BAPTIST STUDENT FELLOWSHIP CONFERENCE CENTRE (SYMBOLIC APPROACH IN ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE)

BY
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CERTIFICATION

This thesis entitled "BAPTIST STUDENT FELLOWSHIP CONFERENCE CENTRE (SYMBOPLIC APPROACH IN ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE)" by AYANSOLA GBENGA GEORGE meets the regulations governing the award of the degree of Master of Science in Architecture (M.Sc. Arch) of Ahmadu Bello University, and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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DECLARATION

I, AYANSOLA Gbenga George, of the Department of Architecture, Faculty of Environmental Design, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria hereby declare that this thesis work has been a personal academic work undertaken under the supervision of Chief Dr. Arc. Mbina, A.A. of the Department of Architecture, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. It has not been accepted in any previous application for a higher degree and all quotations and information utilized and that sources have been duly acknowledged by way of quotation marks and references.

Ayansola ..... 11/12/1999 .....

Signature Date

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DEDICATION

To God Almighty, my Heavenly Father.

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ABSTRACT

THE BAPTIST STUDENT FELLOWSHIP (B.S.F.) an organisation comprising of students in various Baptist Churches. The Lagos chapter of the organisation know as LAGOS STATE BAPTIST STUDENT FELLOWSHIP(L.S.B.S.F.) Do held her annual conference meeting tugged "Refreshing", The venue for the refreshing have been shifted from one place to another for the past few years because of lack of a permanent place for the conference and the programs. This the B.S.F. are in need of a center capable to accommodate their population and serve in the service of all their functions.

In the course of providing a conference center for use by the Baptist student fellowship. The author investigated the mode of Baptist worship, and how a Christian conference center should look like and suit the Baptist and taking some case-study of existing conference center locally and internationally. In addition, the influence of Pentecostalism on church (ecclesiastical) Architecture is considered.

From all collected data and foregoing findings, the author trains his conclusion that the Architecture of a Christian Conference center should be guided by various Architectural styles ranging from Ecclesiastical Architecture to International style. The Architectural symbolism was also employ in the main structure of the center making the building a servant of the gospel. He concluded further that the design of the Baptist student conference center should give a thought to contemporary integrity, theological, simple and beautiful in appearance.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

(BRIEF HISTORY OF THE B.S.F.)

The Baptist Student Fellowship (B.S.F.) is the student arm of the Nigerian Baptist Convention otherwise known as the student Ministry Department both student of secondary school and tertiary institution can be members. baptist student Fellowship in higher institutions was christened campus based B.S. F. to distinguish it from the secondary and in same cases primary schools which are usually attached to churches and hence called the church based B.S.F.

The Nigerian Baptist Convention aims at reaching the student through the Baptist student Fellowship programmes. The mention and actualisation at the student Ministry vision can be traced to Deaconess Bettye Ann Mc. Queen. The organisation was established to guide student to the knowledge and the truth of God's word so that they would not be blown to and fro strange doctrines. Thus, the organisation was founded to meet the increasing demand in christen discipleship induced by the wave of penticostalism sweeping across the world. A more practical and local approach to the christian discipleship was thus necessitate through the Baptist perspective.

The motto of B.S.F. is "By this shall all men know that you are my Disciples if you have love one for another"[1].

* 1 John 13:35

THE OBJECTIVES OF B.S.F.

1. To help student increase their knowledge and understanding of Biblical truths.

2. To help student to apply christian principles in every area and relationship of live.
3. To guide student to participates in christian ministries, mission work and to witness Jesus
4. To involve students in responsible church membership
5. To lead them to relate their academic discipline to their christian faith.
6. To help them in their academic advancement in terms of counselling on careers and education on how to achieve academic success.
7. To help student to make a commitment to Jesus Christ as Lord and Savior.
8. To guide them in stewardship of their money, time, talents, spiritual gifts and skills.

BENEFITS

There are several advantages for any Christian student that participates in this services, it encourage spiritual growth and the shearing of faith. Spiritual growth opportunities are designed to meet personal needs, for worship, the study of God's word, fellowship and the practice of christian discipleship. Such students will not be tossed to and fro by the wind of false doctrines and trained to be church builders by participating in church work.

Member of the B.S.F. are encouraged to join a local baptist or Bible believing church and participate in the spiritual activity of the church in one way or another. The members are closely guided and are encouraged to improve the areas of their christian life where they appear to lag behind. They are also encouraged to recongnise their spiritual

gift and use them in their local churches for the growth of the church.

LAGOS STATE BAPTIST STUDENT FELLOWSHIP (L.S.B.S.F.)

The Lagos State Baptist student Fellowship is the branch of the Baptist student fellowship under the student ministry department at the Nigerian Baptist Convention. This branch of the organisation is based in Lagos.

Lagos State B.S.F. is composed of all B.S.F.(campus and church based) in Lagos State. The organisation was given birth to in the year 1985. The reason for forming L.S.B.S.F is to bring the entire groups of B.S.F. in Lagos stated together. This will foster student unity and oneness in worship and praise, and to learn the sound doctrines of the word of God in the real context and to extend the hand of fellowship and mutual relationship to one another as a family.

The organisation has introduced several programmes so as to achieve the aims and objectives of the organisation. Same at these programmes features weekly, monthly bimonthly quarterly and special annual conference meetings.

The annual conference meeting tagged "REFRESHING" is the major and largest programme of the Baptist student fellowship in Lagos,State. The camp brings students and vacationist within and outside Lagos together. The B.S.F.S from neighboring states especially Ogun state always participate in this programme.

It has always been times of spiritual awakening, revival, academic and spiritual breakthrough. The conference meeting started in August 1987, since then it has continuously been an annual even every August of the year. Over the years, the

STATISTICAL DATA OF B.S.F. CONFERENCE ATTENDANCE FROM 1987 TO 1997

YEAR	VENUE	APPROXIMATE ATTENDANCE
1987	Baptist Youth Camp, Badagry	1200
1988	Mate Nursery & Primary School, Ketu	1900
1989	Government College, Ikorodu	2600
1990	Mate Nursery & Primary School, Ketu	2500
1991	Government College, Ikorodu	2000
1992	Government College, Ikorodu	3000
1993	Gospel Faith Mission, Ipaja	2800
1994	Government College, Ikorodu	3000
1995	Gospel Faith Mission, Ipaja	3500
1996	Lagos State Polythecnic, Ikorodu	4300
1997	Ojo High School, Ojo	3500
1998	Government College, Ikorodu	?

conference meeting has witness tremendous growth in term of attendance and awareness.

Due to lack of a permanent site for the conference meeting and other programmes. The camp ground had always had to be shifted from one place to another and hence a permanent site for these annual conference "Refreshing" and other programmes is needed.

The conference centers should be able to provide facilities for the administrative function of the organisation and to accommodate the entire delegates during the conference meeting. Also to cater for the recreational requirements such as sport and restaurant and to accommodate all delegates throughout their stay for the conference. This calls for accommodation facilities like dometory, self-contained rooms and chalets.

There is also need for provision of other facilities like library, seminar rooms, classrooms, open ground crusade venue, Baptistery and parting lots.

This thesis is therefore aimed at addressing these need using architectural symbolism.

1.1 PROBLEM DEFINITION

Conference center is a place of great activity of which people are attracted to or from surrounding Towns, districts and cities for meeting, discussion or exchange of views[1].

The design of such conference center need to be monumental as well as to meet the asthestic values. The proposed Baptist student Fellowship Conference center is expected to meet the above qualities or requirements. The proposed center should be located at the outskirts of the city at a considerable distance from the city, so that the participant will have sensation of going to a special place for a special program.

The problem that must be solved at the proposed Baptist Student Fellowship conference center are as follows:-

Designing an outstanding, monumental building comprising of the main auditorium and administrative offices with flexible pedestrian circulation in the entire site. There are need to provide educational facilities such as classrooms, and library with lighting and acoustic consideration.

[1], Advance learners dictionary.

Welfare facilities like accommodation, dinning and kitchen are highly considered. Beside all these, the entire site must be beautiful and these quality can be achieve by introduction of well arrange landscape element. These must be arranged to blend with the out-door crusade ground, the parking lots and the sport ground.

The knowledge of ecclesiastical architecture and architectural symbolism need to be applied in the proposed conference center.

1.2 NEED AND VALIDITY OF PROPOSAL

1. The youth are said to be tomorrow leaders, they are expected to be thought about good moral and the fear of God while they are younger so as to be good leaders tomorrow and to live in harmony with one another. This correspond with the word that says "Train up a child in the way he should go: when he is old, he will not depart from it[2]" Apart from schools, and churches, the christian youth organisations are another means of training the youth in the way of the Lord, to

[2] Proverbs 22:6.

love one another and being a good citizen.

2. It has been observed that student youth learn foster within their circle because of freedom of speak and lack of shyness. The conference center is another avenue for them to freely shear idea together.

4. The rapid increase in membership at the Baptist student Fellowship calls not only for conference center but also on administrative headquarter of the organisation.

5. The organisation has spent a lot of money in hiring schools with accommodation facilities for her annual program. The amount of money spent in the past years if added together is enough to build their own conference center or headquarter.

6. The schools hired for these program has not really meet the requirement at the organisation because the schools are meant for another function. Thus there is a need to design conference complex that will meet the requirement of the organisation.

1.3 MOTIVATION

The changes that has occured in the modern Church (body of Christ), the spiritual awareness among the youth and the mode of worship envolved motivated the proposal of this thesis, also the pleasure derived in confronting the Architectural challenges in the design of a Conference center, the use of modern building materials and application of Architectural symbolism are part of the motivating factors that need to be addressed Architecturally.

I begin to apply the knowledge at Architecture to any building I ever came across.

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These curiosity was also applied to the subsequent refreshing I attended and I understand that there are problems that need to be resolved at the refreshing. Since then I have been dreaming of how I can contribute to solving these problems. These I believe could be done through these thesis, not a contribution to Architecture alone but also as contribution to the work of God.

1.4 AIM AND OBJECTIVES

AIM: The thesis aims at addressing and solving the problems associated with Christian Conference centers knowing fully well the socio-cultural aspects that evolves at such centers the need for accommodation, recreation, and lecturers or seminars need to be address Architecturally functions of the organisation together.

- Providing facilities that successfully incorporate all the functions of the organisation together.
- Application of symbolism in design, based on Biblical truth.
- Creating a place for raising ministers for the propagation of the gospel and raising children to maturity in the fear of God.
- A place for demonstrating the miraculous power of God for healing of diseases and delivering those that are oppressed by the evil forces.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of thesis are:

1. To provide the necessary facilities for effective functioning at the center.

2. To utilize and create an environment ideal for camping
3. To provide facilities that brings the youth together
4. To provide educational facilities for the youth
5. To propose a multi-functional unit for the BSF functions with proper consideration of acoustic, pedestrian and vehicular circulation
6. To attempt a new approach to ecclesiastical Architecture based on radical functional analysis.
7. To provide facilities that could be used by other Christian organization in the service of God.
8. To produce a source of revenue for the organisation.

1.5 ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

This research thesis will contribute to the knowledge of Architecture by making both the designer and Architect alike in be aware of a method of introducing modern Architecture in ecclesiastical Architecture in term or modern building materials, also the application of Architectural symbolism in buildings.

1.6 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Literature review of journals, christian literature on the topic concerned is to be considered to enhance effective write up.
2. Analysis of collected data of previous conferences in various center is to be taken to be able to project the anticipated population

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3. Interview of same prominent members and executive is to be conducted to ascertain the fact of the existing problems and to device an architectural solution to such problems.
4. Case study of similar centers is to be conducted, to be able to respond positively to the needs the proposed center.

1.7 SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

The design thesis of the Baptist student Fellowship Conference Center will provide

1. Administrative offices of the organisation
2. Accommodation facilities
3. Educational facilities (library, seminar and class rooms)
4. Recreational facilities (Restaurant, Dinning hall, kitchen, and sports)
5. Main multi-purpose-conference auditorium, more emphasis will concentrate on the main auditorium, thus it will be treated in detail.

1.8 CLIENT, USERS AND SPONSOR

The Baptist student Fellowship Conference Centre is wholly owned by the Baptist student fellowship and the center will be used not only by the above mentioned organisation but also by other Christian organisations and Christian in the community.

The project will be financed by the Nigerian Baptist Convention with the support of all baptist Churches and individual that has interest to fiance the project.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The Domus Ecclesia[3] is a latin word for the house of God "The church" is the place of meeting for the church, where people meet to perform various activities such as the presentation of sacrifice and worship of God.

Ecclesiastical Architecture is the Architecture that deal with the building at house of worship of God such houses are called temple and synagogue in the olden days and it is called church building at present days.

There are different erra of Architecture that are concerned with ecclesiastical Architecture, this erra are early christian age, Romanesque age, and the Gothic.

The conclusion of the preacher[4] agrees with the believe that there exist a supreme being that is omnipotent, omniscience and omnipresent of which human being do reference and worship. The importance of worship of the supreme being calls for house of worship know as temple in the ancient time, King Solomon was the first to erect an elaborate temple[5] to prove his wisdom literature written in Ecclesiastic.

The building at temples known as church building, or Ecclesiastical Architecture to advancement in technology, and believe of different eras such as early christian age, Romanesque age, Gothic age and modern age.

2.1 ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE IN DIFFERENT ERA

2.1.1 EARLY CHRISTIAN ARCHITECTURE

3, The American Heritage Dictionary. 4, Ecclesiastes 12 : 13 – 14 .
5, 11 Chronicles Chapters 2 to 4.

Christianity had it's birth in Judea, an eastern province of the Roman Empire. It later spread to Rome by missionaries. There the new religion took root and open till it was strong enough to become the recognised universal religion of the whole Roman Empire through the adoption of the religion by emperor constantine in the 313 A.D.

Years before the official recognition of christianity by the Emperor in Rome, the existing religion was the pagan, worship of various kind of idols in the temple building, which are built to shelter the idol[6]. By these time christians was to meet in secret places because of lack of recognition.

After gaining recognition, the early christians found that the basilica type of buildings were well suited to the requirements of their worship and they began to build in imitation of them.

The design of Basilica church building are borrowed from Roman Architecture Therefore the elements in Roman basilica are introduced into the early christian churches such as the commercial complex. The forum complex and the law court. The law court are called ecclesiastical court by the christians, it is a place where all cases concerning the christians are handled, just like the sheria court of the Islam.

Baptism was done in a building called Baptismal Font close to the main church building, Baptism (Immersion in water) are done to those who want to became member of the church as the body of christ. The nartex which was the space after the entrance and separated from the nave by a railing signified man's need for God. He had to cross the railing into the nave consciously by believing. The repeated columns toward the Alter signified transition from death to life.

6, Encyclopedia Britanical Vol. 4

473298

The Alter is believed to be the most sacred part of the basilica and it is located at the west end of the basilica, It is the place of which earth reaches heaven, it serve as the table for the sacrifice and supper of the faithful and at the same time as the place at which God Appears to us in the eucharist.

The Alter is also known to be the throne of Christ and it is clearly marked out as the true sanctuary, as the heart of the plan in the ideal church design. The alter are marked by isolation and or elevated platform to distinguished its uniqueness from other units in the sanctuary.

2.2 ROMANESQUE ARCHITECTURE

The Romanesque Art and Architecture are the Architecture of western Europe from about AD 100 to the rise of the gothic style. There are two periods that make up the Romanesque Architecture mainly pre-Romanesque periods and Romanesque periods.

2.2.1 PRE ROMANESQUE PERIOD

In AD 193 to 476, The Barbarian invaders settled within the most part of western Roman Empire, After the fall of the Rome in 476. The simple artistic and Architectural styles that are known was in the barbarian style. These styles characterized by the use of animal forms and complex decorative patterns, are differentiated according to region, that of Ireland being called the celtic, that of England, the Saxon, that of France, the merovingian, and that of Spain, the visigothic.

Christianity was adopted late in the 10th and 11th centuries, before the adoption of

christianity the earlier pagan temples were built of wood, and these served as models for the first so-called slave churches of Norway. With the passage of time the art forms of these regions developed typical features and gradually diverged from the classical forms that Rome had imposed on it empire.

2.2.2 ROMANESQUE PERIODS

The only international bond among the states of western Europe during the Romanesque periods was the christian church. These causes diffusion of Roman culture from its center in Rome. Roman traditions remained strong in region outside Italy. By the end of the pre-Romanesque period Roman Stylistic elements had fused with element coming from Byzantium. The various combination of these influences created a multiplicity of local styles that have acquire the generic name Romanesque meaning " In the manner of the Roman" Due to many of the principal remaining monuments of pre-Romanesque and Romanesque art and Architecture, the various styles of these period are often differentiated by a description of the school of Architecture.

2.2.3 ARCHITECTURAL INFLUENCES

The building often are composed of element or decorated with parts called spoils. Originated from Roman structures. In many regions, the style is a continuation of early christian art, as in the basilica churches of Rome.

Circular or polygonal domed churches inspired by Byzantine Architecture were also built during the pre-Romanesque.

EVOLUTION OF GOTHIC VAULTING

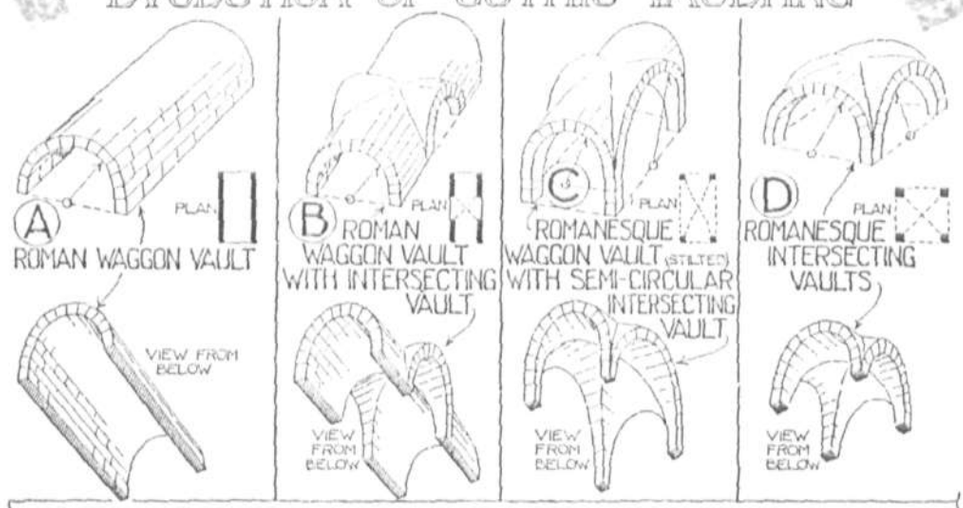
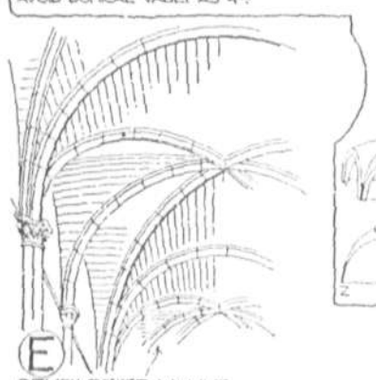
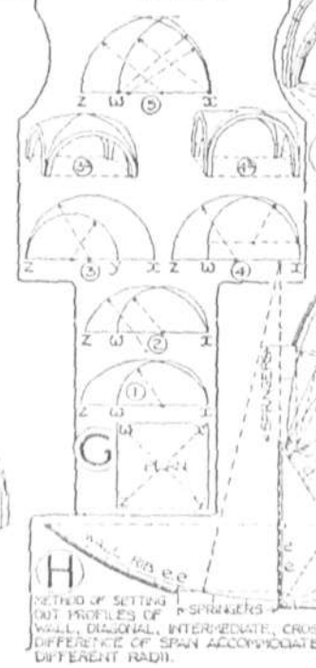
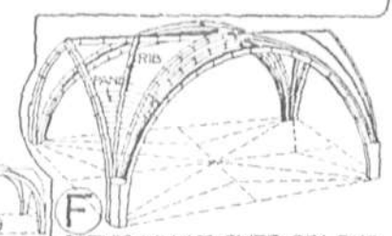


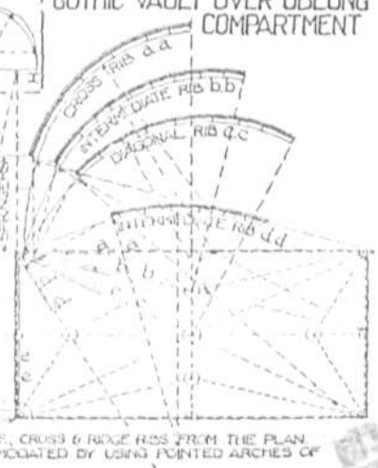
FIG "G" IS THE PLAN OF A SQUARE VAULTING COMPARTMENT & FIGS 1-5 REPRESENT THE TRANSVERSE AND DIAGONAL RIBS, & ILLUSTRATE THE DIFFICULTIES OF REGULATING THE HEIGHT OF RIBS OF DIFFERENT SPAN OVER A SQUARE COMPARTMENT, AS THE PROBLEM IS TO KEEP THE CROWNS OF THE INTERSECTING VAULTS LEVEL.
① ROMAN CROSS VAULT WITH ELLIPTICAL DIAGONAL GROINS. ② ROMANESQUE RIBBED VAULT WITH SEGMENTAL DIAGONAL RIBS. ③ ROMANESQUE RIBBED VAULT WITH SEMI-CIRCULAR DIAGONAL RIB & TRANSVERSE RIBS RESULTING IN A DOMICAL VAULT 3ª. ④ ROMANESQUE VAULT WITH SEMI-CIRCULAR DIAGONAL & TRANSVERSE RIBS, THE LATTER STILTED TO AVOID DOMICAL VAULT AS 4ª. ⑤ GOTHIC RIBBED VAULT WITH POINTED ARCHES WHICH CAN BE MADE ANY HEIGHT FOR ANY SPAN THUS OVERCOMING ALL DIFFICULTIES AS 5ª.











(H) METHOD OF SETTING OUT PROFILES OF WALL, DIAGONAL, INTERMEDIATE, CROSS & RIDGE RIBS FROM THE PLAN. DIFFERENCE OF SPAN ACCOMMODATED BY USING POINTED ARCHES OF DIFFERENT RADII.

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EVOLUTION OF GOTHIC VAULTING

An outstanding achievement of Romanesque architects was the development of an architecture of stone vaulted building, the attempts to solve new structural problems resulting from the use of vaults, especially band vaults, were endlessly, varied. · The done, round and pointed vaults, and plain and ribbed grained vaulting were used, but a monsonry structure in which the thrusts or pressures of the vaults are perfectly contained by isolated piers and buttresses was not achieved until the Gothic period. The introduction of vaulting leads to the general use of heavy wall and piers in place if the light walls and columns.

The use of massive walls and piers as supports for the heavy stone vaults resulted in the typical building plan that treated the entire structure as an addible complex of semidependent units. these units, called bays, are the square or rectangular spaces enclosed by groin vaults. late Romanesque Architects tends to use these bays as their basic building units and these separate rectangular bays became a characteristic and distinguishing feature of the Romanesque style.

Massiveness in stone structure is another major characteristic of Romanesque architecture. The nave in Romanesque churches was usually made higher and narrower than in earlier structure in order to make room for high level window called clerestory windows, in the sidewalls bellow the vaults. Doors and windows were usually capped by round arches, slightly pointed arches were also employed'. These openings were generally small splayed, and decorated with moldings, carvings and sculptures that became increasing rich and varied as the Romanesque period drew to a close.

2.3 GOTHIC PERIOD

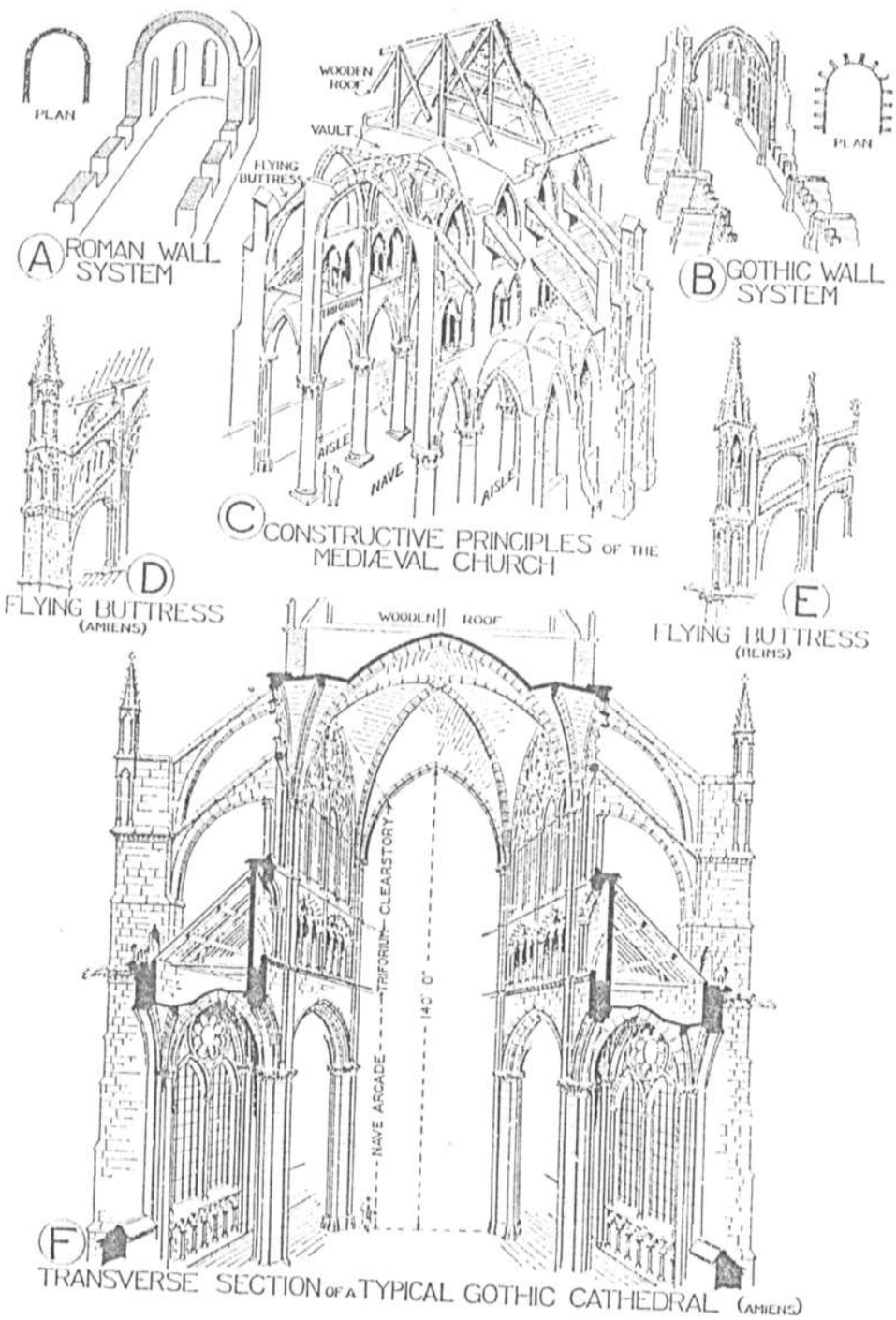
Gothic Art and Architecture are general religious and secular building, sculpture, stained glass and illuminated manuscripts and other decorative arts from about 1140 to the end of 16th century' the word Gothic was originally used by Italian Renaissance writes as a derogatory term for all Art and Architecture at the middle Ages, which they regarded as comparable to the work of barbarian Goths' since then the term Gothic has been restricted to the last major medieval period immediately following the Romanesque. The Gothic Age is new considered one of European outstanding artist eras.

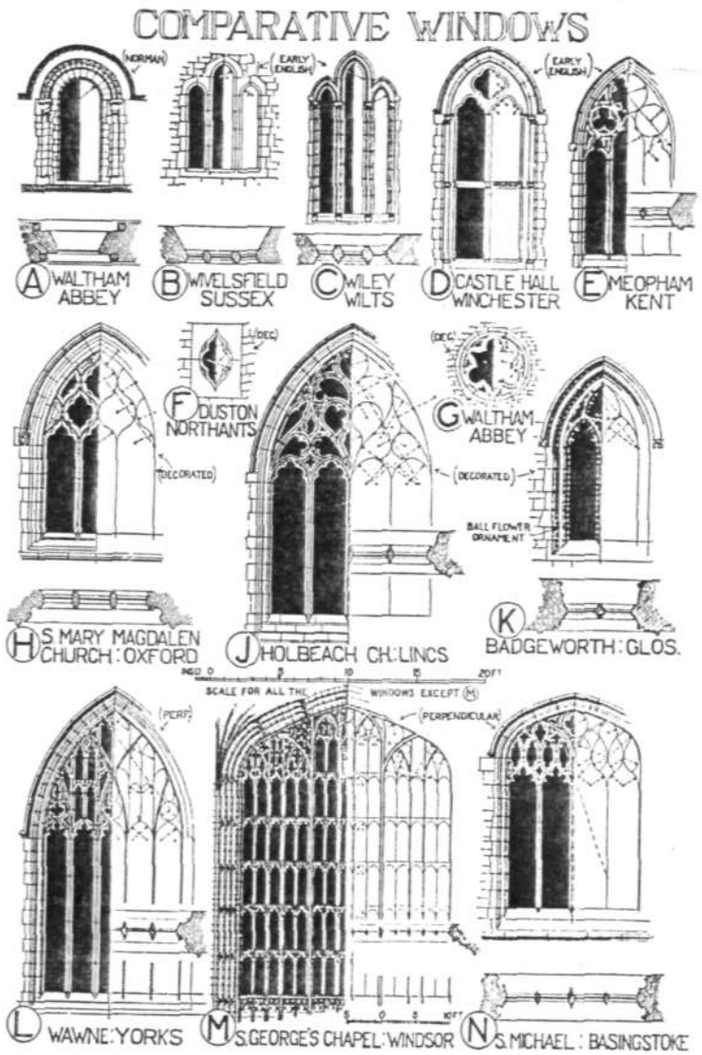
2.3.1 ARCHITECTURE INFLUENCE

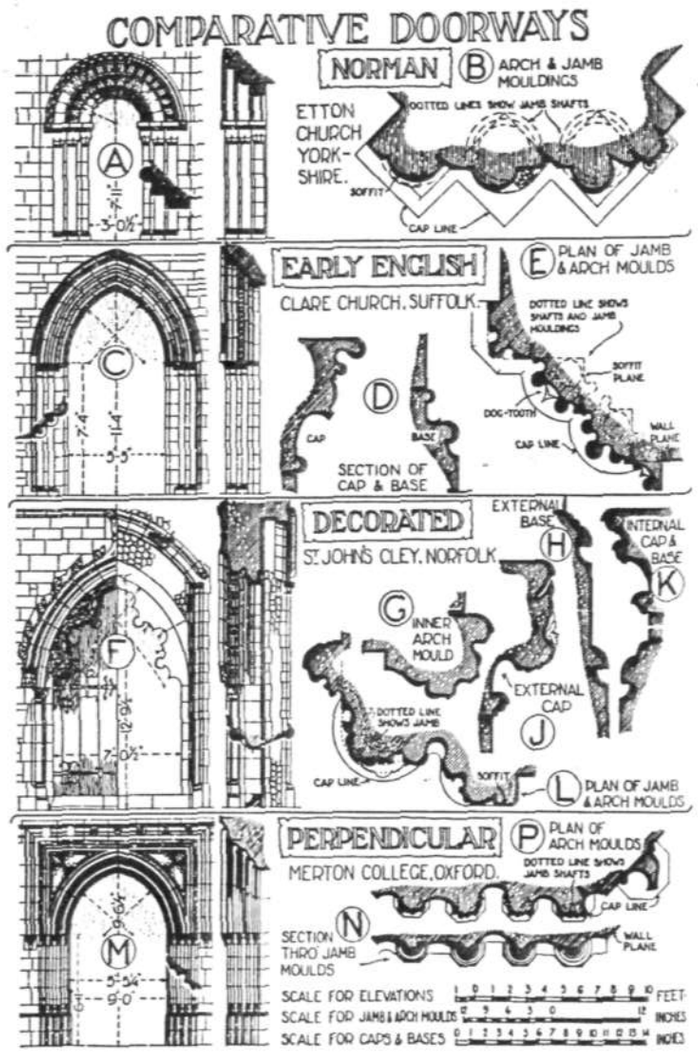
The distinguishing characteristic of Gothic Architecture is a new type of vaults consisting of a thin interesting arches, supporting the light masonry cells of the vaults.

In the 12th century, the Architects of the new Cathedrals found that since the outward thrust of the vaults were concentrated in the small areas at the springing of the ribs and were also deflected domed by the pointed arches, the pressure could be counteracted by narrow buttresses and by external arches, called flying buttresses. Consequently the thick wall of Romanesque Architecture could be largely replaced by walls of glass, and the interiors could reach unprecedented height.

The general plan of Gothic cathedrals consist of a long two Aisles with a Nave in the middle, intercepted by a transept, form the shape of the cross which symbolize the crucifixion of Jesus Christ these is followed by a shorter choir and sanctuary, differs from that of Romanesque.


PLAN
(A) ROMAN WALL SYSTEM
WOODEN ROOF
VAULT
FLYING BUTTRESS
AISLE
NAVE
AISLE
(C) CONSTRUCTIVE PRINCIPLES OF THE MEDIÆVAL CHURCH
PLAN
(B) GOTHIC WALL SYSTEM
(D) FLYING BUTTRESS (AMIENS)
(E) FLYING BUTTRESS (REIMS)
WOODEN ROOF
CLEARSTORY
TRIFORIUM
NAVE ARCADE
140' 0"
(F) TRANSVERSE SECTION OF A TYPICAL GOTHIC CATHEDRAL (AMIENS)


COMPARATIVE WINDOWS
(NORMAN)
(EARLY ENGLISH)
(EARLY ENGLISH)
A WALTHAM ABBEY
B WIVELSFIELD SUSSEX
C WILEY WILTS
D CASTLE HALL WINCHESTER
E MEOPHAM KENT
(DEC)
F DUSTON NORTHANTS
(DECORATED)
(DEC)
G WALTHAM ABBEY
(DECORATED)
BALL FLOWER ORNAMENT
H S. MARY MAGDALEN CHURCH: OXFORD
J HOLBEACH CH: LINCS
K BADGEWORTH: GLOS.
SCALE FOR ALL THE WINDOWS EXCEPT (M)
(PERP)
(PERPENDICULAR)
L WAWNE: YORKS
M S. GEORGE'S CHAPEL: WINDSOR
N S. MICHAEL: BASINGSTOKE


COMPARATIVE DOORWAYS
NORMAN
B ARCH & JAMB MOULDINGS
ETTON CHURCH YORK-SHIRE.
DOTTED LINES SHOW JAMB SHAFTS
SOFFIT
CAP LINE
A
EARLY ENGLISH
E PLAN OF JAMB & ARCH MOULDS
CLARE CHURCH. SUFFOLK
DOTTED LINE SHOWS SHAFTS AND JAMB MOULDINGS
SOFFIT PLANE
DOG-TOOTH
CAP LINE
WALL PLANE
C
D
CAP
BASE
SECTION OF CAP & BASE
DECORATED
EXTERNAL BASE
H
INTERNAL CAP & BASE
K
ST. JOHN'S CLEY. NORFOLK
G INNER ARCH MOULD
EXTERNAL CAP
J
DOTTED LINE SHOWS JAMB
CAP LINE
SOFFIT
L PLAN OF JAMB & ARCH MOULDS
F
PERPENDICULAR
P PLAN OF ARCH MOULDS
MERTON COLLEGE, OXFORD.
DOTTED LINE SHOWS JAMB SHAFTS
CAP LINE
WALL PLANE
SECTION THRO' JAMB MOULDS
N
M
SCALE FOR ELEVATIONS
FEET
SCALE FOR JAMB & ARCH MOULDS
INCHES
SCALE FOR CAPS & BASES
INCHES

CHAPTER THREE

3.0.0 SYMBOLS AND SYMBOLISM IN ARCHITECTURE

3.1.0 SYMBOLS

The Oxford dictionary defines a symbol as a "sign, mark, object, etc looked upon as representing something"[7]

Similarly, Malinouski (1960), as quoted by Paul Oliver (1975) defined symbol as the "the conditioned stimulus which is linked up with a response in behaviour only by the process of conditioning" while symbolism is "the development of conventional and acts for the coordination of concerted human behaviour"[8].

Malinouski, further said that symbolism acts as "a catalyzer of human activities and as a stimulus which releases responses in chained reflex as a type of emotion in a process of celebration"[9].

The above definitions could be interpreted to mean that symbols not only are they signs or marks necessary for interaction' are the means by which man is able to explain the phenomenon around him and also to extend his thought and hence, to develop according to Cargle (1836)[10] "It is in and through symbols that man consciously or unconsciously, lives, works and has his being".

Symbols in relation to culture can best be grasped in its analogy to the relationship of atom to matter, for just as the atomic is the most fundamental basic unit of matter, so also symbols could be said to be the basic unit of culture. In this sense culture can be said

7, Oxford Dictionary. 8, 9 & 10. Symbol & Symbolism. by Paul Oliver.

to be composed of symbols which in the perspective of an ethnic group, are used by the members to denote a particular thing or idea in such a way that it can easily be relate to. Because, the meaning of a particular symbol has to be agreed upon by the generality of the member of a group. Symbols tend to become the common bond that the members of that group share. It is in this context, that culture which is an aggregate of symbols now becomes a binding force generation loyalty in a homogenous entity.

3.1.1 TYPE OF SYMBOLIC EXPRESSIONS

Symbolic Expression can generally be classified into two broad categories.

1) Abstract and Oral Symbolic Expressions

2) Visual and Physical Symbolic Expression

3.1.2 ABSTRACT AND ORAL SYMBOLIC EXPRESSIONS

This are objects or ideas which are normally expressed orally, this includes language, sounds, myths, names etc used for the purpose of communication.

Among this category of symbolic expression, language is the most important because it is the basis for day to day communication land interaction within the society. According to Theodore Caplow (1954) "language is the core of any culture"[11].

3.1.3 VISUAL AND PHYSICAL SYMBOLIC EXPRESSIONS

This includes arts' sculpture, dance, gestures, dress, drama, facial marks, painting, Architecture, etc which are normally expressed in a visual perceivable way and

11. Symbolist & Symbolism by Delevoy R. L.

sometimes as physical experiences when expressed as physical structures.

An example of this type of expression in architecture is the traditional African family compound which according to Speake (1981), are "An outward symbol or manifestation of their community identity"[12]. In this particular case, Architecture as inherent in the traditional African compound which normally is composed of round thatched huts linked together by a parameter wall, is an outward symbolic expression of the extended family system and the cohesion inherent in it, the individual huts representing or depicting the family units within the compound, while the parameter wall is an expression of the family lineage and inter dependence-the saying that "everybody is his brother's keeper", associated with the extended family system is thus fully expressed symbolically in the architecture of the family compound.

3.1.4 SYMBOLS AS BASIS FOR IDENTIFICATION

Symbols has the ability to stimulate particular expresses within members of a society, because of these it has been adopted in most societies, especially some African tribes uses facial marks or tribal mark for identification of their tribe members. Symbols can be used both homogenous and heterogeneous as a means of representative identity of the people. Symbols of this nature have normally been in the form of flags, coat-of-arms, monetary systems, anthems, pledges and oaths, medals, lingua france (National language), and sometimes monuments.

One of the most important characteristics of national or state symbols is that it is representative of the whole fabric of the society. According to Whittick (1960), it must

12. A History of Arts & Music, by Janson H. W.

be an "expression of a general and fundamental symbolism which is inherent in the structure of societies". he further say that" the veneration of these symbols is a strong factor in binding a society together"[13].

Symbols can, therefore, become a means of inculcating or evoking a sense of unity among the members of a cultural heterogenous society' provided, the people are able to read and culturally identity with them. In this way, symbols can be fully appreciated and thus effective as basis for national cohesion.

3.2.0 SYMBOLISM "POST-IMPRESSIONISM"

Symbolism is a movement in modern painting that emerged during the post-impressionist period and was first clearly defined by the critic Albert Aurier in the Mereure de France in 1891. According to this writer, the purpose of symbolism was "to clothe the idea in a form perceptible to the senses"[14] as, in other words, to represent abstract and general ideas such as love, hate, fear, God in a form that could be apprehended by the senses.

Symbolism embraces idealogy, symbolic, synthetic, subjective and decorative.

3.2.1 THE SYMBOLIST MOVEMENTS

3.2.2 CEZANNE AND THE POST-IMPRESSIONISM

In the time interval between the decline of impressionism and the advent of cubism, there came a new force that dominate art, these force is known as "symbolism

13, A History of Arts & Music. by Janson H.W.
14, Symbolist & Symbolism by Delevoy R. L.

movement"[15].

In place of the illusionism of the impressionist masters and their dependence on the appearances of the external world, Cezanne carefully formalized a pictorial form of everything that exists everywhere including the galaxies, stars, planets and their satellites. His method of simplification and reduction of forms to basic geometric shapes and his defining of spatial relationships through colour were the direct application of Cubism.

3.2.3 GAUGUN AND THE SYMBOLISM REACTION

In reaction to the visual expression of the impressions, the painting of Paul Gauguin in 1889 shared a new style which he called "symthesism"[16] Gauguin painted with a determined simplicity, in strongly marked outlines and vivid flat colour, he sought a decorative formula for mental images, emotions and ideas rather than mere representation of nature.

The new concept came to birth were brilliant, flat decorations in which a more personal colour and linear arabesques were employed to achieve symbolist aims.

3.3.0 ARCHITECTURE AND SYMBOLISM

According to Whittick, (1960) symbolism in architecture may be classified as, "symbolism which is inherent in the form or structure and that which is attached"[17].

Symbolism which is inherent in form or structure, is of two types, that which is impersonal in character.

Symbolism which is impersonal and general in character as expressed in

15 & 16, Symbolist & Symbolism by Delevoy R. L.
17 A History of Arts & Music by Janson H.W.

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architectural forms of structure, is associated or related to symbols which leave a common or basic meaning in a general context while symbolism, that is personal in character, is related to the influence of the personality of the architect on his designs. This may be the case even if the architect is primarily concerned with presenting the exact demands of his client, as a result of the personality factor, two architects will produce different design for the same requirement.

3.3.1 SYMBOLIC EXPRESSION

Symbolic expression includes ornament, carvings, mosaics and decorations which have been associated with architecture. Most of these ornamental attachments are decorative details in architectural schemes.

Historic Ornament, has an important place in the understanding of architecture not only because of its important relation to the work of this day but also because of its inherent important in the monument of its own times examples are Egyptians, Babylonian and Persian ornaments' their symbolism is so important, that it is impossible to begin to understand them without at least some knowledge at the mythology on which they are based.

3.4.0 HISTORICAL REVIEW OF SYMBOLIC EXPRESSION IN ARCHITECTURE

3.4.1 PRE-HISTORIC "THE STONE AGE"

The discovery of the technology of plant cultivation and the domestication of animals, saw stone age people grouping themselves to form subsistence societies. The

necessity of shelter become eminent as people moved closer to cultivable lands away from their abodes; in most cases natural caves. This necessity led to the evolution of man-made permanent dwellings which at first resembled the old cave dwelling.

Living as a group for the first time, necessitated a means of communication. Man, because of his ability to reason and use logic was able to develop a language through the use of symbols. With language, which has the ability to stimulate thoughts and ideas, man began to address issue and phenomenons about the real world and also spiritual matters, gods, life after death etc. A spiritual environment based on ideology, rituals related to religion, and group loyalty finally emerged. Most of these rituals, employed signs and symbols invested with meaning and were in the form of dance, music, decorations and ornamentation. Specialized buildings were erected to house the rituals and associated activities. These buildings in contrast to common dwelling, were built to last with more permanent materials and were normally decorated with decorative motives, with time, the buildings (temples) became associated symbolically with the accommodation rituals.

3.4.2 PRIMITIVE SOCIETIES

Architectural Symbolism plays an important role in cultural conservation. The Architecture of most of the primitive societies reflects the social organisation and belief of the people.

In an extensive study of the architecture of primitive people Rapopart (1967) has observed that symbolism plays a crucial role in determining house form. For example, in

his study of the architecture of the Hotenttots"[18] he discovered that their house form was influenced by their belief that the circle is a perfect form, which brings about blessing from heaven. their dwelling hut were, therefore, arranged in a circular layout.

In this particular case, the house form of their dwelling is a symbolic expression of their religious belief, which among other factors, climate, available materials, technology, etc, had precedence in determining the house form.

3.4.3 ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS "THE BRONZE AGE"

New societies emergence was witnessed in the Bronze age these was characterised by class stratification, power groups and organized labour which laid the foundation for ancient civilizations: In this period, architecture was extended from small dwellings and villages to the artificial environment at city states which were dominated by the symbolic monuments.

3.4.4 ANCIENT EGYPT AND MESOPOTAMIA

The important Architectural symbols of the ancient civilisation for egypt and mesopotamia were notable monumented temples, imposing city and temple gates and the Egyptian pyramids.

The mesopotamian "Ziggurats"[19] (temple towers also doubling as a central granary and craft workshop), were symbolic expressions of the aspiration of the Mesopotamian civilizations to community with their gods, who were associated with the, terristorial. The Egyptians on the other hands, constructed monumental pyramids which apart from being

18, Signs & Symbols in Christian Art by Ferguson G.
19, Architecture through the Ages by Talbot H.
20, A History of Architecture by Sir. Fletcher B.

tombs for the "pheros" (kings) regarded as god by the people were also a symbolic expression of the general belief of the people in immortality or live after live.

Great monument pylons or gateways were used in both civilizations as a symbolic expression of the power and strength of their rulers and the aristocracy. The great scales of the pylons was intended to overwhelm those who approached them.

3.4.5 CLASSICAL GREECE

The Greek enthusiasm for mental and physical culture, found expression in the sculptural quality of its architecture.

The Donian and Ionian races of Greek history, which were very different in character, occupied the. Greek mainland Asia minor, sicily, and the heel of Italy. They develop their finest architecture in the cities of the Greek Hellenic period (650-323 BC). The finest expression of Greek architecture was in their temples.

Greek temple were not places in which people congregated to worship. Congregations worshipped outside the temple building. Architecturally, the temple was intended to create an implicit expression when viewed from the outside, as it emphatically did.

A dedicated temple usually had a statue of a god inside facing eastwards towards the entrance, through which an outdoor congregation might catch a glimpse of the god. The fully developed Greek temple followed two different styles adopted respectively by the Dorian and Ionian Greeks, which later formed the orders of Architecture defined in classical terms. The people character as well as their custom, was expressed in their

architecture and art. The Dorian Greeks were study and self sufficient. The simplicity and directness of the Doric style, was characteristic for them.

The Ionian Greek on the other hand, were more emotional than the Dorians and a less formal character of the Ionic style, than, developed based on natural or organic forms. The vertical and horizontal composition of Greek temples, has also been regarded as expressing, symbolically, the spirit of quiescence peace and resignation of the greek people.

3.4.6 ROMAN ARCHITECTURE

Architecture of the Roman empire, even though influenced by that of the Greek which it assimilated, had a marked, tendency towards pomposity and monumentality suited to the architecture of an official character, which was to become identified with the political and military strength of the Roman Empire.

In planning, Roman cities were laid out on a rectangular grid of streets with a central square as the main focus. this was based on military camp planning, symbolic of law and order. The central square accommodated such facilities as the "forum"[21] which was the principal meeting place in roman cities. other facilities at the central square includes, the Hall of Justice' Temples and basilicas. The Basilicas were normally made of a long hall with arcaded corridors on each long side, where legal discussions and arguments took place.

The Romans also raised triumphed arches, which were common in most of their cities and were symbol at their prestige. Memorial columns or obelisks, in honour of their

21, A History of Architecture by Sir. Fletcher B.

Ceasars and generals were also common. Monument of this kind appeared in most of the great cities of the Roman Empire and were a symbolic expression of the celebration of a culture with military welfarism as its maxium.

3.4.7 ROMANESQUE ARCHITECTURE

Following the collapse of the Roman Empire, a new Architectural vocabularies emerged. This was known as Romanesque Architecture in Western Europe in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, and was based on the architecture of ancient Rome.

The symbolic forms that identify the Romanesque are the semicircular arches at the top of windows and doors or rather openings generally, Domes as in the bacillcas and pentium. Voluminous wall, and ornamentation on walls and Door panels, However, the most distinctive architecture that emerged in the period known as the middle ages was Gothic architecture, in the twelfth century.

3.4.8 GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE

Gothic architecture was perfected in gothic cathedral, which have been called "prayers in stone" The cathedral were characterised by vertical piers in the interior culminating into lofty vaults of arches with steeples and towers outside.

Gothic arches are always pointed reaching their climax of elegance where they meet. These arches are independent and spring from the piers like branches of palm-trees.

Every part of the Gothic cathedral seem to seat heavenward a movement that endows the building with a sense of weightlessness, as if it might leave the grand. The

cathedrals stimulated a sense of space in the interior and the whole building appear as if an act of worship. The Gothic cathedral is a symbolic expression of the conception and aspiration of the people to reach out to God who was conceived as dwelling above,

3.4.9 RENAISSANCE

The Renaissance was an artistic movement that evolved after the parenthesis to the middle ages. The architecture of this period was characterised by the glorification of Greek art (classical art). The evolved Architecture was the result of the character or symbols of the Roman temples and villas being mixed with classical principles, thus producing a delicate and ordered vocabulary. Renaissance architecture developed into a more bolder and century vocabulary in the sixteenth century with the setting in of mannerism.

3.4.10 THE BAROQUE

The Baroque started in the eighteenth century, the Baroque was developed from the mannerism of Renaissance into a dynamic and unified architecture. under the Baroque classical element were integrated with sculpture, distorted and manipulated for dramatic effects which extended far beyond the building to include the surround landscape.

In the Baroque, emphasis was laid on the outward appearance or expression of building facades and sometimes undulating walls, which did not necessarily related to the

plans. These were employed to create particular impression.

3.4.11 CLASSICAL REVIVAL

In the early decades of the nineteenth century, Europe witnessed a revival of classical Architecture and symbols. the classical orders were recalled and interpreted on a more scientific principle than had been done during the Renaissance. The orientation at this time was toward abstraction from previous architectural styles.

3.4.12 MODERN ARCHITECTURE

Classical Revivalism and Neo-classicism of the nineteenth century, brought about disconcertion and frustration as architects failed to develop an architecture appropriate to the time. This led to the quest for a "modern" architectural vocabulary which would express the ideals of the time.

Industrialisation, a result of the industrial Revolution of the middle decades of the nineteenth century, brought about new invention in building material (Iron and then steel, and also improvement in the production of glass). which brought about a new consciousness in architecture. It also brought about, new demands of utilitarian nature to serve the purpose of the expanding industrial process and also to serve an expanding population. It was under this innovation and environment that modern architecture eventually emerged.

3.4.13 MODERN MOVEMENTS

Pre-existing aspirations of the society for an architecture that suited the time, and industrialisation which seemed to demand a highly rational approach for the realisation of its potentials, leds to the corresponding development of a rational approach in architecture. this was in the form of non-objective architectural movements, like Cubism, Futurism, Neo Clasticism, construction and other forms of abstraet arts.

The various school of thoughts were highly intellectual in their orientations. Their methodologies, was characterized by a higher degree of abstraction greater than that of the classical revival era. The modern movements based themselves largely on technical (functional) expressions and the machine aesthetic, dominated the building form. There was an attempt to ostracize past historical styles architectural cannons and visual tradition, to the extent that ornamentation as evident in post styles was declared as a crime by Adolf was, loos was one of the poineers of modern architecture.

Symbolism in modern architecture is very abstract in nature and tends to reflect the personal dogma of the architect as a result of the absence of architectural cannons or rather of deliberate isolation from historism.

3.4.14 THE INTERNATIONAL STYLE

In the middle decades of the twentieth century, it seemed a broad consensus had been achieved and was presented or fronted as the "true style" of the century, the international style.

The international style is characterized by expressive language of simple floating volumes and articulate geometries. These are results of a higher gradation of abstraction,

stemming from the desire to apply scientific method of art and also to exploit mass production made available by industrialisation.

Symbolic expression in the architectural vocabulary at the international style, have no cultural background or roof. The irrational necessities of the human being are hardly considered.

3.4.15 THE PRESENT TREND OF ARCHITECTURE

In present times, Architecture is characterized by diversity in ideologies styles, and principles. Distinguished architectural styles or ideologies today includes post-modernism, high-tech, pop architecture, metabolism, and regionalism. The pluralistic situation or architectural vocabularies today is not far fetched from the fact that architecture, which has become a highly specialized art, has been developed into a highly cerebral, intricate, and intellectual affair.

The intellectualisation of Architecture has shifted it further away from traditional myths, symbols and ideals Architects today associates their works with intellectual and individualistic abstractions and references which the average man on the street is ignorant of. These tendencies are evident in the works of architects like Charles Moore, Robert Sterm and Robert Venturi, who has been know to pack a single house design with quotations from "Le-Corbusier to Pallodi" and Hans Hollien.

3.4.16 SUMMARY OF SYMBOLIC EXPRESSION IN ARCHITECTURE

Architecture of ancient civilizations through the medieval and pre-industrial times, apart from being conceived out of functional needs, were invested with symbolic meanings, expressively through ornamentation and also in the structure of the building. The Gothic Cathedral and Gothic Architecture in general is probably the best example of symbolic expression in the architecture of the whole of that period and may be even up to date. There was a beautiful marriage (balance) of structural form and symbols in Gothic Cathedrals.

The accent on functionalism in modern architecture, as the other hand, meant a sacrifice of the symbolic aspect of architecture and hence' the lack of consideration of the irrational demands of human nature (intuition, feeling and emotion). The consequence of this can best be comprehended in the criticism by Lewis Munford[22], of the United, Naytians building. He quotes the architect as saying, when the plans were presented to the committee "The world hopes for a symbol of peace." As if the symbolic part of architecture, the impression it makes on the mind and sense, is of minor importance" says Mumford.

While not denying that modern architecture has had an impact and is still having on the development of architecture, there is no doubt that it has suffered from too much narrow functionalism and little symbolic expressions. Too often modern buildings became unconscious metaphors trying to say one thing, but communicating matter. Obsersed with machine aesthetics and narrow abstract aesthetic principles, which ignore the potency of traditional symbols, it is not able to meet the demand of the pluralistic nature of our societies, which are made up of people with different cultures (cultural

hetero-geneousity) and different aspirations.

Today, there seems to be a general consensus on the important and value of traditional symbols in architecture. However, present architectural principles have been obsersed by intellectualism, which has brought friction to the evolution of on architecture which will be appropriate to the demand and ideals of our complex societies. For the meantime, diversity is welcomed, since it means a larger number of tastes characteristic of our pluralistic societies, can be satisfied.

3.5.0 SYMBOLISM IN CHRISTIAN ART

3.5.0 INTRODUCTION

Though the term symbol appear to be ordinarily regarded as interchangeable in meaning and application. Symbolism is a picture language that employs real objects such as the lamb, the cross, the Crown to illustrate the truth. It was fictitious things and imaginary personages. Symbolism appeals to the mind through the eye, is more or less artistic and pictorial. Thus, the clergy wisely supplemented their discourses with symbols that appeals to the eye.

Christianity has used symbolism both in its act and rituals from the earliest times, objects like the lamb, cross or the crown e.t.c are employ to convey ideas the sculptured fonts or stained-glass windows in the church of the middle Ages were full of teaching to a congregation of whom the greater part could not read, to whom a one great avenue of knowledge was closed. These ignorant people are especially impressed by pictorial teaching and grasp its meaning more readily than they can follow a written description or

a spoken discourse. Thus symbolism is a very effective way of imparting instruction.

3.5.1 SOURCES OF CHRISTIAN SYMBOLS

The great sources from whence the knowledge of christian symbolism is derived are from the third to the eight centuries" the frescoes and sarcophagi in the catacombs," The mosaics in the Italian churches, and the vessels of glass or pottery found in tombs Later on, for another three hundreds years or so, there was found a rich store of illustration in the carved crosses or richly illuminated books of the Irish Anglo-Soxen scribes; and, still later, the magnificent manu-scripts of the Middle Ages, the glorious stained-glass windows, the pavements of figured tiles and many other examples.

3.5.2 TYPE OF SYMBOLISM IN CHRISTIAN ART

Symbolic forms in Christian arts may be divided into three distinct classes, the first of these comprises of those that still survive, and convey their meaning to us as clearly as they have done to preceding generations. The dove is a good illustration of these, and it will ordinarily be found that such symbols are based on some definite passage of the Bible.

The second class comprises of forms that are for some reason or the other have now wholly ceased to be employed, though their significance is still clearly understood. while the third and much smaller classes includes forms that form their associations are clearly symbolic, but of which all due to their meaning is lost.

3.5.3 INTERPRETATION OF CHRISTIAN SYMBOL

The points of resemblance between the symbol and the thing symbolized must not be pushed too far, nor too rigid because one face of a many-sided truth can be given. Thus our saviour may be represented as the Good shepherd, the guardian of the flock, and the symbol gives no suggestion of the fact that he was also the lamb without spot or blemish' or that hereafter He will be the Judge in that dread tribunal that closes the drama of this world's history.

A symbol too, we must remember, may mean two entirely different and opposite things. Thus' the lion may symbolises the evil spirit walking about as a lion to devour his prey, or the all-conquering christ, the lion of the tribe of Judah, Our lord too compared the Kingdom of heaven in one of this parable to leaven, yet elsewhere He spoke in an entirely different sense of the leaven of the scribes and pharisees.

3.5.4 CHRISTIAN SYMBOLIC EXPRESSION

Christian symbolic expression is of great service in christiandom and a most valuable means of imparting truth, but it can be carried to a point where it becomes forced and almost ridiculous. Hence the abuse has been made an argument against the use. Our lord's teaching, while clear and distinct, was clothed almost invariably in parabolic, figurative, descriptive, allegorical and symbolic form. Our duty to our neighbour was not set forth in a harsh command, but brought home to us in the parable of the traveller who surely needed and readily obtained compassion, and every discourse was lighted up and brightened by some picturesque allusion, the pearh of great price, the

lost and wandering sheep, the working leaven, the house founded upon a rock, the sower and the seed, the laborers in the vineyard, the unjust Judge, the beautiful story of the prodigal son. The method of teaching thus inaugurated by the founder of the church (Jesus Christ) may as well be adopted by his followers.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0.0 CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE CENTRE

4.1.0 INTRODUCTION

Conference is the act of gathering people for the purpose of conversing and taking counsel on serious or important matters.

Many organization do participate in their annual meeting or conference for consultation and discussion. The number of the people gathered together might be small or large, depending on the size of the organisation. In case of large conference there are need for some spacial communication services such as electronics public address system. use of telecommunication system, and radio transmission and reception, and other required services.

The christian conference is similar to conventional conferences with the exception that the spiritual upliftment of the participant is paramount, and the teaching of Biblical truth with the method salvation through christ.

4.2 ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

Christian Conference originated from the Biblical history of both the old Testament and new testament.

In the old testament, God spoke with the high Priest or the prophet, the high Priest in turns call the assembly of the congregation, gather them together and deliver the instructions to them as it was given to him by God.

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There are several of these relationship and method of communication between God, Moses and Children of Israel. From Exodus to Deuteronomy and many other occasions with their prophets through the Old testaments.

In the new testament, large congregation gathered before Jesus Christ, to listing to his teaching, some times they stay up to three days[23] listening to his teachings not minding the consequence of ignoring their daily activities. At the gathering the congregation were asked to sit on grass as they benefit from the word of God, they were also fed with food, produced miraculously'[24] tasting from the power of God.

The major activities in christian conference centres are based on method adopted by Jesus when he was ministing to the multitude, the most important of the activities is the teaching of the word of God. At the time of Jesus Christ, it was done at open-space (out door), the congregation were either standing or sitting on the grasses, these call for both enclosed auditorium and or outdoor crusade in recent conference centers.

Jesus allowed questions from the congregation and answered all the questions asked, these is similar to the several seminars organised in today christian conference. There is need for advancement in the method of teaching and learning the word of God by introducing some additional educational facilities such as classrooms and library in the conference centers.

The multitude that gathered to hear from Jesus stayed up to three days learning the word of God, this calls for accommodational facilities in recent Christian Conference Centres. The accommodation is for different sexes and needs to be differentiated from one another to prevent immoralities between the sexes.

23 & 24, Matthew 14 : 14–21, 15 : 29–39

KASHIM IBRAHIM LIBRARY

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After the congregation had stayed for days they were not allowed to go home fasting but rather they were all fed with physical food, thus they went home glad and rejoicing, likewise in Christian Conference centers there are recreational facilities that takes care of the well being of the congregation at the center' such facilities includes, Kitchen, Dinning hall, bookshop, Mini market and some provision for games.

When Jesus fed the five thousand people, it was the disciples that served them, and picked up the left-over food after they have finished eating, the disciples were Jesus workers, they were always with Jesus helping to do the work of ministry. They occupied the administrative part of Jesus ministry likewise there are provision for administrative block at all christian conference. Jesus had laid the foundation necessary for the function at Christian activities especially ministring to a multitude (congregation). These methods were also applied during the apostolic times.

In the Apostolic times, the holy communion was first done in an upper room of a private house and later from house to house, followed by a prayer and sermon. The early christian made use of the local synagogue as a platform to attract the converts but they were later forbidden from the use of the synagogue for teaching purposes. They had no public place of worship' though some of them made use of the temple at Jerusalem. After the mid-second century a fixed liturgy demanded an organization of space suitable for the activities of clergy and congregation came into being. This marked the beginning of christian Architecture.

4.3.0 ARCHITECTS RESPONSE TO CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

The Architecture of Christian religious building in the olden days gives the impression that God was mysterious, awesome, and un-approachable, these are the reasons why ancient church buildings use to be voluminous, tall or high and built with thick, massive walls. This is not so nowadays. The reverse is the case, today church Architecture need not to tall and voluminous because it is now believed that our body is God's temple, so God is living in it, near and close to us, we can approach Him anytime, all these faithful believes has changed the mode of christian architecture.

Today the established church are in a period of Reformation, church building is no longer voluminous, the construction is more simpler, the building materials used in church construction make it look modern.

Churches are becoming a common place in cities across the country. Nearly all churches are expanding their social programmes by providing facilities for community uses. Crafts, day care, drama groups, programs for drug rehabilitation. Some Christian organisation in different part of the world have been sponsoring such activities and fund raising is going on and have even extended the traditional church.

Church men today like architect talk more and more about "people oriented spaces" Flexible multi-purpose spaces that will have something approaching seven days a week's use. They also talk about shared space (or "synergestic churches" as they are sometimes called). The congregation would not have their resources frozen in specialized building. What ever scope the new spaces takes neither heights nor opulence (as at St. peters) are likely to be important design features. The values system they represented, no

longer seem tenable. Churches, says many experts can no longer be designed as monument to a saint, a beloved pastor or even a mystery of faith.

Out of this shifting ethos, there are likely to emerge changes of Architectural energies in church design, with signs of ecumenicism, sign of expanded services are present in most of the churches shown today. What their signals are visible such as education sports, towers for prayer, sign of unity and cooperate existing of believers are what Architect should judge for himself and respond positively.

4.4 CONCEPT OF MODERN WORSHIP SPACES

In the years following the church reforms' effort were made to sustain and develop among people the sense of unity in worship that had its origin during the reformation periods.

The early christian convention in the present days are as fashionable in planning circle, the mode of worship itself, each parade themselves into provision of worship center, church, shops and even school for learning.

A more democratic outlook on the provision of activities which most churches could not find in their own denomination has promoted the building of new centers. However, to demonstrate that convention centers were unconnected with the churches their congregation had just left, they became separated. This center were not always use to the extend and in the way their providers anticipated and at the period there was not the abundant leisure time and spare income that was together in the later years.

More recently, an impending leisure explosion increasing youth affluence greater

resistance to local authority paternalism, limited funds for capital project and the necessity of not making such centers separates a new generation of community and youths center has been developed. Interior planning is more flexible and is no longer dominated by the idea of a fixed proscenium stage at one end and an assembly area longer enough for badminton facing it. This is not to say that the evolution at the convention center in its present forms is in any sense finite. Its continuing development is hampered only by current restriction in church spending and its development will resume, like any other building type, as current experiment are monitored and social pattern altered.

Conference centres are frequently designed as part of a larger group of building including provision for shopping, health education' sport and worship. Broadly speaking any center should provide space for all or some of the following activities.

(a) Social (b) Practical, (c) physical and (d) cultural.

Furthermore, modern worship need enough, ventilation' lighting and spacious entrances as these function involves many congregation that use them at a time. Similarly toilet facilities is paramount to such functions.

4.5.0 CONTRASTING FEATURES AND ACTIVITIES BETWEEN CONFERENCE CENTRES AND CHURCHES

The defination of the Conference Center has been earlier stated, however, a clearer understanding of the defination would only be better comprehended if the contrasting features and activities between conference centres and churches are brought to light. The aim of this section is to map out these differences which are as follows:

The Church building in particular is for spiritual or religious activities, it is also a

place that narrows the mind of the congregation only for worship, whereas the activities in a conference centre goes beyond worship alone, but embraces crusades, Bible studies and Seminars that require the award of certificate.

Most activities in churches are restricted to specific timing due to some reason that may affect the comfort of the congregation, but these is not so in a conference centre. Also churches may lack some necessary facilities when the need arises.

However, such facilities that are lacked in the Church are provided in the Conference centre which makes if more convenient. A conference center will not be complete if it doesn't have facility such as accomodation, crusade ground, welfare facilities (Cofeteria, Clinic and sport), Education facilities (Class rooms, Seminar rooms and library), parking lots and the Admin.

Activities in the Church are hourly while that of the Conference centres takes days or weeks. In most conferences, registration may be required and so such building is designed in a way to check free entrance when registration is needed whereas no registration is needed in a Church.

In conclusion, Conferences are normally located in a remote part of a city to allow for further expansion and to avoid distraction from city congestion, but Churches are normally built in the city to avoid difficulties in coming late to Church.

4.6.0 DIFFERENCES BETWEEN A CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE CENTRE AND AN ORDINARY CONFERENCE CENTRE

The Christian Conference centre can be differentiated from the ordinary conference centre by the activities that occures in both centres. The activities in a

christian conference are for religious purpose so the confectioners are expected to be godly in behaviour and conversation, whereas the gathering in ordinary conference are for business, cultural, Jubilee concerts and party celebration, here people are not expected to be concious of their behaviour, dressing and conversation.

The christian conference centre are design to cater for a programme at a time, unlike ordinary conference centre where additional facilities are provided to cater for more than one program occuring at the same time, thus multiple theatre, auditorium and exhibition are provided in ordinary conference centre.

Programs in a christian conference centre are normally open to as many as are interested, whereas only specific set of people could attend that of ordinary conference centre.

Fees payment such as registration, feeding and accomodation in a christian conference centre are moderate, considerate and are subsided, while that of ordinary conferences are not negotiable and thus cannot be sub-sided.

4.7.0 DESIGN OF MODERN CONVENTION CENTER

Nowadays, mode and pattern of worship and praise have changed following the pentecostal revival in many protestant churches as compared to those liturgical aspect of the early church. As modern worship involve the lifting of hands, clapping' shouting and tongue speaking. The Architects responds therefore is to sort for a lasting solution to accommodate the new faith for orderliness in the church.

As building type, a conference center for christian convention is seriously undergoing a transition in it very long history. The climate of opinion among ministers, and lay person alike is swinging away from the separate, the place of gathering and function and its place is becoming the multi-purpose center, Evangelist, theologian and the economist both influences this approach which is being widely welcome by many because of the opportunities it offers.

Similarly in architectural term, it poses new problem and produces design which no longer have to rely on subjective symbolism to achieve their effect.

As part of the centers need to derive fuller use from the inherited stock of buildings, the greater attention is being paid to the re-arrangement or re-ordering of the older christian conferences centers, with the object of improving their layout in liturgical terms as well as converting them to accommodate a wider range of uses, arising from pastoral mission activities to social interactive and christian counselling programmes. Both this topic and the subject of total redevelopment of redundant conference site for combined commercial occupying and worship use are covered. In most design, of conference center nowadays, the sitting arrangement is changed, and even the provision of same forms interiorly is changed.

4.7.1. SITTING ARRANGEMENT

Contrary to previous costoms of sitting, a conference center close to a popular church premises, it is preferable to site new centers that could have a direct accessibility to the congregation or it must be accessible to the community it serves in common with

others public building. Only in this way can a public center of this standard can demonstrate its involvement in local life. It must not be a place totally set apart. The design of a modern conference center should respond to good pedestrian access for all ages and the conditions required, where step are needed ramp should be provided. Baptism, wedding, civil services and other special occasion all called for easy and dignified access and close proximity of parked motor vehicles, lay-by-space for wedding cars is necessary as well as generous turning circle within the cartilage of the site, special other deliveries together with refuse removal.

4.7.2 PLANNING DESIGN

The last vestige at an ecclesiastical correct planning has given way to variety of forms because of the involvement of many denomination in christian gathering and the fundamental reappraisal of the role of christian conferences. Such a conference complex that will involve other social activities a sub variant of this occurs where an ecumenical center is envisaged. Hence same convenient space requirement have to be given special consideration, such as:-

(a) Worship area and conferences is to be $1.2m^2$ per/person inculcate as compared to $1m^2$

(b) Car park 1 car/8-10 person as the normal 1-10 person

(c) Clergy/mission $11.0m^2$ including vestment cupboard and safe

(d) Choir or singer $1.2 - 1.6m^2$ as compare to $1-1.4m^2$

4.7.3 SEATING ARRANGEMENT

The mode of worship has changed and so is the response to designed space for such as the movement toward the multipurpose conference centers progresses so rapidly. Fixed seating becomes more of a handicap.

The liberation of essential floor space can only be achieved by using bench pews (say a 6-seaters that can be lifted up by two people) properly designed linking and stacking chairs, such chairs are readily available in the market and combine stability with flexibility and should be used where ever possible.

4.8.0 ACOUSTIC CONTROL

The design of most rooms or hall of specches are always afected by a serious acoustic problem, which may be due to poor application of acoustic materials or poor usage of sort. Architects however, have responded laterally on the fact that the problem is imminent and can not be perfectly conquered. But this should not be taken to be traditional, and regarded as an order, but should be tackle with various architectural solutions.

The use of electromechanical acoustic system or devices aimed at solving these problem has yield little or no result. The problem has been, the poor applicantion of reverberation time.

Contemporary Architects are responding to the problems such that wooden materials are plastered on the interior walls as sound absorbers and also acts as aesthetic element. The use of such act as a stoppage to ambient sound and reverberation regulators.

Similarly the use of effective and proper acoustic tiles is another solution, sometime nowadays conference halls uses suspended ceiling or fault ceiling to reduce volume of the interior. Contemporary conferences hall use carpet to reduce live noise of moving as dragging effect of dead loads.

4.9.0 CONSIDERATION OF FORM

The most important single characteristics of any christian organisation being it a church or conference center building it is general appearance in forms and shapes. The relationship of proportions and parts that gives the building a distinctive appearance. This appearance must be interpreted and conceived in terms of the congregational role and perception of forms. It must be a truely functional shape in the sense that the building fulfil its historic mission to the age in which it lives and makes its witness.

The architect response to contemporary churches challenge is to look into various approaches to bit the fast changing world of worship and praises.

The primary function of a convention building must therefore serve the needs of any community of believers that inwardly renewing itself in corporate fellowship. This community of believers is no self-indulgent fellowship devoted to its own social, moral and by spiritual betterment. It supposed to be a community committed to the purpose of God revealed in Jesus Christ. It is called to embody the new order of reality that has come into being through Jesus Christ. Its witness is in and to the world.

Conference center building is a failure architecturally if its shape or form conveys the impression either that the congregation is at ease in it own comfortable fellowship or

quite at home in the world. In our days, building of spiritual inclination no matter what its called, should have a disciplined rather than an indulgent look.

The convention center therefore though would sound conventional to the secular world, should be able to responds to the beliefs of the users. Those that use the center should be able to note that they are in a different conference center which differs from the ordinary conference center. From the approach, one should be able to know that though it is a conference center, its for christian community.

The architectural response to forms as viewed by the observer must have the contemporary town scape. The building itself must be self expressive, as hand folded in prayer or flower buds just open to solar energy. The hand must be embodied in the religious structure. It must remains for all time a building to which we must aspire, which can bear our deeper emotion in the face of man and the world.

4.10.0 CONSTRUCTION METHOD AND MATERIALS

A skillful manipulation of any concept in design without the benefits of modern building technology may not work. The idea is to make optimum technological decisions based upon economy and utility. This decisions will be based upon available construction materials and the benefit of their uses.

The primary construction materials are stone, bricks, concrete and steel. All these are materials which abound by nature the location of the project and the building character itself as detected by the architects in the design.

The Nigerian mining corporation runs a brick work at Minna near Abuja, brick are relatively cheap, and yield maximum economic returns. They also constitute an under exploited building materials resources. Bricks give the building a mellow aspect which is a reminder of the humble christian spirit, they contrast sharply with the worldliness or reinforced concrete and steel as per contemporary modern architecture.

Stone too abound and is available cheaply from the many quaries round and about the project site. It has similar symbolic values on buildings as bricks the chief metaphor it expresses is permanence (God dignity) this is expressed in a delightful aesthetic experience.

Concrete and steel as structural materials may have limited metaphoric or symbolic values, but have utility as their major strong point. Other materials of value includes:-

(a) Marble and pattern cement sandscreed for interior decoration

(b) Acoustic tiles or panels use on ceiling and also on the walls in the auditorium.

(c) Wood panel on walls and

(d) Carpet on floors.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.1 CASE STUDY 1

REDEMPTION CAMP

ARCHITECT:

LOCATION:- Redemption camp is located near Lagos along Lagos-Ibadan Expressway.

DESCRIPTION:- Redemption Camp is as big as a community with her private electric and water supply, and other important facilities that are need for camping and conference purposes.

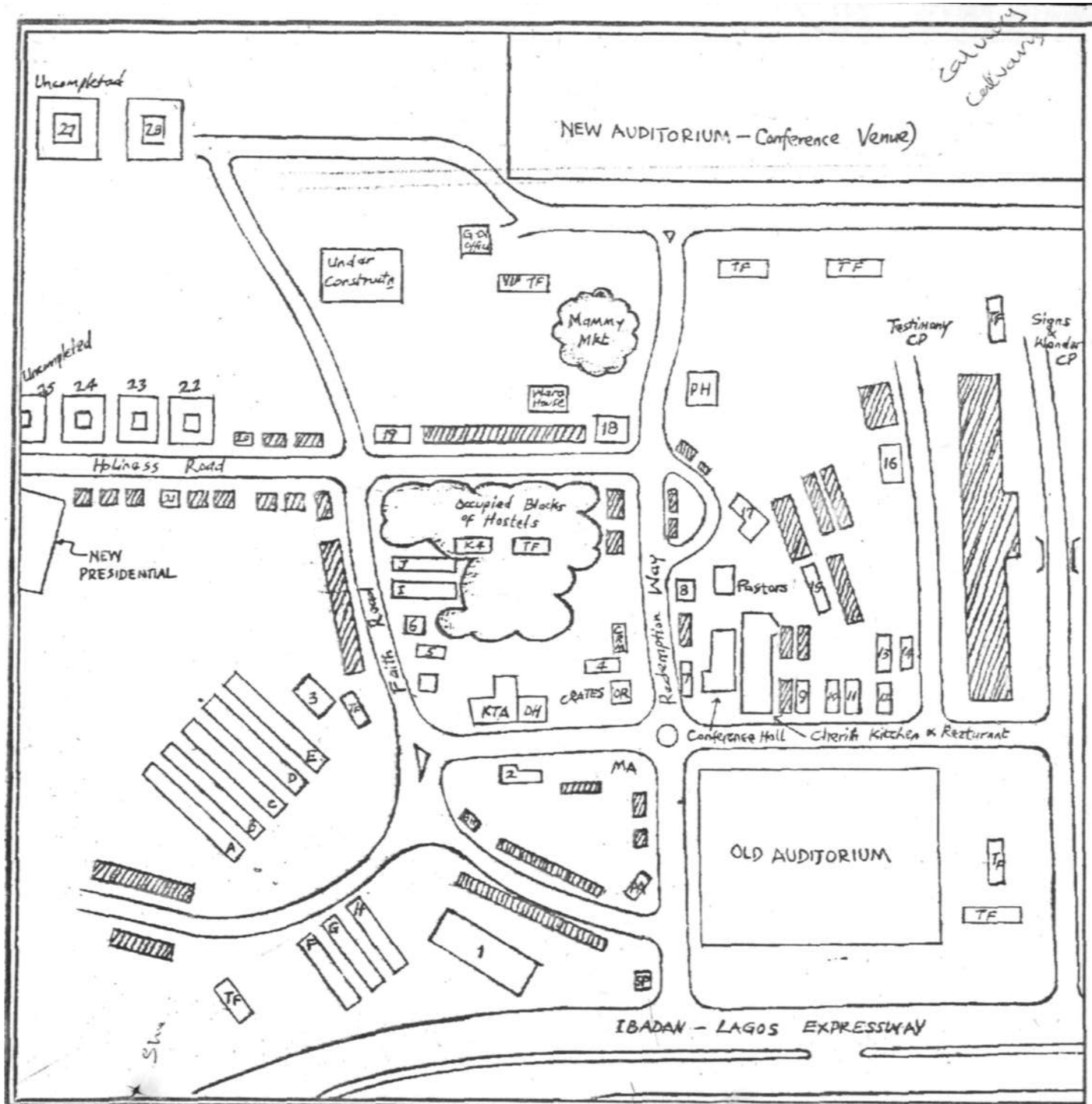
One of the important building at the camp is the Auditorium, the Old Auditorium is located near to the expressway and the main entrance to the camp. The auditorium can accommodate about ten thousand people at a sitting, later it was discovered that the Old auditorium is not big enough, so they started the construction of the New auditorium, the new auditorium can accommodation about forty thousand. It is located at the extrem inner part of the camp.

There are various types of accommodation facilities within the camp. These ranges from Dometry, self contain rooms, bungalows and chalets. There are international block for participants from other countries, public places like market and restaurant are within the camp. Toilet facilities are located at all corners of the camp.

MERITS

(1) Adequate Accommodation facilities

(2) Easily accessible site, located at a remote area where there is no city disturbance such as road block, congestion, noise and interference.



HOSTELS
A1,A2; F Faithfulness
B1,B2; F Love
C1,C2,C3,C4,C5,C6; F Patience
D1,D2,D5,D6; F Kindness
E1,E2,E3,E4,E5; F Gentleness
I1,I2; F Lois Fuller
J1,J3; F Helen Roseveara
K4 F Auntie Ida
* Empty bunks (no mattresses)

BUNGALOWS
8 (RH): M Jim Elliot
16 (UH): M Panya Baba
21 (BH): F Amy Carmicheal
5 (GH) F Corrie ten Boom
19 (OP): F Victoria Hassan
26 (NP): F/M Goodness

CHALETS
3 (EX IV, Rooms 1 to 8) F Mary Slessor
9 (EX Block2, Rooms 2 to 4) M Byang Kato
10 (Block 3, Rooms 1 to 4) M Billy Graham
11 (Block 4, Rooms 1 to 4) M D.L. Moody
12 (Block 5, Rooms 1,3,4) M A.W Tozer
13 (EX II, Rooms 1 to 10) M Ajayi Crowther
14 (DTR III, Rooms 1 to 8) M Greg Livingstone
15 (EX III, Rooms 1 to 10) M Lindsay Brown

INTERNATIONAL BLOCKS (BUILDINGS)
22 (Block 1, 14 Rooms) Selfcontrol
23 (Block 2, 22 Rooms) Joy
24 (Block 3, 24 Rooms) F Peace

OTHERS
20 (MGO Guest Rooms) John Kuhn

OTHER FACILITIES AND SPOTS
SP: Security Post
PA: Postal Agency (CRM?)
BH: Bore-Hole
2: CRM Supermarket, canteen, snacks spot
KTA: Kitchen Area
DH: Dinning Hall
4: Prayer Center
OR: Overhead Reservoir
CRM: CRM Secretariat
6: Maternity Center
MA Mechanic Area
TF: Toilet Facilities
7: Booking office/Camp Director's office
17: Directorate of Missions & Bible School offices
18: Redeemers' cafe
PH: Power House (Generating Plant)
27: RHS Property (uncompleted)
28: RHS Property (in-use)

(3) Big Auditorium, located at the inner-most part at the camp. Well protected from vehicular noise. Surrounded by vacant land for future expansion.

(4) Private supply of water and electricity from bore hole and generating plant respectively.

DEMERITS

(1) The Buildings are scattered about the site

(2) Poor site planning

(3) Old auditorium is located close to express road and surrounded by other roads in the camp. The road are sources of noise from moving vehicle and pedestrian.

(4) The main entrance to the camp is opening directly in to the expressway. These could result to accident points and road block.

(5) The location of generating plant at the center of the camp may result to sources of noise.

SYMBOLISM

There is no distinct symbolism used in the entire site except the decoration at the podium in the new auditorium. The colourful, semi-circular Architectural decoration of the podium symbolize the Romanesque architecture.

5.2 CASE STUDY 2

THE APOSTOLIC CHURCH HEADQUARTERS, LAGOS.

LOCATION

The Apostolic church headquarters is located along the third mainland bridge, between

Alapere junction and Ketu Junction, Ketu, Lagos.

DESCRIPTION

The old auditorium of the apostolic church headquarters was made up of temporal structure before the inspiration and construction of the new permanent auditorium at the recent times.

The design was inspired to the designer while he was in Britain, he came to Nigeria to actualize the inspired word by constructing the new auditorium.

The construction started from the phase one of the project, this is the small circular auditorium, the larger circular auditorium is the second phase of the project, the center circle is the podium, classrooms and administrative offices are located on the ground floor undernet the outward seating arrangement of the larger auditorium or the second phase. Other facilities which cannot be included in the complex are included in the third phase at the project within the site.

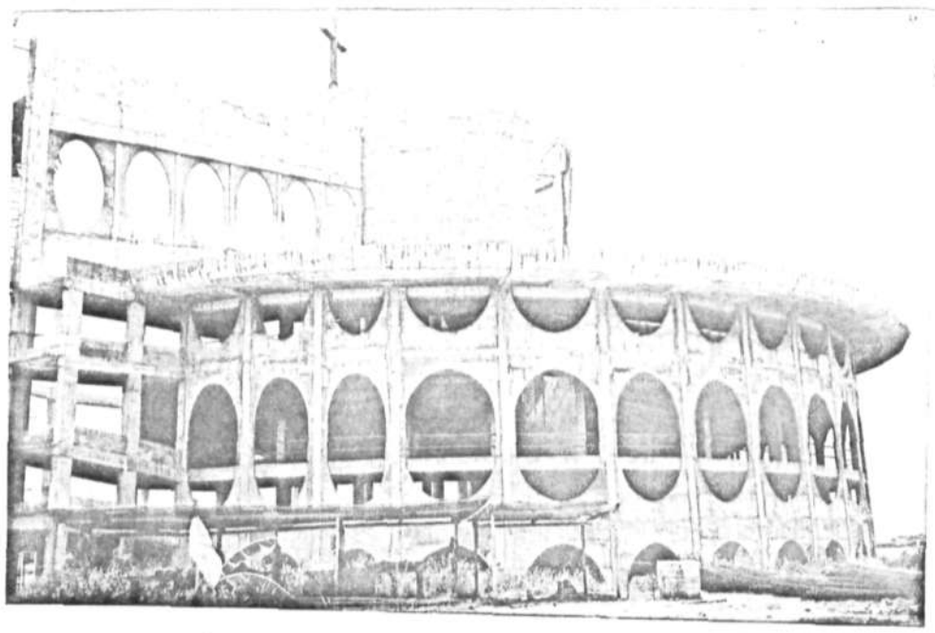
MERITS

(1) Big, Solid, Monumental structure, located at good scenery

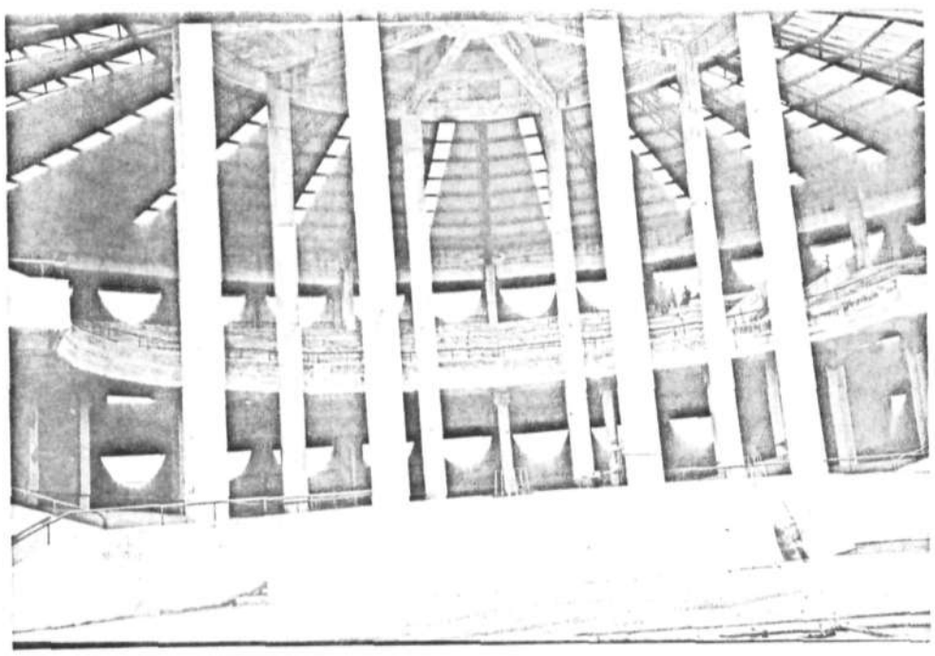
(2) The use of translucent roofing sheet in the new auditorium' improves and provides adequate day lighting.

(3) The eclipsetical openings along the external wall of the auditorium allows cross ventilation and natural lighting in the auditorium.

(4) Adequate car parking lots



Elevation.



Interior.

THE APOSTOLIC CHURCH HEADQUARTERS, LAGOS.

DEMERITS

The design is rigi, it may result to difficulty in future expansion.

SYMBOLISM

(1) The design of the new auditorium symbolize a crown. This reminds of the crown of glory promised to the overcomers

(2) The eclipsetical opening is similar to that of Romanesque architecture.

5.3 CASE STUDY 3

TEMPLE AND COMMUNITY CENTRE FOR CONGREGATION AT CLEVELAND, OHIO, USA.

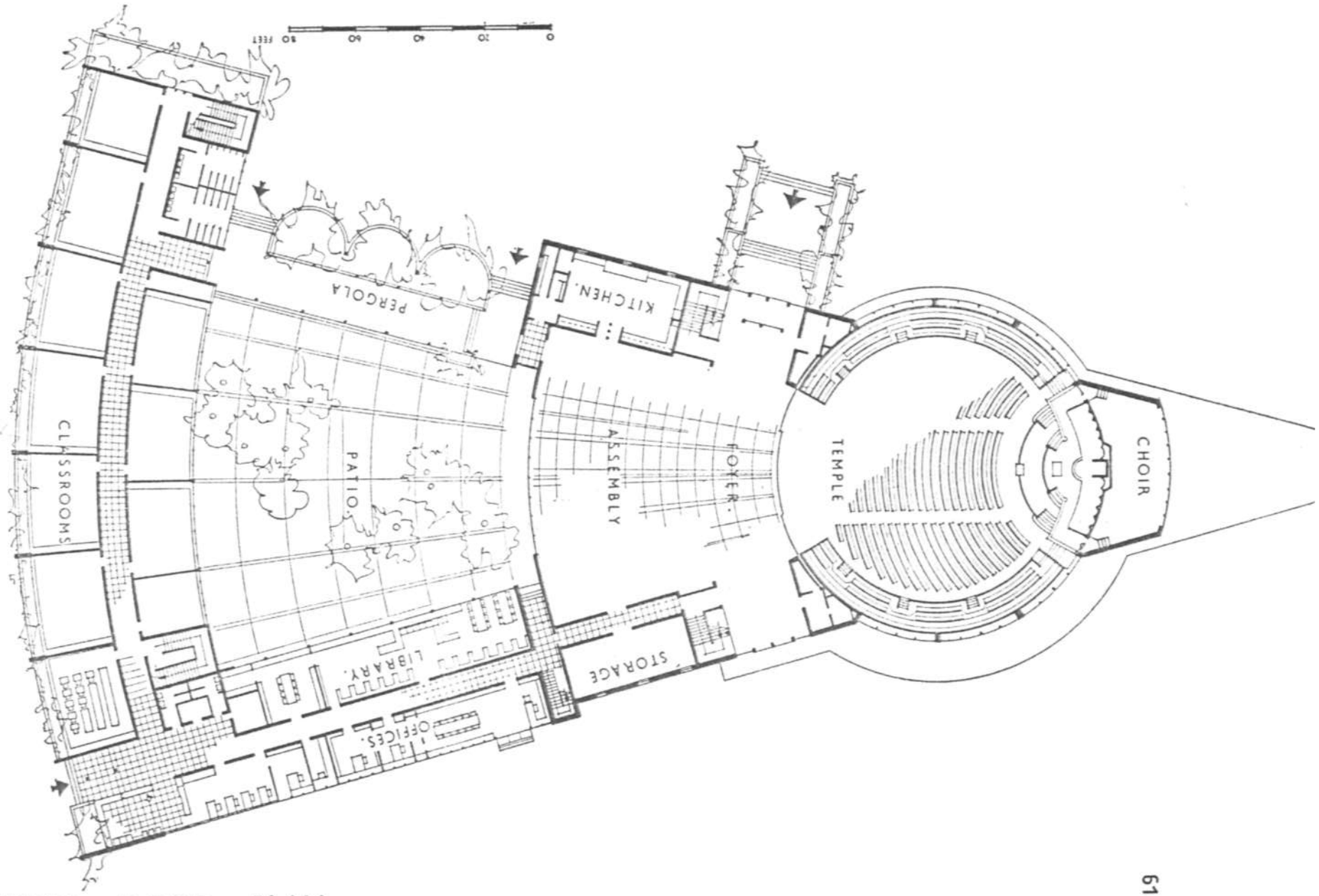
ARCHITECT:- Eric.Mendelsohn

LOCATION:- The project is located at Cleveland, Ohio, United states of America.

DESCRIPTION

The temple was design in circular shape with reinforced concrete dome on top of it. These symbolizes the ancient Romanesque architecture. The entire floor plan was also designed in a fan shape of which the foyer and assembly hall took after. Opposite the assemble hall is located the double row classrooms forming the curved end of the fan. The offices and library on the north side, the circular temple can accommodate up to 1000 or more congregation.

The dome which form the roof of the temple is a concrete shell semi-spherical in shape, being about 100 feet or 30 meter in diameter, while the temple is about 64 feet or 20 metre high from the floor to the top of the dome. The alter is at the north and a



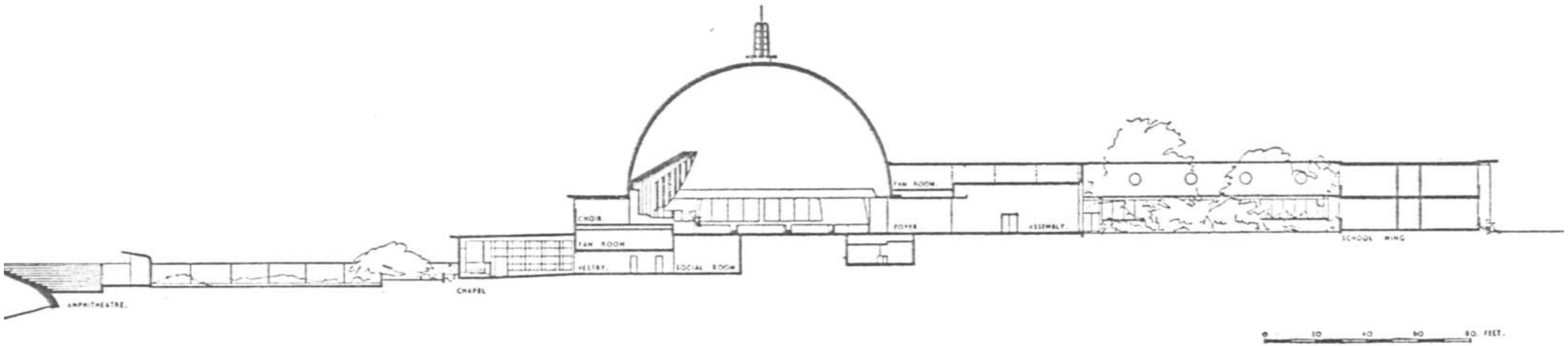
MAIN FLOOR PLAN.

Cleveland, Ohio

473298

GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

Cleveland, Ohio, 1946–52



ONGITUDINAL SECTION.

Cleveland, Ohio, 1946–52

canopy or tent is spread above it and the podium on which stand the pulpit and the reading desk.

MERITS

Unique functional arrangement of units, good aesthetic quality due to distinct configuration of the design. Adequate numbers of class-rooms' flexible circulation.

DEMERIT

Difficulty in future expansion in temple and Assembly. Storage is far from kitchen, these generate inconvenience on transporting goods from store to kitchen.

SYMBOLISM

The entire floor plan was design after the shape of fan.

The 20 meters semi-spherical dome is similar to that of Romanesque Architecture. The amphitheater at the extreme end is taken from that of the ancient Roman Architecture.

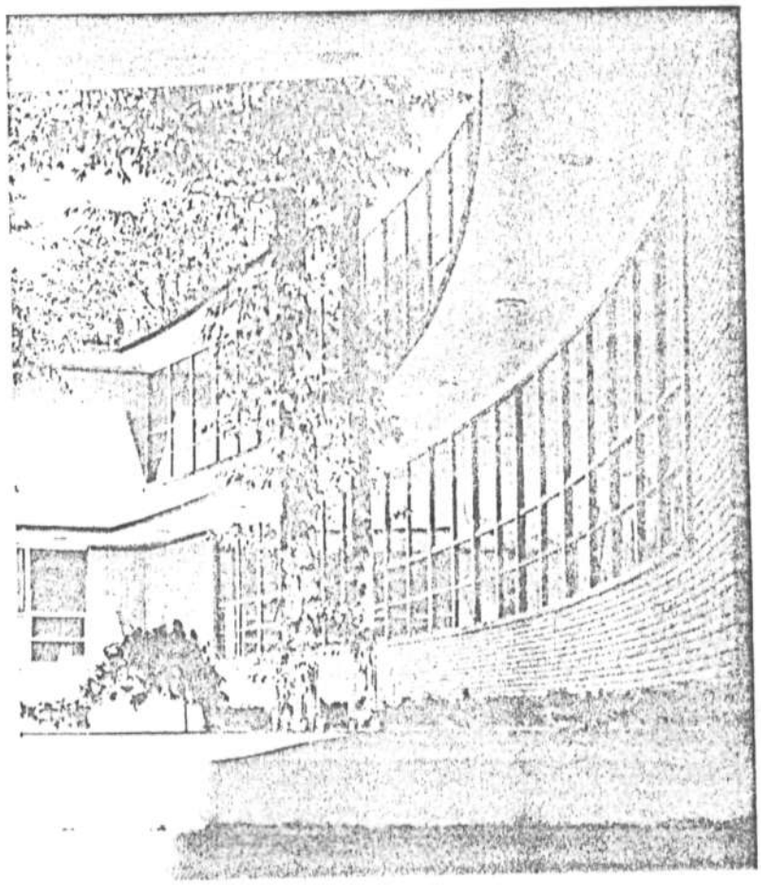
5.4 CASE STUDY 4

CONFERENCE CENTRE FOR HEBREW CONGREGATION WASHINGTON DC. U.S.A.

ARCHITECT: Eric Mendelsohn

LOCATION

The project is located at Macomb street, opposite Massachusets avenue, Washington D.C. United States of America.



(*a*) View of classroom wing from patio

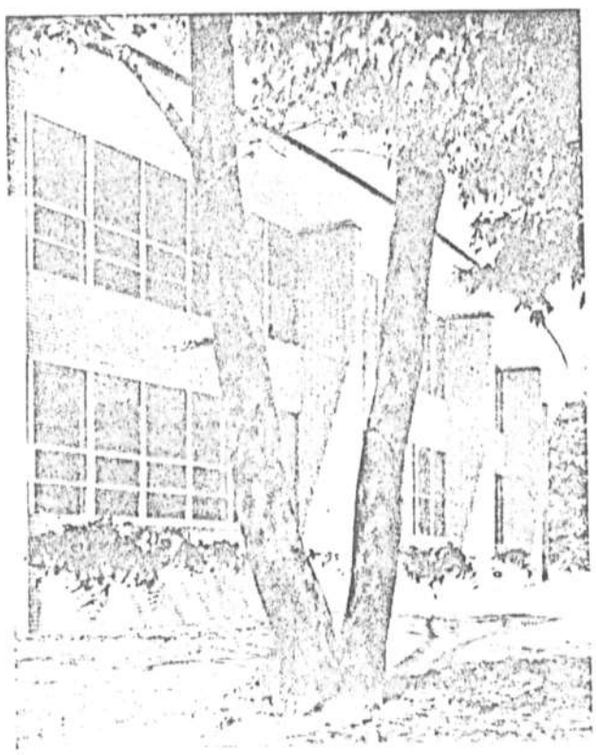


Plate a and b. Temple and Community Centre, Cleveland, Ohio 1946–50

(*b*) Outer view of classroom wing

DESCRIPTION

The design is arranged such that the temple, foyer and assembly are on the same line and it is divided at the foyer by demontable partitions which can be removed to combine the three units (temple, foyer and assembly) together in case of larger congregational conference. The three units could hold up to 2500 congregation.

At the end of the assembly is located a stage with double dressing rooms. At one side of the assembly is located the kitchen and storage facilities while the ladies lounge and mens fellowship is at the other side.

The temple is surrounded by garden court and terrace at which there is the drop-off at the entrance. Drive way road encloses one side of bone-like lake of water. The drop-off opens to enclosed terrace which leads to two rolls of classrooms with administration block on the first floor.

MERITS:

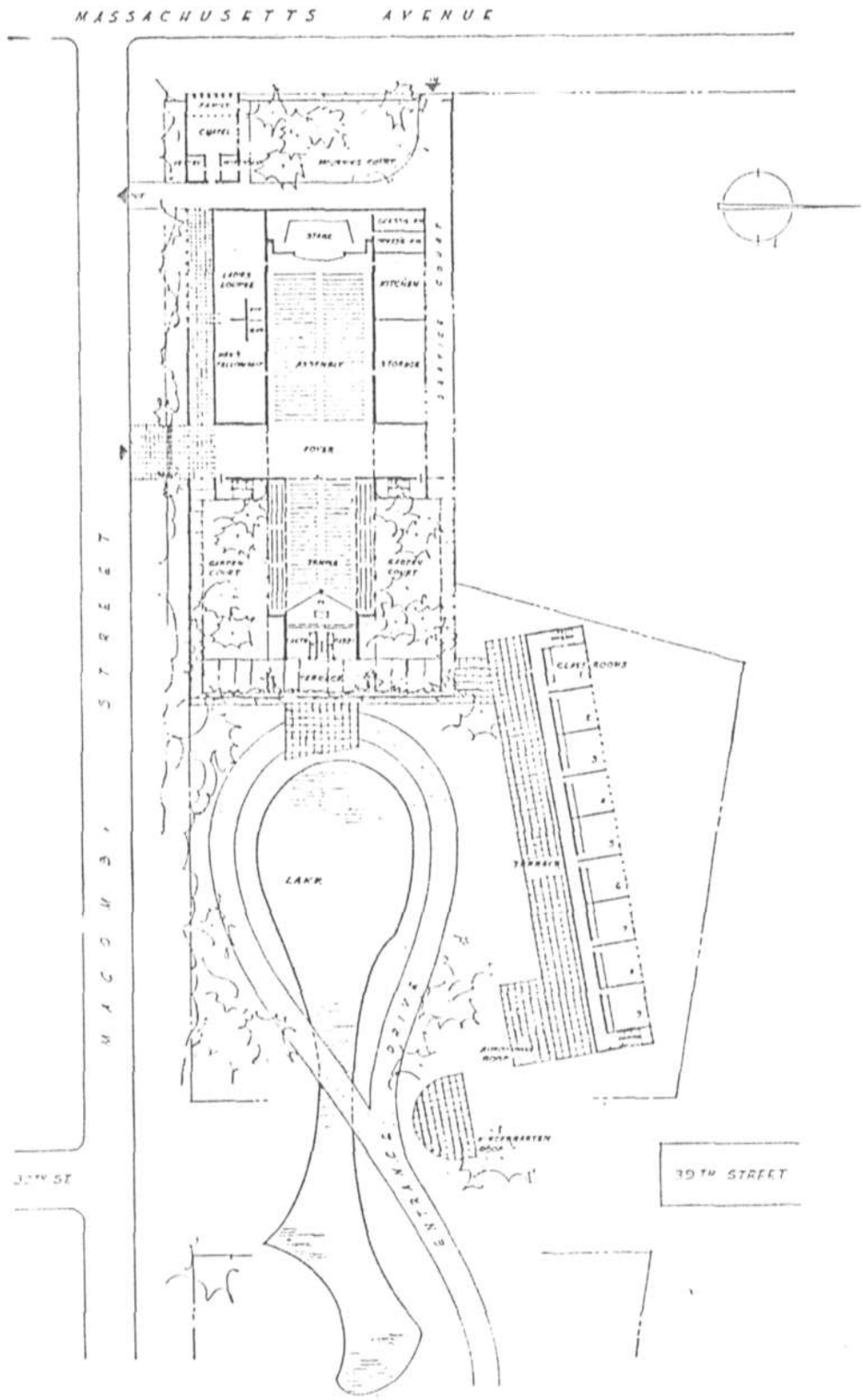
The arrangement of temple, foyer and the assembly gives room for expansion to accommodate larger congregation.

The shape and arrangement of the road around the lake gives the entire arena a natural look.

The stage at the assembly and Alter at the temple are opposite to one another.

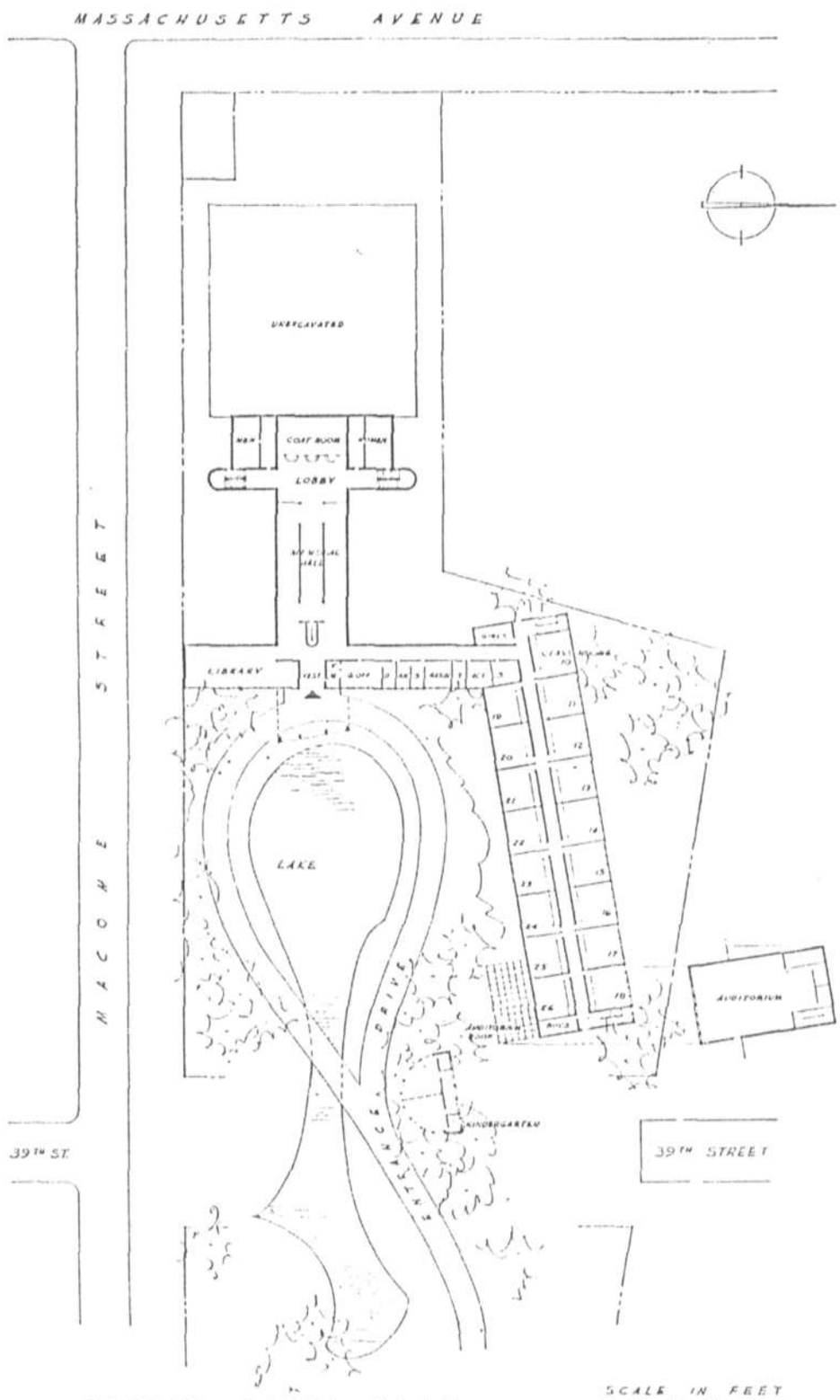
DEMERITS

(1) Difficulty in natural lighting and ventilation in the assembly hall due to surrounding units such as kitchen, storage, ladies lounge and men's fellowship



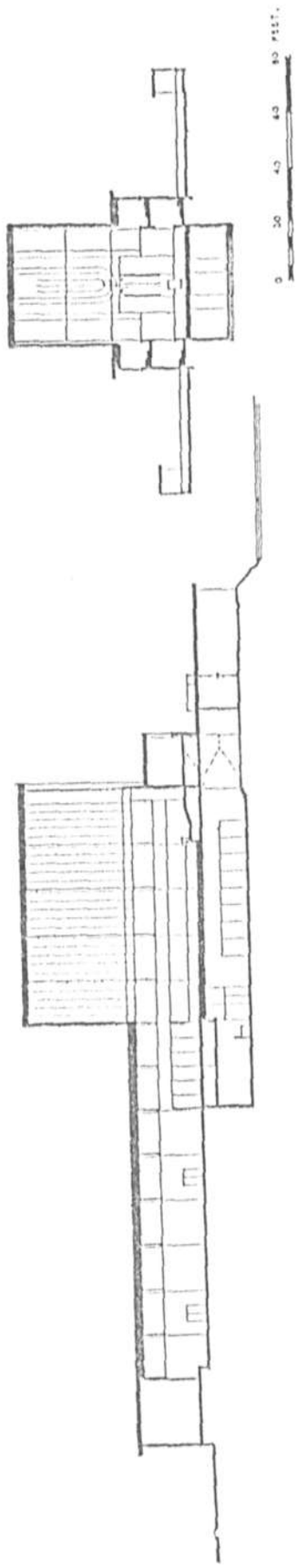
MAIN FLOOR PLAN

CONFERENCE CENTRE FOR HEBREW CONGREGATION,
WASHINGTON D. C. U.S.A.

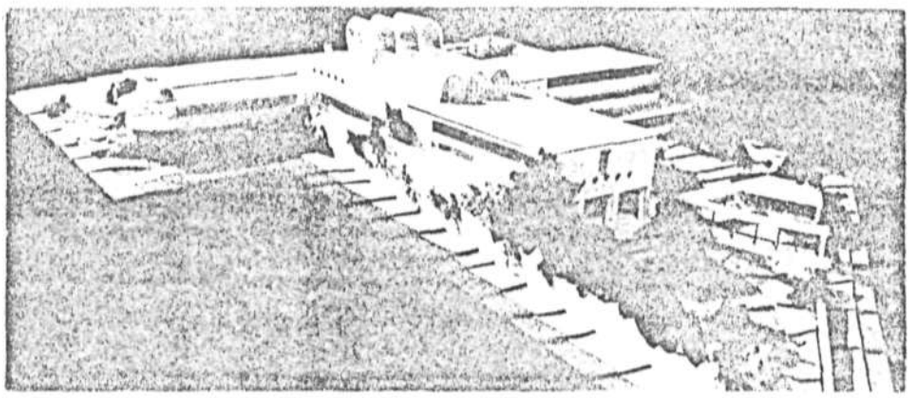


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

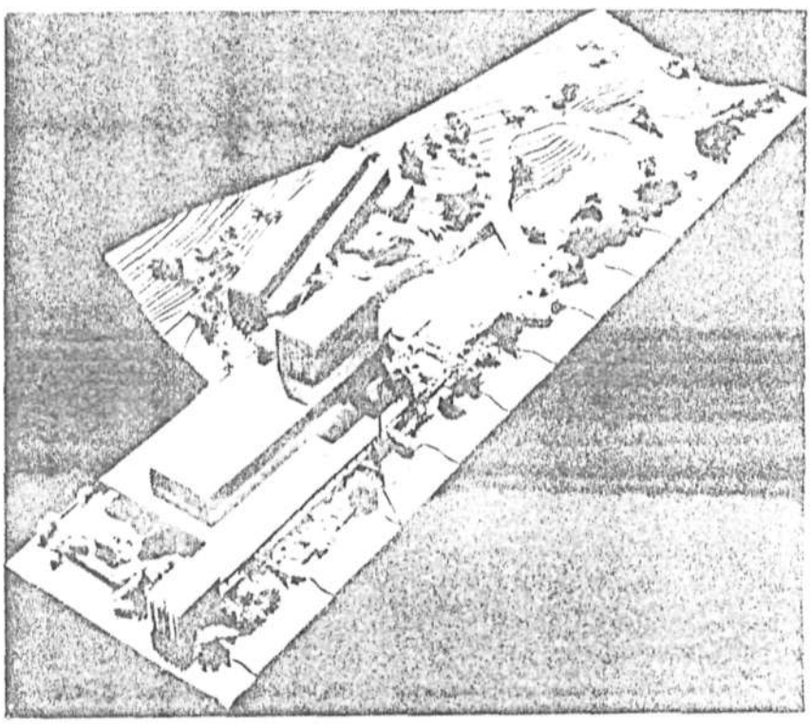
CONFERENCE CENTRE FOR HEBREW CONGREGATION
WASHINGTON D.C. U.S.A.



CONFERENCE CENTRE FOR HEBREW CONGREGATION,
WASHINGTON D.C. U.S.A.



TEMPLE AND CONFERENCE CENTRE FOR BETH-EL, MARYLAND, U.S.A.



CONFERENCE CENTRE FOR HEBREW CONGREGATION WASHINGTON D.C. U.S.A.

(2) There is no source of noise barrier or noise-breaker between the temple and the streets.

SYMBOLISM

The only symbolism character in the design is located internally at the cross section, the two Arch and the inverted Arches at the alter symbolize the Romanesque Architecture.

5.5 CASE STUDY 5

TEMPLE AND CONFERENCE CENTRE FOR BETH-EL-MARYLAND, U.S.A.

ARCHITECT: Eric Mendelsohn

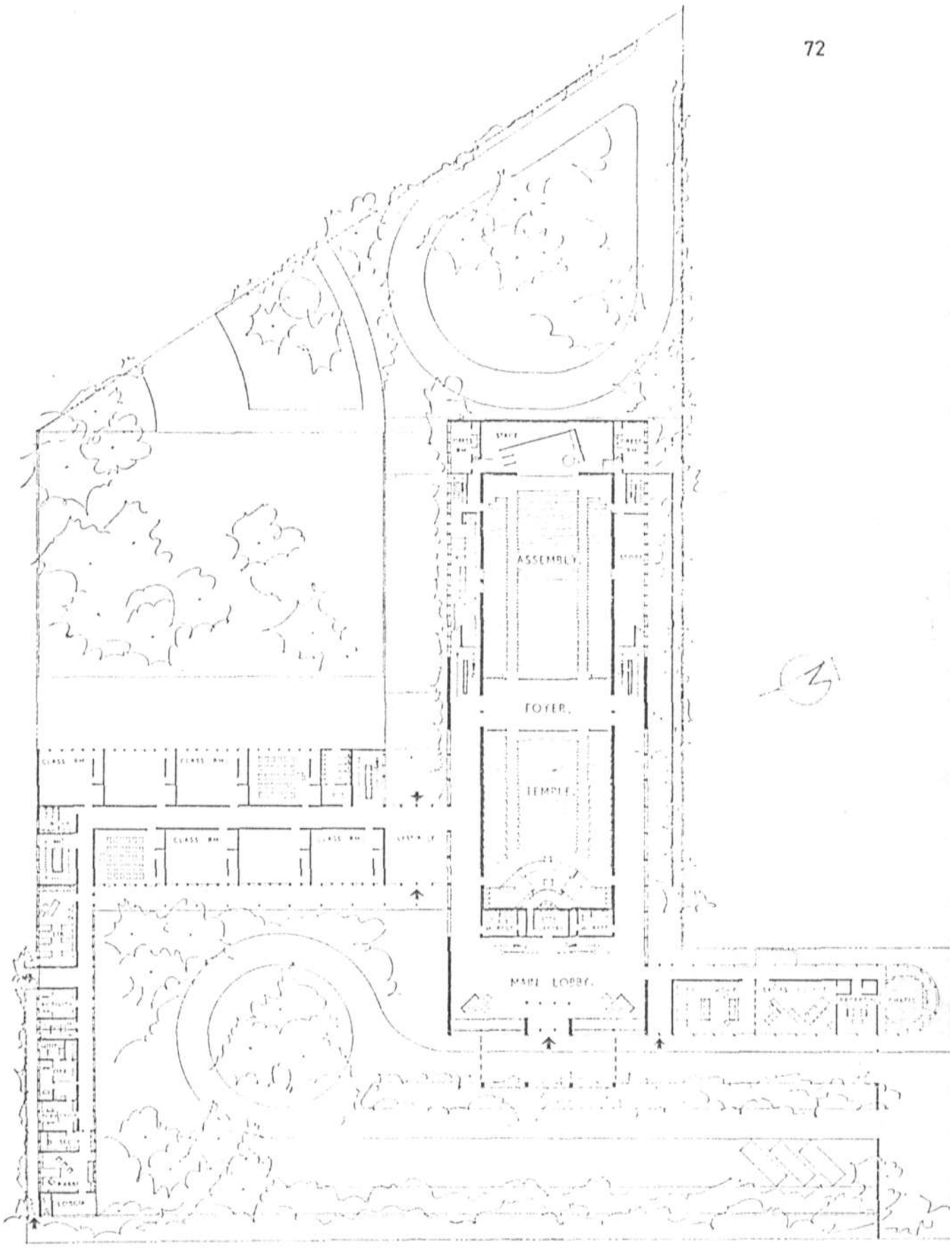
LOCATION: Maryland, United States of America.

DESCRIPTION

The temple and the conference enter for Beth-el maryland U.S.A. has rectangular temple and assemble at the opposite with foyer in between the temple and the assembly. The alter is at the west end at the temple which seats 780 and when the seats of the assembly hall and foyer are added, it makes total of 1,350, the temple is surrounded by a corridor which broadens to a lobby at the west end and from the temple, to the circular chapel.

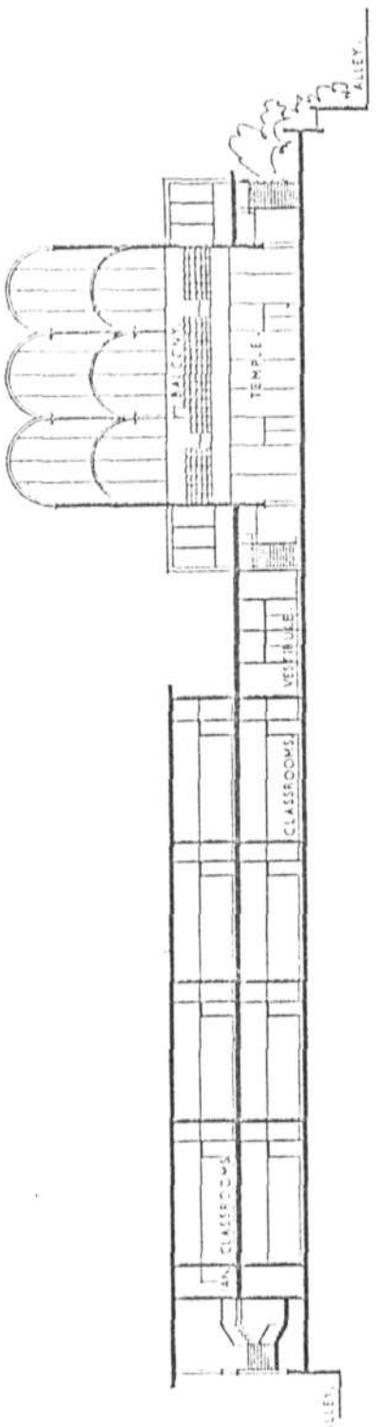
The other leads to the double row of classrooms on the first and second floors

Adjacent to the classrooms is the administrative block which contain the library, general office, director's office and other offices.

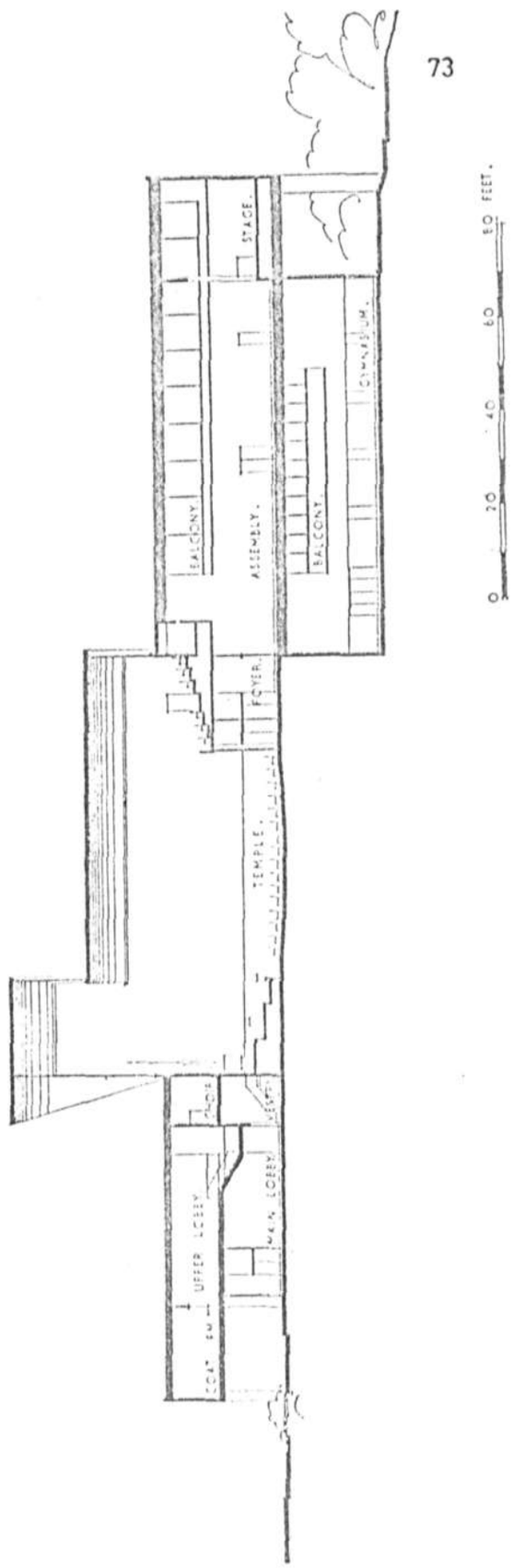


MAIN FLOOR PLAN

TEMPLE AND CONFERENCE CENTRE FOR BETH - EL MARYLAND U. S. A.



TRANSVERSE SECTION.



LONGITUDINAL SECTION.

TEMPLE AND CONFERENCE CENTRE FOR BETH - EL
MARYLAND U. S. A.

MERITS

(1) Appreciable aesthetic quality due to distinct configuration of building

(2) *Flexibility in the circulation*

(3) The expandable temple give opportunity of expansion.

(4) Enough number of classrooms for seminar and Bible study.

DEMERIT

The stage is opposite the alter, the congregation will need to turn around incase the other side (alter or stage) is to be used, these causes confusion, distraction and noise.

SYMBOLISM

The root of the temple is made up of three barrel vaults which drop to a lower level at the eastern end of the temple. These three Barrel vaults symbolizes a typical ecclesiastical Architecture of the Romanesque era.

CASE STUDY 6

PROJECT:- HONG KONG CONVENTION AND EXHIBITION CENTER (HKCEC)

ARCHITECT:- *WONG & OUYANG (HONG KONG) WITH SKIDMORE, OWINGS &* MERRILL "SOM" (CHICAGO USA)

LOCATION:- VICTORIA HARBOR, HONG KONG

OWNER:- Initially owned by Hong Kong Trade Development Council, later Hong Kong Government bought, funded and owned the project.

DESCRIPTION:-

The Conference Centre is designed to be use for the hand-over ceremony of British rule in Hong-Kong back to China, the ceremony too place on July 1st, 1997, after which the

conference centre is use for conferences and exhibitions.

This project was sited on 16 acre landfill, an artificial island made of secured sand and gravel. The designers employed a combination of steel and concrete structural systems with other component imported from England and the United State. The materials are transported to the site through victoria harbor avoiding the street conjection in Hong Kong Central District.

The HKCEC has several units, the Grand hall, after the initial handover ceremony is now used for conventions. It can handle everything from formal banquets for 3,000 people to conference for 4,200, when the need arises, the grand hall can be expanded further by opening the four doors that opens to the curving prefunction area. This area looks towards Kowloon and China with a panoramic view of Victoria harbor.

Beside the Grand hall, there are three boxy exhibition halls, located at the building's core, while private service functions such as loading docks and other are located at the buildings cast side, public pedestrian areas at north and west side.

The Ground floor contain the restaurants and retail stores. The water channel between the existing building and the HKCEC will eventually be filled in by a new expressway and subway line. These is resolved by design of atrium link between the original HKCEC and an existing building.

The Atrium link is a glass-enclosed bridge supported and joining the two building at five different levels. It enables pedestrian to move freely from one side to the other, it is also used for registration, display and exhibition. The open space accommodates assemblies such as tennis tournaments and basketball games as well as standard trade-show-fare.

MERITS

The project is located on an island that opens into the harbor. These make it easy to import and transport building materials direct to site reducing the need for trucks to traverse congested city street.

The HKCEC sits in a highly visible, attractive location that encourages its unlike those which are built on remote sites.

DEMERITS

There are lack of interaction between the city and the water. The two are separated by expressways and the building simply ignore the water and turn their back on the harbor.

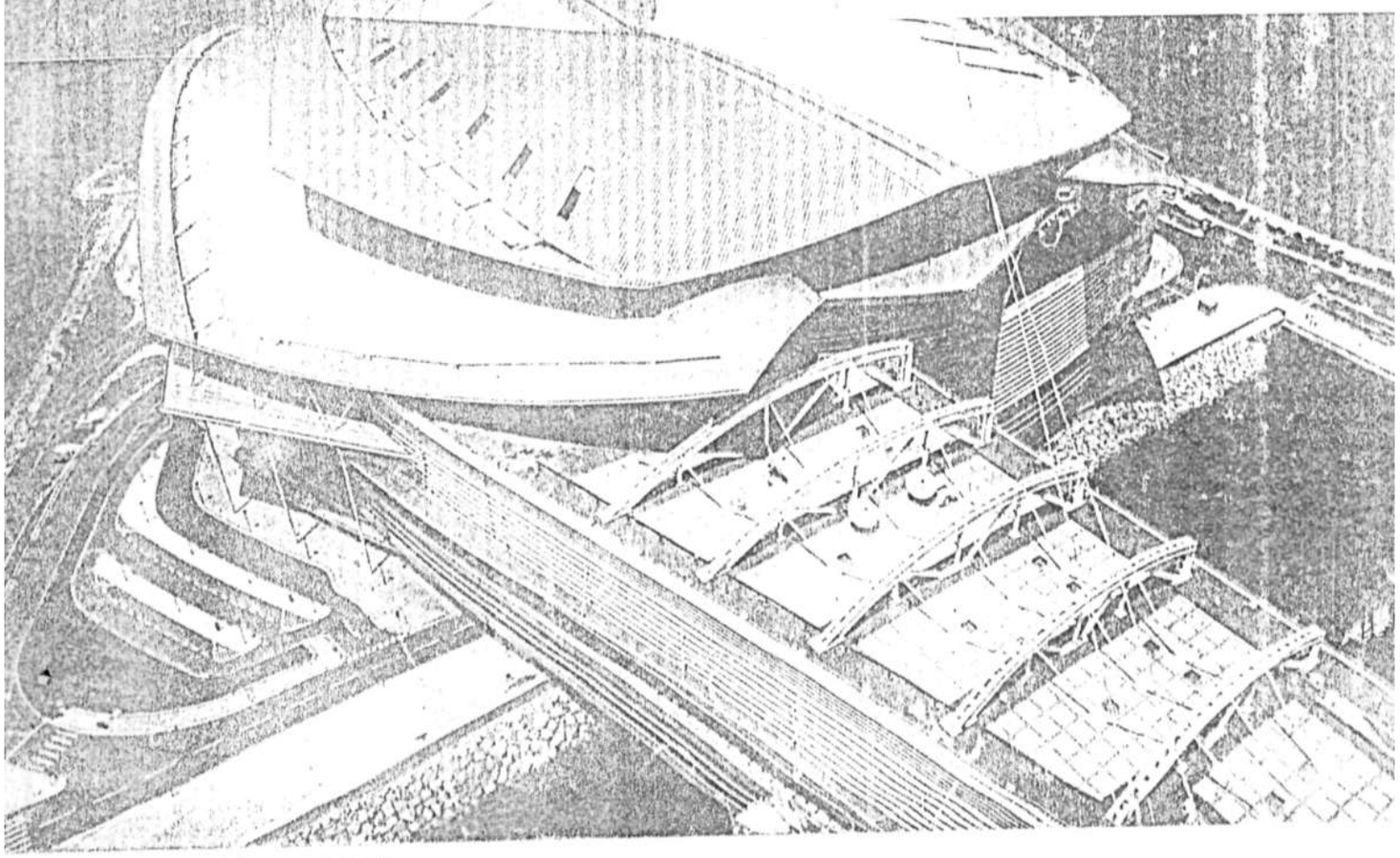
The geometry roof was easy to design on the computer screen but are complecated and required more effort to fabricate.

The exhibition hall and the convention hall are completely enclosed by prefunction and other units. These courses difficulty in natural lighting and reduces the level of natural ventilation. The designers are determined to use artificial lighting and ventilation systems.

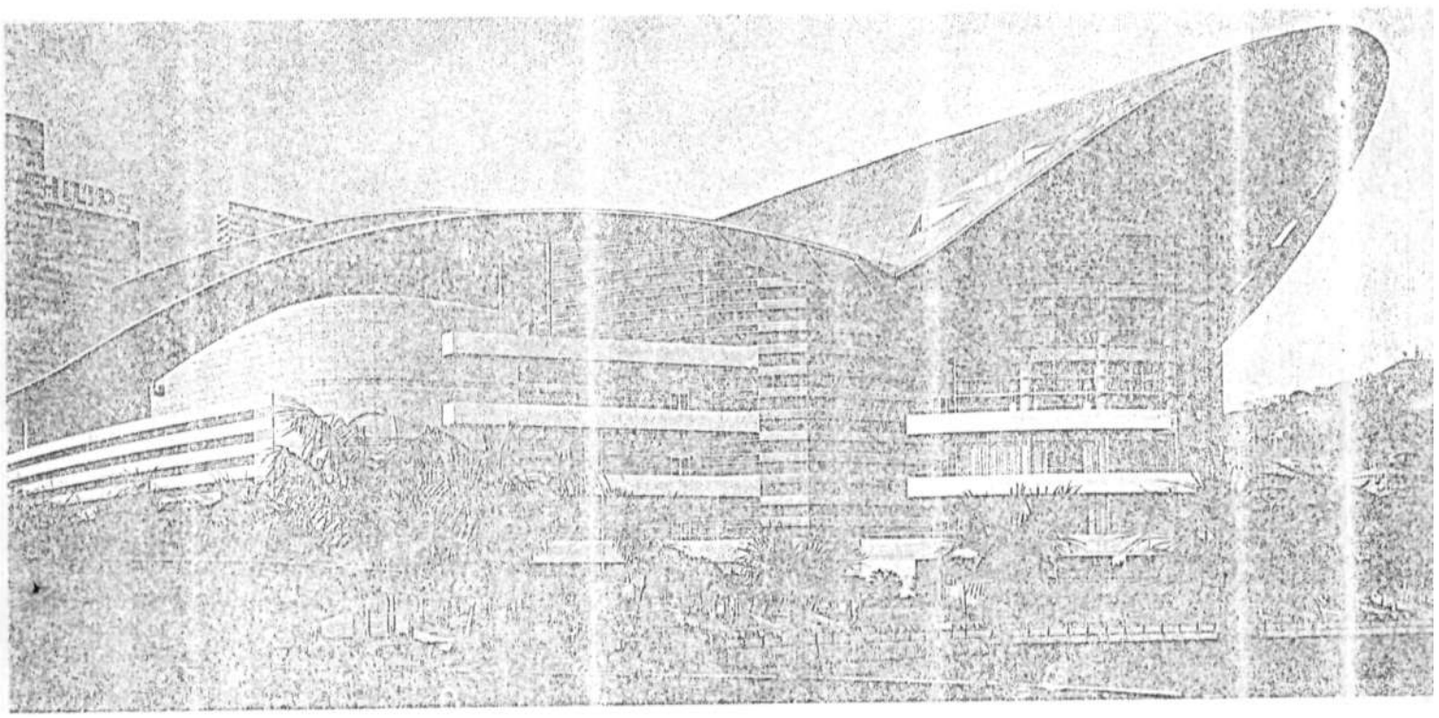
SYMBOLISM

The symbol used is air-plane, cut and joint together and rotated, as if it is ready to fly to China. The symbol's the British handover and the China take over of Hong Kong, or rather Hong Kong flith to China, an emblematic of Hong Kong's new era.

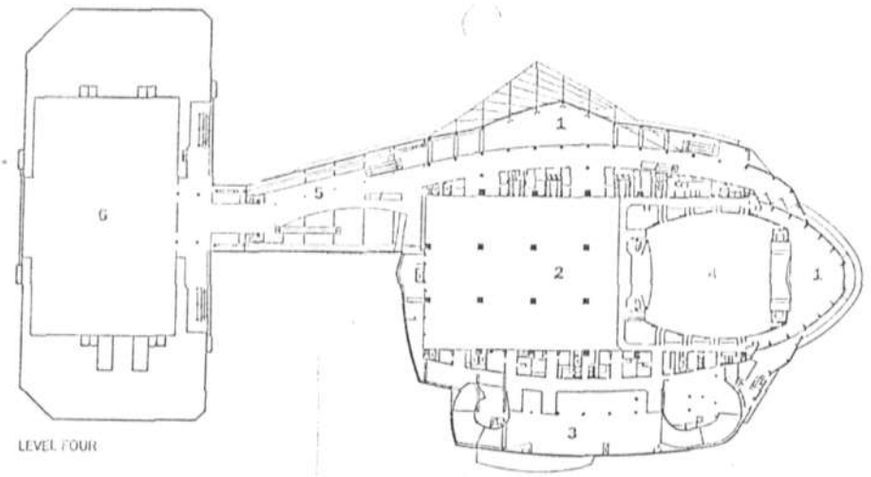
HONG KONG CONVENTION AND EXHIBITION CENTER (HKCEC), VITORIA HARBOR, HONG KONG.



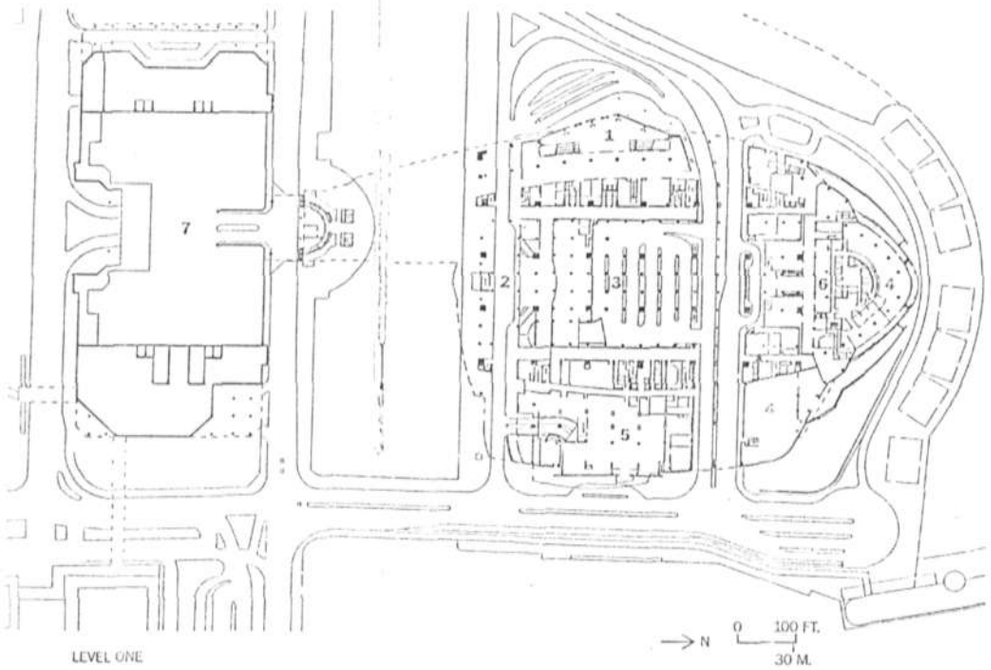
AREA VIEW.



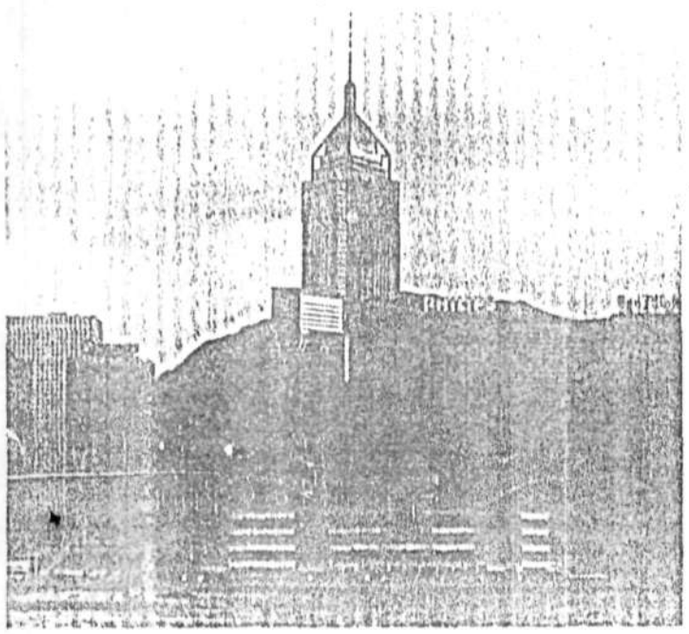
FRONT VIEW.

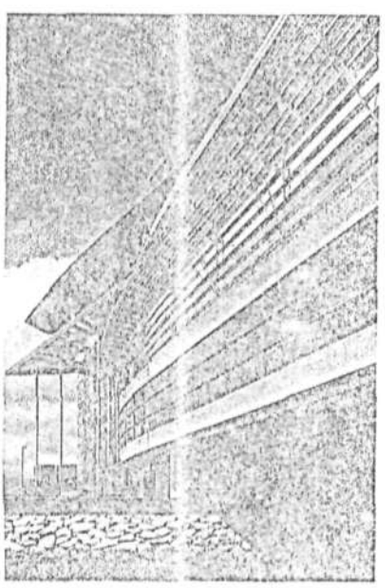


1. *Prefunction*
2. *Exhibit hall*
3. *Loading docks*
4. *Convention hall*
5. *Atrium link*
6. *Existing building, exhibit hall*



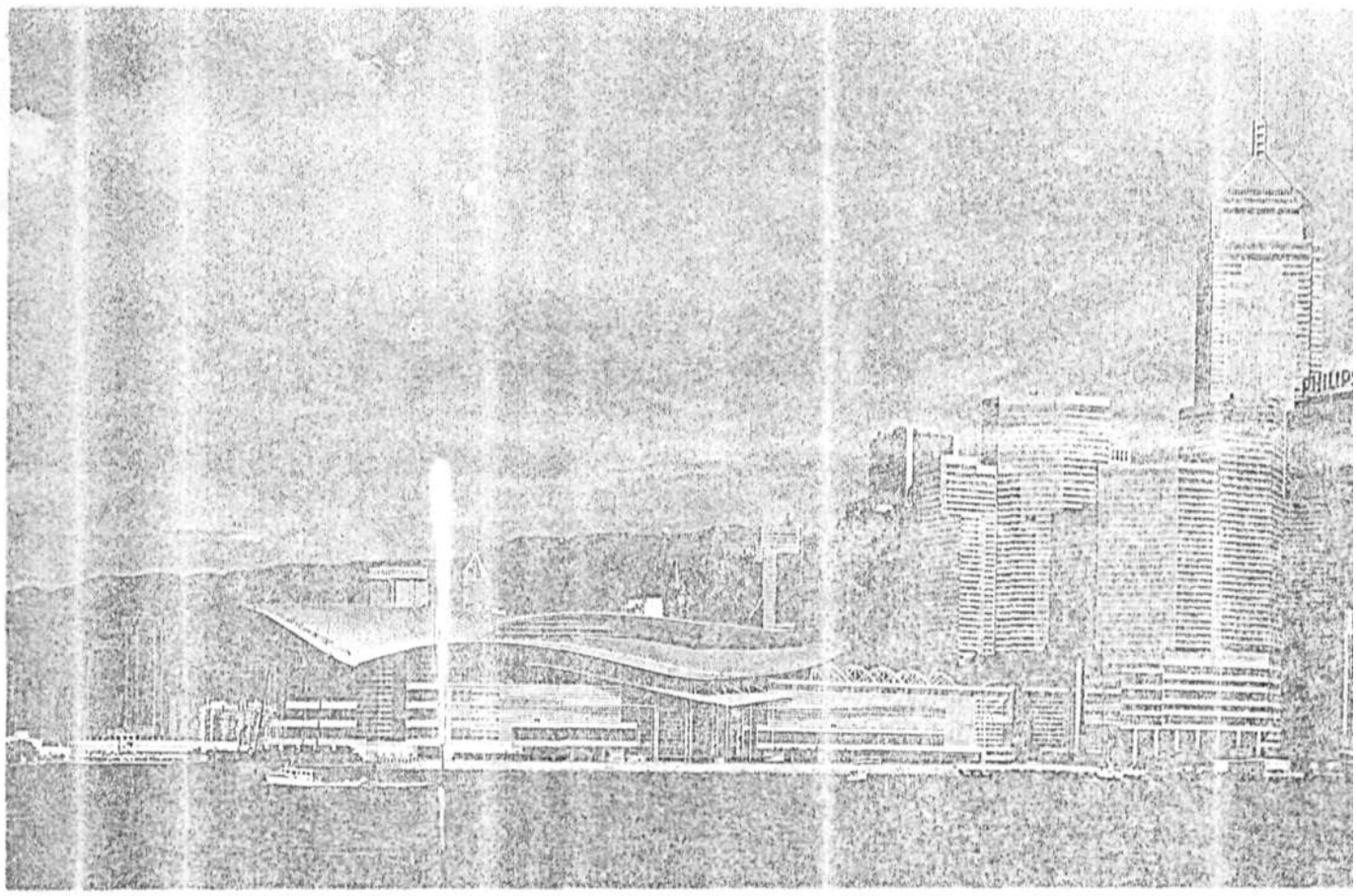
1. *Main lobby*
2. *Bus drop-off*
3. *Truck marshaling*
4. *Restaurant*
5. *Administration*
6. *Retail*
7. *Existing building, loading docks*

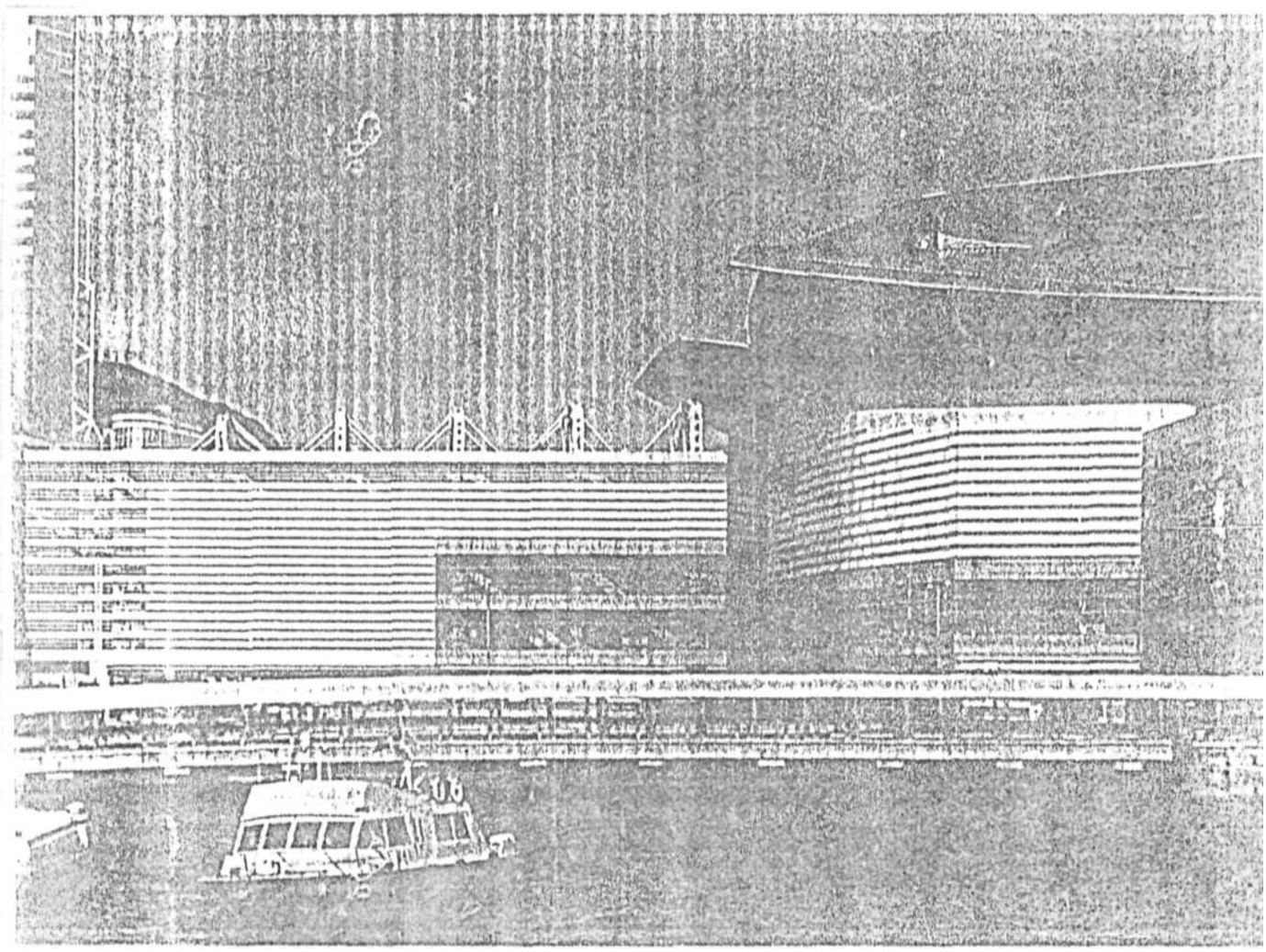






HONG KONG CONVENTION & EXHIBITION CENTER, VITORIA HARBOR, H.K.





473298

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 DESIGN CONSIDERATION:

In order to have a good design, there are some important criteria that must be considered, and especially these criteria must be taken into consideration in this conference center for the Baptist Students Fellowship. In order to have a satisfied functional and requirement and structural requirement to foster the totality of the center. Therefore, the center should base its criteria on the following:

1. A Center that should be able to emphasis the interest and spontaneous symbolism in the form used.
2. The design should achieve efficient spatial organization of the component to facilitate effective relationships'.
3. It should utilise the natural advantages of the site and enhance it by landscaping.
4. The project design should be able to provide a well harmonized, adequate and functional circulation scheme particularly attention should be paid to the subtle aspect of pedestrian movement.

6.1 SPACE STANDARDS

Space will be analysed in relation to their functions and users requirement, expected at a time for a specific actively. Relative values will also be drawn up for aiding in approximation for any required space. Assuming that the useable space for built up alone will take 65% and about a maximum of 3,000 people are

expected at peak period thus $\frac{65}{100} \times 3000 = 1950$ people

or $(65 \div 100) \times 3000 = 1950$

Users of Private Cars: - 1 car per 10 person

* $\frac{1}{10} \times 1950 = 195$ cars parking lots to be provided.

or $(1 \div 10) \times 1950 = 195$

But because most of the users are students, the number of the car parking lots might be halved.

The Conference Hall:

The permitted square meter space at the conference hall seminar rooms and eating space is $1.2m^2$ per person.

For easy movement of people as they praise the Lord and dance with raising of hands' a special space allowance should be made for such. Therefore $2.5M^2$ is suggested per person.

AUDITORIUM

Assuming a space of $0.9M^2$ per person for auditorium plus the circulation space. Thus for 3000 person we have $3000 \times 0.9m^2 = 56.962\ M^2$

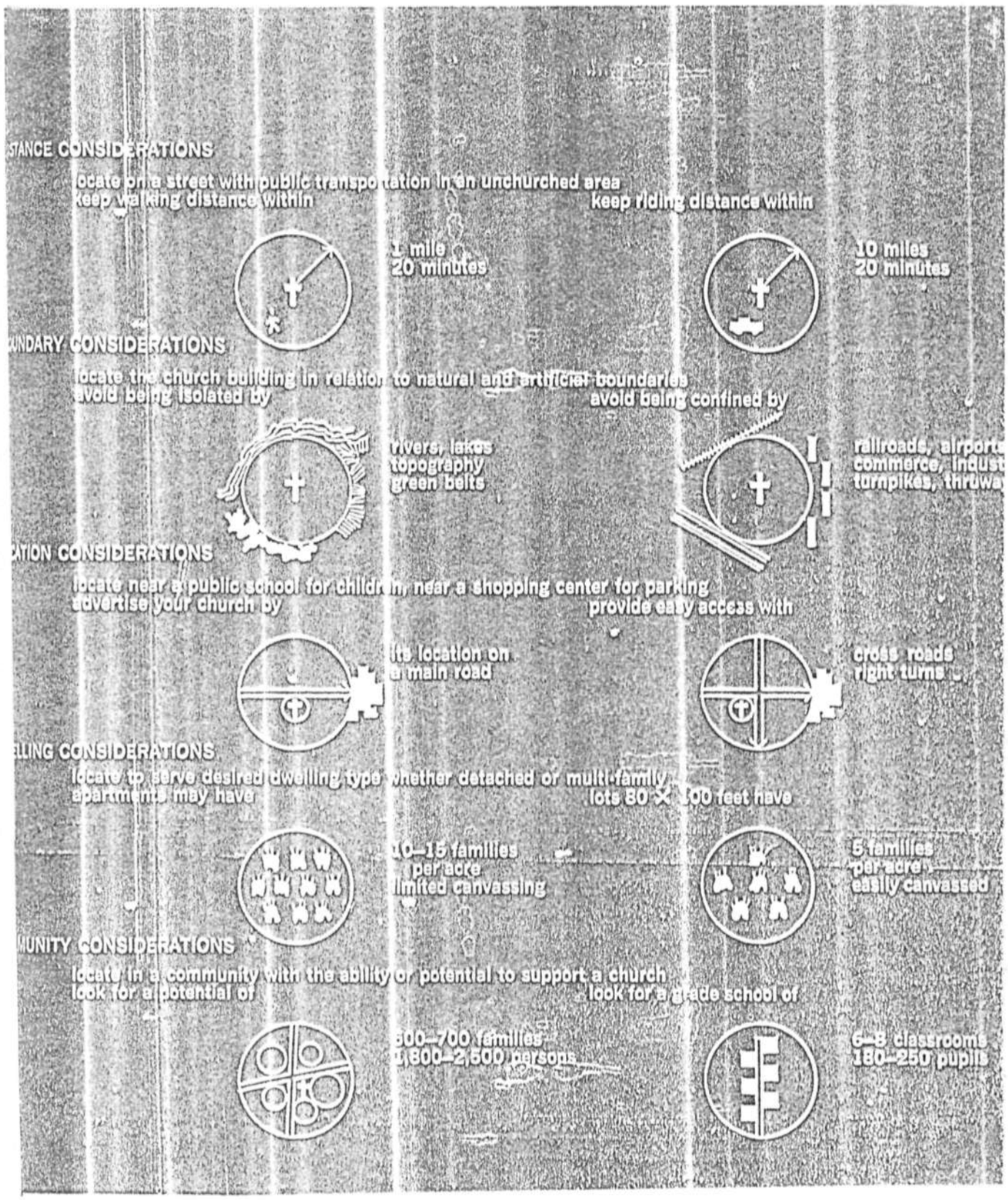
6.2 CONCEPT FORMATION

In order to evolve a concept that would be applicable to the design work and the process of design development' a look at the planning form and structural relationship will be necessary.

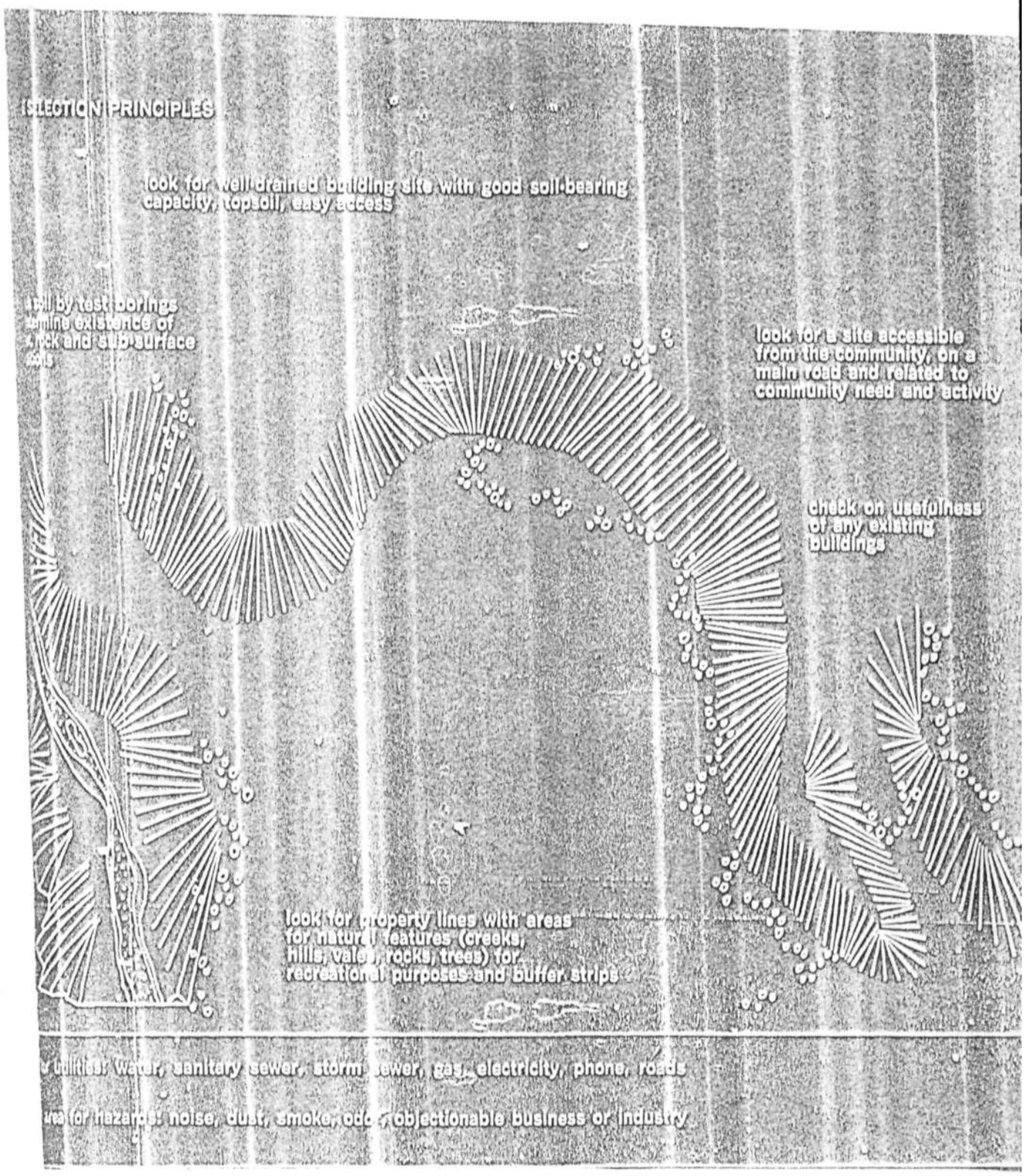
6.2.1 FORMS:

Forms have some inherent qualities in them, which project them above others. The

orderliness and visual symphony in them is dramatic. Their application evokes some emotion and psychological sentiment. Therefore' forms has structural, aesthetic' organic facility and



DISTANCE CONCIDERATION



SITE SELECTION PRINCIPLES.

dynamic aspect. It exhibit a recognisable [geometric] disposition which is an important factor on the expressiveness of visual composition.

Forms are generally described within the content of how they are perceived and exist within two main categories, namely: organic and geometric forms. Geometric forms are ordered and sharply defined. Their disposition suggests structural strength and express visual power and force. Most of what man produces has a geometric shape basis and this also include Architecture' with nature as a partaker in the usage of geometric forms.

Organic forms however, are diverse graceful and usually active, they express a visual loneliness which items from free flowing irregularity and dynamic rhythm, giving a feeling of growth through movement.

The primary form will be synthesized as unit and as composition.

1. TRIANGLE:

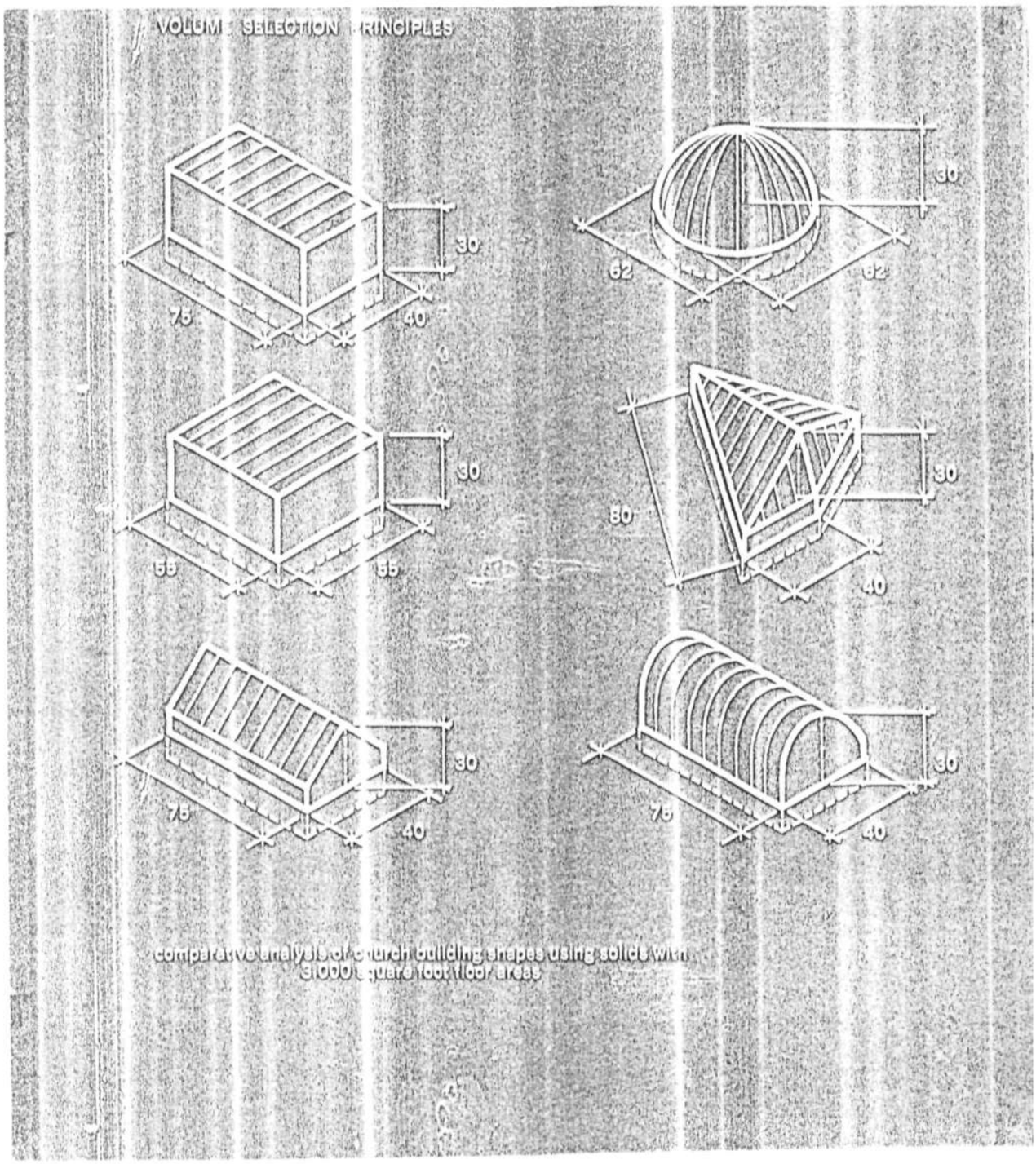
This usually signifies stability when resting on one of its sides but when tipped to stand on its vertex. It set a state of expectation to be balanced using another form of its duplicate. It shows a growing pinnacle in faith and spirit.

2. SQUARE

It is a pure static and neutral figure with no preferred direction. Dynamic when resting on any of its corner. Could be recommended for some special reason on the designs.

3. CIRCLE

Circle is centralized introverted figure that is normally stable and self centering in its environment. When a circle is placed in a field' its natural centrality is enhanced which allows it to Act as a hub and unifer of forms. Apparent rotary motion is induced on the



comparative analysis of 6 church building shapes using solids with 31000 square foot floor areas

VOLUME SELECTION PRINCIPLES

general outlook. When other form or its duplicates are placed along radiating lines. Due to the perfect nature of circle and its subsequent generation e.g the sphare, they are said to be the most interesting and suggest Architectural form, especially in the visual field "the circle is the *standard of perfection*"

4. JUXTAPOSITION

Form can either be singular or conbined. Hence Juxtaposition is the combination of two or more form' introducing a kind unrest with each struggling for visual supremacy and dominance. The Juxtapositioning forms is best expressed in the perspective overview of the whole structural setting.

6.3 PLANNING

One of the most important parameter in design is the planning consideration, as this affect the whole design concept.

1. LENEAR AND GRID CONCEPT

In this concept' the function that made up the whole are located along an extensive physical resources or rather functions are arranged by rigid grips with expansion facing along the line.

Here maximum usage of resort bank [e.g lakes, rivers' sea road or public interest zones] is permitted to have extensive visual dialogue with the resort. However, provision of facilities could be expensive.

2. TRIANGULAR AND SEGREGATION CONCEPT:

Facilities are spread over an area with each facilities laying at a destance from

other; here alteration is not the major forms of the site. Due to variety of more than one focal point of reference. It allows for location of activities at the most appropriate site. Thus efficiency varied recreational opportunities and effective use of functions. Nevertheless there are the problems of vast land usage and these could results to inefficient management.

3. NUCLEAR AND RADIAL CONCEPT:

This Concept has a central core with other functions radiating at various angles about it. Allowing concentration of activities around and or within an attraction. There is connection of all functions and the activities that would be involved. Making the user most convenient in effectiveness of movement from one point to the other.

4. COMBINATION OF THE CONCEPT:

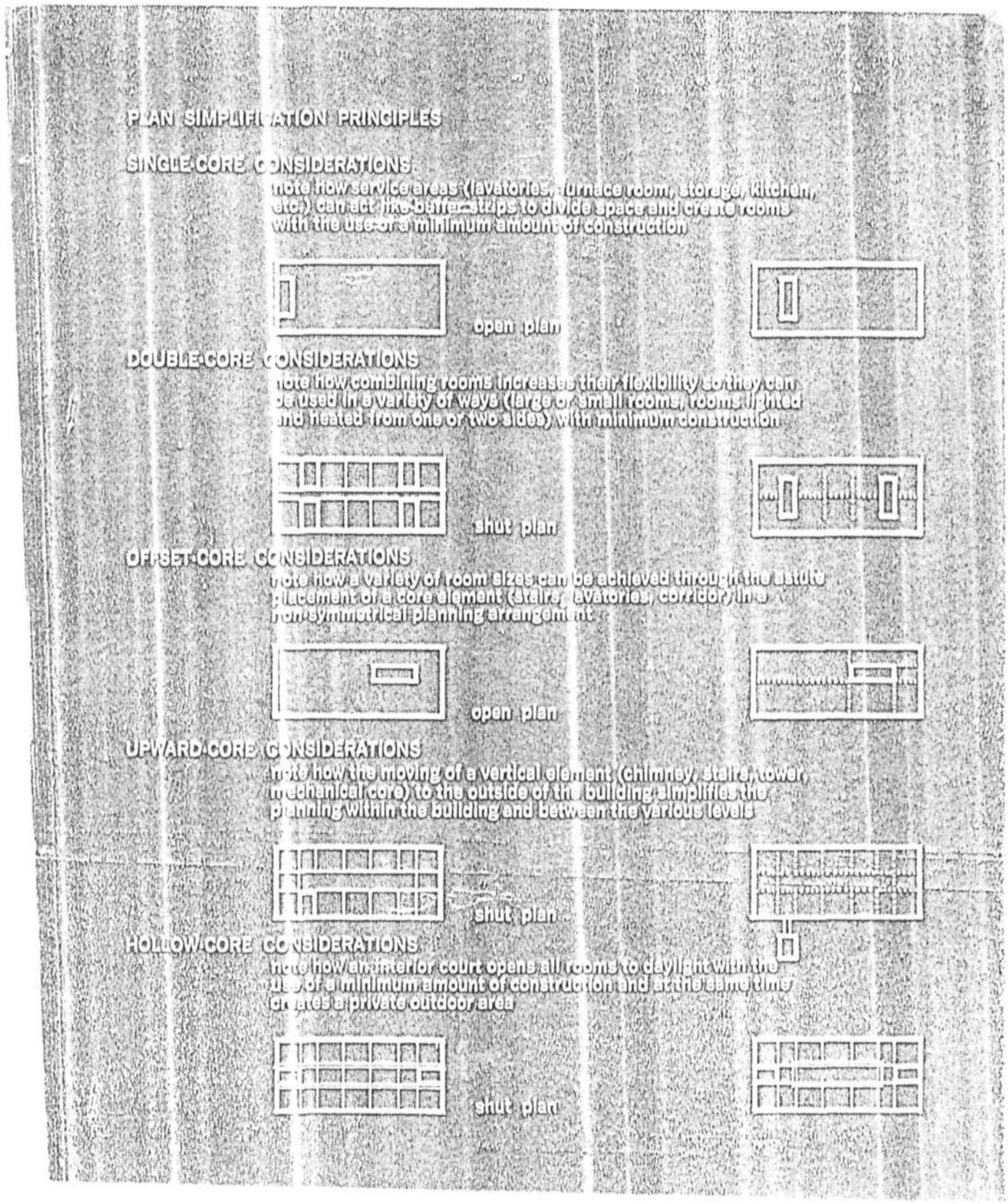
A synthesis of the entire planning concept alone would give good opportunity for the environment conservation. Visual communication, economy and easy management problems and recreation. A typical attempt will be made within this project to explore and enhance the various advantages associated with all the planning concepts as discuss above.

From the above analysis of different concept, combination of nuclear and segregation concept could be considered most appropriate for a project of such complex. With so many functions that has both religious and administrative uses.

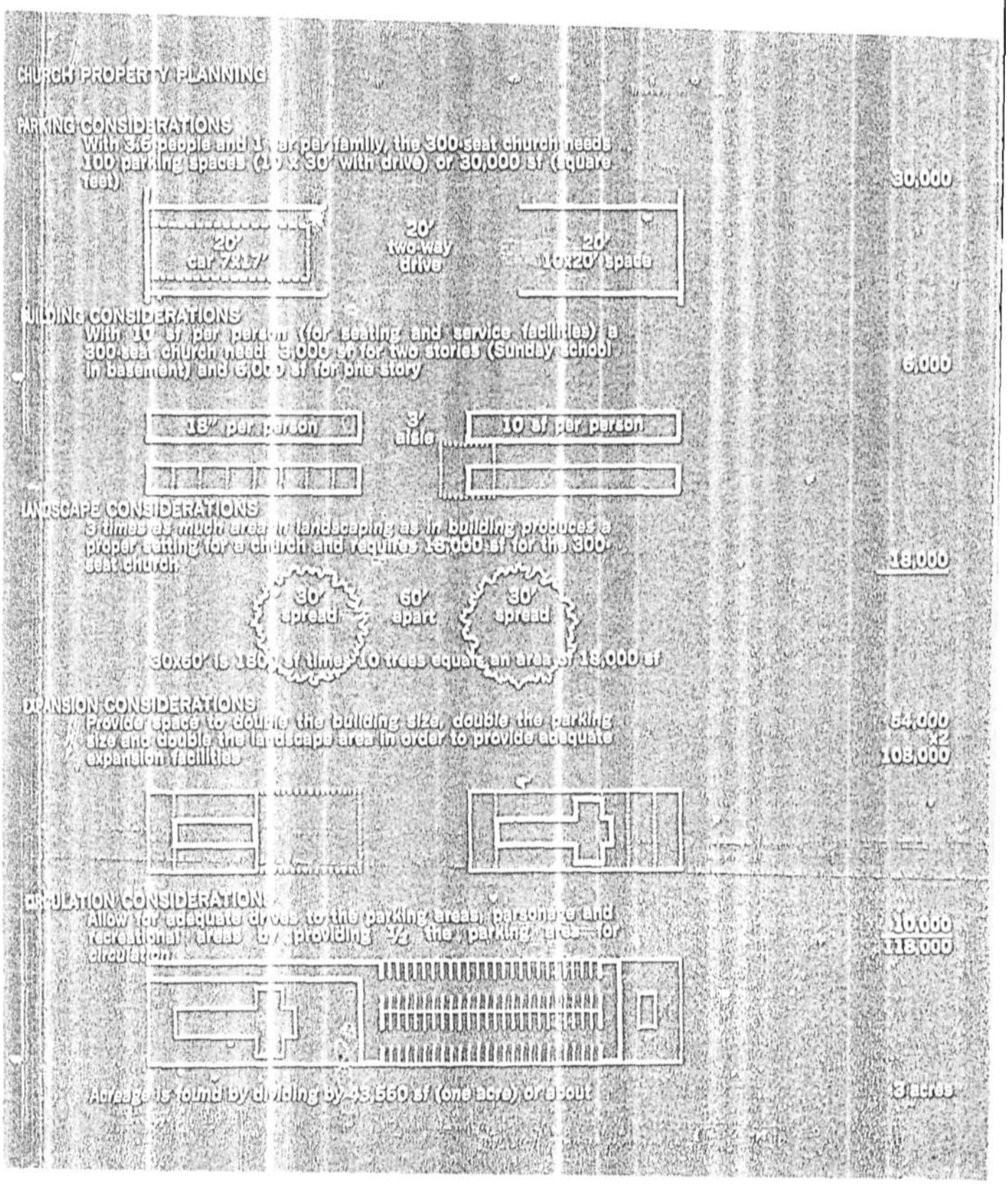
6.4 SOUND CONTROL REQUIREMENT [ACOUSTICS]

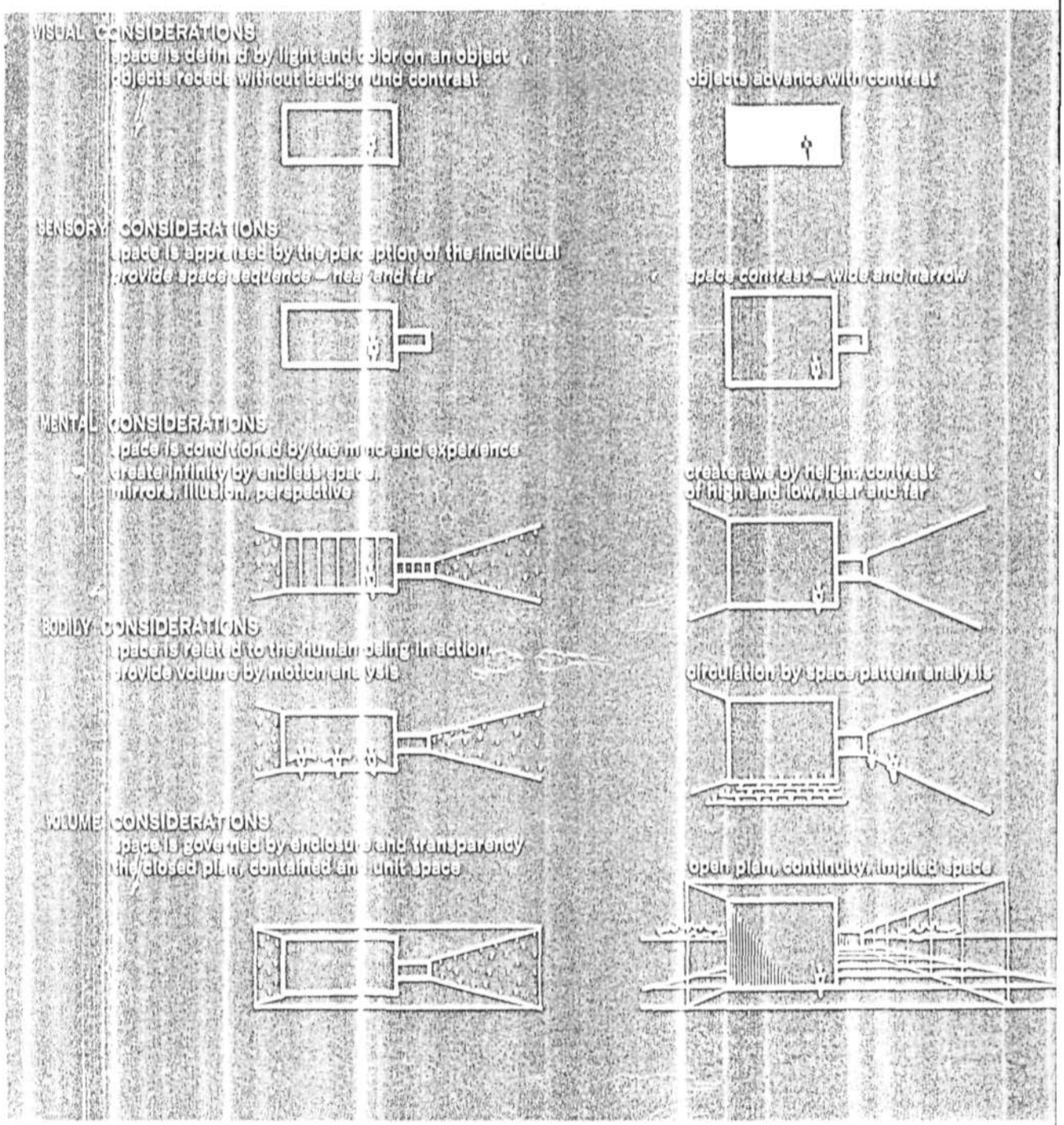
6.4.1 NOISE:

High level noise can damage hearing, while low level noise may be disturbing or annoying.



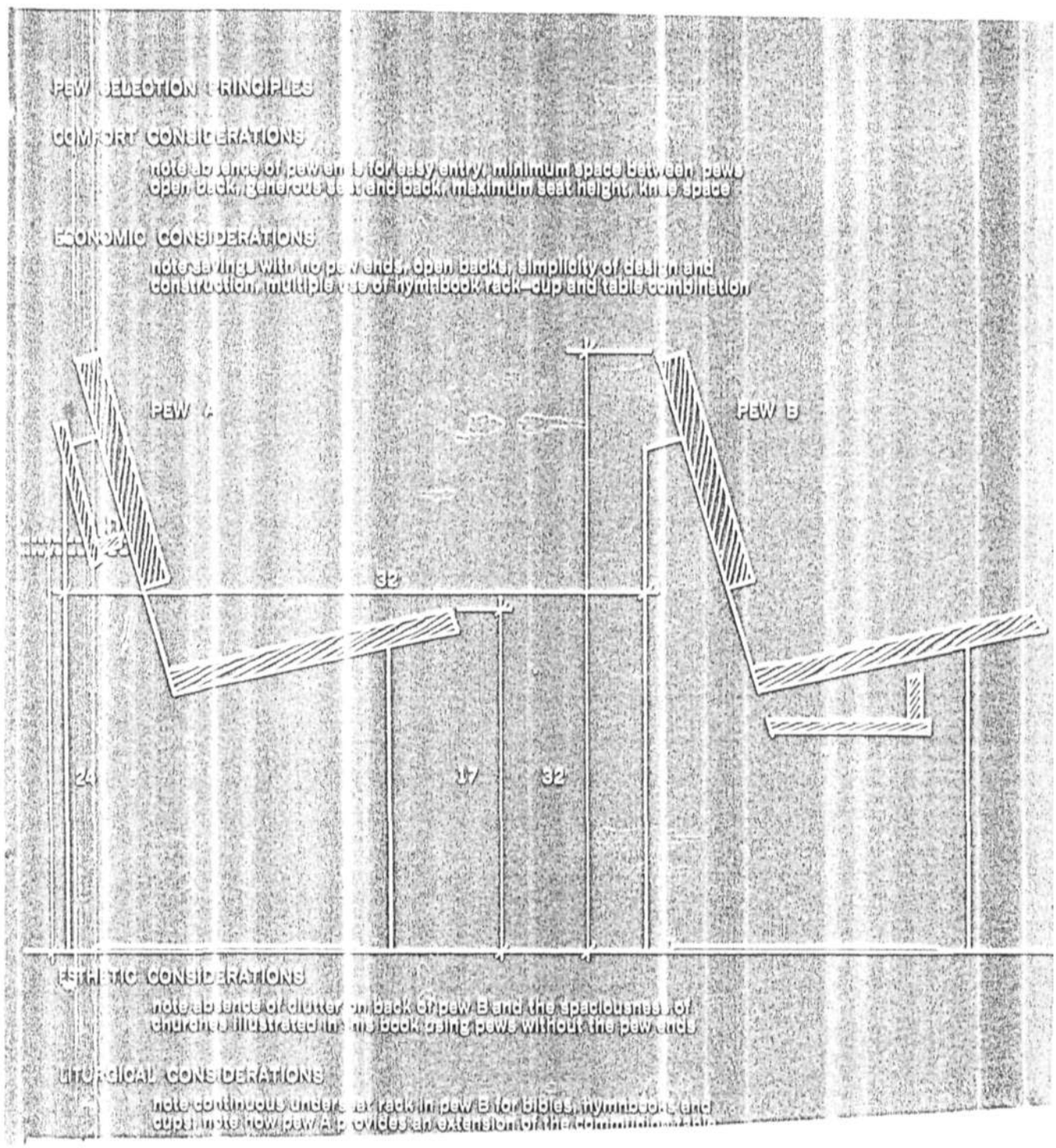
PLAN SIMPLIFICATION PRINCIPLES


CHURCH PROPERTY PLANNING
PARKING CONSIDERATIONS
With 3.5 people and 1 car per family, the 300-seat church needs 100 parking spaces (9' x 30' with drive) or 30,000 sf (square feet)
30,000
20' car 7'x17'
20' two-way drive
20' 10'x20' space
BUILDING CONSIDERATIONS
With 10 sf per person (for seating and service facilities) a 300-seat church needs 3,000 sf for two stories (Sunday school in basement) and 6,000 sf for one story
6,000
18" per person
3' aisle
10 sf per person
LANDSCAPE CONSIDERATIONS
3 times as much area in landscaping as in building produces a proper setting for a church and requires 18,000 sf for the 300-seat church
18,000
30' spread
60' apart
30' spread
30x60' is 1800 sf (time) 10 trees equals an area of 18,000 sf
EXPANSION CONSIDERATIONS
Provide space to double the building size, double the parking size and double the landscape area in order to provide adequate expansion facilities
64,000
x2
108,000
CIRCULATION CONSIDERATIONS
Allow for adequate drives to the parking areas, personnel and recreational areas by providing ½ the parking area for circulation
10,000
118,000
Acreage is found by dividing by 43,560 sf (one acre) or about
3 acres

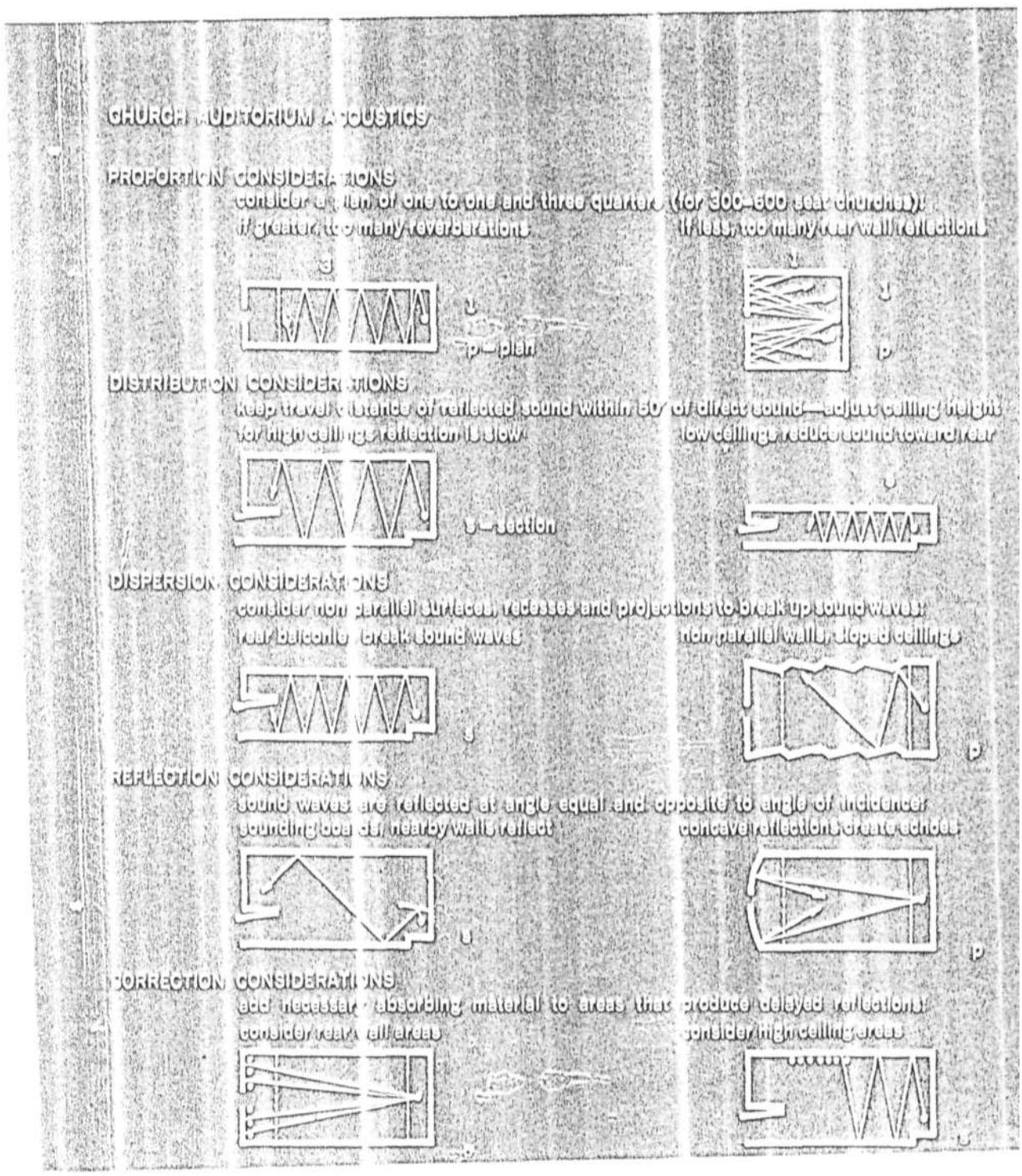


VISUAL CONSIDERATIONS

KASHIM IBRAHIM LIBRARY



PEW SELECTION PRINCIPLES.



CHURCH AUDITORIUM ACOUSTICS.

Acoustic design controls intrusive noise and by choice of materials dimension and shape of auditorium, speech and or music to be enjoyed.

For many building an environmental situation equivalent to continuous sound level [leg] expressed in dB [A] is adequate predictor. Exposure to high level sound or noise result in hazard to hearing upper limit of 90-dB log has been suggested for 8 hours working day.

Interference with speech' communication from intrusive noise therefore depends on distance between talker and listener and on whether voice is normal or raised volume. The degree of annoyance from intrusive noise depends on number of factors, particular type of use and task been carried out for example and particularly to the thesis. The conference hall will require a very good listen condition at about 20-30. dB(A) noise level (standard)

The reverberation time should be properly calculated reverberation, $T = \frac{0.16V}{A}$ time

or $T = (0.16V) \div A$

where A = total absorption

V = Volume of space in (m^3)

With proper RT calculation and efficient use of absorbent materials as below noise levels or unwanted sound could be eliminated in 100m of speeches.

6.4.2 SOUND ABSORBTION METHODS

When sound strikes a surface or object, its action is similar to light, a portion is absorbed, and the remainder is reflected or transmitted. Also sound is reflected approximately according to the conventional laws of reflection (angle of incidence equals angle of reflection).

1. **ROOM CONTOURS**

The configuration of room surfaces affects the acoustical properties of the enclosure, Directing, focusing and or diffusing sound. Effective diffusion results from large-scale surface irregularities. However, such changes in the direction of a sound wave do not reduce its intensity or its noise level, except to the extent that some of the energy is absorbed by surfaces which it strikes.

2. ABSORSING MATERIALS

Absorption reduce the intensity of reflected sound' making this a useful and effective technique for reducing noise in a room. Good absorbing materials are thicker and porous, permitting sound wave to enter and move along minute and complex paths. This action causes the sound to lose energy by frictional drag before it leaves the materials and returns to the room. Carpeting, heavy fabric, and upholstery, as well as acoustic blankets and tile, are such materials

(a) POROUS MATERIALS

Absorb sound over whole frequency range efficiency depend on thickness which should be taken care of

(b) PANEL ABSSORBMENTS

Panels over air spaces absorb sound over narrow frequency range according to panel weight and air space depth useful for low frequency absorption. Too much absorption may be introduced by the use of solid materials, which can only be fixed on air space.

(c) CAVITY RESONATORS:

Cavity resonators can be tuned to give selective absorption over narrow frequency range, of

little practical importance as absorption obtained more efficiently using porous materials and Panel absorbents.

6.4.3 ACCOUSTIC CONTROL

When porous materials is mounted directly on hard surface' the system produces good absorption of middle and high frequencies, but low frequency sounds, are absorbed very little. Surface finish and treatment as well as sub-sequent redecoration will also affect absorption or improve it. Painting porous acoustic tile will destroy absorption at middle and high frequency. This should be considered seriously in the design.

In control of acoustic in auditorium factors other than absorption coefficient, reverberation times are important such factor include: -

The shape of the auditorium, the size, the volume and position. Convex and irregular surfaces and sound diffusion. Domes, vault and other large concave surface may cause acoustic problems. (This should be avoided in this design) higher ceiling for longer reverberation time as required for concerts, typical hall volume. 20.5m^3/ audience seat lower ceiling for shorter reverberation time as required for drama speeches, typical hall volume 7.5 m^3- 14m^3 audience seat. In hall used for concerts treat stage and audience seating as 1 volume. In multiple- use halls this condition could be achieved with hard archestral shell, which must be dismantleable for full use stage for scenery. Acoustic requirement may dictates that reflective surfaces at ceiling of orchestra enclosure extends out above audience seating. The introduction of gallery to reduce distances of the listener to the speaker helps a lot in the acoustic control system. This is implemented in the conference center.

6.4.4 ELECTRONICS SOUND AIDED SYSTEM

Besides poor room acoustic, sound transmission over long distance is impossible due to attenuation in the media. To avoid this handicap, systems electronic communication systems have been derived. These would be necessary in conference auditorium where the primary activities are speech. The relevant types of the system are the sound system consisting of:

(1) Microphone, Amplifier and loudspeaker system

(2) Wire-less set

(3) Intertelecommunication set (Telephone, PABX paging e.t.c)

All those system mention above constitute the secondary sound source of the center, and their placement within the enclosure is very important to the acoustic qualities. This could be adopted in the design thesis.

6.5.0 LIGHTING AND ILLUMINATION

A means of generating light has long been recognised as a basic need in man's attempts to control his environment. Because man does not have a well-developed sense of smell or hearing to give direction or warn of danger, he must normally rely on vision for guidance. A source of illumination is therefore basic to perform, and to his sense of well being and security.

In this sense, light is fundamental in architecture, it affect the usefulness of a building and the enjoyment of a building interior.

The tradition and logical solution to the need for interior light has been the use of windows, skylights and similar daylighting techniques. Natural light has proven a

valuable servant, and each architectural period developed its own approach to lighting, reflecting the technology and culture of the time. But in the past half century,

technical advances in the development of electric sources have introduced an unprecedented control of light in the illumination of buildings.

Light has become a controllable element and is readily available to the designer as an adaptable medium. The designer is no longer limited by windows and skylight openings and by the vagaris of daylight.

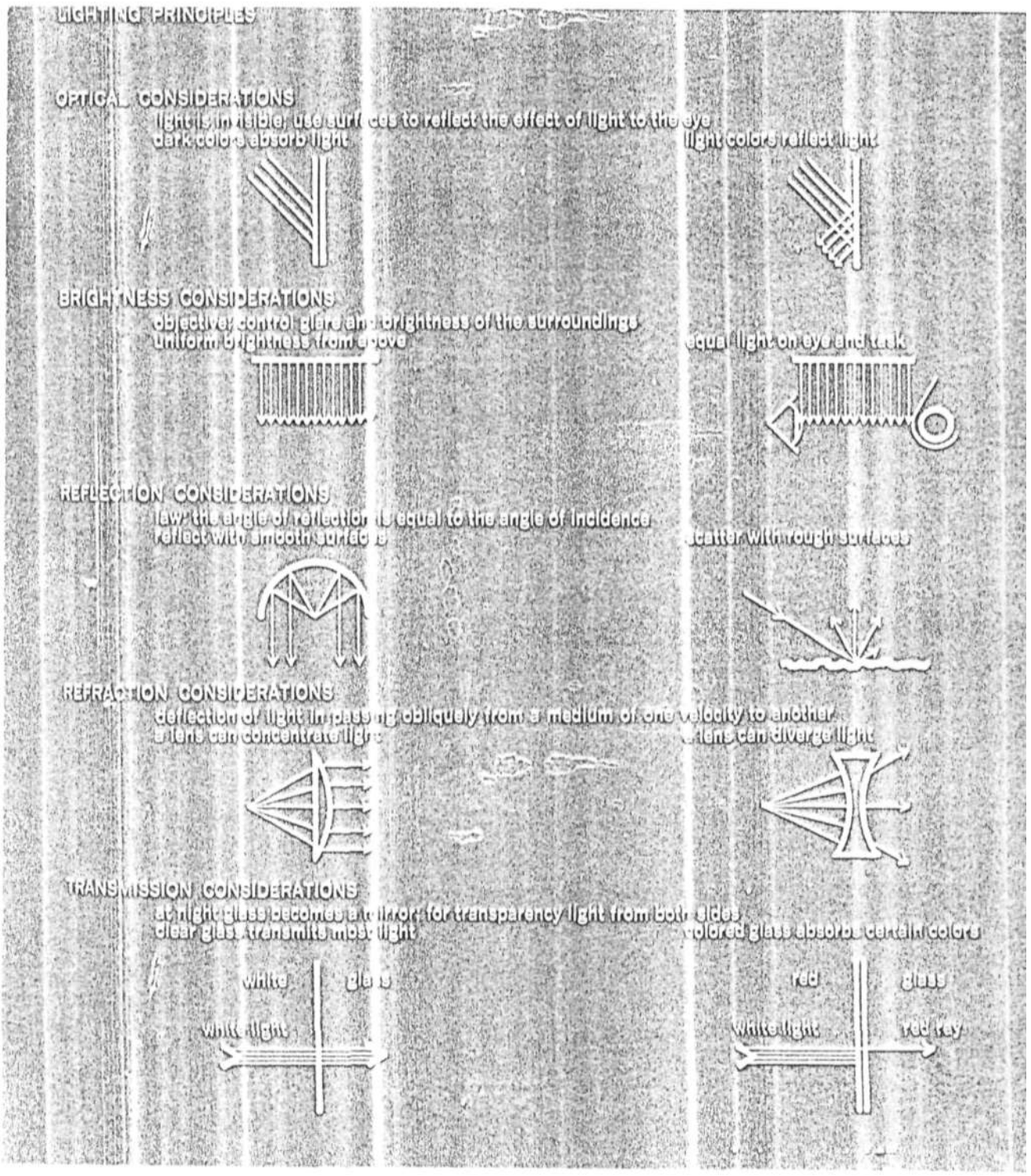
6.5.1 LIGHTING DESIGN

Modern lighting techniques involve creative selection and thus assume an aesthetic significance for beyond the normal connotations of mechanical design. Element of the lighting system become prominent in th designer's concept is, in part, dependent upon the character of the illumination. The mechanical elements of lighting design must therefore be analyzed by architectural standars as well as by their engineering function and performance.

For this reason, universally applicable rules of practise cannot govern the use of lighting techniques. It can be applied to more traditional element of arhitectural control, structure, form, colour, e.t.c). The designer must work creatively within a general framework indicated by research and technical study, but the total environment must, in the final analysis, reflect the judgement of the designer and his understanding of the design variables avilable to him.

6.5.2 SURFACE LUMINOUS ELEMENT

Any object or surface that reflect or transmits light becomes a secondary light source, there is a fundamental and inseparable relationship between the distribution of



LIGHTING PRINCIPLES.

light from the luminaire and the action of architectural surfaces in re-directing the light.

In appraising the architectural function of the lighting system, then, the influence of reflected light must be recognised. Whether it is high or low intensity, some quantity of light, either from the luminaire or from inter-reflection, is incident on all major surfaces, the relative area of these surfaces, and the intensity of light reflected from them, determines their visual significance in the architectural composition. It is also important to note that the light reflected from these elements is general diffuse or multidirectional, causing inter-reflection tends to "fill-in" shadow, reduce contrast and produce a more uniform brightness condition.

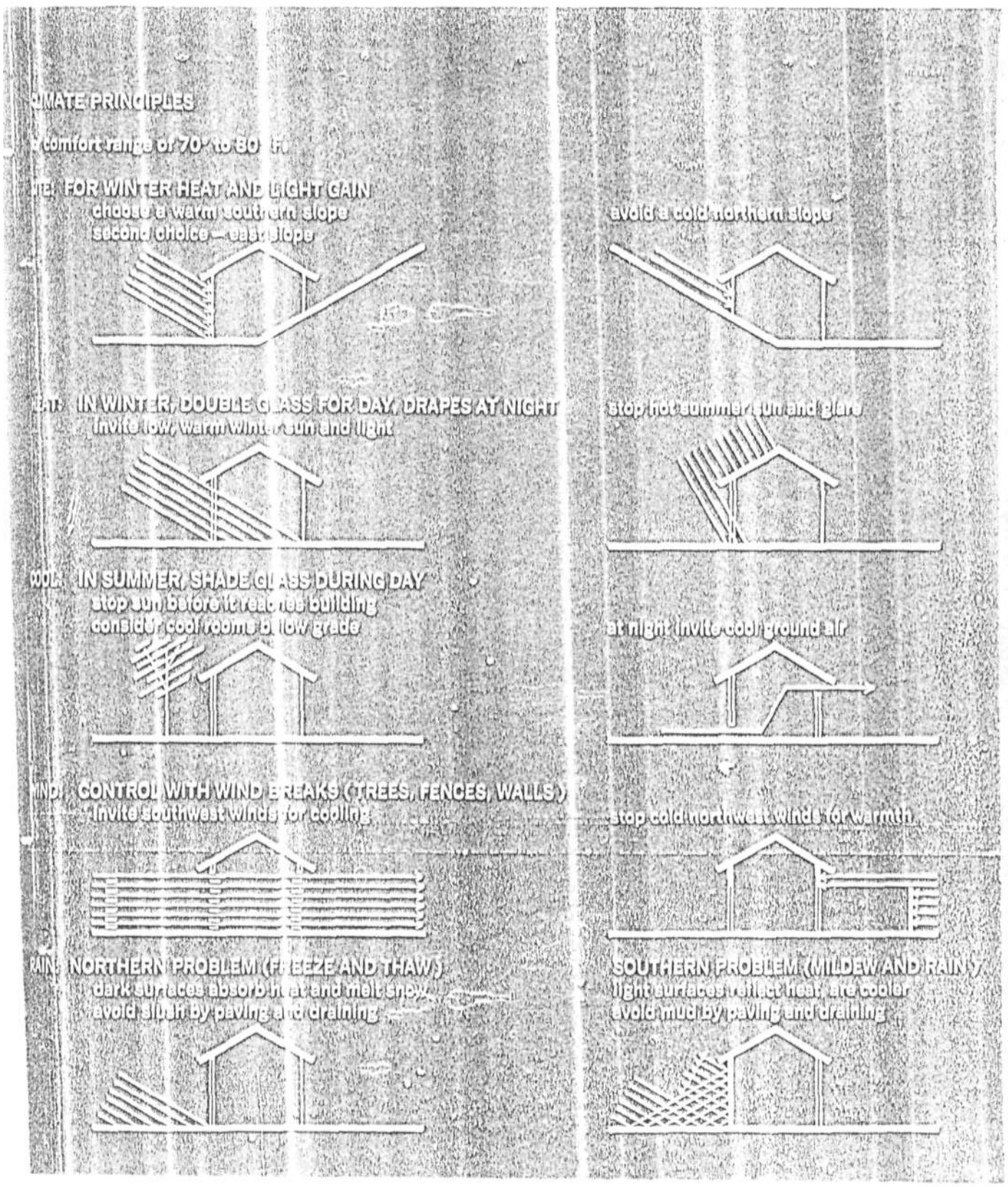
Surface finishes are important factors in lighting design. They not only affect the inherent brightness of visual elements that define the space, but also determine the significance of these elements as secondary light sources.

6.5.3 INFLUENCE OF LIGHT ON SPACE AND FORM

The design of a complete and suitable luminous environment is not limited to providing a space where people merely can perform a given activity. Rather, it implies an environment where they are encouraged to perform and where the observer's visual reaction is one of well being. This reinforces the natural mood of the activity or situation.

Light can have a strengthening or reinforcing effect similar to that of background music in creating an appropriate emotional environment and a complementary psychological setting. The impression of pleasantness

and well-being.



CLIMATE PRINCIPLES.

that an individual receives in a space may influence his attitude and in the final analysis, attitude is the major factor in maintaining effective interest in an activity or task. In this sense, visual impressions induced by the lighting system are fundamental in planning and design, and they become a functional part of the activity.

Design of the lighting system must provide for the observer's ability to see and perform the physiological aspects of the activity. But this requirement, in itself, neither dictates the solution nor restricts the designer's creative control over the luminous environment, for light and the actual seeing task can be provided in many ways.

CHAPTER SEVEN

7.0 FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENT

7.1 DESIGN BRIEF

The design of Baptist student fellowship conference center should include the following facilities:

1. The Auditorium for 3000 people
2. Administrative section
3. Educational facilities
4. Cafeteria services
5. Accommodation
6. Out-door crusade space
7. Pedestrian circulation
8. Parking lots
9. Services

7.2 **DESIGN FUNCTIONS**

The function of different facilities mentioned above are as follows:

1. The Auditorium is the main conference hall; it will be used for preaching, teaching the gospel, counseling, and general spiritual welfare of the member and other liturgical activities.
2. Administrative section will take care of general control of the conference center, keeping and auditing accounts, general welfare of workers, planning and publication
3. Educational facilities are classrooms, library and small chapel used in training

the workers, ministers, and pastors.

7.3 SPACE ALLOCATION

7.3.1 The Conference Hall Auditorium

The Auditorium consists of a platform or podium in front of the congregation. This would be required to accommodate, at various times officers taking part in the services. The band and choir during ministration in song and possibly visiting band.

Minimum space for one standing choir member is $0.5x0.5m=0.25m^2$. 100 member then occupy $0.25m^2$ x 100 = $25m^2$ or 5m x 5m.

The platform depth should not be less then 4.5m the height above hall floor should not be less than 760mm or more than 1.100mm.

The Baptistery: - is located at the end of the platform for the purpose of Baptism. The length from the last landing step should not be less than 2m with width of 1m, the depth from the platform should not be more than 90mm with 70mm water level, and the interior should be treated with waterproof material.

Congregational Seating: - should be continuous with the ministers' seating. No strong demarcating line to exist between them. The congregational seating must be united with one another and all must have good access to circulation path.

- Minimum dimensions at seats with kneeling space should be between 900mm to 1000mm.
- A minimum seating with at 500mm per person, with maximum length of 6.0m for 12 people, each seating arrangement must have access at both ends.

  Selected pew must have rack for Bible and hymnbooks.

The congregational seating takes a minimum of $0.9m^2$ per person with consideration of easy movement of people in praising, dancing and raising of hand. A special space allowance should be made for such

Therefore minimum of $0.9m^2$ and maximum at $2.5\ m^2$ is suggested per person.

Using $0.9m^2$ to calculate for 3000 people.

$0.9m \times 3000 = 2700m^2$ plus 20 circulation space

$20\% \times 2700 = 540m^2$

Total sitting $= 2700 + 540$

$= 3240m^2$

or 56.92 m x 56.92m.

The space between the front edge of the podium platform and the front row at the congregational seating should not be less than 2.0 meters.

There should be a reasonable amount of natural lighting and artificial illumination both on the platform and all-over the hall likewise ventilation as much as possible should be natural.

Entrance Area: - Provision includes

- Wind lobbies outside entrance doors
- Minimum clear door width of 2m with minimum clear height of 2m. Foldable doors of large opening are preferable so that all worshippers can exit within the shortest possible time.
- Gathering spaces inside and outside the conference hall as part of the normal exit route where people can naturally gather to talk.
- Access from entrance to water closet area

- Choirs vestry and practice room ($250m^2$)
- Ushers and registration office ($200m^2$)
- Counseling rooms ($100m^2$)
- Lighting control, Audio and voice recording ($200m^2$)
- Upper (prayer) room ($200m^{2)}$

- Male and female toilets calculated as follows: -

Provide 1 WC for 75 women

1 WC for 60 men

1 urinal for 69 men

Assuming 1800 female and 1200 male

No. of Wc for women = $\underline{(1800 \div 75) = 24}$

No of Wc for men = $\underline{(1200 \div 90) = 13.3}$

No of men urinals = $\underline{(1200 \div 60) = 20}$

Total No of Wc = 24 + 13 = 37 and 20 urinals.

The choir and instrumentalist are at the right and left side of the podium with consideration that the instrumentalist must be with their instruments. The choir must be near as possible to the instruments. Electronic organ is more preferable, but in case of pipe organ, it must be on the main volume of the building and raised above floor so that pipes are above the heads of the listeners.

7.4 ADMINISTRATION BLOCK

These includes the following

Reception ($150m^2$)

Youth Pastors office ($40m^2$)

President's office ($16m^2$)

Executive's office ($16\ m^2 x\ 6$)

Conference Room ($40m^2$)

Typing pool ($40\ m^2$)

Publication Hall ($100m^2$)

Accounting and auditing ($40m^2$)

Information office ($16m^2$

7.5 EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

The elements are

- Classrooms times 6

$2\ m^2$ per student as standard

. . Space for 40 students

$2 \times 40 = 80m^2$

. . 6 classrooms

$6 \times 80 = 480m^2$

Staff office ($18m^2$)

Toilet facilities

1 Wc for 40 student

Assuming there are 160 student

$(160 \div 40) = 4$ Wc

12 staff requires 2 W.C.

7.5.2 **LIBRARY**

The elements are

- Reception and control linked with catalog and photocopy ($40m^2$)

- Librarian office ($16m^2$)

- Library books store ($16m^2$)

- Book shelves ($40m^2$)

- Reading area

2.0 m^2 per person

40 student will require

40 x $2.0m^2$ = 80

Add $20m^2$ for circulation

80 x 70 = $\underline{100m^2}$

7.5.3 **CHAPEL**

Elements are

Stage and seating area ($260m^2$

Preparatory room ($16m^2$

Store room ($12m^2$)

7.6 **CAFETERIA:** - There includes

Kitchen area

Preparation and cooking (32 m^2)

Cold store (12m²)

Dry store (12m²)

Wet store (9 m²)

Out door-cooking (12m²)

Laundry (12m²)

Male and female changing and WC (24m²)

Eating area

1.2m² per person, provision for 1000 will be 1000 x 1.2m² = (1200m²) plus 20% circulation = 240 x 1200 = (1440m²)

7.7 CRUSADE GROUND

This consist of

473298

- Raised platform of (108m²)
- Open air proved ground

0.9m² per person for 3000 people 0.9 x 3000 = 2700m² plus 10% internal circulation

+ 270 = 2970m²

Approximately = 3000m²

Toilet facilities as that of the conference hall people could share toilets with the conference hall since assurance of programs will not be happening in the two places simultaneously.

Trees are required to be planted round the crusade ground to acts as a barrier to noise.

7.8 PARKING LOTS

Parking lots are divided into two parts, the small part for the Admin and the larger general parking lots.

Many student youth do not have their personal car except about 10% of them. But at times especially during conference, their parent can allow them to go with a car. This situation was taken into consideration when calculating the number of parking spaces with 30 persons per car

3000 persons will require ($3000 \div 30 = 100$)

: 100 parking spaces

parking and driving in with walkway will require $30m^2$ per car 100 parking space for cars require

$30 \times 100 = 3000m^2$

7.9 SERVICES

This includes

- Generator house ($36m^2$)
- Carpentry and electrical workshop ($36m^2$)
- Water Reservoir for both underground and overhead storage
- Refuse collection Area.

CHAPTER EIGHT

8.0 SITE INFORMATION

The project was proposed to be sited in Lagos but because of some special consideration such as congestion, road block, noise, crowd control, security, availability of land, cost of land, land use requirement, closeness to residential area, difficulties in transportation and road hold-up in Lagos'. The site was then shifted to Ogun State, Ifo local government area, in Itori town.

Itori town is located between Lagos and Abeokuta it is at equidistance from the two cities about 30 minutes drive from both city.

8.1 SUPPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

1. Water supply and drainage

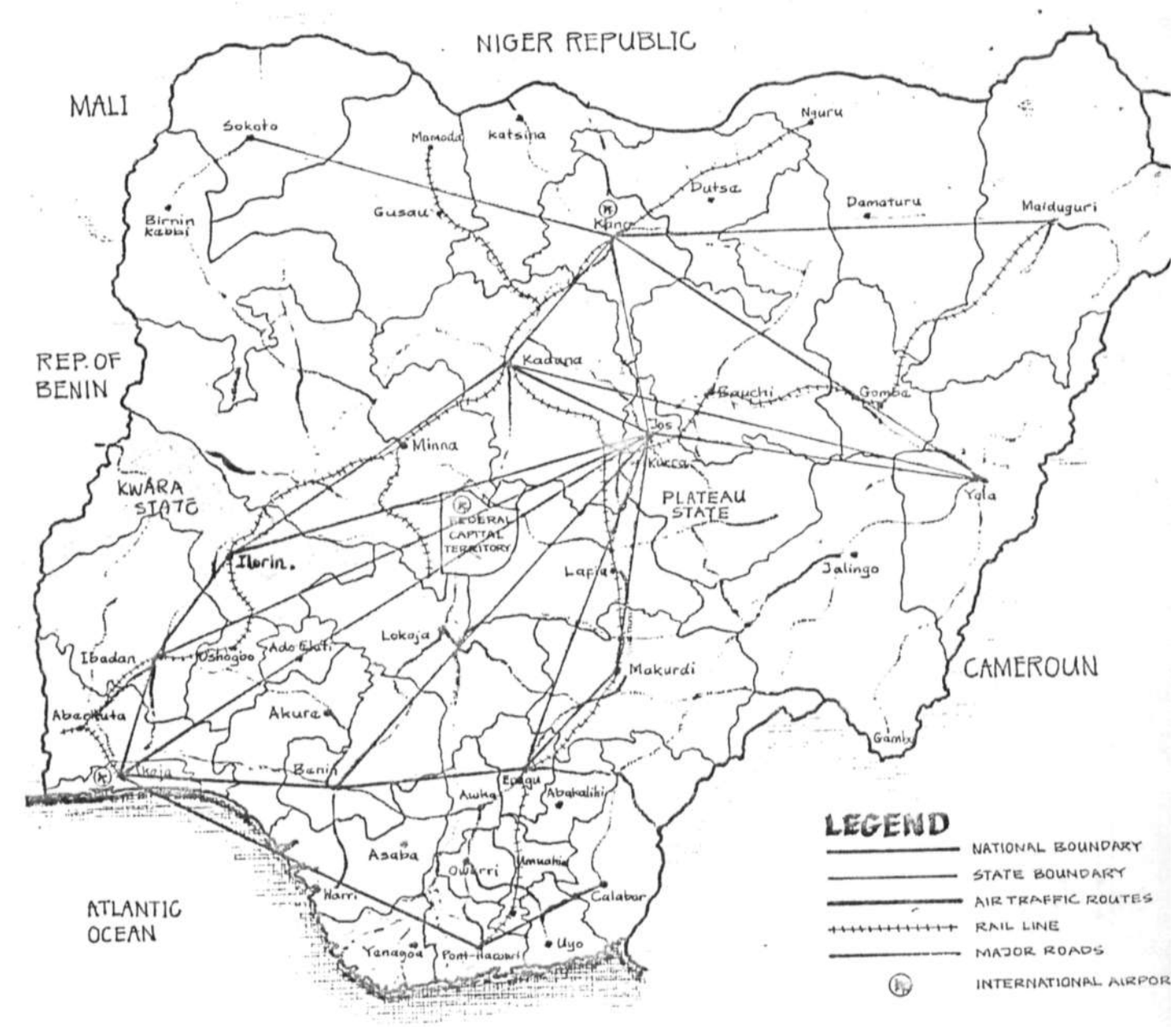
   There is a water works close to the railway station. This is the main source of water supply to the site and the entire districts.

   Waste water and rain water drains towards the Western part of the site into the stream at the Western part of the site.

2. Electrical Energy Supply

The energy proposal are based on the hydroelectrical plant in Jebba and the National Power Authority (NEPA) 132 Kv supply grid network. Local distribution within the town is by means of our head cables, running through the streets.

In case of electrical power failure. There is provision for generating plant within the site.


NIGER REPUBLIC
MALI
REP. OF BENIN
CAMEROUN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Sokoto
Mamoda
katsina
Nguru
Birnin Kebbi
Gusau
Kano
Dutsa
Damaturu
Maiduguri
Kaduna
Bauchi
Gombe
Jos
Minna
Kuccs
Yola
KWARA STATE
PLATEAU STATE
FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY
Ilorin
Lafia
Jalingo
Ibadan
Oshogbo
Ado Ekiti
Lokoja
Makurdi
Abeokuta
Akure
Ikeja
Benin
Awka
Enugu
Abakaliki
Asaba
Owerri
Umuahia
Calabar
Warri
Yenagoa
Port-Harcourt
Uyo
Gamb
LEGEND
NATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
AIR TRAFFIC ROUTES
RAIL LINE
MAJOR ROADS
INTERNATIONAL AIRPOR

8.2 GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING

1. Geology

The site is about 100 meter above sea level. The soil type is sandy with granite rocky type. The site has a gentle slop towards the stream of the western boundary of the site. The slope is slitely steep between the boundary and the stream.

2. Climate And Vegetation

The noticeable climate are as follows

1. Dry season from November to February
2. Hot Season from March to May
3. Wet Season from June to October.

The dominant wind direction is north-cast in dry season, and south-west in wet season rainfall is between 1016mm to 1600mm with peak from July to September.

The vegetation is of continuous rain forest, trees are between 2000mm to 10,000mm high.

The mean, temperature ranges between 25.7°c in July and 30 2°c in February, the lowest temperature is experienced in June and September showing a consistence high temperature throughout the year.

Relative humidity is high all the year round, the most humid spans between March to October with humidity of 80% to 90% but during the dry season the ranges is between 60% to 80% here, there is high demand for water consumption and use of electrical appliance like fan is required for cooling.

8.3 SITE SELECTION CRITERIA

The considered criteria for the choice of site for purpose of this project are:-

1. The choice of site with agreement of existing zoning of land use
2. The topography of the site should allow advantageous planning
3. The road pattern should allow full utility of the site
4. Proximity to park or garage and rail station
5. Proximity to nearby cities
6. Availability of services such as electricity and water supply
7. Clossness to main road.

8.3.1 LOCATION

The site is located along Lagos- Abeokuta express road, close to the garage and commercial area at Itori.

8.3.2 INGRESS AND EGRESS

The site is bounded by a stream at the west, an arterial road as the east and a dual carriage road at south, of which the ingress and congress will be located, but both ingress and egress will be made such that it doesn't open directly to the dual road, to avoid motor accident of any such or road congestion by vehicles trying to enter or exit the site.

8.4 AIR BORNE NOISE

The passing train, moving vehicle in dual carriage way and the arterial roads serves as a source of air borne noise, planting trees could serve as noise buffer and also reflect the noise.

The site could be planned such that the building will be located at the inward part of the site a place far away from the source of noise.

8.5 TOPOGRAPHY

The site is relatively flat, therefore no much site constraint which could affect the design. The slop is enough to allow for drainage of the site.

CHAPTER NINE

9.0 THE DESIGN REPORT

9.1 SITE CONCEPT

The design and concept of the site depend on the location and nature of the chosen site' the egress and ingress to the site is accessible indirectly from the main road it is made indirectly to avoid congestion and road block along the main road as it occur at the redemption camp along Lagos-Ibadan express road (one of the case study)

The zoning concepts is based on the noise level' public zone, semi public and private zone. The parking lots is the most noisy zone. Therefore it is very close to the noisy zone (the main road). The conference the crusade ground the semi noisy. The accommodation block which is the quiet and private zone is located at the western part. The educational unit and the cafeteria is located in between the Auditorium and the accommodation units.

The administrative unit is located along the main access road so that anybody visiting the admin can easily make a "U" turn to exist the complex without going through the entire site. The admin is provided with vertical fins which act as sun-shading devices because the longer axis is facing the east.

The services and the generator house is located close to the service access at the artificial road.

9.2 DESIGN CONCEPT

The Design concept is based on the factors such as zoning of functions

based on noise public, semi public and private zone. The design concept is a total integration with a grid of $6m^2$ center to center.

9.2.1. PLANS

The general concept of the whole conplex is taken from the forms earlier discussed in the previous chapter. A complex of sort must have a core activity area, a place of central attraction which is the conference hall.

The design articulate most form like square and rectangle because they are considered universally accepted geometric forms that gives the dignity of any design and open for future expansion.

One need not to directed before getting to the main core. (the conference hall) it is located at the center of the main access road, such that it can be seen right from the main entrance.

Other facilities such as accommodation, out door crusade' educational facilities, cafeteria and admin are placed to link with one another.

The concept easily defines the path and direction for visitors to the site while ensuring maximum security to the whole complex.

9.2.2 ELEVATIONAL CONCEPT

From the research conducted in the previous case studies symbolism could be borrowed to distinct the conference center from a conventional building types.

The adopted symbols are the done and hand folded in prayer.

The praying hand symbolic praying with hand stretched to receive from

God, unity and oneness in Christ, it is also use to express a balance between[119] the physical and the spiritual.

The dove is the symbol of peace, gentleness and most importantly the symbol of the holy spirit.

The combination of both symbol when seen from afar means approaching the house of God in the presence of the holy spirit for the purpose of prayer.

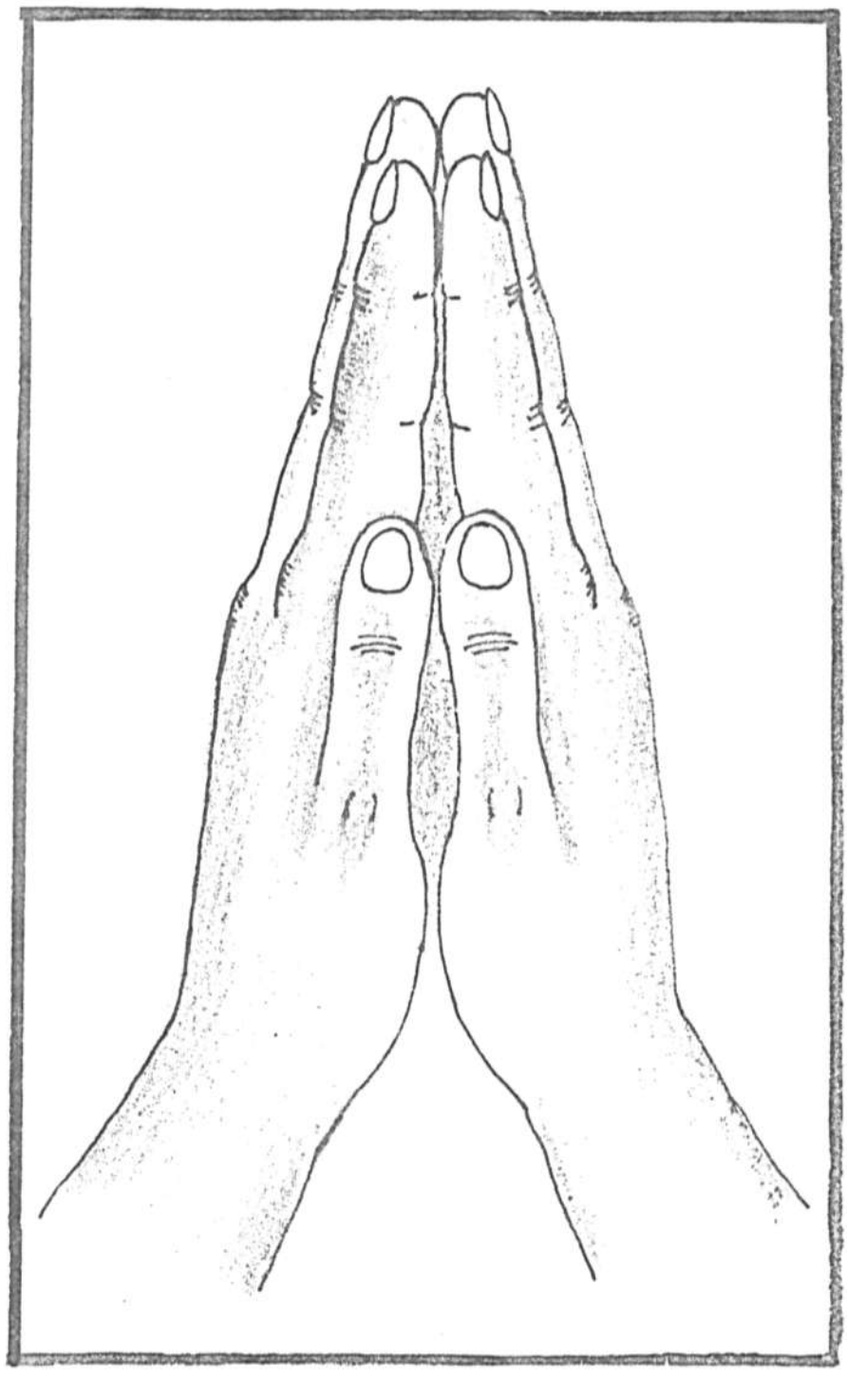
9.3 ADMINISTRATION

The administration office have been planned so as to enhance effectiveness hence it is located along the main access road, easily accessible and to be free from inconvenience and other activity in the conference center.

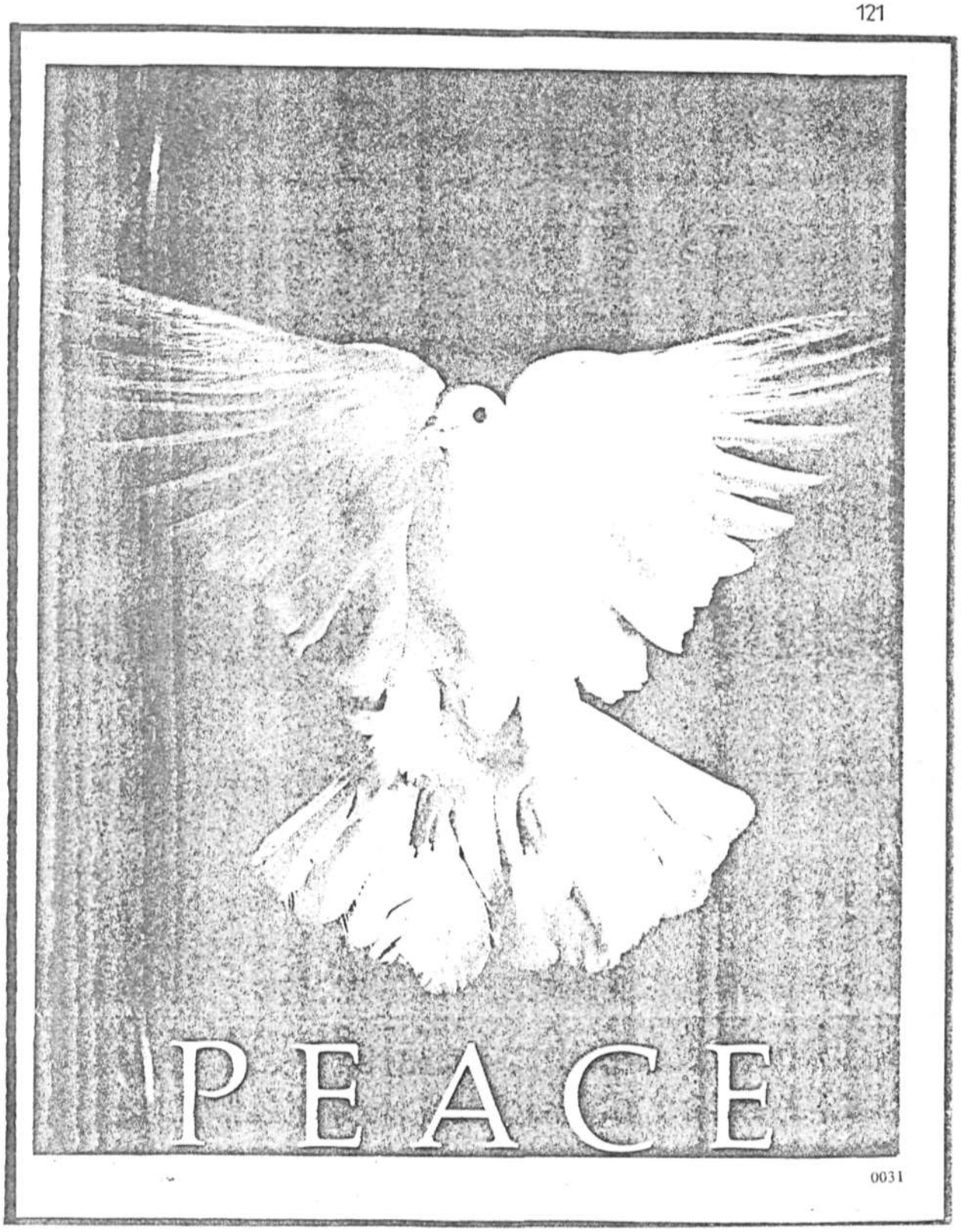
There are two floors in the Admin block, the first floor comprises of the reception, information, publication and general office.

The second floor contain the pastors office, excos office, computer room and the conference rooms.

The admin block is provided with vertical fins for sun shading deviceses.



HAND IN PRAYER



THE DOVE .

9.4 ACCOMMODATION

The provision for accommodation become very necessary in view of the fact that the conventioneer need a place to rest after every conference activities, the choice for self contained for two or three person per room has been carefully designed for comfortability and disease free (for the excos and officials).

The second choice is the dometry' these is specially design to accomodate large member at participant, each floor of the two story domatry will take 3 level bed in 10 places at three rows, each set of 3 bunk will accommodate six people at 2 per level, this 6x10x3 making a total of 180 people per floor. All the domatry will accomodate 2160 people.

There are two blocks of dometry and one self-contained block for both male and female, the female hostel is fenced round for security reasons.

9.5 EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AND CAFETERIA

Both of the above mentioned units are located in between the accommodation and the conference hall from easy access either from the conference hall or from the accommodation.

The educational facilities are provided with classrooms, toilets, staff room, library, librarian office' store and a chapel.

The cafeteria contain, eating area, kitchen, various kinds of stores, kitchen staff changing and off loading bay close to out-door cooking.

9.6 CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL AND METHOD

The construction materials used are of high quality and durable. This is to reduce cost of maintenance and also to indicate the permanence. The other material used includes acoustic titles wood panels and standard glazing with a minimum cost limit to reduce expenses.

The materials used can be categorized according to their location in the building and are classified as follows:

(1) Roofs (2) Structural system (3) Floors and (4) Surface finishes.

9.6.1 ROOFS

The roofing materials type is mainly long span aluminum roofing sheets, it will be used in all unit building in the site. It was chosen because of its light weight and reflective properties.

9.6.2 STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

The structural system used are as simple as possible in order to ease difficulties in construction.

The roof over the conference hall is of structural steel trusses and that of the cafeteria also.

While all others are common timber trusses. The columns and beams of the complex are of reinforced concrete. The column are in a variety of shapes depending on the position in the building.

The floor slabs over the library and the eating area are waffle floors. This is due to the large floor span and also the amount of load to carry. The structural walls are 225m with 12mm plastering on both side. The nonload bearing walls are 150mm. The structural grid is 6.0m center to center except in some special area where the grid is not followed.

9.6.3 FLOORS

The floor finishes of the library, cafeteria and chapel are hard- wearing resilient surface in order to prevent excessive wear due to high concentration and movement of pedestrian traffic. Rug carpet is used in all circulation path in the conference hall in order to reduce acoustic problems. Terrazzo is used in areas like the offices, toilet, corridors and so on.

9.6.4 SURFACE FINISHES

The interior surfaces of the conference hall is finished with acoustic tiles in order to reduce acoustic problems. The kitchen wall is finished with fire resistance clay tiles. Other places are rendered with 12m, plaster and 3 layers of paint to finish.

The exterior surface is finished with light paint to emit and reflect light and excces heat.

according to their representatives and by contribution and levies from church branches.

Proportion of the total revenues contributed are determine from time to time by the committee. Other sources of revenue includes donations from individuals, institution and organizations.

9.10 FUTURE EXPANSION

It is expected that in future there will be need for expansion, these can only be towards the northern part of the site.

9.11 CONCLUSION

The thesis "Baptist Student Fellowship Conference Center" is aimed to identify and address current issues confronting christians conferences toady, and to seek and find an Architectural solution toward the changes.

The study is based on the architectural response towards the contemporary trends in christian conference center and the architecture.

The aim is to transform the response architecturally through symbolism expression and the manifestation of spiritual into physical.

The choice of the general forms of the complex was not accidental, but it was deliberately used to express the concern and response of the architect in our time.

The thesis gives a lot of recommendation for similar project else where, these gives an opportunity for the future architect, to guide their conscience and also to learn more of some past movement that pave way to modern movement.

9.7 CIRCULATION

The circulation pattern have been such that the crowd could define pedestrian access to all part of the complex these also help to disperse the crowd after meeting to all around the conference center.

The main conference hall which accommodate about 3000 capacity have been designed in such away that there is a clear pedestrian path to all over the units in the complex, this could be differentiated from vehicular road. A clear defined egress and ingress for vehicles is obvious from the gate to the parking lots.

9.8 LANDSCAPE

The landscape utilized a drought resistance trees and shrubs which are crucial for shading and comfort the following are recommended

TREES

1. Acacia fornesiana. (2) Abiza famarindus indica.

SHRUBS

1. Portulaca (2) Bougain Villea (3) Hubiscus

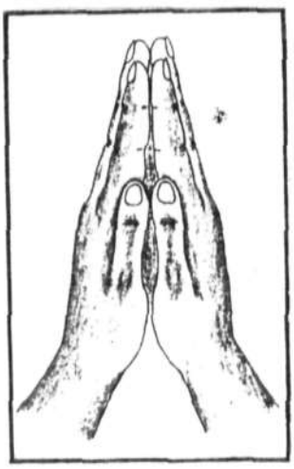
4. Arriplex (5) Rose mose.

A lot of grass as ground cover against erosion and dust is also recommended.

9.9 FINANCE OF PROJECT

The financial needs are met by member bodies in a proportional ratio

thus we at the dusk of modernism are uncleanly making adventure into the new era of abstract expressionism and contemporary approach to modern design.



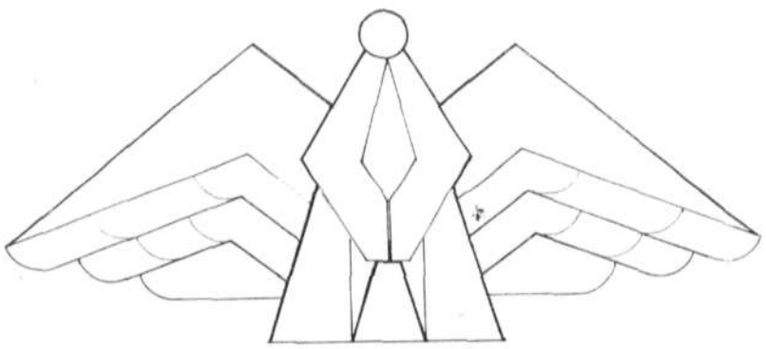
THE DOVE

THE DOVE IS THE SYMBOL OF

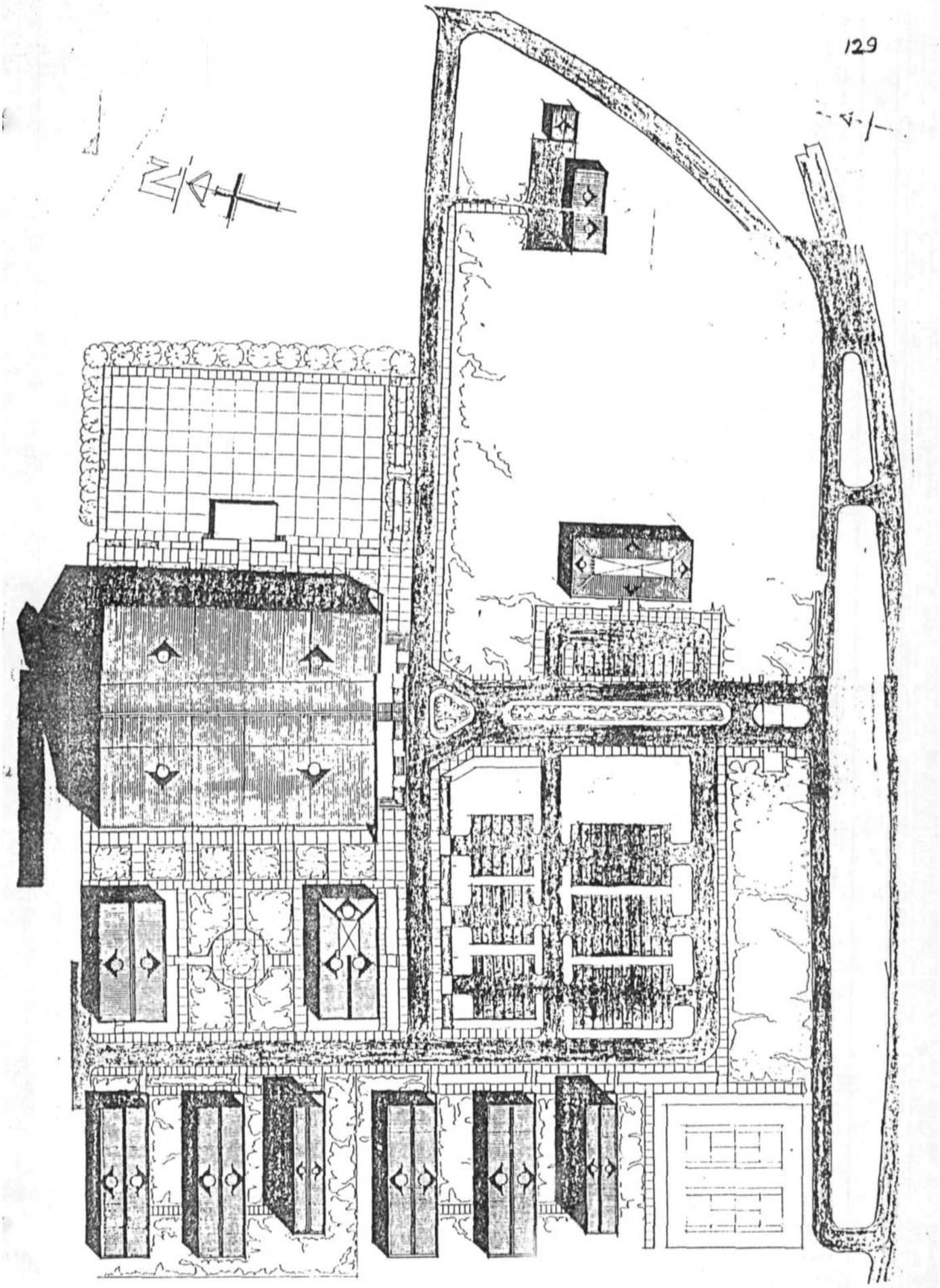
1. PEACE
2. HOLY SPIRIT
3. PRECENCE OF GOD
4. POWER OF GOD
5. GENTLENESS
6. PURITY

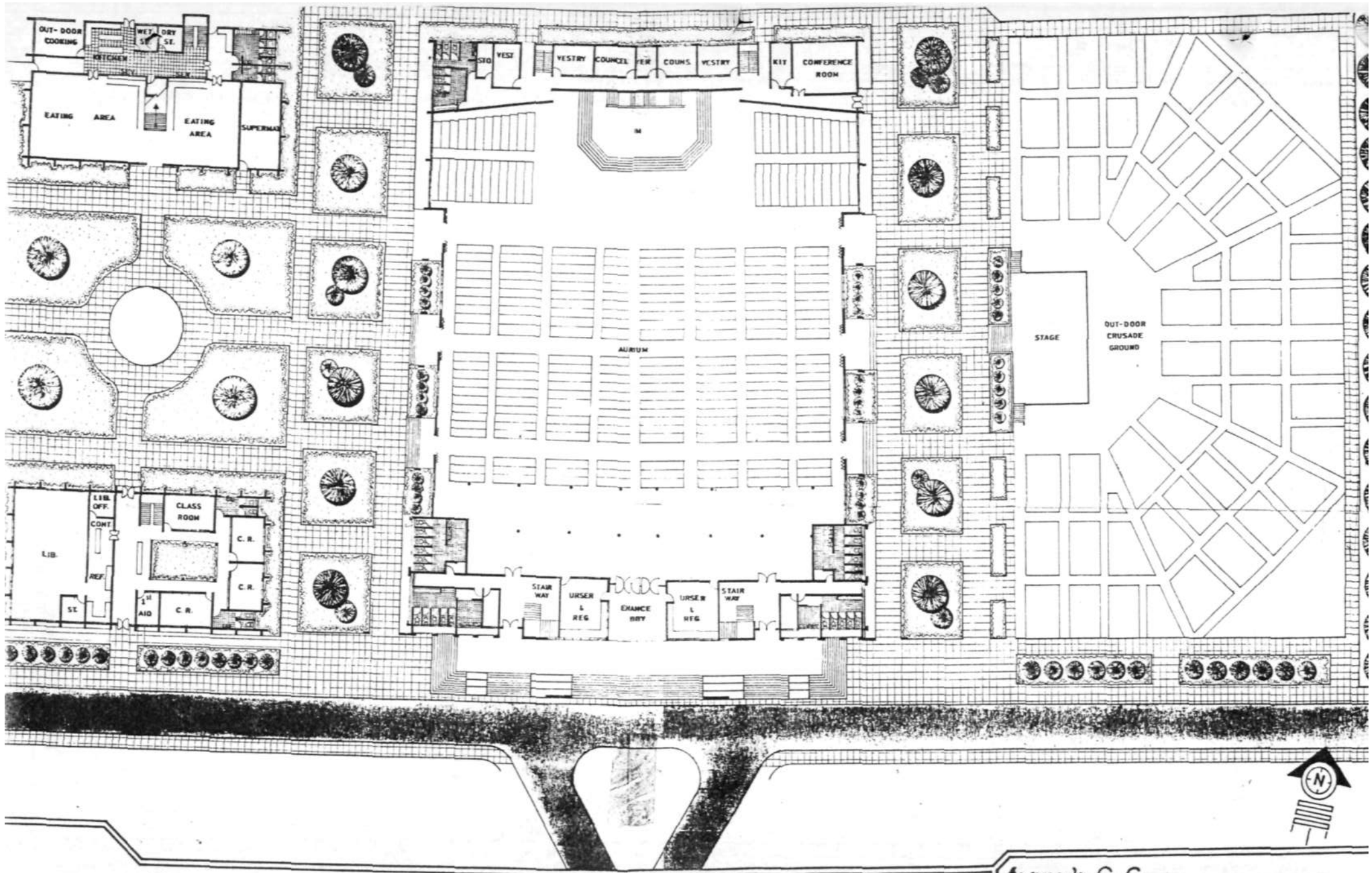


SYMBOLIC CONCEPT.



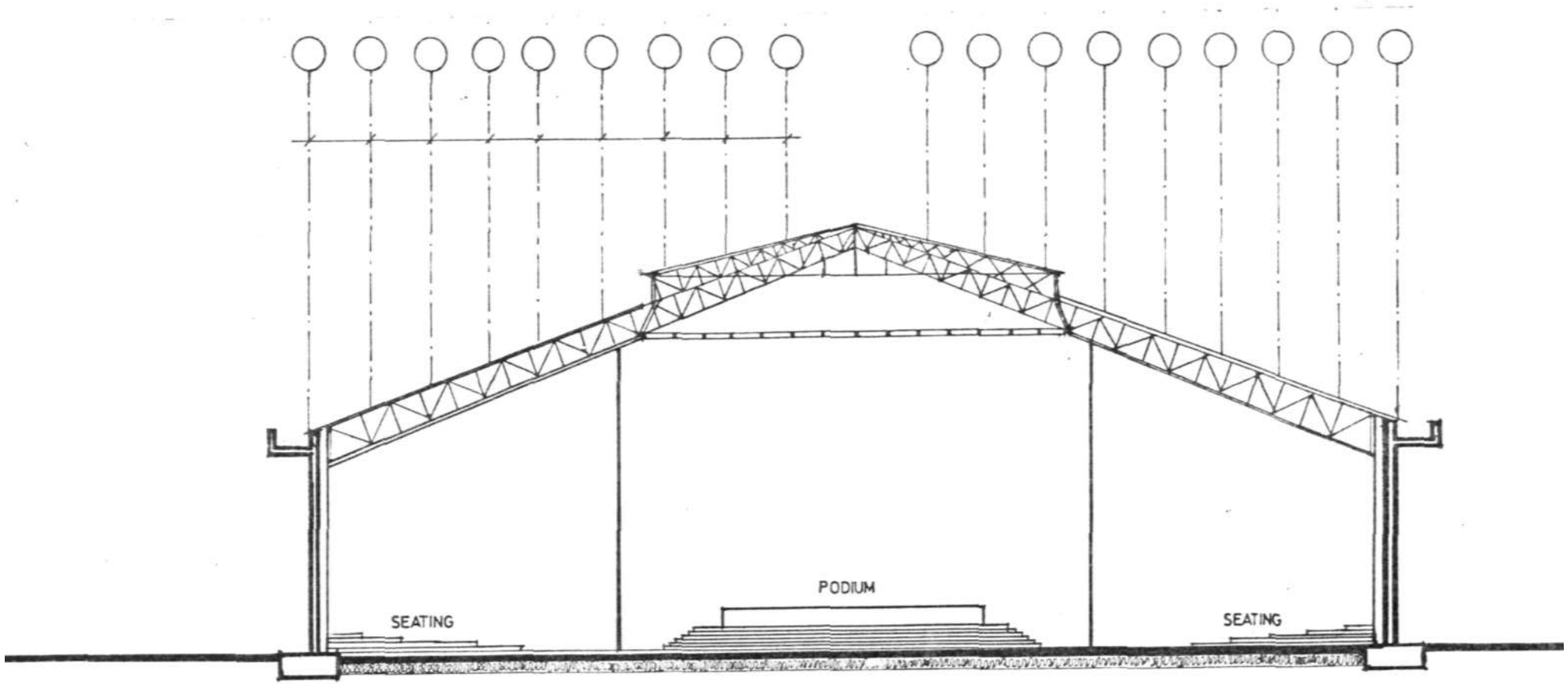
COMBINATION OF DOVE & HAND IN PRAYER



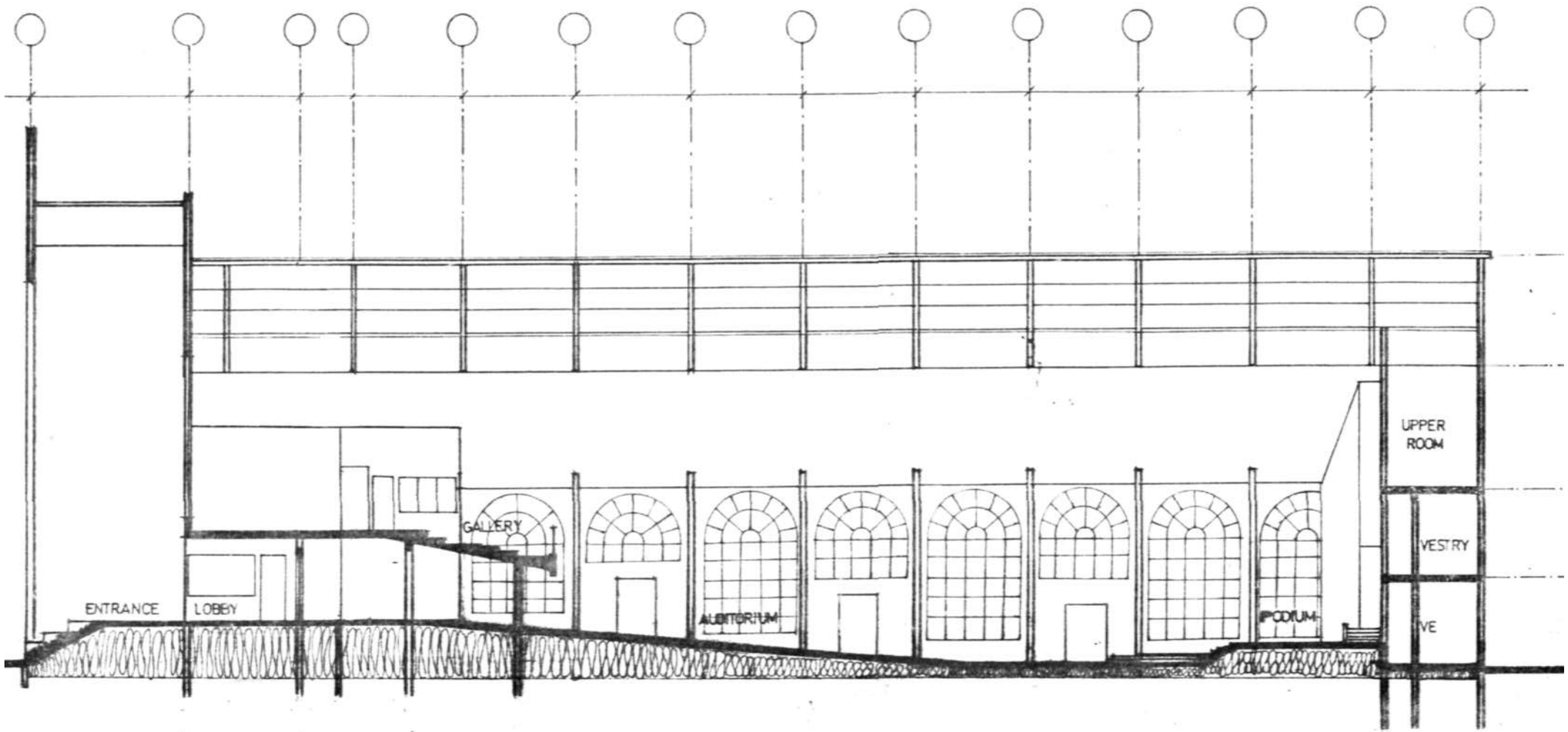


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M. Sc. Thesis '98
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE
A.B.U. ZARIA.

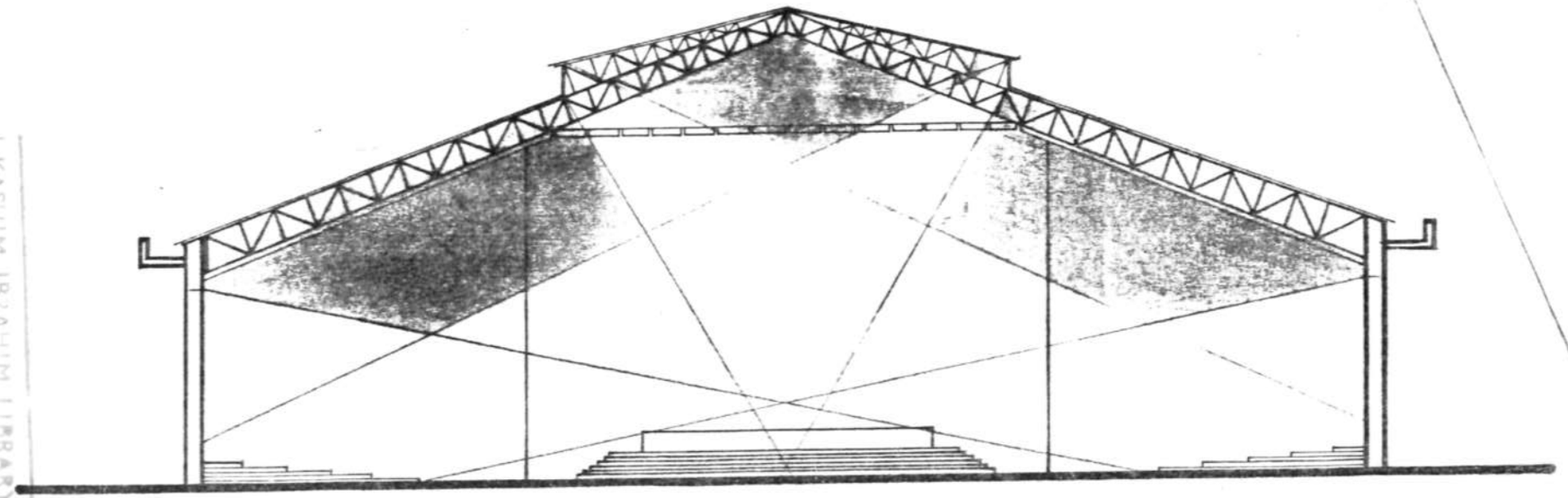


SECTION A-A


ENTRANCE
LOBBY
GALLERY
AUDITORIUM
PODIUM
UPPER ROOM
VESTRY
VE

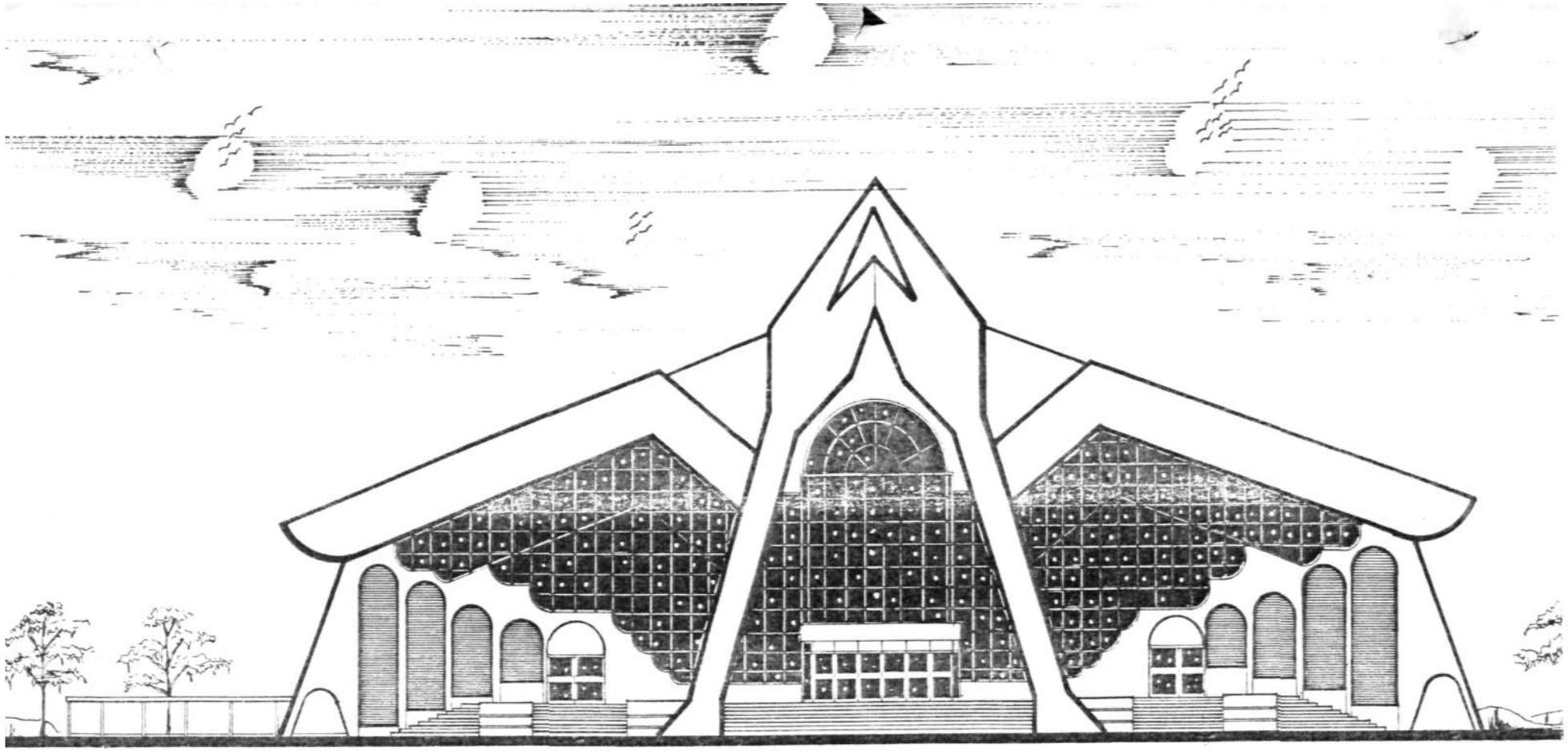
SECTION B - B

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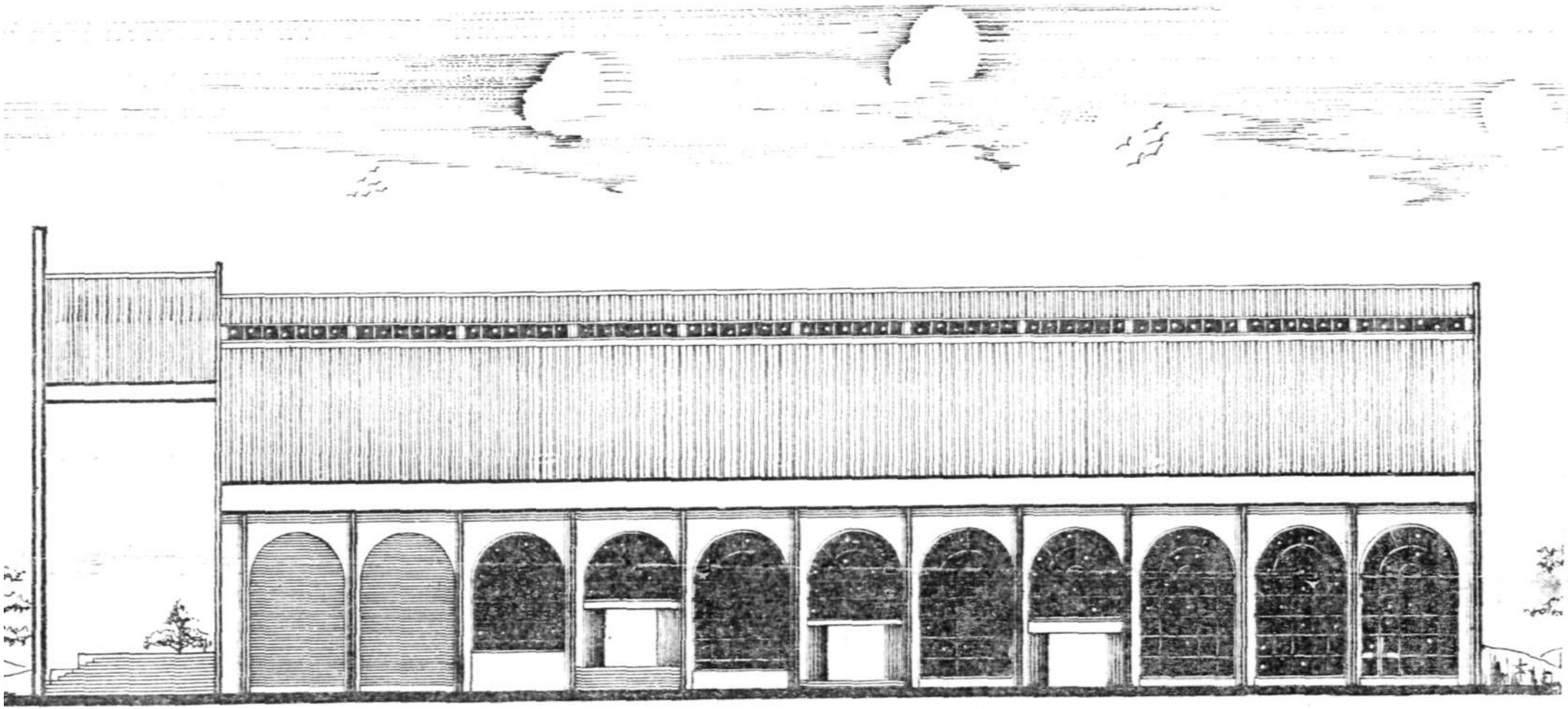


WINDOW AND ROOF LIGHTING PARHTERN.

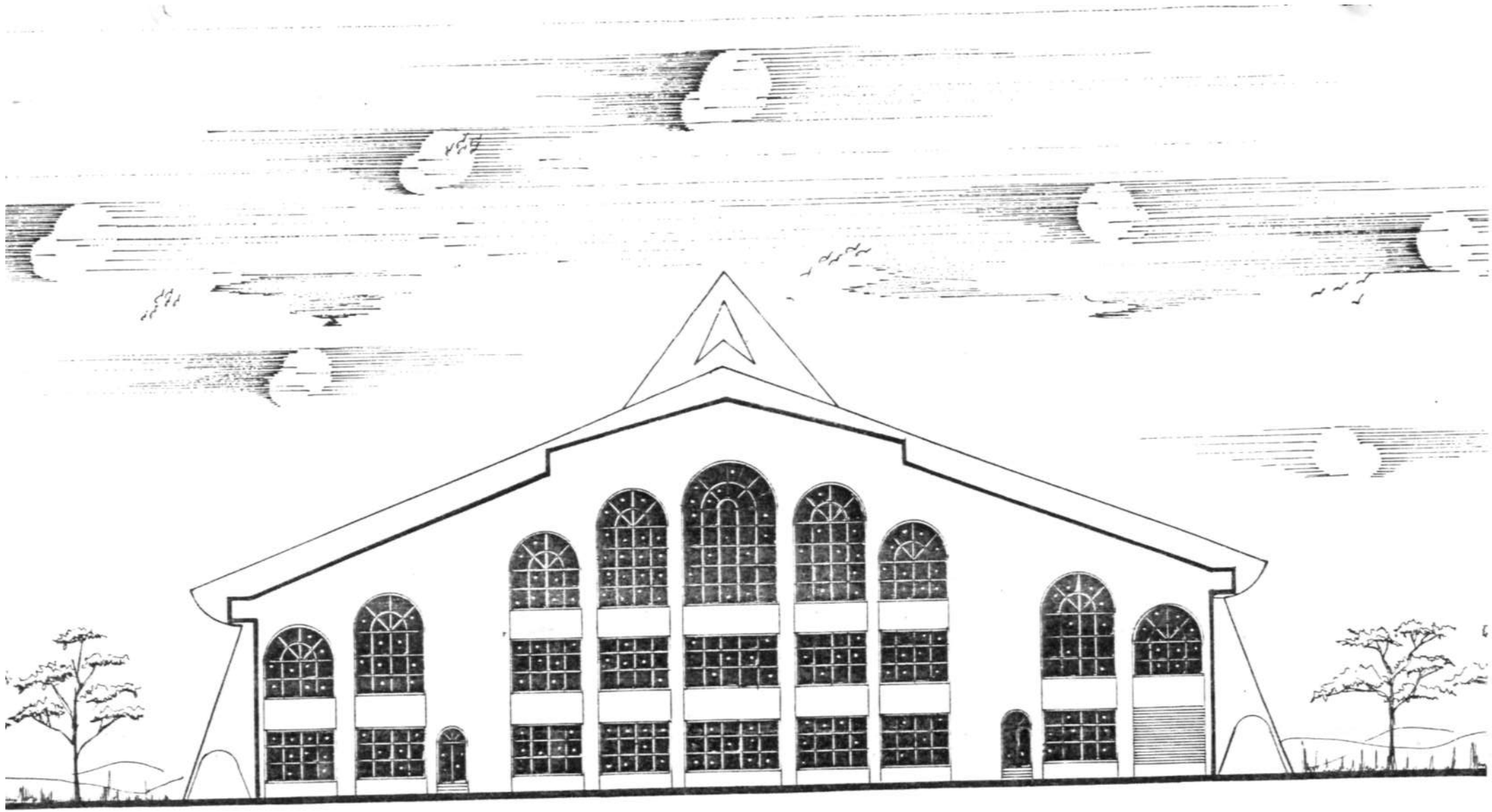
BSE Conference Co



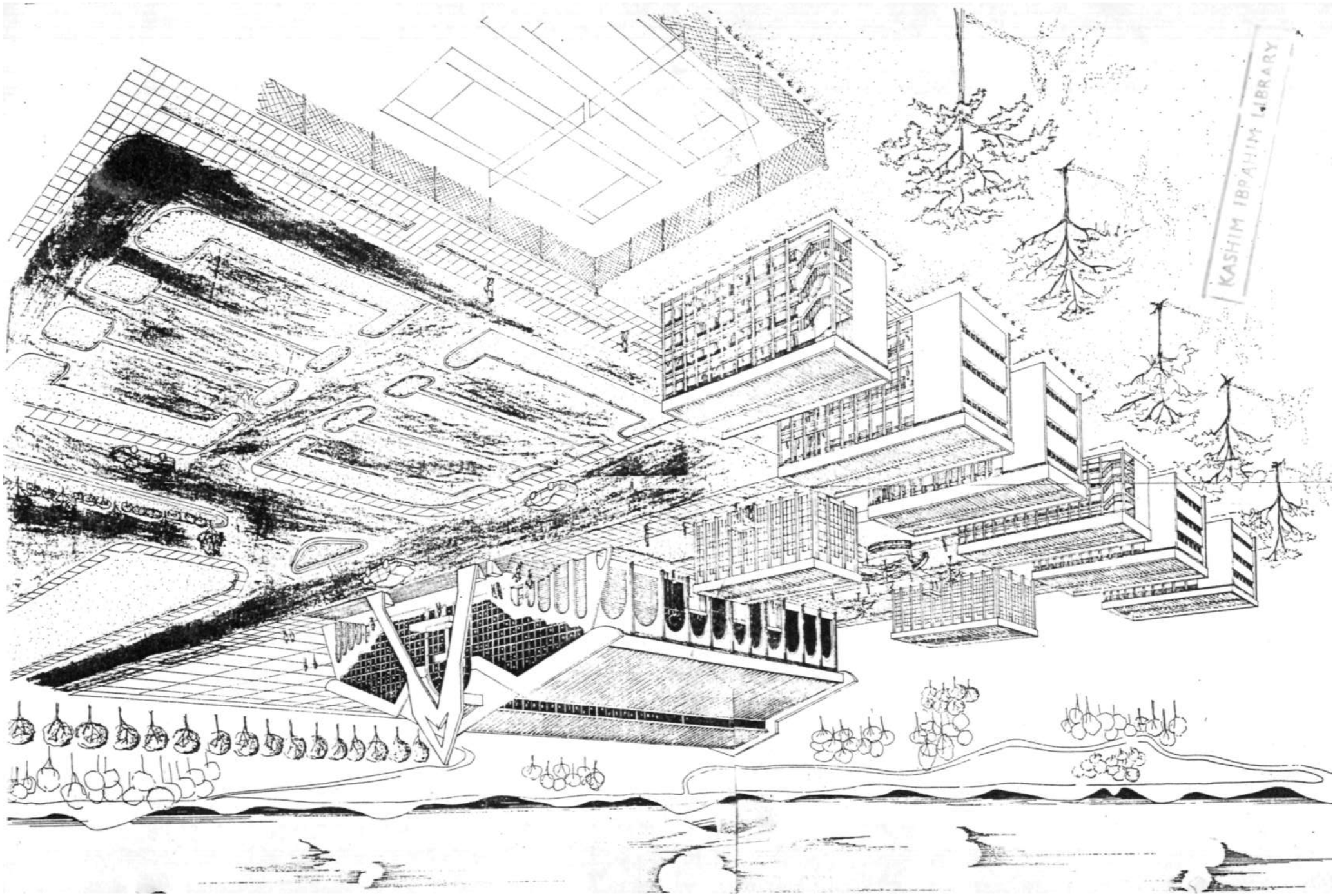
APPROACH ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION



BACK ELEVATION


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