
Agbonle
Ogboro
TO KISHI
Ago Amodu
Shopetori
Irawo Ile
Irawo Owode
Aho
Todo
Ago Are
Shabe
Ofiki
Owo
Bashi
IREPO D.C
ISEYIN D.C
To Iseyin
20miles
Int. boundary
State " "
District " "
Tarred road
Untarred
Path
Below 200
2000-20,000
Above 20,000 Inhabitants

FIG 5·7

TABLE 5.2: POPULATION OF IFEDAPO LOCAL COVERNMENT AREA

TOWN	1963	1987
Saki	76,290	138,324
Aha	9,517	17,256
Ago-Amodu	2,289	4,150
Ogboro	3,820	6,926
Shepeteri	10,000	18,131
Tede	11,050	20,035
Ago-Are	8,215	14,896
Bashi	462	838
Shabi	497	901
Irawo-Ile	3,199	5,800
Irawo-Owode	3,814	6,916
Owo	1,724	3,126
Ofiki	5,597	10,148
Agunrege	318	576
Asaju	360	653
Ibariba	2,449	4,440
Total	139,601	253,116

Source: OMADEP Base Map (1981).

"Obatala", "Egungun", "Oro" etc. However, some traditional festivals are peculiar to Saki alone. These are "Ologgun" and "Asabari" festivals. Both natives and non-natives of Saki can participate in the "Ologgun" festival but only indegenes of Saki can participate in the "Asabari" festival. The main occupations of the people are farming and commercial activities with a small percentage of the population engaged in the services sectors. There are both day and night markets in Saki, which is typical of most ancient Yoruba settlements. The adabo market, situated outside the "Okere's" palace operates both day and night. Foodcrops are the major agriculture produce and weaving of "Aso Oke" is done by women. There is a sizeable number of light industries like sawn-mills, stone quary and printing press with a bottling factory (Eagle-brokers) underway.

5.7 Site

5.7.1 Location:

Saki reacration centre is being developed to the South of Saki - Aha road, and about a

kilometre from Saki township. It is bounded on the East by the Universal Primary Education, Teachers Training College, on the North by Chief M. Kolcosho's Fish Pond, on the West by Otun Primary School and underdeveloped land, and on the South by a Cashew Plantation and residential plots under development. The site is the most ideal site taking into consideration it location to other parts of the local government area and the direction of development in Saki.

5.7.2 Selection Criteria:

The site has been earmarked for recreational development on the land use map of the town. Alternative sites were sought for, but after a critical analysis of some factors as shown below, the proposed site was chosen. Factors considered in the choice of site are:

(1) The site should be accesible to public by roads.

(2) It must be relatively flat to outdown expensive excavation and and filling of the site during construction.

(3) Site must have a natural resources which could be developed for recreational use.

(4) Site must be accessible by other local government areas.

(5) Availability of land to accomodate variety of activities and future expansion.

(6) Availability of supporting facilities.

5.7.3 Analysis:

The site chosen for Saki recreation centre is located near a body of water, which makes it a good site; as one of the approaches to recreation planning concept is resource. This site enjoys the central location of the two two major roads entering the town from Ibadan - Saki road and Ilorin - Saki road. It has a beautiful setting with good views to existing lake as well as distant views to hills. It also has the advantage of being distant away from the two major highways entering the town; thus problems of noise pollution is minimised. The site was bulldozed in 1979 which makes it very bare with

few trees. The site is relatively flat with about 2% slope and little undulations, with the soil having good water absorbing capacity. It can only be approached from the Ibadan-Saki highway, because, it is surrounded by a river. Site is presently used as an agricultural land.

5.7.4 Services:

The site is well served with services lines. It has both 11 kilovolt and 240 volts power lines along the two highways and the presence of sawmills around will make electrification and water supply not to be a problem. Right now, there is no tel phone line in the town. Surface water will be drained to the existing lake and central treatment plant provided for sewage disposal.

5.7.5 Microclimate: The site is surrounded by a river and a cashew plantation. The cashew plantation will act as a kind of wind breaker and shading devices, thereby reducing the intensify of sunshine penetrating into the site. This reduction is intensify of sunshine will bring a slight decrease in temperature on site.

The fish pond will also act as a reflective surface and absorb some sunshine which also leads to reduction in temperature. This two features will make the complex have a temperature slightly lower than the average temperature of the town thereby making the complex a place for relaxation during hot days. Proposed trees and green cover over the soil will also help to reduce temperature.

5.7.6 Concept:

By virtue of the site being surrounded by a river and can only be approached from the Ibadan-Saki highway; this fact must be utilized in situating vehicular entrance to the site. This also implies that pedestrians approach must also be this area to avoid pedestrian walking round the site before having access into the complex. Since the primary aim of this project is to create a variety of recreational activities with focus on the development of the fish pond, land for future development cant be close to this area. Most pedestrians are expected to pass over the bridge across the lake to the site, implies a pedestrian entrance is

needed close to this spot. The concept of making the complex highly pedestrian suggests a kind of peripherial vehicular movement and parking.

Chapter 6

LANDSCAPE

6.1 Definition and Historical Development

Landscaping may be defined as the art and science of the design, planning and construction of outdoor spaces around buildings, including gardens, plazas and outdoor furniture and fixtures. For buildings, a landscape architect's major responsibilities include establishment of proper relations between buildings and their features of their sites, shapes and grades of the land, planning of various areas of sites, and designing of walkways, driveways, walls, fences, steps, fountains, pools and planting arrangements. In all of this functions, the landscape architect works closely with the architects and sometimes civil engineers. Landscape architects perform another important function, the study and evaluation of land to determine its usefulness for buildings and other purposes. In this work, they consider the effect of composition of the subsurface soils, the surface soils or topfoil, surface characteristics of the topography, or form; of the land,

vegetation, climate, views, landmarks etc.

The exact time of the beginning of landscape architecture, or landscape gardening as it was called for a long time is hidden in ancient history. However, from hieroglyphs tomb paintings, and other sources, it seems apparent that humans may have began cultivating gardens for their pleasure as early as the Neolithic period, beginning about the 50th century B.C in Middle East. Egyptians nobles placed pools, trees and other plants around their houses no later than the 26th century B.C. And the hanging gardens of Nebuchadnezzar II (d.562 B.C) King (605-562 B.C) of Babylon are famous. The Romans created numerous parks and gardens as well as private gardens, not only in Roman but in conquered areas, such as constantimople, now Istanbul. They also made further development of the public gardens by changes in its architectural layout. Gardens were developed at the Ceaser's palaces and numerous sub-urban villas. The technical side of the art of garden planning, especially the techniques of water supply from the mountains

progresses considerably making it possible to create terraced gardens largely spread over with fountains and freely applied hedges.

One of the most significant and meaningful periods in the history of garden design are Renaissance and Barogue. Renaissance was a period of drastic development in science, art and philosophical approach to all problems of human life. It started in Italy in the 14th century and then spread out in Europe in the 15th and 16th centuries. The factors responsible for these rapid progress are:

(1) Discovered piece of sculpture, art and architecture of antiguity became a source of inspirations for new concepts of space.

(2) Geographical discoveries broaden peoples knowledge in arts and culture of other countries.

(3) In Italy, the Upper Classes in the city-states competed on being benefactors of fine arts, arts and science. Excellent buildings,

sculptures, paintings because the objects of envy and a sign of power, wealth and modern attitude to life.

(4) The value of the individual became the central theme of artists, scientists and philosphers.

(5) Gifted artists and scientist got fertile grounds to explore their abilities and talents.

In the Renaissance garden, the plant cover was considered as an architectural material' of special character. Trees and shrubs of the same kind were grouped and shaped in an artificial way to create 'green walls' and 'sculptures', herbs and flowers were used as colour factors in the composition of plant carpets. The main characteristics of Garden design during the Renaissance periods are:

- Composed of rectangular or square parts.
- Enframed with some architectural structures.
- Renaissance garden, regardless of its

size was always an interior.

- This interior is divided into smaller parts by using the geometrical patterns of paths, stone and greenery walls flower quarters.

- The central point of the garden or its part is always emphasized while these central parts forms an axis in smaller gardens, a single composition of several axes takes place.

- The terminals of axes are usually both inside the garden and outside it in the surrounding material or urban scenery.

- As a result of considering a garden as an entirely architectural composition, the constructional elements are always used and they often outbalance the plant cover.

- The Renaissance garden forms sort of highly "cultural landscape" which is with the full awareness opposed to the natural landscape surrounding it, but opposed in harmony.

The idea of the pleasure garden in the Italian Renaissance stemed from the sub-urban village, the centre of the horti- and agricultural economy. Renaissance is composed of some elements as lawn complexes, of pergolas and walls enclosing interiors and closely related to the architecture of the house.

Barogue Garden

Barogue garden united the then separated components of the garden into a uniform and compact landscape, relegating to the second position the utilitarian parts, opened up magnificient, broad vitals between the respective parpts of the complex, integrating them with the surrounding landscape and intentionally making special places terraces, elevations and logias from which most beautiful sights may be seen.

6.1.1 17th Century and 18th Century Garden:

The French garden like the Italian garden developed from the simple inedieval garden. Renaissance brought influences from Italy and developing in the 17th century under Le Notre's

Land into an excellent architectural composition.

Unlike the Italian garden, the French garden developed mostly on flat terrains with much of standing water in the form of geometrically shaped pools and lakes as elements organizing the space into powerful and elegant vistas.

A characteristic of Le Notre's work is either auxiallity, wide use of large water bodies and enormous ledgerows and an elaborate composition of the respective quarters of the garden. He laid the foundational principles of garden design on which the French have been building since the beginning of the 18th century almost to present time. These principles are widely used in all Europe in the designing of large public gardens, civic centres and any monumental layouts.

In the English landscape Garden, the organised green space is linked very closely to the natural environment thaws into the surrounding landscape. The evolution of the English landscape garden

lies in the works of ethical philosophy and literature, as well as painting and stands, loof different from Le Notres' clear but rigid and extremely artificial architectural garden forms and the preceeding Italian topographical landscape garden. The humid marine climate of British Isles, and arid climate of the sun-burnt hills of south Italy made the difference.

The English garden was composed of the magnificient palace, with the adjacent ornamental garden farm buildings, cottages, farmlands, arable lands and orchards, lakes pastures and woods. To them a garden is as much a product of artistic creation as of certain definite economic conditions and vital functions. The understanding of nature and beauty of the country-side landscape in the English society of that time became widespread and popular. The growth and stability of British colonial empire made possible the collection of new exotic species of plants from other continents.

<u>British Design Process</u>:

- Selection of a suitable naturally formed area having desirable visual character

- Analysis and evaluation of its visual advantage.
- Creation of the imaginery sceneries.
- Converting and completing into a new, more valuable scenery the natural objects as woods, meadows, water, bodies, existing site. The ideas of the English Schools of Garden designing expanded into Europe continent caused a veritable revolution in European garden design which abraptly brought an end to the development of garden based on architectual forms.

6.1.2 Oriental Garden:

The Chinese and Japanese school in gardening has been extremely different in its approach and even in its entire philosophy of designing than the European school of garden - and this is perhaps why it was so interesting and fascinating for European designers.

The tradition of the Chinese garden had been many centuries old. Its main principle is a Transposition of widespread features of natural

landscape to the small sizes of private on temple garden but it is not a simple imitation on a small scale. In oriental gardens such components as water, rocks, some ground texture as sand, gravel as well as plant cover are mastery used as symbols of natural water bodies, groves, meadows, mountains and the sea.

The difference in oriental and occidental may be well illustrated by the graphic composition of two imperial parks, that of King Louis XIV at Versailles and that of Chinese Emperor in Peking. Both were completed in the early 1700s and made extensive use of huge, artificially formed bodies of water and were immense, thats were the similarity ends. A close study of these two diammetrically opposed planning approaches will lead one to a fuller understanding of the philosophy of both occidental and oriental planning in this period (i.e. 1700s) of history.

6.1.3 American Development: The early colonists started gardens soon after reaching America. Most were simple in concept and were built near private houses. New England gardens

featured a device called a forthright, which was a path leading from the house length wise through the garden. After a few years, the colonists also began to build civic gardens, most of which were based on the formal modes of earlier gardens in Europe.

One of the first American landscape architect, though he did not called himself that Andrew Jackson Downing (1815-52), turned away from formalism toward more natural or picturesque landscape design. As the editor of the Norticulturist (1846-52), the author of several books, and as the landscape architect for the U.S. capitol and the White House, Downing exerted considerable influence on landscape architecture in the United States. Before his death, he practice architecture with Calvert Vaux (1824 - 95), who later became the partner of the dominant figure in landscape architecture of the time, Fredrick Law Olmsted (1822 - 1903). He was the first person to sign his drawings as a landscape architect. Some of his designs includes central park and New York City. He was opposed to the idea that landscape design was only for the

wealthy and powerful people and established the first parks in the United States that were intended for the people. The profession of landscape design has since become well established and has made great progress, not only in the landscaping of individual buildings and groups of bui ldings but in land planning and city and regional planning.

6.2 Materials and their Applications

Appropriate proportion, texture, and colour are essential in the design of landscape elements and details. Materials must be chosen in relation to each other and must be thought of in the context of the total design concept of the project. This is important not only for design continuity, but also for durability and ease of maintenance.

6.2.1 Paving Materials: Originally, paving materials were used to eliminate hazards from mud and dust and to form smooth surface for ease of circulation. They are available today in a wide variety of texture

and colours. Durability and ease of maintenance are necessary considerations in the choice of paving materials. A low initial cost of material may not be the prime consideration. For example, granite is quite dense and when used for curbs.

Stone

Stone, one of the oldest paving materials, offers a durable, long wearing surface with a minimum of maintenance. Rubble and ashlar masonry are the two forms of stone used for paving. As taken from the quarry rubble masonry is rough stone, but may trimmed somewhat where necessary. Ashlar masonry is hewed or cut stone from the quarry and is used much more often than rubble for the surfacing of works.

Granite

A very hard igneous rock, granite is a good material is available in several colours with different textures. Textures are created by a thermal or sanded finish or by honing. A honed finish is very smooth while a thermal finish brings out the natural qualities of the

stone, but may be rough to sit on.

Bluestone

Formed by sedimentary processes, blue stone is a soften stone that can easily cut and used in irregular fitted patterns. It is often used in residential design for walk and patio areas.

Brick

The oldest artificial building material in used today is brick. It offers a great variety of textures and colours as well as flexibility in its use. Composed of hard-burned clays and shales, brick is available in many colours because of the variation in the chemical content of clay. Because they have a hard surface and resistance to wear and cracking, these bricks are best for outdoor paving.

Brick sizes are as follows:

Standard	23/8 x $3\frac{5}{8}$ x 8in
Norman	$2\frac{1}{4}$ x $3\frac{3}{4}$ x 12in
Roman	$1\frac{5}{8}$ x $3\frac{3}{4}$ x 12in
Baby Roman	$1\frac{5}{8}$ x $3\frac{3}{4}$ x 8in

Bricks may be laid in sand bases or on concrete slabs. The most common brick patterns used are running bond, herringbone, and basket weave.

Concrete

Because it may be poured in place, has variety in texture and colour, and forms a durable walking surface, concrete has been used extensively as a paving material. It is a mineral aggregate bound together by a cementing material, generally portland cement. And it lends itself to variations in finish and may be smooth or rough, with aggregates exposed when desired. Exposed aggregates can be constructed by use of a water process before the concrete has set, a retardant, acid and wire brush or sand blasting.

Asphalt

Although it gives a soften walking surface, asphalt lacks the variety of textures concrete has. It is not as durable as concrete, but it is less expensive and is used extensively for walks stems as college campuses and in park

and recreation areas as well as in the construction of roads and parking areas.

The colour of paving material is an important aesthetic and functional design consideration. Colour adds interest in areas overcast with limited sunshine during cold months. Conversely, areas that provide the reflection of sun light from light coloured materials are uncomfortable to pedestrian's vision and must be considered when the choice of paving materials is made. Also of importance in colour selections is the context of the pr p'oject and the compatibility or con rast with materials used on existing buildings or other structures.

6.2.2 Tree Grates:

Tree grates when used in paved areas can become part of the paving pattern. Grates are used where trees are planted directly in the based plane of a project. They allow air and moisture to reach the tree while limiting compaction. Tree grates also provide a wider expanse on which to walk adjacent to trees and

and add interest in scale, pattern, colour and texture. Night-lighting can also be incorporated in the tree grates to give added appeal at night.

6.2.3 Walls: Walls may be used to provide enclosure, articulate a space, or act as retaining elements. Brick, stone and concrete are the materials most commonly used. The height and type of walls vary with their use in the overall design concept of a project. They may be at seating height or may be up to 6 feet or more to provide privacy.

6.2.4 Sculpture: Sculpture and other artworks such as wall reliefs are important design elements that act as focal points in outdoor spaces. They improve sensory quality of a place and help to create an environment people enjoy. The size and scale of a sculpture should relate to its setting. A sculpture must be large enough to have an impact on its environment. The form of a sculpture will either compliment or contrast with its setting. An infinite variety of forms can be expressed in

in such materials as stone, metal, wood or plastic. The colour of a sculpture is often related to the type of material, such as granite, bronze, stainless steel, or weathering steel. Metal can also be painted in a wide variety of colours. Sculpture is often experienced from several viewpoints or directions and the treatment of the foreground as well as the background should be considered in placing the sculpture. There should also be adequate space adjacent to the sculpture for viewing from varying sight lines, for example, as one walks around it or views it while sitting. Orientation must be studied in the placement of a sculpture, because sunlight and shadow patterns vary during different times of the day and with seasonal changes.

6.2.5 Fountains and Pools: Fountain, an ornamental feature of the landscaping of buildings, which produces a display with jets of water. The use of water in fountains and in other ways has been an important element of

architecture since ancient times and remains so today. Fountains and pools are often the focal elements of outdoor spaces. Water, a natural element, can be a prominent feature in the landscape. It may be used in fountains or pools for reflective qualities, differences in social or cooling effect. Fountains often have sculptual elements, and its orientation plays an important part in the reflection of sunlight on the sculpture or off the water feature. The bottoms of fountains are often painted black to add reflective qualities to the surface of a pool and to the feeling of depth. Some fountains are designed for people to wade or walk through while others are for viewing only. Coping when used, acts as a safety barrier, provides a place for sitting, and limits the view of fountain equipment.

In addition to fountains, the major ways of using water as an architectural element today includes pools or ponds of various kinds, such as reflecting pools, waterfalls and cascades. Water as an architectural element is almost always used in conjuction with landscaping and often

with sculpture. In some cases, pools or ponds and even fountains are planted with water plants to form water gardens, and often fish and other aquatic animals are part of the overall design.

Water is essential to life and its inclusion in an architectural setting seems to bring to the human mind and emotions a sense of tranquility, repose, peace and restfulness. The play and motion of water may be the major esthetic elements or they may be combined with landscaping or sculpture, or both, to achieve the desired effects. Special lighting may be provided to enhance the effects. Planting in the water may or may not be a major element in the design. Water may be completely still, as in reflecting pools, or may be continuously in motion, changing direction and height, from thin sprays that go high in the air in various patterns to simple cascades that flow slowly down from one rock or bowl to another. The variety that may be achieved is only limited by the imagination of designers and by the spaces and budgets available. Concrete is usually used in the

construction of pools or ponds with materials such as bricks, stones etc. as surfacing material.

6.2.6 Benches:

Benches have varying design but the two major types are those with or without backs. They are usually made of wood, concrete or stone. Concrete or stone benches, particularly those without backs, may act as sculptural elements, are easily maintained and less susceptible to vandalism. Benches, especially those with backs are most comfortable. Seating height above the ground should be 15 to 16 inches. Seating is often combined with tree planters. The height of the planter depends on whether the tree is planted directly in the ground or on the top of a other structures.

6.2.7 Tree Planters and Pots:

Tree planters must be of appropriate size to enable trees to grow above structures such as parking garages. Much better growth results where trees are planted directly in the ground. Pots are versatile and some may be moved or arranged for displays. Planters can be made of variety

of materials, including wood, concrete stone or asbestos concrete. It is important to provide good drainage in the planters by the use of weep holes or drainage in rooftop areas. To help drain the planters about four inches gravel are placed in the bottom of the planter with a fiberglass matt between the gravel and the soil mix.

6.2.8 Bollards:

Bollards act as a barrier separating traffic from pedestrian areas or provide or imply a visual transition between areas. They also provide rhythm, give scale, texture, and colour. Bollards can be combined with chain to reinforce the feeling of separation or to help form a barrier. They are also often combined with hights for night-lighting of pedestrian areas.

Drinking fountains serve as functional elements for pedestrian areas, and are made of many materials, including precast concrete, metal, stone, or mas nry. Some are specifically designed to accomodate wheel chairs.

Clocks serve as focal elements when used in plazas or pedestrian walls. If large enough, a clock can become a landmark, many are lighted for night viewing.

6.3 Importance of Landscape

Landscape architecture introduces us to the forms, forces and features of the natural and man-made landscape. It deals with the planning of workable and well related use areas. It considers the creation of meaningful spaces in terms of use, form, materials and colour. It examines the planning of optimum site-structure relationship; explores at length the design of structures and spaces in relation to pedestrian and automobile traffic. It also searches out and reviews the lesson of history and contemporary thought on the composition of structures; describes the design of a planned community; and reappraises the city and the region in terms of planning a more efficient, productive and pleasant environment for man.

Skillful handling of landscaping can make a smooth and pleasant transition from the outside

to the inside (i.e. an organic design). From the outside the building will be more inviting, and from the inside, an attractive view may be invaluable for a patient who is less mobile and unable readily to go outside. Even where land is at premium, a terrace approach or a landscape court can relate the building and the patient to the world beyond the boundaries of the building.

In conclusion, it could be said that landscaping brings man closer to nature and he seen himself as part of the ecosystem. If this is achieved, the indiscriminate destruction of nature (i.e. plants, sculptures, water bodies etc) which are landscape elements will be stopped (See fig 6.1 - 6.12).

• DECORATIVE SAVANNAH SHRUBS FOR HEDGES AND GARDEN DESIGN.

H i b i s c u s rosa-sinensis
Red hibiscus



Vigorous, much branching shrub, 2-4m in height and spread.
Leaves dark-green, and large numbers of short lived trumpet flowers produced throughout the year.
Colours range through red, orange, yellow and magenta, single or double.
Tolerates full sun or partial shade, but it will not withstand salinity.
Prefers moisture but will tolerate drought.
Can be pruned to keep low.
Good , decorative hedge.
Propagate by cuttings.

H y m e n o c a l i s littoralis
Spider Lily



A low plant with dark-green long leaves and pure white, delicate flowers, borne in clusters on stout stalk. Flowers once a year, but bushy leaves make effective edging.
Prefers sun and moderate moisture.

I x o r a coccinea



Evergreen woody shrub, flowers scarlet, in crowded terminal clusters.
Of slow growth,
commonly cultivated in gardens as a decorative shrub.
Prefers sun, it will tolerate drought.



EUCALYPTUS a) Amygdalina

A huge tree with narow crown, stringly bark , leaves linear, odour peppermint.
Dry regions.

b) Maculara

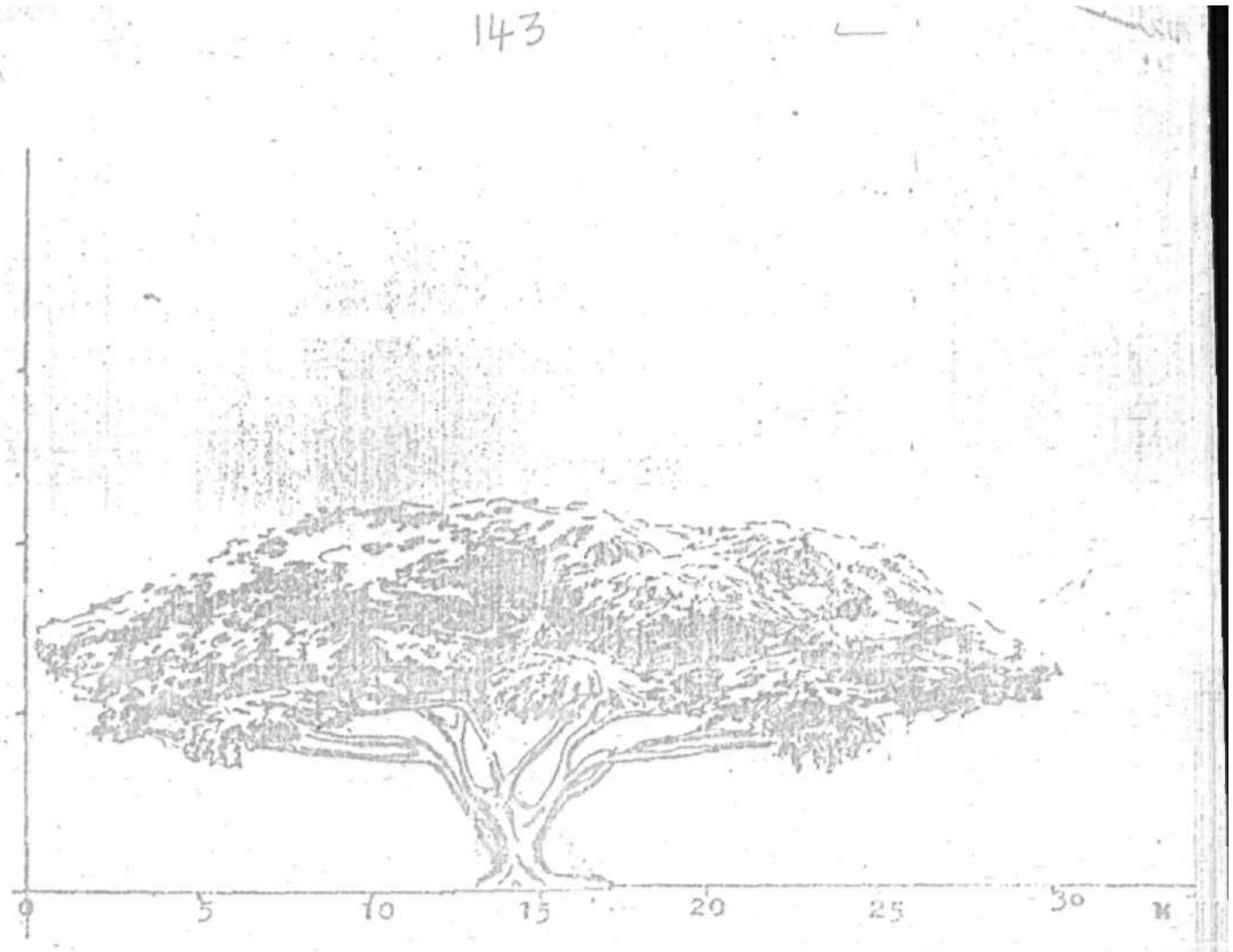
A tall slender tree, bark peeling off in patches, leaves linear, with strong "eucalyptus" odour.
Hot and dry regions.

c)Robusta

Mostly near sea coast.



FIG-6.2



DELONIX REGIA
Poinciana, Flame tree

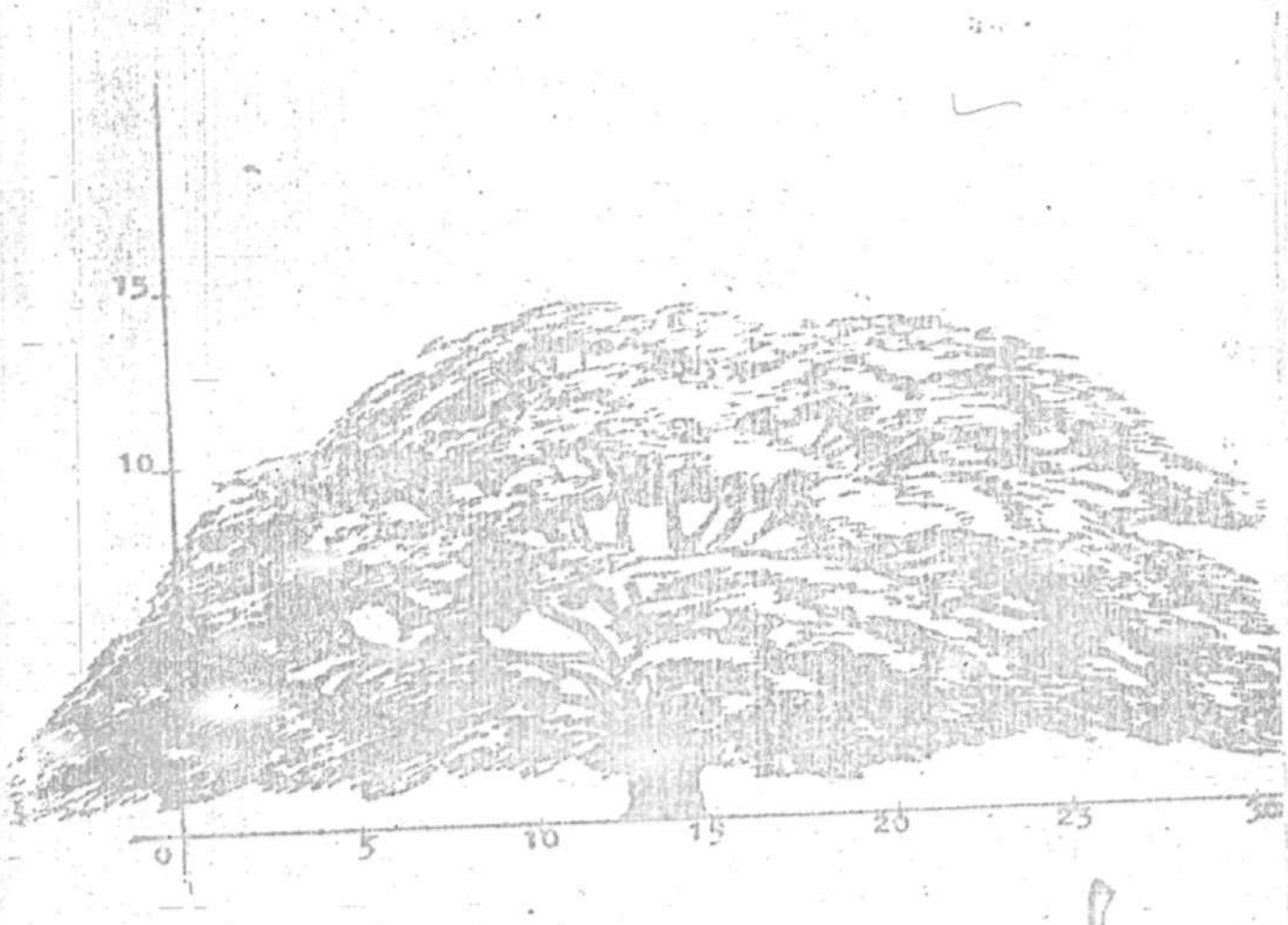
Widely grown,
decorative tree

A handsome tree,
branches forming a
wide crown, flowers
bright scarlet(mar-
may), aburdant.
Fast growing tree,
thrives best under
fairly dry conditions.



FIG. 6.3

for;
THE GARDEN DESIGN AND GENERAL SITE LANDSCAPING.



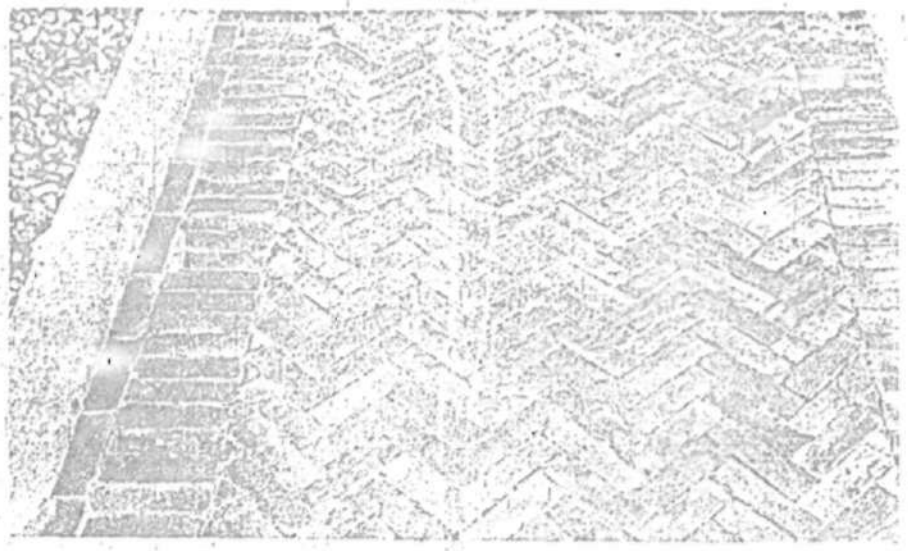
SAMANEA SAMAN
Rain tree

Tropical regions.

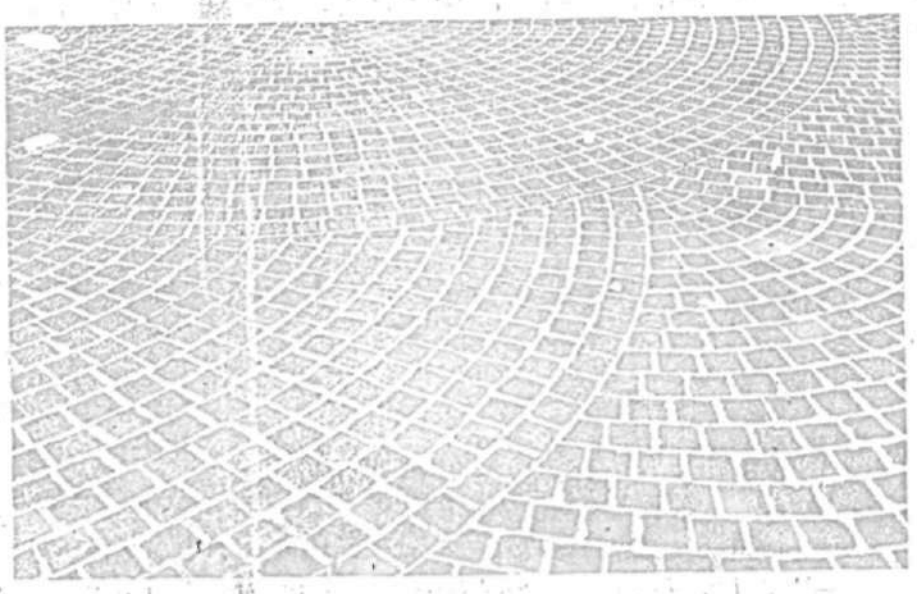
Shade tree, wide spreading branches form broad, flat crown.
Commonly grown in gardens and avenues.



FIG. 6.4



Brick pavers used in a herringbone pattern.

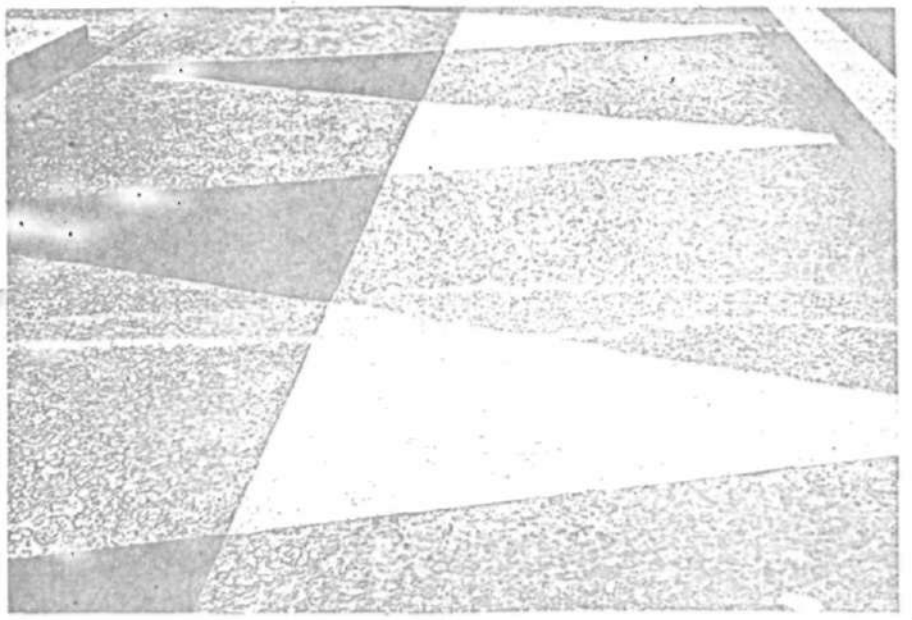


Brick pavers used in a fan pattern.

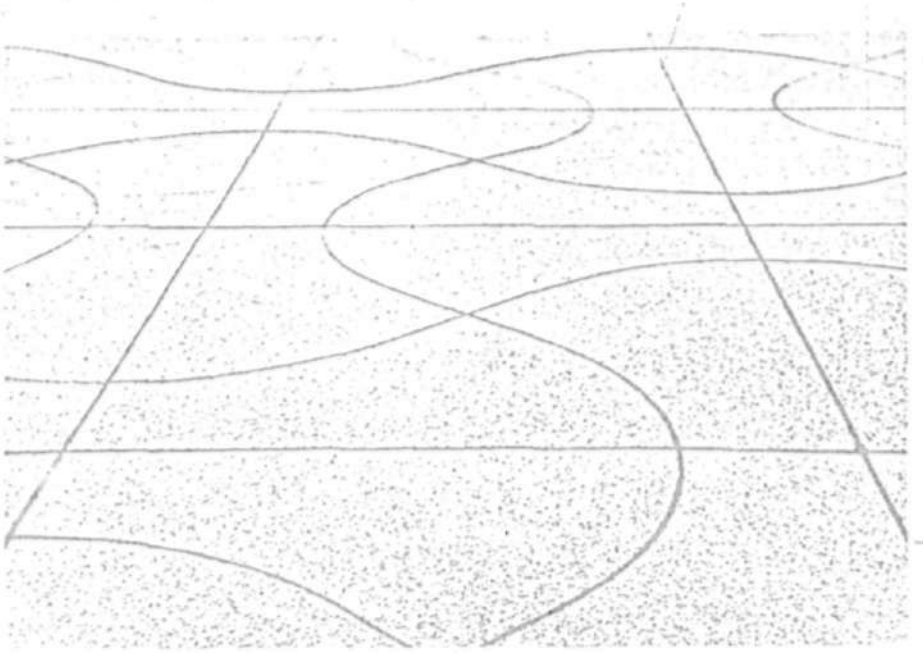
FIG. 6.5



Interlocking Z-pavers in conjunction with aggregate concrete pavers produces contrast in color and texture, along with rhythm, at the University of Scranton, Pennsylvania (Photograph courtesy of Bellante, Clauss, Miller & Partners).

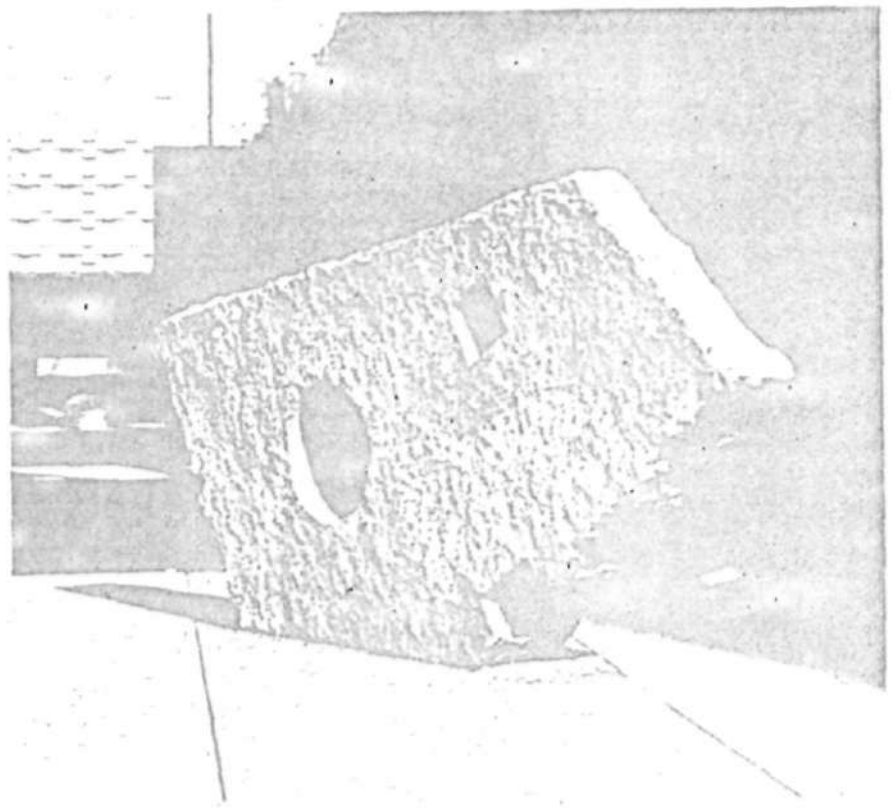


Varying colors of aggregate are used in this triangular paving pattern at Mellon Square, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

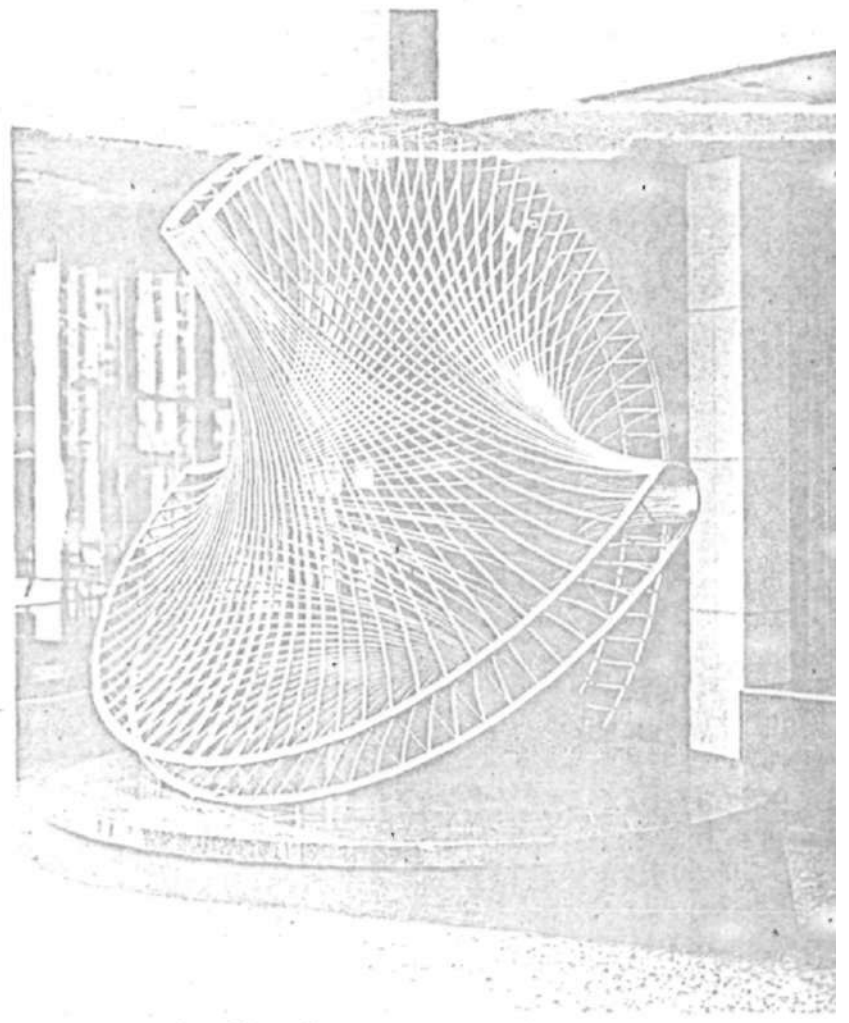


A scoring pattern is placed in this aggregate concrete paving at Constitution Plaza, Hartford, Connecticut.

FIG 6.6

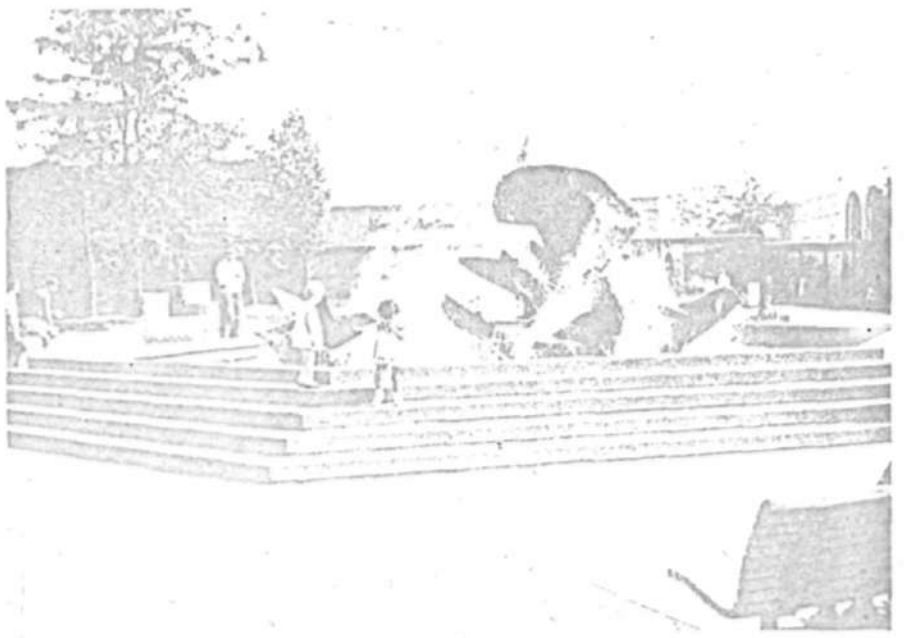


This sculpture by Noguchi takes advantage of sunlight and shadow patterns.

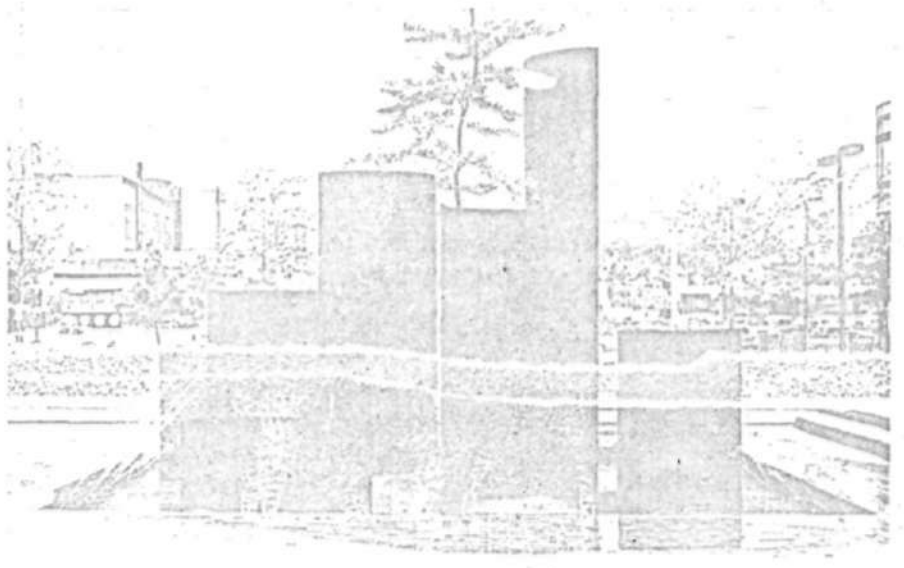


Charles Perry's sculpture, "Early Mace," is located on Peachtree Street in Atlanta, Georgia.

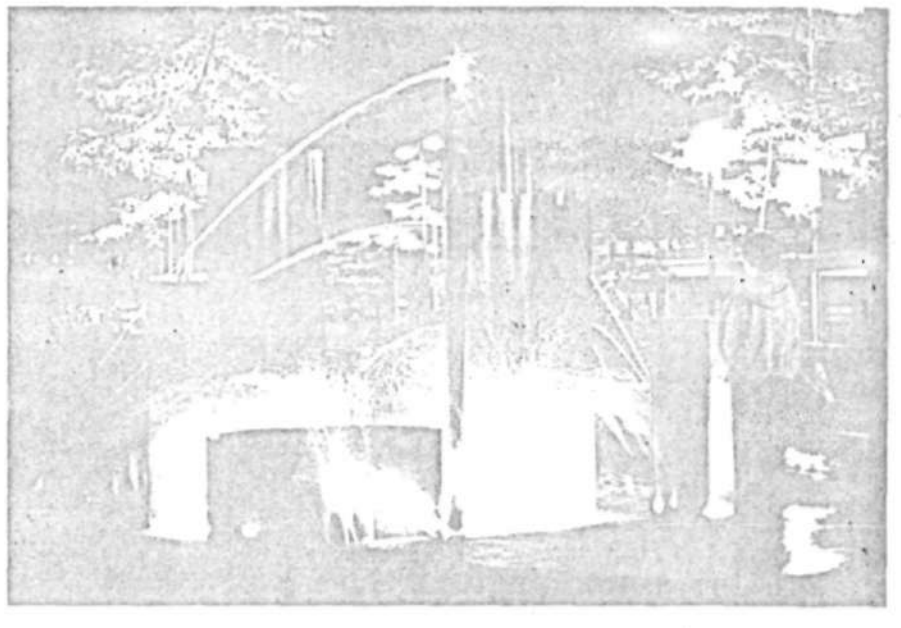
FIG. 6.7



Water works along with the sculpture in this fountain at Northwest Plaza, St. Louis, Missouri. Steps leading to the fountain give it prominence and may be used for seating.

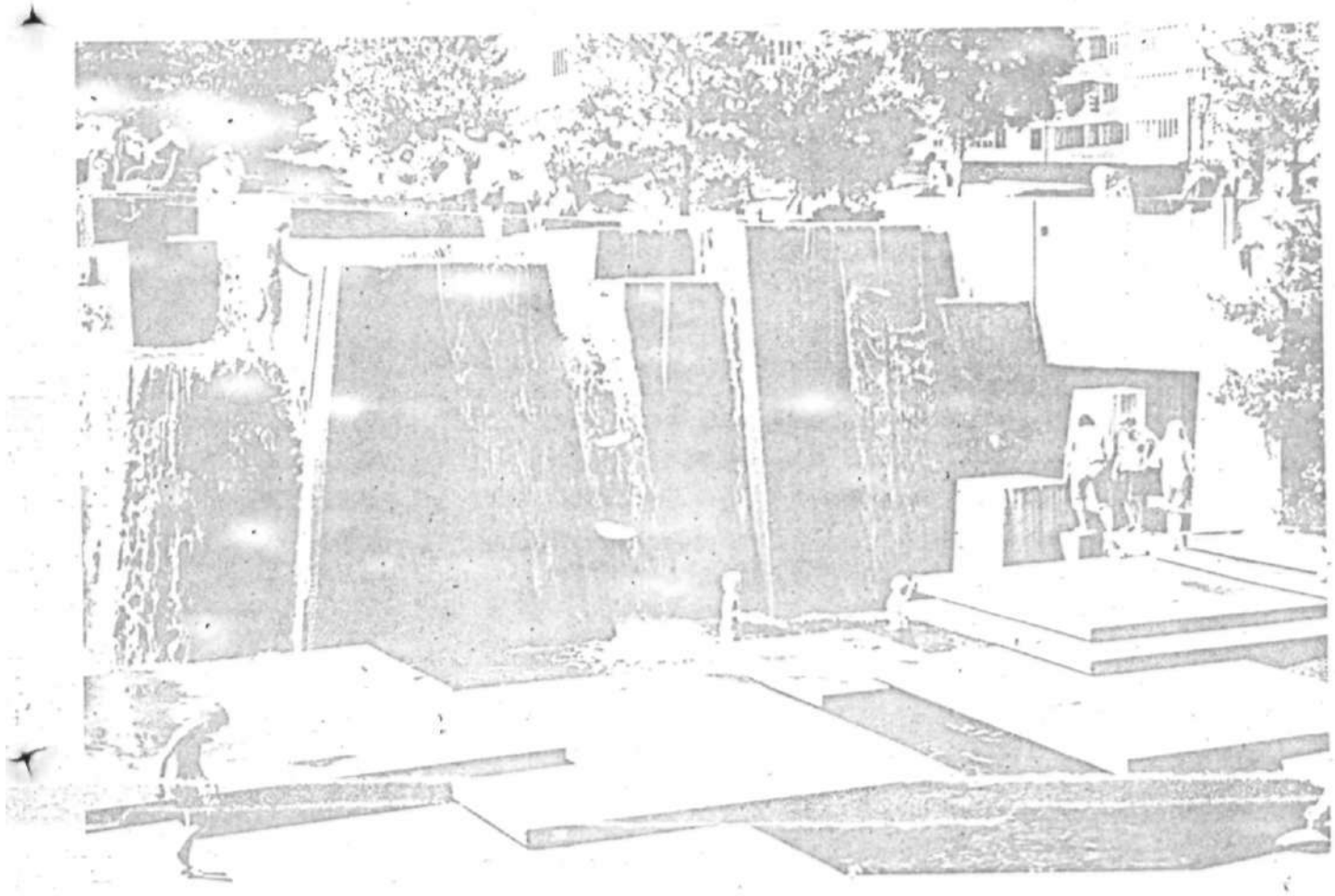


Weathering steel elements form this sculptural fountain at Northeastern Bank Plaza, Scranton, Pennsylvania (Photograph courtesy of Bellante, Clauss, Miller & Partners).



Night-lighting effect at Northeastern Bank Plaza, Scranton, Pennsylvania.

FIG. 6.8

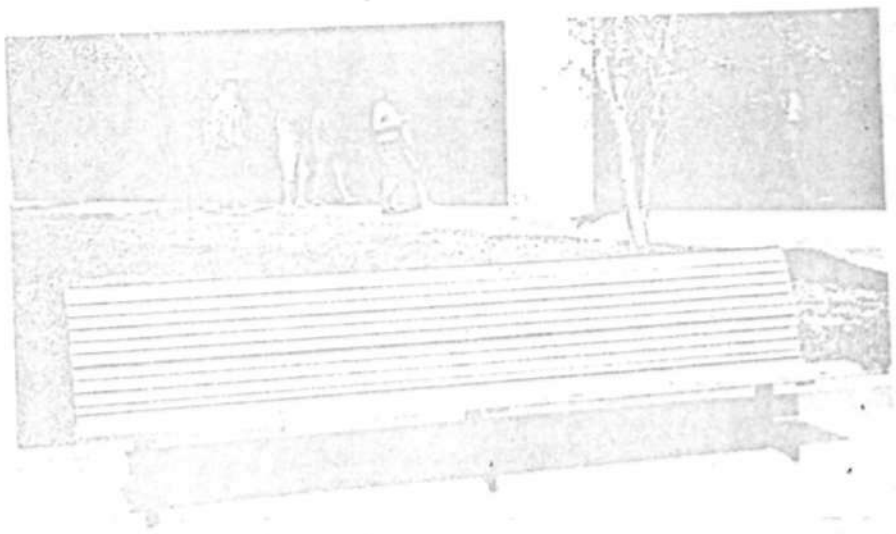


Civic Center Forecourt Fountain, Portland, Oregon, by Lawrence Halprin & Associates has a very exciting use of water and was designed for participation by people.

FIG. 6.9

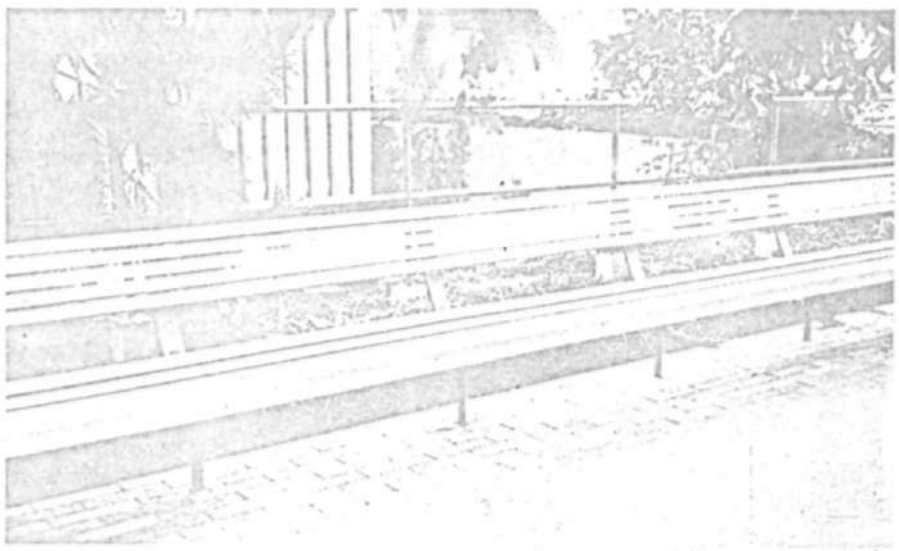


This bench is used on the Wyoming Avenue Plaza, Scranton, Pennsylvania.

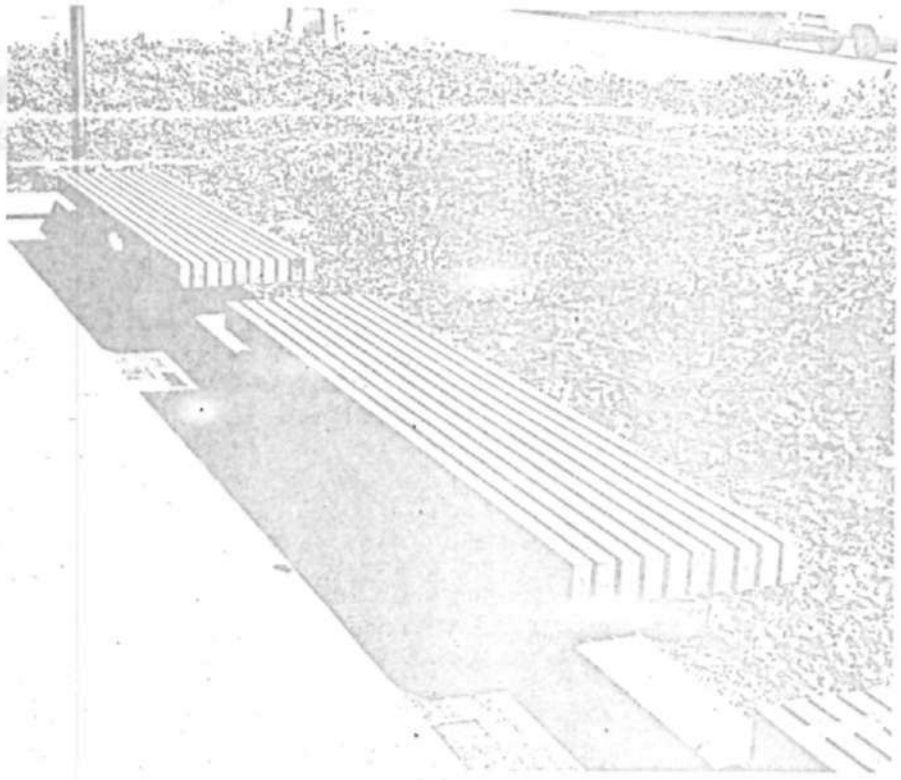


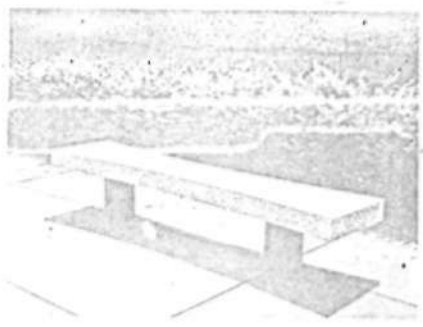
Bench at the University of California, Santa Cruz.

FIG. 6.10



This bench provides room for many people at the University of California, Los Angeles.



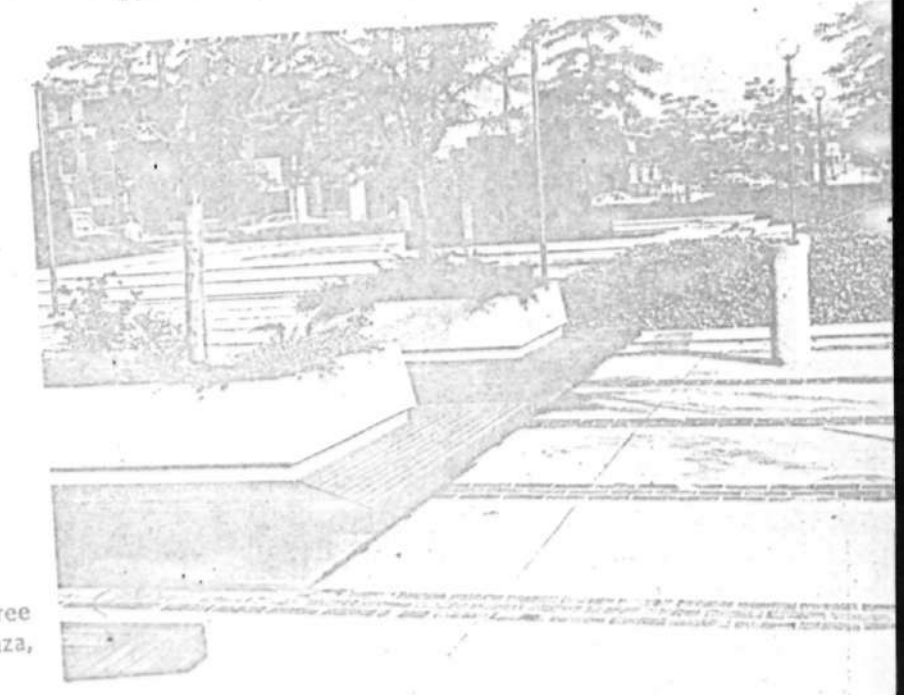


Bench made from a cut stone slab at Constitution Plaza, Hartford, Connecticut.

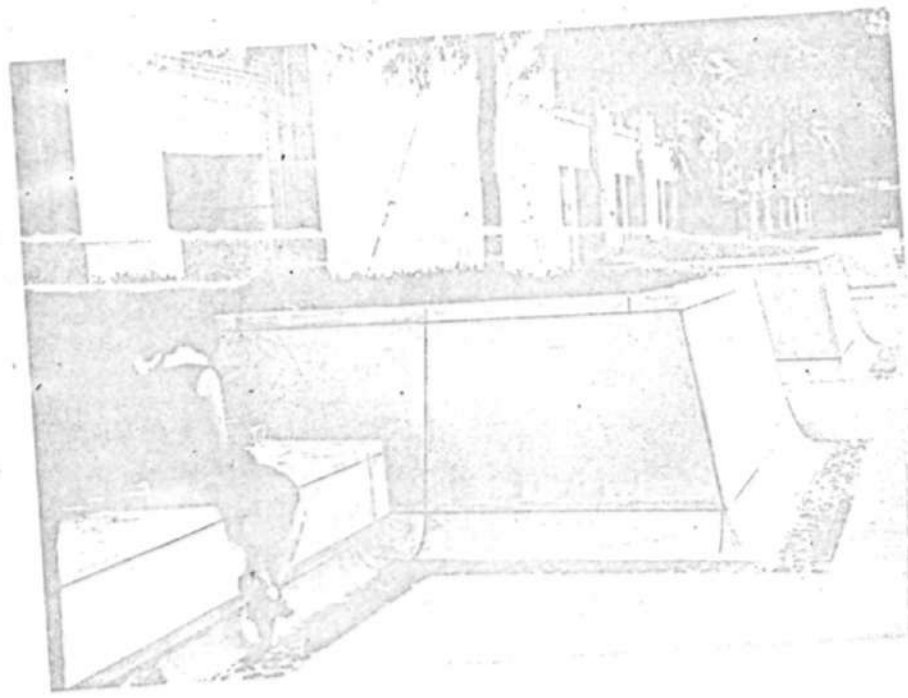
Redwood bench used at Northeastern Bank Plaza, Scranton, Pennsylvania (Photograph courtesy of Bellante, Clauss, Miller & Partners).

FIG 6.11

152



Seating and raised tree planter at Northeastern Bank Plaza, Scranton, Pennsylvania.



Seating and ra
planters set up a rhythm a
Travelers Insurance Building
Connecticut.

FIG. 6.12

Chapter 7

DESIGN

7.1: Schedule of Accomodation Theatre

No.	Unit/Element	Quantity	Unit Area (M^2)	Total Area (M^2)
1	Auditorium	800	0.8	640
2	Foyer	800	0.8	640
3	Stage	1		448
4	Rehearsal room	1	60	60
5	Changing room	2	30	60
6	Light control	1	9	9
7	Sound control	1	9	9
8	Projection room	1	9	9
9	Store	2	30	60
10	Lavatory	2	30	60
11	Pay booth	2	6	12
12	Toilets			
13	Shop	6	30	360
Total				2,387

Sports Section

No.	Unit/Element	Quantity	Unit Area (M^2)	Total Area (M^2)
1	Playfied/tract	1	17161.74	17161.74
2	Volley court	2	180	360
3	Basket court	2	370	740
4	Hockey pitch	1	5000	5000
5	Squash room	3	96	288
6	Table Tennis room	2	96	192
7	Gymnasium	1	1340	1340
8	Changing room	2	66	132
9	Store	3	72	216
10	Swimming pool	1	1150	1150
11	Accomodation	50	5	250
12	Toilets			
13	Laundry	1	48	48
Total				26817.74

Administration Section

No.	Unit/Element	Quantity	Unit Area (M^2)	Total Area (M^2)
1	Manager's office	1	22	22
2	Asst. Manager's office	1	22	22
3	Secretary's office	1	18	18
4	General office	1	34	34
5	Soc. officer's	1	12	12
6	Cult. officer's	1	12	12
7	Sports officer's	1	12	12
8	Store	2	30	60
9	Tech. officer's	1	12	12
Total				204

Spaces

No.	Unit/Element	Quantity	Unit Area	Total Area
1	Parking	300	$25M^2$	7500
2	Children's Park	1		
3	Zoo	1	880	880
4	Beach	1		
5	Passive sitting	1		
6	Plaza			
Total				8380

Social Section

No.	Unit/Element	Quantity	Unit Area (M^2)	Total Area (M^2)
1	Multi-purpose hall	200	1.4	280
2	Bar	100	1.4	140
3	Bar terrace			
4	Restaurant	100	1.4	140
5	Restaurant terrace			
6	Kitchen	1	56	56
7	Graft room	4	20	80
8	Exhibition space	1	80	80
9	Clubroom	3	40	120
	Lounge	50	1.4	70
10	Store	3	40	120
11	Indoor games	1		120
12	Video/Television viewing			
	Toilets			
Total				1326

7.2 Design Criteria and Analysis

7.2.1 Brief:

This project, Saki recreation centre is a follow up of a report submitted to the Ifedapo local government area of Oyo State by MAK INTERPLAN ASSOCIATES in February 1979. The report undertook the feasibility studies for a park in Saki and made proposals for the following facilities;

- A stadium with an intial capacity of 10,000 spectators.
- Restaurant
- Cultural theatre
- Courts and pitches for outdoor sports
- A zoological garden
- Boatyard
- Area for passive recreation
- Children park
- An administrative building

7.2.2 Requirements

Having studied the recreational patterns and needs of the people, taking into consideration the financial capabilities of Ifedapo local

government and Oyo state government; the under-listed facilities and functions are proposed in this project. The project is to be sited on a piece of land 25.23 hectres in size. The requirements are:

- Cultural sections
- Sports section
- Social section
- Water recreation
- Children's park
- Passive recreation
- Administration
- Parking
- Swimming pool

The cultural section: This is the focal point of the whole complex and expected to attract most people to the centre. Facilities under this section are:

- Theatre
- Zoological garden
- Open spaces for cultural activities

Sports section: This section will be responsible for the development of sports both as a recreational

and competitive activity. Facilities include:

- A running track with a football pitch
- A sports hall for indoor games
- Squash and table tennis rooms
- Basket ball court
- Volley and Badmington courts
- Swimming pool
- Accomodation

Social section: The social section is to cater for the socio-cultural life (i.e. entertainments) of the people with emphasis on dancing and parties. Facilities include:

- Restaurant
- Drinking bar
- Open air parties
- Indoor games
- Video and Television viewing
- Lounge
- Clubrooms
- Craft rooms with exhibition space
- Multi-purpose hall

Water recreation: In order to exploit the site to its maximum, the lake adjacent to the site will be developed for recreational use. Here the following activities are expected to take place:

- Boating
- Open air bathing and artificial beach
- Fishing

Children's Park: Due to the changing culture, the tradition plays cannot satisfy the play habits and needs of the "modern" child. Secondly, most families now spend their leisure time together. It will therefore be a misplace of priorities not to provide a place for children who will come to the centre with their parents. This park is also expected to be revenue generating by serving as a kind of kindergarden during working days for paid employed parents to drop their children. Facilties to be provide include:

- Swings
- Sand pit
- Water pond
- Climbs

- Drinking fountain
- See - saw
- Merry-go-round
- Slides
- Canal
- A classroom
- An old car etc.

Passive recreation area: This area will be well landscaped with trees benches, sculptures and close to the lake. It is a place receive for outdoor relaxation to experience nature; picnics will also take place there during festival days and at the same time serving as an interaction spot for informal discussions.

Administration: Will be responsible for general running of the centre. Personnels include:

- Manager
- Assistant Manager
- Technical officer
- Accounts clerk
- Clerical personnels
- Technicians

- Cultural officer
- Sport officer
- Social officer
- Gardeners

Stores will be provided for storage of equipments and facilities.

Parking: According to the masterplan for tourism in Nigeria, there was an average of 180 people per car in Nigeria in 1979. Having taking into consideration the economic status of the community and the expected population at peak periods, provision will be made for parking spaces to contain 300 cars; with a bus stop provided at the entrance to the complex.

7.2.3 Assumptions and consideration:

The assumptions made in the design of this centre are:

- There are basically three types of problems to be solved in the design of a centre. These are planning, landscaping and architectural
- Solutions to all the three problems are

largely affected by local conditions

- A maximum of 1000 people is expected at peak periods.

- The design of the centre has been based on the following major considerations

- Free flow of traffic - both vehicular and pedestrian. This will be achieved by peripherial traffic design for car.

- Comfort of patrons

- Efficiency in functions of the complex by use of simple geometrical shapes and forms.

- Esthetics of form and landscape.

- Facilities should be easily accessible.

7.3 Design Drawings

The main identifying features of Saki landscape are the isolated rock outcrops and the numerous streams. The designer has utilized these characteristic landscape features as a basis of conceiving the form of the complex. Functions expected to take place in most of the spaces determined the shape and form of the various builds. A careful analysis of basic

geometrical shapes revealed that the rectangle was the most ideal. However, technical requires as theatre design, like angle of vicion, maximum distance from stage to the last run in the auditorium and accoustic considerations made the rectangle not to function in the design of the theatre. To solve some if not all the technical problems is theatre design, an irregular partagonal shape was adapted for the auditorium.

The theatre is the focus of the centre and it therefore determine the orientation of other buildings. It is located in the centre with other auxilliary buildings surrounding it. The size of the theatre is a replica of the Asabari hill, the highest hill in Saki town with lake shinning as a water background. To a viewer from any of the two highways entering the town, the theatre is another hill.

All the building structures on the site have been grouped together to leave ample space for landscaping and outdoor recreational activities. This concept also makes maintenance easier. All the building structures are oriented

towards the lake to provide a good view of the lake as well as activities taking place there. The outdoor drinking bar shears a boundary with the space. Space provided for open air parties. This makes electrical and supply of drinks easier. The multi-purpose hall will serve as a banquetting area, indoor dancing and disco dancing to increase the commercial aim of the centre and to provide a socializing ambience in which visitors can relax and indulge in group identification. The assessment concerning the design of the multi-purpose hall for disco dances include admission policy (children below the age of 10 years shall not be permitted) and compatibility with the adjoining facilities.

Provision for indoor games and television viewing with a lounge and clubrooms for meetings are made within a single structure. A view from the auditorium foyer to the exhibition space by the art and craft section has also been taken into consideration in the total planning concept.

The gymnasium which is to the east of the theatre on approaching the complex are linked together by an administrative building and an

accomodation building for sportsmen and women camping. The gymnasium contains squash room, table tennis rooms, stores and changing for both males and females. The gymnasium is provided with movable spectator stands to increase its area when needed especially during training period. A swimming pool is also provided infront of the gymnasium in the space between the children's park and auditorium.

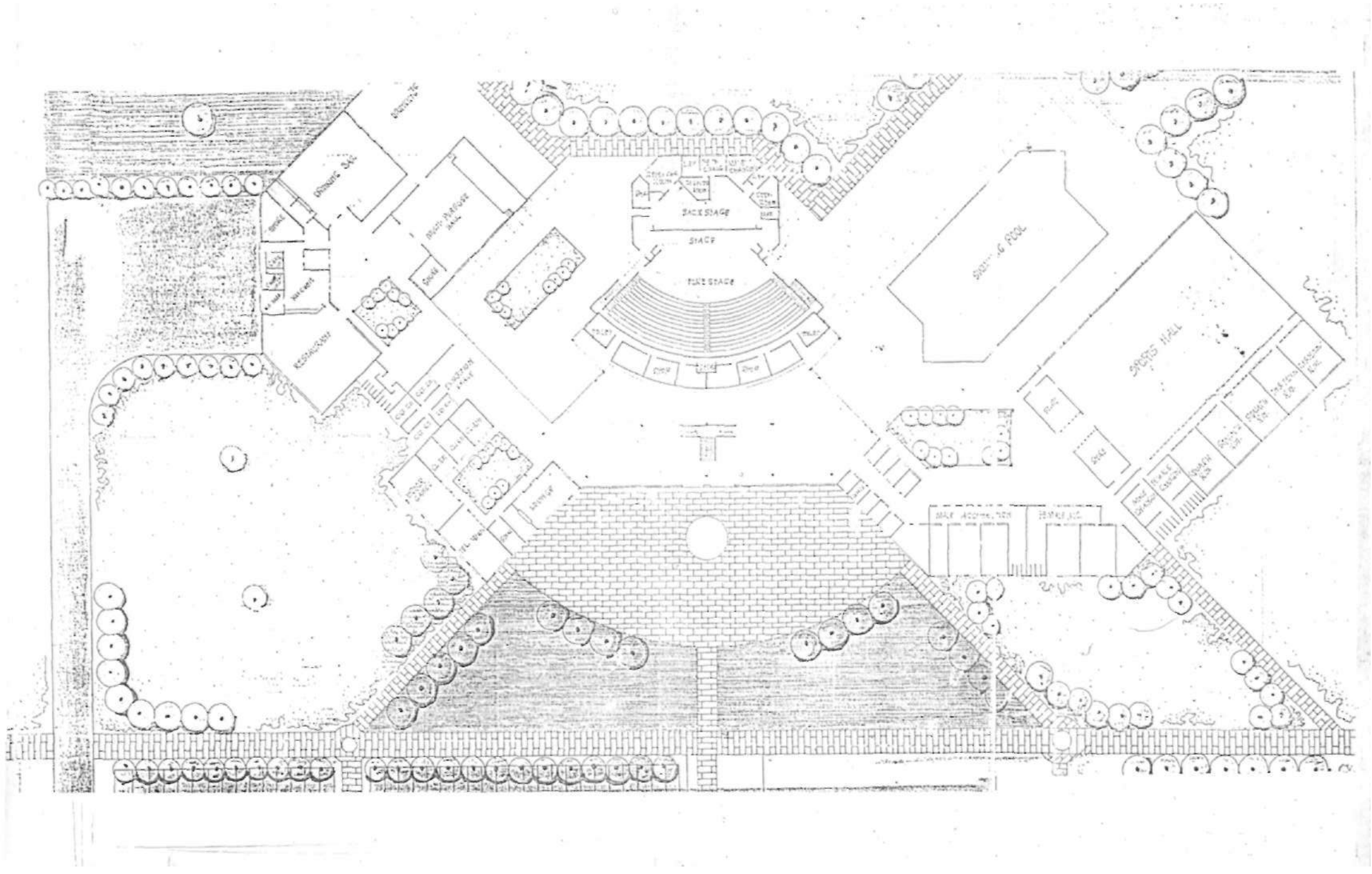
Outdoor pitches for running, soccer, basket ball, lawn tennis, volley and badminton are provided to the eastern side of the site on approaching the complex. This separation between passive and active recreation is necessary to avoid balls running into people when relaxing. The grouping together of this activities also provides the sports lover a variety of games within the same spot to watch.

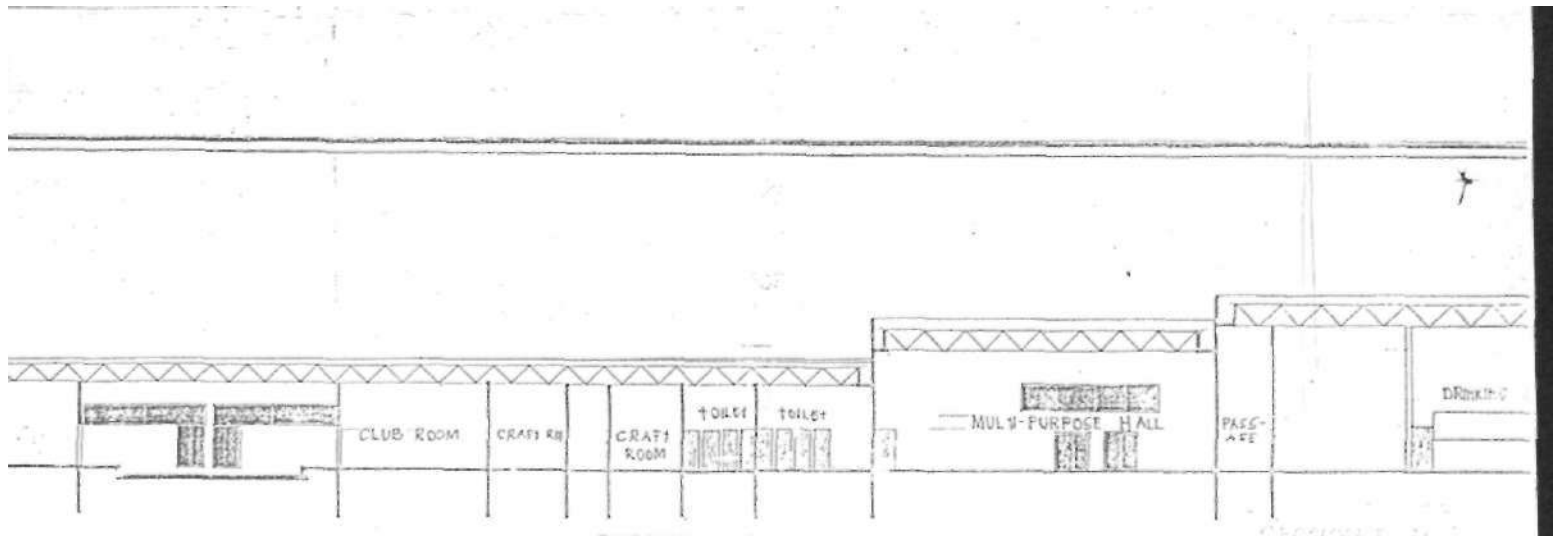
The geological garden is to the West of the site and seem isolated. It is separated from the outdoor play areas by both vehicular and pedestrian walkway. The zoological garden is

isolated and heavily planted with trees to reduce the odour of animals to human activity zones. It is expected to start as a zoological garden of tropical birds and will fully developed into a zoo of birds, animals and reptiles when the centre might have been well established and developed.

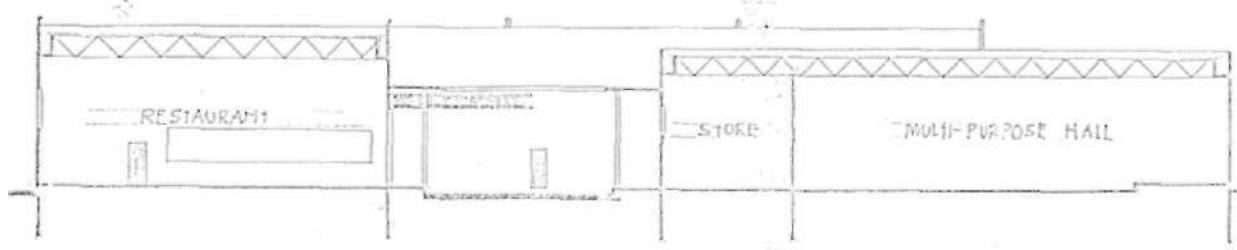
Parking areas are shielded to avoid an institutio al outlook to patrons of the site. A partking for 185 cars has been provided adjacent to the zoo and another with a capacity of about 115 adjacent to the bar and passive recreation area.

A plaza with a water fountain and seats is available on approaching the site. This plaza serves as a transition zone between the building structures and the outdoor areas. It flows into the foyer of the theatre which make the design open and flexible. The plaza is the decision making zone to a visitor coming to recreate. The plaza is also expected to act as an interaction zone particularly during night time when the theatre will be use for film shows and drama. It also acts as the control point to the


BACK STAGE
STAGE
FLAT STAGE
SPRING HALL



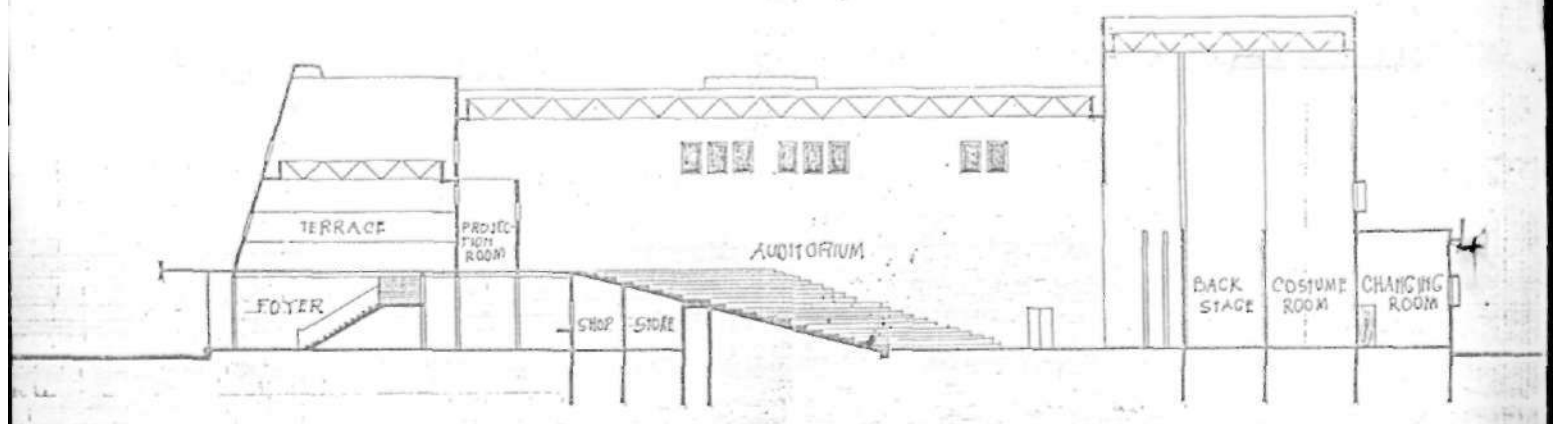
SECTION D-D



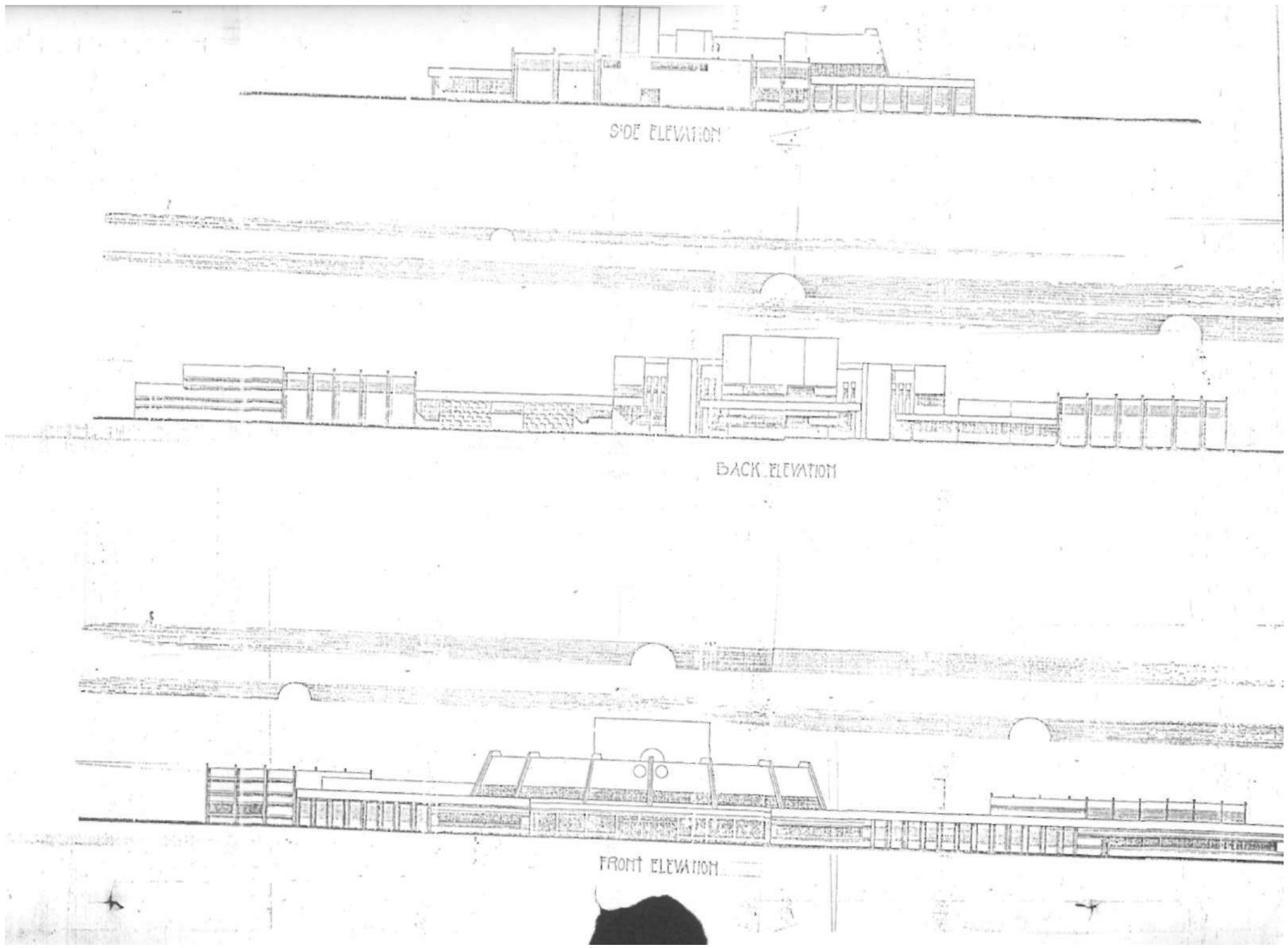
SECTION C-C



SECTION B-B



SECTION A-A


SIDE ELEVATION
BACK ELEVATION
FRONT ELEVATION

complex and tickets for various functions will be sold here.

Sculptures of various shapes and forms are used to improve the esthetic quality as well as to accentuate the complex. Some of the sculptures are symbolic i.e. this represents some "arisas" like Sango, Oya etc.

7.4 Materials and Services

The building materials for the centre will be predominantly sandcrete blocks with a small percentage of reinforced concrete used for columns, lintels and in the design of the theatre. This materials have good resistance to courosion and other atmospheric advercities.

In addition to these advantages, materials for making sanderete blocks and concrete are readily available near the site i.e. along Saki-Ago-Are road.

7.4.1 Electricity:

The centres source of electric power shall be from an 11 kilovolt line currently running the two highways i.e. Saki - Ilorin and Saki -

Ibadan highways. Power lines within the site shall be underground with armoured conduit. The whole wiring system shall be conduite wiring embedded into the walls. The complex shall have a transformer and power house that serves it only. Various types of lighting will be used to produce dramatic effects during night time and located at strategic spots to aid viewing.

7.4.2 Water supply:

The drinking and cleansing water system of the whole centre (including pool and fountain water) will be supplied from the town mains. Water will be tapped from the mains running along Saki - Aha road. The supply to the centre's system will be via an elevated tank to be located close to the lake's bank. A deep well will also be constructed for gardening water which is cheaper than the treated water from the mains. Its supply into the gardening system will be with the aid of a motor to an overhead tank to be placed close to the central treatment area, and later pumped to the various pipes located at good intervals.

7.4.3 Drainage:

The overall storms run off and the drainage of swimming pool discharge water after re-circulation will be finally discharged into the lake. The sewer product will only be discharged into the lake after it has been treated in the central treatment plant provided along the bank's of the lake. Rain water drainage from roofs are via roof gutter which then pour the water via spouts to covered undergraund gutters leading to the lake. The soil has a good absorbing capacity which makes the drainage of pitches to be of less importance.

7.5 Summary and Conclusion

Saki recreation centre, is an academic exercise which seeks to examine problems with designing a centre for recreational activities in Ifedapo Local Govermment area of Oyo State. Particular attention has been paid to bioclimatic, financial and cultural constrains, nature of the site and its surrounding and the significance of Saki in particular and Ifedapo local govern-ment area in general have affected the choice of

site and its concept. The centre is envisaged to provide for recreational and competitive sports within the area.

Most local governments in this country with exception of local governments in Lagos state derive little revenue within their areas of jurisdiction. Funds expected from states and federal governments are either delayed or not forthcoming. This make the provision of recreation at local government level a heavy load for local government authorities. Efforts have been made in this design to provide a recreation centre that is self supporting. The initial capital needed for the execution is expected to be by contributions from the populace and a loan from the state government. Some of the factors considered in making the centre a self-supporting venture are:

- 50K (fifty kobo) gate fee to be paid by every adult with students paying 20K (twenty kobo).

- Provision of sports men and women accomodation for the local teams to use centre as a kind of games village

thereby paying for the services rendered.

- The theatre, zoo, boatyard, multi-purpose hall will all yield revenue,.

- Service charges will be placed on each bottle of drink sold on site.

- Facilities in the centre will be available for rentage to general public.

- The children parks will act as a kindergarden with parents paying fee at month ends.

- Football pitch to be fenced, so that it can be used for football matches.

It is hoped that, by the time all this factors might have been tailored to the latter, the centre will be self-supporting.

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