CHRISTIAN RETREAT CENTRE, ABEOKUTA

(EFFECTIVE SPATIAL ORGANISATION FOR SPIRITUAL GROWTH)

FOR THE AFRICAN CHURCH, EGBA DIOCESE

BY

DASAOLU OLANIYI OLADIMEJI
ARC/00/8386

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES, FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, AKURE IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF MASTER IN TECHNOLOGY OF ARCHITECTURE (M.TECH)

SEPTEMBRER, 2006.

DECLARATION

I, DASAOLU, Olaniyi Oladimeji (ARC / OO / 8386), hereby declare that this thesis entitled Christian Retreat Centre, Abeokuta – Effective Spatial Organization for Spiritual Growth is my personal research work and has not been presented elsewhere for the award of a degree, or any other purpose before.

All resource materials are dully acknowledged.

DASAOLU, Olaniyi Oladimeji 07/02/07

Signature Date

CERTIFICATION

We certify that this work was carried out by Mr. Dasaolu, Olaniyi Oladimeji in the Department of Architecture of the Federal University of Technology, Akure and meets the regulations governing the award of Master of Technology Degree in Architecture of the School of Postgraduate Studies, Federal University of Technology, Akure and is approved for its contributions to knowledge and literary presentation.

Professor Olatunde Arayela. Main Supervisor And Head of Department Architecture.

..... 23/09/08

Signature **Date**

Arc. A.A. Taiwo Co-Supervisor

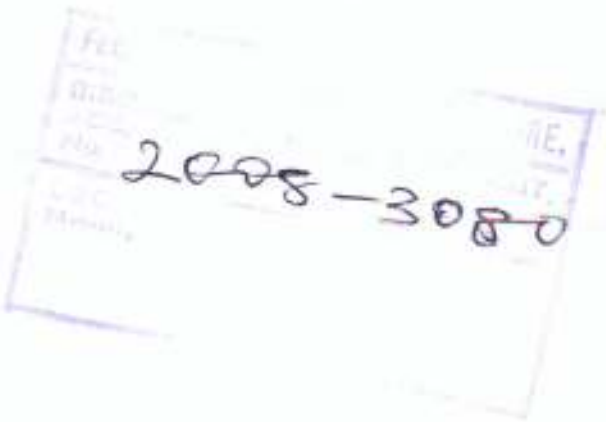
..... 23/09/08

Signature **Date**

Dean of post graduate school

..... 23-09-08

Signature **Date**


2005-3080

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All thanks are due to Almighty God who makes me to achieve this level of Education at this age despite the numerous obstructions both within and outside the academic arena. May God, the supreme in His infinite mercy, bless this adventure with the best.

I would like to express my special and profound gratitude to my parent Mr. and Mrs. J.O. Dasaolu, my wife and children for their understanding and prayers during the program.

My profound gratitude goes to my Supervisors, Professor (Arc) Olatunde Arayela and Arc. A.A.. Taiwo for their unquantifiable contributions towards this humble achievement.

I thank Professor (Arc) O.O. Ogunsote and his wife, Dr. (Mrs.) Ogunsote for their support.

My special thanks go to Dr. (Arc) J.A. Fadamiro, the post graduate studies coordinator, for his priceless contributions and support most especially at odd times. At this juncture, I will continue to remain grateful to Dr. (Arc) Abiodun Olotuah for his love, encouragement and constant assistance both academically and professionally especially during my N.I.A examination.

I cherish and deeply appreciate the sacrifices, support and prayers of the family of Mrs. Taiwo (A.K.A 8 hours), Arc. S.A. Bobadoye, Arc. Fadairo, Arc. Femi Odugboye, Arc. Gbenga Akinkuolie, Arc. Gbenga Odeniran, Engr. Musa Wada, Engr. G.C. Obosi, Capt. Adewale Ishola, Mr. Bode Adeleye, Mr. Adejare Kembi and Mr. Waheed Olanrewaju. Much thanks goes to all the institutions, establishment and individuals that offered assistance of valuable information for this work like Rev. A. Adebisi of Foursquare Gospel Church, Venerable Akinlalu of Ibru International Ecuminical Centre, Bishop Babajide, Bishop S.O.B. Ojumu and Venerable M.O. Beckley all of African Church, Abdul Rasaq Asaju, Jimoh Mohammed, Kabir and Adedayo Adewale of FUT. YOLA.

My special appreciation goes to the entire members of my set for their unflinching support through out the course as the class representative / Governor. I acknowledge with thanks the contribution of Arc. Soji Alao, Ategbole Nicholas, Ogugo Cornelius, Fakere Adeyemi, (Deputy Governor) Elemide Olusegun (Chairman) Mrs. Oni, Mrs. Mohammed-Yakubu Naimat and Babatunde Karatu.

With deep sense of esteem and profound gratitude, I will continue to remain grateful and acknowledge the sacrifices, love and motivation given to me since my early period of Education by Engr. A.A. Akinola Managing Diretor Fache Limited, as my uncle, teacher and role model, Similarly I acknowledge the ceaseless prayer and contribution of Deacon & Deaconess Sodeinde and Prophet M.I. Olagunju of C.A.C. "Agbala Olorun Ni Gbani" Egbeda Lagos.

Lastly, I sincerely recognize the support showered on me by Nigerian Institute of Architects, N.I.A. especially Lagos Chapter, Architect Registration Council, (ARCON) and finally to my N.I.A. appointed supervisor, Arc. Wale Hilaris Olafisoye and Arc. Sule Musa Dan Hassan of Sea View Properties Lagos. I thank you all and God bless you.

DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to the Almighty God that guided me throughout the course.

It is also dedicated to the Lord Jesus Christ, the Author and Finisher of our Faith.

To the Humanity for deep understanding and spiritual development.

ABSRACT

This thesis titled "CHRISTIANS RETREAT CENTRE, ABEOKUTA" ***(effective spatial organization for spiritual growth)*** is focused on the love of God for man and the Relationship between man and God how it can be enhanced through Architecture.

This work is to optimise and lift the spirit of people's relationship with God and themselves by creating a serene Architectural environment which the evocative structures and spatial organization will enrich the people's mind and enable the spirit of the entire users to grow for deep spiritual intercourse, meditation, inspiration and transformation without distraction.

The scope of this work is to provide a retreat centre of both interdenominational and of international standard with the buildings and the environment well related together in an organic form to provoke emotional responses for inspirations through the facilities provided, like an Auditorium, Hostels, Restaurant, Generators, water and different sets of accommodation for different set of people to allow for full concentration to achieve spiritual growth.

The project is expected to create and generate a special distinctive peculiarity for spiritual development, prayer and worship centre. It is expected to shape and transform the user spiritually, psychologically, socially and morally through the library research, intensive conferencing seminars, worship prayers without distraction as it earlier practice by men of God like Moses, John the Baptist etc.
Based on the background knowledge of our present societal problem of moral decadence, spiritual backwardness, bad leadership, corruption, wrong focus of the new generation etc, having a conducive, well architecturally planned environment like this retreat centre will contribute as a solution for the transformation of people both morally and spiritually, which is the way for peaceful life.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF PLATES

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Orientation and Education given to a man in a particular environment goes a long way to determine the kind of human being he is with particular Identities and Characteristic. Orientation deals more with environment such a man was brought up, while Education acquired can be **formal, informal or non formal,** all play major roles in shaping a human being. The question is how effective are these various instruments put to work today ensure proper development and spiritual growth-as for the people of today and the leaders of tomorrow, so that they can positively contribute to the society of tomorrow.
Based on these, Christian retreat centre idea is conceived architecturally to enhance and enrich people's mind spiritually and educationally in order to have positive impact on the society.

This Christian retreat centre is design basically as a serene environment for camping of Christians for spiritual growth and advancement; it is holistic in the development of Christians inspirationally, intellectually, morally and spiritually. Every establishment thus place premium on human development and growth in term of learning. The Christian faith shares this commitment. The holy bible underlines the practice and highlights the strategy for succession and continuity when it says ***"and the things thou have heard of me among many witnesses, the same commit them to faithful men who shall be able to teach other also."***

As we live in an age of competing faiths and conflicting philosophies of education and learning the modern day institution of learning. Avery (2005) observed, only add to world confusion with their dribbles of humanistic reasoning that seek to destroy the fundamental truth upon which the church is anchored and our civilization was built. Spiritual growth is ebbing against the strong tide of unrighteousness. The church is in bosom romance with the world that it should come out from. There are compelling need for spiritual development and growth to produce a leadership rebirth, through a systematic culture of such a tropical retreat centre for everybody and church workers.

1.1 STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

Learning through Communication is a natural component of every human enterprise either secular or spiritual. (Rabinowitz 1979) confirm a direct relationship between physical environment and behaviour. Spiritual advancement requires a unique and serene architectural environment (earthly paradise) that will enhance deep meditation and foster inspiration, thus culminating in spiritual development. This desired setting derives from biblical antecedents that Godly people of the Bible days often retired into the woods (forest), wilderness and mountain top for deep personal meditation, supplication and spirit renewal.

1.2 Aim and Objectives

1.2.1 Aim

The aim of this work is to optimize and lift the spirit of people's relationship with God and themselves by generating a serene architectural environment whose evocative structures and spatial organization will enrich the people's mind and enable the spirit of users to grow for deep spiritual intercourse, meditation, inspiration and transformation without distraction.

1.2.2 Objectives

The specific objectives of this project include:

1. To identify the special distinctive and peculiarities of a spiritual development, prayer/worship centre, the design variables and parameters for conducive setting.
ii. To identify the essential spatial and functional components of the centre along with the inter-relationships through exhaustive library search, case studies and user inputs.
iii. To evolve a pragmatic and functional site concept with characteristics of serenity, placeless and efficient functionality.
iv. To articulate appropriate building design concept and evocative forms to provoke emotional responses for inspiration in patrons and residents.
v. To create conducive indoor and environmental climate that will support spiritual growth and enhancement.

1.3 SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

The scope of this work is primarily shaped and limited to its user requirements and distinctiveness that emphasize facilities for short term intensive conferencing, seminars, worship, meditation sessions while precluding distractions such as through sports and other social functions.

1.4 LIMITATION OF STUDY

The most potent limitation in this study is the dearth of documented short term Spiritual Retreat centers that are purpose – built (custom design) for such purposes without mixed up across the country while Internet sources provided works based on a formal school structure and a form of camp that are meant for leadership thrum. Constraints of time and money were also formidable in the research process, but were secondary to the adequate source of information on the project as earlier mentioned.

1.5 CONTRIBUTION TO KNOWLEDGE

This proposal provided the appropriate brief and establishes a conducive architectural setting; it express how architecture can be used for spiritual development, through a well articulated and spiritually organizes architectural setting under a serene and environmental climate.

1.6 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The basis sources of generating data were exploited for this work namely: primary sources and secondary sources.

1.6.1 Primary Source

Primary data from primary sources were generated by:

a. The use of oral interview to obtain direct user inputs with the aid of research schedule to elicit such vital requirements like aim, objectives, functions and activities anticipated, management structure, facilities, future requirement, etc.
b. Site investigation, inventory, characteristics and environment analysis.
c. Interviews of professionals in related fields.
d. Familiarization with Abeokuta Township built environment.

1.6.2 Secondary Sources

Secondary data were generated for the project through the following approach:

a. Book review on similar project.
b. Information of data exploration on the internet.
c. Visits and study of existing similar projects or related ones.

The data generated were subsequently analyzed and appropriately synthesized to produce this work following the enhanced understanding of the project.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

The preceding chapter established the concern of this project as the creation of an architectural environment (indoor and outdoor) capable of enhancing impartation and inspiration that are central to spiritual growth and development. This chapter seeks to provide necessary framework and explanation of basic concepts and principles for the work.

2.1 Man and Religion

Encyclopedia Britannica (Macropaedia) defines religion as "...human being's relation to that which they regard as holy, sacred, spiritual or divine." It is figured as consisting of a person's relation to God or to gods or spirits. Sociologists and human scientists see it as a system of behavioural patterns, which a group of people undertakes in dealing with the ultimate problems of life. Religion, according to Okuwobi (1977), encompasses every aspect of human endeavour and thus can be said to be a way of life that an individual or people devote themselves to.

The basic element of religion is worship while others include moral conduct, right belief and religious constitution, (Akinduro, 2002). According to Akinduro, religion is expressed in two major ways namely, mediation and ritual. There are two distinct lines of religious traditions across the world. They are;

Monotheism – belief in one God which stems from Judaism and includes others like Zoroastrianism, Christianity and Islam.
Polytheism – belief anchored in pluralism of gods. They include Indian religions like Hinduism, Buddhism and Sikhism. Eastern religion such as Taoism, Confucianism and Shintoism; African religions and those of North Americans Indians and Australia, etc.

2.2 Christianity

Christianity is a religion formed in the first century A.D by Jesus Christ of Nazareth and based on his life, death and resurrection and ministry. It started as a movement within Judaism and has had a remarkable influence on world population with 2/7 of world total population (Akinduko, 2002) beings adherents. Notable sects are the orthodox that is Roman Catholic, the Protestants and the new generation of Pentecostals.

The church is the agent of Christianity and was established as a result of disciple's obedience to the great commission or the royal charter given by Christ in Matt. 28:18-20. So faithful and committed has been the church that in spite of fierce persecution, the faith spread significantly across the nation Israel and other nations of the world.

2.2.1 *Christianity in Nigeria*

Christianity initially entered into Nigeria through the West African Coast in the 15th century as missionaries came together with traders following trade opportunities that opened up. This did not thrive as fierce opposition and resistance made the work impossible. It was not until the 19th century that there was a re-entry occasioned by many factors including Evangelical wave of piety surging through Britain and beyond the political revolution in France and America and the abolition of slave trade. Prominent among the early sects in Nigeria were:

The Baptist (1845) through the pioneering work of Rev. Alfred Saker, Rev. Thomas Bowen and Rev. Masterton Waddell.
Methodist (1842) by Thomas Birch Freeman.
Anglican (1845) by Rev. and Mrs. Townsend, Rev. & Mrs. C. A. Golimer and Rev. & Mrs. Samuel Ajayi Crowder. And the
Roman Catholic (1860).

The Church in Nigeria today is a conglomeration of many denominations including the orthodox. Protestants, Syncretics and Pentecostals. Despite ecumenical tides, unification has largely been impossible on grounds of divergent liturgy, church order and ministry. Although there are avenues of cooperation like the Bible Society of Nigeria, Christian Association of Nigeria and Pentecostal Fellowship of Nigeria to mention a few, each sect strongly guards its own distinctive and peculiarities.

2.2.2 *The African Church*

The church missionary society (CMS) was founded in England on April 2, 1799. This was over 100 years before the founding of The African Church. The Church Missionary Society was founded to spread the Gospel to the heathen world, which includes Africa. Missionaries were therefore sent to Sierra Leone. Badagry, Abeokuta, Lagos, and the hinterlands all in Africa. The aim of the Society was to establish NATIONAL CHURCH, which shall be independent, self governing, self supporting and self extending. With this aim in view, the Missionaries taught the converts self support, self management, giving them a large share in the government of the church but retaining the control of the churches.

In pursuance of their aim, they created among the natives, assistant bishops, ministers, catechists and teachers with the promised that the Natives full African Bishop and that the native churches being created shall forever be African churches.

Accordingly, the Missionaries produced Native Ministers and Bishops who instilled in the Natives a spirit of independent national church of their own. They included Bishop Samuel Ajayi Crowther, Venerable Archdeacon James Johnson. But the Missionaries discriminated against them and also ill treated Bishop Ajayi Crowther and his colleagues. The bias, the discrimination and the ill treated meted out to them inspired Lagos largely to form a West African Church which failed but led to the founding of

the Unity Native Church. Bishop James Johnson was very determined in the creation of independent African Church. He was brought to Lagos to help in the creation of the Native Pastorate preparatory to self support in independent Native Churches. From Lagos, he was sent to Abeokuta hoping to make him Native Bishop with a view to eventually making creation of a free Native National Church possible. National prejudice of the white missionaries aborted this. He was therefore transferred back to take charge of Breadfruit Church in Lagos. It is significant to note that the founders of the African Church began their training under Bishop James Johnson at Abeokuta and continued under him at Breadfruit Church in Lagos.

His teachings sowed seeds of the spirit and desire to serve God as Africans, in spirit and in truth. The founders experienced the knowledge and touch of personal salvation, which fit them as founders for the work of organizing spiritual churches.

2.3 Historical Background of Camping

Historically, camping can be traced back to Greece. The city of Sparta utilized camping for health and fitness while Athens used it for socials. Hitler used Jugend Camps to train young Germans to serve national purpose. Mattson (1980) documented that the first church camp was by the Reverend George W. Hinkey in 1889 when he took seven boys on a camping trip to Gardener's Island near Wakefield; Rhode Island. Nash (1982) reported that Judea Christians used wilderness sojourns for retreat and purification as did thereby (Moses, Isaac, John the Baptist as the lord Jesus Christ).
Camping offers a number of privileges including:

1 Respite from daily routine businesses
2 Freedom from distraction and disturbances
3 Full concentration and meditation
4 Fellowship and family life with others
5 Self discovery and focusing
6 Prayer and renewal
7 Inspiration and revelation
8 Counseling and Teaching

Omotade (2002) stressed the requirement for Christian camp saying that it is believed that camp architecture should reward guests expectations of escaping everybody environments to a place apart. Thus it should be a place that will leave a lasting impression in the minds of campers.

2.4 Diverse Camp Models

The most common types of camp include some that are traditional models, while others are relatively new. Together, they provide a wide range of experiences for people of all ages.

2.4.1 Youth Camp

This is a site accommodating programs for two or more days during which a homogeneous group is at a fixed location. Typically, programs are for one-or two-week sessions during the summer for the youths or children.

2.4.2 Family Camp

It is a site or facility accommodating programs that is oriented to the primary family. Typically, programs are one week in duration and have elements that provide activities for all age levels, Family camps are designed to provide a family vacation with a Christian purpose.

2.4.3 Day Camp

A daylong group experiment conducted for a homogeneous group of people and not involving overnight residence at a site. Day camps are not at a fixed location; therefore. They do not have a residential look.

2.4.4 Wilderness Camp

A site or facility accommodating programs for two or more days, during which a small group used a fixed location as its base for expeditions into surrounding land, generally isolated from the public.

2.4.5 Work/Mission Camps

A program in which participants go to a predetermined location for the purpose of assisting missionaries or economically disadvantaged people by building or restoring churches, houses, or surroundings. The twofold purpose of a work camp is to help people or organizations in need and to educate participants in work ethics, culture differences, Christian principles, and/or missions

2.4.6 Program Only Camps

An experience that concentrates on meeting particular needs of constituents by conducting short-term or long long-term programs at established camp/conference centre.

2.4.7 Travel Camp

A program involving a small or large group of people who move location to location by use of motorized power. Typically, programs are more than one week in duration and involve older youths and adults.

2.4.8 Rent Only Camp

This is a site or facility that conducts no programming but provides support/operational staff and facilities/equipment. Rental-only camps see themselves as a service provider for churches and Para church organizations.

2.4.9 Retreat Centre/Camp

A site/facility accommodating programs that are small/large group oriented and provide primarily for interpersonal, educational, and individual reflective experiences. Typically, programs are for two or three days in duration. Facilities are characterized by a quiet, non-active environment, comfortable housing, and small-group orientation and built for older youths and adults.

2.4.10 Training Centre

A site/facility accommodating specific training programs that are small/large group oriented and provide primarily for interpersonal, educational and individual reflective experience.

2.4.11 Leadership Training Centre

This is a version of Christian camping of a formal and specified nature; Knapp (1990) reported that school camping dates back to 1823 when the first was established in North Hampton Massachusetts.

2.5 DESIGNS WITH SPATIAL RELATIONSHIP AND ORGANISATION

It is obvious that Architecture does not exist in isolation without space, the arrangement and how its related to the environment makes it a functional space for human comfort and habitation. In this good use of spaces will enhance the actualization of the aim and objectives of this proposal. One will consider that all revolved round: space, its relationships and organisation

Then what is **SPACE?**

SPACE – Is the amount of an area that is empty or available to be used for a purpose. It is suggested by painters, Fills by the sculptor and Envelops by the Architect to create a whole human infinite environment of nature (according to the Fascinating facts from Encyclopedia Britannica 15th edition titled DID YOU KNOW?) of 1980.

The idea that space can have a quality other than emptiness is difficult to grasp.

When a building is entered floor, colours, walls and ceiling are seen, all of which can be studied and perhaps enjoyed, and while the space in scene that one is accustomed to think of it is void. But spatial experiences that express something are common to everyone, though they are not always consciously grasped e.g. one feels insecure in a low care, ex-hilarated and powerful on a hill top. These are psychological and motor reactions that result from mentoring one's potential for movement against the surrounding spaces. An infinite variety of such reaction may be summoned by Architect, because he controls the limit above, below and on all sides of the observer. In the move of a Gothic Cathedral the high walls closely confining the observer on two sides restrict his possible movements, suggesting advance along the free space of the move towards the altar; or their compression forces him to look upward. The experience of Gothic space called uplifting because it urges one to rise.

2.6 SPATIAL RELATIONSHIPS

It is regarded as the interrelationship of different form of space for different purposes; four different types of spatial relationships are analyzed for use in this type of proposal and adopted the suitable one for use.

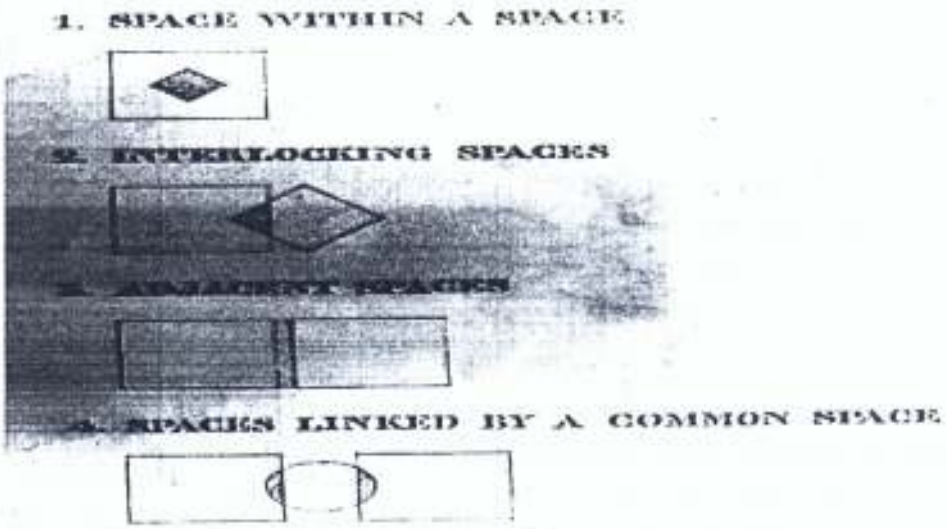


FIGURE-1

2.7 SPACE WITHIN A SPACE

A large space can envelop and contain within its volume, a smaller space. Visual and spatial continuity between the two spaces can be easily accommodated, but the smaller "contained" space depends on the larger enveloping spaces for its relationship to outdoor spaces.

In this type of spatial relationship, the larger, enveloping space serves as a three-dimensional field for the space contained within it. For this concept to be perceived, a clear differentiation in size is necessary between the two spaces. If the contained space were to increase in size, the larger space would begin to lose its impact as an enveloping form If the contained space continued to grow, the residual space ground it would become too compressed to serve as an enveloping space, it would become merely a thin layer or skin round the contained space; The original notion would be destroyed.

To endow itself with a higher attention- value the contained space may share the form of the enveloping shape, but be oriented in a different manner. This would create a secondary grid and a set of dynamic, residual spaces within the larger space.

The contained space may also differ in form from the enveloping space, and strengthen its image as a free standing object; this contrast in form may indicate a functional difference between the two spaces, or the symbolic importance of the contained space.

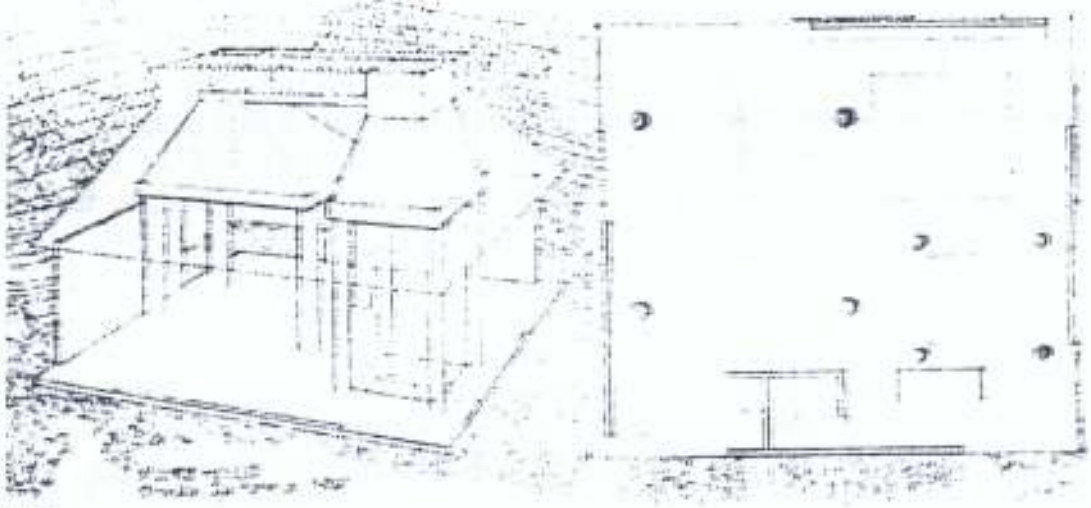


FIGURE-2

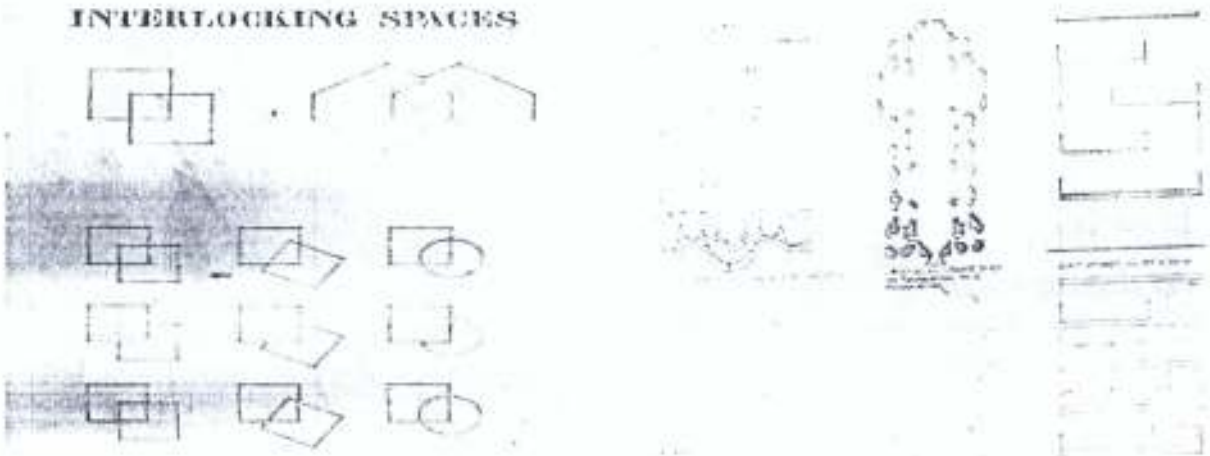
2.8 INTERLOCKING SPACES

An interlocking spatial relationship consists of two spaces whose fields overlap to form a zoned of shared space. When two spaces interlock their volumes in this manner, each retains its identify and definition as a space. But the resulting configuration of the two interlocking spaces will be subject to a number of interpretations.

The interlocking portion of the two volumes can be shared equally by each space.

The interlocking portion can merge with one of the spaces and become an integral part of its volume.

The interlocking portion can develop its own integrity as a space that serves to link the two original spaces.



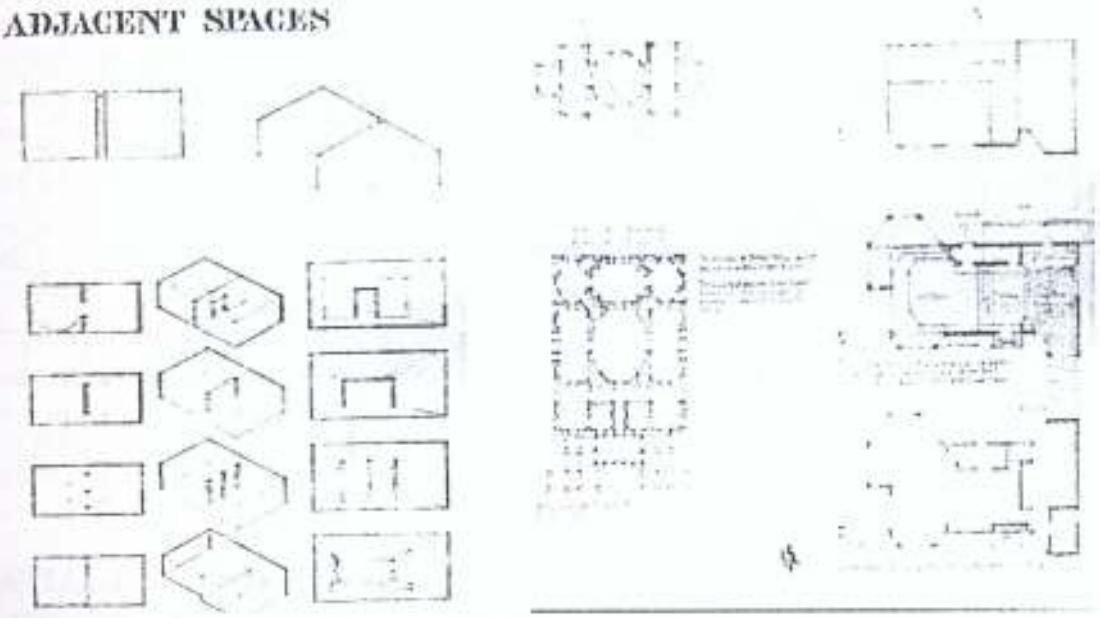
URE-3

2.9 ADJACENT SPACES

Adjacency is the most common type of spatial relationship. It allows each space to be clearly defined and to respond, each in its own way, to its functional or symbolic requirements. The degree of visual and spatial continuity that occurs between two adjacent spaces will depend on the nature of the plane that both separates and binds them together.

The separating plane may:

1. Limit visual and physical access between two adjacent spaces, reinforce the individuality of each space and accommodate their differences.
2. Appear as a freestanding plane in a single volume of space.
3. Be defined with a row of columns that allows a high degree of visual and spatial continuity between the two spaces.
4. Be merely implied with a change in level or surface articulation between the two spaces. This and the preceding two cases can be read as single volumes of space that are divided into two related.



IGURE4

2.10 SPACES LINKED BY A COMMON SPACE

Two spaces that are separated by distance can be linked, as related to each other, by a third, intermediate space. The relationship between the two spaces will depend on the nature of the third space to which they share a common relationship.

The intermediate space can differ in form and orientation from the two spaces to express its linking function.

The two spaces, as well as the intermediate space, can be equivalent in shape and size and form a linear sequence of spaces.

The intermediate space can itself become linear in form to link two spaces that are distant from each other, or join a whole series of spaces that have no direct relationship to one another.

The intermediate space can, if large enough, become the dominant space in the relationship and be capable of organizing a number of spaces about itself.

The form of the intermediate space may be determined solely by the forms and orientations of the two spaces being linked or related.

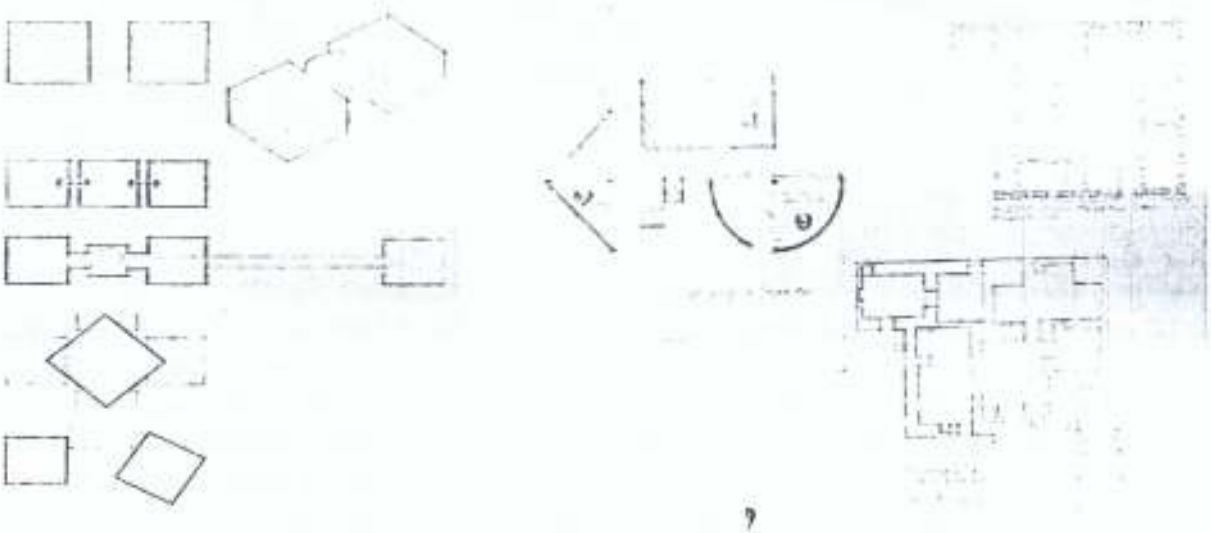


FIGURE-5

2.11 SPATIAL ORGANIZATIONS

As previously mentioned in the definition of space and how Architect use space to create feelings, the following parts lays out the ways one can arrange and organize a building's spaces in a typical building program, there are usually requirements for various kinds of spaces. There may be requirement for space that:

1. Have specific functions or require specific forms
2. Are flexible in use and can be freely manipulated
3. Are singular and unique in their function or significance to the building organization
4. Have similar functions and can be grouped into a functional cluster or repeated in a linear sequence
5. Require exterior exposure for light, ventilation, view or access to outdoor spaces
6. Must be segregated for privacy

7 Must be easily accessible.

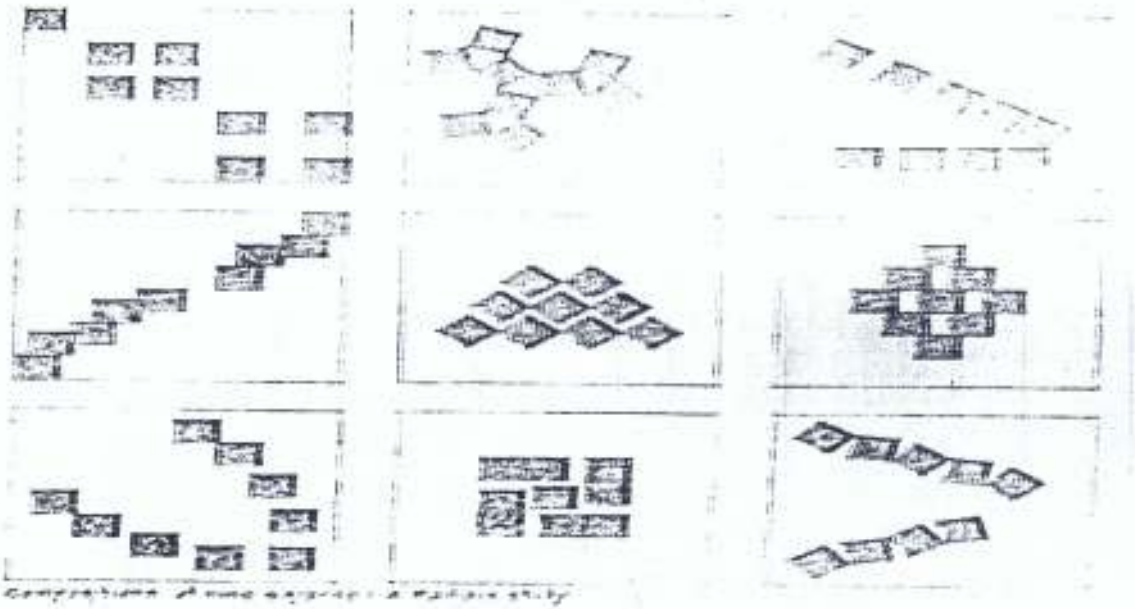


FIGURE-6

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

1 Demands of the building program, such as functional proximities, dimensional requirements, hierarchical classification of the spaces and requirements for access, light or view;
2 Exterior conditions of the site that might limit the organization's form or growth, or that might encourage the organization to address certain features of its site and turn away from others.

Each category of spatial organization is introduced by a section that discusses the formal characteristics, spatial relationships, and contextual responses of the organization. A range of examples then illustrate the basic points made in the introduction. Each of the examples should be studied in terms of:

1 What kinds of spaces are accommodated and where? How are they defined?

2 What relationships are established among the spaces, one to another and to the exterior?

3 Where is the organization entered and what configuration does the circulation path have?

4 What is the exterior form of the organization and how might it respond to its context?

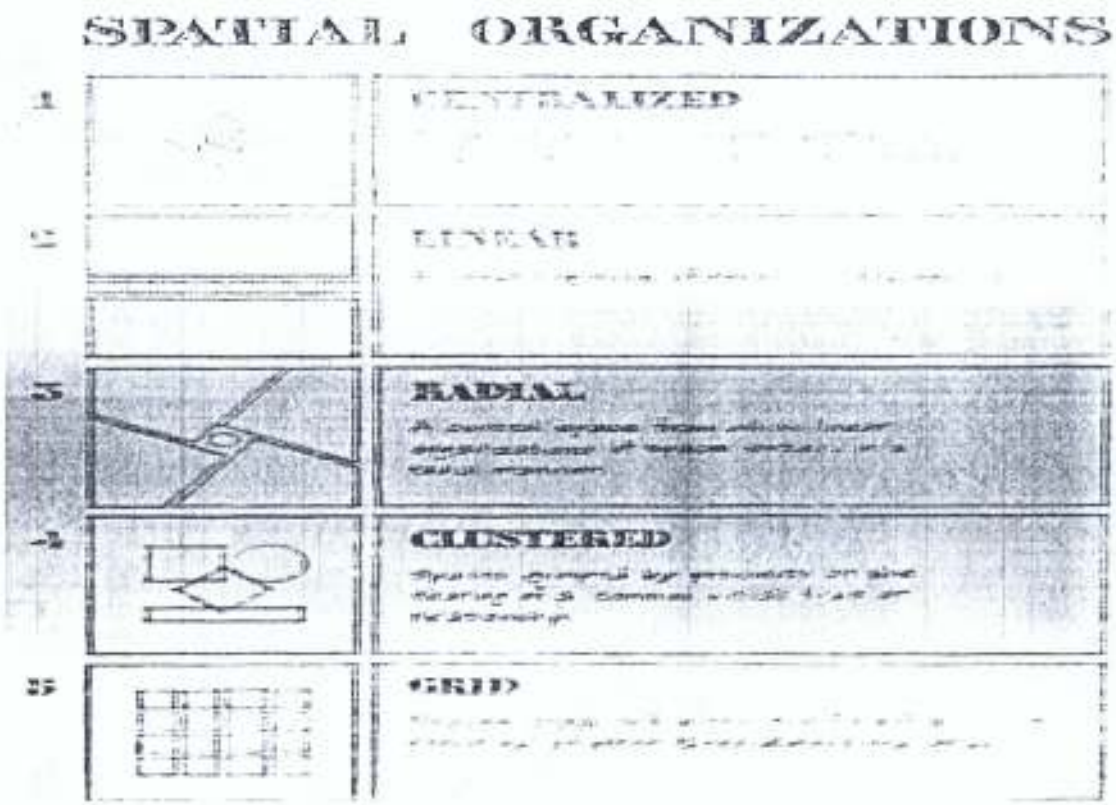


FIGURE-7

2.12 CENTRALIZED ORGANIZATIONS

A centralized organization is a stable, concentrated composition that consists of a number of secondary spaces grouped around a large, dominant, central space.

The central, unifying space of the organization is generally regular in form and large enough in size to gather a number of secondary spaces about its form.

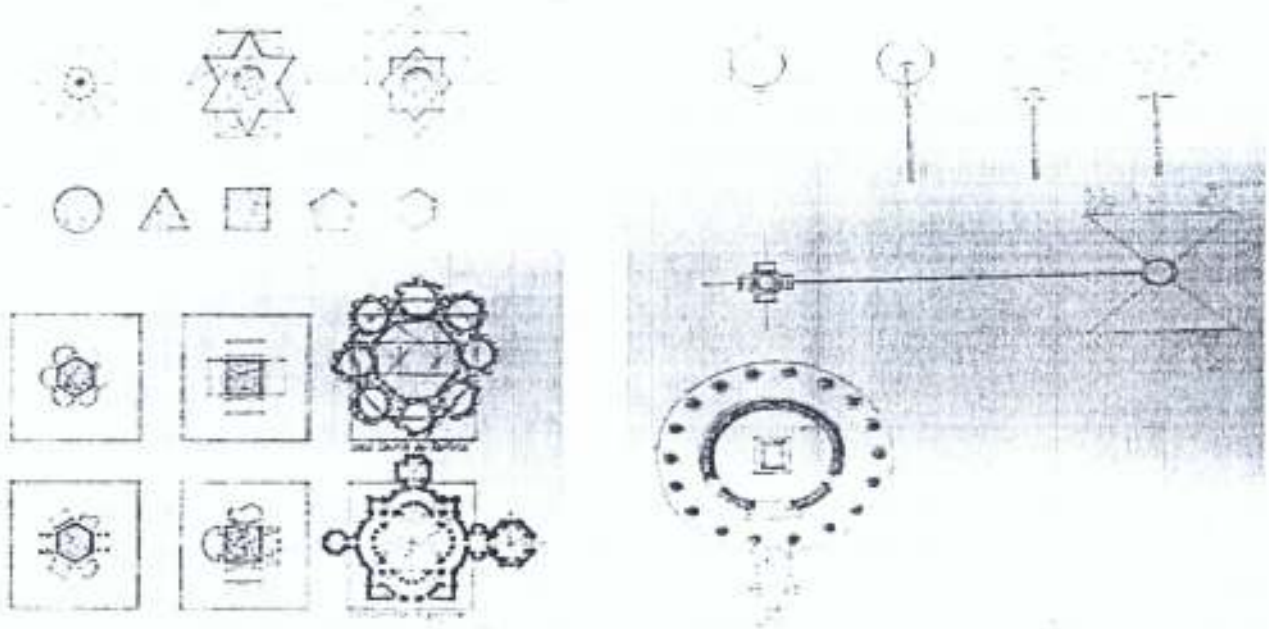
The secondary spaces of the organization may be equivalent to one another in function, form and size and create an overall configuration that is geometrically regular and symmetrical about or more axes.
The secondary spaces may differ from one another in their form or size as a response to their individual requirements of function, relative importance or context. This differentiation among the secondary spaces allows the form of a centralized organization to respond to varying conditions of its site.

Since the form of a centralized organization is inherently non-directional, conditions of approach and entry must be specified by its site and the articulation of one of the secondary spaces as an entrance form.

Circulation patterns within a centralized organization may be radial, loop or spiral in form. In almost every case, however, the pattern will terminate in the central space.

Centralized organizations whose forms are relatively compact and geometrically regular can be used to:

1 Establish points or "places" in space;
2 Terminate axial compositions;
3 Serve as an object-form within a defined field or volume of space.



E-8a

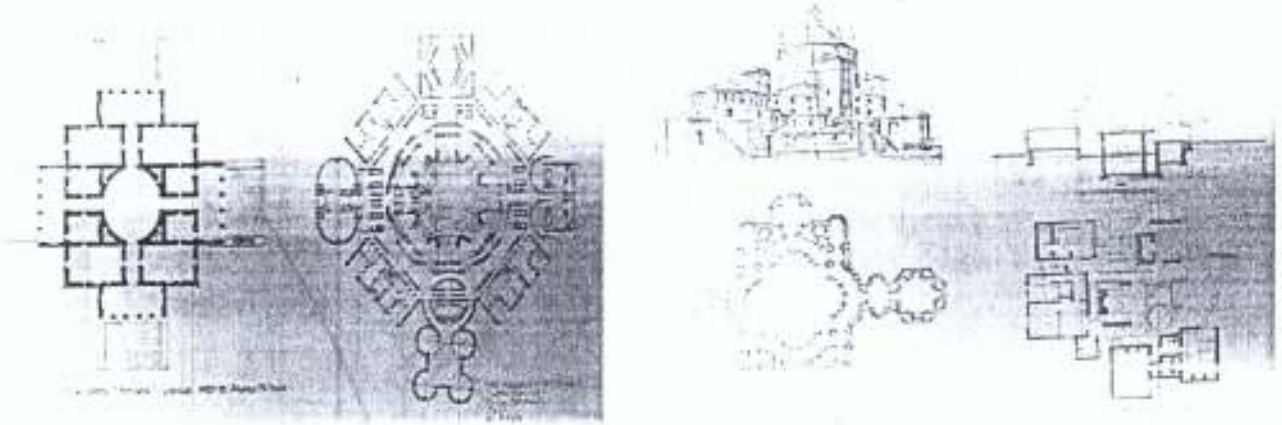


FIGURE-8b

2.13 LINEAR ORGANIZATIONS

A linear organisation consists essentially of a series of spaces.

These spaces can either be directly related to one another or be linked through a separate and distinct linear space.

A linear organization usually consists of repetitive spaces that are alike in size, form and function. It can also consist of a linear space that organizes along its length a series of spaces that differ in size, form or function. In both cases, each space along the sequence has as exterior exposure.

Spaces that are functionally or symbolically important to the organization can occur anywhere along the linear sequence and have their importance articulated by their size and form. Their significance can also be emphasized by their location: at the end of the linear sequence, offset from the linear organization or at the pivotal points of a segmented linear form.

Because of their characteristic length, linear organizations express a direction and movement, extension and growth. To limit their growth, linear organizations can be terminated by a dominant space or form, by an elaborated or articulated entrance or by merging with another building form or the topography of its site.

The form of a linear organization is inherently flexible and can respond readily to various conditions of its site, it can adapt to changes in topography, maneuver around a body of water or a stand of trees or turn to orient its space to capture sunlight and view. It can be straight, segmented or curvilinear. It can run horizontally its size or diagonally up a slope or stand vertically as a tower.

The form of a linear organization can relate to other forms in its context by:

1 Linking and organizing them along it length;
2 Serving as a wall or barrier to separate them into two different fields;
3 Surrounding and enclosing them within a field of space.

Curved and segmented forms of linear organizations enclosed a field of exterior space on their concave sides and orient their spaces toward the center of the field. On their convex sides, these forms appear to front space and exclude it form from their fields.

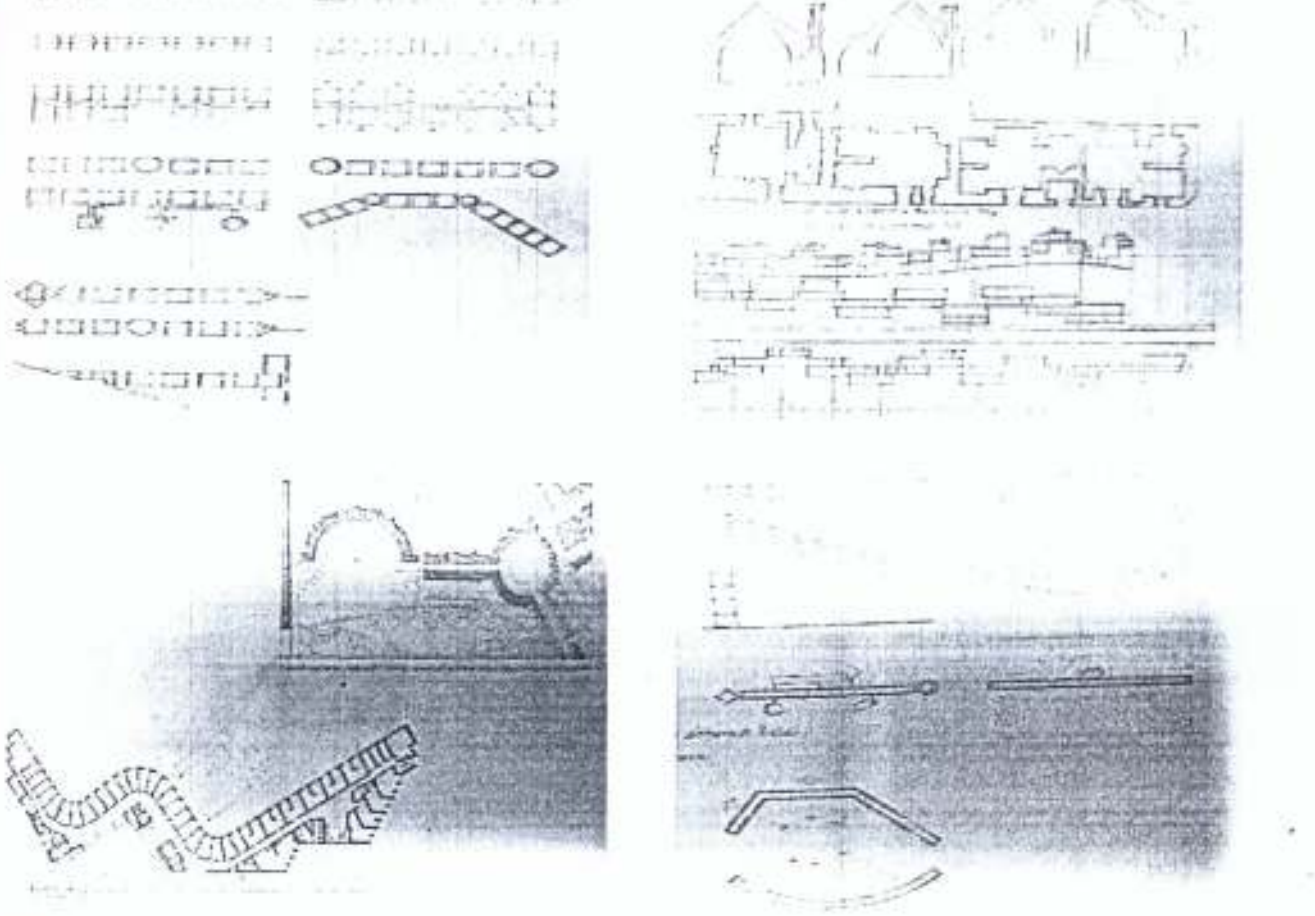


FIGURE-9

2.14 RADIAL ORGANIZATIONS

A radial organization of space combines elements of both centralized and linear organizations. It consists of a dominant central space from which a number of linear organization is an introverted scheme that focuses inward on its central space, a radial organization is an extroverted scheme that reaches out to its context. With its linear arms, it can extend and attach itself to specific elements or features of its site.

As with centralized organizations, the central space of a radial organization is generally regular in form. The linear arms, for which the central space is the hub, may be similar to one another in form and length and maintain the regularity of the organization's overall form.

The radiating arms can also differ from one another to respond to their individual requirements of function and context.

A specific variation of a radial organization is the pinwheel pattern wherein the linear arms of the organization extend from the sides of a square or rectangular central space. This arrangement results in a dynamic pattern that visually suggests a rotational movement about the central space.

FIGURE- 10

2.15 CLUSTERED ORGANIZATIONS

A clustered organization uses proximity to relate its spaces to one another. It often consists of repetitive, cellular spaces that have similar functions and share a common visual trait such as shape or orientation. A clustered organization can also accept within its composition spaces that are dissimilar in size, form and function, but related to one another by proximity and a visual ordering device such as symmetry or an axis. Because its pattern does not originate from a rigid, geometrical concept, the form of a clustered organization is flexible and can accept growth and change readily without affecting its character.

Clustered spaces can be organized about a point of entry into a building or along the path of movement through it. The spaces can also be clustered about a large, defined field or volume of space. The pattern is similar to that of a centralized organization, but it lacks the latter's compactness and geometrical regularity.
The spaces of a clustered organization can also be contained within a defined field or volume of space.

Since there is no inherent place of importance within the pattern of a clustered organization, the significance of a space must be articulated by its size, form or orientation within the pattern.

Symmetry or an axial condition can be used to strengthen and unify portions of a clustered organization and help articulate the importance of a space or group of spaces within the organization.

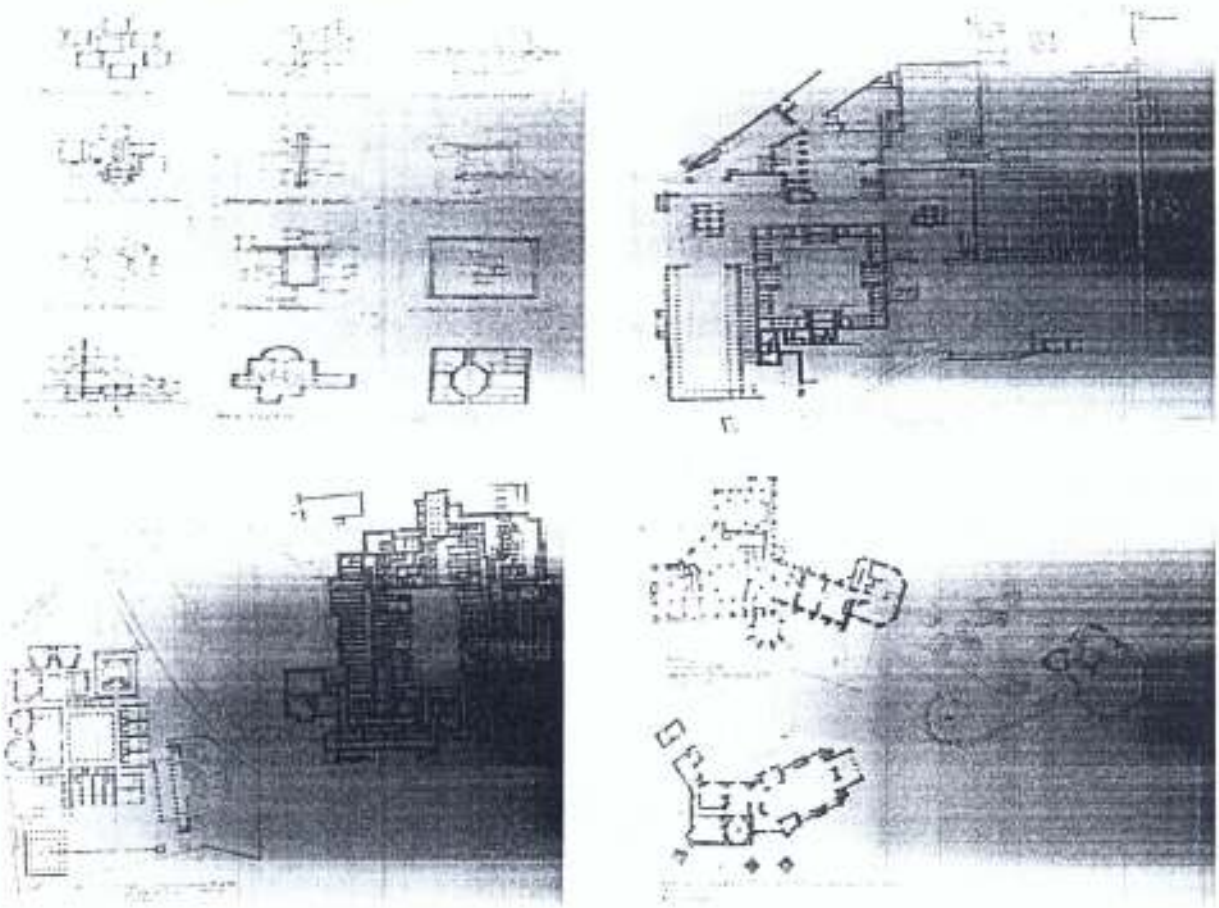


FIGURE-11

2.16 GRID ORGANIZATIONS

A grid organization consists of forms and spaces whose positions in space and relationships with one another are regulated by a three-dimensional grid pattern or field.

A grid is created by establishing a regular pattern of points that define the intersections of two sets of parallel lines. Projected into the third dimension, the grid pattern is transformed into a set of repetitive, modular units of space.
The organizing power of a grid results from the regularity and continuity of its pattern that pervades the elements it organizes. Its pattern establishes a constant set or field of reference points and lines in space with which the spaces of a grid organization, although dissimilar in size, form and function, can share a common relationship.

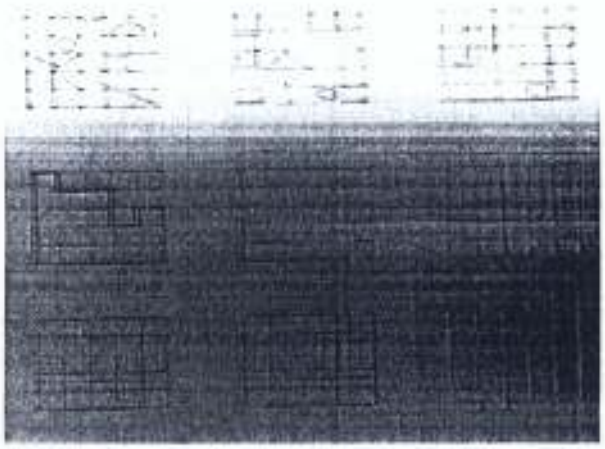
A grid is established in architecture most often by a skeletal structural system of columns and beams. Within the field of this grid, spaces can occur as isolated events or

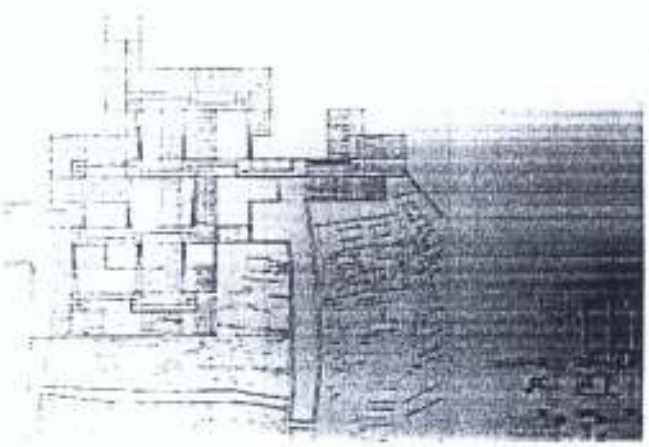
as repetitions of the grid module. Regardless of their disposition within the field, these spaces, if seen as positive forms, will create a second set of negative spaces.

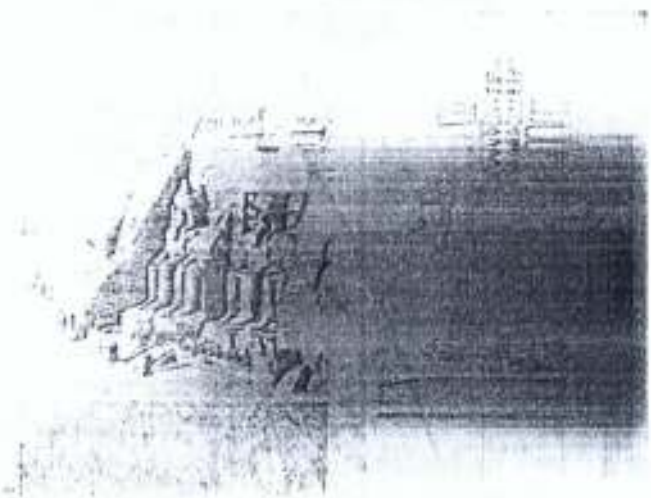
Since a three-dimensional grid consists of repetitive, modular units of space, it can be subtracted from, added to or layered, and still maintain its identity as a grid with the ability to organize spaces. These formal manipulations can be used to adapt a grid form to its site, define an entrance or outdoor space or allow for its growth and expansion.

To accommodate the specific dimensional requirements of its spaces or to articulate zones of space for circulation or service, a grid can be made irregular in one or two directions. This would create a hierarchical set of modules differentiated by size, proportion and location.

A grid can also undergo other transformations. Portions of the grid can slide to alter the visual and spatial continuity across its field. A grid pattern can be interrupted to define a major space or accommodate a natural feature of its site. A portion of the grid can be dislocated and rotated about a point in the basic pattern. The grid can transform its visual image across its field from a pattern of points – to lines, to planes and finally to volumes.







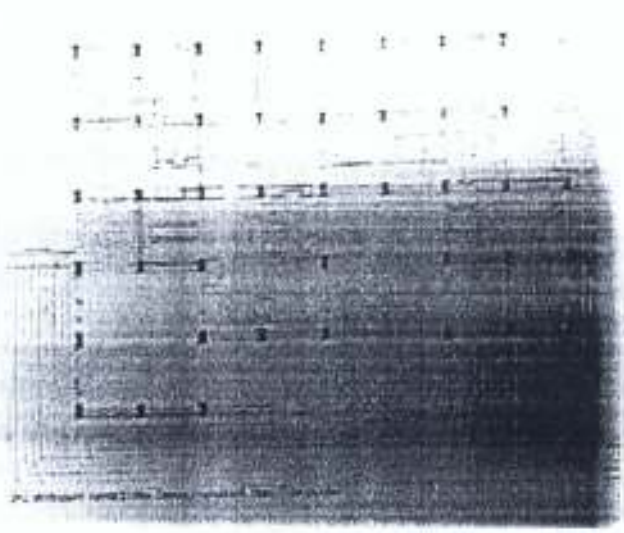


FIGURE-12b

2.17 DESIGN WITH CLIMATE

Climate is a major factor influencing building form, orientation and design. The objective of designing with climate is to ensure thermal comfort, which varies climate. Ajibola and Adunola (2002) argued that generalized zonal characteristics are inadequate for use. The variation in microclimatic conditions is necessary as they negate generalized design solutions. Thus there is need according to Ogunsote (1990) too obtain basic climate design. Waston (1982) observe that a wide variation of climate conditions can occur as a function of:

1 Local water bodies
2 Changes in elevation
3 Vegetation and land contours

The required data for analyses include: temperature, humidity, vapour pressure,, precipitation, wind, solar radiation, cloud cover and other phenomena usually available from meteorological stations. Ogunsote (ibid) stressed that what is needed about the data are averages for at least 5 – 10 years. From these analyses, an effective temperature Isopleths must be prepared and periods of overheating identified. For optimum solar control, it is necessary to determine when controls are exactly needed. The effective temperature isopleths gives a graphic display of the impact of solar radiation on environmental comfort, which can be very profound in tropics.

Koenigsberger al (1973) pointed out the aim of climate – based design is to ensure the best possible indoor thermal conditions by relying on structural controls to obviate the need for mechanical controls. Four methods of reducing solar heat gain through openings include:

4 Oriented and window size
5 Internal blinds
6 Special glasses
7 External shading devices in the form of
   - Horizontal
   - Vertical and
   - Eggerate

Solar angles of incidence. Each façade of a building must be studied separately to this data provides a reliable idea of the external conditions outside the building enclosure.

In site planning, Nkwogu (2001) opined that the Architect must resolve the problem of access to his buildings for the **myeloplegic** without in anyway interfering with the general convenience and aesthetic aspect of the landscape. He maintained that buildings are to be so designed that the features necessary for the disabled are completely incorporated into the ground floor to avoid vertical circulation. He posited that different disabilities tend to indicate common factors in design. Dimensions of wheel chairs are now generally standardized so that the space requirement for movement can readily be

calculated. Similarly, the space required for those on crutches and walking frames have been accurately determined.

Walkways therefore, should not be less than 1.6m wide and should never have a gradient more than one in twenty. The layout of walkways should not include:

8 Abrupt change of level
9 Slippery surfaces
10 Discordant levels where walkways intersect.
11 Use of kerbs where walks cross on 0- site roads

Provision of parking lots of one or two stalls convenient for the use of the disabled is another design provision to be incorporated. In building enclosure, the primary entrance must be wide enough and so located that those on wheels can easily use them.

Minimum opening width for doors and clear of protruding hardware is 0.8m door closers must permit opening and closing with little effort. Doors should be of the slow closing type.

Lever door handle are clearly preferable to facilitate their use by those with impaired grip. When revolving doors are used, an auxiliary side hung door must be provided for the use of those in chairs.

2.18 SOLAR RADIATION AND THE DESIGN PROCESS

The behaviour of the sun and its radiation is of great importance to the architect in terms of the effects on architecture, building materials and the environment. The fundamental rules for orientation and solar controls require the precise study of achieve solar control. The roofs, walls, openings and the surrounding environment of a building are the exposed surfaces to the incident rays of the sun. Major problems arising from this include:

12 Penetration of solar rays into the building interior
13 Glare
14 Heat transmission to the building by surrounding surfaces
15 Internal heat build-up through roofs, walls and other building elements exposed to the sun
16 Deterioration and behaviour of building materials exposed to direct sunrays.
17 Effects of external climate variables such as outdoor temperatures, humidity, air velocity, solar radiation, etc on exposed building materials are quite considerable. They impinge on the durability, aesthetic value and the maintenance of such items. The properties and adaptability of materials to the climate must be confirmed before their recommendation for use.

2.18.1 Solar Radiation Controls

The most important part of a tropical building that must be protected from solar radiation according to Adeyemi Adegboye (1996) and these include:

18 The roof
19 The wall and
20 The openings

None of these building components will significantly enhance thermal comfort within the building structure.

Roof Protection

By its location at the Zenith of the building structure, the roof is the component of the building that first encounters solar radiation directly. It is the most intensely hit.

2.18.2 Method of Curbing Solar Radiating

Methods employed in curbing solar radiation can be classified broadly into:

21 Natural Devices – These include the effective use of building orientation, trees shrubs and landscaping in general.
22 Internal Devices – These involve the use of curtains, metal Venetian blinds, application of various film coating or chemical; sprays on glasses used as in-filming.
23 External Devices – These entail the use of structural elements like roof overhangs, louvers, sun shading devices like horizontal, vertical or a combination of both to form aggregate.

2.19 FACTORS AFFECTING THERMAL COMFORT

Thermal comfort inside the building according to Ogunsote (ibid) is a product of six factors including:

* Air temperature
* Mean radiant temperature
* Air velocity
* Relative humidity
* Intrinsic clothing
* Level of activity

The first four are factors of the thermal environment.

2.20 THERMAL INDICES

For practical design purposes, a scale that will give the combined effect of the six thermal comfort factors is required and referred to as thermal index. There are many developed indices but most commonly used is the Effective Temperature (ET) index.

2.20.1 *Design of Shading Devices*

Ogunsote (1991) put forward four (4) major steps to be taken in the design of shading devices, they are:

(a) **Step One**
Determination of when shading is required 1.e. at what times of the year and at what hour of the day. This is done by defining the over heated sand under heated periods using the effective temperature monogram.

(b) **Step Two**
Identification of the position of the sun at the times when shading is required using the sun – path diagram.

(c) **Step Three**
Determining the dimensions and proportion of the shading devices required using the shadow angle protractor.

(d) **Step Four**
Choosing between pre fabricated devices or designing new ones taking cognizance of aesthetic and structural factors.

2.21 VENTILATION AND AIR FLOW IN BUILDING

Ventilation is the replacement of used inside air within an enclosure by outside air and it serves three major purposes:

24 Supply of fresh air
25 Body cooling and
26 Structural cooling or heating.

Thus, ventilation is a major design consideration that can significantly affect thermal comfort within the enclosure. Natural ventilation is ventilation achieved without mechanical aids but by stack effect and wind pressure. It is enhanced by placing openings in opposite or adjacent walls of the enclosure.

Air movement through building can be induced by stack effect, wind pressure or mechanical means. Ogunsote (1991) identified factors that affect air flow through buildings to include:

* External features and factors
* Number and size of openings
* Position of opening and;
* Opening components.

Air flow around buildings is determined by the:

* Shape
* Height
* Orientation
* Planning Buildings

2.22 CLIMATIC SITE ANALYSIS

The first is the design process involves pre-design analysis including site analysis. The site analysis helps in two ways:

27 Determining the best of available site options for a project
28 Optimizing the use of site advantages and mitigating the disadvantages

Site analyses that can be beneficial to good site planning according to Ogunsote (1991) include:

29 Physical site analysis – analysis of type, depth and strength of soil for foundation purposes.
30 Infrastructural site analysis – existing buildings, roads, paths and services.
31 Ecological site – mapping of ground cover/tree, plant and animal community pattern.
32 Cultural site analysis – studies of the resident population.
33 Aesthetic site analysis – studies of the character of site, vistas, view points, etc.
34 Acoustic site analysis – mapping out sources of noise and means of protection.
35 Climatic site analysis – site climate details.

2.23 OUTDOOR SPACES AND LANDSCAPING

Fadamiro (2000) posited that provision of outdoor spaces in physical developments is very important as extensions of indoor spaces and as integral contributions to the quality of life in the neighbourhood. The outdoor spaces must be well considered and ordered from the planning and design stage to understand in what manner they can complement interior activities.

Fairbrother (1920) put landscapes as the physical expression of land use by man and posited that the designer must identify and remove all conflicting uses and amenities to create a pleasant composition.

Meartwright (1971) identified three dimensional functions of open space to include provision of:

36 Access to building
37 Light, sunshine and air
38 Spots for people to coverage for interaction.

Landscaping depends on the availability of such relevant natural resources as natural water, type of bedrock, existing plant species, building or scenes of architectural aid historic interests all of which should be use to the best advantage.

2.24 ARCHITECTURE AND SETTINGS

Settings are specific locations designed or non-designed generated by ecological, technological or cultural influences and experienced by people who encode and decode meaning meanings from it. Relationships between designed settings and their context affect meaning. Most site projects contain existing and or planning buildings. These buildings can served as sculpture or can enclose space through the shaping of individual buildings or the arrangement of multiple buildings. Building and site can be designed to road as one entity, as the dynamic interplay between architecture and nature of the site, or as discrete entities (Motloch. 2001). Site and architecture work together to build common theme, sense of place and setting.

A successful setting is designed to promote intended use desired bahaviours achieving rapport with its physical and cultural context. It explores people's Environment relationships that promote landscape of high relevance and deep meaning. This people – environment synergy is capable of stimulating deep personal meditation and intercourse in residents.

2.25 SPATIAL FEELING

While individual interpret space differently, some generalizations can be made about emotional responses or feelings and characteristics of spaces that engender them.

(a) Satisfaction: When spatial strata and elements of a space relate to one another space feels unified or resolved. When its character is also appropriate to intended use and context, a feeling of satisfaction is evoked.

(b) Spirituality: Scale exaggeration, vertical thrusting to heaven, basic geometric Shapes, pure white colour, excessively smooth textures, shafts of light and so on stimulate spiritually.

(c) Serenity and Solemnity: A completely resolved relationships combine with dark, receding colours of low saturation can include solemnity, **introspection** and encourage one to reflect.

2.26 CIRCULATION AS ORDERING MECHANISM

Circulation can be explored as a means of structuring experience and as a generator of form.

2.26.1 Pedestrian Circulation

The design of pedestrian circulation can be considered in ways that include manner of movement, surfaces for movement, visual, spatial and temporal issues.

Examples of flow patterns:

Vehicular Circulation

Vehicular circulation is to be deliberately restrictive and peripheral in concept enhance pedestrian domination and serenity.

2.27 MYELOPLEGIC CONSIDERATIONS IN PUBLIC SITES/BUILDINGS:

Provisions are necessary in the design of public sites and buildings to enable the disabled or myeloplegic to use such facilities successfully. The myeloplegic have different levels of paralysis or disabilities occasioned by spinal cord injuries, mishandling at birth or natural malformation. The objective therefore is to provide feature which serve as functional aids and rehabilitation for this category of users. Design must focus attention on the unique human activities and on what aids would be required in terms of accessibility, eating, sleeping, working and playing etc.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 ENHANCING SPIRITUAL GROWTH THROUGH ARCHITECTURE

One may need to ask various questions about this statement Enhancing Spiritual Growth through Architecture, of what importance is Architecture to Spiritual Growth, How does Architecture influence spiritual levels, and what is the relationship of Architecture to spiritual growth?

All these questions have their genesis and root from the same source and targeted towards the same goal. Let's try to go in the following direction by answering the questions and let's see where we are going to arrive at:
What is Architecture?
What is Spiritual Growth?

Architecture is define as the art and science of buildings and the building environment (Baker 1993), these include site planning, designing of building, construction of building, interior design and landscape.

All these is achieved through creativity by inspiration, certainly depends on how each individual received his/her own inspiration which latter developed scientifically. Where inspiration does comes from? It comes from the spirit as a gift from God. Spiritual level and growth now depend on individual.

What is spiritual growth? It was said to be the increase in the rate of understanding of a particular beliefs by faith without connecting with your body or mind but ones spirit. Where this does comes from? It is from God. As it was mentioned in the bible that ***God is a spirit, and those worshiping him must worship with spirit and truth {John 4 vs 24}*** this indicates that both have their root and genesis from God.

As highlighted by one of the N.I.A. (Nigerian Institute Architects) Slogan which reads ***"God love The Architects he too create".*** This means there is a kind of relationship between architects and God, because inspirations come from God as a spiritual gift to everybody but ability to identify and develop it lies with individuals. From the above Analysis, it could be derive that Architecture is capable of enhancing spiritual growth by manipulating the vital variables, parameters and factors inspirationally with a well spatially organized environment or community that embraces;

1. Good thermal comfort level
2. Out door landscaping and enrichment items
3. Building form and concept
4. Condoled noise level

All these can be achieved through the following processes:

1 Project objectives
2 Site Analysis
3 Program Analysis
4 Resources analysis
5 Spatial Relationship
6 Spatial Organization

3.1 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Identification of clear and specific objectives affecting the project is fundamental to generating a positive setting. These objectives derive from four basis sources and they will act together to shape the pattern of the setting and the final result generated by this research project.

1 Client's objectives
2 Users' implicit objectives
3 Fiscal and Public Development Controls
4 Environmental impact implications

3.2 SITE ANALYSIS

This is a technical task of eliciting the total site potentials, capabilities, constraints, climate and environmental impact analyzes of the project site in relation to the intended use and for purposes of effective and efficient planning. It is often diagrammatically presented using the project site.

3.3 PROGRAM ANALYSIS

This analysis involves also a diagrammatic scheme illustrating essential internal and external activity spaces with their pattern of relationships. It is a task of developing an ordered and efficient arrangement of spaces with a coherent visual compatible with the goals and expectations of the project. It focuses on the spatial, behavioural and perceptual contexts taking cognizance of land, water, plant rock and available resources of the site.

3.4 RESOURCES ANALYSIS

Operations of ecological forces have provided landform palettes with unique visual resources for potential designers to explore for appropriate project setting. A number of potential materials, plants, water body and technology are also for exploitation.

(i) Landform

Landform can be preserved in its natural form or modified to suite intended use. It can be used or manipulated to create enclosure, separation or unification. It can be used to vary site climate for desired comfort requirement as well as direct drainage pattern.

(ii) Water Body

This is a vital natural element of the environment to which people respond spontaneously, watering reflections and can be used to advance people-environment intercourse, thereby enriching the placeless and memories of such locations. It can also be used as a climatic modifier.

(iii) Plant and Landscaping

Nature provides a good setting for meditation and spiritual inspiration. A spiritual growth blend of well organized landscaping and the building structures will contribute to the culturation of the residents and deep learning. Other uses of plant and landscaping according to Fadamiro (1998) include:

1 Traffic Control
2 Providing Background
3 Softening Harsh Building line
4 Reduction of wind velocity
5 Provision of fragrance
6 Screening
7 Focalization
8 Border lining
9 Enclosure
10 Shading
11 Framing a view
12 Relief of bare spots
13 Providing Accent
14 Noise and Dust screen

(iv) Walkways and enrichment items

Enrichment items include natural and artificial elements, which are formed by nature or man and are either present on the site or moved to the site. They are intended to enrich the experience of patrons. Walkways can be made of different material, texture and colour to match intended experiences.

3.5 BUILDING FORM

Architecture has been described as the masterly, correct and magnificent interplay of masses brought together in light and perceived by the human eyes. Well-selected and harmoniously proportioned forms affect lives. Nkwogu (2001), assererted that architecture whose exterior forms and interior spaces delighted the eyes also elevate and enrich the mind and ennoble the spirit. He posited that evocative forms provoke emotional responses in the observer. This is a potential that can be exploited to give visual and vocal language to the architecture of centre, which according to Heimsath (1979), are characteristics of ecclesiastical architecture. Akin to the vocal language are the emotive and attributes capable of arousing emotional responses of awe, worship, sacredness and consciousness of divine presence.

Symbolism is also a veritable design tool in religious architecture, which can be used to strengthen the theme of the project with success.
Some geometrical symbols related to religious architecture include:

i)

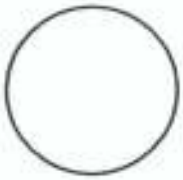


FIGURE -13

Circle: This symbolizes eternity because it has no beginning or end in a spatial relationship is a space within space.

ii)

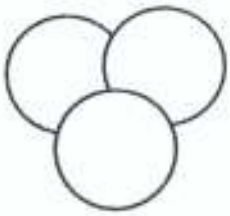


FIGURE -14

Intertwined Circles: Symbolizes the Trinity and thus can stand for unity and equality.

Equilateral Triangle: Symbolizes the Trinity

iii)

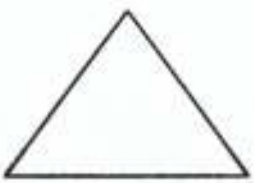


FIGURE -15

Latin cross: Symbolizes the cross of Christ

iv)

FIGURE -16

Dove: Symbolizes the Holy Spirit, the Teacher and Counselor of the church and the believers.

vi)

FIGURE 17

4.0 CASE STUDIES

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Case studies are vital in architectural design process. They constitute valuable critiques and comparative studies of existing similar or ones that are close to such projects with purpose of:

- Enhancing better understanding of the particular design type
- Eliciting existing status of the design art with a view to advance the standard
- Identifying the adoptable merits and the avoidable demerits
- Obtaining background knowledge and inspiration for pragmatic and impeccable proposal

Thus, a number of related centers of varied origin and intent were Selected for study. They were evaluated along basic parameters such as design concept, facilities provided, circulation and planning criteria. The findings were appropriately subsumed in graphical representation and plates.

4.2 IBRU INTERNATIONAL ECUMINICAL CENTER, AGBARAH OTOR, UGHELLI

The Ibru international Ecumenical centre is sited on about 38 hectares of land at Agbarah Otor off Warri/ Ughelli road, Ughelli, Delta state. The center was established with the aim of creating an environment where people could come to know the Lord and meditate in an environment that is quiet and away from the hassle of the town. The center was designed by Center Mark Architects for the Ibru family in 1993, constructed in 1996. Later handed over to the Anglican Communion with Ven. Akinlalu as the present director

Plate-1, showing tree (Shaddock) symbol of Ecumenism at Ibru Ecumenical Center

PLATE 1

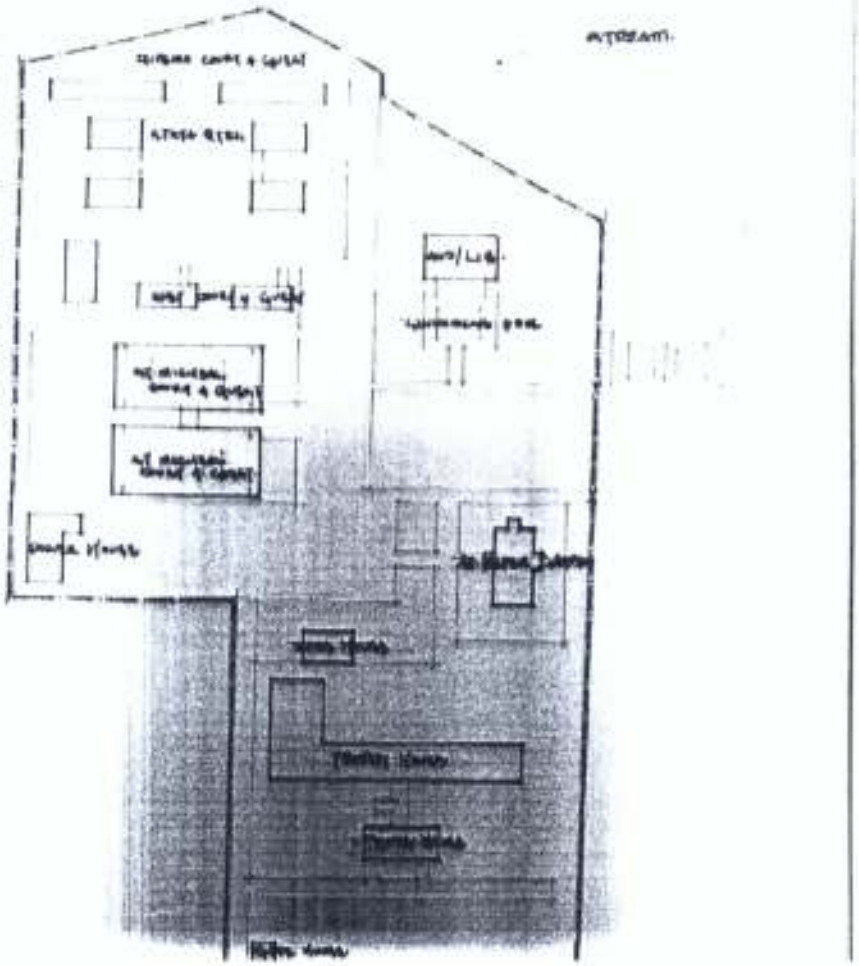


FIGURE- 18 Showing the Layout of Ibru Ecumenical Center at Agbara-Otor Ughelli, Delta State

Site and Setting

The site is located away from city attracted and in a place where nature offers its potentials. Its relatively on flat land with stream at the other end, bounded on the back is the Ibru college while on both side are farm land .These natural setting however have been used to the advantage of the center. The environment has largely been natured with coordinated schemes.

Design Concept and Characteristics

The layout scheme as reflected by the current status of development shows no design concept or characteristics. However, the building show guarded characteristics as reflected in the plates below.

Facilities Provided

In consonance with intended use, facilities provided include:

- Auditorium
- Staff Quarter
- Director house
- Guest Chalet
- Chapel
- Swimming Pool
- Orchard
- Generator House

PLATE 2 *Showing the Administrative Block of the Ibru Center*

Merits and Demerits

Merits

- The merits arises from the potentials of the site to generate placeless in its settings. It is set away from noise and distractions
- Good orientation of buildings.
- Well planed serene environment
- Provision of recreational facilities
- Clear demarcation of spaces

Demerits

- Insufficient accommodation for large guests.

LATE 3 *Showing one form of the accommodation provided*

PLATE 4 *Showing the Entrance to the accommodation Area*

PLATE 5 *Showing the Broad View of the Ibru Centre*

PLATE 6 *Showing Part of the Orchard provided for meditation*

4.3 Case Study 3: Children Evangelism Ministry Camp Eyenkorin Ilorin.

The Children evangelism ministry camp sits on 23 hectares of land along the Ogbomosho – Ilorin express way the expressway. The ministry to establish it Create an environment where by children could come to know the Lord Jesus and be trained in an environment that is quiet and away from the hassle of the town.

Facilities

- Hostels
- Staff Quarters
- Director's House
- Guest chalet
- Orchard
- Poultry
- Classrooms
- Multi Purpose Hall

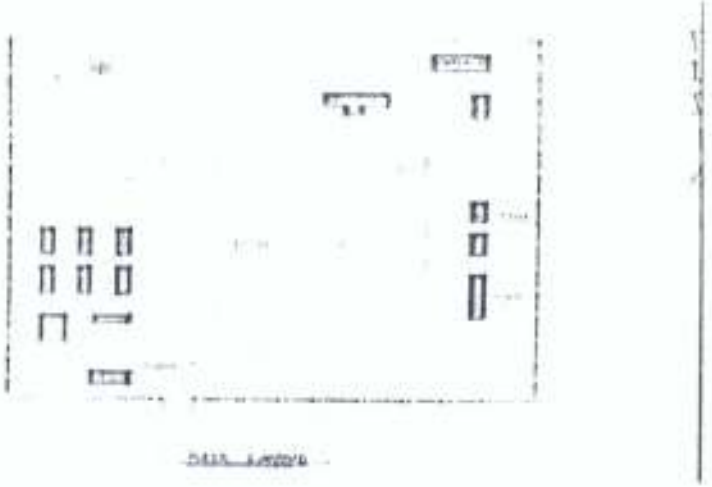


FIGURE 19 *Showing the site layout of the children Evangelism Ministry Camp at Eyenkorin, Ilorin.*

PLATE-7 *Showing the Main Building used for Administrative & accommodation of staff*

PLATE-8 *Showing one type of Accommodation Facility provided*

Routine Activities

6.00am – 7.00am	-	Morning Devotion
7.00am – 7.45am	-	Morning Duty and Breakfast
8.00am – 9.30am	-	Bible Study
9.30am – 1.30pm	-	Instructional and Vocational Training
2.00pm – 3.00pm	-	Lunch
3.00pm – 3.30pm	-	Sea ester
3.30pm – 5.30pm	-	Games
6.00pm – 7.00pm	-	Dinner
7.00pm – 7.30pm	-	Hall Clean up
7.30pm – 8.00pm	-	Night Prayer
9.00pm	-	Light out

PLATE 9 *Showing the Hostel Provided*

Merits and Demerits

Merits

- The site is well located and the area is big enough to accommodate more facilities.
- The use of clay blocks to build the staff quarters and the guest chalet was a prudent measure and also one compactable with nature.
- The hostels are well ventilated.

Demerits

- The site is underdeveloped.
- The buildings in the staff quarters are not properly ventilated.
- The hostels are too far from the staff quarters thus poor surveillance.

4.4 FOURSQUARE GOSPEL CHURCH CAMP AJEBO

This camp was established about 60 years ago by an American woman Mrs. Dick (A.K.A Aduke) who came on a missionary work from America to Nigeria to establish a "NIGERIAN YOUTH CAMP".

The camp is located within Ajebo and Ogunmakin about 3km off Ibadan express way, it is an interdenominational kind of a camp.

Foursquare Gospel Church took over the camp about 30 years ago when Mrs. Dick was about to retire and established the camp at Eyenkorin, the camp started with six buildings, the Chalet, Kitchen, Clinic and Small Admin on a large expand of land of about 22 acres but today it has increased to about 45 acres with more facilities.

PLATE 10: *Showing the Entrance into Foursquare Gospel Camp, Ajebo*

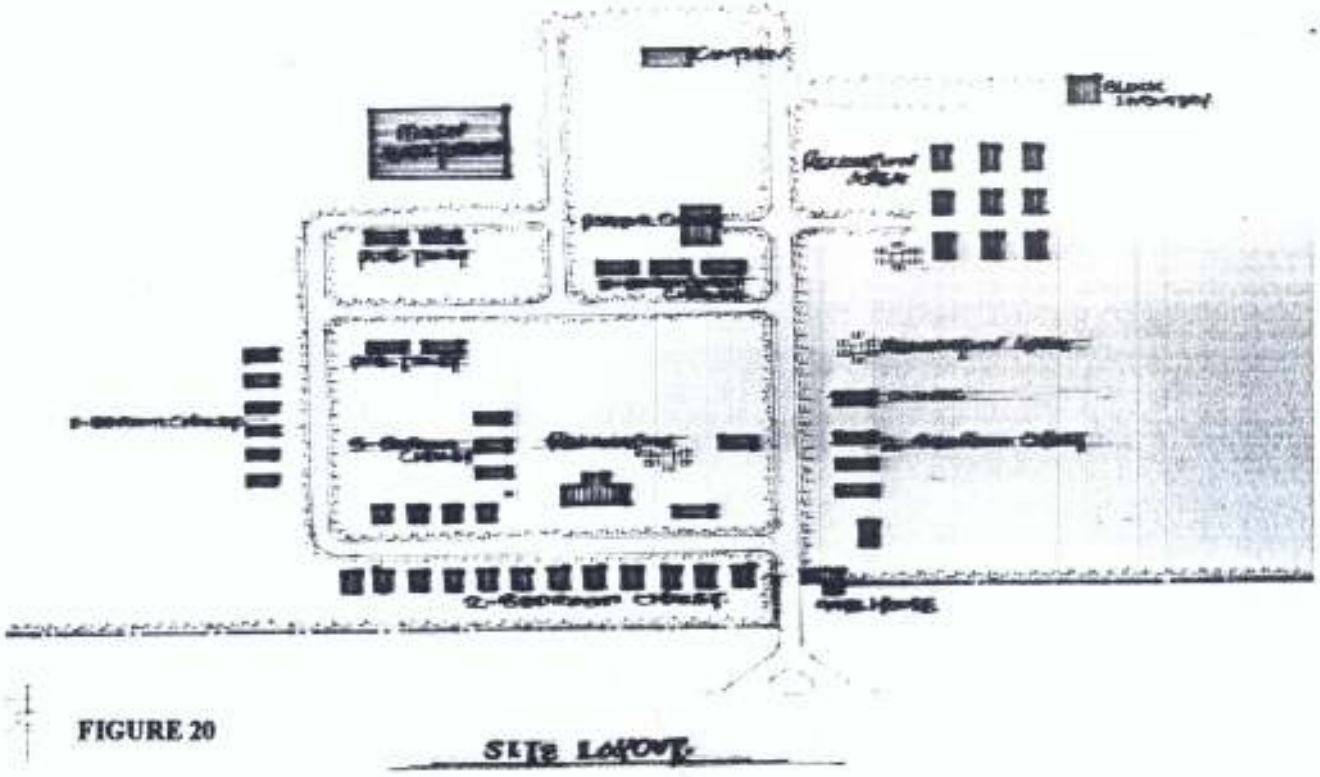


FIGURE 20

Showing the site Layout of the Foursquare Gospel Church Camp at Ajebo

SITE AND SETTING

The site is located a way from town attracted distractions and located where nature gives its good potential. It encompasses two hills with the valley almost at the middle of the camp with a seasonal stream running across. There are rocks scattered around the site with good natural vegetation that has been used to the advantage of the camp presently.

Design Concept and Characteristics

The layout scheme as reflected by current status of development shown that initially there was no proper zoning of activities but presently, Amendment has been made to the zoning to complement with the original concept of the camp.

Most of the building exhibit a touch of a guided Architecture as reflected in the plate below.

Facilities Provided

- Youth Auditorium
- New Auditorium
- Crusade ground

- Kitchen
- Clinic
- Admin Block
- Chalet
- Minister house
- Generator House

PLATE 11 *Showing the Line of Prototype of 2-3 bedroom Bungalow for Accommodation*

Merits and Demerits

Merits

- The design was done to compliment the sit
- Good zoning and road network
- Well planned to suit the purpose
- Charlet Averagely okay

PLATE 12 *Showing the Camp Clinic*

Demerits

- No resident doctor
- Shopping for the camper is not provided
- The Entrance is poorly designed

TE 13 *Showing the open Crusade Ground*

PLATE 14 *Showing the Administrative Building at the Camp*

PLATE 15 *Showing the Stream within the Camp between two Hills in a Valley with Rocks for Meditation*

PLATE 16 *Showing the Cafeteria/restaurant in the camp.*

Conclusion

On a concluding note, it can be seen that most of the collected studies have a common problem of facilities not provided, or not properly networked into the site. The major reason is that apart from funds, most of the camps were other institutions before they were converted.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 LOCATION ANALYSIS

5.1 THE STUDY AREA

The project is located in Abeokuta, the administrative and commercial capital of Ogun State is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean and Lagos State in the South, Oyo States in the North, Osun State in the North-East, and Ondo State in the Southeast

Abeokuta lies on latitude $7^{0}17^{1}$ north of the equator and longitude $5^{0}18^{1}$ East of the Greenwich Meridian with an altitude of 354.815M above sea level (NAA, 2005). It is situated at about 102 kilometers from Lagos, 94 kilometers southern part of Ibadan, the oyo State capital, 208 kilometers West of Akure, the Ondo State capital and about 814 kilometers South-West of Abuja, the Federal Capital City of Nigeria (Fig.21 and Fig.22).

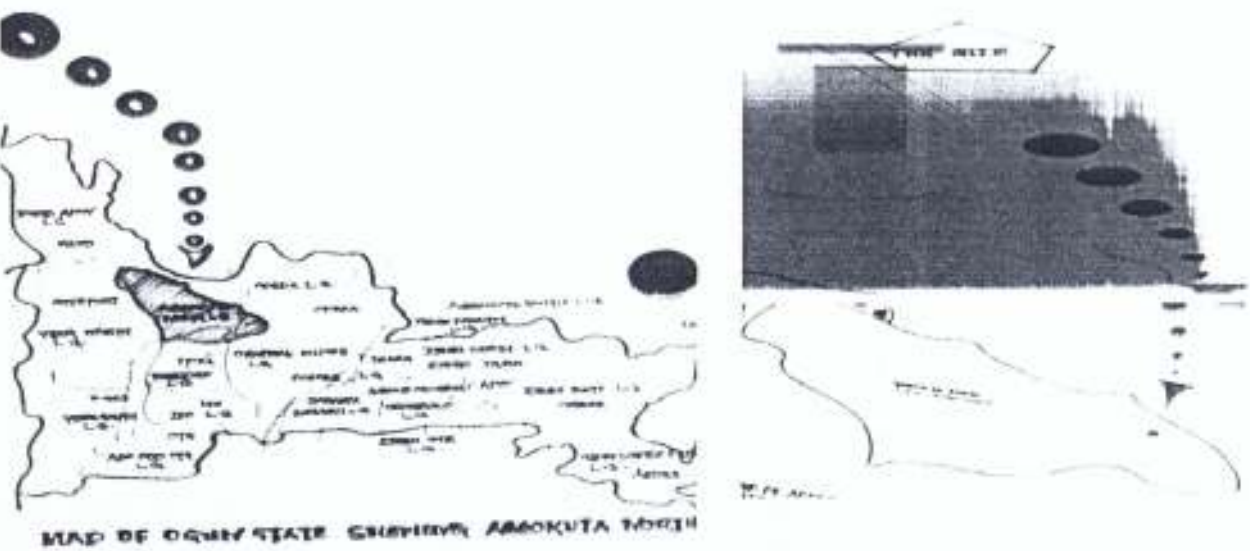
Figures 21: Map of Nigeria Showing Ogun State and Abeokuta

HISTORY OF ABEOKUTA AND OGUN STATE

Abeokuta ,a city in southwestern Nigeria and capital of Ogun state, located around Ogun river ,74km (46miles north of Lagos. Abeokuta is connected to Lagos by rail and road to serve as the commercial centre for an area in which cocoa, palm kernel, palm oil are produced. The city is known for its traditional style of hand woven cotton cloth known as adire ,which is dyed with locally produced indigo. A granite outcropping known as Olumo Rock, located in the city center. Most of the inhabitant of Abeokuta are Egbas with a population of about 600,000. Ogun state was created in 1976 as an additional state, making the states of Nigeria to be nineteen in number and the state comprises of the Egbados/Aworis, Ijebus and Remos with major mineral resources like limestone

5.2 SITE LOCATION

The project site is situated 1½ kilometer along Moshood Abiola way off presidential Boulevard, Oke-mosan. The site was strategically selected to be away from main city distractions and providing a central, easily accessible location to all parts of the state and of low traffic to offer complementary characteristics to the desired setting of the intended use. The land has a good topographical terrain sloping very gently from both ends of the longer axis into a seasonal stream that cuts the site at the extreme end.



MAP OF OGUN STATE SHOWING ABEOKUTA NORTH

URE 22

The site was previously a farmland with a member of economic trees but intensive farming activities have been discouraged in that of the community following the creation of the Sam Ewang Residential development scheme for the area. However, traces of menial farming, largely in cassava still exist on the land. The site has a peculiar advantage and potentials of low noise level which adjoining land uses bestows on it. The corner piece of land and separated by the access road had been acquired for Primary and Secondary School. The rear boundary of the site is shared with a palm trees and cassava farm, very close to the area is the presidential library, in summary the entire site is surrounded by an institutions that support the proposal.

5.3 SITE LOCATION CRITERIA

The policy backup of the Retreat Centre sites it in the state capital for obvious reasons based on:

1 PWSE to the Historical background of the city Abeokuta
2 Proximity to the coordinating process administrative centre
3 Dependence of the centre on the city churches & it environs
4 Central location of the state capital and
5 Prospects and potentials of the state capital church cathedrals

From case studies and review of literatures on identified objectives of the retreat centre, the choice of site within the state capital resulted from due consideration of pertinent factors namely:

1 Diving guidance and favour
2 Quiet environment away from city tension
3 Availability of adequate land size at moderate cost
4 Land form and natural setting compatible with intended use
5 Access to basic infrastructure
6 Proximity to regular commuter route
7 Conducive adjoining land uses

5.4 SITE ANALYSIS / INVENTORY

Since the site is pre-determined and committed to the project, the analysis simply focused on identifying the site potentials for appropriate effects in the design. The analyses done are as reflected below.

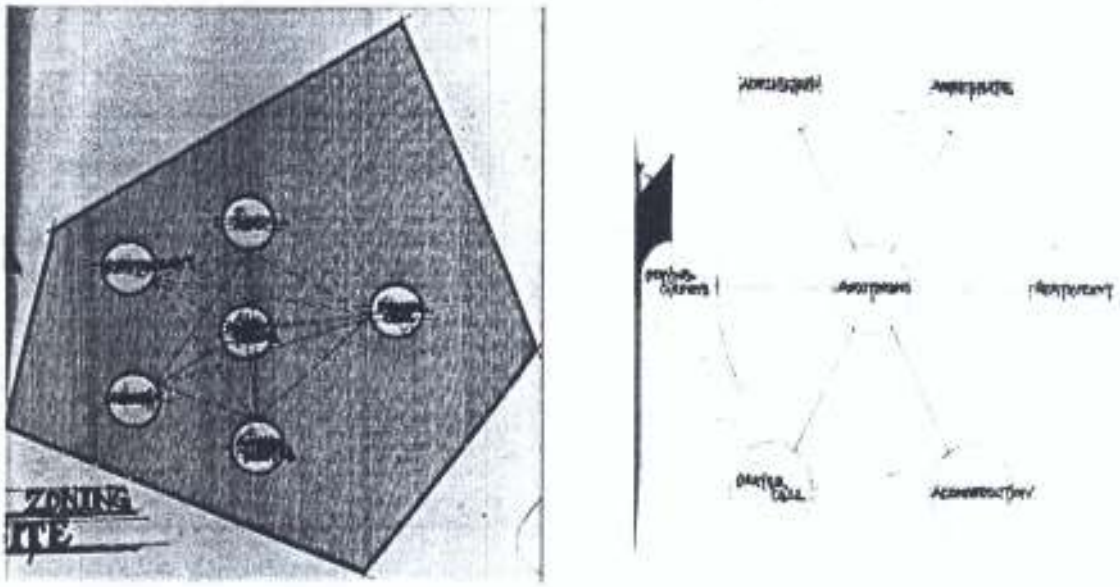


FIGURE 23: Showing the site zoning concept.

5.4.1 Physical Site Analysis

A characteristic landscape of plains punctuated by a number of low rise land masses which altogether slope very gently from one ends of the main axis of the site towards the seasonal stream across the site presents natural beautiful scenery that can be preserved. The sub-soil is of very firm laterite with safe bearing capacity that can adequately support building structures. The topography induces a natural drainage pattern adaptable for site development.

5.4.2 Infrastructural Site Analysis

Moshood Abiola way constitutes the access road that runs along one of the sides of the site to provide ingress and egress. The Electrification Scheme supplying light to the Ewang Estate also makes electricity available to the site while water mains from (Ogun / Oshun) Ogun State Water Cooperation Supply Scheme to Abeokuta, the state capital, can be tapped into site. The site is also within the field of coverage of most GSM telephone services and other P.T.O in Abeokuta.

5.4.3 Ecological Site Analysis

Rocks and trees are available in quantities, few of it to be felled and converted for use was identified along with a number of other vegetal cover to be retained to preserve the desired natural environment. These will be integrated into the landscape design. It was observed that flies and mosquitoes abound on the site indicating potential hazards to health. They will need to be kept out of the interior while their external effects will need to be mitigated by landscape planning and maintenance. Their effects will of course be reducing with developments of the area.

5.4.4 Noise Pollution outside the Site

Apart from the external air borne noise emanating from road traffic (which in this case will be very light) the only potential source of noise is the N.N.P.C mage station located about two kilometer away on the presidential Boulevard and the opposite school. The surrounding vegetation, planned landscape and planning will help in noise filtration and thus make it inconsequential. Site planning will need to strategically take care of functional spaces requiring noise consideration.

5.4.5 Climatic Site Analysis

The climatic data obtained from Federal Meteorological Station, Abeokuta were adopted for the project site as variations may not significantly affect the design solutions. These data covered the major climatic variables relevant to building design namely: Temperature, Wind, Rainfall and Humidity. They were collected for the immediate past five years except for year 2005 whose records were not yet available. The mean values of these variables for the number of years were used appropriately in the predictions and eventual design.

Temperature

Abeokuta falls within the tropical zone at the intersection of longitude $5^0 17^1$E and latitude $7^0 18^1$N. The temperature of Abeokuta is moderately high with the hottest temperature of recorded in February and lowest temperature of 19.1^0C in January.

Table 1: Minimum air temperature (WBT)^{0}C Data for Abeokuta.

Year	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2002	20.6	18.3	21.5	22.4	22.2	20.3	21.0	20.8	20.5	21.5	22.7	18.9
2003	18.1	19.3	22.7	22.4	22.1	21.6	21.8	21.3	21.2	22.0	22.7	21.9
2004	19.5	21.0	23.2	22.8	22.3	21.8	21.8	21.8	21.4	21.3	21.9	18.3
2005	20.0	23.0	23.4	22.9	22.7	21.6	-	21.4	21.5	22.1	21.5	19.4
Mean	19.1	20.5	22.7	22.6	22.3	21.3	21.5	21.2	21.4	21.7	22.2	19.6

Source: Federal Meteorological Station, Abeokuta, 2005.

Table 2: Maximum air temperature (DBT) Data for Abeokuta

Year	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001	33.0	34.5	35.9	32.3	32.1	-	28.7	27.9	29.7	30.4	33.1	33.2
2002	33.3	35.3	34.8	32.0	31.2	29.7	28.2	27.1	28.3	30.9	32.7	33.5
2003	33.3	35.3	33.3	31.3	31.1	29.9	28.7	27.2	28.7	29.8	32.1	33.1
2004	33.1	34.4	34.6	32.3	31.9	29.7	-	28.2	28.6	31.0	32.1	32.9
2005	33.2	34.9	34.7	32.0	31.3	29.8	28.5	27.6	28.8	30.5	32.5	33.2

Source: Federal Meteorological Station, Abeokuta

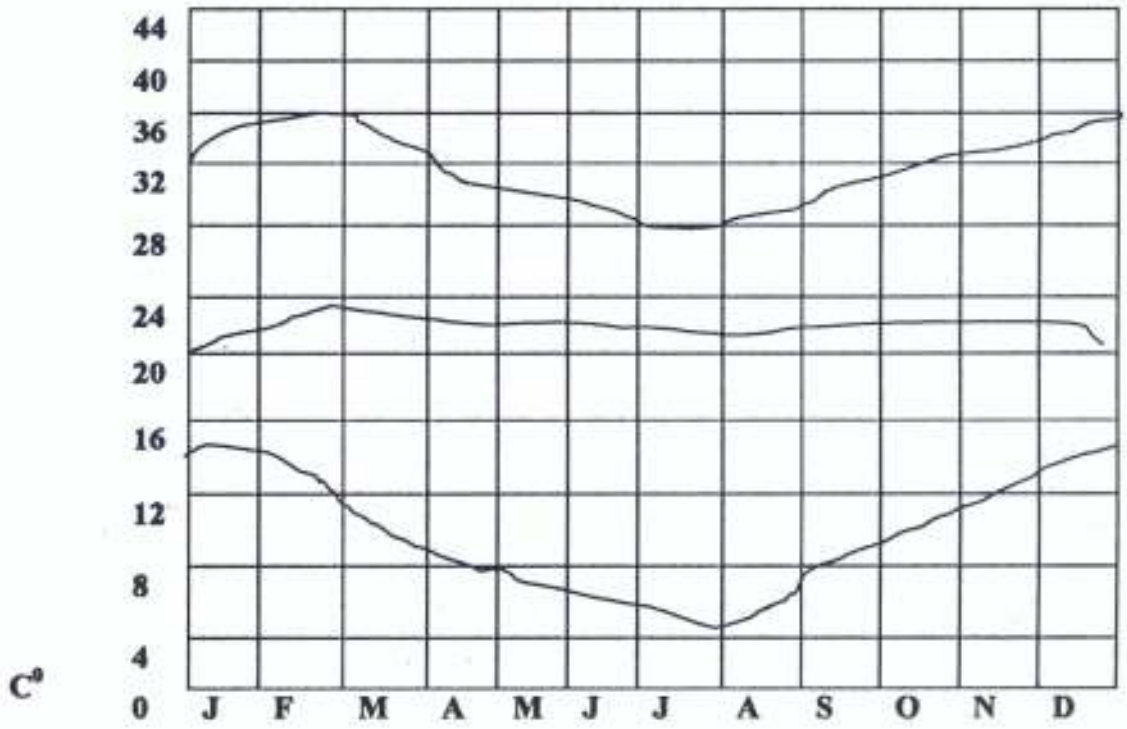


Figure 24: Temperature condition

Abeokuta Temperature Condition

The temperature data were used along with the other climatic data to determine the thermal stress prevalent on the site as Characterized by the overheated and under-heated periods with the aid of Effective temperature nomogram. Thus, the maximum and minimum effective temperatures were obtained. These values were used to determine the thermal stress and hence the period when shading will be require for all openings using the hourly temperature calculator.

With the aid of the stereographic sun-path diagram, the date and time for shading were marked on the sun-path diagram. These points were joined together and the enclosed area shaded. The shaded area represents the over-heated period for Abeokuta.

The vertical and horizontal shading angles were then determined by superimposing the shadow angle protractor on the sun-path diagram showing the overheated period for each of the elevations in turn. The angles were used to determine the dimensions and proportions of the shading devices required taking aesthetic and structural factors into consideration.

From the results, it is recommended that interior spaces be adequately ventilated to provide requisite thermal comfort conducive for meditation and inspiration. Openings to external spaces should be structurally shaded against overheating by solar radiation while landscaping could also be exploited.

Wind

Two types of wind are prevalent within the climatic zone. They are; Southwest Trade Wind and the Northwest Trade wind. The Southwest Trade wind is cool and moist, desirable and soothing, bringing rain and comfort to people and living creatures including plants. The Northeast Trade wind is hot and dry, normally strong, dusty and dry. It is responsible for harmattan. The average wind velocity is reflected in the following table.

Table 3: Wind Data for Abeokuta

Year	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2002	71.12	77.13	93.37	109.23	100.86	97.43	116.50	117.63	101.52	76.36	57.05	63.78
2003	67.75	85.75	112.90	108.50	97.44	104.70	124.97	147.19	110.74	78.99	97.93	56.81
2004	96.20	96.23	112.17	112.13	95.54	107.63	120.10	131.77	106.59	77.95	56.85	66.12
2005	80.46	97.79	94.51	121.19	108.84	107.65	164.08	144.46	86.48	75.94	62.96	56.57

Source: Federal Meteorological Station, Abeokuta, 2005.

The building structures should therefore be oriented preferably facing wind direction. Adequate opening should be provided on the windward and leeward sides for purposes of soothing ventilation.

Rainfall

Abeokuta belongs to the equatorial tropical hinterland climate with two noticeable seasons, the rainy and dry seasons. The rainy season is usually between April to October while the dry season is between November and March. The South-West Trade wind brings rain in April to October while the North-East Trade wind brings harmattan from November to March.

Table 4: Monthly Rainfall (mm) Data for Abeokuta

Year	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2000	-	0.0	87.2	187.6	125.5	284.7	162.4	198.0	216.3	176.3	23.4	0.0
2001	-	0.0	70.7	253.0	106.6	125.9	155.1	52.0	185.4	74.5	1.2	0.0
2002	0.0	40.7	121.3	130.1	80.6	272.8	255.6	204.2	236.9	125.5	78.8	2.4
2003	1.1	44.5	30.5	87.3	115.3	150.9	-	58.7	320.8	114.0	60.0	0.0
2004	1.1	42.6	77.4	165.0	107.0	236.3	191.0	128.2	239.9	122.6	40.9	2.4

Source: Federal Meteorological Station, Abeokuta, 2005.

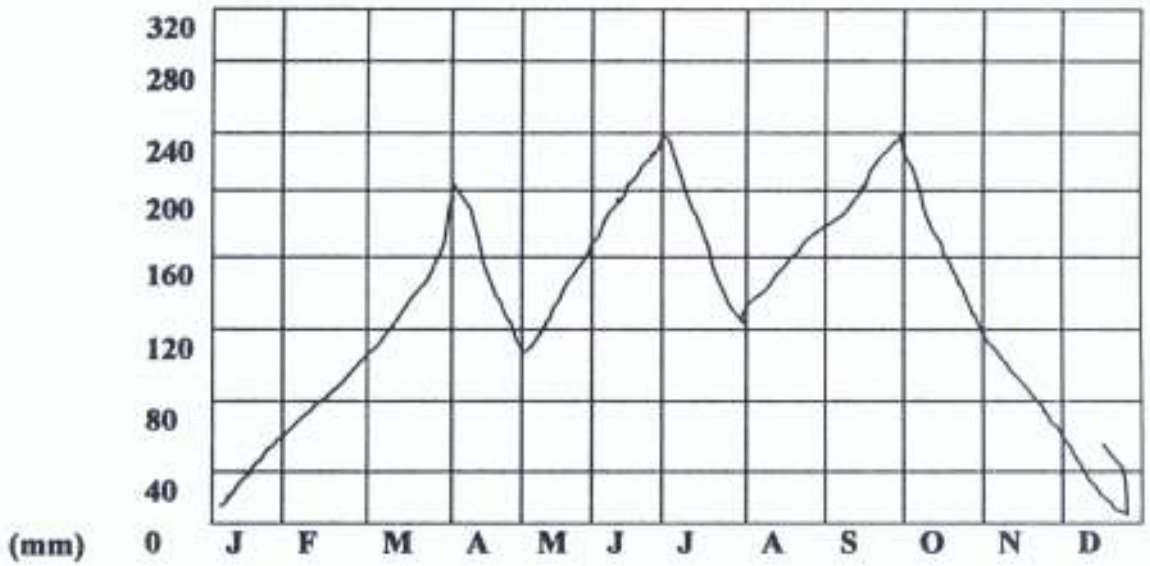


FIGURE 25: Rainfall conditions.

Adequate drainage will be required to cope with the surface run off water while at the same time excessive paving should be avoided to allow enough percolation of water. Grass cover should be preferred.

Humidity

The relative humidity of Abeokuta high ranging between 45% and 93%. Over 80% are observed to be common in the morning.

Adequate wall openings for breeze and direct ventilation without obstructions should be provided.

Table 5: Monthly Average Relative Humidity (%) for Abeokuta

Year	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
2001	71	45	63	82	80	-	84	87	85	83	76	63
2002	65	53	75	82	83	85	89	91	86	84	75	76
2003	50	62	81	82	83	86	89	93	88	86	80	62
2004	76	79	76	81	80	85	-	87	88	82	78	67
Mean	66	60	74	82	82	85	87	90	87	84	77	67

Source: Federal Meteorological Station, Abeokuta, 2005.

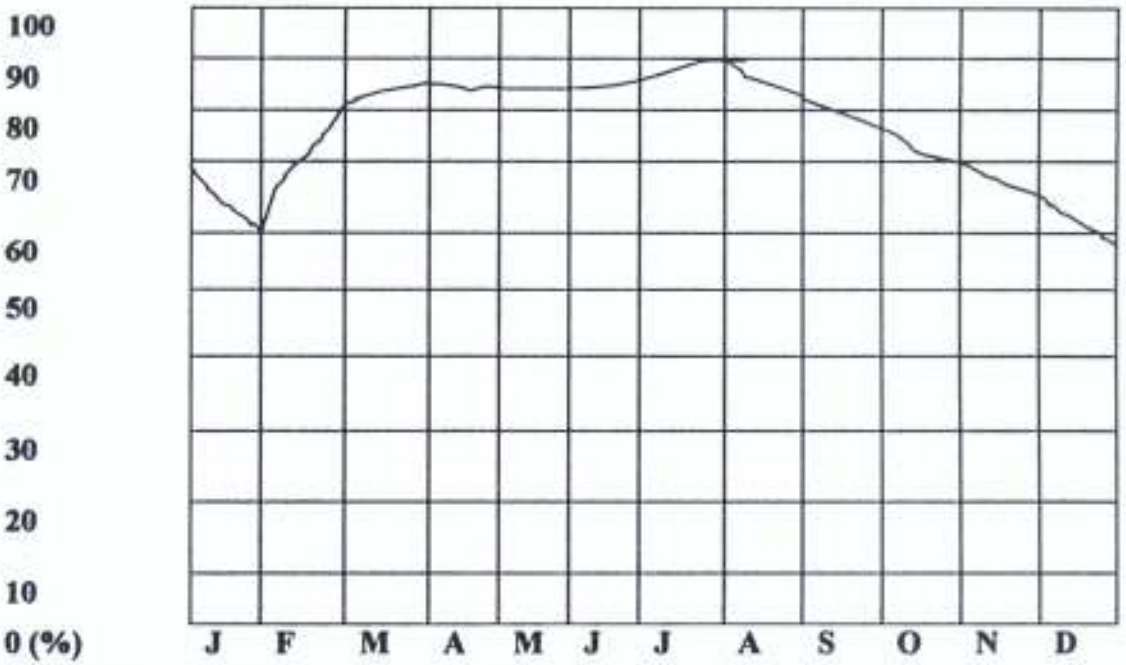


FIGURE 26: Humidity conditions

5.5 Summary

The climatic analysis of the site reveals obvious thermal comfort problems, which must be vigorously tackled in the design. This becomes imperative in view of the intensive nature of training programs to be accommodated particularly as a short-term training centre. The characteristic practice of deep meditation, reflection and prayers require that indoor and outdoor thermal comfort conditions cannot be compromised. The heavy rains and high humidity have to be tackled positively. Orientation of buildings and provision of adequate ventilation must be given proper considerations.

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 PROJECT ANALYSIS AND DESIGN SYNTHESIS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The project analysis and design synthesis that formed the basis of this proposal derived from three major sources namely:

i) Body of knowledge gleaned from library search

ii) Results of comparative studies of similar projects

iii) User-oriented design methodology

Of special note is the peculiarity of the Christian Retreat Centre as a place for:

1 Short time intensive Retreat/Prayer for different categories of Christian workers severally or in combinations on basis of functional relationship as against a formal long term general public camp ground.

2 Continuous progressive learning planned round yearly and based on emerging needs and development.

3 Excellence Development in Christian ministry, maturity and model worship.

4 Mandatory residential training.

5 Christian leaders' camping for spiritual retreat and revival.

6 Christian leaders' research and resources centre.

7 Church Aid Outreaches where other churches, irrespective of the denomination, can be assisted in training and resources supply.

8 Counseling in Christian ministries.

6.1.1 Central Planning and Design Consideration

The design task is to provide a conducive "Physical Spaces" (For Developing in Spiritual, Discipleship, Maturity and Service) that is capable of enhancing meditation and inspiration for Christians thereby developing commitment, maturity and spiritual growth.

To achieve this, recourse to the Bible is mandatory, as it is replete with incidents of patriarchs that got inspiration as they retired into solitary places (in the woods or forest) and meditated. Jesus Christ, the lord, rising up a great while before day, went into solitary place and there prayed (Mark 1:35). John, the beloved, got deep revelation in the solitary Island of Patmos (Revelation 1). Moses got to the back of the desert and saw great revelation as well as a call to service (Exodus3). Thus, inspiration, revelation and call to service are well associated with solitary meditation.

The central planning and design consideration therefore must give prime place to create an environment that will enhance solitary meditation & inspiration spirit lifting structures.

6.1.2 Population Density

In order to enhance the solitary and quiet nature required of the environment, population density which is function of the total number of users to the land area has to be kept very low while buildings are needed to spatially organized & related together. Wandering of free random movement engenders meditation and environment appreciation.

6.1.3 Target Population

The centre is expected to accommodate and provide service for the total population of about 6-8 thousand in a full capacity plus the member of staff of the centre.

6.1.4 Water Body

This is a vital natural element of the environment to which people respond spontaneously watching reflections and can be used to advance people-environment intercourse, thereby enriching the placeless and memories of the centre. It can also be used as a climatic modifier. Specifically the water is planned to be used as pool and pond so that residents can swim and watch the fishes in their natural habitat as well as create biblical memories of still waters reminiscent of Psalm 23 and can also be used for Baptism for total immersion

6.1.5 Interaction Concourse and Spots

Interaction is an integral part of education and a vital tool in spiritual development. With emerging advancement in audio-visual technology, interaction concourse and spots can be positively explored to enrich residents' experiences and profit as part of the social benefit of the centre.

6.1.6 Landscaping

Nature provides a good setting for meditation and spiritual inspiration. A blend of well organized landscaping and the building structures will potentially contribute to the culturation of the occupant deep spiritual understanding.

6.2 ESSENTIAL FACILITIES

Essential facilities for the centre fall into three main groups or zones including:

1	Primary facilities	-	Administrative Block
		-	Main Auditorium Amphitheatre
		-	Solitary / SACRED AREA
2	Secondary facilities	-	Accommodation / Hostel
		-	Ministers' Houses / Accommodation
3	Support facilities	-	Restaurant / Clinics / Shops
		-	General Maintenance Unit
		-	Gate / Security House

6.2.1 Administrative Block

The administration block is the management centre for the centre. It provides essential facilities along two lines namely: (i) Programmes, and Training Coordination and (ii) Counseling and Ministry Development.

i) ***Programmes and Training coordination***

4 Central Reception / Souvenir

5 Public Relations

6 Accounts

7 Management

8 Research Resources Centre

9 Cyber café / Computer centre

ii) *Counseling / Ministry Development*

1 General Retreat / Conference Department

2 Children / Youth Ministry Department

3 Common waiting

4 Women Ministry Development

5 Pastoral Ministry Department

6.2.2 Accommodation

All facilities for housing the residents of the centre fall into this group and they include:

1 Hostels for male trainee

2 Hostels for female trainee

3 Ministers' Quarters (resident and guest)

4 Suits for Families

5 Accommodation for V.I.P

6 Single Prayer Room (ensuit)

7 Prayer cell

6.2.3 Conferencing

Conferencing facilities comprises of:

1 Plenary auditorium / Worship Centre

2 Seminar Auditoria (two)

3 Committee Rooms (two)

4 Offices and W/C for Resource Persons (four)

6.2.4 Services

The include facilities such as:

1 Restaurant

2 Shops

3 General maintenance / Generator Houses

4 Gate House

5 Bore Hole & Treatment house / Overhead tank

6.3 DESIGN PHILOSOPHY

The philosophy that underlines this proposal is drawn from Rapoport (1976). It is "Architectural Space as a Symbolic Space". That is component of the architectural space including the environment, building and artifacts symbolizing something to the occupants and others that view them.

6.4 DESIGN CRITERIA

Three basic criteria are relevant and crucial to this design; they are:

1 Limiting Control Guidelines

2 Building design Criteria

3 Site Criteria

6.4.1 Limiting Control Guidelines

The limiting control guidelines applicable to this project include the Development Control Measures operative on Ogun State in general and Abeokuta metropolis in particular, with reference to Retreat centre. They cover such areas as:

1 Land use and zoning regulation

2 Site coverage and minimum set back standard

3 Access and parking requirements

4 Air space around buildings

5 Boundary wall height specification

6 Set back from stream

7 Maximum number of floors

8 Waste Disposal

9 Noise level

10 Geological requirements

11 Fire fighting requirements

12 Rights of neighbours

13 Approval and construction requirement

14 Structural requirements

15 Engineering infra-structural services requirement

6.4.2 Building Design Criteria

The design proposal took into consideration a number of criteria, factors and analysis that have to interplay in a pragmatic synthesis to determine the building form and spatial relationship. These include:

1 Design Brief Analysis
2 Space Analysis
3 Space Allocation and Schedule of Accommodation
4 Functional Analysis and Relationships
5 Schematic Concept.

(i) ***Design Brief Analysis***

For the centre to fulfill its goals and objectives, it must provide facilities for four major functions namely: Administration, Conferencing Accommodation and Services.

Administration

Facilities and functions that are central to effective administration will cover the following:

1 Entrance Concourse/Reception or information/Registration
2 Coordination Offices
3 Resources Centre
4 Accounts Unit

CONFERENCE / TRAINING) Retreating / Referencing

This comprises of facilities for the training of participating enrolled at the centre. They include:

1 Solitary Retreat Area
2 Plenary Auditorium
3 Seminar Auditoria
4 Committee Rooms
5 Ministers' Offices

Accommodation

This includes all residential facilities for accommodating residents at the centre. They are:

1 Male Hostel / Accommodation
2 Female Hostel / Accommodation
3 Staff Quarters - Resident Bishop
4 Single Unit Suit - Guest Resources Persons
5 V.I.P Suits - Bishop Suit
6 Prayer Cell

Services

These are support services for the centre and they include:

1 Restaurant
2 Gate House
3 Power / Security House
4 Water Treatment House

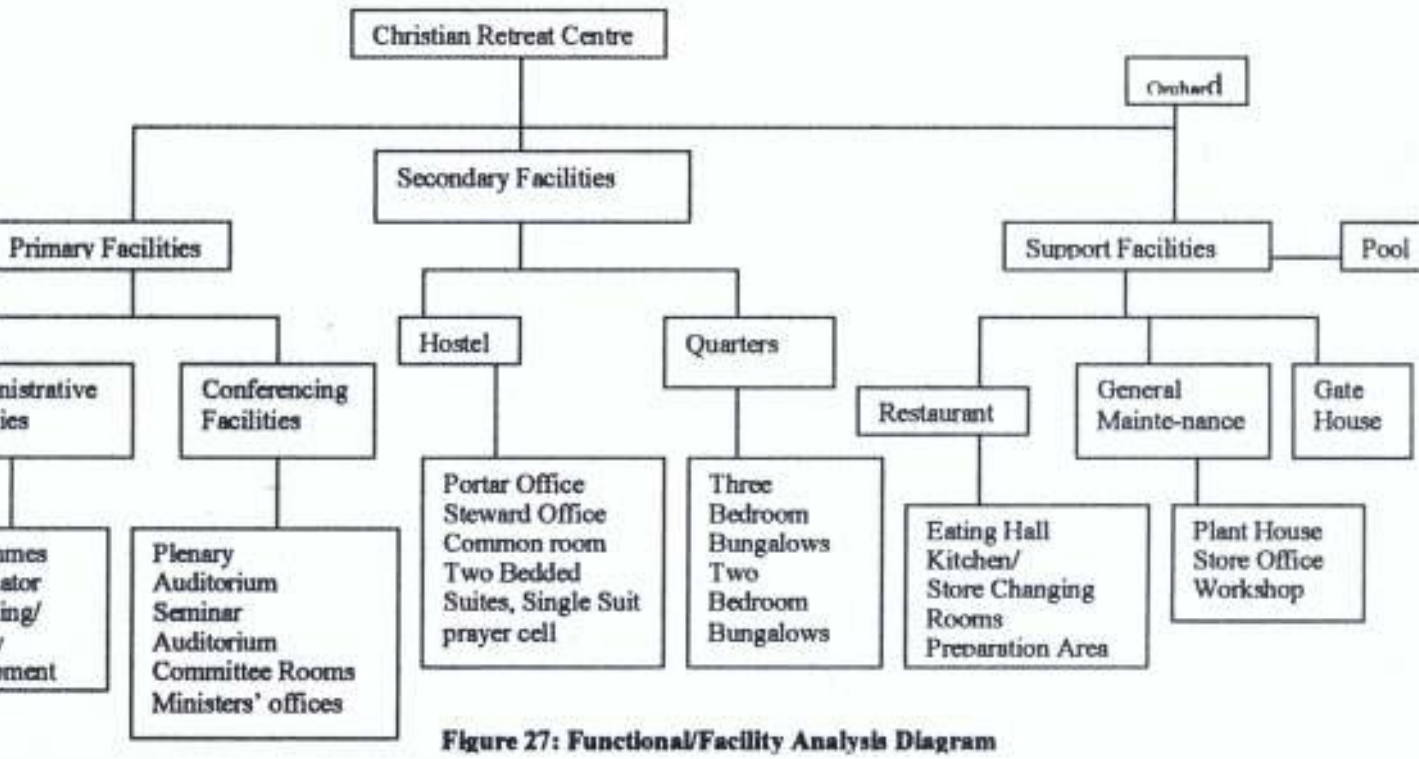


Figure 27: Functional/Facility Analysis Diagram

Space Analyses, according to (Baba Akingbohungbe 2002), *"is the means of controlling the allocation of space in a structure to users and activities. It is developed to safeguard the inters and entitlement of users of spaces being provided so as to achieve comfortable and functional spaces. This space analysis is based on the following parameters:"*

People Space: This is individual space standard multiple by the number of people and added to allowances for immediate auxiliary and other factors. It is usually 15% for primary circulation.
Non-People Space: The number and sizes of equipment and furniture determine this.

(iii) Schedule of Accommodation

This is the detailed brief analysis of the project together with the required space allocation in terms of floor area as well analyzed for each constituent space.

Table 6: Schedule of Accommodation

Function	**Component Space**			
	Department/Unit	Spaces		
Administration		Reception/Souvenir		
		Public Relation		
		Secretary		
		Accounting dept		
		Store		
		Safe		
		Cashier		
		Computer Dept		
		Cyber café		
		Store		
		Office		
		Secretary		
		Office		

		ADMIN DEPT		
		Safe		
		Water Closet		
		General Office		
		Resource Officer		
		Store		
		Security Control		
		Circulation Desk		
		Children/Youth Resources Section		
		Resource manager		
		Secretary		
		Circulation Desk		
		Control		
		Women Resources Dept		
		Water closet		
		Common waiting		
		Administrative Officer		
		Secretary		
		Children Coordinating Dept		
		Store		
		Youth Coordinator		
		Store		
		Secretary		
		Administrative Assistance		
		Water Closet		
		Common Waiting		
		Counseling Dept		
		Secretary		
		Waiting Room		
		Office		
		Water Closet		
		Administrative Assistant		
		Management		
		Bishop Office		
		Conference/		
		Library		

		Water Closet		
AUDITORIUM		Choir		
		Toilet		
		Plenary Hall		
		Stage		
		Preparation Room		
		Water Closet		
		Entrance Porch		
		Seminar Room		
		Stage		
		Preparation Room		
		Water Closet		
	Committee Room	Committee Room		
		Office		
		Water Closets		
Secondary Facilities	**ACCOMMODATION, HOSTEL, AND BISHOP CHALET**	Entrance Hall		
		Porter		
		Water Closets		
		Common Room		
		Buttery		
		Water closets		
		Stewards		
		Store		
		Suites		
		Common Lounge		
		Private Lounge		
		Family Lounge		
		Music Room		
		Master Bedroom		
		Lavatory		
		Study		
		Bedrooms		
		Lavatory		
		Guest Room		
		Store		
		Kitchen		
		Dining		
		Garage		

		Water Closet		
		Verandah		
		Car Porch		
		Lounge		
		Guest WC		
		Kitchen		
		Bedroom		
		Lavatory		
	PRAYER CELLS	Bedroom		
		Toilets		
		Kitchen		
		Verandah		
		Cubicles		
	AMPHITEATRE	Open hall		
		Toilets		
		Stage		
		Shops		
		Store		

Source: Authors Analysis (2006)

(iv) Functional Analysis and Relationship

In order to enhance the efficiency and functionality of this proposal, the functional relationship of spaces and facilities required in the centre was carefully studied and graphically illustrated. The relationships were analyzed in terms of strong, weak or non-existence relationships. This analysis generated the functional flow diagram for the project.

(v) Functional Flow Diagrams

These are diagrams illustrating the flow of activities in relation to the distinct user groups of the centre. These analyses took cognizance of two primary user-groups namely the

resident and non-resident users. The resident and non-resident user-group is composite in nature, comprising the trainees and staff and the analysis done along these lines.

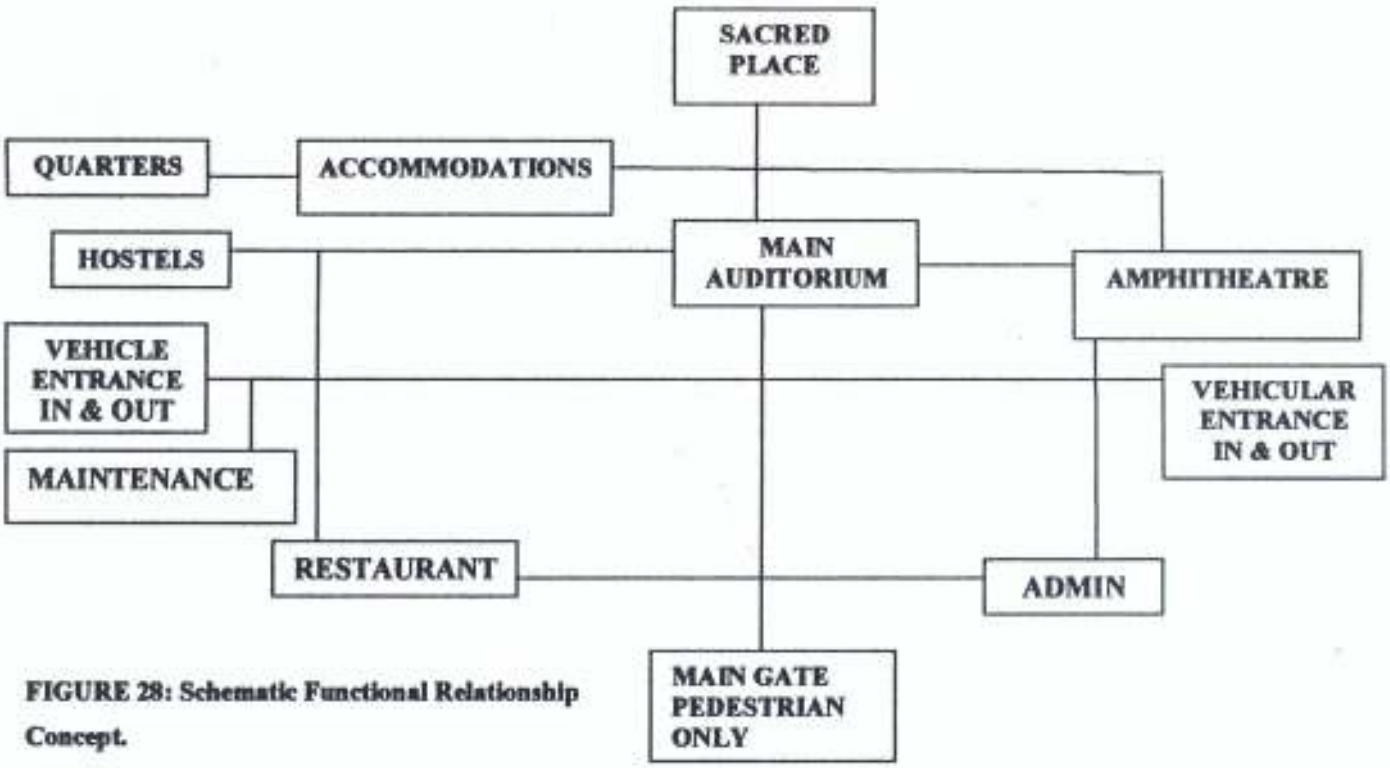


FIGURE 28: Schematic Functional Relationship Concept.

6.4.3 Site Criteria

The site criteria comprised of the detailed site inventory/analysis (already discussed in the preceding chapter), the site concept and the development scheme of the site. The site concept is borne out of the primary objective of evolving an archetypal spiritual environment characterized by silence, meditation and prayers to stimulate inspiration. Consequently, it utilized a peripheral auto circulation (on the perimeter of the site) feeding directly into large parking areas with the remaining large site area being serviced solely by planned pedestrian walkways. This is to enhance full and holistic meditation with minimal noise distractions. The concept also recognized three essential development zones to be in-set in well cultured vegetation of varying hierarchy. These zones include Administrative/Conference core area, the Accommodation & the Solitary Retreat area. The functions of these zones are all well related and mutually inclusive hence a logical interaction naturally emerges. This is illustrated in the figure 23, chapter 5.

CHAPTER SEVEN

7 PROJECT APPRAISAL

7.1 LOCATION AND GENERAL LAYOUT

The Christian Retreat centre provides a distinct, small and quiet ecclesiastical "Community" set away from the hectic city business environment reminiscent of biblical Mount Olives where Christ resorted to and preached His longest message at a time to the disciples. Its location within adjoining quiet activity land use neighbourhood contributes positively to the serene characteristics of the centre as a sacred place of communication and learning ground for people.

A prominent distinction from the neighbourhood and the city centre is emphasized by the celebrated pedestrian gate and the well landscaped dual carriage way that introduce through both side of the site leading to the focal point of the centre and the sacred land where mean men and women are transformed into mighty ministers, workers and receive inspirations through prayer & teaching. At the centre of the site is the imposing monumental structure of the retreat centre that takes the symbolic form of an alighting dove conceived to "announce" to all guests the descent of the Holy Spirit who is the teacher of the church and the agent of life transformation.

Commuters are provided with pedestrian walkway from the commuters' drop off along Moshood Abiola Way through the pedestrian gate into the inspiring and awesome land scape lawn to the retreat centre. The walkway are covered, leads in triangular form to all parts of centre. The road network runs into well-designated central parking lots in the administration, Auditorium and accommodation areas.

The layout concept adopts a restrictive vehicular movement that confines vehicular traffic to the fore ground while inner circulation is entirely pedestrian. This is a deliberate design to limit noise, pollution and conflicting circulation, thus serenity, peace of mind and meditation that are essential for inspiration.

Adequate space is planned round the site to provide necessary vegetal buffer screen against noise, dust and stormy wind.

The centre divides naturally into three main sections namely: Primary facilities area (or core district) comprising the Solitary Quiet region & the Prayer Cell; The Secondary facilities area Comprising Auditorium, the Amphitheatre, Administrative area, Accommodation and ministers residential facilities as well as the support facilities (Restaurant and maintenance/power house) located according to their functional relationships. Their evocation structures are set in a landscape, which combines spatially with the natural topography, vegetation, hard and soft landscapes and other related buildings.

Pursuant to the philosophy of the design, symbolic natural and enrichment artifacts are employed to provoke medication and inspiration. These include the use of fountains to depict that there shall be showers of blessing and unrestricted flow of God's words which the Bible teaches as a cleansing agent. Others are the cross of Christ with his crucified body, the statue of a praying human figure and the natural stream with a fish pond (reminiscent of the still waters of Psalm 23).

The residential area is located to the North East of the core district or working area, which occupies the central area of the site. It comprises of three blocks of male hostels, blocks of female hostels and blocks of family suits. The residential area is sited to the Northeast of the central core and provides a cluster of staff quarters made up of two prototypes. One prototype is adopted for senior ministers and the other for the remaining ministers including guest ministers with the Bishop house located closer to staff quarter. The houses are located on very generous plots of land, which are demarcated with hedges of flowers and trees to provide attractive environment. An interactive county and is provided separately in between each block with each of them having access to each other but separated by the central parking. At the back of the plenary Auditorium is the Solitary Quiet Area.

This enhances mutual spiritual intercourse among residents and helps in stimulating prayer passion in them as it overlooks the prayer garden that provides a terrain for all manners of spiritual exercises.

7.2 COMPONENT FACILITIES

This proposal provides facilities along three identified functional lines to march the target end-user requirements. They are:

1	Primary facilities	-	Retreat Unit
		-	Conferencing/Open Crusade Area
2	Secondary Facilities	-	Male Hostel
		-	Female Hostel
		-	Blocks of Flats staff Quarter
3	Support Facilities	-	Restaurant
		-	Maintenance House
		-	Gate House/Power House & Shops

The Auditorium, Amphitheatre and Administration units constitute the Nodal structures of the centre and are thus conceptualized as monumental structures that must striking symbolism.

7.2.1 Auditorium

Consequently, the Auditorium takes the form of a dove with spread out wings symbolizing the Holy Spirit, on one hand and the biblical truth that they wait upon the lord shall mount up with wings as eagles, on the other. It consists of a plenary auditorium to accommodate all residents with a capacity of 2500 people and two seminar auditoria with a capacity of 400 people each. The seminar auditoria will, with the aid of electric transmission technology, take care of long term population growth for plenary session besides the primary purposes. Two committee rooms each with a capacity of 50 people and four offices for ministers are provided. Participants and ministers toilets are also adequately provided for the convenience of all at the rate of 35/toilet @ full capacity 2min a interval. The planning of the facilities helps in diffusing and distributing the large number of people in the centre to enhance concentration and meditation.

7.2.2 Administrative Block

The administrative block is also symbolic, depicting stability that anchored in God. This is expressed by the stable form of the structure with the circular transparent dome element

on either side for lighting the shape follow the main Auditorium shape of a dove with a protruding tail this symbolize peace, which is associated with God. The block is of floors and offers facilities for three main functions namely:

(i) General Administration

(ii) Ministry Development and Counseling as well as

(iii) Research and resources

The General Administration Department provides for a Director/Bishop, Venerable/Rev., Secretary, Administrative Officers, Accounts Staffs, Clerks and messengers plus conveniences. The Ministry Development and counseling Development provides for four main streams or units in line with the church peculiarities and needs. These units include Minister's Dept., Women league Dept., Youth Dept. and Conference Dept. Each is provided with accommodation for the rev. in charge, Secretary, Waiting spaces, store and an administrative coordinator.

The Research and Resources centre offers reference materials, classified documents and electronic resources for ministers and members. Facilities are thus provided along these lines.

7.2.3 Restaurant

The cafeteria is strategically located between the Accommodation area and the main pedestrian gate opposite Admin. Block, Adjacent to the Auditorium because of the intensive nature of short-term stay of the centre which makes people spend more of their day/night time in the solitary/retreat area. The structure of the building is conceptualized to depict strength but follow the trend of structure on the centre complex.
Administrative buildings are reflected in it for complementary effects since they all fall in the nodal area of the centre.

7.2.4 Hostel

A prototype block of four floors for 144 people consisting of a porter's offices, common lounge, steward office/store, laundry and suites, each for two people is proposed with well landscape courtyard. This is multiplied and orderly arranged to provide for the male and female. There are also blocks of one bedroom & 2 bedrooms to accommodate family or group based on the need of project and data on the target.

7.2.5 Staff Quarters

Two prototypes are presented for staffs n the tradition of suburban or indeed the colonial Government Residential Area, the quarters are bungalows & storey building set in well-landscaped environments with lawns, trees and flowers adorning the entire neighbourhood cluster. Part of the quarters are three bedrooms while the remain are two bedrooms with the Bishop house of 5 bedroom duplex and a guest house for visitors.

General maintenance blocks is sited closer to the power generating house to the noisy side of the centre such that noise and air pollution do not affect the nodal residential areas.

7.3 CONSTRUCTION METHODOLOGY AND MATERIALS

A prime factor with overriding considerations in the planning and implementation of any physical development includes available technology or construction methodology and the materials.

These factors are given due considerations in this proposal for purposes of feasibility, cost control, functionality and sustainability or maintenance. Planning has thus been done to facilitate easy construction, use of conventional materials and phase construction.

7.3.1 Construction Methods

The basic structural forms and frame work put in use to realize (build) the conceived (design) proposal utilizes structural frame construction of columns and beams laid out in grids with walls serving as infilling. The storey floor spaces of the residential quarters with moderate headroom and roof weight are the only exception allows for great spanning of roofing without intermediate supports as required in the main structures of the centre.

The main Auditorium has a complementary effect to achieve the symbolic imagery of an alighting dove that id synonymous with the Holy Spirit, the teacher of the church, in ecclesiastical circles. Suspended ceiling held in space to designed ceiling shapes is made possible by the use of steel hangers anchored into the portar frame & steel trusses. Other buildings of shorter spans use timber trusses for economic reasons. Construction methods and details borrow largely from manufacturers' and engineering specifications in line with design concepts.

The use of concrete gutters is a deliberate effort to secure the building roofs against adverse effects of stormy winds that have assumed a phenomenal dimension across Abeokuta climatic zone.

High roof pitches of trusses are also employed for the same reason being an area with high rainfall.

7.3.2 Materials

Conventional materials are employed for all aspects of the project to ensure standard construction within an economical time frame while avoiding undue variations and fluctuations.

These materials also ensure climatic compliance, which is an index of durability, maintenance and sustainability.

Foundation works require mass concrete for continuous or strip foundation and reinforced concrete for pad or isolated foundations of columns and retaining walls. Reinforced structures like beams, upper floors, shading devices, concrete gutter and others also require reinforced concrete for effectiveness. Walls are of sands Crete blocks and in some cases faces with timber finish or acoustic plaster for reasons of acoustics. On the outside, walls are treated with materials as stucco.

Floor finishes are made of marble, Palladian and terrazzo as appropriate. Glass in aluminum frames or a profile is also extensively used in such large spaces like the Auditorium Restaurant and administration areas. They are used in double glazed forms to take care of the double requirements for internal and external considerations in relation to solar control.

Table 7 Schedule of Material

Element	Material
Wall	Reinforced concrete columns, beams and sandcrete hollow blocks
Foundation	Mass concrete and reinforced concrete pad foundation
Floor	Mass concrete for ground floors and reinforced concrete for suspended floor slabs for upper floors
Roof	Steel roof trusses, high pitch timber trusses and reinforced concrete

	portar frame, long span aluminum and skylight transparent Dampalon
Door	Aluminum, seasoned and well treated panel doors, Decorated stainless and steel door and gate
Window	Tinted, coloured and plain glass panels in aluminum frames
Finishes	i) Internal walls- Plaster, paints, sandtex, veneer, panels etc ii) External walls- Plaster, paints, ceramic tiles, marble etc iii) Ceiling- Acoustic ceiling tiles, asbestos and fiber glass iv) Floor- Terrazzo, PVC tiles, marble tiles, mosaics, ceramic tiles, cement screed, rug

Source: Author's Field Survey, 2005/2006.

7.4 SERVICES

A number of basic utility services are essential to support capacity performance. These services are well conceived and incorporated in this proposal.

7.4.1 Water Supply

The project site offers water supply advantage to the project. Lying along the route of the main water supply to the state capital, Abeokuta a reliable water supply is to supplement in times of public supply failure. Thus, adequate storage facilities that will distribute water to points of use all over the centre are strategically located across the site to ensure all round water supply at all seasons.

7.4.2 Electricity Supply

The available high tension 3 phase 4 wire distribution that run parallel to the main road that service the centre, coupled with the two giant transformer located closer to the site guarantees public power supply to the centre. Besides, two heavy duty generators are to be installed for purposes of offering a standby alternative supply in case of failure in the public

supply. The two generators will be alternating supply at such times of failure to provide adequate power supply for both day and night requirements.

7.4.3 Sewage Disposal

Sewage disposal is to be facilitated through well-laid out pipes to achieve clean building facades. Since there is no central public sewer or private sewer for the Retreat centre, adequately sizes septic tanks, which can be serviced by roads, are employed to serve as deposit points for various sections of the centre.

7.4.4 Refuse Storage and Disposal

Provision of garbage collection from all units in the complex and an organized dispose system to achieve a hygienic and pollution-free environment is incorporated in the planning. The public collection facility is to be exploited unit such times that the centre will be able to acquired dumping truck for its use.

7.4.5 Circulation

Vertical circulation is virtually by means of stairs as there are needs for the use of elevators, escalators or conveyor belts. Only in the hostel does the number of floors rise beyond two. Besides the centre offers only short-term programs not exceeding one/three week duration only.

7.4.6 Ventilation

The service to be rendered by this facility as a Retreat centre coupled with the goal of enhancing meditation and inspiration make the need for adequate ventilation within its component spaces mandatory. The need for ventilation increases with room size, occupancy ratio and nature of activity within the space among other things. Air flows into a building through openings like windows and gaps around doors and windows. It is necessary for breathing, maintaining reasonable body temperature and conducive relative humidity. Thus, adequate cross ventilation is ensured in most spaces in the South-North direction while sun penetration is out off in the West-East direction.

7.4.7 Lighting

Good lighting makes for good vision inside the building. At the same time, lighting is used to enhance the beauty of the architecture, create different moods and to focus attention on

important features. Thus adequate lighting is ensured by generous openings and liberal use of glasses. Well-planned artificial lighting is also integral in the concept of lighting for the centre. It is used to lit the landscape and focus enrichment artifacts for positive effects. Appropriate levels of illumination are ensured for all spaces.

7.4.8 Acoustics

While the eye is capable of adjusting quickly to changes in light intensity, the ear is much less respond to alteration in sound intensity. Prevention of unwanted sound is central need of the project as underscored by the biblical saying that "if trumpet (speaker) gives an uncertain sound who shall prepare himself (respond) to the battle (challenge)" – 1Cor 14:8. Clear hearing facilitates positive responses. Thus planning ensures the following:

i) Quiet environment
ii) Good sound distribution within internal spaces
iii) Avoidance of disturbing echoes
iv) Avoidance of overlapping and confusion by short reverberation time to give proper blending of sounds

General acoustic requirements for good hearing conditions in auditoria include:

i) Choice of materials, dimension and shape of auditoria
ii) Design of ceiling as reflector of sound from original source
iii) Design of wall surfaces and finishes as very important consideration in either reflecting or absorbing sound according to their relationship to the stage.

7.4.9 Fire Services and Protection

Fire outbreak in public buildings of this nature must be prevented. For effective control, the causes and possible growth must be identified.

Fire is often caused by:

4 Carelessness and negligence
5 Equipment failure and deficiency
6 Chemical reaction
7 Arson

Growth of fire depends on the amount, disposition of combustible materials within the building and the fire protection measures in the building. Fire protection measured includes the following systems:

1 Fire alarm system
2 Fire prevention measures
3 Fire extinguishing system
4 Timely smoke removal

This proposal employs the use of automatic flame detector for fire prevention while it also provides for portable extinguishers within the buildings.

7.4.10 External Works

This project involves a lot of external works particularly as it seeks to express and impact deep meanings to complement those of the physical structures. Thus it proposes detailed plans to facilitate this goal. The overall quality of the environment rests in the actualization of the external works.

CHAPTER EIGHT

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

8.1 CONCLUTION

Buildings do not exist in isolation; rather they exist in spatial behavioural and perceptual context. In all countries and cultures, habitat and inhabitants mutually affect each other directly or indirectly. Consequently, retreat environment directly impinge on the quality and impaction of knowledge. This intrinsic relationship offers opportunity for exploitation in enhancing the central theme of this project. Appropriate spatial relationship between the building design, the building site and the environment to promote and proclaim the purpose of the project becomes the central task. Ecclesiastical buildings over the ages are symbolic both in type and context, reflecting unique images of collected ideal and of spiritual significance acquired over time. Both the building form and building site jointly contribute to this attribute. This project thus identifies and articulates the potentials of the site and architectural forms to evolve a unique architectural environment with striking scenery and structures that are conducive for deep meditation, inspiration and spiritual growth.

Building environment must be critically viewed for its potentials to support the activities within the building and to extol the central theme of the overall composition. Whatever the site situation, prime considerations must be accorded the design and ordering of the exterior space in tune with the purpose of its interior counterpart space to advance their common goal.

Central in this project, is the provision of a place of good repose characterized by serenity, which is germane to meditation and spiritual impartation. While the structures are spirit lifting and satisfy liturgical requirements, the complementary environment are designed drawing from biblical antecedents of nature providing good setting for deep spiritual adventure, thus satisfying the intent of the theme and sub-theme of the project.

Five variables and parameters of inspirational setting are manipulated with success to this end and they include the spatial organization, thermal comfort level, the outdoor landscaping with the enrichment items, building form and the noise level.

They recommend themselves as appropriate criteria for consideration in the design of all ecclesiastical centers while the entire provides a reference manual for all stakeholders in the similar projects.

8.2 RECOMMENDATION

Christian Retreat Centre is an idea conceived to play a major role in the life of everybody that knows and visit it with a purpose spiritually in line with the Aim and objectives of this project, not every aspect of human spiritual development is adequately touched by this project, it is believed that the centre should take care of the training of the young's and old, men and women. The centre focuses on the retreat aspect in term of prayer, communication, meditation and worship. Meanwhile, the following social problems are noted as highlighted below that:

Lack of adequate religion / spiritual knowledge is noted among the young ones and it requires giving leadership training regularly to change their orientation.

Lack of proper moral standard which has become the mother of day gives birth to Bad leadership and corruption requires more attention.

Lack of proper focus for the new generation pose as a dangerous syndrome for the nation-

All these mentioned above are the areas that requires more research on, and possible use Architecture as part of the solution to the problems, because good youths of today become the good leaders of tomorrow and the orientation giving to a man determines the kind of human being he\she became in future.

However, it is recommended that research need to continue on the other areas mentioned above.

REFERENCES

Ajibola, K and A. Adunola (2002): Design for comfort in a tropical Climate By Effective control of Solar Radiation. *Journal of Environmental technology.* Federal university of technology, Akure. 1 (2): 169 – 174

Akinduko, A.I (2002): Model Cathedral for province 1, Anglican Communion Nig. (Motivating Inspirational Worship through Architecture). An unpublished M. Tech. Architecture thesis, Federal University of Technology, Akure.

Datta, a (1987): Education and society: A Sociology of African Education. London, Macmillan Press Ltd.

Fadamiro. J.A. (2000): Outdoor Spaces and their landscape Qualities – A Comparative Analysis if Three Neighbourhoods in Lagos, Nigeria. Journal of urban and Environmental Research 2(1): 55 – 67.

Fadamiro, J.A. (1998): Landscape Design and the Environment. Akure, Alfad Publications Limited.

Fairbrother, N. (1970): New Lives, New Landscape. Architectural Press, London.

Heinmsath, Clovis (1979): Behavioural Architecture. New York, McGraw – Hill Book Company.

Koenigsberger, O. H. et al (1973): Manual of Tropical Housing Building, Part 1 (Climate Design). Longman, London.

Mattson, L.D. (2001): Introduction to Christian Camping. Chicago: Moody Press

Meartwright, M.R. (1971): The Design of Urban Space. Architectural Press, London.

Motloch, J.L. (2001): Introduction to Landscape Design. New York, John Wiley & Sons Inc.

Nash, R. (1982): Wilderness and the American Mind. Third Edition. Yale University Press.

Nkwogu, U.O. (2001): Architect's Design concern for the myeloplegic. Aarches Journal of the Association of Architectural Educators of Nigeria, 1(6): 57- 61.

Nkwogu, U.O. (2001): Understanding Theory and Appreciating Criticism in Agriculture. In Nkwogu, U.O. (ed). Architects and architectural in Nigeria. Association of Architectural Educators of Nigeria (AARCHES).

Ogunsote, O.O. (1991): Introduction to Building Climatology (A Basic Course for Architecture Students). Zaria, Ahmadu Bello University Press Ltd.

Omotade, O. (2002): Youth for Christ Camp, Ayee, Ondo State (An Efficient Synthesis of Facilities. An Unpublished.

Waston, D. (1982): Bio-climate Design Research Advances in Solar Energy. Vol. 5 Boer, K.W. (ed). New York, Plenum Press, 402-438.

Sanders, J.O. (1987): Spiritual Leadership, Ibadan, Scripture Union (Nigeria) Press and Books Ltd.

DESIGN BRIEF

- AUDITORIUM.
- AMPHITHEATRE
- PRAYING GROUND
- ADMINISTRATIVE BLOCK
- HOSTEL / ACCOMMODATION
- RESTAURANT.
- PRAYER CELLS
- PRAYER ROOM.

PROJECT TITLE:
CHRISTIAN RETREAT CENTER

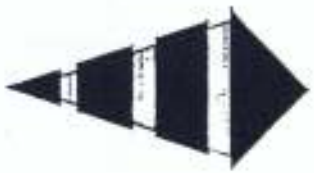
SCHOOL:
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY AKURE.

NAME: DAGAOLU · O · O.
MATRIC: ARC/00/8586
LEVEL: MTECH II

CHECKED: PROF. OLATUNDE ADEYEMI
SCALE:
DATE:

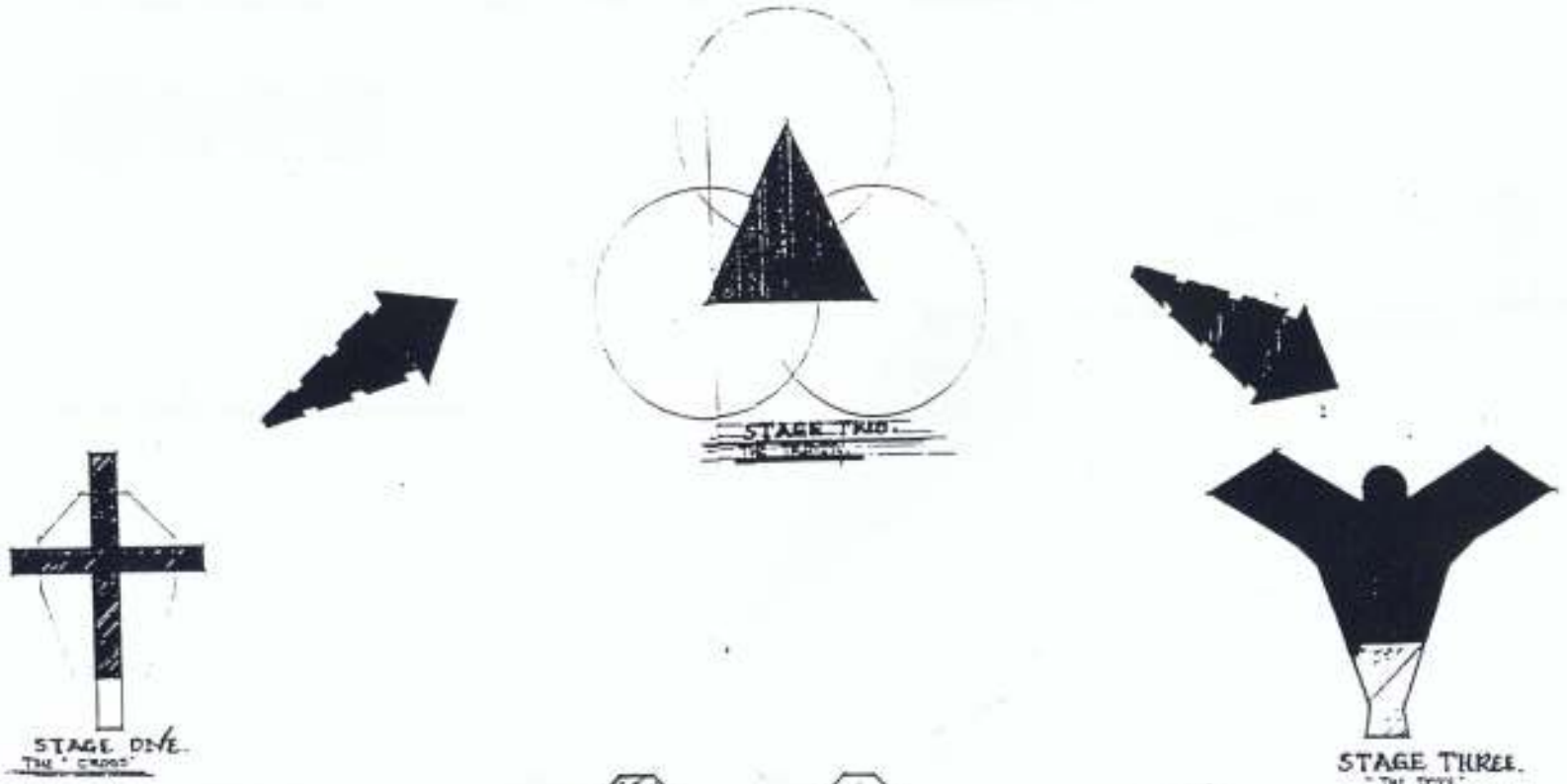
SHEET NO: 1

BRIEF DEVELOPMENT
(AUDITORIUM)



- ENTRANCE PORCH
- PLENARY AUDITORIUM
- SEMINAR AUDITORIUM
- STAGES
- OFFICES
- COMMITTEE ROOM
- LOBBY
- PREP
- W:C
- CHOIR STAND
- CONTROL ROOM
- STORE.

CONCEPT (PLAN) MORPHOLOGY.

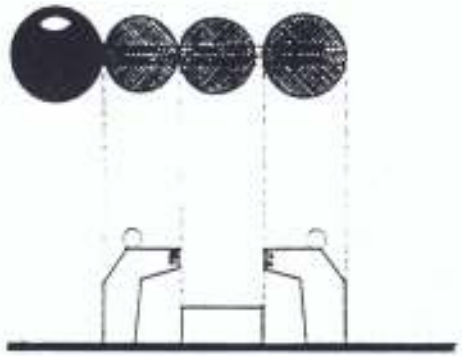


PROPOSED CONCEPT.

PROJECT TITLE: CHRISTIAN RETREAT CENTER.	SCHOOL: FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY AKURE.	NAME: DASAOLU O.O.	CHECKED: PROF. OLATUNDE ARAVELO
		MATRIC: ARC/00/5356	SCALE:
		LEVEL: 400LEVEL II.	DATE: SEPT. 2004.

SHEET NO:

CONCEPT (ELEVATION) DEVELOPMENT.

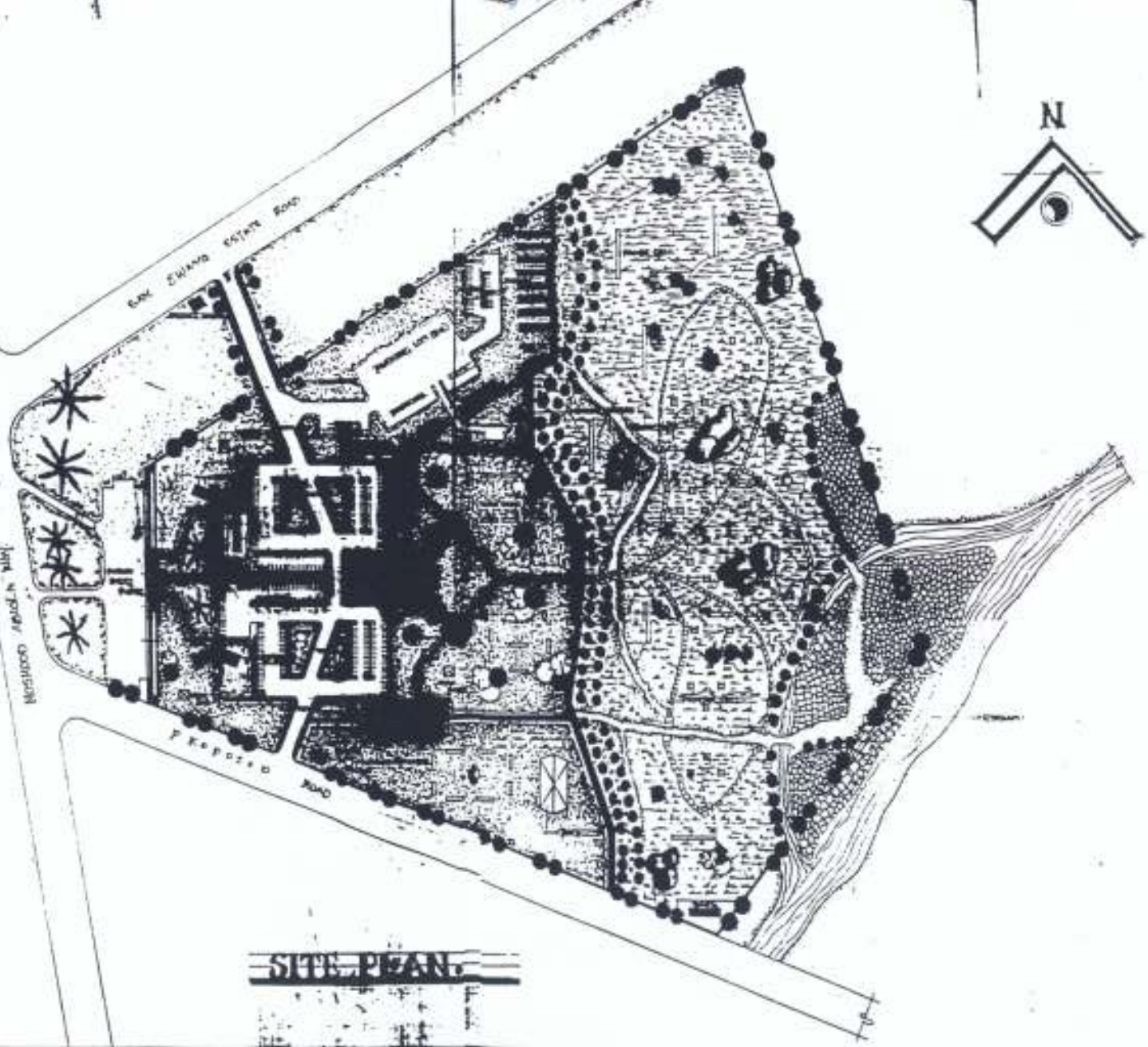


CHRISTIAN RETREAT CENTER.

FEDERAL [illegible] OF TECHNOLOGY, AKURE.

NAME	DASAOLU O.O	DRAWING	PROJ. ELEVATION DRAWING
MATRIC	ARC/00/8686	SCALE	
LEVEL	[illegible]	DATE	

SHEET 4



SITE PLAN

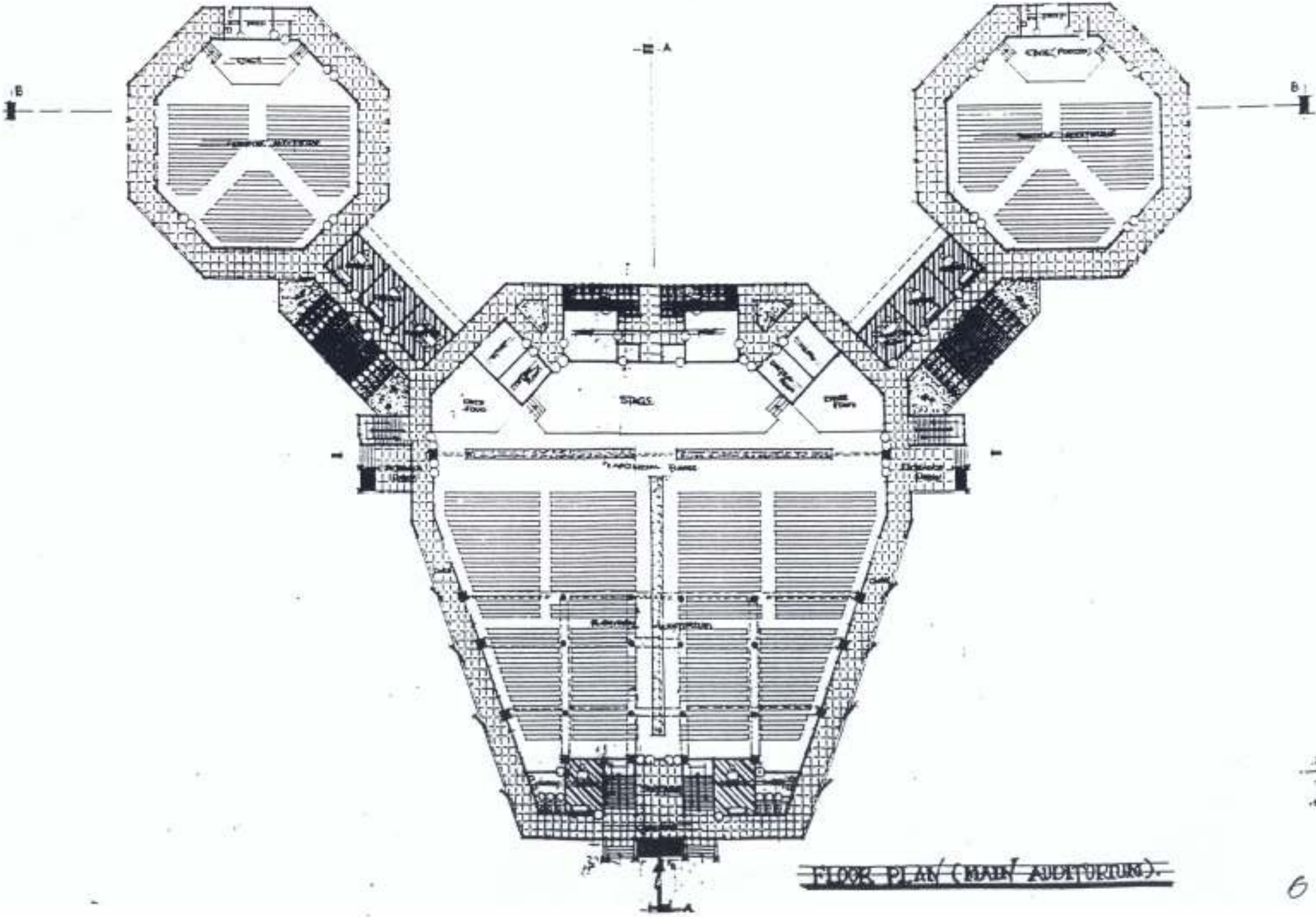
PROJECT TITLE:
CHRISTIAN RETREAT CENTER.

SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY

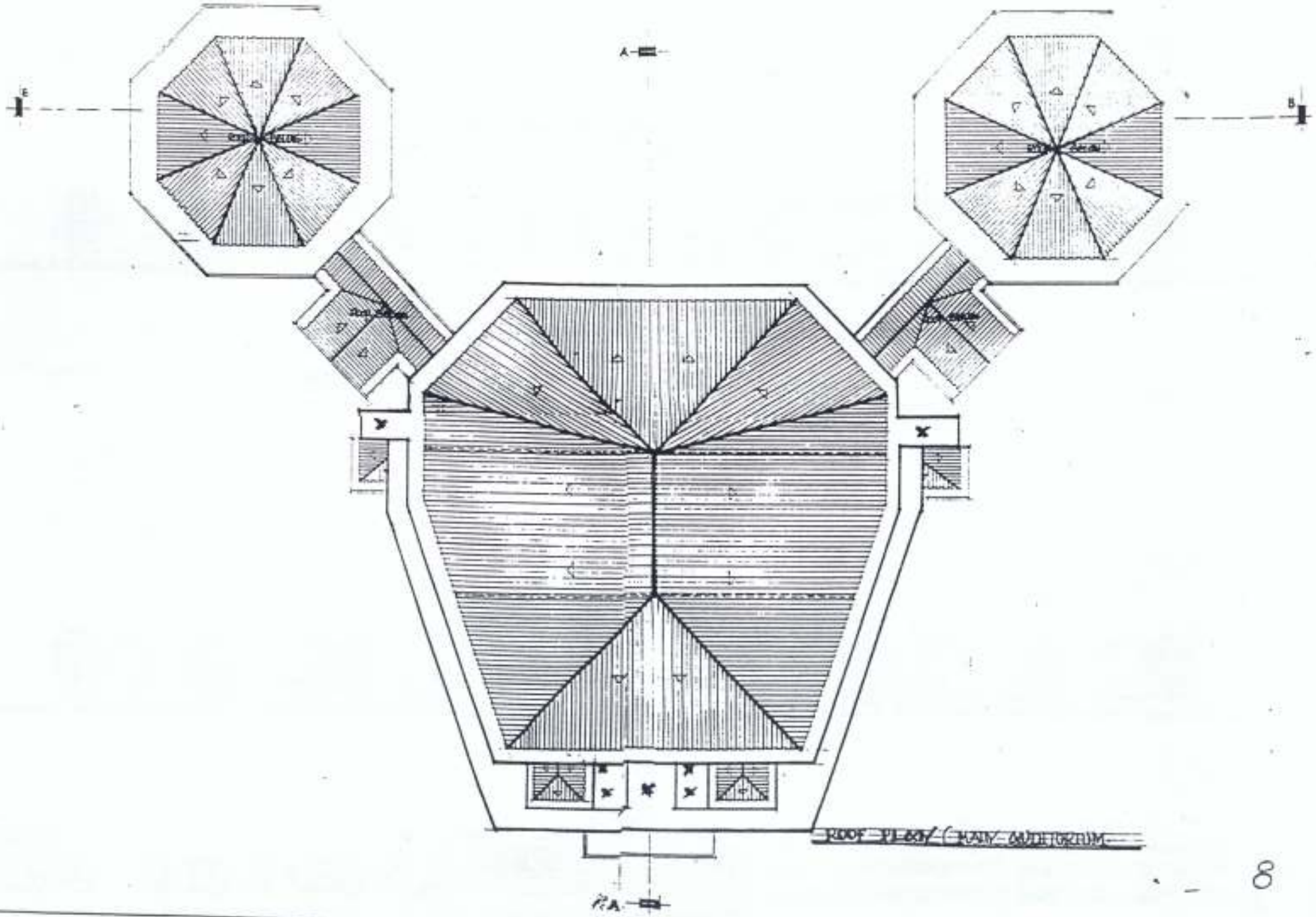
NAME	DAGADU O.O.
MAJOR	ARC/00/0586
LEVEL	M.TECH II

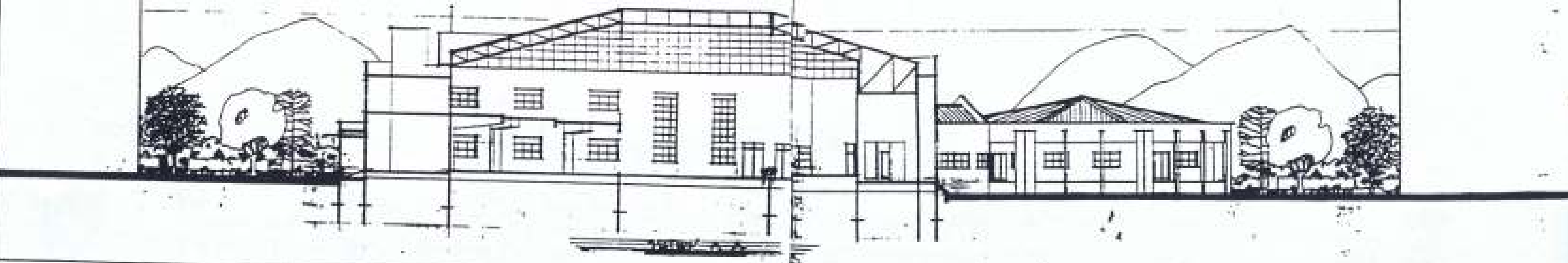
CHECKED	PROF. OLATUNDE AMUSAN
SCALE	1:2000
DATE:	SEPT. 2006

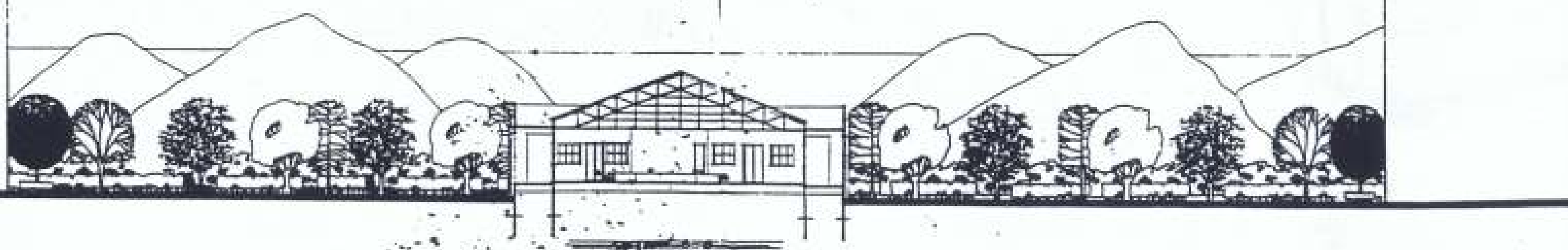
SHEET NO.
5



FLOOR PLAN (MAIN AUDITORIUM).


A
E
B
ROOF PLAN (MAIN AUDITORIUM)
A





PROJECT TITLE:

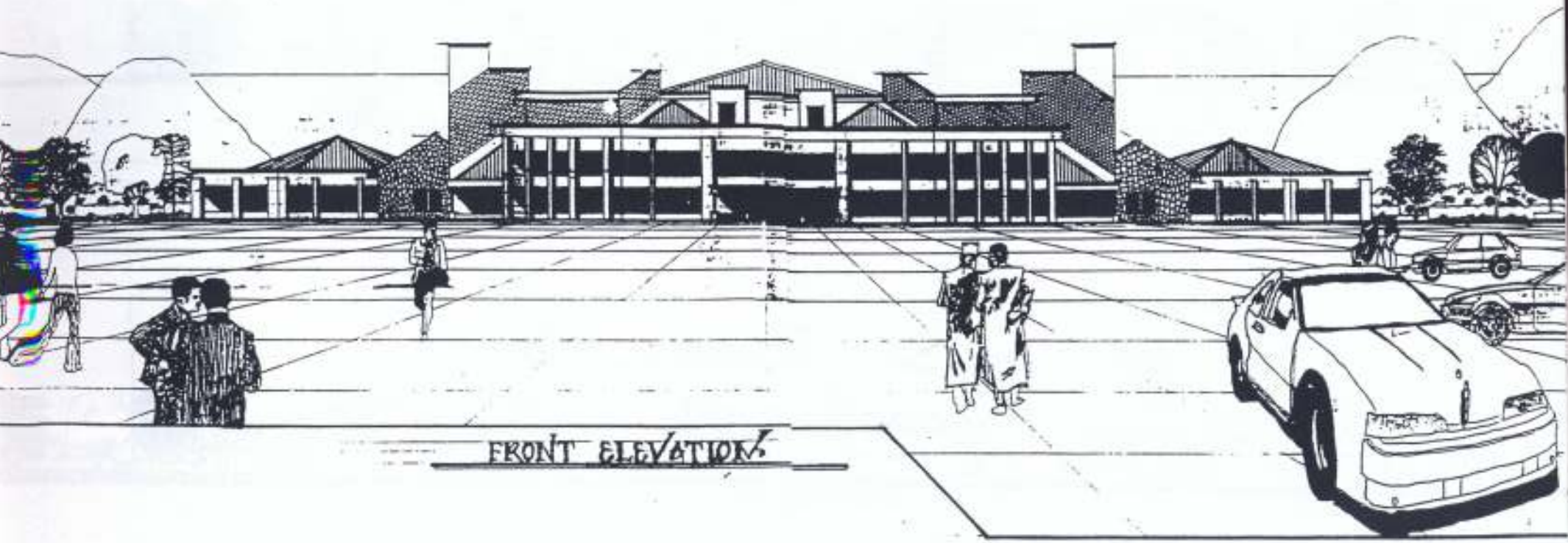
CHRISTIAN RETREAT CENTER.

SCHOOL:

FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY AKURE.

NAME:	
DATE:	

9



FRONT ELEVATION.

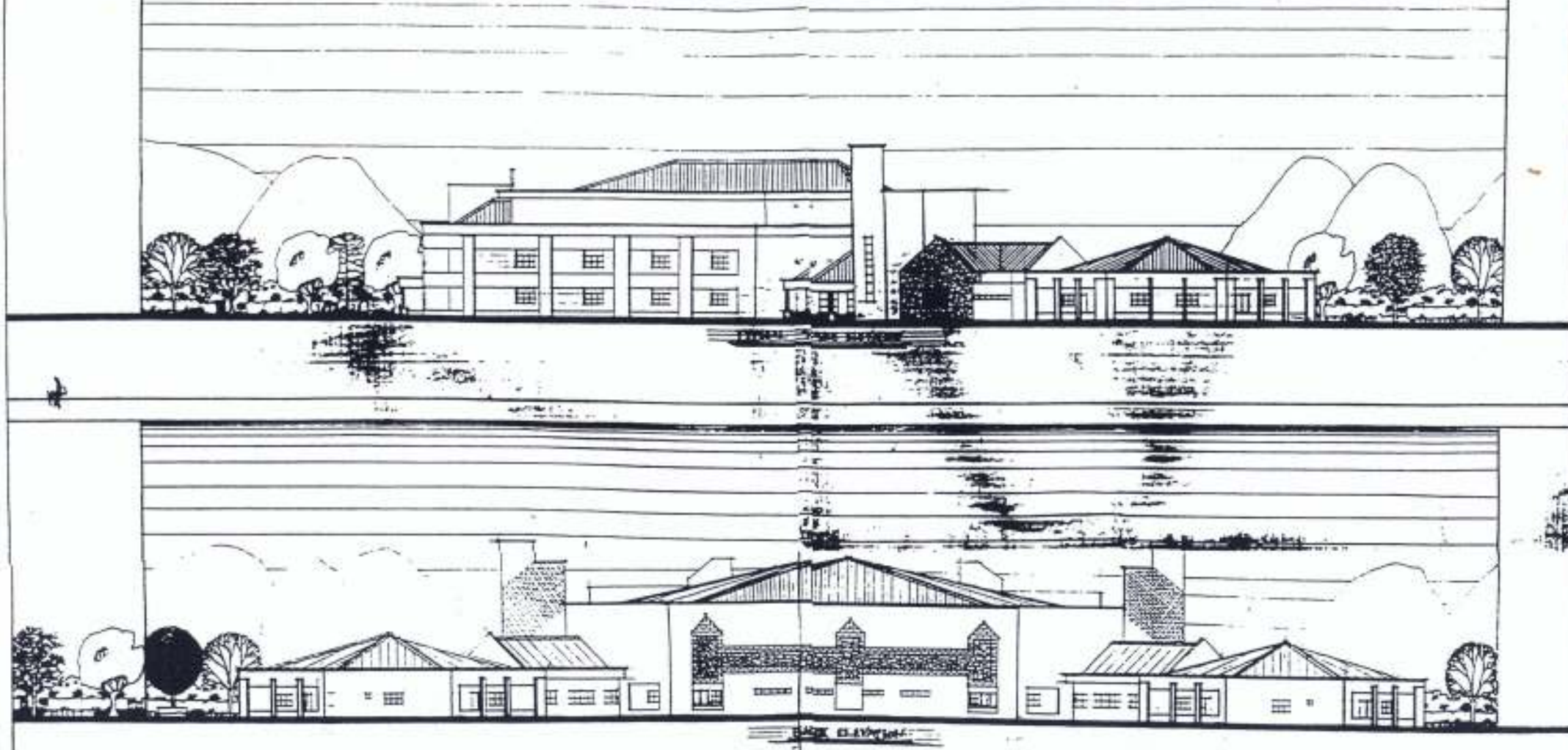
PROJECT TITLE:
CHRISTIAN RETREAT CENTER.

SCHOOL:
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY AKURE.

NAME: DAGOLD-O-O.
MAJOR: ARCHITECTURE.

OBJECTIVES: PROPOSED ARCHITECTURAL
SCALE: 1:200

10

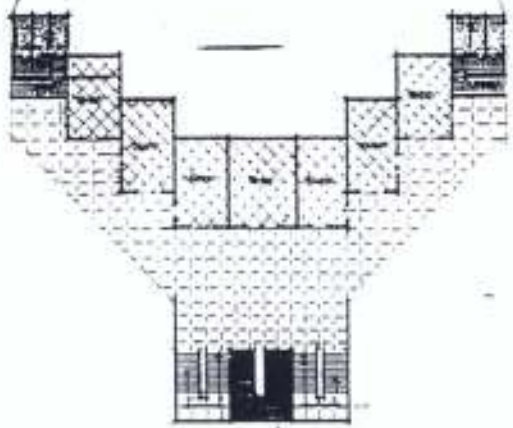


CHRISTIAN RETREAT CENTER.

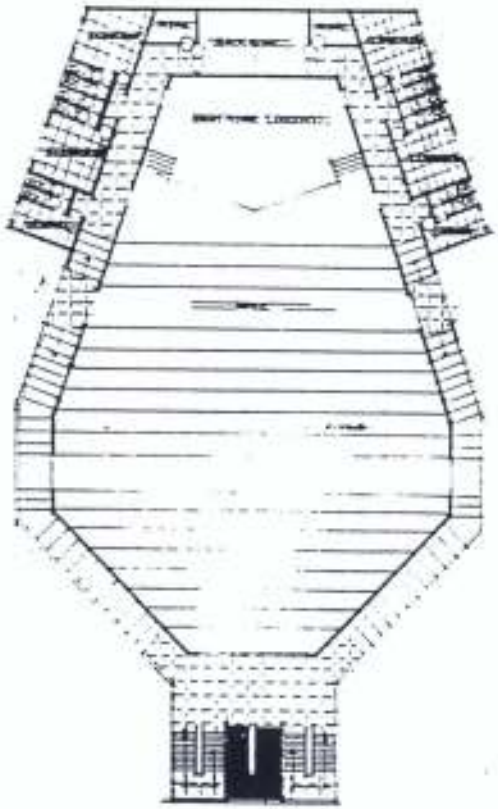
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY AKURE.

11

AMPHITHEATRE.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

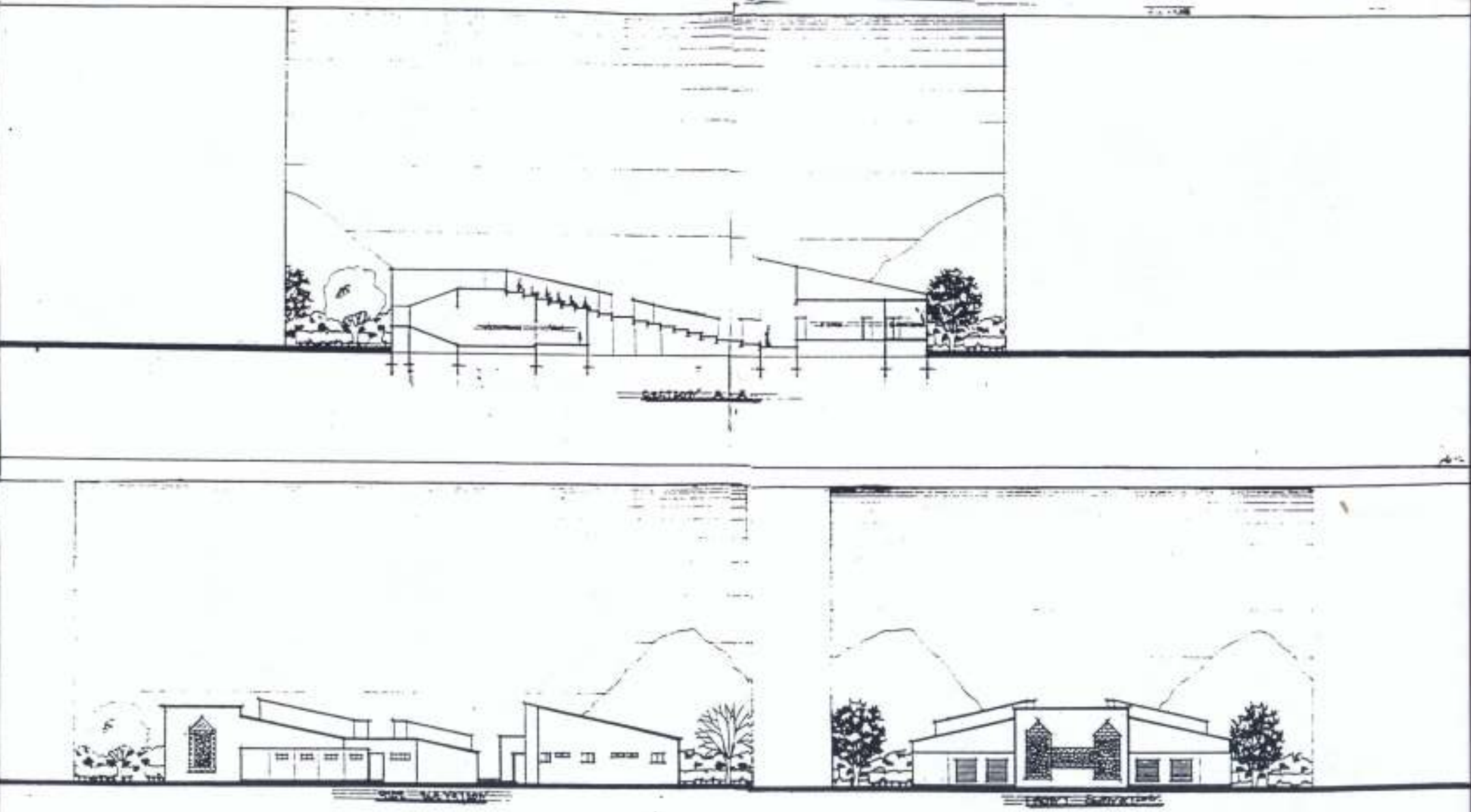
PROJECT TITLE:
CHRISTIAN RETREAT CENTER.

SCHOOL:
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECH
AKURE.

NAME: DARAMOLA O.O.
MATRIC: ARC/00/8366
LEVEL: MTECH II

CHECKED: PROF. OLAT | DR. ADEYEMI
SCALE:
DATE: SEPT. 2005

SHEET NO
12



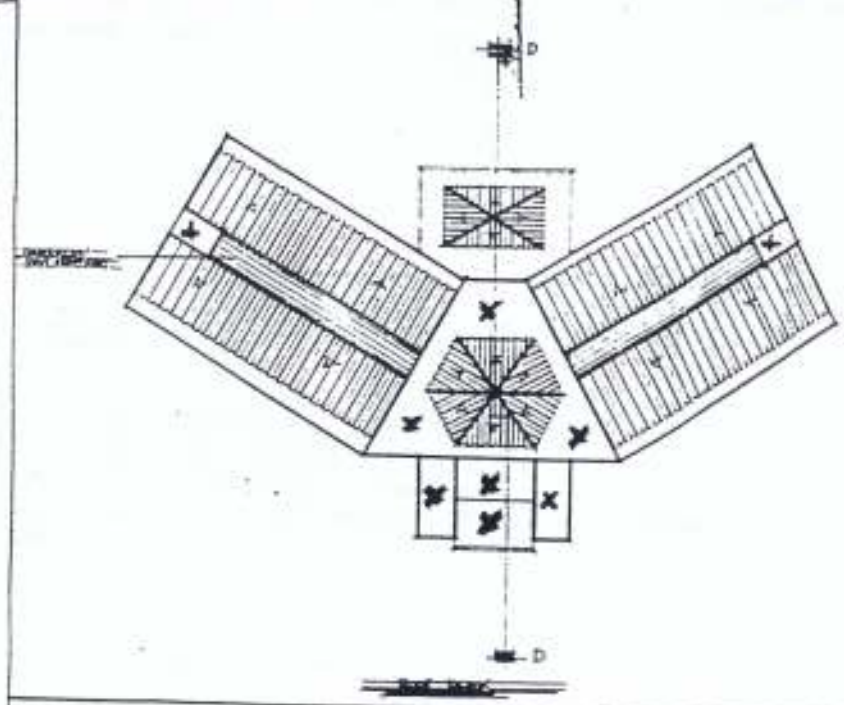
PROJECT TITLE
CHRISTIAN RETREAT CENTER.

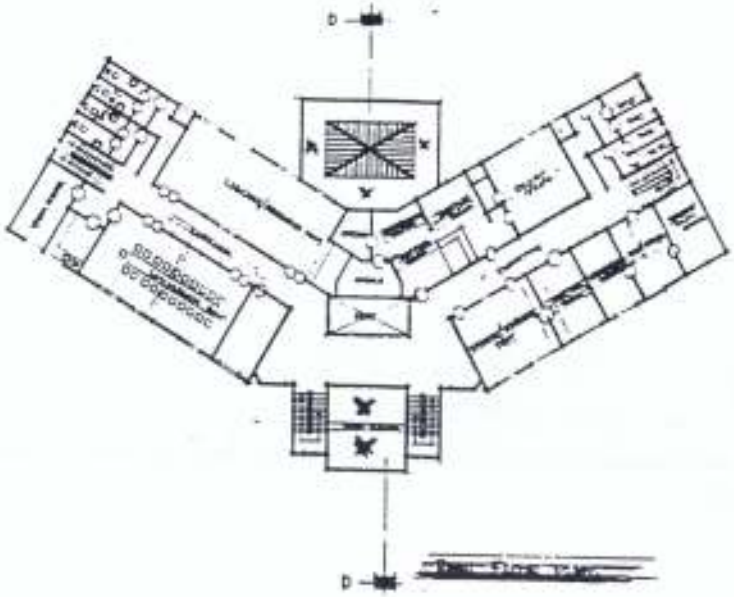
SCHOOL
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY AKURE.

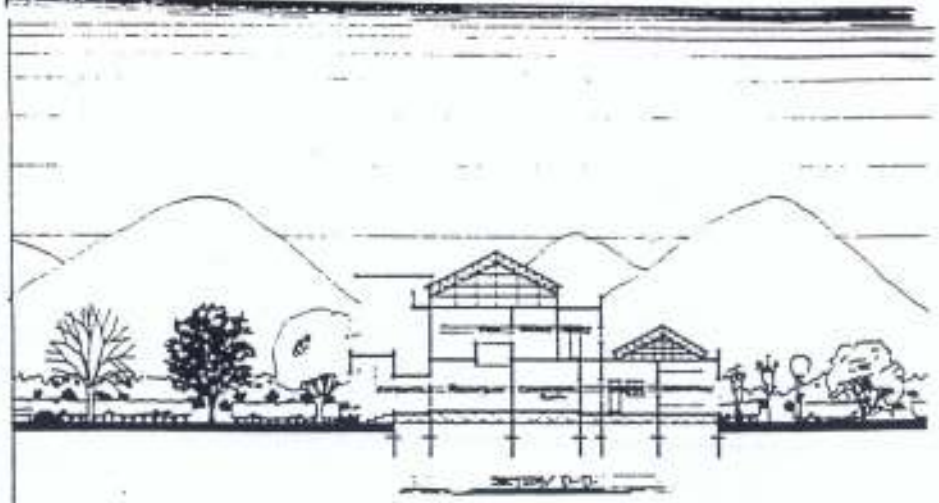
NAME:	DRAWING NO.
MATRIC:	ARC/00/8550
LEVEL:	M.ARCH. II

DESIGN:	PROFESSIONAL ARCHITECT
SCALE:	1:100
DATE:	SEPT. 2006.

13







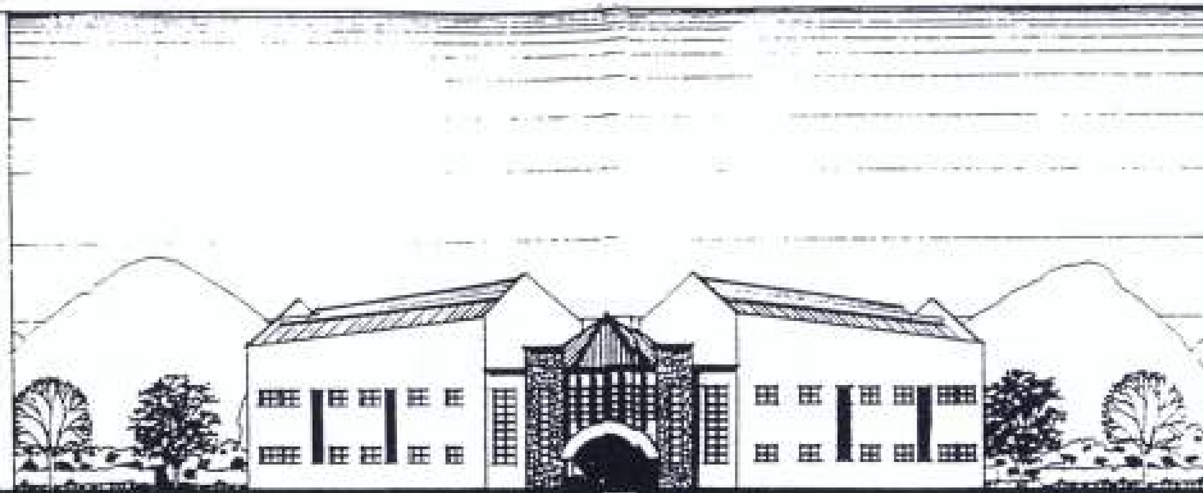
PROJECT TITLE:

CHRISTIAN RETREAT CENTER.

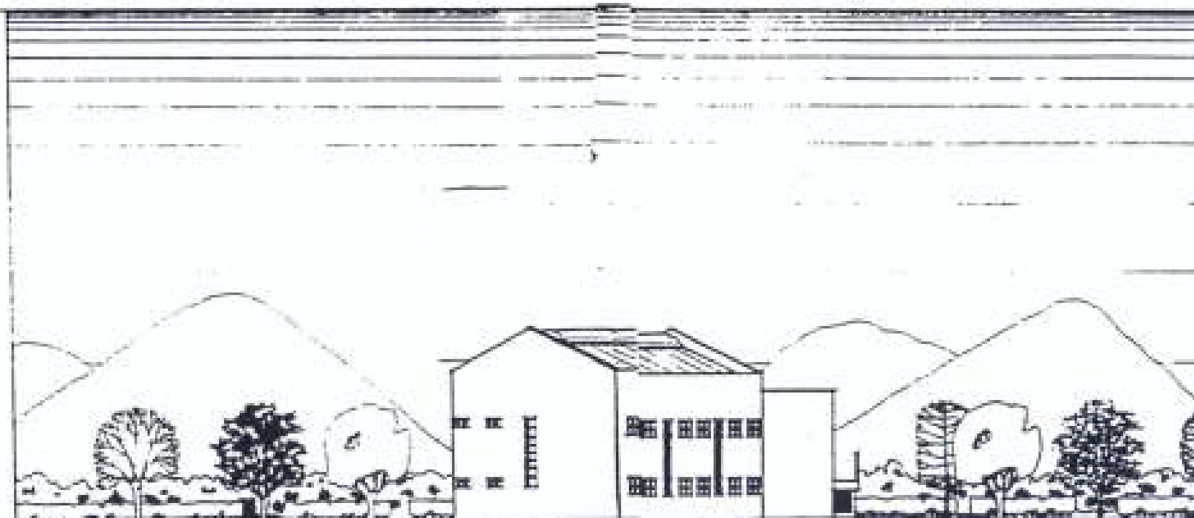
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY AKURE.

NAME	DESIGN 3 - D - D
SUBJECT	ARC/00/0936
TUTOR	MTECH II
CHECKED	PROF. DEA. ADEMILUYI
SCALE	1:100
DATE	SEPT 2004

SHEET NO. 14



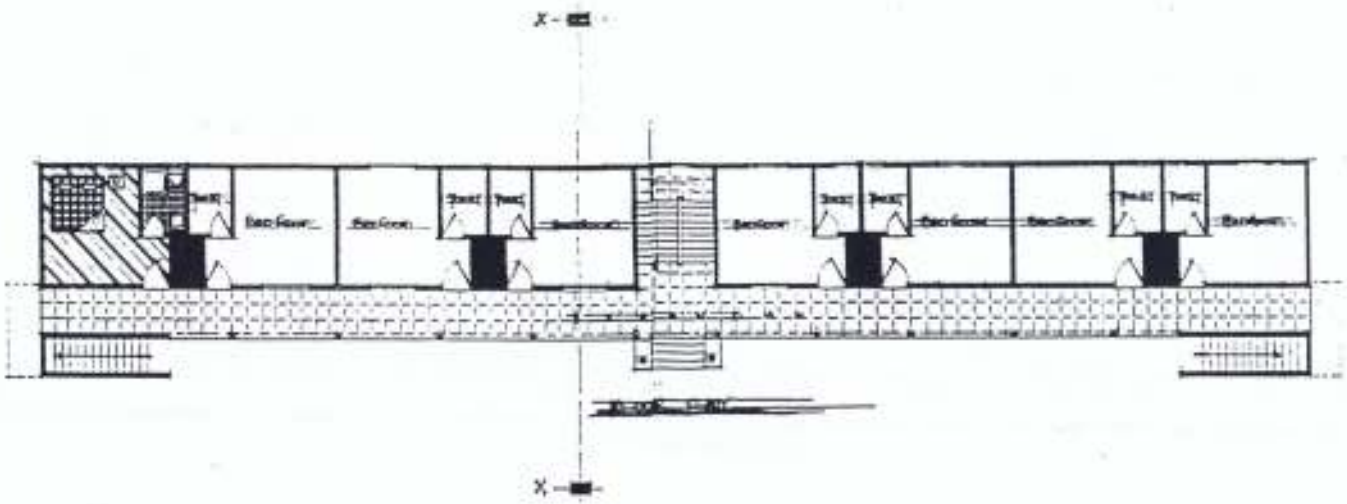
FRONT ELEVATION (CHAPEL)

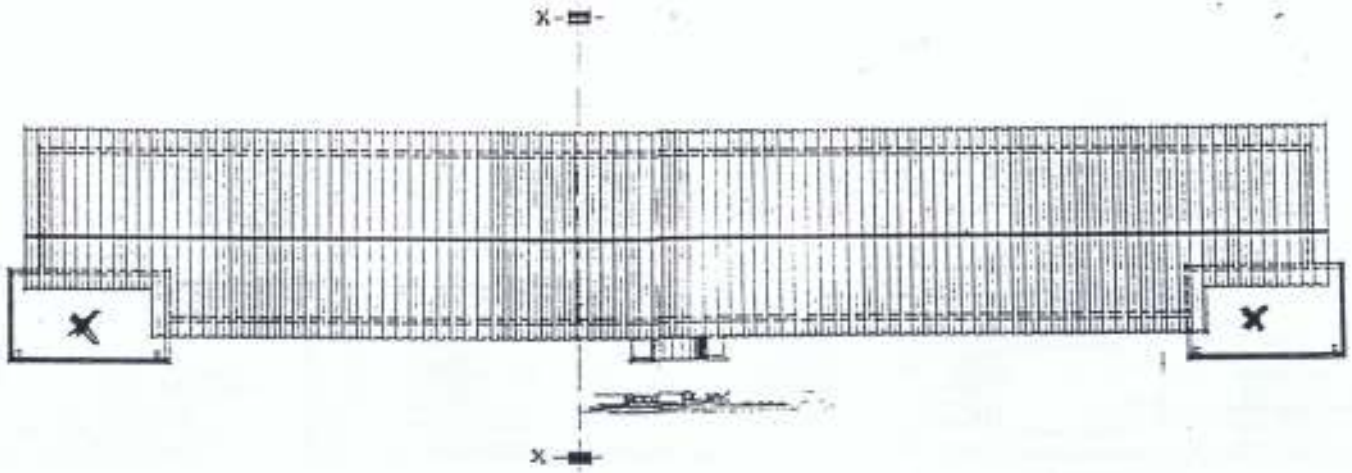


TYPICAL SIDE ELEVATION (ADMIN)

PROJECT TITLE: CHRISTIAN RETREAT CENTER	SCHOOL: FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY AKURE	NAME: DASAOLU O.O. / MATRIC: ARC/00/5556 / LEVEL:	CHECKED: PROF. OLATUNBE / SCALE: 1:200	DRAWING NO: 15

ACCOMMODATION

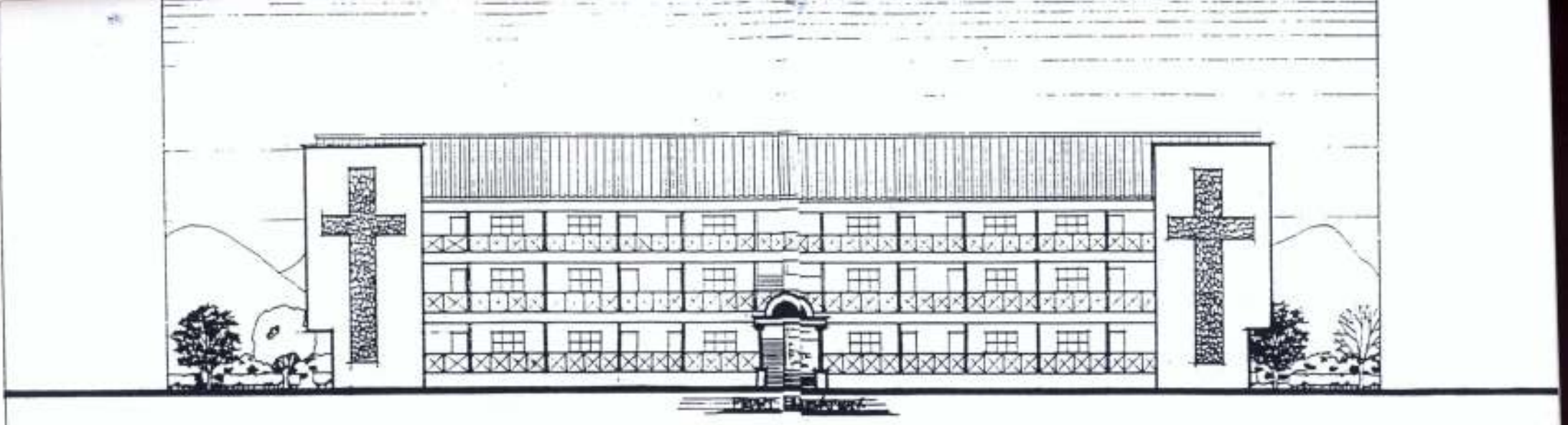


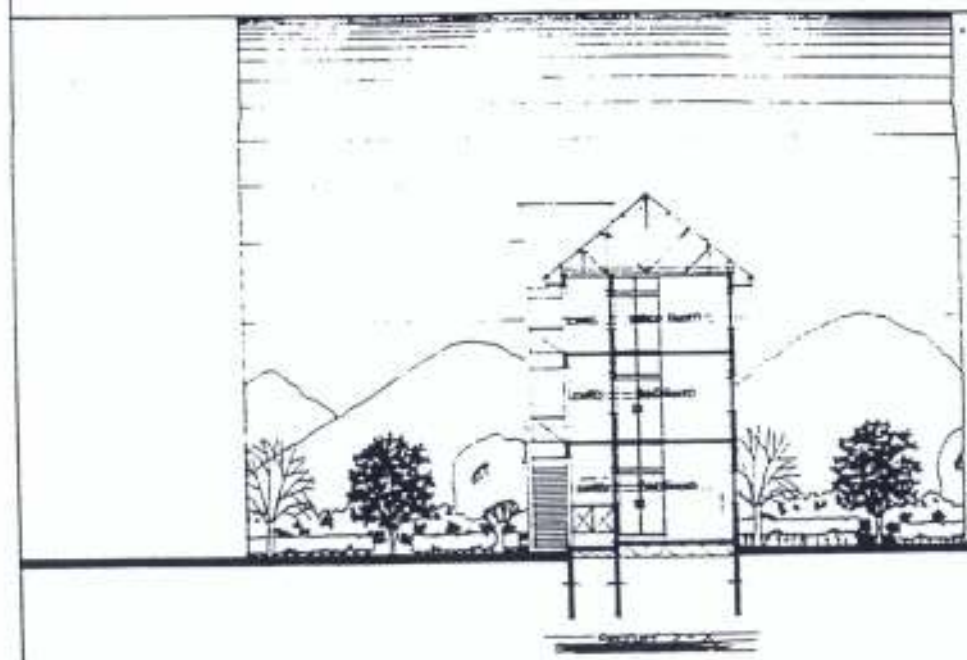


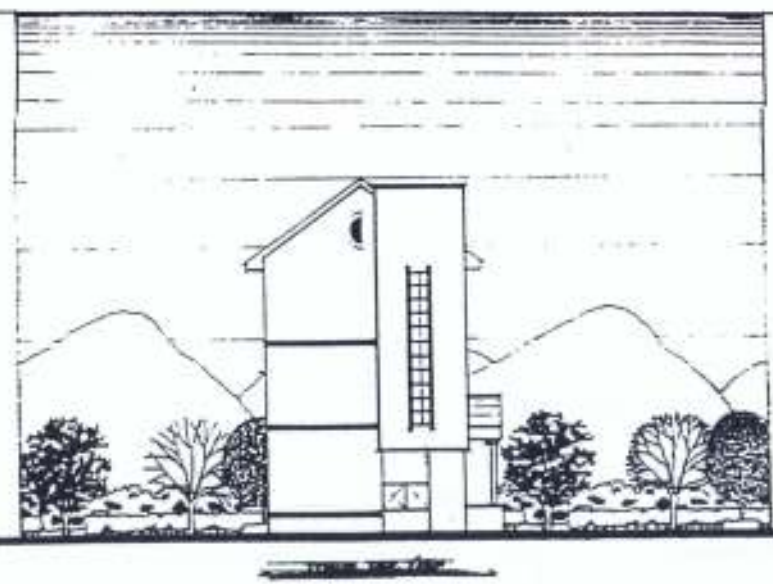
CHRISTIAN RETREAT CENTER

FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY AKURE

SHEET No 16







PROJECT TITLE:

CHRISTIAN RETREAT CENTER

SCHOOL:

FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, AKURE.

NAME:	DRAWING - D-D
MODULE:	ARC/001/2006.
LEVEL:	INTERN - II

CHECKED: PROF. OLAJUMOKE

SCALE: 1:100

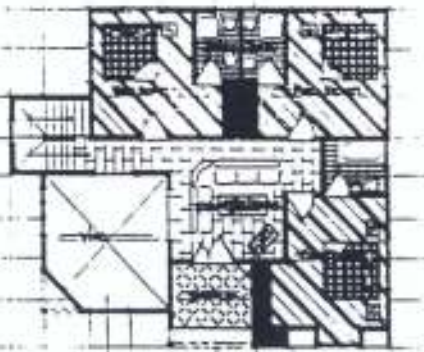
TYPE:

SHEET NO.

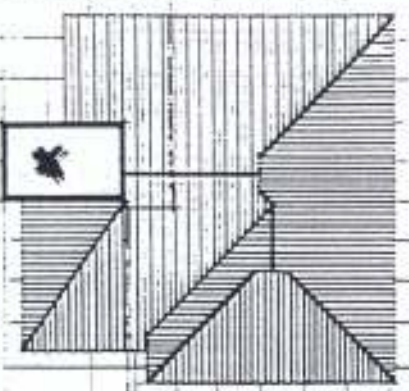
17

BISHOP CHALET.

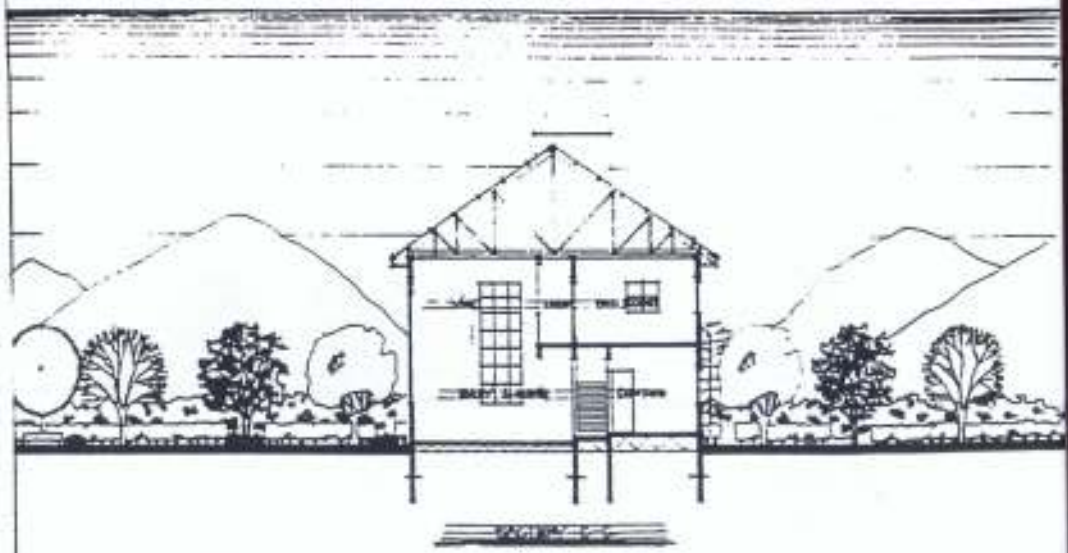
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



ROOF PLAN



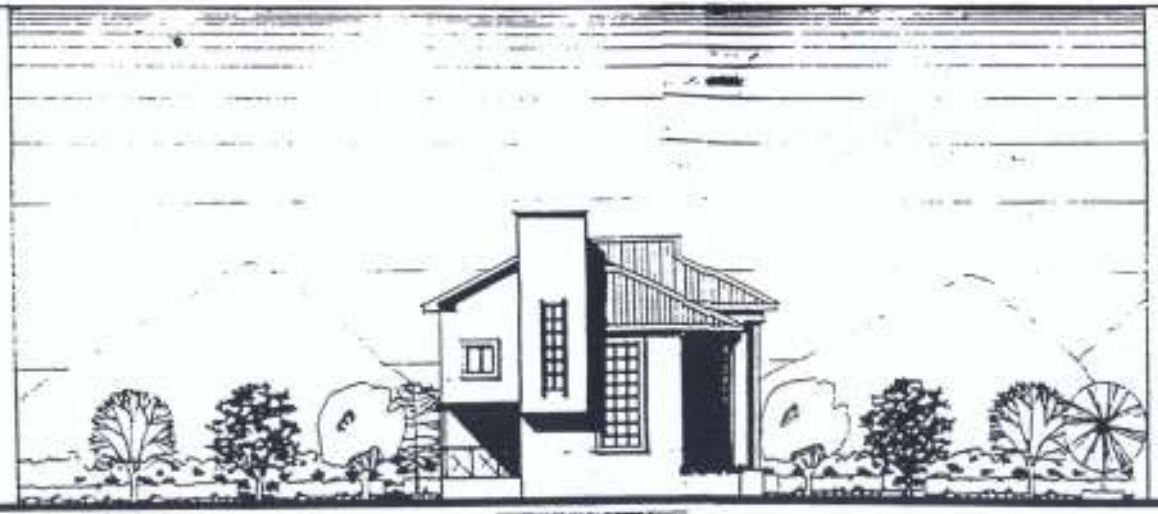
SECTION C-C

PROJECT TITLE:
CHRISTIAN RETREAT CENTER.

SCHOOL:
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY AKURE.

NAME:	DASAOLU O.O.	CHECKED:	PROF. OLATUNDE AMUSAN
MATRIC:	ARC/00/8986	SCALE:	1:100
LEVEL:	M.TECH II	DATE:	SEPT. 2006

SHEET NO.
18



PROJECT TITLE:
CHRISTIAN RETREAT CENTER.

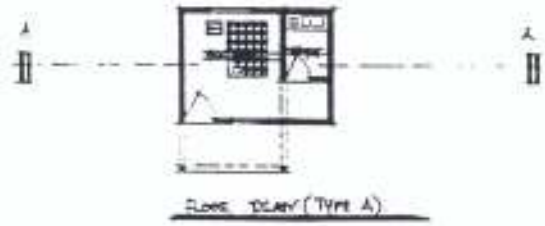
SCHOOL:
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY AKURE.

NAME: DAMACE O.O.
MATRIC NO: ARC/00/8356

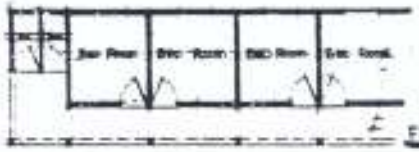
CHECKED: PROF. OLATUNDE A.B.S.
SCALE: 1:100

SHEET NO: 19

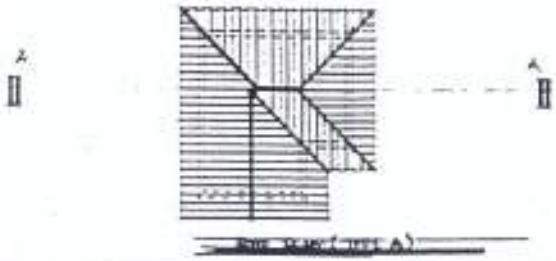
CELL CHALET



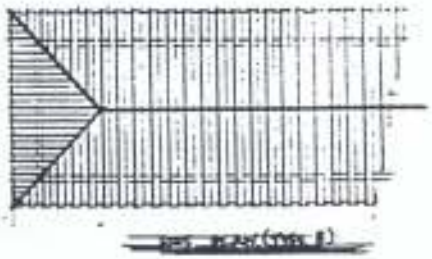
FLOOR PLAN (TYPE A)



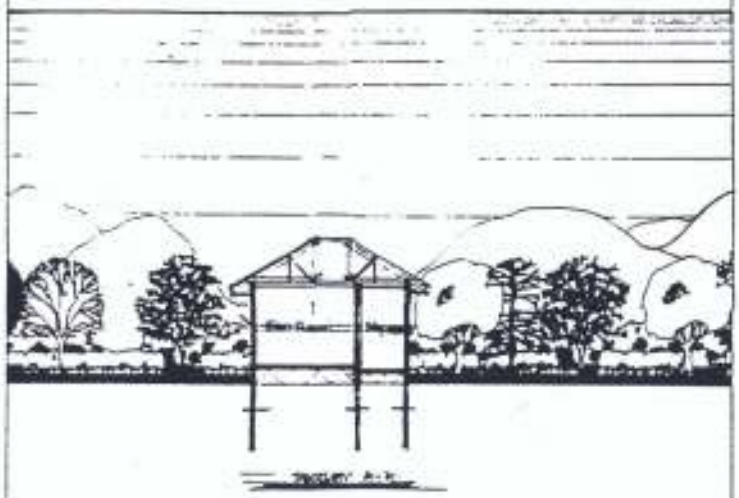
FLOOR PLAN (TYPE B)



ROOF PLAN (TYPE A)



ROOF PLAN (TYPE B)

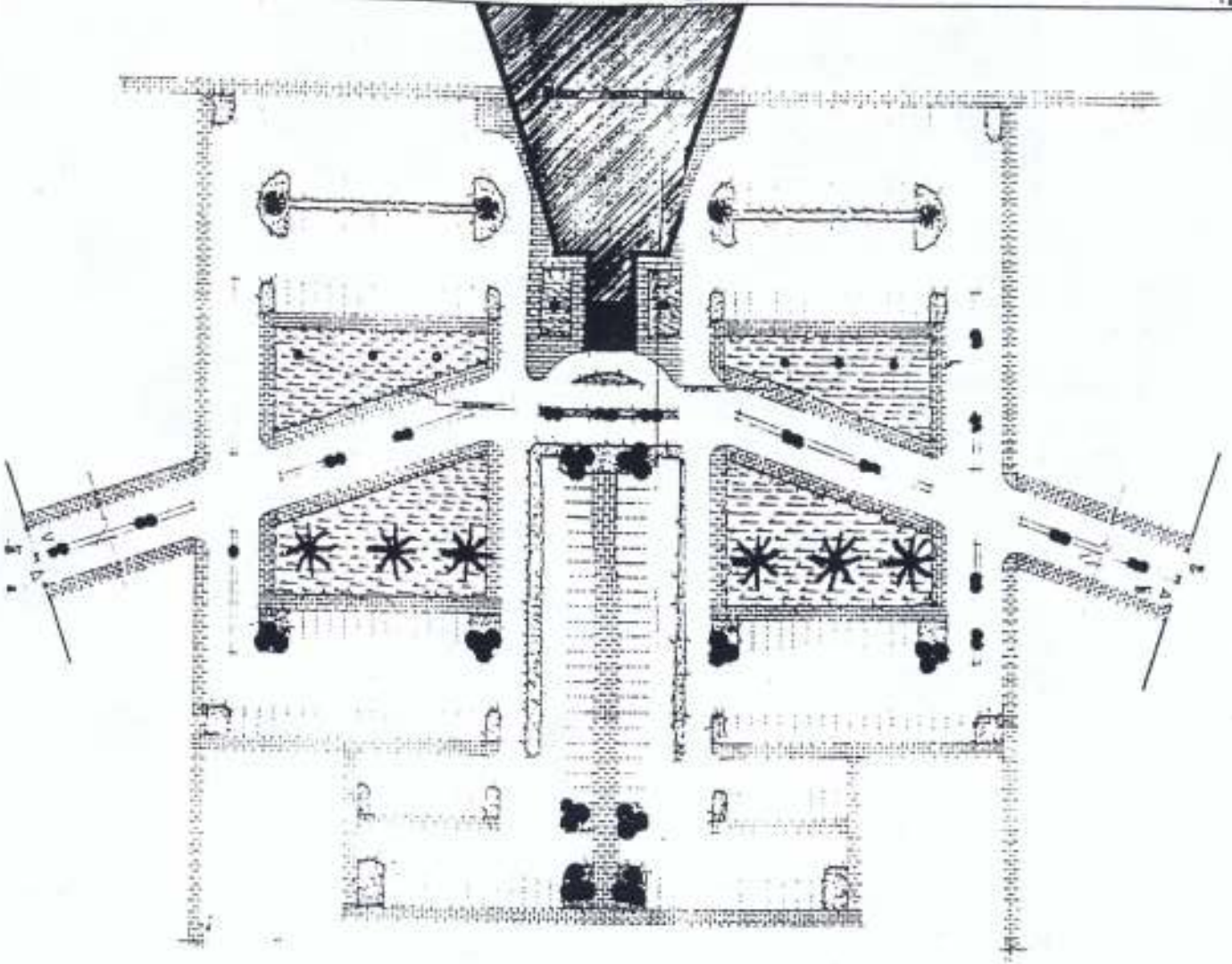


PROJECT TITLE:
CHRISTIAN RETREAT CENTER.

SCHOOL:
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY AKURE.

NAME:	DAGBOLU O.O	CHECKED:	PROF OLAJUYIGBE
COURSE:	ARC/00/6586	SCALE:	1:100
TOPIC:	THESIS	DATE:	SEPT 2006

SHEET NO: 20



SITE PLAN (CENTRAL PARKING)

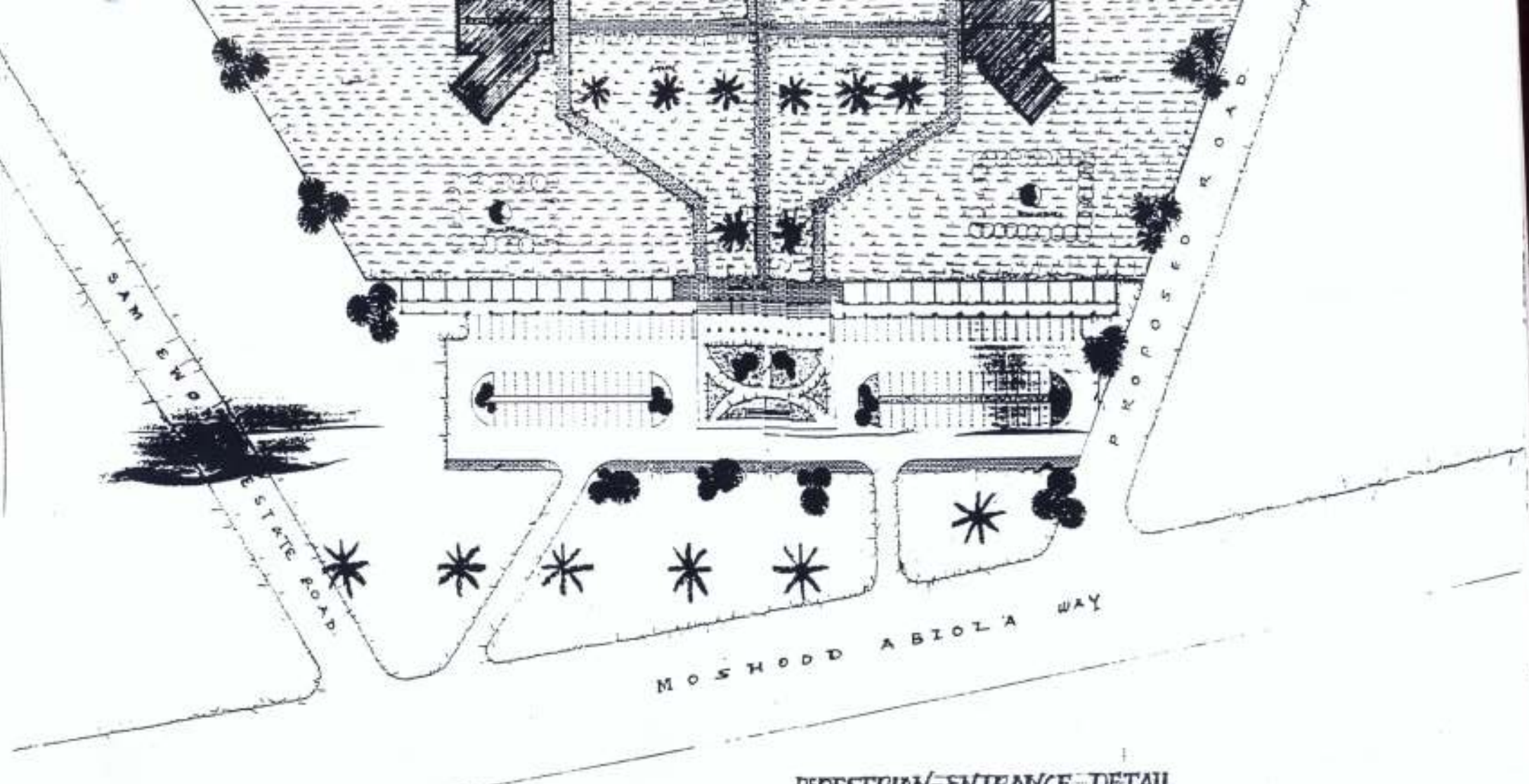
PROJECT TITLE:
CHRISTIAN RETREAT CENTER.

SCHOOL:
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, AKURE.

NAME: DASAOLU O.O.
MATRIC: ARC/00/8386
LEVEL: INTERN I

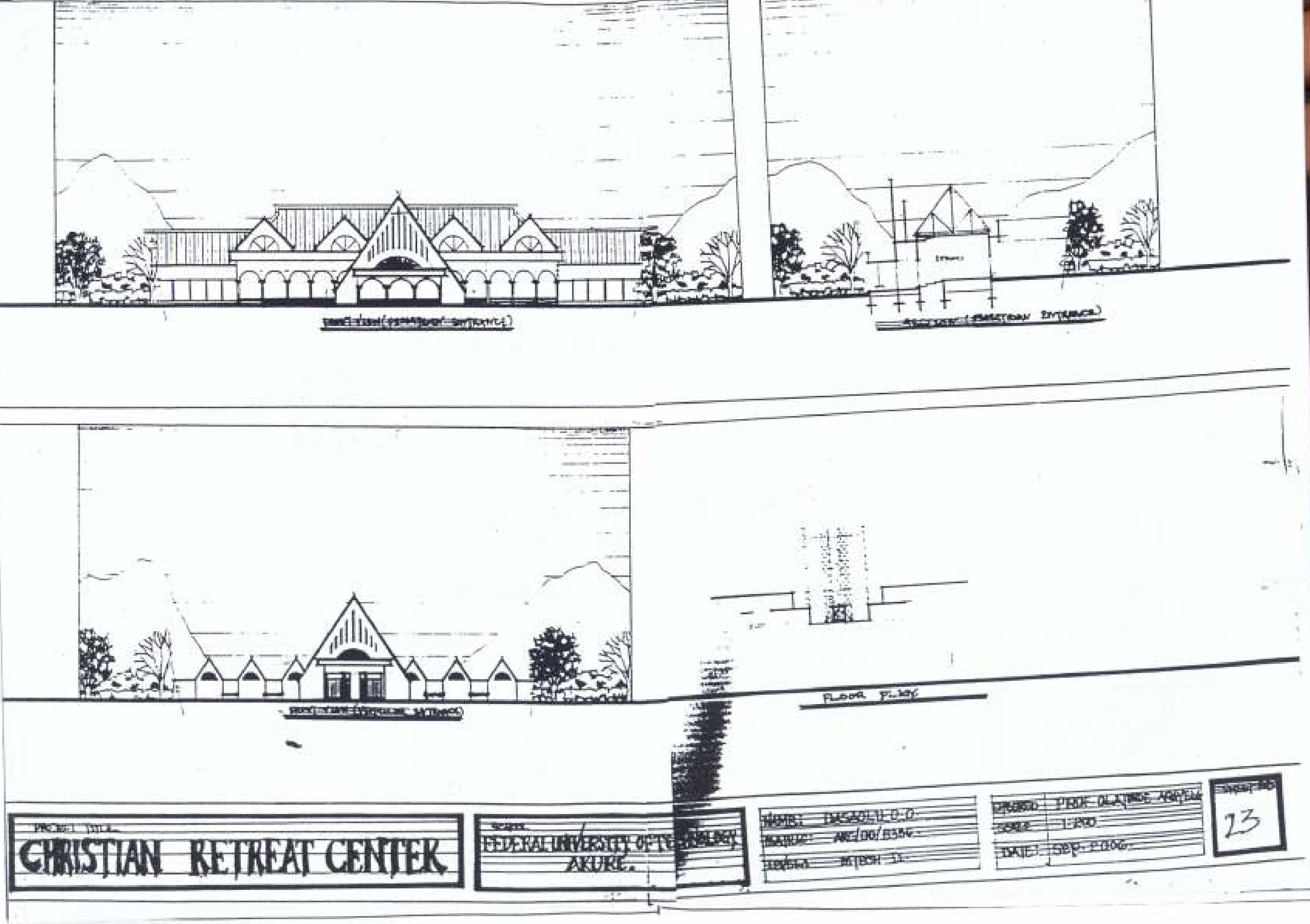
CHECKED: PROF. OLATUNDE ARAYELA
SCALE:
DATE: SEPT. 2005

SHEET NO: 27



PEDESTRIAN ENTRANCE DETAIL

PROJECT TITLE: CHRISTIAN RETREAT CENTER.	SCHOOL: FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY AKURE.	NAME: DASAOLU O.O MAJOR: ARC/05/8584 LEVEL: M.TECH II	CHECKED: PROF OLATUNDE AKINSOLA SCALE: DATE: SEPT 2009.	SHEET NO 27


CHRISTIAN RETREAT CENTER
AKURE.
1:200
DATE:
23

EXTERIOR
PERSPECTIVE.