REDEVELOPMENT OF NIGERIA POLICE FORCE SENIOR OFFICERS' MESS, IKOYI, LAGOS STATE;

ENHANCING POLICE – PUBLIC INTERACTION THROUGH ARCHITECTURE

BY

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(M.Sc Env.Des/36697/2002-2003)

BEING A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE POST GRADUATE SCHOOL,

AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY,

ZARIA.

IN

PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD

OF MASTERS OF SCIENCE (M.Sc)

DEGREE IN ARCHITECTURE.

DECEMBER 2006.

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this research work titled REDEVELOPMENT OF NIGERIA POLICE SENIOR OFFICERS' MESS IKOYI, LAGOS; enhancing police – public interaction through architecture, has been a personal academic undertaking executed under the supervision of my supervisors in the department. It has no bearing to any work done by any person or group of individuals, which has been presented and accepted for a higher degree. Sources of information have been duly acknowledged accordingly by means of references.

_____ _____

AGBANA, Olutoyin Oladele **Date**

CERTIFICATION

This thesis entitled **REDEVELOPMENT OF NIGERIA POLICE SENIOR OFFICERS' MESS IKOYI LAGOS; enhancing police – public interaction through architecture** by Agbana Olutoyin Oladele meets the requirements governing the award of the degree of Masters of Science in Architecture (M.Sc. Arch) of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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Dean of Postgraduate School	**Date**

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to God for his grace and strength

that saw me through this trying time.

To my parents and siblings;

for their love, patience, understanding and faith in me.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The task of completing this work did not come easy as such; I am indebted to a number of persons for their contributions to this research effort.

My profound gratitude goes to students, lecturers, and staffs of the department of Architecture, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria for creating the conducive atmosphere for learning, most especially my supervisor Arc.L.O.Ugbabe for his patience, constructive criticism and valuable advice. I wish to acknowledge the head of postgraduate section Arc. M. D.Ahmed, Arc.Ehneh, and Arc.Y.Y. Badiru, and for their advice and contributions which is most sincerely appreciated.

I want to thank those who assisted me in the data collection process. The department of Architecture data room, the Kashim Ibrahim Library, and all police officers met in the course of this research.

I also wish to acknowledge all my course mates for the spirit of healthy rivalry that gave me that extra push, I appreciate your contributions.

I am indebted to my parents and siblings for being my source of emotional strength and most importantly for giving me this opportunity in life; on my darkest days, your love inspired hope in my heart. Thank you.

Temitope Olugbodi, John Ajayi, Akin Akintola and Rev. Oyebanji thanks for your kind words when it mattered most. The last but one very important person to be acknowledged is Miss Olanrewaju Elizabeth Ojelabi who was a great source of strength and inspiration in the course of this academic undertaking, thanks for being a great fan and having so much faith in me. I appreciate your labour of love.

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September 2006.

ABSTRACT

By the historical birth of the Police in Britain and other parts of the world, Police Forces are seen, first and foremost, as friends and allies of the civil populace; as vanguards and respecters of human rights and the values of both the mighty and the lowly. Can we say this much about the Nigeria Police Force?

The origin and purpose of the establishment of the Nigeria Police Force and the resultant interactive problem with the public was studied.

One of the proposed solutions to correct the ills of the past is the establishment of a scheme or forum to encourage social interaction between the Police and the Public.

The design is not intended to be the final answer to the problem, but to serve as a forum upon which trust can be generated.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The importance of good public view in any organization, let alone the police, need not be exaggerated, they (the police) are an indispensable organ of government in any civilized community; as agreed to by Jemibewon (2004) 'the police is a powerful element in the strength and weakness of any nation.' However, for the police as an establishment to succeed, cooperation of the public is essential.

It was Fisher (2002) who said that 'architecture is and should be seen as an agent of change and inter-personal relations, which was also agreed to by Gehry (1990) who said that 'architecture is an endless, evolving process which ultimately leads to a deeper understanding of inter-personal relations'; he goes further to say that 'architecture can be used to solve social problems.'

Studies over the years have revealed that police public relationship in Nigeria is evidently unsatisfactory; this could be traced to its pioneers who were semi- military forces with little or no regards for human rights.

The aforementioned observation thus presents a case for a new trend in the Nigeria police force to enhance social interaction with the public and thus aid the concept of community policing proposed by the government and to be pioneered by the nations' premier officers' mess.

The mess is a veritable avenue according to Kenmore (2000), 'for promoting, and fostering the police profession and encouraging honesty, courtesy, loyalty, and harmony of police officers to each other and to the public.'

1.1 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The satisfactory performance of the duties included in the Nigeria police force program, one of which include 'to serve and protect with integrity' depends largely on the positive co-operation of the public, as supported by Jullivan (2000) 'In modern times, police all over the world are making efforts to inspire public confidence and so gain the moral support of fellow citizens'.

The police force being part of the executive body in a constitutional form of government must be viewed by the public to be a 'man' with honor, as attested to by Steele (1970) 'Zeal for public good is the characteristic of a man with honor and a gentleman, and must take the place of pleasures, profits, and all other private gratifications' But this has not been the case in the relationship between the Nigeria police force and the public. Articles in the Nigeria print media about the public's negative encounter with the police attest to this. The unwillingness of the public to assist the police in investigations and in giving evidence is also an attestation to the poor relations.

The Nigeria police force officers' mess Ikoyi Lagos, according to the officer – in – charge (OC) Mess, is the premier police Mess in Nigeria which gives the privilege of having the proposed scheme which will facilitate the relationship between the police and the public.

In view of this, the Mess needs to be redeveloped and upgraded to meet emerging and contemporary needs.

In order to carry out this thesis, the following **research questions (hypothesis)** are stated:

i. Police social itineraries can be used as tools for social interaction with the public.

ii. The capacity utilization of the Mess can be increased to meet emerging needs.

1.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

This work is **aimed** at an investigative study of how architecture can be made to enhance police public interaction. The **objectives** to facilitate this aim however are:

(a) To implement research findings as a basis for redevelopment.

(b) To integrate new facilities and functions to the existing ones.

(c) To improve on existing facilities.

1.3 MOTIVATION

Law enforcement world over has long recognized the need for cooperation with the community it serves; for example, officers speak to land- lord associations, vigilante groups, they participate in business and civic events, consult with social agencies and take part in education programs for school children which bring police closer to the community.

The motivational factor is however how architecture can bring these different groups together to co-relate.

1.4 JUSTIFICATION

(a) Based on the meeting with the officer in charge (OC) mess, it was gathered that the particular mess has been chosen for the proposed scheme.

(b) A survey carried out sampling the opinion of officers from the rank of asst. superintendent of police (ASP) revealed that redevelopment is required to meet the emerging needs.

(c) A survey carried out sampling the opinion of a cross section of the public reveals that there is need to bridge the communication gap between the police and the public.

Based on the above factors, a proposal towards redeveloping the Mess was made.

1.5 METHODOLOGY OF STUDY

The research work employed data collection method for proper and comprehensive documentation of the Mess design, proposed user demands, outstanding problems and how best it can be upgraded to meet the emerging requirements. Methodology adopted included:

(a) Interview – selected individuals such as Lagos state police public relation officer (PRO), officer in charge (OC) mess, and some of the mess workers.

(b) Questionnaire – a sizeable number of senior officers from the rank of asst superintendent of police (ASP) who are mess users and a cross section of Ikoyi residence constituted a sample.

(c) Written sources – such as journals, internet, newspapers, magazines, books, published and unpublished articles.

1.6 SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

The mess is the premier police mess in Nigeria which has some facilities in place to which would be upgraded and additional facilities added to meet the emerging needs.

According to Vitruvius' *De Architectura*, good buildings should have three elements which include, Beauty (Venustas), Firmness (Firmitas) and Utility (Utilitas); the **scope** of this work therefore is to explore these elements in achieving its aim.

The shortage or in some cases lack of relevant recorded statistical data is a major constraint in carrying out the research work.

1.7 DELIMITATION

Marina is feasible at the complex but this research area would be left for further studies.

1.8 ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The scheme will tend to achieve a fusion of the existing facilities with the proposed; at the same time, creating a growth pattern to accommodate future expansion.

1.9 DEFINITION OF TERMS

Police

The police in this study refers to a civil force of the state, established by law, responsible for the maintenance of law and order through the protection of lives and property, prevention and detection of crime, enforcement of the laws of the land and the performance of other ancillary services (such as rescue operations), as determined by the state based on the peculiar needs, and the historical evolution of the state itself.

Society

Society is referred to as *a* grouping of humanity that may contain various communities, more diffused and pluralistic in its components, more specific in its goal, which is also the central motive of its component part**s**; and more progressive, as it can be linked with the formation of larger modern entities.

Mess

It is an avenue for officers to get to know one another beyond their strict professional interaction of their primary duties.

Interaction

A mutual or reciprocal action or influence.

CHAPTER TWO

THE POLICE

2.0 INTRODUCTION

To understand the problem of the police and how they originated, and to be able to forecast problems that may likely arise in future, it is necessary to understand what the police force is, its origin, and its development.

2.1 DEFINITION

In a constitutional form of government, there are three major bodies that cater for the general welfare of the public in relation to peace and stability of the nation.

1. The Legislative body – This body is responsible for the formation of the law in the form of a constitution, decree or edicts.

2. The Executive body – This is responsible for the enforcement of the law.

3. The Judicial body – this interprets the law and suggest corrective measures.

The police force is part of the executive body. The policeman is hence a law enforcer. He explores all means to do just that.

2.2 ORIGIN OF THE CONCEPT OF POLICING

The 1829 disturbances in Britain, when rioters destroyed a lot of property and the consequent brutalization of the civil society by the military who were invited to quell the riots, following this and other developments, Sir Robert, the then Home Secretary advocated the setting up of a force that is not as well-armed as the military but which could interact with civilians on a level and in a manner the military could not. Thus the police force was created to protect the society as a whole.

2.3 HISTORY OF NIGERIA POLICE

The history of police in Nigeria can be discussed under three major periods.

1. Pre – colonial period.
2. Colonial period.
3. Post independence.

Before the coming of the Europeans, the police was not an organized institution, and was not the job of any particular individual or group of individuals. Policing was then a voluntary part – time job in most parts of Nigeria. Every town and village is responsible for its law enforcement.

The priests and priestesses of several cults and oracles were the law – enforcing agents in Iboland. The Yoruba land had 'Akodas' while in the North the 'Dogarai'.

On the coming of the Europeans, they felt it was necessary for them to develop regularized force to take up the duties of 'Civil Police', and at the same time to protect the colony against any external invasion. With this semi – military role in mind the first police force in Nigeria was born.

The Nigeria Police Force had its origin in Lagos, the then Federal Capital, more than a hundred and thirty years ago. The British Consul charged with the Administration of the Colony of Lagos, complained that he had numerous duties assigned to him amongst which was the maintenance of law and order, and in April 1861, permission was obtain from his principal in London to establish a Consular Guard comprising of 30 men.

Two years later in 1863, this small body of men became known as the "Hausa Guard". It was further regularized in 1879 by an Ordinance creating a Constabulary for the Colony of Lagos. An Inspector-General of Police commanded this Force recruited

mainly from Hausas and known as the “Hausa Constabulary”. The Force was mainly military in character, although the men performed some civil Police duties.

On 1st January 1896, the Lagos Police Force was created and armed like the “Hausa Constabulary”. A Commissioner of Police who was also sheriff, Inspector of weights and measures and the officer in charge of the prisons headed it.

While the developments were taking place in Lagos and part of the Yoruba heartland, the areas now known as Edo, Delta, Akwa Ibom, Rivers and Cross River States were declared the Oil Rivers protectorate in 1891 with Headquarters at Calabar where an armed constabulary was formed. In 1893 the area was proclaimed the Niger Coast Constabulary, modeled after the Hausa Constabulary. It existed for six years and featured prominently in the British expedition to Benin in 1896.

In the Northern parts of the Country the Royal Niger Company, which was granted a Royal Charter in 1886 by the British Government, set up the Royal Niger Constabulary in 1888 with Headquarters at Lokoja to protect its installations along the banks of the River Niger.

When the British Government in 1900 following the transfer of administration from the Royal Niger Company proclaimed protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria, the Royal Niger Constabulary was split into the Northern Nigeria Police Force and the Northern Nigeria Regiment.

In the South, the Lagos Police Force and part of the Niger Coast Constabulary became the southern Nigeria Police Force in 1906 while the bulk of the Niger Coast Constabulary formed the southern Nigeria Regiments. In addition to normal Police duties the new Police Forces were responsible for dealing with internal disturbances and external aggression.

After the amalgamation of Northern and Southern Nigeria in 1914 both Police Forces continued to operate separately until 1st April 1930 when they were merged to form the present Nigeria Police Force with Headquarters in Lagos, commanded by an Inspector-General of Police. The tittle of Inspector-General of Police was replaced with Commissioner in 1937 but the original title was reverted to in 1951 after introduction of a new constitution. The designation Commissioner was assigned to the Officers then in charge of the Regions.

The creation of twelve (12) states on 27th May 1967, which was used as Police Commands with each headed by a Commissioner of Police, rose to Nineteenth (19) in 1976. On 14th October 1986 Zonal Commands headed by Assistant Inspector-General of Police each was introduced to conform to the Political structure of the Country. In 1986, 1991 and 1996 additional states were created thereby changing the Federal structure to thirty-six (36) states and equally providing for thirty seven (37) Police Commands including FCT, Abuja and Twelve (12) Zonal Commands in the Country while the Force Headquarters operates as a Police Command.

2.4 POLICE OFFICERS' MESS (OVERVIEW)

As earlier mentioned, the Mess is a focus of a continuously organized social life where officers come together to take part in all Mess functions in **socializing** and **recreation**. However most of the present day Messes are converted buildings and thus have no adequate space for the provision of all the required activities in a full fledged Mess. Activities in a full fledged officers' Mess among others include:

- Dinner Night
    - Officers dinner nights

    - Ladies dinner nights
- Meal facilities
- Drinking and Relaxations
- Dances
    - End of year party/ Christmas party; send off party, wedding reception.
- Cinema
    - Film/ drama shows, special address/ lecture.
- Tombola
- Accommodation for single officers
- Indoor recreational facilities e.g.
    - Table Tennis
    - Billiards
    - Ludo, Chess, Dart, Cards etc.
- Outdoor recreational facilities e.g.
    - Swimming
    - Lawn Tennis
    - Squash
    - Golf
    - Children play ground
- Library facilities.

2.5 MESS CATEGORIES

There are basically four categories of Mess, namely:

- Force headquarter command Mess (senior officers' Mess Ikoyi)
- State headquarters command Mess
- Junior officers' Mess
- Institutional Mess

2.5.1 FORCE HEADQUARTER MESS (SENIOR OFFICERS' MESS IKOYI LAGOS STATE)

Nigeria police senior officers' Mess, Ikoyi, Lagos State, is the premier Mess in the country. Its members range from Assistant Superintendent of Police to the Commissioner of Police at the headquarters. Members also include the Minister of Police Affairs Governors and other important dignitaries.

2.5.2 STATE HEADQUARTER COMMAND MESS

The state command Mess is found at the different state levels and it caters for officers ranging from Assistant Superintendent of Police (ASP) to the Commissioner of Police (CP) who heads the state command, and some other top government official in the that state.

2.5.3 JUNIOR OFFICERS' MESS

The junior officers' Mess caters for police of the rank which ranges from Constable to Chief Inspector.

2.5.4 INSTITUTIONAL MESS

Institutional Mess is those in police training institutions, such as the police training colleges at Lagos, Kano, and Kaduna States.

Apart from the officers' Mess at the various mentioned levels, there are also at these levels Messes meant for the other ranks.

2.6 POLICE – PUBLIC INTERACTION

The public generally overlook the complicated situation which the nature of the job places on the police man in that of having to preserve law and public peace, at the same time preserve public fundamental rights. Too much of prophecy is expected from the police. Henri Feraud, expressed his view as 'if one considers what a policeman should be – as the public would like him to be – it seems that all the good fairies known to songs or story would have to be present at his birth. He should have a little of the missionary in him, and something of Solomon; he will have to be, by turns diplomat, confessor, superman; he will need the Machiavellian touch and the good Samaritan's; he must share the powers both of an extra – ordinary clairvoyant and of Sherlock Holmes. And this monster must have a memory as efficient as a computer.''

2.6.1 POLCE FUNCTIONS

Police functions can be divided into three different categories, which include: Law enforcement, Order maintenance, and Service related duties.

2.6.1.1 LAW ENFORCEMENT

Police are empowered to stop, question, detain and arrest people who violate the law. Their law enforcement powers range from stopping traffic violators to apprehending persons suspected of committing serious felonies, which may involve the use of deadly force. Police investigate crimes and collect and preserve evidence for criminal trials.

Law enforcement powers do not give police great crime – prevention abilities. This is corroborated by the president's commission on law enforcement of 1967, which stressed that police are limited in their ability to prevent crime. 'They did not start and cannot stop the convulsive social changes that are taking place in the country. They do not enact the laws that they are required to enforce, nor do they dispose of the criminals they arrest' According to the commission, the primary role of police in law enforcement is apprehending people who commit crimes, not deterring crimes, but even in that role, they are dependent on citizens for assistance.

2.6.1.2 ORDER MAINTENANCE

James Q. Wilson in Implementing Community Policing (1997) has defined order maintenance as the 'management of conflict situation to bring about consensual resolution.' By order Wilson means the 'absence of disorder, and by disorder is meant behavior that either disturbs or threatens to disturb the public peace or that involves face - to – face conflict among two or more persons' An example is a domestic dispute. According to Wilson, it is crucial that police rather than some other professionals respond to these problems, since they may (and often do) result in violence. Wilson argues that order maintenance is the most important function of police work.

Wilson's position is shared by George L. Kelling, in the same book, who concludes that as police work become more professional, greater emphasis was placed on law enforcement, which is measured more easily. This reduces the emphasis on order maintenance, and leads to negative effects without resulting in a decreased crime rate. Kelling, like Wilson, says the evidence points out that when police are involved in order maintenance, the relationship between police and community is improved. The result is reduced fear of crime and greater cooperation of citizens with police in crime control.

Carl B. Klockars in the same book disagrees with Kelling and Wilson, taking the position that people have considered law enforcement to be the primary function of police. To shift that focus, says Klockars, would not reduce the crime rate and would decrease the ability of police to respond to more serious problems violations. Klockars does not take the position that order maintenance is an unimportant police function but only that greater emphasis should be placed on law enforcement.

2.6.1.3 SERVICE – RELATED DUTIES

Police engage in a variety of service related functions. Some of these functions include:

- Visiting schools to educate children about law enforcement, crime prevention, the use of alcohol and other drugs, safety on the streets, and law observance.
- Providing educational and training sessions for women, and the elderly.
- Speaking to young children about the dangers of being kidnapped or sexually assaulted.

- Meting with residents who wish to begin neighborhood watch programs for crime prevention.
- Providing the public with information on how to decrease their chances of becoming crime victims.

2.6.2 POLICING MODELS

The structure and manner in which policing occurs may be analyzed by models: the professional model, which is the traditional approach, and the community - oriented model, which involves a community emphasis as well as a problem –solving approach to policing.

PROFESSIONAL MODEL

The professional model of policing is a highly bureaucratic approach characterized by a hierarchical organizational structure in which the police inspector general is the central authority. All zonal heads report directly to the inspector general. Department heads have subordinates who report directly to them. The chain of command is clear, and the organization has many rules and regulations, with little input from subordinates in regard to making and enforcing them. The police department is organized around specialized functions such as personnel and training, data processing, traffic, patrol, homicide, sex crimes, and so on.

According to Kelling, the professional model is efficient; decisions may be made quickly and easily, and internal control of subordinates is facilitated. The structure may result in high productivity, but its rigidity may cause dissatisfaction among subordinates and result in a department that is too authoritarian and units that are too specialized.

COMMUNITY-ORIENTED POLICING

Dissatisfaction with the professional model has led to an approach referred to as community-oriented policing, which involves a problem-solving approach by police along with community involvement.

Considerable attention has been given to community-oriented policing (COP), in recent literature Kelling notes that many police are asking citizens what they perceive as their most pressing problems as well as for suggestions on what might be done to solve those problems.

Although community policing differs in nature among the various jurisdiction. Herman Goldstein in 'Implementing Community Policing' (1997) has identified its common characteristics:

- The involvement of the community in getting the police job done;
- The setting of police priorities based on the specific needs and desires of the community; and
- The meeting of these needs by the allocation of police resources and personnel otherwise assigned to responding to calls for public assistance.

2.6.3 BENEFITS OF COMMUNITY POLICING

- Community policing may increase police accountability to the community
- Increase public cooperation with police.

- Assist police and the community in solving society's most crucial crime problem – drugs.

2.6.4 TRADITIONAL VS. COMMUNITY POLICEING

Question	**Traditional**	**Community policing**
Who are the police?	A government agency principally responsible for law enforcement.	Police are the public and the public are the police: the police officers are those who are paid to give full – time attention to the duties of every citizen.
What is the relationship of the police force to other public service departments?	Priorities often conflict.	The police are one department among many responsible for improving the quality of life.
What is the role of the police?	Focusing on solving crimes.	A broader problem – solving approach.
How is police efficiency measured?	By detection and arrest rates.	By absence of crime and disorder.
What are the highest priorities?	Crimes that are high value (for example, bank robberies) and those involving violence.	Whatever problems disturb the community most.
What, specifically, do police deal with?	Incidents.	Citizens' problems and concerns.
What determines the effectiveness of police?	Response times.	Public cooperation.
What view do police take	Deal with them only if	Vital function and great

of service calls?	there is no real police work to do.	opportunity.
What is police professionalism?	Swift, effective response to serious crime.	Keeping close to the community.
What kind of intelligence is most important?	Crime intelligence (study of particular crimes or series of crimes).	Criminal intelligence (information about the activities of individuals or groups).
What is the essential nature of police accountability?	Highly centralized; governed by rules, regulations, and policy directives; accountable to the law.	Emphasis on local accountability to community needs.
What is the role of headquarters?	To provide the necessary rules and policy directives.	To preach organizational values.
What is the role of the press liaison department?	To keep the ‘‘heat’’ off operational officers so they can get on with the job.	To coordinate an essential channel of communication with the community.
How do the police regard prosecutions?	As an important goal.	As one tool among many.

Table one: traditional vs. community policing

Source: Malcolm K. Sparrow, implementing community policing.



Plate 1a, Conferencing

Source: www.communitypolicing.com

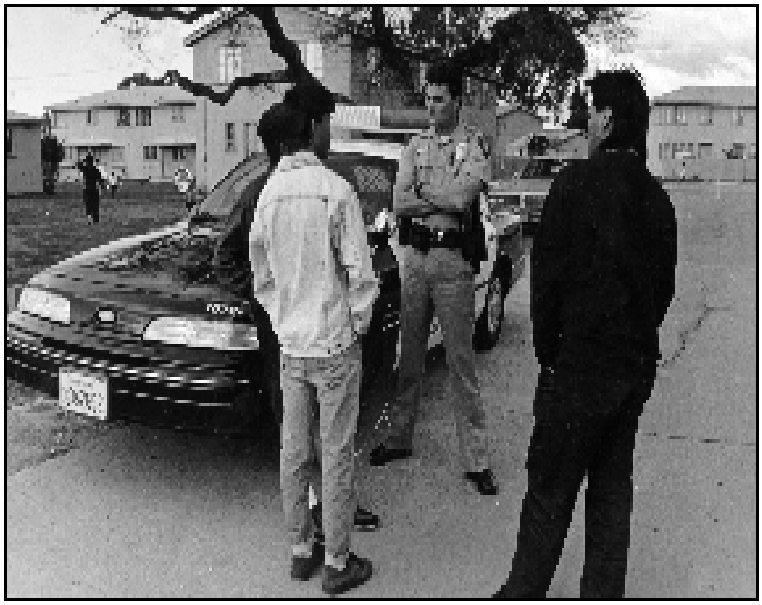


Plate 1b, officer on patrol

Source: www.communitypolicing.com



Plate 1c, officer on patrol

Source: www.communitypolicing.com

CHAPTER THREE

INTERACTION

3.0 FACTORS GOVERNING THE BEHAVIOR OF MAN TOWARDS SATISFYING NEEDS

According to Kassler in Saad (1999), 'planning and design will be the product of a process which respects both the nature of man and the nature of nature'. The provision of recreation facilities must accommodate this fact to enhance interaction in the appropriate sense. Man's behavior and general outlook on life is influenced by his environment. It either gives a positive or negative picture of his general perception of life. Nature serves as a common base, or set of minimum standards and requirements in relating variables and specifics of site planning and environmental problems. The environment has a definite impact on the individual and as such, a process of manipulation of the non – human environment is evident to attain some level of comfort. Human factors governing man's behavior towards satisfying his needs are psychological, physiological and physical factors.

3.1 Psychological Factors

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

According to Maslow's hierarchy of need based on motivation theory, human needs operate at a number of different levels, from basic psychological needs such as

hunger, to higher level needs such as self development and self - fulfillment. These can be arranged in a hierarchy as shown below:

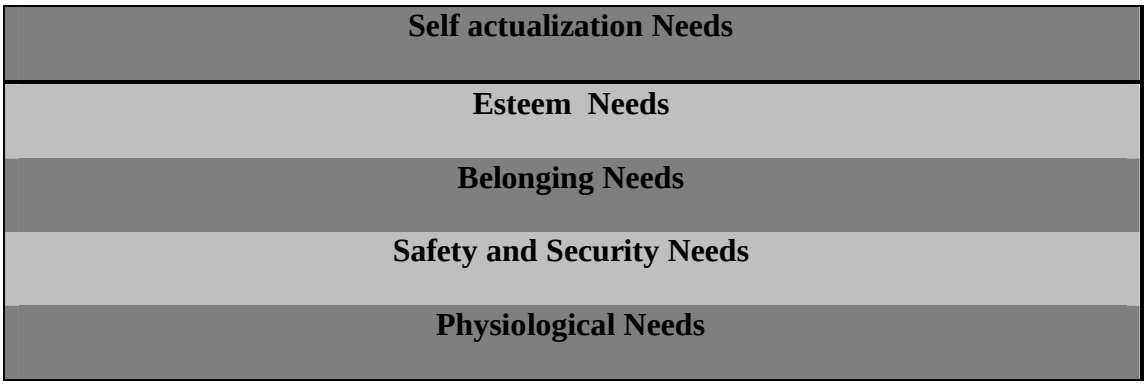


Fig. 3.1: Maslow's hierarchy of human needs

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

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

a. Social Needs

This includes needs for love, companionship, group application and social interaction. The need for identity and belonging serving others in a group situation is evident in family and peer groups. The pubs beach, dance halls, diverse societies

formed are expressions of social needs. Therefore, provision of recreation facilities helps in fostering social interaction by bringing people together with a common bond, which satisfies their needs.

b. Stabilizing Needs

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

c. Individual Needs

It addresses the issue of individuality and demarcation of personal spaces. It gives ability ability for decision making without a feeling of coercion. Lounges in club houses and rooms can help address this need.

d. Self -Expression Needs

This encompasses the need for prestige, accomplishment, achievement and respect by others. Self assertion and emphasis on dominance and power are characteristics of self expression needs. These needs are inter-related with individual needs in the area of identifying personal territories.

e. Enrichment Needs

Enrichment needs include personal creativity and an overwhelming need for appreciation of beauty and aesthetics. It is related to self – realization need and the

expression of mastering. Recreation facilities must therefore provide facilities that will satiate enrichment needs like creative arts and creative room, strategic points for painting, areas of personal involvement, play, acting gardening and learning of basic culinary skills.

3.2 Physical Factors

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

3.3 Physiological Factors

This deals with physical needs which are results of inner biological condition of an individual in relation to the physical environment. Maintaining a balance in the internal environment is facilitated by environmental modification to accommodate various climatic changes. Safety measures against accident and injuries in recreational facilities are of necessity to users.

3.4 INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS AND CLUBHOUSE DESIGN

3.4.1 INTODUCTION

An institutional building is a special establishment where public and private functions are carried out simultaneously. It is readily accessible to the public, a physical structure set aside for a specific purpose. Examples are hospitals, parks, hotels, cultural centers, plazas, schools, offices, clubhouses etc. they are public buildings with divers categories of users. The clubhouse is an institutional building that caters for the social needs of man.

3.4.2 THE CLUB AND THE CLUBHOUSE

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

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

A club is therefore, an association of people united by a common purpose and guided by rules and regulations, varying from culture and from region to region. Its acceptability and credibility is somehow dependent on the image of the members and their activities. The club members meet for study, games, pleasure and so many other activities geared towards self and group development. They are united in goals and objectives they set out to achieve.

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

The facilities in a clubhouse, largely depends on the category to which the clubhouse belongs, whether for a particular sport or a combination of more. The valuation of a clubhouse depends on the particular bond uniting its members, such as, literature, science, politics or the desire to take part in some sports, or its objective may be purely social.

3.4.2 FUNCTIONS OF A CLUBHOUSE

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

People of diverse background, encompassing numerous fields of learning are brought together to attain specific goals, thereby creating an environment of learning from others, as well as a forum for contributing in the lives of others. This helps develop a broader outlook on life in the individual and an appreciation of talents others

are endowed with. The clubhouse also functions as a meeting place were links are established in the business world, and the political circle.

3.4.3 USER PATTERN IN A CLUBHOUSE

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

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

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

3.4.4 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEMAND AND SUPPLY IN A CLUBHOUSE

Demand and supply is a basic criterion governing the use of a clubhouse. One can not exist independent of the other because they are variables that determine the input and output of the recreation facilities. It is clear according to Cosgrove and Jackson (1972) that, 'more leisure time is spent knitting and watching television or gardening than in any other outdoor or indoor activity'. This is peculiar to the British set – up. While in African culture, more time is spent sitting in groups or pairs catching up on events that are current and of concern. If the populace is educated to realize the importance of the recreation club, then they can adopt recreational activities as a way of enjoying leisure time.

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

3.5 CLUB ARCHITECTURE AND THE EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT

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

a. Outdoor sport facilities

b. Soft landscape (plant)

c. Hard landscape

d. Lighting

e. Water elements (fountains, pools, ponds, etc)

f. Soil and topography.

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

3.6 THE CLUBHOUSE AS A MEANS OF RECREATION

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

a. Contribute in community development by uniting people in common projects irrespective of economic status.

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

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

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

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

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

3.7 THE CLUBHOUSE IN THE MODERN CONTEXT

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

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

b. Social groups – This includes hunting, wrestling, football etc. between age mates or peer groups.

c. Professional groups – Since most of the people in past eras where involved in farming, clerical jobs or business, they tend to establish a ground of relating and viewing current issues, most practiced form of recreation is talking and exchange of ideas.

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

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

Clubhouses were introduced into the country during the colonial era, with the coming of independence in 1960, some of the Britons departed for their country while others remained. Club life was adopted as a result of British influence. This was acceptable because of the level of expose brought about by improvement in education

standards. The buildings were initially small but increased in size as the demand increased. Observation has shown that some of the clubs have degenerated to drinking houses while others are built offering more sophisticated facilities for recreation. This has contributed in creating a negative image of the clubhouse in Nigeria. These can be remedied by creating awareness of what clubs should be especially by its registered members who must be of good repute. Activities peculiar to the pre-colonial era can be adopted with improvement on them so that a wider margin of the society comprising of divers interest groups can patronize these clubs.

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

A relationship between leisure, recreation and the clubhouse is evident due to the similarity in their functions and aims. The clubhouse is therefore an ideal setting to enjoying leisure time by aptly using it for recreational activities, especially for the modern or contemporary man who is relatively open minded and cognitively flexible.

CHAPTER FOUR

CASE STUDIES

4.0 INTRODUCTION

The case studies were conducted with the aim of adopting the following variables as it relates to recreation and interaction:

a. Facilities

This is to know the types of facilities provided the motives behind the provision and how they are grouped. The idea is to ascertain how these provisions and their groupings enhance interaction.

b. Personnel (staff)

This is to know the number of offices to provide for.

c. Site planning

This is to know the type of planning concept adopted and how it has contributed in fostering social interaction.

d. Management

This is to know the hierarchy of the organization and how it generates its funds.

e. Membership

This is to know the categories or social status of the kind of people allowed to make use of the scheme.

f. Location

This is to know how this variable influences the use of the scheme

4.1 NIGERIA AIRFORCE (N.A.F) CLUB KADUNA

1. Location

The club is located on Rabah road, Ungwan Sariki, Kaduna. It is bordered by residential buildings on all sides.

2. Year of Construction and Architecture

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

The architecture of the building was colonial before it was remodeled, exhibiting a blend of colonial and modern Architecture. The pitch of the roof with gabled ends and hoods are distinct features of colonial architecture which were maintained. Instead of clay tiles on the additional functions, long span aluminum roofing sheet was used which clearly separated the additional from existing buildings. Colonnades were used in the accommodation unit serving as links, as well as shading devices where necessary

3. Aims and Objectives

The club aims at providing relaxing atmosphere for members of the Nigeria Air force and the general public as a means of recreation through active and passive forms of recreation.

4. Membership

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

5. Architectural Design

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



Plate 2a: Perimeter wall with visual symbol of the club.

Source: field work



Plate 2b: Perimeter wall with visual symbol of the club.

Source: field work

6. Merits

- There is a clear zoning of activities
- Guest wing lies at the extreme ensuring privacy and quiet for users.
- Appreciable number of recreational facilities.
- Strategically located, readily accessible from all direction.
- Elevations depict continuity.
- Orientation creates conducive environment, and also the use of verandahs.

7. Demerits

- Absence of natural vegetation, extensive hard landscape increases heat.
- No facilities for children.
- Run more like a hotel than a club.
- Limited parking space for peak periods.

8. Functional Spaces

Main building

- Offices
- Bar / lounge
- Restaurant
- Kitchen (3 no) / store
- Reception
- Banquet hall (300 capacity)
- Conveniences

Accommodation

- Single room
- Standard room
- Double
- Superior double
- Luxury suite
- Diplomatic suite
- Presidential suite accommodation total = 51

Fitness center

- Changing rooms
- Squash court
- Massage room
- Table tennis room
- Gymnasium
- Lounge (for table games like card, scrabble etc)

Others

- Garden bar / conveniences
- Shops (4 no.)
- Staff restaurant
- Lawn tennis court
- Gate houses
- Parking spaces

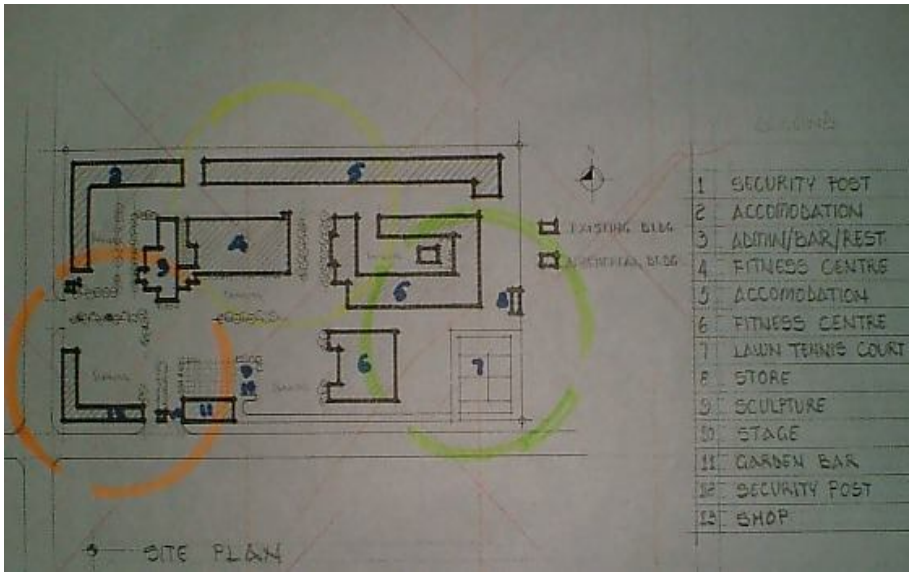


Fig. 4.1, Nigeria Air force (N.A.F) club, Kaduna. (Site plan)

Source: field work



Plate 2c: entrance to the reception

Source: field work



Plate 2d: garden bar / restaurant

Source: field work



Plate 2e: 300 capacity Banquet hall

Source: field work



Plate 2f: type of accommodation facility

Source: field work



Plate 2g: type of accommodation facility

Source: field work

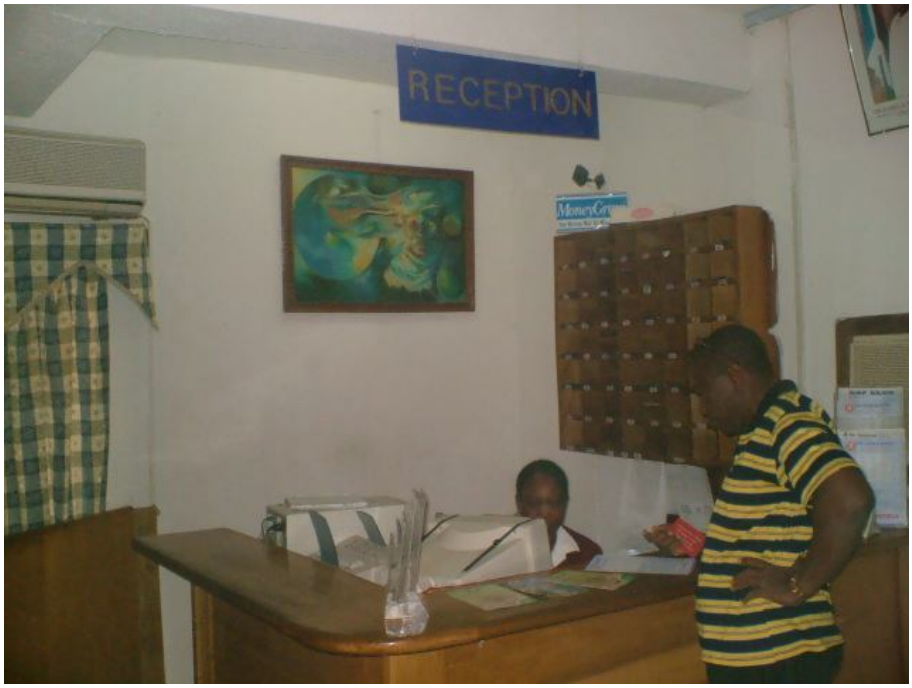


Plate 2h: receptionist at work

Source: field work

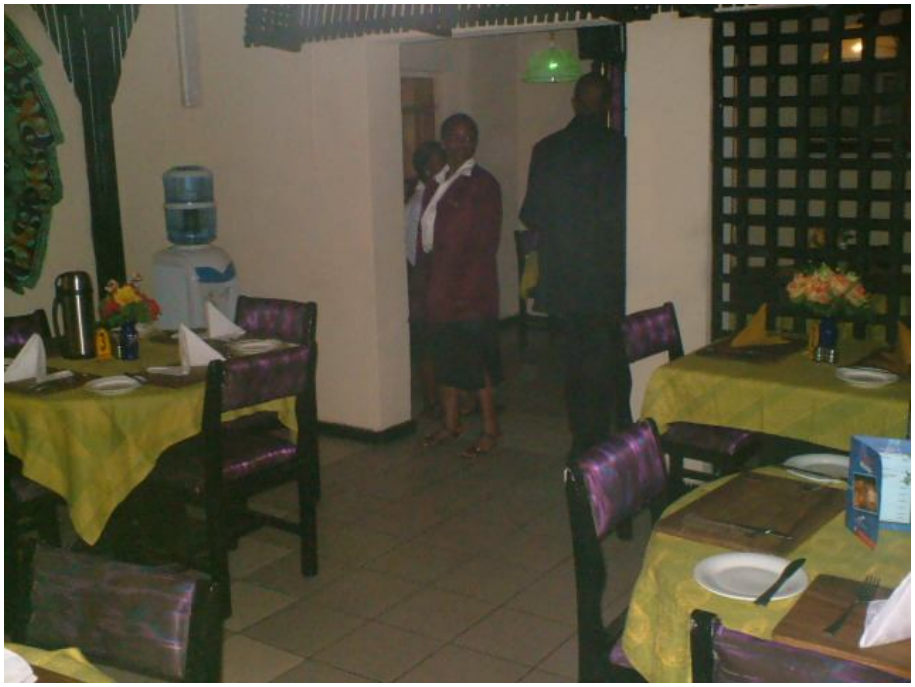


Plate 2i: dinning

Source: field work

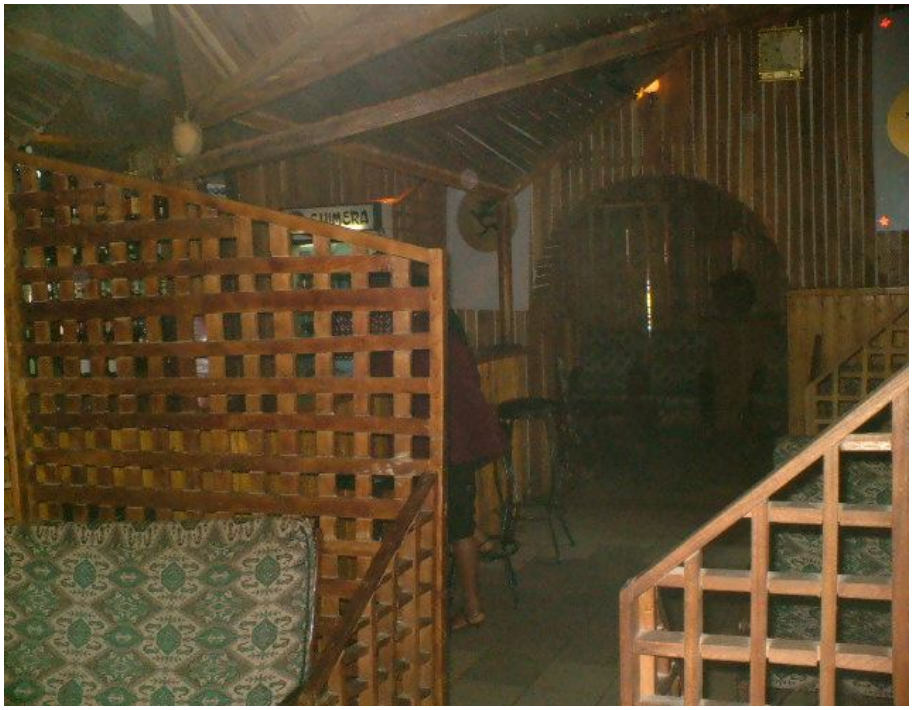


Plate 2j: restaurant

Source: field work



Plate 2k: 300 capacity banquet hall

Source: field work

4.2 CANBERRA POLICE AND CITEZENS YOUTH CLUB (PCYC)

1. Location

The club is located in Canberra, Queensland, Australia

2. Brief History

The Canberra police and citizens youth club (PCYC) was established in 1957. Its initial aim was to provide facilities that could foster interaction between the police and the youth in the community; it has since been upgraded to accommodate people of all ages.

3. Objectives

The objective of the club includes the following:

- To afford the young people of Queensland the opportunity to participate in clean and healthy recreation.
- To encourage the principles of good citizenship.
- To encourage and foster music, literature, art and culture.
- To awaken citizens to their responsibilities towards adolescents.

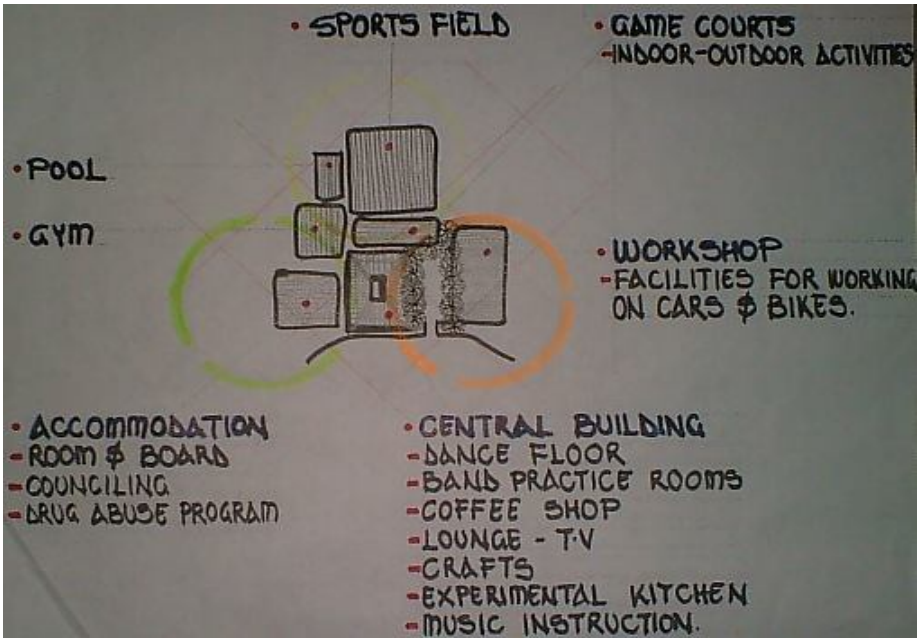


Fig. 4.2: PCYC schematic site plan

Source: www.pcyc.com

4. Facilities

The facilities provided include the followings:

- Pool
- Sports field
- Gymnasium
- Game courts – indoor / outdoor activities
- Hostel – room and board, counseling
- Garage – facilities for working on bikes and cars
- Central building – dance floor, band practice rooms, crafts, lounge, coffee shop, experimental kitchen, music instruction

5. Merits

- The club makes a very creative use of its limited land areas for recreation and other functions.
- The location of the club to a number of attractions shows that user convenience was considered.
- Provide for a number of indoor activities

6. Demerits

- The recreation needs of kids were not considered in the design of this club.
- An ample parking space is not provided for.

7. Functions

The functions for which the Canberra Police and Citizens Youth Club (PCYC) caters for include:

- Weddings
- Engagements
- Birthday parties
- Lunches / dinners
- Quiz nights
- Social club functions
- Regular / irregular meetings

4.3 LA CAMPAGNE TROPICANA.

1. Location:

It is located in Ikegun, Ibeju – Lekki Local Government Area, Lagos State, Nigeria. The resort is spread over 65 acres of land consisting four distinct ecological zones namely: the Beach/ocean front, the fresh water lagoon, mangrove swamp and the tropical rain forest. Accommodation consists of furnished loft style huts arranged in small villages, the huts are all air-conditioned and have in-house entertainment facilities. Tents are also rented out; they can be erected either by the beach or in the forested areas. Each tent can accommodate two people.







Plates 3a, 3b, and 3c Views of La Capagne Tropicana showing recreation activities
Source; www.lacampagnetropicana.com








Plates 3d, 3e, 3f, 3g, 3h, and 3i Views of La Capagne Tropicana showing recreation activities Source; www.lacampagnetropicana.com

- Guest Accommodation
- Restaurant and Bar
- African Aerobics
- Baseball
- Beach football/soccer
- Bird watching
- Board games
- Camping
- Children's activity hut
- Cultural shows
- Darts
- Fishing
- Flying kits
- Frisbees

- Horse riding
- Hydro-Biking
- Jacuzzi
- Kayaking and Boating
- Library facilities
- Nature walks and Jogging paths
- Ogido and Ofa
- Seesaw
- Put-put (Beach Golf)
- Volleyball
- Swimming
- Water basketball and volleyball

3. Merits

- The resort has a wide range of recreation activities including a number of indigenous activities.
- The site is well preserved. The development impacts positively on the environment.
- The site is remote and the basic facilities required for user convenience are provided.
- The natural environment is maintained as much as possible and where tampered with landscaping was done to complement it.
- The activities are spread over the site to stop the over exploitation of the sites resources at points of concentration.

4. Demerits

- The remoteness of the site calls for an effective communication network (Internet and Public Phones) which is lacking.
- There is no sickbay to cater for emergencies
- There are no provisions for active-indoor recreation in the event of inclement weather.

4.4 NIGERIA POLICE SENIOR OFFICERS' MESS, IKOYI, LAGOS

1. Location:

The Mess is located along Awolowo road, Ikoyi, Lagos State.

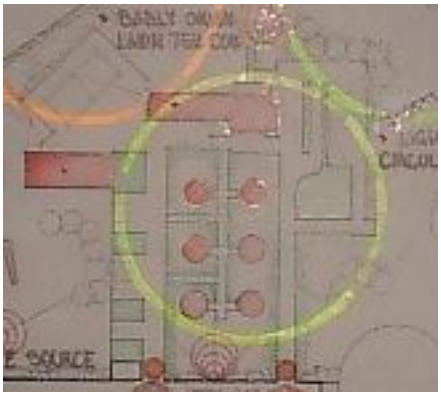


Fig. 4.3 Mess site plan

Source: field work

2. Brief History:

The Mess was established in 1960, which makes it the premier police Mess in Nigeria. It was established to foster e'spirit de corps among senior officers whenever they are in the then nations' capital (Lagos). The Mess is headed by the ''Mess President'' (Inspector General of Police), the ''Mess Vice President'' (Deputy Inspector - General of Police) and an elected body called ''Mess committee'' which include:

- The Mess secretary
- The Mess treasurer
- The Messing member
- The wines member
- The house member
- The games member

- The library member
- The tarkwa bay member

3. Aims and Objectives

To create an environment for social interaction amongst all serving superior police officer

4. Membership

The mess membership includes:

- Every serving superior police officer of the Nigeria police force.
- Honorary members, who may be admitted into the Mess in accordance with the rules.

5. Architectural Design

The architectural design approach used is that of rectilinear, which has the following characteristics:

- Strong
- Dominant
- Orderly
- Sterile
- Rigid
- Forceful
- Defined
- Logical





Plates 4a, 4b, 4c Views of Mess existing structures

Source; field work

6. Merits

- The site is located in Ikoyi, a choice area in Lagos State, where recreation and related facilities are in dare need.
- The site is bordered on its northern axis by a water body which enhances the value of the site.

7. Demerits

- The general capacity utility of the complex is not being maximized; the accommodation unit can be increased to cater for the intending customers; the water body bordering the site can be utilized maximally.
- The existing lawn tennis court is not oriented properly.



Plates 4d, View of Mess existing car park

Source; field work

4.5 CASE STUDY CONCLUSION

After due consideration of all the cases under review, the following conclusions were reached.

1. The recreation activities provided on any given site should be distributed around the site as much as possible with that part of the site which has the highest resource for each activity hosting such.
2. Family recreation needs should be considered in the complex. It makes it a place for family outings and increase patronage.
3. The recreation resource (active and passive) of any given site should be tapped in such a way that user satisfaction is the primary consideration.
4. The recreation type provided for should be such that the site has resources to support.
5. The planning of the complex should consider the human scale with the activities zoned for effective circulation.
6. All supporting service internet, phone, financial transaction, security, est. that will improve the complex product should be provided to give visitors a memorable experience.
7. The rooms should be well laid out with good views.
8. The landscaping should compliment the natural environment.

CHAPTER FIVE

RESEARCH FINDINGS

5.0 RESPONSE OF OFFICERS

Officers that use the Mess play an important role in the survival and progress of the Mess. Based on the responses from questionnaires issued to a sample of users, basic information in terms of user pattern, opinion of users and requirements have been identified. The highest numbers of **patronizers** are males, comprising 75% of the sample while females were 25%.

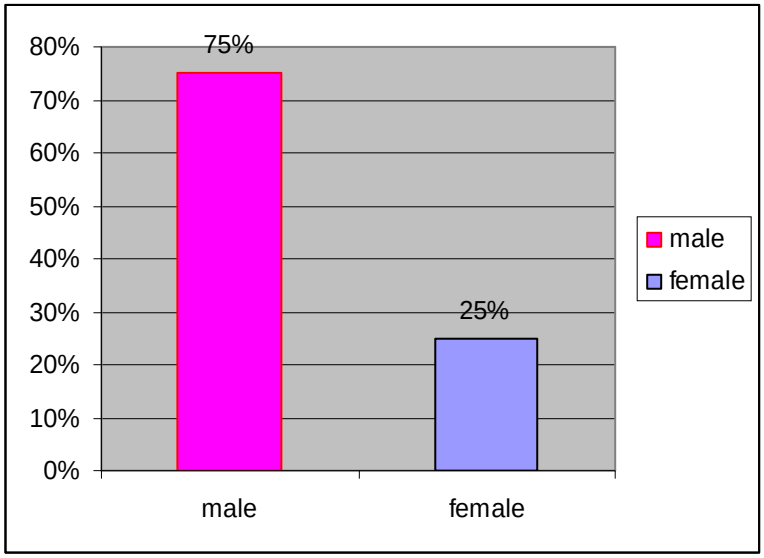


Fig. 5.1, highest number of Mess patronizes

Source; field work

In terms of **marital status**, 78% were married men and women, while 22% were single.

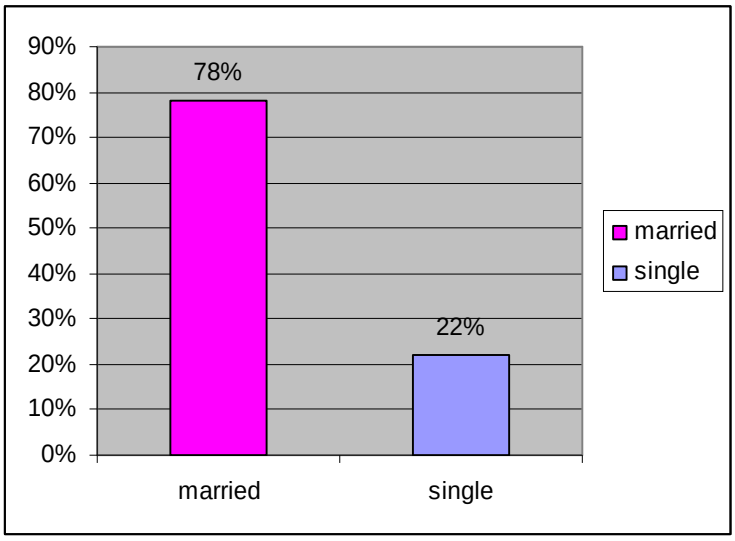


Fig. 5.2, marital status

Source; field work

In terms of **recreation activities**, they are classified based on amount of energy used, and they are either passive or active. 48% of respondents engaged in active activities, 12% enjoy passive activities, while 40% combine both as means of recreation.

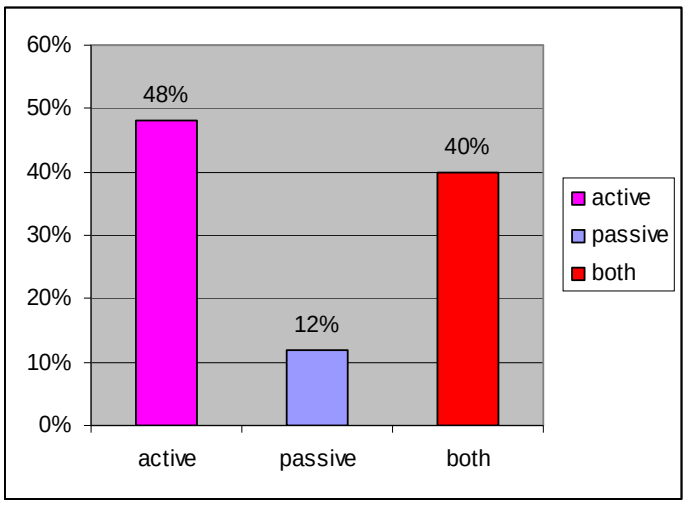


Fig. 5.3 recreation activities (based on amt. of energy used)

Source; field work

The Mess is **utilised** by respondents. 40% make daily use of the facilities, 45%, twice a week, 10% enjoy it weekly, and 5% never make use of it.

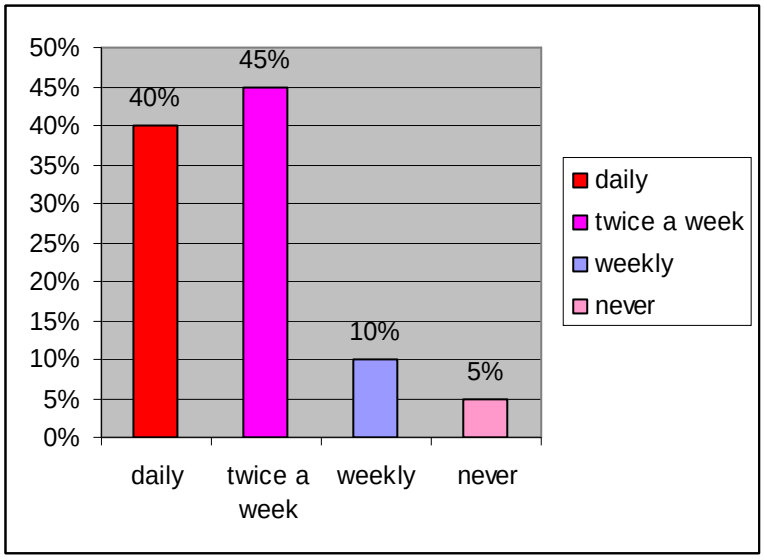


Fig. 5.4 rate of use of facilities

Source; field work

In terms of **redeveloping the Mess** to meet the requirements of the proposed scheme, 85% were for, and 15% were against.

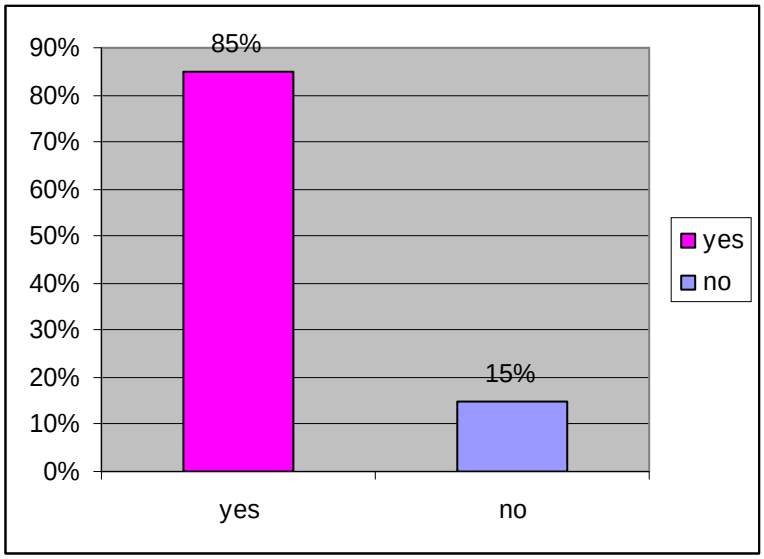


Fig. 5.5 need for redevelopment

Source; field work

5.1 RESPONSE FROM THE PUBLIC

Based on the responses from questionnaires issued to a sample of a cross section of the residence of Ikoyi, the following was gathered.

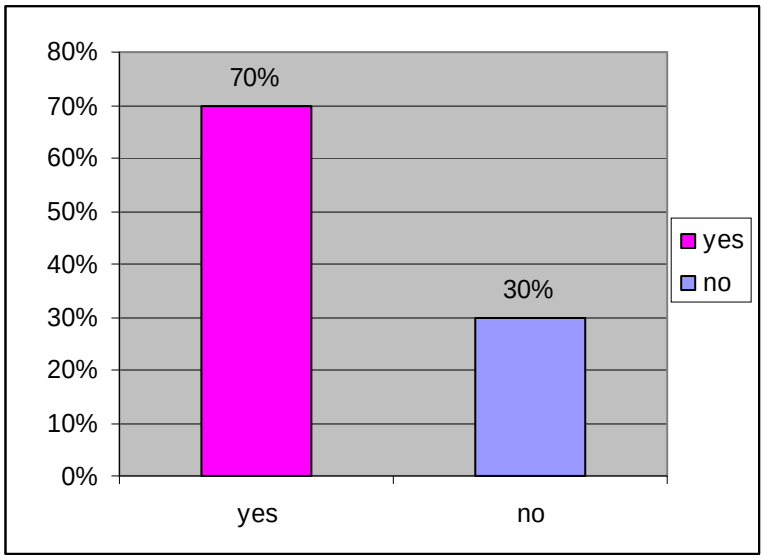


Fig. 5.6 need for social interaction with the police.

Source; field work

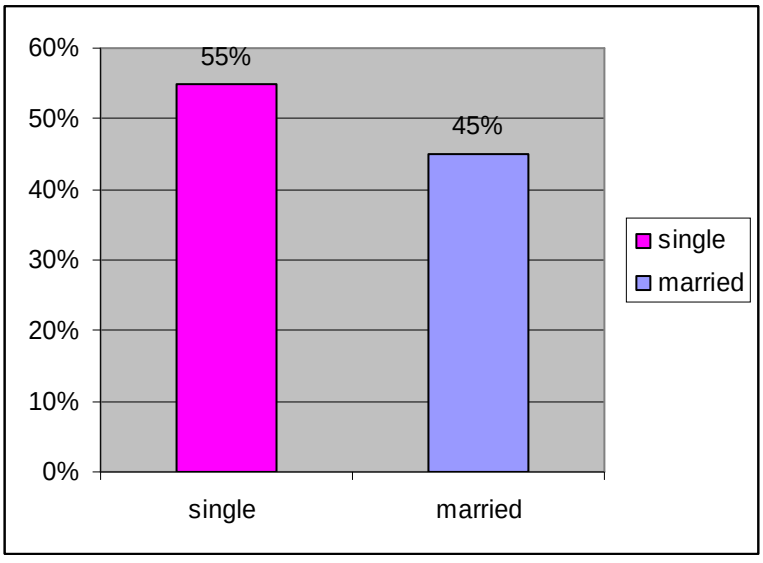


Fig. 5.7: marital status.

Source; field work

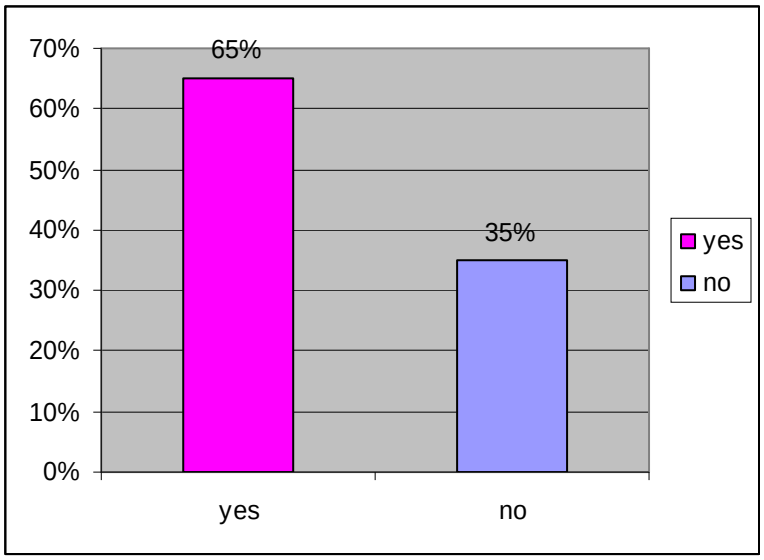


Fig. 5.8: family outing

Source; field work

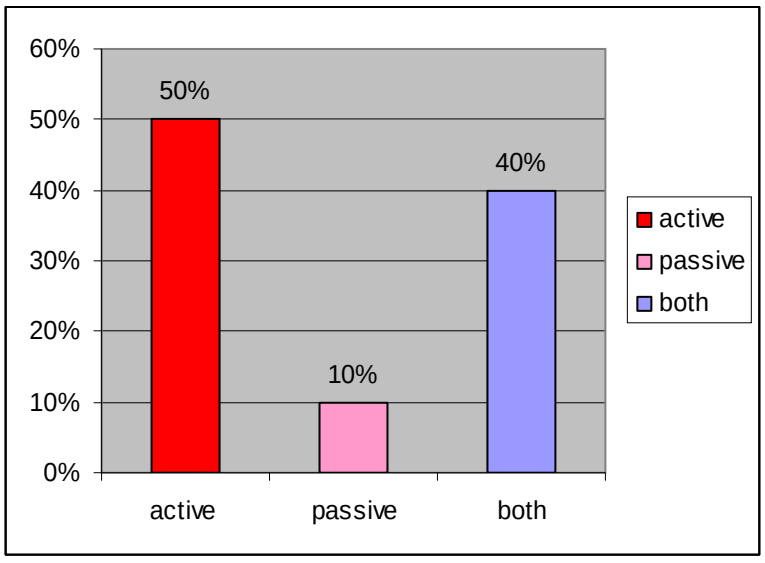


Fig. 5.9: recreation activities

Source; field work

Contemporary activities as filled in by respondents from the study area (Ikoyi) include:

i. Browsing through the internet
ii. Reading and research (through Discovery channels on the satellite)
iii. Listening to music and dancing
iv. Indoor games – scrabble, monopoly, pictionary, snake and ladder, snooker and billiard etc.
v. Picnicking
vi. Swimming
vii. Camping and mountaineering
viii. Sports – outdoor games like football, hockey, basketball etc.
ix. Sight seeing and strolling.
x. Lounging, napping, and sleeping.

CHAPTER SIX

THE SITE

6.0 SITE CONSIDERATION

The site of this project is located at ETI-OSA Local government area (Ikoyi) of Lagos State of Nigeria.

The island of Ikoyi lies in Lagos Lagoon, separated from Lagos Island by a narrow waterway. It is protected from the Atlantic Ocean by Victoria Island. Originally Ikoyi was used as a burial site for the settlement of Lagos. However in the colonial period, the island was developed as a residential cantonment for the expatriate British community and still retains many of the large colonial residences built between 1900 and 1950.

Upmarket residential properties continued to be built after the colonial period. Ikoyi now contains many other government buildings as well as hotels, and schools.

Ikoyi is presently the most expensive real estate in Africa. Virgin land is not available so people have to buy a house, demolish it, and then build their custom home.

6.1 BRIEF HISTORY OF NIGERIA POLICE FORCE OFFICERS' MESS

The Mess was established in 1960, which makes it the premier police Mess in Nigeria. It was established to foster e'spirit de corps among senior officers whenever they are in the then nations' capital (Lagos). The Mess is headed by the 'Mess President' (Inspector General of Police), the 'Mess Vice President' (Deputy Inspector - General of Police) and an elected body called 'Mess committee' which includes:

- The Mess secretary
- The Mess treasurer

- The Messing member
- The wines member
- The house member
- The games member
- The library member
- The tarkwa bay member

6.2 CRITERIA FOR SITE SELECTION



Fig. 6.1 map showing Eti-osa local government

Source: oxford cartographers

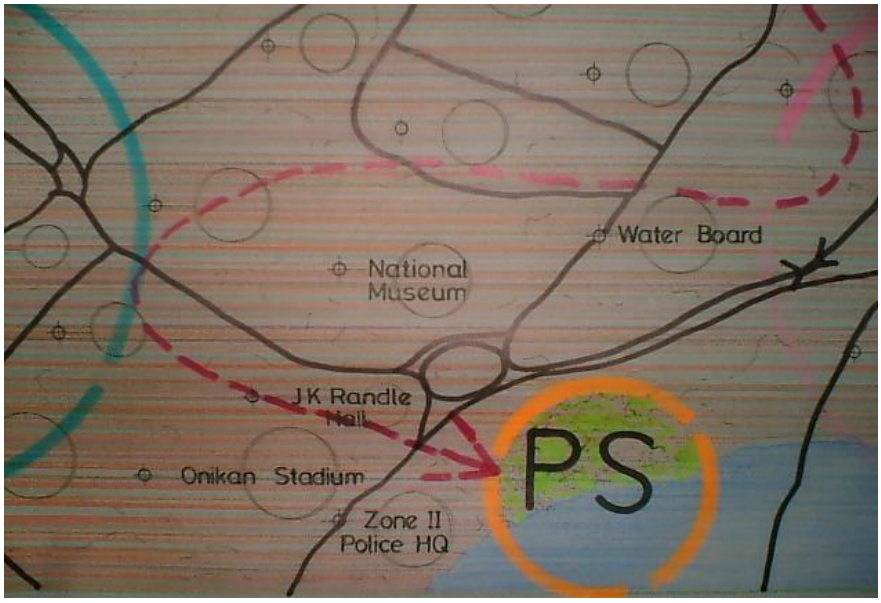


Fig. 6.2 Site location

Source: field work

The site on which the Mess is situated is owned by the federal government. It is along Awolowo road in SW Ikoyi Lagos State. Among the basic criteria used for its selection were:

i. Centrality – in the residential and business area.

ii. Good topography and general landscape.

iii. Adequate room for expansion

6.3 SITE ANALYSIS

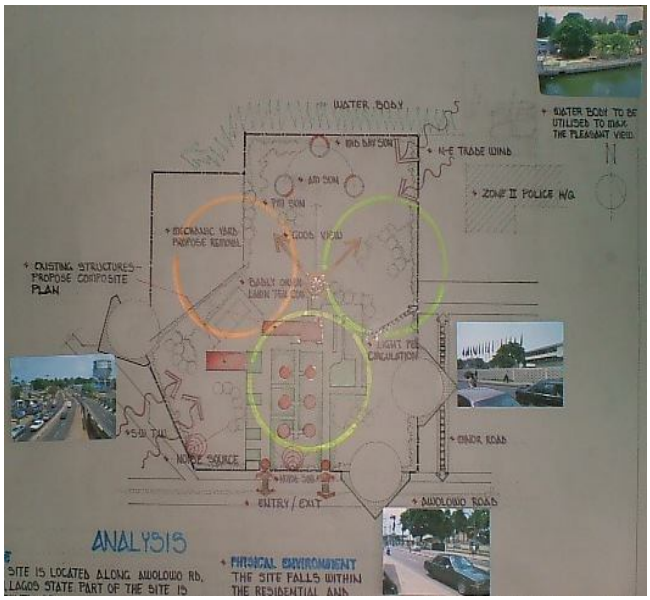


Fig. 6.3 Site analysis

Source: field work

The site is about 3.61 hectares (h). A part of it is presently being used for the Mess while the other part is temporarily being used as a mechanic yard which is to be relocated.

6.3.1 Geology and Soil

The land consists of main geological formation and the recent coastal deposits, which form the extensive and swampy alluvial plains of the major rivers and creeks along the coastal over laying the coastal plain sands.

The sand is uniformly graded with no plastic fines. The soil is saturated due to high table water and low relief.

6.3.2 Services and infrastructures

The water table is less than 2.0 meters. However, the bed level of the water body was fixed at 2.5 meters below mean sea level. There will be no problem of water consumption and supply due to the presence of Lagos state water corporation pumping station opposite the site, water could thus be easily tapped from there, however pumping station could easily be set up on site to treat the water body bounding the site for use on site.

Electricity is readily available through public supply from poles that runs along the access road. The electricity supply should be supplemented by a stand – by generator.

6.3.3 Vegetation

One can say there is no fixed vegetation as the place is being used. Thus the site has no virgin attraction.

6.3.4 Rainfall

Lagos state experiences two seasons predominantly, the wet and dry seasons. The wet season stretches from May to July and September to October. The only months with rainfall, less than 100m are November, December, January and February. There is also a short dry season in August in almost all part of western Nigeria.

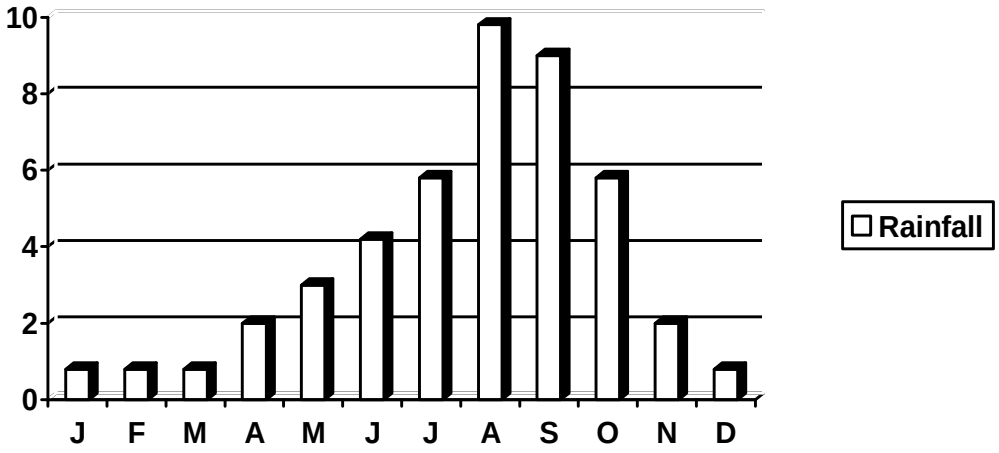


Fig 6.4 Rainfall

Source: Ogunsote,

6.3.5 Relative Humidity

The relative amount of moisture in the air at a particular temperature could in hot climates cause discomfort by the abundance or lack of it. The relative humidity in Lagos permanently exceeds 95%.

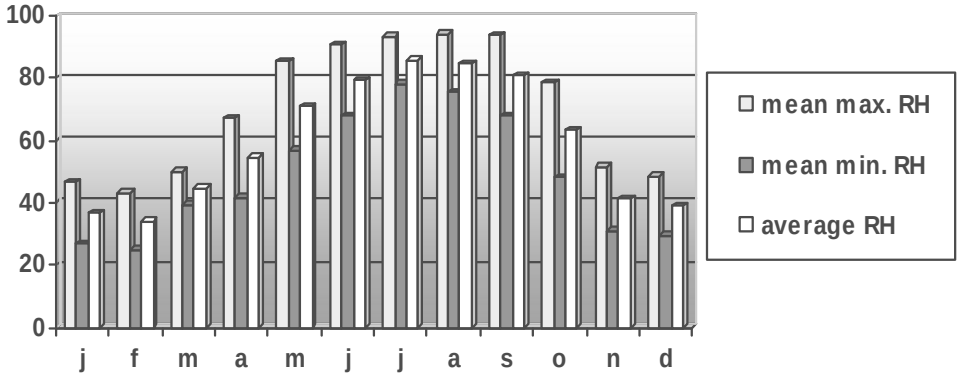


Fig. 6.5 Relative Humidity

Source: Ogunsote

6.3.6 Temperature

From the Bioclimatic evaluation graph, it is observed that Lagos state lies within a very hot humid zone of the tropics, and this is the situation for 10-11 month of the year therefore dehumidifying materials is highly favored.

March to May and November to December are the hottest months while January, February, July and September are the coolest. Mean maximum temperature fluctuate around 85^0F while the mean minimum temperature is around 76^0F.



Fig 6.6 Average Monthly Temperature.

Source: Ogunsote

6.4 DESIGN RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THERMAL COMFORT IN LAGOS

- Layout : Orientation North and South (Longer axis East-West)
- Spacing: Open spacing for breeze penetration
- Air movement: Rooms 2.0m maximum double banked, single banked, permanent provision for air movement.
- Openings: Large Openings, 40-80 percent of total wall
- Walls : Light walls, short time lag.
- Roofs : Light, Insulated roofs

Protection from heavy rain is very necessary.

- Construction: Composite construction with massive and light weight insulated materials. 'In this type of planning, cross ventilation is needed almost throughout the year because of high humidity and because of this buildings are elongated'.

6.5 EXISTING STRUCTURES

The structures are of framed construction with hollow sandcrete block wall as in – fill panel. The combination of colours used represents the official colours of the Nigeria police force, which are: blue, yellow and green, which signifies:

- Blue: love, loyalty, and unity.
- Yellow: discipline and resourcefulness.
- Green: energy and life.

The facilities within the structures can be classified into the followings:

- Accommodation
- Messing hall/ lounge

- Administration
- Sport

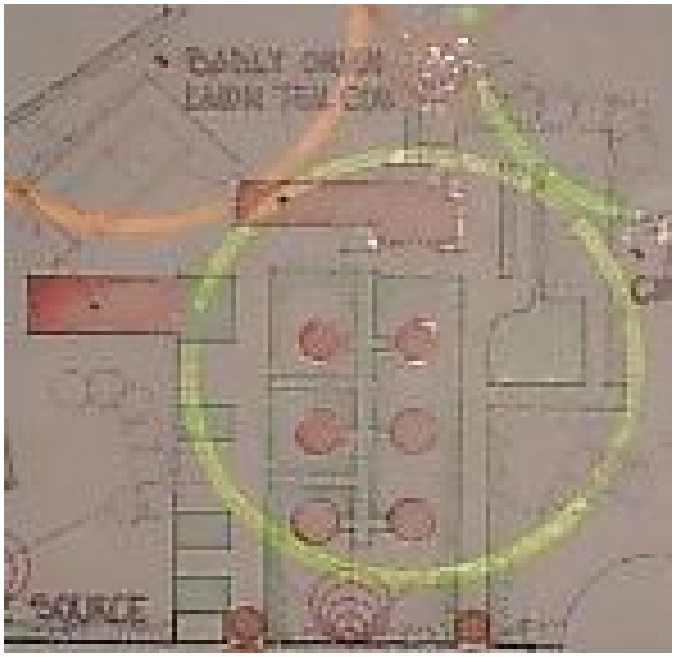


Fig. 6.7: part of existing site plan

Source: field work.

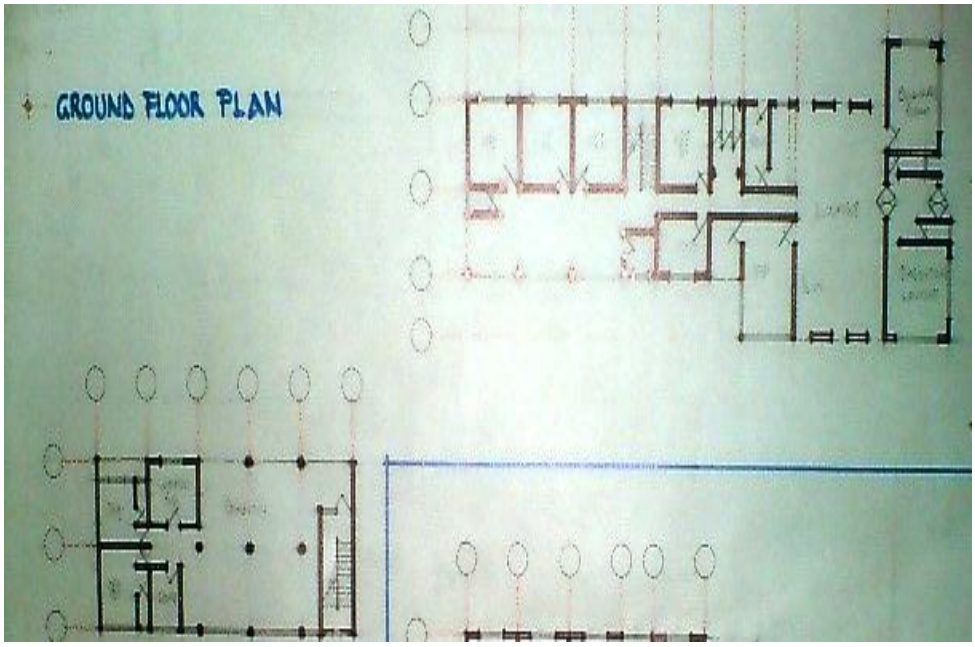


Fig. 6.8: ground floor plan

Source: field work

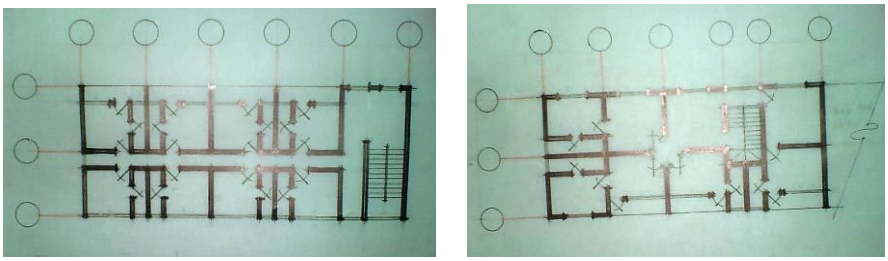


Fig. 6.9: upper floor plans.

Source: field work

6.5.1 Summery of findings

I. Rectilinear in design approach

II. Symmetrical in elevation

III. Combination of sandcrete block walls and perforated blocks was used as in – fill panels.

IV. Frame construction (beam and column) was adopted.

6.5.2 Schedule of accommodation

Below is a schedule of accommodation of the existing structures:

Functions	**Area (sq m)**
Dinning	25.0
Kitchen	22.0
Stores (2)	12.4
Billiard Room	22.5
Lounge	180.0
Gents	11.2
Ladies	11.2
Lobby	30.0
Executive lounge	25.0
Offices (4)	64.0
Stair hall	32.0

POWA offices (2)	35.0
Common room	12.0
Store	7.5
WC (2)	5.0
Stair hall	15.0
Parking	32.0

Bedroom A (16)	256.0
Toilet A (16)	64.0

Parlour (1)	16.0

Bedroom B (8)	89.6
Parlour (6)	74.4
Toilet (8)	38.4

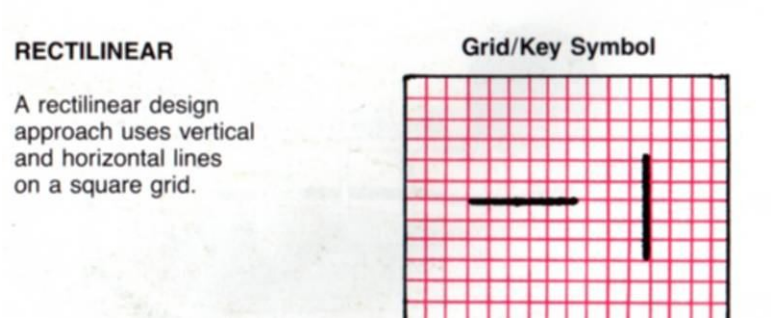
Lawn tennis court	200.0
Sit out	72.0
Parking (23)	316.25

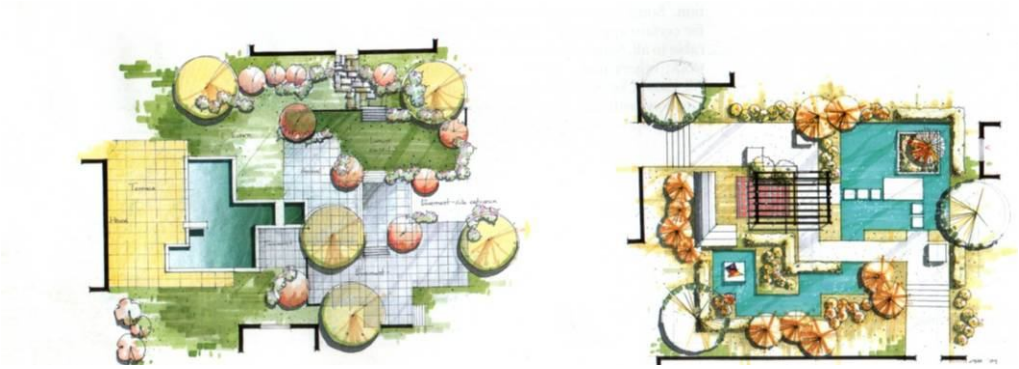
Table two: schedule of accommodation of the existing structures

Source: field work

6.6 PROPOSED STRUCTURES

In studying the design approach used for the existing structures as it was stated earlier, it was found that the rectilinear approach was used. It has the following characteristics:





• Dominant	• Quick
• Orderly	• Logical
• Basic	• Easy
• Directional	• Forceful

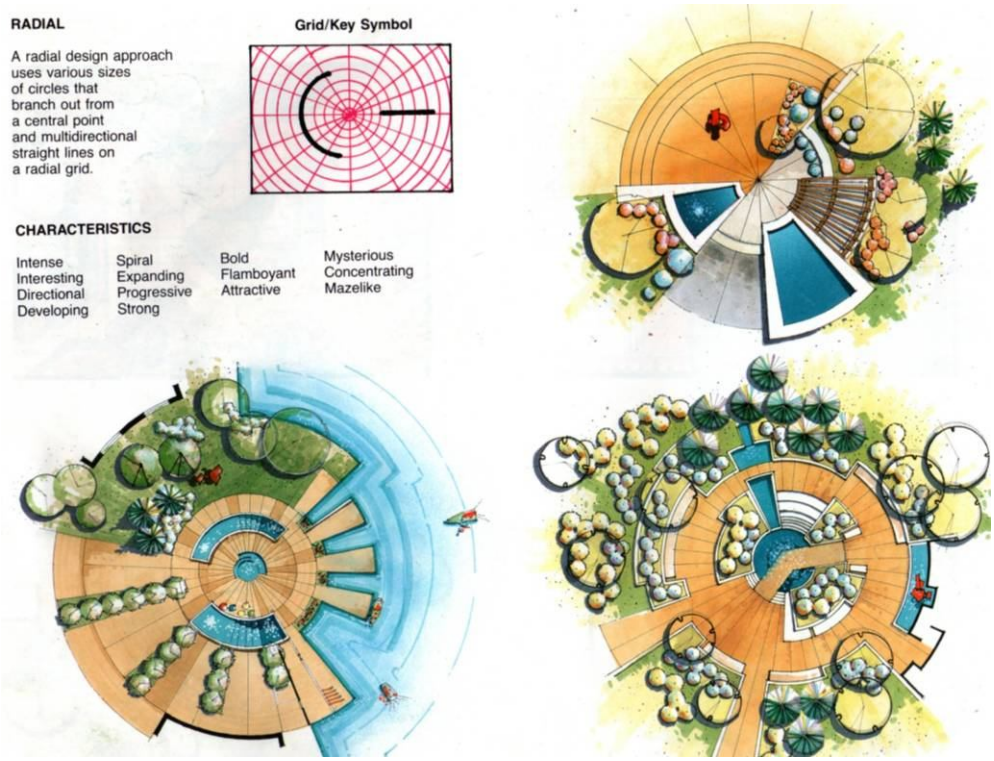
Fig. 6.10: rectilinear design approach

Source: drafting and designing with confidence

In as much as the design approach used was retained, other design approaches like radial, arc – and – tangent and curvilinear were adopted at one stage or the other to

reduce the rigidity and forceful nature of the existing structures. These approaches have the following characteristics:

- **RADIAL APPROACH**

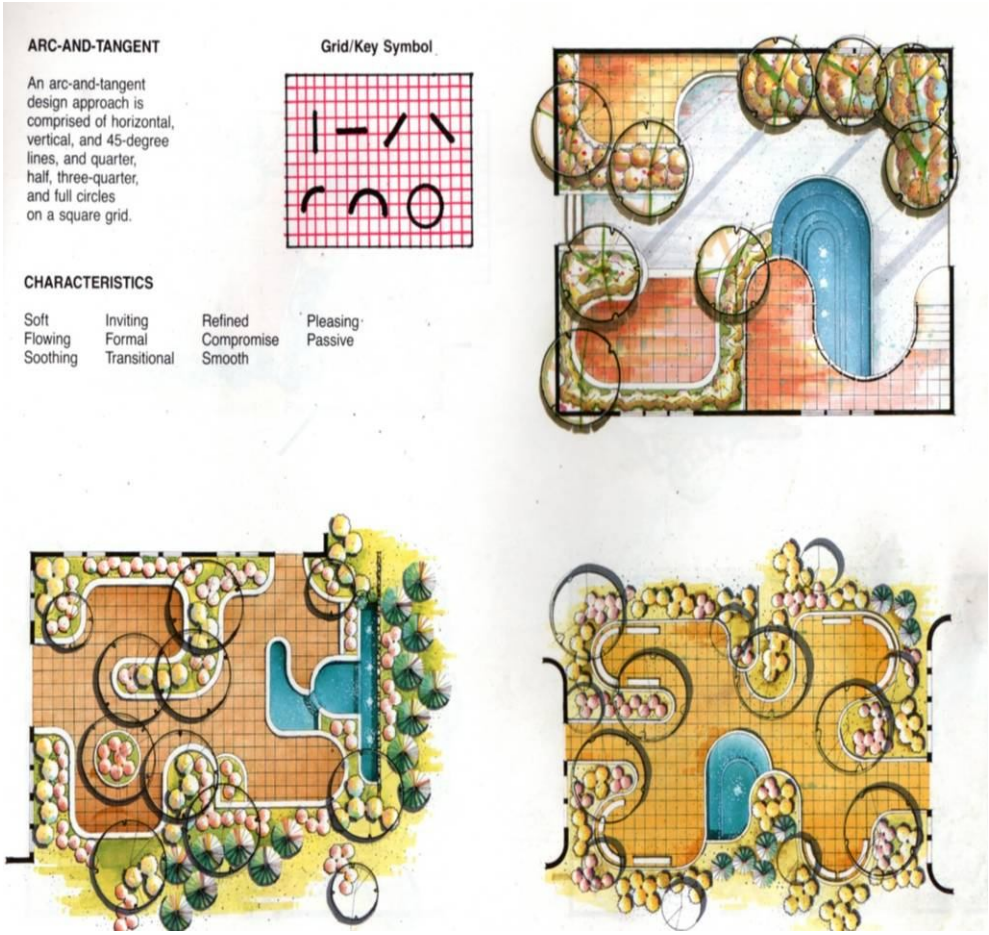


Intense	Spiral	Bold
Interesting	Expanding	Flamboyant
Directional	Progressive	Attractive
Mysterious	Concentrating	Developing

Fig. 6.11: radial design approach

Source: drafting and designing with confidence

- **ARC – AND – TANGENT**

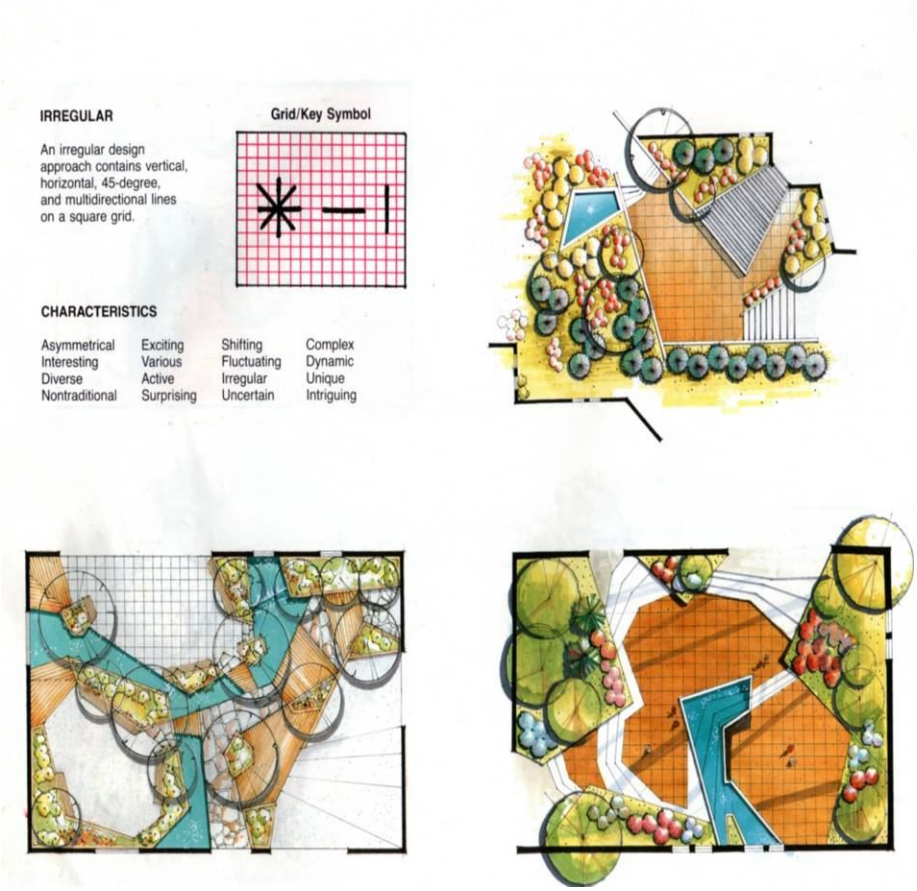


Soft	Formal	Pleasing
Flowing	Transitional	Passive
Soothing	Refined	Smooth
Inviting	Compromise	

Fig. 6.12: arc – and – tangent design approach

Source: drafting and designing with confidence

- **IRREGULAR**

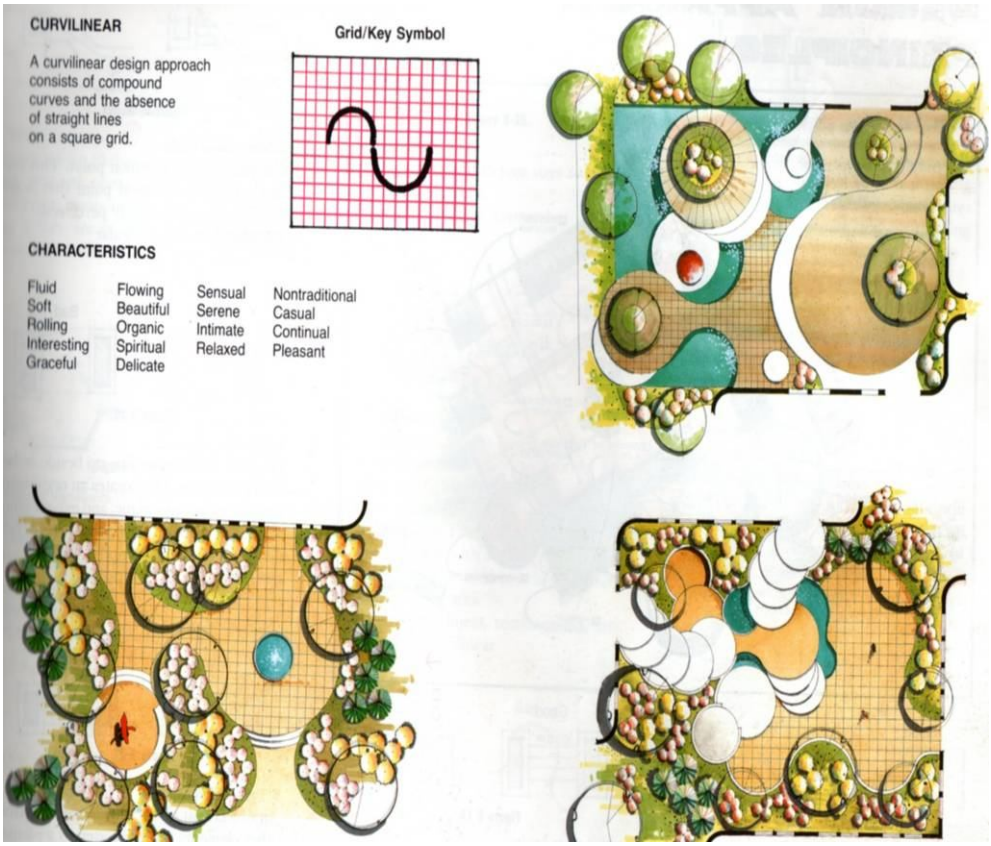


Asymmetrical	Exciting	Shifting
Interesting	Various	Fluctuating
Diverse	Active	Irregular
Non-traditional	Surprising	Uncertain
Dynamic	Unique	Intriguing

Fig. 6.13: irregular design approach

Source: drafting and designing with confidence

- **CURVILINEAR**



Fluid	Flowing	Sensual	Casual
Soft	Beautiful	Serene	Continual
Rolling	Organic	Intimate	Pleasant
Interesting	Spiritual	Relaxed	Graceful
Delicate	Non-traditional		

Fig. 6.14: curvilinear design approach

Source: drafting and designing with confidence

6.7 SCHEDULE OF ACCOMMODATION OF PROPOSED FACILITIES

Modification, extension and addition will be the form of redevelopment adopted. These will enhance the utilisation of the complex facilities.

These facilities will be classified into the following:

- Main building
- Multi – purpose hall
- Accommodation
- Indoor sport hall
- Outdoor sport
- Ancillaries

6.7.1 Main building

Space	**No. of units**	**Floor area (m^2)**	**Total (m^2)**
Entrance hall/ Reception	1	16.0 * 16.0	256.0
Cyber café	1	13.0 * 10.0	130.0
Store	1	2.0 * 3.5	7.0
Server	1	2.5 * 3.0	7.5
WC	2	2.5 * 2.0	10.0
Pastries	1	14.0 *13.0	182.0
Store	1	4.0 * 3.0	12.0
Restaurant/ Cocktail	1	15.5 * 16.0	248.0
Stair hall	3	6.0 * 2.5	45.0
WC	2	2.0 * 4.5	18.0

Kitchen Store Changing WC/shower Laundry	1 3 2 4 1	22.5 * 20.0 4.0 * 7.0 5.0 * 4.5 3.0 * 2.0 10.0 * 4.5	450.0 84.0 45.0 12.0 45.0
Specialty restaurant (a)	2	15.0 * 16.0	480.0
Specialty restaurant (b)	2	12.0 * 16.0	384.0

6.7.2 Multi purpose hall

Multi purpose hall	1	26.0 * 26.0	676.0
Store	1	5.0 * 6.0	30.0
Kitchenette/ Store	1	6.0 * 4.0	24.0
Changing WC/ SHO.	2 2	4.0 * 4.5 3.5 * 2.0	36.0 14.0
Lounge	1	6.0 * 6.0	36.0

6.7.3 Accommodation

Single bed space			
Bedroom	36	3.5 * 4.0	504.0
Toilets	36	2.0 * 1.5	108.0

Store	4	2.5 * 3.0	30.0
Stair hall	1	2.5 * 4.0	10.0
Double bed space			
Bedroom	14	5.0 * 3.5	245.0
Toilet	14	2.0 * 2.0	56.0
Stair hall	1	2.5 * 6.0	15.0
Suites			
Bedroom	8	4.5 * 4.0	144.0
Lounge	8	2.5 * 3.0	60.0
Toilet	8	2.0 * 2.0	32.0

6.7.4 Recreation/ Sport utilities

Dance hall			
Dance area	1	20.0 * 22.0	440.0
Bar/ store	1	5.0 * 6.0	30.0
Kitchenette	1	7.0 * 6.0	42.0
Wc	2	2.0 * 1.8	7.2
Basement			
Reception	1	5.5 * 6.0	33.0
Refreshment	1	10.0 * 7.0	70.0
Pool area	1	20.5 * 35.5	727.75
Kitchenette/ store	1	10.0 * 5.5	55.0
Bar	1	6.0 * 2.5	15.0

Changing	2	3.0 * 4.5	27.0
WC / shower	2	3.0 * 4.5	27.0
Store	1	3.5 * 6.0	21.0
Fitness area	1	14.5 * 12.5	181.25
Table sports	1	14.0 * 8.0	112.0
Out door sport	2	27.5 * 31.0	852.5
Tombola	1		700

Table three: Schedule of accommodation of proposed facilities

Source: author

Total Area of Site: 36100 s-m

Total Built – Up Area: 9440.46 s-m

Percentage of Built – Up: 26.15%

CHAPTER SEVEN

7.0 PROPOSED DESIGN

The study carried out on existing facilities in the Nigeria police officers' Mess, Ikoyi, Lagos state has established the need for a redevelopment. The design report includes design parameters and considerations for effective functional design, and concepts explored for adoption in the design process.

7.1 DESIGN PARAMETERS

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

7.1.1 Planning considerations

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

7.1.2 Environmental considerations

Elements such as water bodies can be used for cooling effects, while openings positioned on individual side can be carefully designed especially were views and open terrace are desirable. This enhances adequate glare control and cross ventilation. Wind control is necessary because it creates pressure on the windward side and suction on the leeward side. Buffer zones serve as external barrier to check wind control in buildings.

7.1.3 Design considerations

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

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

ii. **Landscape**: The landscape is an entity with the built structure. The existing landscaping elements will be improved and upgraded to cater for divers needs. It should be devoid of rigidity; an informal setting is most appropriate.

iii. **Maintenance factor**: careful use of durable materials is required especially for finishes, these contributes in maintenance cost reduction in the long run.

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

v. **Ventilation**: cross ventilation would be achieved in planning using natural means. Where the need arises, mechanical means can be adequately employed to create comfortable interiors.

vi. **Topography**: The topography of the site is relatively flat. Existing locations of units will be maintained with modifications were necessary.

vii. **Access**: Vehicle and pedestrian route should be clearly demarcated. Parking spaces must be easily identified using simple layout that is

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

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

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

7.1.4 User Considerations

Based on responses from current and proposed users, certain requirements have been identified as stated in chapter five. These basic requirements form the basis of redevelopment.

7.2 CONCEPTS

Concepts are ideas and can be generally be categorised into **design, planning and site concept**. These are considered to develop an effective design composite in nature.

7.2.1 Design Concept

The design concept of the proposed scheme is geared towards evolving a composite design, i.e. merging the existing with the proposed, creating an ideal

environment based on contemporary standards and requirements. **Aesthetics and functionality** through space allocation are aspects addressed as a basis for evolving an effective composite design.

- **Aesthetics** – addresses the visual characteristics of the building, which is based on user requirement.
- **Functionality** – ensures smooth inter – relationship between divers functions.

The proposed design and planning concept will be based on the radial and grid network with the landscape laying a unifying role.

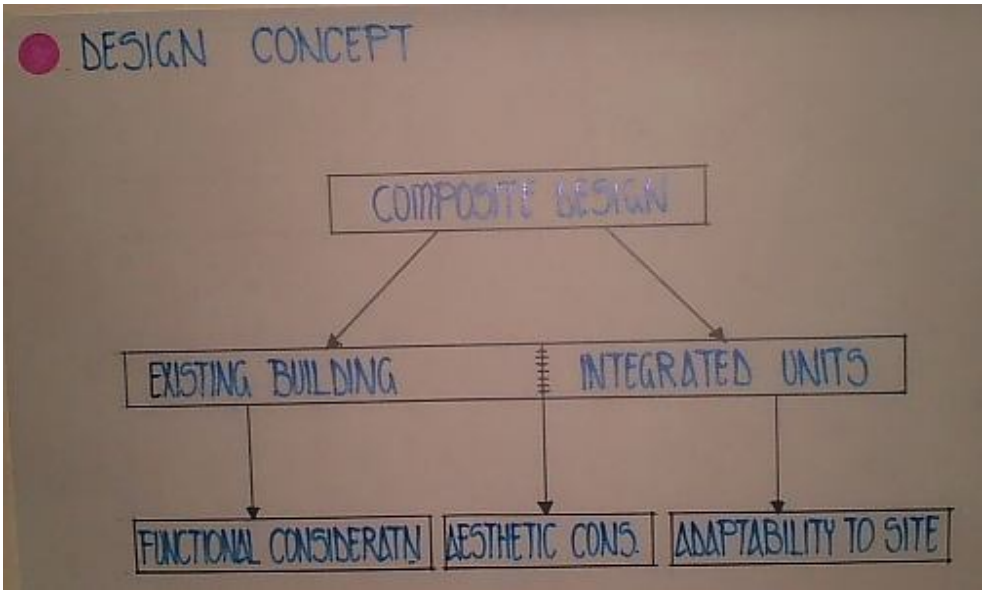


Fig. 7.1 Design Concept

Source: Author

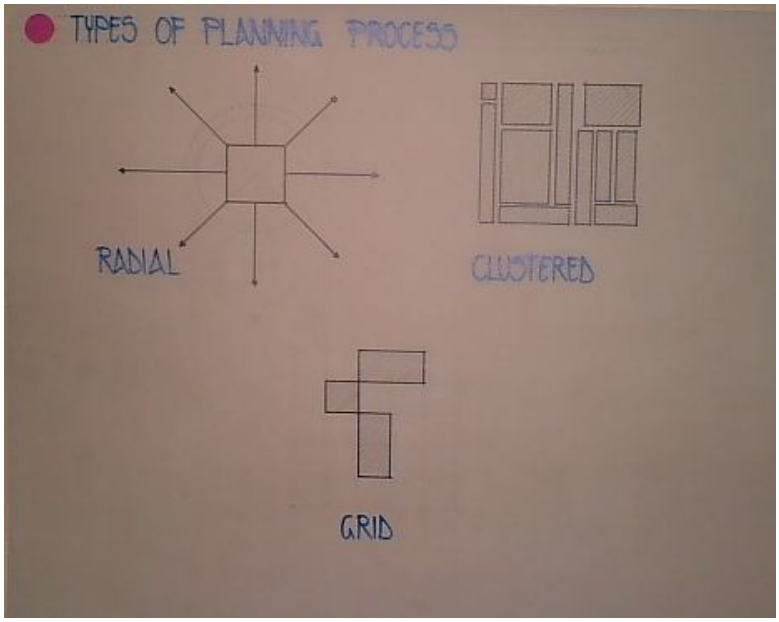


Fig. 7.2 Types of planning process

Source: Author

7.2.2 Site design (zoning) concept

Zoning on site enhances effective use of facilities on site for leisure and recreation. The zoning process was based on circulation, hierarchy of spaces, flexibility, accessibility and grouping of activities.

a. **Hierarchy of spaces**: This is based on the need for privacy. The public areas with less privacy requirements are the immediate facilities on entering. Buffer zones created along the perimeter wall around the accommodation can help check noise level.
b. **Grouping of activities**: Facilities are grouped based on type of activities to be carried out. Accommodation; Outdoor and indoor sport facilities; main building and recreation area.
c. **Circulation**: Ease of transition from on unit to the other was considered in design

7.3 SPECIFICATIONS

Maximum suitability to their purpose should invariably be the basis of design and selection. Specifications should be determined by a study of the manner in which the complex will be put to use. The construction material therefore should require as little repair, painting and maintenance as possible. Flooring material should be free from crevices so that it could be easily cleaned. The interior should be of very light colour, and walls should be of an easily cleaned material. All partitions especially the accommodation wing should be sound absorbing.

7.4 SUMMARY

The focus of this thesis was providing the police officers and public with social spaces in the proposed complex. The notion was that these spaces would provide both parties with an arena for discussions and the free flow of ideas as well as a meeting area for informal and formal interaction and conversations as the case may be with each other.

Furthermore, this would be an area where officers and public could gather together and exchange ideas, and learn from each other in a relaxed and stimulating environment.

This thesis was based on finding the type of social functions that can be regarded as a 'tool' for social interaction, and also finding out how the capacity utilisation of the Mess can be increased to meet emerging needs.

On finding the type of social functions that can be regarded as a tool for social interaction, the activities of a full fledged officers' Mess was explored. These activities which include among others:

- Dinner nights

- Meal facilities
- Drinking and relaxation
- Dances
- Cinema
- Tombola
- Accommodation
- Recreation facilities

These activities were explored with the intension of enticing the public to make use of the complex. One of the two existing structures on site was converted to serve the purpose of meal facilities, that is, restaurant building. While the other structure was retained for the accommodation with two buildings attached to it. The tombola area was made a point of attraction by locating it in front of the water body which creates a vista and cosy environment for relaxation to enjoy good music from the police band. Furthermore the cinema function was incorporated in the multi – purpose hall which also space for multi media function. It is hoped that the multi – purpose hall would be rented out to the public for wedding receptions, religious functions political gathering est. which could also be a means of generating fund for the complex.

7.5 RECOMMENDATIONS

Suggestion on how to improve the deteriorating relationship between the police and the public are as follows:

1. The police should attempt to increase their contacts and exchange with the public on friendly and helpful occasions: public enlightenment programs like lectures on crime prevention, driving instructions, seminars, and so on could be organized, where police officers could discuss their ideas and problems with the public.

2. The refresher training programs at the state headquarters should be intensified, and emphasis should be given to lectures on Sociology, Public Relations, Law, Public Speaking and Guidance and Counseling.

3. Further development of the role of the police should be towards social work. It might sound as though this is suggesting that the police should take up the responsibilities of social welfare officers. The difference is that the successful achievement of social responsibilities is an end to the social welfare officer, but to the police, it is only a means to an end.

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www.lacampagnetropicana.com

APPENDIX A

QUESTIONNAIRE: A RESEACH ON THE REDEVELOPMENT OF NIGERIA POLICE SENIOR OFFICERS' MESS, IKOYI, LAGOS.

The following questions are part of a questionnaire for an ongoing research on the viability of the redevelopment of the above named mess to meet police and public demands. Please kindly fill the details where applicable as accurate as possible.

All information will be kept in strict confidence and will be purely used for academic purpose.

SEX:	[ ] Male	[ ] Female
AGE:	[ ] 20 – 25 year	[ ] 26 – 30 years
	[ ] 31 – 35 years	[ ] 36 – 40 years
	[ ] 41 and above	
STATUS:	[ ] Worker	[ ] Student
	[ ] Business man/woman	[ ] Housewife
	[ ] Others, please state	
MARITAL STATUS:	[ ] Married	[ ] Single
	[ ] Divorce	[ ] Widow/ Widower

1. What is your perception about the Public/ Nigeria police force? ----------

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2. Do you interact with the public/ police in any way? If yes in what way? If no would you be willing to get closer to the public/ police? ----------

   ---

   ---

3. Will you be comfortable using a police Mess as a mean of recreation and interaction with the police? [ ] Yes [ ] No
4. Will you be comfortable having the public around interacting with the police in this new scheme? [ ] Yes [ ] No
5. Do you have any leisure time? [ ] Yes [ ] No
6. What activities do you enjoy during this leisure time?

   [ ] Listening to music [ ] Watching films

   [ ] Sporting activities [ ] Strolling and site seeing

   [ ] Gisting with friends [ ] Nothing

   [ ] Surfing the internet [ ] Others, specify----------
7. Do you reside within Ikoyi or its immediate environs? [ ] Yes [ ] No
8. Are you a member of any club? [ ] Yes [ ] No
9. If yes, for how long have you been a registered member?

   [ ] 1 – 2 years [ ] 3 – 5 years [ ] 6 years and above.
10. How regularly do you make use of the club/ Mess?

    [ ] Never [ ] Twice a week

    [ ] At weekends [ ] Once in two weeks

    [ ] Daily [ ] Others, specify----------

11. How often do your family members make use of the club/ Mess?

[ ] Never [ ] Twice a week

[ ] At weekends [ ] Once in two weeks

[ ] Daily [ ] Others, specify----------

12. What major facilities do the club/ Mess provide at present?

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13. Are the adequate in terms of space (size)? [ ] Yes [ ] No

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

15. Specify area(s)----------

---

16. What section of the club/ Mess do you enjoy using most? ----------

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17. How often do you make use of it?

[ ] At weekends [ ] Once in two weeks

[ ] Daily [ ] Once a month

[ ] Twice a week [ ] Others, specify----------

18. What do you appreciate about the senior officers' Mess Ikoyi?

[ ] General appearance [ ] Type of building material used

[ ] The landscape [ ] General planning

[ ] Colour of building [ ] Others, specify----------

19. What particular outlook would you expect on the building if it were to be redeveloped?

[ ] Modern style [ ] Colonial style

[ ] A blend of modern and colonial

20. Will this type of scheme be classified as an appropriate place for relaxation for family?

[ ] Yes [ ] No

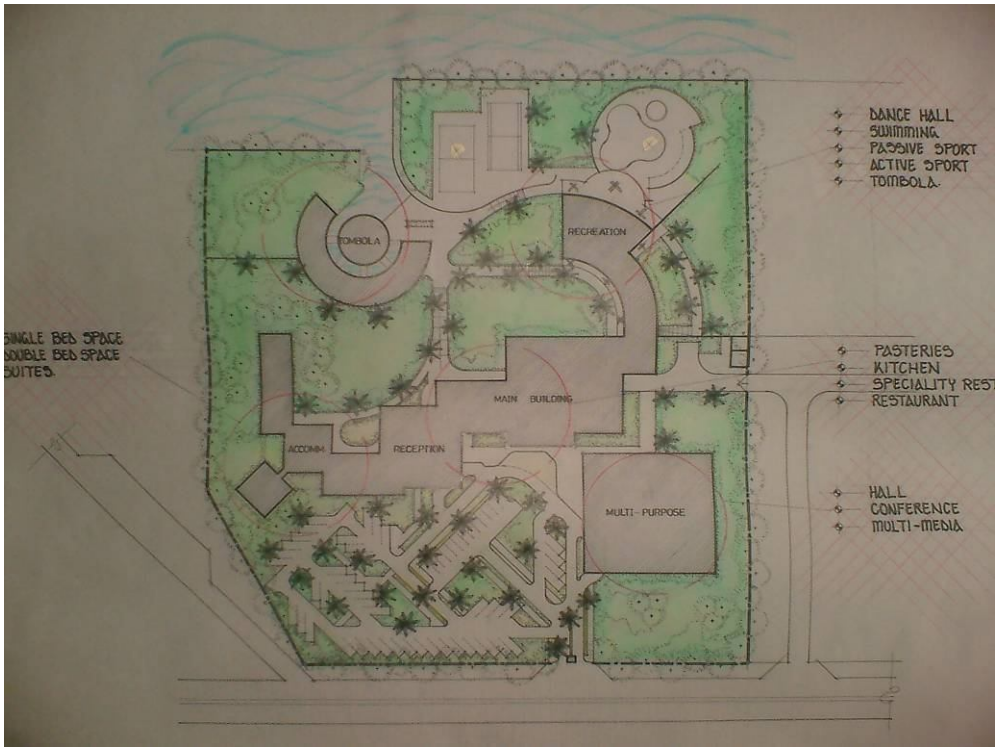
21. Give reasons ----------

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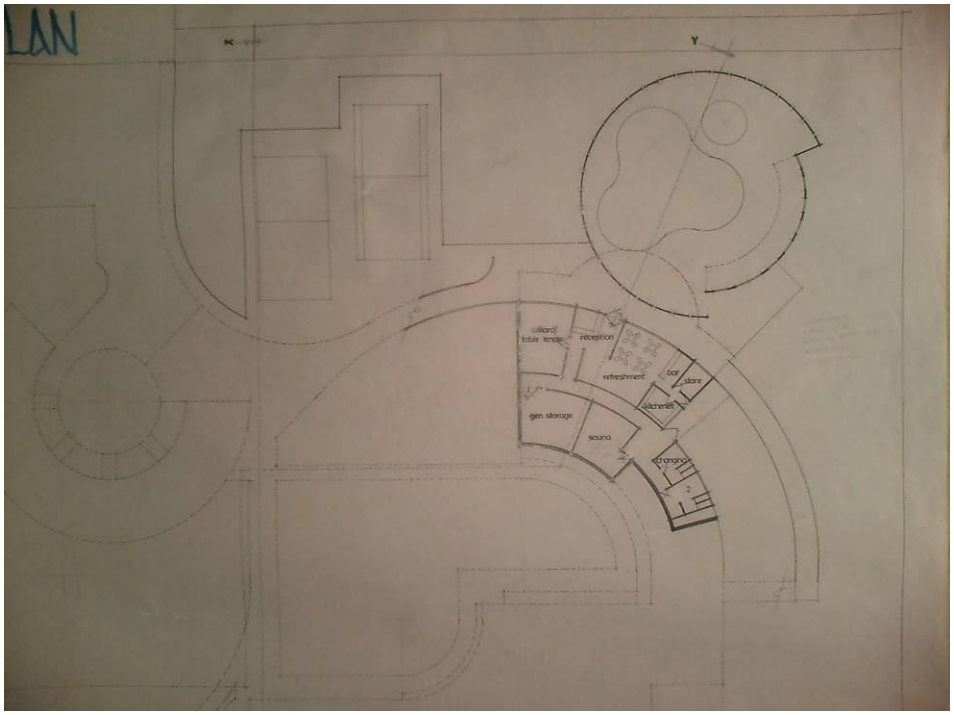
22. How do you think people can be encouraged to visit the proposed scheme? ----------

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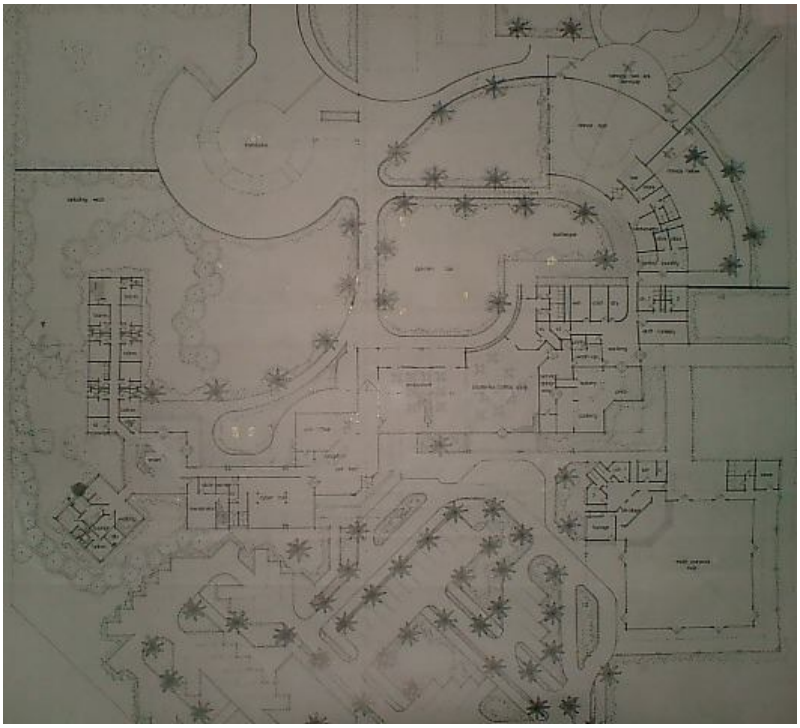
Thank you very much for your contribution. It will be put to judicious use in the research work.



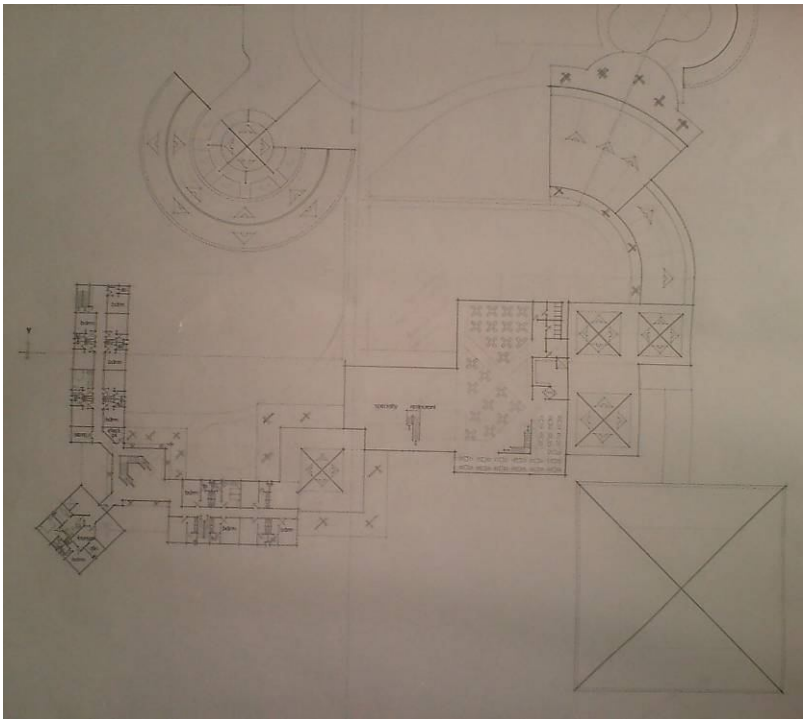
SITE PLAN



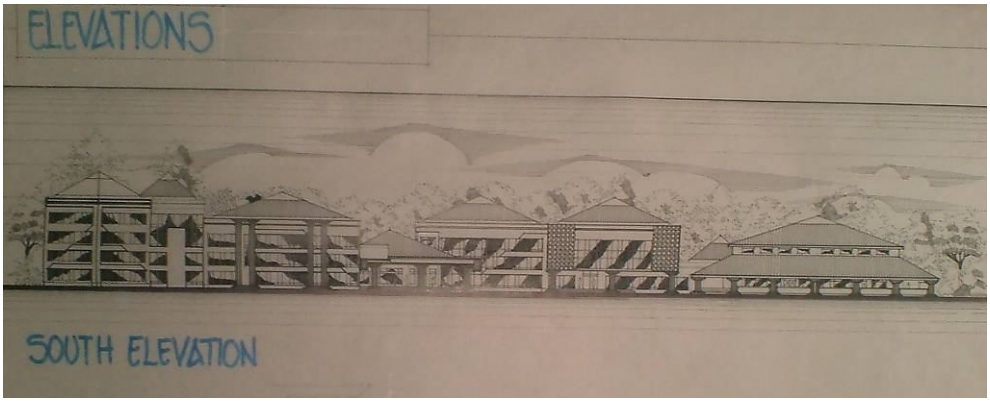
BASEMENT PLAN



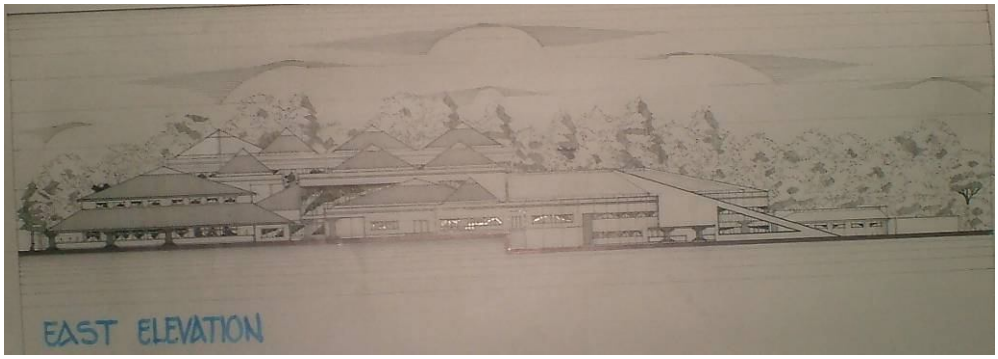
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



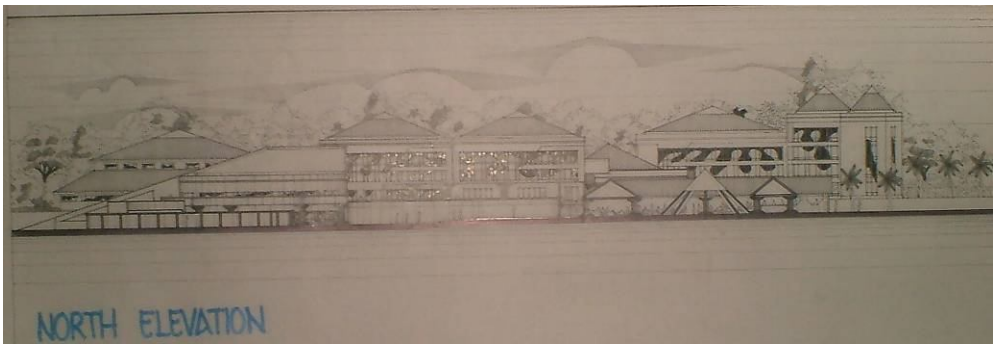
UPPER FLOOR PLAN



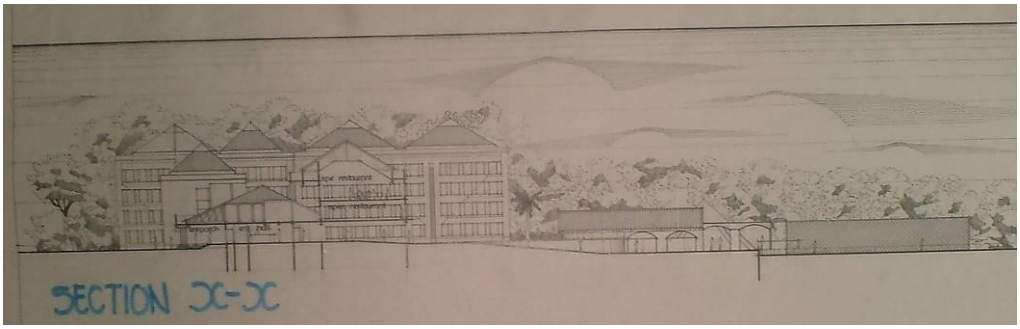
SOUTH ELEVATION



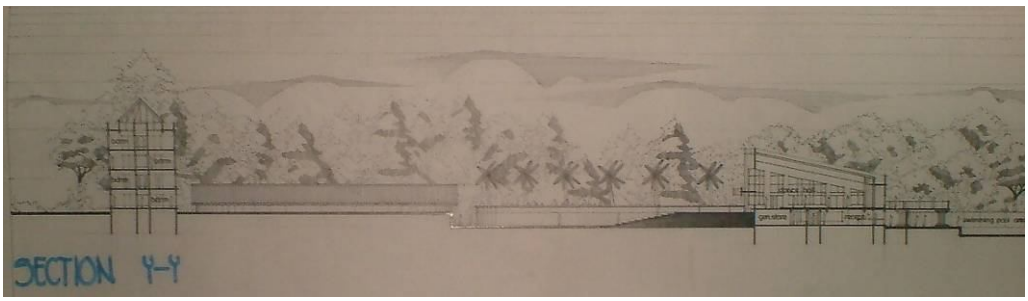
EAST ELEVATION



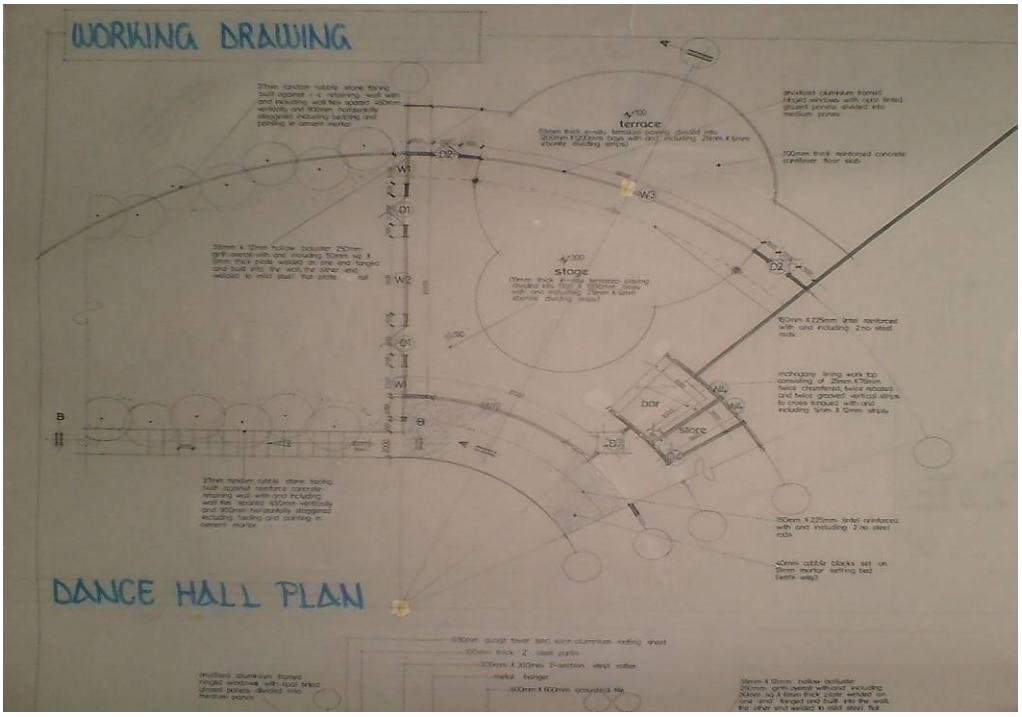
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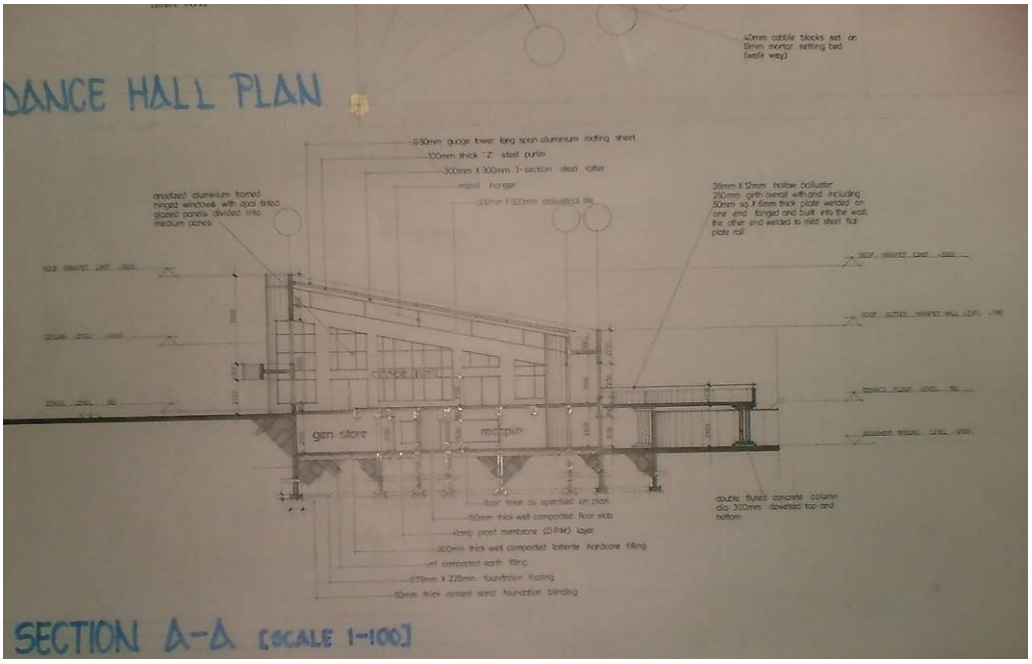
SECTION X-X



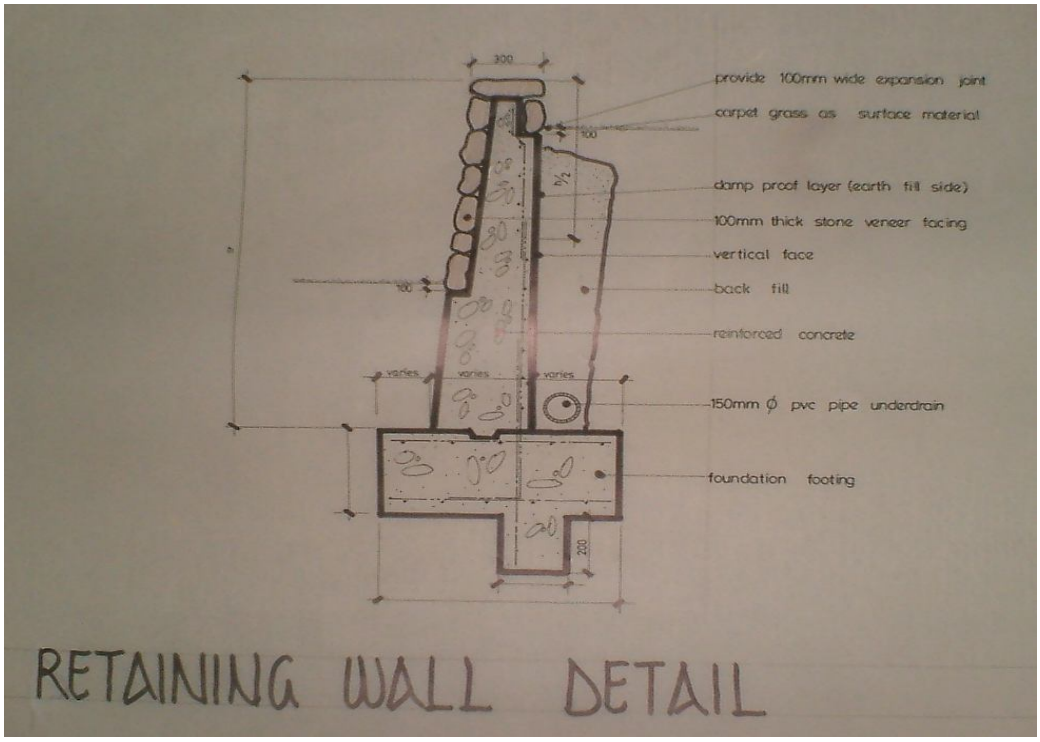
SECRION Y-Y



WORKING DRAWING



WORKING SECTION


300
provide 100mm wide expansion joint
carpet grass as surface material
100
h/2
damp proof layer (earth fill side)
100mm thick stone veneer facing
vertical face
back fill
100
reinforced concrete
varies
varies
varies
150mm ϕ pvc pipe underdrain
foundation footing
200
RETAINING WALL DETAIL

DETAIL