Proposed Staff Quarters Development for Lead City University, Ibadan, Oyo state, Nigeria.

(Enhancing Privacy in Staff Housing Quarters through the Application of Defensible Space Theory)

Mololuwa Titilola OYELAMI

LCU/PG/005060

Being an MSc Thesis Submitted to the Department of Architecture, Faculty of Environmental Design and Management, Lead City University, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria

In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements of the Award of Master Degree (MSc) in Architecture

2024

Certification

This is to certify that Mololuwa Titilola OYELAMI with matriculation number LCU/PG/005060 carried out this research work titled "Enhancing Privacy in Staff Housing Quarters through the Application of Defensible Space Theory" in the Department of Architecture, Faculty of Environmental Design and Management, Lead City University, Ibadan, Oyo state, for the award of Master Degree (MSc) in Architecture and that this has not been previously submitted.

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Arc. Adenike Olugbesan **Date**

(Supervisor)

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Dr. (Arc.) Oludare Obaleye **Date**

(Head of Department)

Dedication

This thesis is dedicated to God Almighty.

Acknowledgement

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the management of Lead City University and the Postgraduate School for creating a conducive and supportive academic environment that has fostered my growth and success.

My gratitude extends to the Department of Architecture, whose faculty members have provided invaluable guidance, expertise, and mentorship throughout my studies. Specifically, I thank my supervisor, Arc. Adenike Olugbesan, for her tireless efforts, constructive feedback, and unwavering support. I also appreciate the leadership and guidance of the Head of Department, Dr. (Arc.) O. Obaleye.

I am deeply indebted to my parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oyelami, and siblings Temiloluwa and Rereloluwa, for their unconditional love, financial support, and encouragement. Their selflessness and unwavering belief in me have been a constant source of motivation.

Furthermore, I acknowledge the support and camaraderie of my colleagues and friends, including the "ALT" season group, "Serious Boys" group, Lucky Fiona, and my course mates. Your friendship, advice, and shared experiences have made this journey more enjoyable and rewarding.

Lastly, I express my profound gratitude to Almighty God for His divine guidance, provision, and protection throughout my academic journey. His faithfulness and grace have been my anchor.

Abstract

Staff housing quarters often face privacy challenges due to shared spaces, close proximity, and communal living arrangements. This thesis examines the application of Defensible Space Theory to enhance privacy and security within these environments. The theory suggests that specific design elements can foster a sense of territoriality, ownership, and responsibility, encouraging residents to actively monitor their surroundings. By deterring unwanted behavior and increasing natural surveillance, these strategies contribute to a safer, more private living environment. This research focuses on how core principles of the theory, such as territoriality, natural surveillance, and controlled access, can be integrated into the architectural design and management of staff housing quarters. The findings aim to provide valuable insights for architects, urban planners, housing developers, and property managers by offering evidence-based design strategies for improving privacy and security in staff housing. Ultimately, the research highlights the importance of thoughtful environmental design in promoting a better quality of life for residents.

Keywords: Architectural Design, Controlled Access, Defensible Space Theory, Evidence-Based Design Strategies, Housing Developers, Management, Natural Surveillance, Ownership, Privacy, Privacy Challenges, Property Managers, Quality Of Life, Responsibility, Safer, Security, Shared Spaces, Staff Housing Quarters, Territoriality, Urban Planners.

Word count: 161

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Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Background to the Study

Staff housing in particular, refers to a facility where workers can live while they are employed which is usually found close to their place of employment (Amao, 2022). Numerous universities have begun to commence staff housing programs, most of which have undergone affordability and sufficiency assessments (Ibem, Aduwo, & Ayo-Vaughan, 2019) . Privacy is one of the most important yet underappreciated consideration of mass housing. In addition to being suitable and economical, housing should also take the demands of its occupants for privacy into consideration (Tomah, 2019).

Privacy has been defined in various contexts, acquiring diverse interpretations. It involves the capacity of an individual or a group to isolate themselves or control the disclosure of information about themselves, allowing them to express themselves selectively (Amao, 2022). Altman (1976) posits that privacy entails selectively controlling access to oneself and one's group. This universally valued concept has been examined across diverse disciplines such as Law, Information technology, Environmental psychology, Architecture, Sociology, and Media studies (Gavison, 1980; Namazian & Mehdipour, 2013; AlKhateeb, 2015; Anthony et al., 2017; Sarikakis & Winter, 2017; Trepte & Reinecke, 2019).

Humans desire privacy beyond all other things, and losing it is seen as an extremely perilous experience. As it encompasses connection with family and friends, personal space, and solitude, privacy is a universal and cross-cultural phenomenon. Well-being is correlated with privacy; in the absence of privacy, we run the danger of developing medical or mental illnesses (Trepte & Reinecke, 2019) . Within the built environment, privacy refers to the capability of individuals or groups to manage visual, auditory, and olfactory interactions with others. It serves key roles, including limiting

social interaction, implementing mechanisms for regulating such interactions, and contributing to the development of individual and group self-identity (Tomah, 2019). This concept is integral to shaping the physical and social dynamics of spaces. Privacy, in summary, encompasses the intentional design of spaces to offer individuals a sense of seclusion, fostering a balance between social engagement and personal autonomy. It plays a vital role in establishing the boundaries of personal space, facilitating a harmonious coexistence within the built environment (Al-Homoud, 2019). A major way to enhance privacy in these environmental settings is through the application of defensible space theory.

Defensible Space Theory, formulated by architect Oscar Newman during the 1970s, offers a theoretical framework for the strategic design and management of physical environments, aiming to bolster safety, security, and privacy. The theory of defensible space posits that the layout of physical space, particularly in urban settings, affects how locals and visitors engage with it. Any area, whether within or outside of a building, that the building's occupants can extend their own personal control over is deemed defendable. This kind of supervision could involve watching over the area as well as appropriating it for residents. Defensible space theory holds that well-designed urban areas encourage constructive social dynamics while simultaneously discouraging detrimental ones like theft and other forms of bodily injury (Fisher, Anthony, & Perkins, 2019)

Newman recommends situating residential complexes near "safer" urban areas such as institutional or commercial buildings where security personnel or business owners have a stake in maintaining neighborhood safety (Harju, 2018).

The application of Defensible Space Theory to staff housing quarters aims to create an environment that maximizes privacy while maintaining a sense of community and cohesion. This approach involves implementing design principles such as natural surveillance, territoriality, access control, and

maintenance. By employing these strategies, staff housing quarters can become more conducive to privacy and security, ultimately improving the overall living experience for residents (Lang, 1987).

Although, previous research has explored the application of Defensible Space Theory, there is a limited body of literature specifically examining its application in staff housing quarters (Ayara, 2021). Therefore, this study seeks to fill this research gap by investigating the effectiveness of Defensible Space Theory in enhancing privacy within the staff housing quarters setting.

1.2 Statement of Problem

The provision of staff housing quarters is a common practice among organizations and institutions to accommodate their employees (Newman, 1972). However, these housing quarters often lack privacy, which is a fundamental human need (Altman, 1975). The lack of privacy can lead to increased stress, anxiety, and decreased job satisfaction among employees (Jamil, Mohd-Sehat, Johari, & Hasin, 2023). Moreover, the absence of privacy can also result in a lack of personal space, which is essential for individuals to recharge and rejuvenate (Suh & Metzger, 2022). Insufficient privacy in staff housing quarters is frequently attributed to subpar design elements such as communal living spaces, thin walls, and ineffective soundproofing (Bashari, Hashim, Abu-Samah, & Ahmad, 2021).

The Defensible Space Theory, emphasizing secure, private, and manageable design of spaces, presents a promising solution to the privacy challenges in staff housing quarters (Newman, 1972). However, its widespread application in the context of privacy remains limited (Elffers & Reynald, 2019).

While defensible space theory has been influential in shaping urban design and crime prevention strategies and improving privacy, there remains a lack of empirical evidence and theoretical development to fully understand its effectiveness and applicability in today's diverse urban landscapes. This can knowledge gap can be tackled by conducting longitudinal studies to assess the long-term

impact of defensible space interventions on crime rates, resident perceptions, and community well-being (Mayhew, 2018). Additionally, existing studies on privacy within staff housing quarters have predominantly focused on physical building design, overlooking the social and cultural aspects influencing residents' privacy experiences (Thyeno-Ndandok, Enwerekowe, Prucnal-Ogunsote, & Onyemaechi Ajufoh, 2023). This gap underscores the need for a more holistic approach to improving privacy in staff housing quarters, integrating both physical design considerations and social-cultural factors (Maina, 2013).

This study intends to contribute to the development of workable solutions for enhancing privacy in staff housing quarters and improving the overall living experience for residents by providing particular design techniques and interventions informed by defensible space theory.

1.3 Aim and Objectives

To investigate the effective applications of defensible space theory for the enhancement of privacy in staff housing quarters. The objectives of this study are:

i. To evaluate the theoretical framework of defensible space theory and its potential in University staff housing.
ii. To analyze the correlation of defensible space theory with respect to privacy in staff housing.
iii. Propose practical and contextual design strategies for the implementation of defensible space theory in real-life staff housing settings.

1.4 Research Questions

Therefore, the following are the research questions:

i. What is the theoretical framework of defensible space, and how does it relate to the concept of privacy in staff housing?

ii. How can the application of defensible space theory enhance privacy within staff housing environments?

iii. What practical strategies can be identified for effectively implementing defensible space theory to improve privacy in real-life staff housing settings?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The significance of this study lies in its exploration of how the application of Defensible Space Theory can enhance privacy in staff housing quarters. Privacy is an essential aspect of a person's well-being and is crucial for maintaining a sense of personal space and security. In the context of staff housing quarters where individuals live in close proximity to each other ensuring privacy becomes even more critical to foster a healthy living environment. The importance of privacy in housing quality cannot be overstated, yet it remains a neglected aspect, particularly in public housing. A prevailing concern is that public housing environments often fall short in providing residents with the level of privacy they crave (Amao, 2022). This is in stark contrast to traditional residential environments, which tend to be more culturally attuned to residents' privacy needs (Alitajer & Nojoumi, 2019). As a result, there is a pressing need to reexamine and address the privacy shortcomings in public housing design to better meet the needs of its residents (Makinde, 2019).

A study done by the Journal of Environmental Psychology emphasizes the importance of involving residents in the design process to ensure that their privacy needs and preferences are considered. Potential privacy concerns can be mitigated through careful design and planning. For example, architects and urban planners can incorporate landscaping elements, such as strategically placed vegetation or fencing, to provide privacy buffers while still maintaining visibility for natural surveillance (Janetius, 2022).

By examining the application of defensible space theory this study aims to provide valuable insights into how privacy can be improved in staff housing quarters. Defensible space theory developed by Oscar Newman in the 1970s suggests that the physical design and layout of a space can influence human behavior and perceptions of safety and privacy. This theory emphasizes the importance of creating clearly defined territories encouraging surveillance and promoting a sense of ownership among residents. One of the main tenets of the defensible space theory is territoriality, which highlights how important it is for locals to feel like they have control over their immediate surroundings. In response, heightened awareness and monitoring may result from this sense of ownership, discouraging possible illegal action (Fisher, Anthony, & Perkins, 2019).

The study is significant because it gives us an in-depth understanding of a critical component of residential design, namely in staff living quarters, by looking at how the concepts of defensible space theory can be applied to enhance residents' privacy. The findings of this study have important ramifications for institutional housing staff members' well-being as well as for architectural practice.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The scope of this study encompasses the implementation of residents' privacy in staff housing quarters within universities. The selection process for universities in the study involved a purposive selective sampling selection and deliberate exploration to encompass both federal and private university staff quarters.

The research will focus on understanding the specific privacy measures currently in place, identifying challenges and successes, and proposing recommendations tailored to the unique contexts of these institutions.

1.7 Definition of Terms

Privacy: Privacy is described as the state of being free from observation or disturbance, allowing individuals to maintain a sense of autonomy and control over their personal space and information (Bean, 2018).

Staff Housing Quarters: Staff quarters refer to residential structures built by the university administration to house eligible staff members who pay rent (Oyetunji & Oluleye, 2021).

Territoriality: involves the methods and systems through which individuals establish, uphold, and exercise authority over defined areas of the Earth's surface (Gold, 2019).

Residential Privacy: refers to the ability of residents to have personal spaces and boundaries within their living environment (Hashemnejad & Masoudinejad, 2023).

Spatial Arrangement: refers to how the physical layout and design of the housing quarters impact privacy and security. This includes factors such as the positioning of buildings, the layout of rooms, the placement of entrances and exits, and the allocation of common areas (Koutamanis, 2023).

Defensible Space: According to Newman's concept of Defensible Space, a well-designed residential area should empower residents to take an active role in ensuring their own security, by incorporating physical features, building layouts, and site plans that enable them to exert control over their surroundings and maintain a sense of safety and security (Rao, 2018).

Chapter Two

Literature Review

2.1 Conceptual Review

2.1.1 Concept of Privacy

Privacy is a concept that has evolved over time and is not easily defined. Modern dictionaries, such as Merriam-Webster or Oxford Dictionary, define privacy as freedom from unauthorized intrusion or the right to be secluded, secretive, or free from public attention. However, historical records reveal that these interpretations developed under specific historical circumstances. In this chapter, we provide a historical overview of how privacy has been perceived throughout history (Schneider , 2024) . By adopting a long-term perspective and considering the broader context, we demonstrate that the concept of privacy has always been fluid and influenced by larger societal changes (Kraemer, Chalhoub, Webb, & Flechais, 2023). We follow the common periodization used in Western-European historiography to explore these shifts in understanding privacy (Sjoerd , 2018).

Privacy, a fundamental aspect of human existence, encompasses various dimensions, from personal solitude to control over one's information. Its significance in society is profound, underpinning individual autonomy, dignity, and freedom (Mason, 2024). Privacy is a multifaceted concept that has evolved over time, shaped by cultural, legal, and technological developments (Alibeigi, Munir, & Karim, 2019) . Understanding its complexities requires an exploration of its historical roots, contemporary challenges, and future prospects (Westin, 1968). The balance between convenience and

privacy is delicate, as individuals navigate the trade-offs between sharing personal information and protecting their autonomy (Dinev & Hart, 2023) . As technology continues to advance, the need for robust privacy protections becomes more pressing, prompting discussions on data ethics, surveillance practices, and the role of government regulation (Reis, et al., 2024) . Privacy is not just a personal matter; it is a societal issue that requires collective action to safeguard individual rights and freedoms in an increasingly interconnected world (Adedokun & Olaoye, 2023).

2.1.1.1 Historical Perspective

Although the concept of privacy as a fundamental right is a relatively recent development, dating back to the 19th and 20th centuries, the idea of privacy itself has a rich and ancient history. In fact, privacy has its roots in ancient societies, where the value of personal privacy was recognized and respected. Even the Bible contains passages that illustrate the importance of privacy, where violations of personal space led to feelings of shame and anger, highlighting the significance of privacy as a fundamental human need (Adrienn, 2020).

Historians have traditionally overlooked privacy as a topic of study, with only a handful of publications addressing the subject, including a seminal work in 1972 and David Vincent's comprehensive monograph in 2016. However, in the last two decades, historians have shown increased interest in privacy, particularly in response to modern surveillance concerns. This growing attention has yielded valuable insights into the evolution of privacy and its varying meanings across different historical contexts. Moreover, the rise of privacy concerns and regulations over the past three decades has significantly impacted the practice of history, influencing how historians approach their work (Sjoerd , 2018)

- Prior to 1500: Ancient Origins of Privacy

The concept of privacy has a rich history that dates back to ancient civilizations. Barrington Moore, a renowned sociologist, explored the social and cultural dynamics of privacy in ancient societies. He observed that authoritarian regimes have consistently sought to exert control over individuals' lives by either invading their privacy or monitoring their actions. Moore's research revealed that even powerful ancient dynasties like the Chinese Qin and Indian Maurya Empires struggled to suppress privacy due to the limitations of their surveillance technologies (Philippe & Georges, 2020).

Aristotle, who lived from 384 to 322 BC, is often considered the starting point for exploring the concept of privacy throughout history. Aristotle's works, particularly "Politics" and "Ethics", are widely regarded as the first classical reference to the concept of a private domain, where he differentiated between the private family sphere (oikos) and the public political sphere (polis). Hannah Arendt, a prominent political philosopher, later built upon this idea, arguing that this distinction not only separated the private and public realms but also perpetuated gender segregation, with women and children confined to the private sphere (oikos) and men dominating the public sphere (polis), a dichotomy that persists to this day (Assange, Appelbaum, Muller-Maguhn, & Zimmermann, 2019) . Historical reviews of privacy often rely on references that suggest the concept has remained largely unchanged over 2200 years. However, historians argue that this perspective is problematic, as evidenced by the example of ancient Greek society. Unlike modern nuclear families focused on consumption, the oikos (ancient household) was a productive unit, a farm or estate that supported a larger family and their slaves. The oikos was a political entity that shaped the polis (city-state), and women played a significant role in religious ceremonies and festivals, wielding considerable political influence. This challenges the notion that privacy has remained static throughout history (Barry, Osborne, & Nikolas, 2019).

2.1.1.2 Dimensions of Privacy

Privacy encompasses a spectrum of dimensions that intersect and overlap, reflecting the multifaceted nature of this fundamental human right. Privacy is more than just protecting personal information from illegal access; it also involves managing how that information is acquired, utilized, and shared. It entails thinking about autonomy, dignity, and trust in interactions, both online and offline (Renaud & Galvez-Cruz, 2019).

1. **Physical Privacy**

   Physical privacy pertains to the spatial autonomy and bodily integrity of individuals, necessitating the implementation of architectural and design strategies that safeguard personal boundaries and prevent unwarranted intrusion into one's physical domain (Bhave, Teo, & Dalal, 2019). This dimension of privacy is critical in maintaining the individual's agency and control over their immediate environment, thereby preventing unauthorized surveillance, physical proximity, or other forms of spatial encroachment that may compromise personal comfort, safety, and well-being (Altman, 2020).

2. **Informational Privacy/ Data Privacy**

   Informational privacy pertains to the governance and regulation of personal data flows, necessitating the implementation of robust data protection measures to prevent unauthorized collection, utilization, and dissemination of sensitive information. In the digital era, the safeguarding of informational privacy is paramount, as the proliferation of data breaches and illicit data sharing compromise individual autonomy and agency over their personal data (Tobin, 2024) . Effective informational privacy ensures that individuals exercise control over their digital footprint, dictating access and usage protocols for their personal information (Olaoye & Adedokun, 2023) . This dimension of privacy is crucial in architectural design, as built environments increasingly integrate data-driven technologies, necessitating the incorporation of

privacy-by-design principles to safeguard occupants' personal data and maintain their trust in the built environment (Cavoukian, 2011). By prioritizing informational privacy, architects can create spaces that not only protect users' personal information but also foster a sense of security, trust, and well-being (Smith, Dinev, & Xu, 2019).

3. **Decisional Privacy**

Decisional privacy encompasses the individual's autonomy to exercise self-determination and agency over their personal choices and decisions, free from coercive influences or unwarranted external interventions (Bjørlo, 2024). This dimension of privacy safeguards the liberty to make informed decisions about one's life, unencumbered by extraneous forces that may seek to dictate or constrain personal autonomy. In the context of architectural design, decisional privacy is critical in creating spaces that foster a sense of autonomy, freedom, and self-expression, where individuals can engage in unfettered decision-making processes without fear of surveillance, judgment, or retribution (Tatlic, 2020). By acknowledging the importance of decisional privacy, architects can design environments that promote empowerment, dignity, and human flourishing, ultimately enhancing the overall well-being of occupants (Bennett & Raab, 2018).

4. **Psychological Privacy**

Psychological privacy encompasses the safeguarding of individuals' mental sanctity, ensuring the protection of their innermost thoughts, emotions, and cognitive processes from unwarranted intrusion or surveillance. This dimension of privacy is crucial for maintaining personal well-being, mental health, and emotional resilience, as it enables individuals to cultivate a sense of inner security and autonomy over their psychological states (Westin A. F., 2021)

5. **Social Privacy**

Social privacy pertains to the management of interpersonal boundaries and relationships, allowing individuals to regulate access to their social circles and control the intensity and nature of social interactions. This dimension of privacy is essential for maintaining healthy personal relationships, avoiding social fatigue, and preserving emotional energy (Raynes-Goldie, 2018).

6. **Spatial Privacy**

   Spatial privacy, in the context of architectural design, involves the thoughtful creation of physical environments that prioritize occupants' privacy, personal space, and territorial control. This includes the strategic use of spatial configurations, barriers, and boundaries to delineate personal domains, ensuring a sense of security, comfort, and autonomy. By integrating psychological, social, and spatial privacy considerations into architectural design, built environments can foster a holistic sense of privacy, supporting the well-being, dignity, and quality of life for occupants (Montello & Sas, 2020).

2.1.1.3 Theoretical Approaches to Privacy in Architecture

Privacy in architecture is a complex and multidimensional concept that draws on various theoretical perspectives to accommodate the diverse needs and preferences of individuals and communities (Page & Wisniewski, 2022). Here are several key theoretical approaches to privacy in architecture:

1. **Behavioral Approach**

   Behavior is the way living things respond to their surroundings, and it is shaped by the need for something, which sparks a reaction to a specific trigger, known as a stimulus. This means that certain stimuli will consistently lead to specific behavioral responses. Behavioral architecture/approach is an architectural approach that prioritizes the study and consideration of human behavior in the design process, recognizing the intricate relationship between

individuals and their physical surroundings, and seeking to create spaces that harmoniously support and influence human behavior (Indriyati, 2022).

According to Snyder and Catanese (1984), behavioral architecture is a type of architecture that is responsive to human needs and emotions, and is able to adapt to the lifestyle and habits of its inhabitants, creating a harmonious and supportive environment. Behavioral architecture involves incorporating insights into human social dynamics and adapting designs to accommodate the evolving needs and behaviors of users over time. The behavioral approach analyzes how architectural design impacts human behavior and social interactions, particularly in relation to privacy. It explores how spatial design elements, such as room layout, furniture arrangement, and partitions, influence individuals' ability to regulate their privacy and control interactions with others, as described in Altman's (1975) privacy regulation theory (Hamdy, 2020).

2. **Territoriality Theory**

In urban research, the terms "territory" and "territoriality" are often used broadly to refer to a defined space controlled by a group or entity, such as a state, with boundaries that can exist at various scales, from international to local levels. Territory is generally understood as a bounded space under the control of a specific group or entity, shaped by the process of territoriality (Elden, 2019). Oscar Newman's territoriality theory suggests that designing demarcated spaces, like fenced yards or defined areas, within the built environment creates a sense of ownership and control, fostering privacy and security. By establishing clear boundaries, individuals can claim a space as their own and feel empowered to defend it against intrusions, promoting a sense of territorial ownership and security (Donnelly, 2020).

3. **Environmental Psychology**

Environmental psychology examines how individuals interact with their physical environment, including how architectural elements influence mental well-being and privacy (Hamdy, 2020). Factors like natural light, sound insulation, and spatial density significantly affect privacy perceptions, enabling architects to design spaces that promote mental health and personal space by incorporating these insights (Gifford, 2018).

The recognition of the significance of the relationship between humans and their built environment is the first step. This relationship encompasses various essential aspects, including identity, privacy, safety, health, accessibility, open space features, and aesthetic sense, all of which collectively shape our experiences and interactions within physical spaces (Mersal, 2018).

4. **Socio-Cultural Approach**

The socio-cultural implications of privacy have a profound impact on shaping public opinion and defining the future of privacy, influencing a collective psychological mindset that will drive demands for change in architecture, technology, and law. In the psychosocial realm, the privacy vs. security debate is reframed as a dialectic between anonymity and responsibility, underscoring the need for a theoretical approach to privacy in architecture that balances individual autonomy with collective security concerns (Benjamin, 2019). The socio-cultural approach highlights the importance of considering diverse cultural and social contexts in designing spaces (Askarizad, 2019). As privacy needs and expectations differ across various cultures, and architects can learn from traditional designs, such as Iranian houses, which utilize features like courtyards and high walls to balance privacy with cultural values (Alitajer & Nojoumi, 2016).

5. **Privacy Gradient**

The privacy gradient concept involves designing spaces with a range of privacy levels, from public to private, to cater to diverse activities and individual preferences (Talib & Razali, 2018). This approach involves creating transitional spaces that offer gradual shifts in privacy, enabling individuals to select environments that align with their desired level of privacy and comfort (Clegg, Leach, & Davis, 2022).

2.1.1.4 Privacy in Residential Settings

The concept of privacy in residential settings is complex and encompasses various dimensions, including the ability to control personal information, freedom from unwanted observation, and the power to manage social interactions, all of which contribute to a sense of autonomy and security in one's living space (Post, 2001). Research highlights have shown that the physical layout of a space has a significant impact on privacy, with the division of spaces into public and private zones being a key design consideration. This approach involves designating areas for socializing and entertainment, such as living rooms and kitchens, as public zones, while areas like bedrooms and bathrooms are designated as private zones, providing a sense of seclusion and personal space (Obeidat, Abed, & Gharaibeh, 2022) . Recent research has further explored the role of spatial layout in privacy, revealing that transitional spaces like hallways and corridors serve as crucial buffers, enhancing privacy by creating a clear separation between public and private areas (Adebara, 2019) . Additionally, the trend of open floor plans has been found to create a tension between the desire for social connection and the need for personal privacy, highlighting the importance of balanced design considerations (Jones , 2023).

The increasing popularity of smart home technology brings both benefits and drawbacks for privacy. On one hand, features like automated lighting and temperature control can improve convenience and comfort. On the other hand, the collection and storage of personal data by these devices raise concerns about privacy and security, potentially vulnerable to cyber threats and data breaches (Chakraborty, et

al., 2023) . The growing presence of internet-enabled devices in homes demands a reassessment of privacy limits, since routine activities can inadvertently lead to the disclosure of personal information, blurring the lines between private and public spaces (Conibere, 2023).

The experience of privacy in residential settings varies depending on housing type (Macedo, Ornstein, & Elali , 2022) . The level of privacy experienced in residential settings differs depending on the type of housing, with single-family homes typically providing more opportunities for privacy and autonomy compared to shared living spaces like apartments or high-density housing, where proximity to neighbors can limit privacy (Stoiljkovic, Grozdanovic, & Petrovic, 2020) . The privacy experienced in single-family homes can be influenced by various factors, including the size of the lot and the distance between neighboring homes, which can significantly affect the level of privacy enjoyed in outdoor areas like yards, patios, and gardens (Shin, Shin, & Lee, 2019).

The laws and regulations governing privacy in residential settings are undergoing continuous changes and updates, with new developments and court rulings shaping the landscape of privacy rights in the home (Konrad, Koch-Sonneborn, & Lentzsch, 2020). As smart home technology advances, lawmakers are creating rules to ensure that companies collecting data from these devices are transparent about their practices and give users more control over their personal information, prioritizing privacy and security (Haney, Furman, & Acar, 2020). In addition, local governments use ordinances and building codes to regulate noise levels and privacy concerns in multi-unit residential buildings, such as apartments and condominiums, to promote a more comfortable and respectful living environment for residents (Barton, 2012).

As technology advances and societal values shift, the notion of privacy in homes is expected to undergo further transformations, leading to new challenges and opportunities for balancing personal privacy with convenience, security, and community needs (KPMG, 2021). Future studies may focus on

designing homes that inherently incorporate privacy-enhancing elements, while also developing regulations that safeguard personal data within the home, creating a harmonious balance between innovative design and data protection (Comeagă & Marin, 2024).

2.1.1.5 Importance of Privacy in Residential Settings

Residential privacy is a vital component of housing quality that significantly influences individuals' well-being, social relationships, and overall life satisfaction. The significance of privacy in residential settings can be understood from multiple perspectives, encompassing psychological, social, physical, and cultural aspects, which collectively highlight its profound impact on individuals' lives (Rolfe, et al., 2020).

1. **Psychological Well-being**

   Privacy is essential for psychological health and well-being. It provides individuals with the necessary space to relax, reflect, and recharge. Having a private space allows residents to escape from the pressures and demands of social interactions, reducing stress and anxiety. Studies have shown that adequate privacy can enhance mental health, improve mood, and increase overall life satisfaction (Powell, 2023).

2. **Social Relationships**

   In residential settings, privacy plays a vital role in promoting healthy social relationships by empowering individuals to regulate their interactions with others, establishing and maintaining boundaries, and striking a balance between social interaction and personal time. This control over social engagement is essential for autonomy, self-expression, and the well-being of individuals, allowing family members to enjoy both shared and private spaces, thereby creating a harmonious and balanced living environment (Chaikin & Derlega, 2020).

3. **Personal Security**

Residential privacy is a critical factor in creating a sense of security and safety, enabling individuals to safeguard their personal information, possessions, and activities from unwarranted intrusion. This sense of security is essential for residents to feel comfortable and secure in their homes. By incorporating design elements that promote defensible space, such as natural surveillance and territoriality, architectural designs can effectively enhance both privacy and security, fostering a safe and protected living environment (Seifi, Aldrin, Haron, & Salman, 2019).

4. **Physical Health**

Privacy can significantly affect physical health by providing a peaceful and quiet environment, free from noise pollution and disturbances, which is essential for rest and recuperation, particularly in densely populated urban areas (Goodwin, 2020). Good quality sleep, facilitated by a quiet and private bedroom, is vital for physical health and overall well-being (Stosić, Belojevic, & Milutinović, 2009).

5. **Cultural Sensitivity**

Different cultures have varying norms and expectations regarding privacy, and respecting these cultural differences in residential design is crucial for creating inclusive and comfortable living environments (Li, 2022). Traditional Middle Eastern homes often feature high walls and inner courtyards to ensure family privacy, reflecting cultural values around modesty and family integrity is an example (Al-Zamil, 2018).

6. **Personal Development**

Privacy in residential settings allows individuals to engage in activities that promote personal growth and development, such as hobbies, studying, and other forms of self-improvement that require concentration and solitude (London, Sessa, & Shelley, 2022). Having a private space to

pursue these activities can significantly enhance one's skills, knowledge, and personal fulfillment (Patrick, Knee, Canevello, & Lonsbary, 2007).

7. **Family Dynamics**

   For families, privacy within the home is essential for maintaining healthy dynamics. It allows each family member to have their own space, fostering independence and reducing conflicts (Thomas, Umberson, & Liu, 2018) . Privacy can also enhance intimate relationships by providing couples with a space to connect and communicate without external interruptions, promoting a deeper and more meaningful connection (Levy & Schneier, 2022).

2.1.2 Defensible Space Theory

Oscar Newman's groundbreaking research in 1972 introduced the concept of "defensible space," which highlights the significance of spatial design in fostering a sense of ownership and security among residents. Newman's study of various housing units in New York City revealed a striking correlation between building design and crime rates, with high-rise projects exhibiting higher crime rates compared to low-rise complexes. This disparity was attributed to the fact that low-rise structures typically have fewer residents sharing common areas, such as lobbies, corridors, elevators, and stairs, which are more clearly defined as individual domains, thereby promoting a sense of territorial control and accountability among occupants (Newman, 1996).

The sense of ownership and responsibility that came with defensible space led to a feeling of control over the shared environment, which was lacking in high-rise housing where shared areas were large and anonymous, making it hard to distinguish residents from non-residents. This is illustrated by Newman's hierarchy of defensible space, inspired by Jacobs' concept of separating private and public spaces, as shown in Figure 2.1 (Cozens & Love, A Review and Current Status of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED), 2018)

Newman's Defensible Space Theory posits that a well-designed residential area, with a cohesive site plan, building layout, and physical features, empowers residents to take an active role in maintaining their own security and safety, effectively making them the primary guardians of their community (Rao, 2018).

The Defensible Space Theory is grounded in the belief that thoughtful design decisions can significantly reduce the likelihood of criminal activity and victimization. By incorporating specific architectural parameters, this concept aims to empower residents to assert their territorial control and exercise natural surveillance, thereby promoting a sense of safety and security in urban residential settings (Fennelly, 2019).

Oscar Newman, a renowned professor of architecture and city planning at Washington University in St. Louis, introduced the Defensible Space Theory in 1972, expanding on the ideas of Jane Jacobs and other influential thinkers. Through his extensive experience in housing projects and urban design, Newman noted a stark contrast between the well-maintained private areas and the neglected, vandalized, and crime-prone public spaces. His seminal work, "Defensible Space: Crime Prevention through Urban Design" (1972), laid the foundation for a new approach to urban design, emphasizing the importance of defensible space in promoting safety, security, and community well-being. Newman's Defensible Space Theory was extended to encompass urban residential areas, with a focus on harnessing the physical environment to shape the behavior of both residents and potential criminals, thereby reducing crime rates. He proposed that carefully designed urban spaces could deter criminal activity, foster a sense of community and ownership, and promote natural surveillance, ultimately contributing to safer and more cohesive neighborhoods (Newman, 1972). Newman's research on the interplay between physical environment and social behavior led to the development of the Defensible Space Theory. In the context of housing, defensible space denotes the external area surrounding a

residence that residents regard as their own private domain, a space where they can exert control, feel secure, and engage in various activities without fear of intrusion or harm. This perceived ownership and territoriality foster a sense of responsibility, security, and community, which are essential for creating safe and cohesive neighborhoods (Ayara, 2021).

2.1.2.1 Historical Context and Development

In the volatile terrain of twentieth-century metropolitan America, where crime rates were rising and social tensions were high, the development of defensible space theory marked a turning point in the discourse of urban planning and crime prevention. In many American cities, the 1960s and 1970s saw increasing urbanization, deindustrialization, and an increase in poverty. Racial tensions rose, fueled by the civil rights movement and continued segregation (Mawby, 1977)

Crime rates rose dramatically in this unpredictable climate, especially in low-income neighborhoods and public housing developments, where residents felt increasingly vulnerable and isolated. Residents felt disconnected from their surroundings, fostering a sense of anonymity and neglect that emboldened criminal activity (Newman. O, 1980). Drawing from his architectural background, he recognized the shortcomings of this approach and sought to propose an alternative framework that prioritized human-scale design and community engagement.

He proposed this concept in the 1970s as a novel way to examine the relationship between urban architecture, social behavior, and crime (Caves, R.W, 2004). Newman's thesis went beyond simple environmental modification, advocating for the establishment of residential habitats that allowed residents to take control of their surroundings. Neighborhoods can build social cohesiveness and communal responsibility for safety by carefully designing and managing their boundaries (Rao, 2016).

Examining the historical context in which defensible space theory arose sheds light on its significance and long-term relevance in addressing the complex challenges of urban environments.

The idea also suggests that how a physical environment is designed affects how people behave in it, both within and outside of it. Although the domestic setting served as the basis for the development of the notion of defensible space, it can also be applied to other types of buildings (Stanley, 1976). (Mair, Julie Samia, 2003) defines defensible space as a paradigm of residential crime prevention that expresses a social fabric that defends itself physically, hence reducing crime since 2018. It is also defined as a set of mechanisms, including actual and metaphorical barriers, a well-defined sphere of influence, and enhanced chances for surveillance, that work in concert to give inhabitants of the environment control over their surroundings.

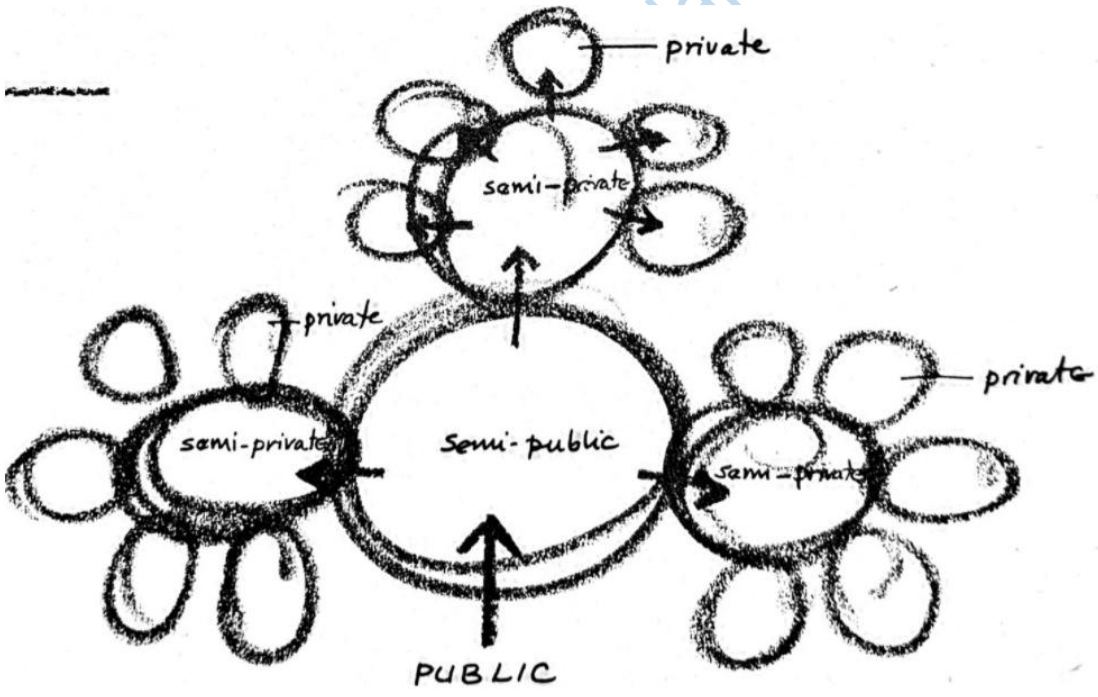

Figure 2.1: Hierarchy of Defensible Space (Arrows Indicate Entrance and Exist Point at Different Level of the Hierarchy)

Source: (CPTED, 2018)

2.1.2.2 Key Elements of Defensible Space Theory

a. Territoriality

Newman described territoriality as the ability of the built environment to establish perceived zones of territorial influence. It gauges the extent to which individuals feel that a space is "owned" or private, characterized by clearly marked divisions and boundaries, thereby fostering a sense of ownership (Morton, 2020). Newman also argued that limiting access to residential streets, apartment building common areas, and the rear of homes can lower crime rates. This was demonstrated by the Five Oak Development case study, which reported a 26% reduction in crime. The strategy involved dividing large residential areas into smaller sections, installing barriers to separate them, closing off certain streets and lanes, and implementing speed bumps. Other methods to establish territoriality include using fences, walls, and hedges to create buffers and boundaries around a property. These fortified barriers foster a strong sense of ownership and engagement among residents, who take responsibility for maintaining the building. Visitors are typically required to justify their presence. While this approach has been effective in reducing crime rates, scholars have criticized it for restricting access to higher-income communities (Ayara, 2021).

b. Natural Surveillance

Natural surveillance, as defined by Jacobs's "eyes on the street" concept, refers to the ability of physical architecture to enable residents and their agents to monitor their surroundings. Newman asserted that elements such as shared outdoor spaces, common areas, and unsupervised walkways were linked to higher crime rates because they were not owned or maintained by the residents (Morton, 2020). According to Newman, implementing designs that facilitate monitoring enhances the sense of security among inhabitants, as it allows them to observe public areas and creates the perception of being watched. This is achieved by reducing

potential hiding places and creating easily surveilled areas through the use of straight, unobstructed sightlines (Hall, 2019).

c. Image

The physical design of a space can significantly impacts the perception of security, influencing the likelihood of criminal activity. A neglected or rundown environment can perpetuate a negative image, emboldening criminal behavior as it blends in with the surroundings. Moreover, fear can deter residents from occupying and maintaining their properties, leading to reduced natural surveillance and decreased community engagement, further exacerbating the issue (Yermus, 2020)

d. Milieu

The concept of Milieu refers to the physical characteristics of a building and its surroundings that contribute to a sense of security and safety. This includes factors such as proximity to a busy commercial area, installation of security systems, or adjacency to a police station. Milieu involves designing buildings and their surroundings to create distinct zones based on their function, defining channels for movement, and differentiating between indoor and outdoor spaces. This strategic placement of buildings in challenging environments, such as city centers, business districts, and industrial areas, can enhance security and surveillance (Jegede, Ibem , & Oluwatayo, 2019).

2.1.2.3 Theories Related to Defensible Space Theory

- **Theory of Rational Choice**

Most opportunistic criminals, as explained by rational choice theory, make deliberate decisions based on their assessment of various environmental cues and contextual factors. These factors, such as signals and situational aspects, play a crucial role in the offender's decision-making process, influencing their perception of the potential risks, benefits, and effort required to

commit a crime. In essence, criminals weigh the pros and cons of their actions, considering factors like surveillance, security measures, and potential rewards, before making a rational choice to proceed or not (Endro, 2019).

- **Situational Crime Prevention Theory**

  Situational Crime Prevention (SCP) aims to prevent criminal activity by manipulating the environment to increase the perceived risks and difficulties, while also reducing the potential rewards and opportunities. This approach is grounded in a theoretical framework that examines the complex dynamics of criminal events, seeking to understand the where, when, and how of criminal behavior, in order to disrupt and prevent it (Guerette, 2019).

- **Broken Window Theory**

  The Broken Windows Theory, introduced by James Q. Wilson and George Kelling in 1982, suggests that visible signs of disorder and neglect can lead to increased criminal behavior and urban decay (Mckee, 2024) . This concept is closely related to the Defensible Space Theory, which emphasizes the importance of designing and maintaining physical environments that promote a sense of ownership, control, and security, deterring criminal activity and fostering a safer community (Ren, Zhao, & He, 2017).

2.1.2.4 Defensible Space and its Association with Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED)

Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) offers a proactive and effective way to deter criminal behavior, improve safety, and foster thriving communities. This innovative approach combines thoughtful architecture, landscaping, lighting, and other environmental elements to create secure and supportive physical spaces that promote community well-being and reduce the likelihood of illegal activities (Telegian, 2023).

The concept of using design and Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles has a rich history that dates back to ancient times. Early human settlements, such as iron-age forts and castles, employed various security features like strategic landscaping, walls, moats, and drawbridges to regulate access and maintain safety, demonstrating the enduring importance of environmental design in promoting security and protection (Cozens & Love, 2015).

Researchers like Moffat (1983) and Paul Cozens (2001) have developed a model that highlights the similarities between Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) and Defensible Space theory. According to Moffat, well-designed environments can foster social interaction, leading to stronger community bonds and reduced opportunities for crime. He organized CPTED into seven interconnected categories, with Defensible Space as the underlying concept, demonstrating the integral relationship between environmental design and crime prevention (Ayara, 2021).

2.1.2.5 Principles of CPTED

1. **Natural Surveillance**

   Natural surveillance, a key aspect of CPTED, refers to the ability of legitimate users of a space to maintain visibility and oversight, discouraging criminal activity by increasing the likelihood of detection. This approach leverages the criminal's desire for anonymity, as the perceived risk of being seen, caught, or prosecuted serves as a deterrent, even if no one is actively watching Surveillance can also enhance territoriality by empowering legitimate users through informal social control (Cozens & Love, 2015). Strategically placing windows and open areas to provide a clear line of sight, increasing visibility and fostering a sense of security, can effectively achieve natural surveillance. There are two types of surveillance: natural (informal) surveillance, which relies on design and human presence, and artificial (formal) surveillance, which employs technology and formal authority (Agboola, 1997).

2. **Natural Access Control**

Natural Access Control is a strategy that limits access to potential crime targets, making it easier for legitimate individuals to detect and report illegal activities. By clearly defining public and private areas, it reduces opportunities for criminal behavior. A related concept, target hardening, focuses on using physical barriers like fences, gates, doors, and locks to restrict access to a specific area or building, essentially a micro-scale access control. In a school setting, natural access control can be achieved by reducing entry points, directing student and vehicle traffic, and controlling access to the building site and building, creating a secure environment (Nandita, 2018).

3. **Natural Access Control**

Design elements like landscaping, signage, decorative paving, and lighting can be used to reinforce territoriality, creating a sense of ownership and defining the building site and perimeter. By clearly distinguishing between public, semi-public, and private spaces, and establishing well-defined property lines, these design strategies work together to establish a strong sense of place and territorial control, fostering a feeling of responsibility and pride among building users (Elden, 2019) . Incorporating inconspicuous security measures that prioritize human comfort and safety can create a welcoming and respectful academic environment. By designing spaces that feel safe and inclusive, students are more likely to feel a sense of ownership and responsibility, leading to a greater respect for their academic environment (Nandita, 2018) . This approach focuses on creating a human-centered environment, where security features are integrated in a way that does not compromise the aesthetic or functionality of the space. By doing so, students, teachers, and administrators can feel secure and focused on their academic pursuits (Ayara, 2021).

4. **Maintenance**

According to the CPTED program, the perception of urban spaces as well maintained is crucial, as deterioration suggests a lack of control and tolerance for disorder among intended users, attracting criminal activity. This idea is rooted in the "Broken window syndrome" theory, which highlights the importance of maintaining urban spaces through effective management plans, regular cleaning, repairs, and gardening to prevent decay and promote a sense of safety and control (Rau & Saville, 2023) . By prioritizing the upkeep and maintenance of the built environment, a positive image is promoted, ensuring the space remains functional and welcoming, and conveying a sense of safety and control to its users, a concept supported by numerous research studies (Altomonte, Allen , & Bluyssen, 2020).

2.1.3 Staff Housing Quarters

Residential quarters provided by employers for their staff are referred to as staff housing, employee housing, or worker housing (Law Nigeria, 2018). These accommodations can include rental homes off-site or subsidized housing choices, as well as on-site housing complexes inside or close to the place of employment. Staff housing is an essential part of workforce management techniques, especially in fields where workers must travel to far or expensive locations for work or when there is a dearth of reasonably priced housing options (Hasan, 2024).

Figure 2.2: Showing Employee Housing for Colorado State University

Source: (Walsh, 2021)

2.1.3.1 Staff Housing's Significance

Offering Staff housing has important ramifications for both companies and workers. Particularly in businesses with specialized skill requirements or competitive labor markets, staff housing can be extremely important for employers in luring and keeping talented workers (Hans, 2023). Employers may improve their recruitment efforts and lower employee turnover rates by providing convenient and cheap housing options. This will help to maintain a stable and productive workforce (Urme, 2023).

Additionally, staff housing can help firms save money and run more efficiently, especially in sectors where workers are expected to put in long hours or work unpredictable shifts. Employers can improve their workers' overall well-being and job satisfaction by reducing commuting times and transportation

expenses by offering on-site housing options (Davidescu, Apostu , & Paul, 2020). Furthermore, staff housing ensures that workers have access to decent housing close to their place of employment, which can assist employers in reducing the difficulties brought on by a lack of workers or employee turnover (Shroye & Gaitán, 2019).

Staff housing has several advantages for workers, such as greater affordability, simplicity of use, and proximity to necessary facilities (Nnametu & Emoh, 2020) . Employer-provided housing can give workers a more stable and inexpensive place to live in areas where rental vacancies are few or housing costs are unaffordable, enhancing their quality of life and financial security (Adedeji, Deveci, & Salman, 2023). Additionally, staff housing can improve workers' work-life balance by cutting down on commuting times and giving access to on-site amenities like gyms, daycare centers, and medical facilities (Malik, 2023).

2.1.3.2 Types of Staff Housing

Staff housing has several advantages for workers, such as greater affordability, simplicity of use, and proximity to necessary facilities (Akinsanya, 2017). Employer-provided housing can give workers a more stable and inexpensive place to live in areas where rental vacancies are few or housing costs are unaffordable, enhancing their quality of life and financial security. Additionally, staff housing can improve workers' work-life balance by cutting down on commuting times and giving access to on-site amenities like gyms, daycare centers, and medical facilities (Zhou et al., 2018).

The following are types of staff housing:

I. On-Site Accommodations

Employees can easily access their place of employment using on-site living facilities, which are residential buildings situated inside or close to the business. These types of housing arrangements are

typical in sectors where workers must spend a lot of time in remote or isolated locations, such hospitality, agriculture, and the extraction of natural resources. Depending on the size and composition of the workforce as well as the particular requirements of the employer, on-site living facilities can take many different forms, such as dorms, apartments, single-family houses, and mobile homes.

II. Dormitories

Dormitories are communal living facilities that typically consist of shared bedrooms, bathrooms, and common areas, such as kitchens, lounges, and recreation rooms. Dormitories are often used to accommodate seasonal or temporary workers in industries such as agriculture, tourism, and construction, where large numbers of employees are required for short-term projects or peak seasons. While dormitories offer cost-effective housing solutions and foster a sense of community among residents, they may lack privacy and personal space, leading to potential conflicts and dissatisfaction among occupants (Scispace, 2023).

III. Apartments

Apartments are individual housing units within a larger residential complex, offering employees greater privacy and autonomy compared to dormitories. Apartments may range from studio units to multi-bedroom apartments, depending on the size and configuration of the housing complex (Henilane, 2016). Apartments are commonly provided to employees in industries such as healthcare, education, and manufacturing, where workers require long-term or permanent housing solutions near the workplace. While apartments offer greater privacy and comfort than dormitories, they may be subject to higher rental costs and maintenance requirements, particularly in urban or high-demand areas.

IV. Mobile Housing Units

For workers in remote or transitory areas, mobile housing units—such as trailers, RVs, and modular homes—offer adaptable and transient housing options (Gibson et al., 2012). In rural or underdeveloped places where traditional housing options are scarce or nonexistent, mobile housing units offer employees basic facilities and comforts that are easily transportable and set up on-site. In fields like construction, mining, and disaster assistance, where employees must regularly relocate or operate in difficult situations, mobile housing units are widely utilized. Although movable housing units provide employees with mobility and flexibility, they could not have all the conveniences and comforts of permanent housing, which could pose problems for their quality of life and comfort.

V. Condominiums

Condominiums are individually owned units within a larger residential complex, offering employees the benefits of homeownership without the responsibilities of property maintenance and management (Pearce, 2007). Condominiums typically include shared amenities such as swimming pools, fitness centers, and communal gathering spaces, providing residents with a sense of community and belonging. Condominiums are popular among employees in industries such as finance, law, and consulting, where workers value privacy, security, and upscale amenities. While condominiums offer the benefits of homeownership, they may be subject to homeowners' association (HOA) fees and restrictions, as well as potential limitations on customization and personalization.

2.1.3.3 Characteristics of Staff Housing

Staff housing, also known as employee housing or workforce housing, exhibits a variety of characteristics that distinguish it from traditional residential accommodations. These characteristics are tailored to meet the unique needs and preferences of employees, while also addressing the requirements of employers and the specific demands of different industries and workforce

demographics. One of the defining characteristics of staff housing is its close proximity to the workplace. Staff housing facilities are typically located within or adjacent to the employer's premises, providing employees with convenient access to their place of work (Zhou et al., 2018). This proximity reduces commute times, transportation costs, and logistical challenges associated with traveling to and from the workplace, enhancing overall efficiency and productivity.

Staff housing encompasses a diverse range of housing options to accommodate the varying needs and preferences of employees. These options may include dormitories, apartments, single-family homes, and mobile housing units, among others (Pearce, 2007). Each type of housing offers different levels of privacy, space, and amenities, allowing employers to cater to the diverse housing requirements of their workforce.

They often come at subsidized or discounted rates compared to market rents, making it a more affordable housing option for employees, especially in regions with high housing costs (Gibson et al., 2012). Employers may offer housing allowances, rent subsidies, or subsidized utilities to make staff housing more accessible to their workforce. This affordability factor contributes to employee satisfaction and financial stability, enhancing overall well-being.

Staff housing fosters a sense of community and social interaction among residents, creating opportunities for collaboration, networking, and support (Gibson et al., 2012). Shared living spaces, communal amenities, and organized social activities facilitate interpersonal relationships and camaraderie among employees, enhancing overall morale and cohesion within the workforce.

2.1.3.4 Advantages and Disadvantages of Staff Housing

Advantages of Staff Housing

I. **Enhanced Retention and Recruitment:** Staff housing can be a potent recruitment strategy, drawing in brilliant people who might be drawn in by the idea of having accessible, reasonably priced accommodation close to the place of employment (Zhou et al., 2018). Additionally, by encouraging a sense of loyalty and commitment among workers who appreciate the stability and security given by employer-provided accommodations, staff housing can increase employee retention rates (Pearce, 2007).

II. **Better Work-Life Balance:** Staff housing allows workers to reside nearer to their place of employment, which shortens commutes and promotes a more favorable work-life balance (Gibson et al., 2012). Staff housing can improve employee well-being, lower stress levels, and raise overall job satisfaction by doing away with long and taxing commutes (Zhou et al., 2018).

III. **Enhanced Productivity and Efficiency:** According to Zhou et al. (2018), staff housing can help boost productivity and efficiency in the workplace by giving workers access to comfortable and convenient housing options. Employees who live closer to their workplace are less likely to face transportation-related delays or disruptions, resulting in fewer occurrences of tardiness or absence.

IV. **Employee Cost Savings:** Staff housing is a cheaper housing alternative for workers, particularly in areas with high housing costs, as it frequently offers subsidized or discounted rates as compared to market rents (Pearce, 2007). Employees may be able to save a large amount of money as a result, freeing up more money for investments, savings, or discretionary expenditure (Gibson et al., 2012).

V. **Building Community and Social Cohesiveness:** When employees live close to one another, staff housing can help foster the growth of a strong feeling of community and social cohesiveness (Pearce, 2007). In order to create a friendly and welcoming work

atmosphere, shared living areas and common areas give residents chances to socialize, cooperate, and form relationships outside of the office (Gibson et al., 2012).

Disadvantages of Staff Housing

I. **Privacy Issues:** Employee privacy and personal space may be jeopardized by staff housing, particularly shared quarters like dorms or apartments (Pearce, 2007). Residents may experience pain, tension, and unhappiness due to a lack of privacy, especially if they are used to living alone or with family**.**

II. **Limited Flexibility and Choice:** If workers have preferences for a certain location or kind of housing, they may feel that staff housing restricts their alternatives for housing and lifestyle (Zhou et al., 2018). Employee living arrangements might not always suit their needs or personal preferences, which can cause some employees to become unhappy and resentful.

III. **Social Dynamics and Conflict Resolution:** Interpersonal disputes, cultural disparities, and social dynamics can arise in staff housing contexts, which can cause residents' harmony and cohesiveness to be disrupted (Pearce, 2007). In order to address these issues and foster a pleasant work environment, employers might need to put tactics for dispute resolution, cultural sensitivity training, and community-building exercises into place.

IV. **Maintenance and Management Issues:** Employers are responsible for the maintenance and management of staff housing facilities, which can be logistically challenging and financially burdensome (Zhou et al., 2018). Ensuring the upkeep of residential properties, addressing repair needs, and managing tenant issues require significant resources and oversight, potentially diverting attention and resources away from core business operations.

2.1.3.5 Challenges and Considerations of Staff Housing

Guaranteeing adherence to pertinent standards and legal mandates is a major obstacle in the staff housing industry. A complicated network of municipal, state, and federal laws pertaining to zoning laws, construction codes, tenant rights, and housing standards must be negotiated by employers (Zhou et al., 2018). Employers risk expensive fines, legal issues, and reputational harm if they don't follow these requirements. In order to promote fairness and inclusion in housing access, businesses must also make sure that staff housing programs comply with fair housing legislation and anti-discrimination rules (Pearce, 2007). In order to create policies and procedures that reduce legal risks and guarantee adherence to relevant laws, regulatory agencies, housing authorities, and legal consultants must work closely together to address regulatory compliance challenges.

According to Pearce (2007), staff housing environments are by nature social spaces where inhabitants engage in interactions, teamwork, and relationship building outside of the office. Nonetheless, it can be difficult to control social dynamics and promote a feeling of community among residents, especially in workplaces with a broad and multicultural staff. To foster a peaceful workplace, employers need to put tactics for conflict resolution, cultural sensitivity training, and community building into practice (Zhou et al., 2018).

Employers looking to reduce their environmental impact and encourage responsible resource management are finding that implementing environmental sustainability concepts into staff housing programs is crucial (Zhou et al., 2018). In staff housing facilities, employers can lower energy consumption, eliminate waste output, and improve environmental quality by implementing green construction practices, energy-efficient technologies, and sustainable design elements (Gibson et al., 2012). In order to develop a culture of sustainability and environmental responsibility, companies can also encourage eco-friendly practices among their workforce, such as recycling, composting, and taking alternate forms of transportation (Pearce, 2007). Through giving precedence to environmental

sustainability, employers can exhibit their dedication to corporate social responsibility and make a larger.

Additionally, employers must consider the accessibility of staff housing facilities for individuals with disabilities and special mobility needs, ensuring compliance with accessibility standards and regulations (Pearce, 2007). By addressing transportation and accessibility barriers, employers can enhance employee mobility, reduce commuting stress, and improve overall work-life balance.

2.2 Design Considerations

2.2.1 Staff Housing

Architectural design for university staff quarters involves a multifaceted approach that balances privacy, community engagement, functionality, and sustainability. The goal is to create a conducive living environment that caters to the diverse needs of academic and administrative staff while fostering a sense of belonging and well-being (Mamuzo & Fadairo, 2024).

1. **Site Selection and Layout**

   The university staff quarters should be located in a strategic site that balances accessibility, safety, and convenience, prioritizing proximity to the campus while also providing a peaceful and quiet living environment, with a layout that maximizes land use while preserving green spaces and recreational areas (Adisa, 2020) . Zoning within the staff quarters can be used to designate specific areas for different levels of staff, such as separate zones for senior and junior staff, which can contribute to a structured and organized community (Yisa, 2023).

2. **Privacy and Security**

   Privacy is a vital aspect of staff quarters design, requiring each residential unit to provide adequate acoustic and visual privacy, achievable through proper insulation, strategic window and balcony placement, and soundproof materials (Barton, 2012) . Security measures like

controlled access, surveillance, and natural surveillance principles should ensure residents' safety (Singh & Jajoriya, 2023).

3. **Community Spaces**

   Creating a sense of community is crucial in staff quarters. The design should incorporate common areas like parks, playgrounds, fitness centers, and social hubs that encourage social interaction and foster a sense of community (Bennet, Yiannakoulias, Williams, & Kitchen, 2012). Communal facilities like laundry rooms, kitchens, and multipurpose halls can enhance the quarters' functionality and convenience (Borg, et al., 2018).

4. **Housing Types and Flexibility**

   The staff quarters should offer a range of housing types to cater to diverse staff needs, including apartments, townhouses, and detached houses (Akinsanya & Adewusi, 2022). Each type should be designed with flexibility in mind, allowing for modifications to suit different family sizes and preferences, with options for furnished and unfurnished units (Estaji, 2017).

2.2.2 Residential Privacy

Architectural design considerations for residential privacy focus on creating spaces that provide individuals with a sense of seclusion, control, and security, achieved through careful planning and design elements such as strategic window placement, clever use of lighting, and incorporation of natural barriers like plants or water features (Luxbuilders, 2022). By prioritizing privacy in architectural design, residents can enjoy a sense of tranquility and relaxation in their homes, free from unwanted intrusions or distractions (Tomah, 2019).

1. **Strategic Placement and Orientation of Windows and Balconies**

By employing strategic design techniques, such as staggered window arrangement, utilizing frosted or tinted glass, and incorporating balconies with solid railings or screens, direct sightlines into the home from adjacent properties and public areas can be effectively minimized (Smith J. , 2020) . Furthermore, orienting windows towards secluded garden spaces or courtyards, rather than public streets, can significantly enhance privacy, thereby creating a more secure and secluded living environment (Taleghani, Tenpierik, & Dobbelsteen, 2012).

2. **Effective Use of Landscaping**

Landscaping plays a crucial role in creating privacy in residential settings. Trees, shrubs, hedges, and other plantings can act as natural barriers, blocking views into the home from the outside. Tall plants or green walls can provide vertical privacy, while layered planting can create depth and visual interest (Hooks, 2023) . Landscaping elements should be carefully chosen to suit the climate and require minimal maintenance, ensuring they remain effective over time (Ingram, 1991).

3. **Interior Layout and Zoning**

The interior layout should be configured to create privacy gradients, where private zones (e.g., bedrooms and bathrooms) are strategically separated from communal areas (e.g., living rooms and kitchens) to maintain privacy and promote a sense of personal space (Tomah, 2019). Open floor plans can be augmented with versatile dividers, such as partitions, sliding doors, or curtains, to create adaptable spaces that balance openness with privacy, allowing for effortless transitions between connectedness and seclusion (Fastercapital, 2024). Moreover, incorporating transitional spaces, like entry foyers or hallways, serves as a buffer, effectively separating private living areas from the outside world and more public areas of the home, further enhancing privacy and creating a sense of separation (Yan, Xu, Chai, Chen, & Bai, 2022).

2.3 Empirical Review

2.3.1 Application of Defensible Space Theory to Residential Environments

At the heart of defensible space theory lies the concept of territoriality – the notion that residents must feel a sense of ownership and control over their immediate surroundings. This theory proposes that the physical architecture of a space can impact human behavior and minimize crime (Fennelly, 2019).

Staff quarters can be made more pleasant and safe for employees by using privacy-enhancing design principles. Privacy is not a luxury; it is a basic human requirement. "Privacy is the ability of an individual or group to seclude themselves or information about themselves and thereby reveal themselves selectively" (Westin A. , 1968).

It is especially important in staff quarters since employees need a place to rest and unwind from work-related stress. Without enough privacy, employees may not feel comfortable or secure in their living environment, resulting in lower job satisfaction and productivity. Organizations can effectively meet the requirement for privacy by implementing defensible space theory into the design of their staff areas. By implementing design principles that enhance privacy, staff quarters can become more comfortable and secure for employees. Staff quarters are made less vulnerable to criminal activity by using architectural elements such as natural monitoring and access controls. This, in turn, helps to employees' overall sense of well-being, allowing them to fully rest and privacy in their living area (Prasetio, Agathanisa, & Luturlean, 2019).

2.3.2 Challenges and Criticisms of the Application of Defensible Space Theory

Using defensible space theory to improve privacy in residential structures presents a variety of challenges, despite the fact that it provides useful recommendations on creating secure and livable residential surroundings. These issues stem from the need to establish a balance between people's expectations for privacy, personal freedom, and security objectives. One significant issue is

establishing how to implement defensible space concepts without infringing on inhabitants' rights or limiting their capacity to enjoy their homes. There is the fear that the use of strict access control measures, such as gated entrances or keycard systems, may create barriers that impede staff members' ability to come and go freely, leading to feelings of confinement and discomfort (Smith, G., & Smith, R. , 2006).

This study sheds light on how to implement these defensible space tactics without the workers feeling constricted or boxed in as a result of the privacy and security measures in place. This entails careful consideration of variables such as the site layout, the location of barriers and landscaping, and the level of surveillance and access controls.

It is also crucial to evaluate the unexpected repercussions of implementing these tactics, such as increased feelings of isolation or reducing social contacts within the community.

Scholars have questioned whether design solutions aimed at improving natural surveillance, a core element of defensible space theory, could accidentally jeopardize residents' privacy by boosting visibility into private locations. Hillier, B. (1996) discusses how spatial configurations influence social interactions and privacy in built environments. His work emphasizes the tension between accessibility and seclusion in urban settings. While well-connected environments encourage social engagement and economic development, they can also jeopardize individual privacy by subjecting people to constant surveillance. Spaces that promote privacy by erecting physical barriers or restricting access may reduce prospects for social contact and economic exchange.

Another challenge is that building design may be constrained by practical limitations, such as site conditions, building codes, and budgetary constraints. These constraints can limit the ability to incorporate privacy-enhancing features, such as setbacks, landscaping, or architectural elements that provide visual barriers (Taylor, R. B., 2001).

The broadest challenge to the theory is the claim that it is a form of physical determinism, that is, that the physical environment determines human behavior. This claim raises important questions about free will and agency, and whether individuals have the ability to make choices independent of their surroundings. Critics argue that this form of determinism undermines the concept of personal responsibility and moral accountability (Newton, J. Z., 2015). However, proponents of the theory argue that while the physical environment may influence behavior, individuals still have the capacity to make choices and exert control over their actions.

Regardless of the hurdles, finding strategies to improve privacy while retaining a feeling of community and safety is critical for developing a flourishing residential environment.

2.3.3 Privacy Needs and Challenges in Various Types of Residential Environments

Residential privacy is a vital component of overall well-being and quality of life, and its importance varies across different residential settings (Bashari, Hashim, Abu-Samah, & Ahmad, 2021). Factors like architectural design, population density, cultural norms, and space functionality all impact privacy needs and challenges, making it essential to consider these factors in creating comfortable and respectful living environments (Tomah, 2019).

Single-family detached homes generally provide the greatest level of privacy, offering autonomous living spaces with private outdoor areas and exclusive entry points, enabling residents to regulate access and enjoy solitude (Hillwood, 2023). However, the drawbacks of suburban expansion, such as noise pollution and limited green spaces, can compromise this privacy. Furthermore, maintaining privacy in these homes requires significant investment in security measures, which can be a financial burden (Wolch, Byrne, & Newell, 2014).

In multi-family dwellings like apartments and condominiums, privacy is a complex issue due to shared walls, floors, and common areas. Residents crave acoustic privacy to minimize noise from neighbors, but thin walls and floors can compromise this, leading to disturbances and reduced satisfaction (Kennedy, Buys, & Miller, 2015). Visual privacy is also a concern, as windows in closely spaced units may face each other, requiring solutions like strategic window placement, blinds, and frosted glass to balance privacy with natural light and ventilation (Barton, 2012).

Townhouses offer a compromise between single-family homes and apartments, with private entrances and sometimes private outdoor spaces, but shared walls still present acoustic privacy issues (Stoiljkovic, Grozdanovic, & Petrovic, 2020). The design of townhouses often includes vertical living spaces, which can create privacy concerns with staircases and open-plan layouts allowing sound to travel easily between floors (Hongisto, Suokas, & Mäkilä, 2015).

In duplexes and triplexes, multiple families living in close proximity require careful design to ensure distinct and secure living spaces, with noise insulation and separate entrances helping to address privacy concerns (Ahmed, 2022). However, shared amenities like driveways and gardens can lead to conflicts and reduced privacy (Sabitzer, Hartl, Marth, Hofmann, & Penz, 2018).

High-rise apartments present unique privacy challenges due to high population density, shared facilities, requiring management to ensure residents feel secure, and their personal space is respected. Security measures like surveillance cameras and controlled access are essential but can create a sense of surveillance that paradoxically undermines privacy. Balconies and terraces offer outdoor space but need screening solutions to provide seclusion from neighbors (Kennedy, Buys, & Miller, 2015).

Co-housing communities emphasize social interaction and shared spaces, which can complicate privacy needs, requiring residents to balance community engagement with the need for personal space.

Private areas within homes are crucial, and communal areas should be designed to provide opportunities for retreat (Ruiu, 2019).

Accessory dwelling units (ADUs) provide additional living space on the same property as a primary residence, often used for extended family or rental income. Privacy concerns in ADUs revolve around maintaining a sense of independence and separation from the main dwelling, requiring proper placement and design, such as separate entrances and soundproofing (Minard & Bow, 2018).

Gated communities offer enhanced security and privacy through restricted access and shared amenities, but the sense of exclusivity can lead to social isolation and a lack of engagement with the broader community (Hammad, Li, & Vrcelj , 2024) . Privacy in these settings is often more about protection from external threats than from neighbors, but internal conflicts and surveillance within the community can still pose challenges (Albulayhi & Khediri, 2022).

Chapter Three

Methodology

3.1 Research Design

Research methodologies are the techniques used to collect, investigate, and analyze data in a research study (Ali-Khan, Raman, Sambamoorthy, & Prashanth, 2023). For this particular research project, the case study approach was utilized. A case study involves an in-depth examination of a real or hypothetical situation, including the complexities and nuances that arise in real-life scenarios. It can also involve documenting a building's history, including its type, background, facilities, functionality, materials used, management, services, and maintenance (McCombes, 2019). This approach allows for a thorough analysis of a building's various aspects, providing valuable insights and lessons learned (Støre-Vale & Lohne, 2016).

This chapter elucidates the methodological framework employed to meticulously gather and analyze data regarding the enhancement of privacy in staff housing quarters through the application of Defensible Space Theory. The study adopted a comprehensive approach encompassing literature reviews to establish theoretical foundations, case studies to examine real-world applications, and empirical research methods for data collection. Moreover, oral interviews were conducted to glean firsthand insights into the existing privacy implementations and challenges encountered by residents residing in staff quarters across diverse university locations. This multifaceted methodology allowed for a thorough examination of privacy enhancement strategies within the context of Defensible Space Theory, considering both theoretical frameworks and practical realities experienced by residents.

3.2 Case study method

A case study serves as a research method aimed at developing a thorough comprehension of a contemporary issue or occurrence within a confined system. This approach involves conducting an extensive investigation into an individual, group, or event to comprehend a real-world phenomenon (Quintão & Andrade, 2020). Typically employed in the social sciences and humanities, case studies delve into complex topics and offer insights into specific situations or phenomena (Ruzzene, 2019). They often incorporate various data sources like interviews, observations, or documents. The primary objective of case study research is to achieve a detailed and nuanced understanding of the subject, potentially leading to the creation of new theories or perspectives (Coombs, 2022).

A case study is among the most commonly utilized and respected qualitative research methodologies in the social sciences (Priya, 2020). The case study method is especially beneficial when seeking a thorough understanding of a specific issue, event, or phenomenon within its authentic real-world setting (Patnaik & Pandey, 2019). Case studies afford researchers the chance to gain a more profound comprehension of an issue (Easton, 2010).

3.3 Case Studies Selection Criteria

The selection process for universities in the study involved a purposive selective sampling selection and deliberate exploration to encompass both federal and private university staff quarters. Purposive sampling procedures are widely employed in research studies across various paradigms due to their ability to identify high-quality samples that are free from biases, thereby enhancing the reliability and trustworthiness of the research findings (Nyimbili & Nyimbili, 2024). This approach enables researchers to selectively choose participants or cases that are best suited to answer the research questions, increasing the validity and credibility of the results (Nyimbili, 2024). Purposive sampling strategies deviate from random sampling methods, instead employing deliberate and targeted approaches to ensure that the final sample includes specific cases or individuals that are relevant and

valuable to the research study (Prior, et al., 2020). This approach allows researchers to intentionally select participants or cases that possess particular characteristics, experiences, or perspectives, thereby enhancing the study's validity and relevance (Nikolopoulou, 2022).

Specifically, multiple case studies were selected to represent diverse staff housing quarters and varying implementations of Defensible Space Theory principles. Each case study involved on-site observations, documentation of physical modifications, and interviews with residents and management personnel. The selection criteria for case studies included factors such as housing layout, demographic characteristics of residents, existing privacy challenges, proximity, accessibility and effectiveness of privacy measures. The case studies were examined based on two major criteria; the overall privacy level in the building quarters and compliance of the space layout and arrangements of the quarters to the Defensible Space Theory. The following Universities' staff quarters were analyzed:

i. Sabarmati University Faculty and Staff Housing, Ahmedabad, India.
ii. Lead City University, Ibadan, Oyo State.
iii. Bowen University, Iwo, Osun State.
iv. University of Macao, Zhuhai, China.
v. Covenant University, Oota, Ogun State.

3.4 Case Study Analysis

3.4.1 Case Study 1: - Sabarmati University Faculty and Staff Housing, Ahmedabad, India.

3.4.1.1 Site Planning and Landscaping

The 16-acre site for staff and faculty housing features a central pedestrian spine that weaves through the development, linking various green spaces of different sizes. Inspired by the charm of

Ahmedabad's old city, the design aims to create intimate, human-scaled environments that evoke the experience of strolling through the city's historic pols. The narrow pathways are a modern nod to the traditional streets of Ahmedabad, while the broader spaces are designed to foster community engagement and social interaction, promoting a vibrant and culturally rich environment. The site's landscaping was carefully planned in harmony with the central spine's cluster arrangement, featuring a diverse range of green spaces. A thoughtful hierarchy of plantings, including shrub planters, smaller beds, lush lawns, shade trees, and flowering trees, helps distinguish public and private areas, creating a varied and vibrant outdoor environment that supports a wide range of activities and experiences (Kathpalia , et al., 2018).

Parking areas are strategically situated near the clusters, confining vehicular access to the site's periphery and preserving the central spine as a vehicle-free zone. However, in emergency situations, the internal pathways are designed to accommodate vehicles, ensuring access while maintaining the primary focus on pedestrian-friendly spaces (Kathpalia , et al., 2018).

Figure 3.1: Illustrating the Overall Site Plan

Source- (Kathpalia , et al., 2018)

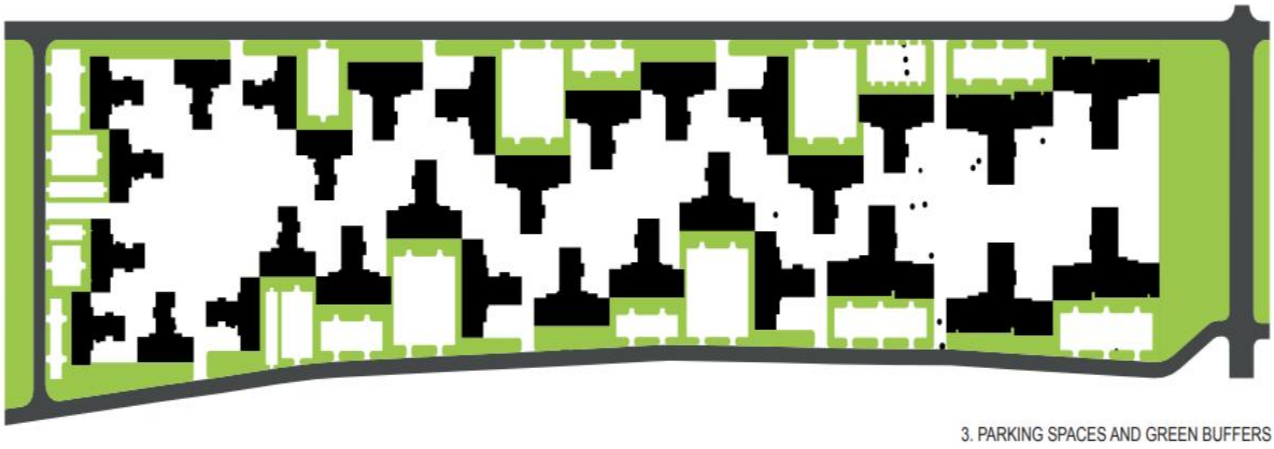

Figure 3.2: Illustrating the Parking Spaces and Green Buffers

Source- (Kathpalia , et al., 2018)

Figure 3.3: Illustrating the Pedestrian Spine

Source- (Kathpalia , et al., 2018)

Figure 3.4: Illustrating the Facility's Landscape

Source- (Kathpalia , et al., 2018)

3.4.1.2 Building Envelop and Material Types

Confined masonry construction is a building technique that uses local materials and is suitable for up to four-story buildings. It offers better earthquake resistance than traditional masonry or concrete frame construction, thanks to reinforced concrete confining elements that enhance wall stability and ductility. This technology was chosen for the faculty and staff housing buildings due to its economic benefits, simplicity, and suitability for the building design. A separate publication provides more details on the technology, construction methods, and challenges faced during its implementation (Kathpalia , et al., 2018).

Housing during construction (Photograph by IIT Gandhinagar)

Figure 3.5: Illustrating the Housing during Construction

Source- (Kathpalia , et al., 2018)

The exterior walls are finished with a stone grit plaster up to the first floor, then textured paint up to the roof level. Interior walls are smoothly plastered and painted with high-quality acrylic paint throughout the corridors and rooms.

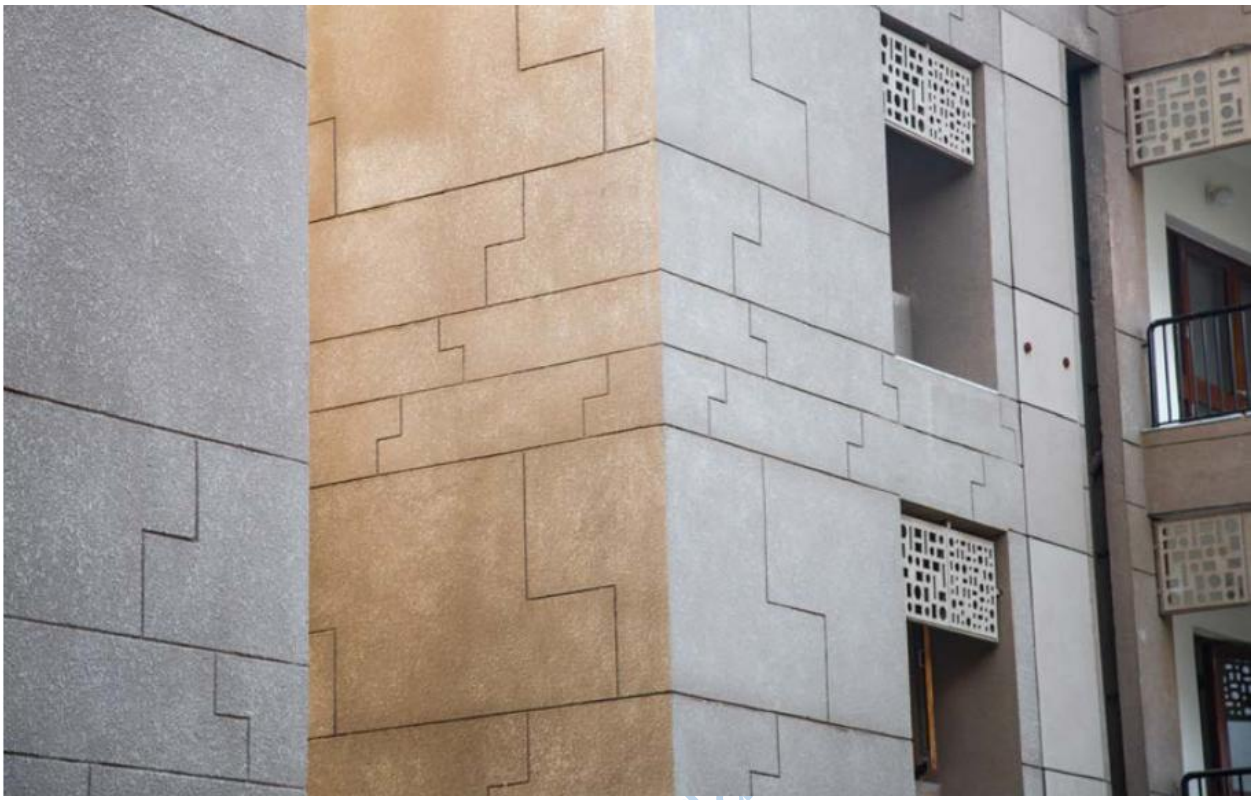

Figure 3.6: Illustrating the Housing Typology Wall Finishes

Source- (Kathpalia , et al., 2018)

The flooring and doors are crafted with high-quality materials: corridor floors feature polished Kota stone, rooms have matte-finished vitrified tiles, and toilets have glazed ceramic tiles. Teakwood is used for doors, window frames, and main entrance doors, while rooms have veneer-finished flush doors and toilets have laminate-finished ones. The windows are equipped with glass panels and teakwood shutters, all finished with a sleek melamine polish.

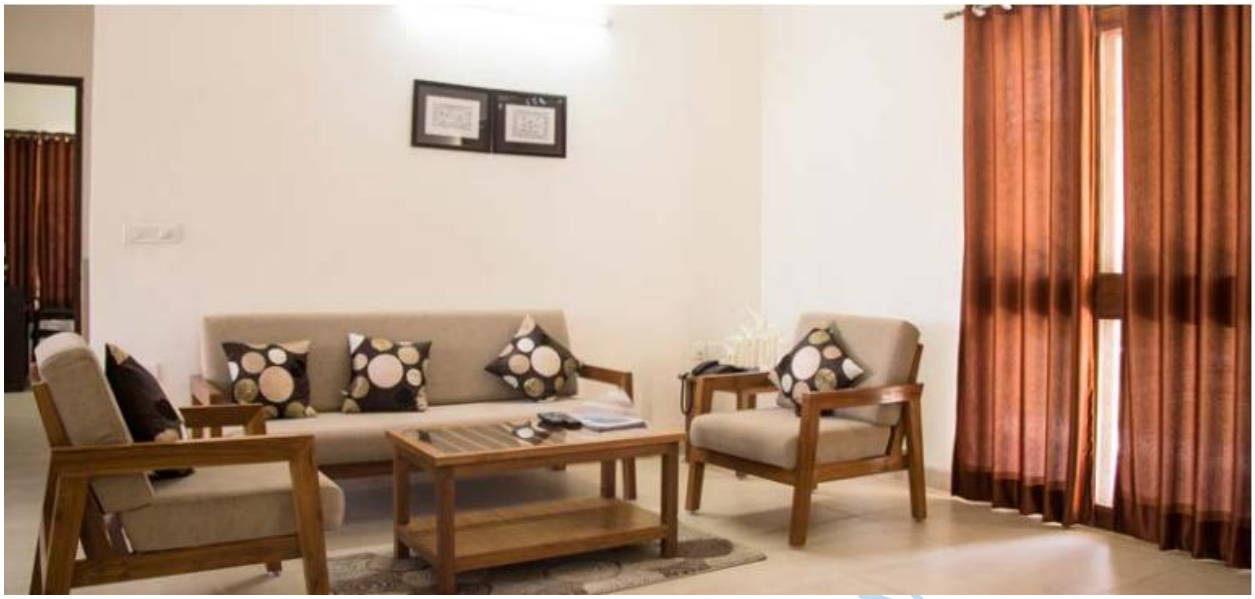

Figure 3.7: Illustrating the Housing Typology Interiors

Source- (Kathpalia , et al., 2018)

The houses feature built-in wardrobes and kitchen cabinets made of plywood with laminate finishes, and painted interiors. Corridors have exposed RCC ceilings, while rooms are finished with premium acrylic paint. Toilets have false ceilings made of moisture-resistant, non-asbestos cement fiber boards, adding a touch of durability and style to the spaces.

3.4.1.3 Building and Forms

The houses are designed as a combination of three modules, connected through public and semi-public spaces, fostering social interaction and privacy. Each module has an efficient floor plan, with optimum room sizes, to minimize unusable areas within each unit. Cluster Type C consists of two bedrooms, living and dining rooms with a common balcony, kitchen, and utility balcony. Cluster Type B features two bedrooms, living and dining rooms with separate balconies, a study room, kitchen, and utility balcony. Cluster Type A is the largest, with three bedrooms, living and dining rooms with separate balconies, a study room, multipurpose room, kitchen, and utility balcony.

The design ensures a smooth transition from public to private areas, with vestibules at the entrances of each module leading to semi-public spaces like living and dining rooms. These areas are connected to kitchens, utility areas, and bedrooms, providing a clear separation of public and private zones.

All units have cross ventilation, allowing for natural airflow and reducing the need for mechanical cooling systems. Additionally, each ground floor unit has a kitchen garden area, where residents can grow their own herbs, vegetables, and trees, promoting sustainability and community engagement.

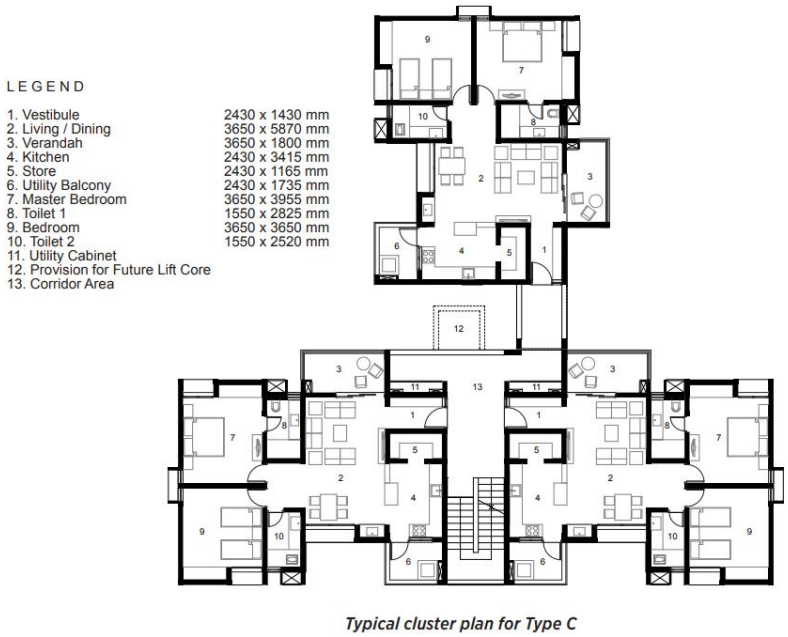

Figure 3.8: Illustrating the Typical Cluster Plan for Type C

Source- (Kathpalia , et al., 2018)

Figure 3.9: Illustrating the Typical Cluster Plan for Type B

Source- (Kathpalia , et al., 2018)

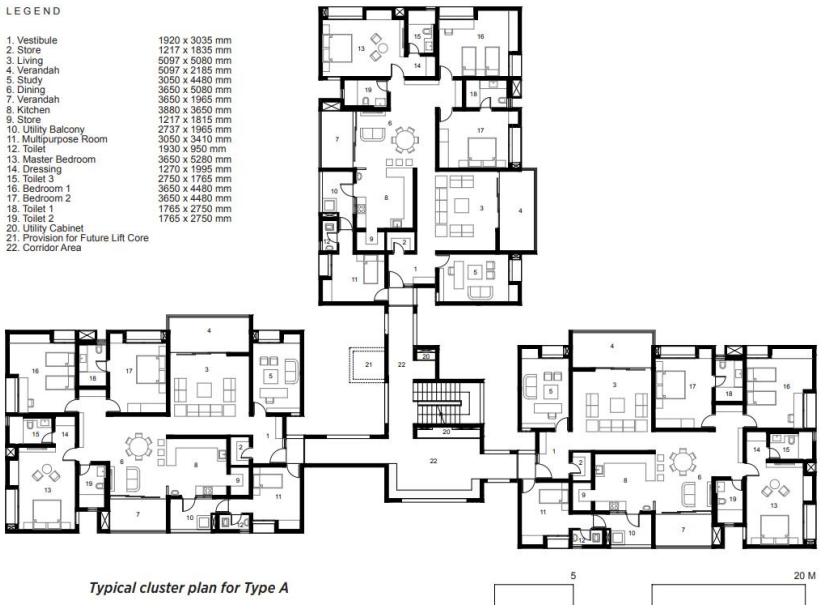

Figure 3.10: Illustrating the Typical Cluster Plan for Type A

Source- (Kathpalia , et al., 2018)

Figure 3.11: Illustrating the Architectural Rendering of Type C

Source- (Kathpalia , et al., 2018)

3.4.1.4 Appraisal of the Building

Merits

- Proper mix of soft and hard landscape element.
- Building typologies are more than two floors for efficient land use.
- Provision of pedestrian walkways for individual easy movement.
- Provision of inner courtyards to aid ventilation and serve as a communal facility enhancing social interaction and living.
- Provision of jali screens at windows to serve as both sun shading devices and screens aiding visual privacy.

Figure 3.12: Illustrating the Use of Jali Screens at Windows

Source- (Kathpalia, et al., 2018)

Demerits

- There is no hierarchical zoning for staff segregation within the premises.
- The cluster arrangement of buildings may compromise thermal comfort by blocking natural ventilation and airflow between structures.

3.4.2 Case Study 2: - Lead City University, Ibadan, Oyo State.

3.4.2.1 Site Planning and Landscaping

The site's design and planning strategy is lacking, with buildings placed adjacently without consideration for spatial organization or aesthetic appeal. While there is a minimal attempt at landscaping, with a small mix of greens scattered throughout the site, it is largely overshadowed by the dominance of car parking spaces and paved surfaces. The overall landscape design is still underutilized and fails to provide meaningful green areas or communal spaces, prioritizing functionality over environmental considerations and visual appeal. The site's potential for sustainable design elements,

such as green roofs and rain gardens, remains untapped, resulting in a disjointed and uninviting environment.

Plate 3.1: Illustrating University's Staff Quarters I Site

Source- (Google Earth, 2024)

3.4.2.2 Building Envelop and Material Types

The Lead City University staff quarters in Ibadan, Nigeria, feature a building envelope designed to provide durability, functionality, and comfort. The walls constructed with sandcrete blocks and finished with cement plaster, offer structural strength, thermal insulation, and a resilient surface. Aluminum-framed windows with glass panes allow for ventilation and natural light, while solid hardwood or steel doors provide security and longevity. The roof, covered with corrugated iron or aluminum sheets, ensures durability and heat reflection, maintaining a cooler interior environment. The building envelope effectively protects the interior from external environmental factors, creating a comfortable and secure living space for the staff.

The ceilings are constructed with Plaster of Paris (POP) finish, providing a smooth and durable surface, while the floor finishes consist of conventional vitrified ceramic tiles, offering a hard-wearing and low-maintenance surface.

Plate 3.2: Illustrating University's Staff Quarters Building Materials

Source- (Researcher's Fieldwork, 2024)

3.4.2.3 Building and Forms

Lead City University operates two staff quarters sites, situated in Toll Gate, behind the university campus. The first staff quarters, Staff Quarters One, comprises two blocks, each with three floors, accessible by staircases. These blocks house 12 units of three-bedroom flats, providing comfortable accommodation for staff members.

The second staff quarters, Staff Quarters Two, is a larger complex, consisting of nine blocks, each with three floors, also serviced by staircases. This complex caters to both senior and junior staff, offering a

range of housing options. The units in Staff Quarters Two include three-bedroom flats, as well as boys' quarters, providing a convenient and practical solution for staff with domestic staff.

The design and layout of both staff quarters prioritize functionality and comfort, ensuring a pleasant living environment for university staff. The provision of separate quarters for senior and junior staff in Staff Quarters Two also acknowledges the diverse needs and requirements of the university's staff body.

Plate 3.3: Illustrating University's Staff Quarters Building Typologies II

Source- (Researcher's Field work, 2024)

Plate 3.4: Illustrating University's Staff Quarters Building Typologies I

Source- (Researcher's Field work 2024)

3.4.2.4 Appraisal of the Building

Merits

- Close proximity to the University Campus for easy access for the Staff.
- Provision of both vehicular and pedestrian means of access.

Demerits

- The unsightly growth of algae and Spirogyra on the walls, resulting from evident plumbing leaks, severely compromises the building's visual appeal and aesthetic value.

- The site's poor landscaping and site planning, characterized by a lack of green spaces, excessive paved areas, and inadequate spatial organization, significantly detracts from the overall aesthetic and functional value of the staff quarters.
- The absence of communal facilities, such as recreational spaces, community centers, or public art installations, leaves a significant void in the staff quarters' ability to foster a sense of community and resident engagement.
- The inadequate ventilation and lighting in the staff quarters, resulting in poorly lit and stale indoor spaces, negatively affect the health, comfort, and overall well-being of the residents.

3.4.3 Case Study 3: - Bowen University, Iwo, Osun State.

3.4.3.1 Site Planning and Landscaping

The site planning and landscaping of the university staff quarters exhibit both commendable and critiquable aspects. On the positive side, the provision of adequate parking spaces ensures convenience for residents. The thoughtful integration of soft and hard landscape elements, including carefully planted trees, creates a visually appealing and functional outdoor environment. The site planning demonstrates a clear consideration for spatial organization, segregating different typologies across the land to accommodate the various facilities within the university's boundaries.

However, this segregation also raises concerns about staff hierarchical zoning, potentially perpetuating social and spatial divisions among staff members. The landscaping, while aesthetically pleasing, could benefit from additional green areas and communal facilities to enhance the site's ecological footprint and aesthetic appeal.

The staff quarters' site planning and landscaping present a mixed picture, with both strengths and weaknesses evident in the design and execution.

Plate 3.5: Illustrating University's Staff Quarters Landscaping Mix

Source- (Researcher's Fieldwork, 2024)

3.4.3.2 Building Envelop and Material Types

The staff quarters are designed with a building envelope that emphasizes durability, functionality, and resident comfort. The walls, constructed with sandcrete blocks and finished with cement plaster, ensure robust structural integrity and effective thermal insulation. Aluminum-framed windows with glass panes are installed to facilitate ventilation and natural light. Doors, made from solid hardwood or steel, provide high levels of security and durability. The roof, covered with corrugated iron or aluminum sheets, offers resilience and heat-reflective properties, contributing to a cooler interior climate. This thoughtfully designed building envelope effectively protects the interior from external environmental conditions, creating a secure and comfortable living environment for staff members. The ceilings are

finished with Plaster of Paris (POP), providing a smooth and durable surface. The floors are covered with vitrified ceramic tiles, offering a hard-wearing and low-maintenance surface.

Plate 3.6: Illustrating University's Staff Quarters Building and Some Obvious Materials Usage

Source- (Researcher's Fieldwork, 2024)

3.4.3.3 Building and Forms

The staff quarters at feature a range of housing options to cater to different staff categories. The junior staff quarters, currently under construction, will consist of two-bedroom flats, while senior staff A will reside in one-bedroom flats, with five apartments per floor across two floors. Senior staff B will enjoy three-bedroom semi-detached homes, with eight units available. Meanwhile, principal staff will occupy six-bedroom duplexes, with four units available, reflecting a clear hierarchy in the accommodation options.

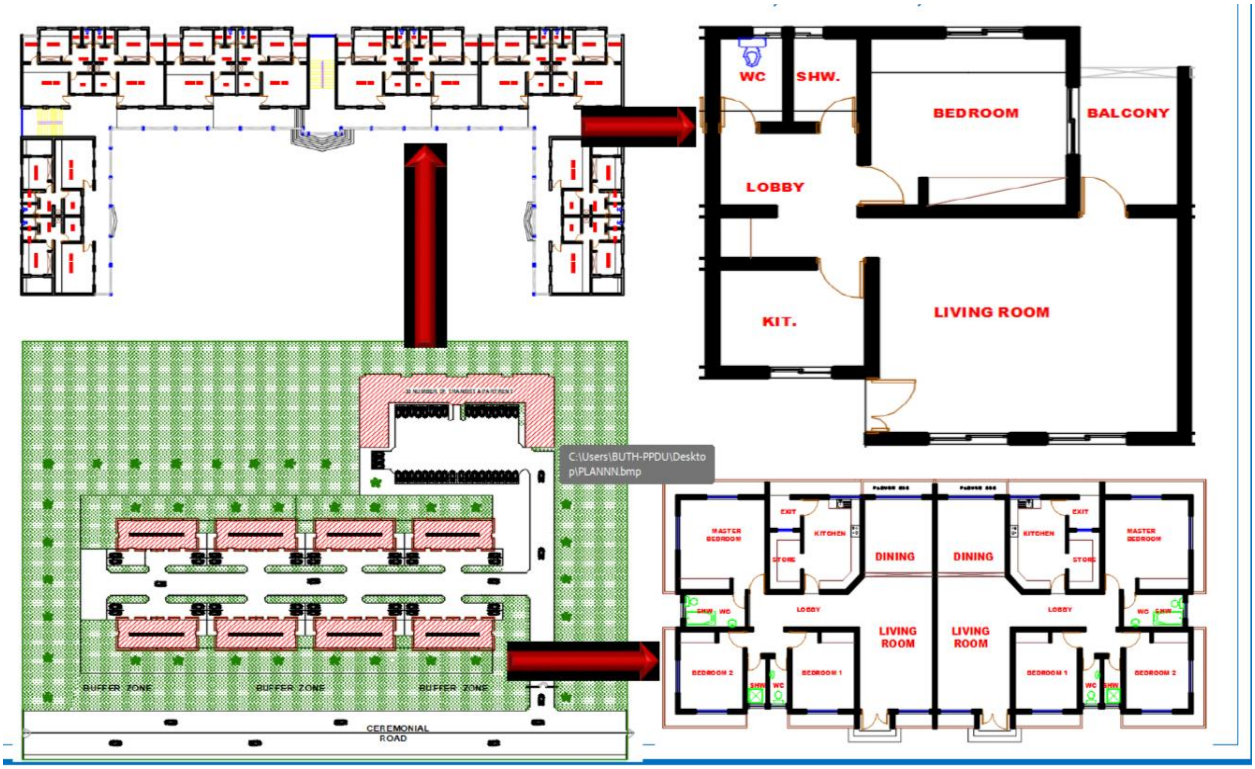

Plate 3.7: Illustrating University's Staff Quarters Typology Floorplan

Source- (Researcher's Fieldwork, 2024)

3.4.3.4 Appraisal of the Building

Merits

- The apartments are properly ventilated.
- Landscape was properly designed with an adequate mix of hard and soft landscape.
- Proximity and easy access to the university.
- Proper zoning was adopted, secluding the quarters from the campus, hence creating a serene and livable environment.

Demerits

- Inadequate parking space compared.

- Lack of Privacy as the lobbies for a particular typology are open.
- Lack of general recreational facilities.

3.4.4 Case Study 4: - University of Macaw, Zhuhai, China.

3.4.4.1 Site Planning and Landscaping

The University of Macao, China staff quarters showcases a thoughtful approach to site planning and landscaping, reflecting the cultural and architectural influences of Chinese design principles. The site is carefully organized to maximize natural light and ventilation, with buildings strategically positioned to harness the prevailing winds and solar orientation. This consideration for environmental sustainability is a hallmark of Chinese architecture.

The landscaping design incorporates traditional Chinese elements, such as intricately designed pavilions, serene water features, and lush greenery, creating a harmonious balance between built and natural environments. The use of native plant species and careful consideration of spatial hierarchy reflect the Chinese emphasis on balance and harmony in design. The inclusion of communal spaces and pedestrian pathways encourages a sense of community among residents, aligning with the cultural importance of social cohesion in Chinese society.

The staff quarters' site planning and landscaping demonstrate a clear understanding of Chinese design principles, prioritizing balance, harmony, and sustainability. The result is a tranquil and functional living environment that supports the well-being and productivity of university staff, while also showcasing the beauty and elegance of Chinese architectural design.

Figure 3.13: Illustrating University's Staff Quarters Site Plan Aerial View

Source- (Google Search, 2024)

Figure 3.14: Illustrating University's Staff Quarters Site Plan

Source- (Google Search, 2024)

3.4.4.2 Building Envelop and Material Types

The staff quarters at the University of Macao, China features a modern building envelope and material palette, characteristic of contemporary Chinese architecture. The building's exterior is clad in a combination of high-performance glass curtain walls with low-e glazing, stone cladding, and rendered plaster, adding texture and visual interest. Aluminum window frames and door handles are selected for their durability and modern aesthetic. The roofing comprises a waterproof membrane and thermally insulated panels, ensuring a watertight and energy-efficient envelope. Clean lines, minimalist façade treatment, and a predominantly neutral color scheme, creating a sleek and contemporary appearance, accentuate the building's design.

Figure 3.15: Illustrating University's Staff Quarters Interior Space

Source- (Google Search, 2024)

3.4.4.3 Building and Forms

The University of Macao's Staff Quarters, located at the southern tip of the campus, comprises 16 buildings, with 11 currently available for staff members to occupy. This residential community offers a tranquil and harmonious environment, complete with amenities such as a mini fitness room, tennis court, and children's playground, promoting a healthy work-life balance. The quarters feature a range of 2- and 3-bedroom units, providing comfortable housing options for staff members.

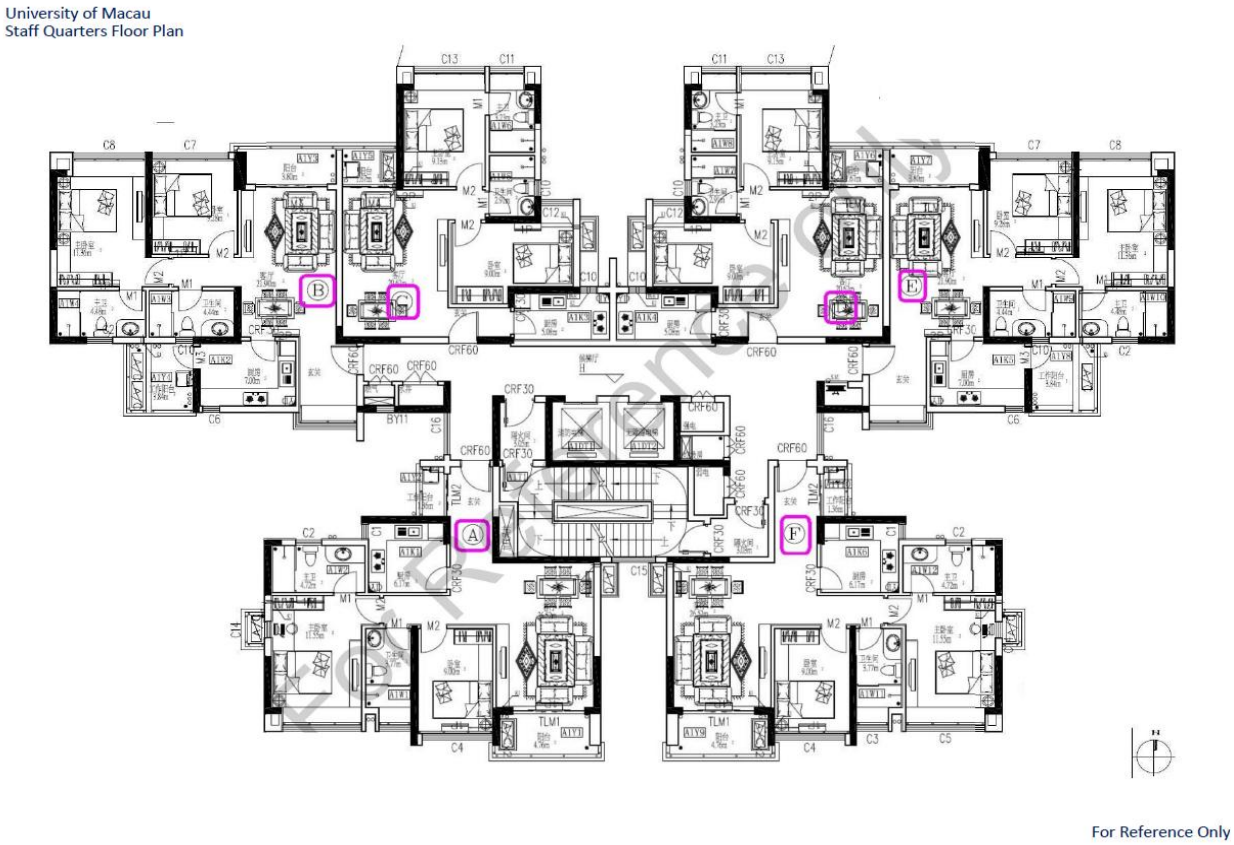

Figure 3.16: Illustrating University's Staff Quarters Floorplan

Source- (Google Search, 2024)

3.4.4.4 Appraisal of the Building

Merits

- The apartments are properly ventilated.
- Landscape was properly designed with an adequate mix of hard and soft landscape.
- Provision of Recreational facilities.
- Adequate parking space.

Demerits

- Inadequate Natural lighting for the lobbies.

3.4.5 Case Study 5: - Covenant University, Oota, Ogun State.

3.4.5.1 Site Planning and Landscaping

The Staff Quarters of Covenant University, Ota, Ogun State, is a exemplary model of site planning and landscaping, showcasing a harmonious blend of functionality and aesthetics. The thoughtful design maximizes natural light and ventilation, creating a comfortable and inviting living environment for staff members. The incorporation of lush greenery, beautifully manicured lawns, and strategically placed water features creates a serene and peaceful atmosphere, perfect for relaxation and recreation. The provision of ample parking, efficient road networks, and well-maintained pedestrian walkways demonstrates a clear attention to detail and commitment to excellence. Overall, the Staff Quarters' site planning and landscaping sets a high standard for university residential facilities, reflecting the institution's dedication to providing a world-class living and working experience for its staff.

Plate 3.8: Illustrating University's Staff Quarters Site Plan

Source- (Google Earth, 2024)

3.4.5.2 Building Envelop and Material Types

The Building Envelop and Material Types of the Staff Quarters at Covenant University, Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria, showcase a thoughtful selection of materials and design elements, well-suited to the local climate and cultural context. The exterior envelope features a combination of materials, including high-quality aluminum windows and wooden doors, exterior walls finished with high-density fiber cement boards and weather-resistant paint, roofing comprised of thermally insulated aluminum sheets, and external cladding featuring a combination of natural stone and ceramic tiles. The selection of materials and design elements reflects a careful consideration of Nigeria's tropical climate, with a focus on natural light, ventilation, and durability. The result is a building envelope that is both functional and aesthetically pleasing, creating a comfortable and inviting living space for staff members.

Plate 3.9: Illustrating University's Staff Quarters Building Showing Their Materials

Source- (Researcher's Fieldwork, 2024)

3.4.5.3 Building and Forms

The residential facilities for staff at Covenant University comprise several categories, including the Graduate Assistant Quarters, Covenant University Staff Suites, Staff Residential Complex, New Estate Staff Quarters, and Professors' Village. The Graduate Assistant Quarters are situated near the Covenant University Secondary School and consist of 10 blocks of one-bedroom flats, with six flats in each block. Each block covers an area of 228.4 square meters, with walkways connecting each flat. The Covenant University Staff Suites consist of 64 suites of two-bedroom duplexes, reserved for senior faculty and staff members. The Staff Residential Complex is a four-floor structure, divided into three complexes, with each complex comprising 32 two-bedroom flats and 8 one-bedroom apartments, totaling 96 two-bedroom flats and 24 one-bedroom flats. The New Estate Staff Quarters provide additional residential units, including 32 two-bedroom flats, 48 three-bedroom flats, and 26 four-bedroom duplexes, catering to different categories of staff. The Professors' Village features 22 blocks of four-bedroom duplexes, built en-suite with toilet facilities, reserved for the senior echelon of university faculty and staff.

Plate 3.10: Illustrating University's Staff Quarters Building Showing a Typology

Source- (Researcher's Fieldwork, 2024)

3.4.5.4 Appraisal of the Building

Merits

- Well planned site
- The buildings are still in a good condition
- Serene environment and well planned landscape
- Use of vertical elements for aesthetics
- Located very close to the school premises
- Enhances coexistence bond between the staffs

Demerits

- Limited privacy due to proximity of flats and shared walkways
- No recreational facilities and amenities

3.5 Assessment Based on the Parameters Identified from Literature as Regards Thesis Topic

The evaluation of the case studies will be conducted in a tabular format using the following criteria:

- Privacy assessment
- Evaluation of the floor plan and its adherence to the defensible space theory
- Overall privacy rating on a scale of 1-5.
- Overall rating of the floor plan and its compliance with the defensible space theory on a scale of 1-5.

General Rating (1-5): 1 = Poor, 2 = Below Average, 3 = Average, 4 = Above Average, 5 = Excellent

Table 3.1: Showing Assessment Based on the Parameters Identified from Literature

Source: Field work (2024)

No	Case Studies	Privacy Assessment	Assessment of the floor plan and its adherence to the defensible space theory	Overall privacy rating on a scale (1-5)	Overall rating of the floor plan and its compliance with the defensible space theory on a scale (1-5)
1.)	Sabarmati University	Jali screens at window posts, maintaining visual privacy among residents and ensuring a decent level of overall privacy, balance the buildings' cluster design with walkways.	The spatial arrangements of the buildings intuitively align with the principles of the theory, demonstrating a natural adaptation of the concept despite not being a primary consideration.	4	4
2.)	Lead City University	Proximity of buildings and lack of window screens may compromise privacy, potentially leading to a sense of surveillance and	The spatial arrangements of the typologies suggest a design that inherently follows the principles of the theory	2	4

		reduced personal space for residents.			
3.)	Bowen University	The majority of the building typologies are attached, which compromises privacy, as residents' living spaces are in close proximity to one another, with limited visual and acoustic buffers.	The spatial layout of the buildings contradicts the principles of defensible space theory, prioritizing proximity and density over privacy,	2	1
4.)	University of Macaw	The site plan reveals a high-density layout with high-rise buildings and attached apartments, suggesting a compromised privacy environment where residents may experience heightened levels of surveillance and diminished personal space.	The spatial arrangements of the apartments serve as a quintessential example of a layout that defensible space theory would critique.	2	5

5.)	Covenant University.	The zoning of buildings according to staff hierarchy, combined with the orientation of the buildings and use of buffers and landscape, effectively promotes privacy, as each staff member has a designated space that is tailored to their level of seniority, creating a sense of ownership and personal space.	Some typologies, like the attached buildings for senior and junior staff, align with the defensible space theory, prioritizing privacy. However, the designs for professors and principal officers deviate from the theory, suggesting a mismatch between the spatial layout and the privacy needs of these stakeholders.	5	2

In conclusion, this assessment highlights a significant knowledge gap among built environment professionals, as the staff quarters' design prioritized efficiency over privacy, contradicting defensible space theory principles. This thesis aims to bridge this knowledge gap by emphasizing the importance of considering these parameters in design decisions, ultimately enhancing the quality of life for building occupants.

3.6 Deductions from Case Studies

- The use of appropriate zoning techniques for the level of staff.
- The appropriate mix of hard and soft landscape to produce a more conducive environment for living.
- The usage of Natural lighting in areas like lobbies and bedroom spaces.

- The implementation of recreational facilities in the design.
- Provision of appropriate spatial requirement for the right level of staff.
- Designing of Aesthetically Pleasing buildings.

Chapter Four

Site Analysis and Design Synthesis

4.1 Study Area

4.1.1 Site Location

The site is situated in proximity to the educational institution, with a dedicated access point via the school's secondary entrance, facilitating a convenient and secure connection between the staff quarters and the campus.

4.1.2 Site Selection Criteria

The selected site for the proposed project is strategically located on a portion of land outside the school premises, just along the university's second gate. The land is in its virgin state, requiring no major demolition of existing structures, thereby providing an ideal foundation for the new development. This choice of land underscores the availability and suitability of the site for the proposed staff housing project.

Proximity to the university campus was a critical factor in the site selection process. The chosen location ensures easy access for university staff, minimizing commuting time and enhancing overall convenience. This close proximity to the campus is expected to facilitate seamless integration with the university community, promoting greater engagement and participation among staff members.

Site accessibility was another essential criterion considered during the selection process. The site is easily accessible by road and has excellent transportation links, ensuring that staff can conveniently travel to and from the campus. Access to public transportation and major roadways further enhances the site's connectivity, making it a practical and efficient choice for staff housing.

Future development potential was also evaluated in selecting the site. The area surrounding the chosen location offers many opportunities for future growth and expansion. This consideration is vital for accommodating the potential growth of the university and addressing evolving staff housing needs. The strategic selection of this site ensures that the development can adapt to future demands, maintaining its relevance and utility over time.

Additionally, the site is strategically zoned for residential use and is in close proximity to the school, ensuring a private and secure environment for faculty and staff. This alignment with the institutional commitment to fostering a conducive living space highlights the importance of zoning and privacy in the overall planning and development of the project. The selected site not only meets current needs but also positions the university to support its staff effectively in the future.

Figure 4.1: Showing the Proposed Site

Source- (Researcher's Fieldwork 2024)

4.1.2.1 Site Analysis

The selection of the site for Lead City University Staff Quarters is a critical factor in determining the final design outcome. The site's inherent characteristics, including its topography, physical features, microclimate, and surrounding elements, significantly influence the design solution, making a thorough site analysis essential. The site's unique conditions, such as its proximity to the university campus, accessibility, and natural features, must be carefully considered to ensure a harmonious relationship between the site and the structure. By adapting the design to the site's environment, the staff quarters can be optimized to meet the needs of the university staff, while also reflecting and responding to the site's unique conditions, ultimately achieving the design's objectives.

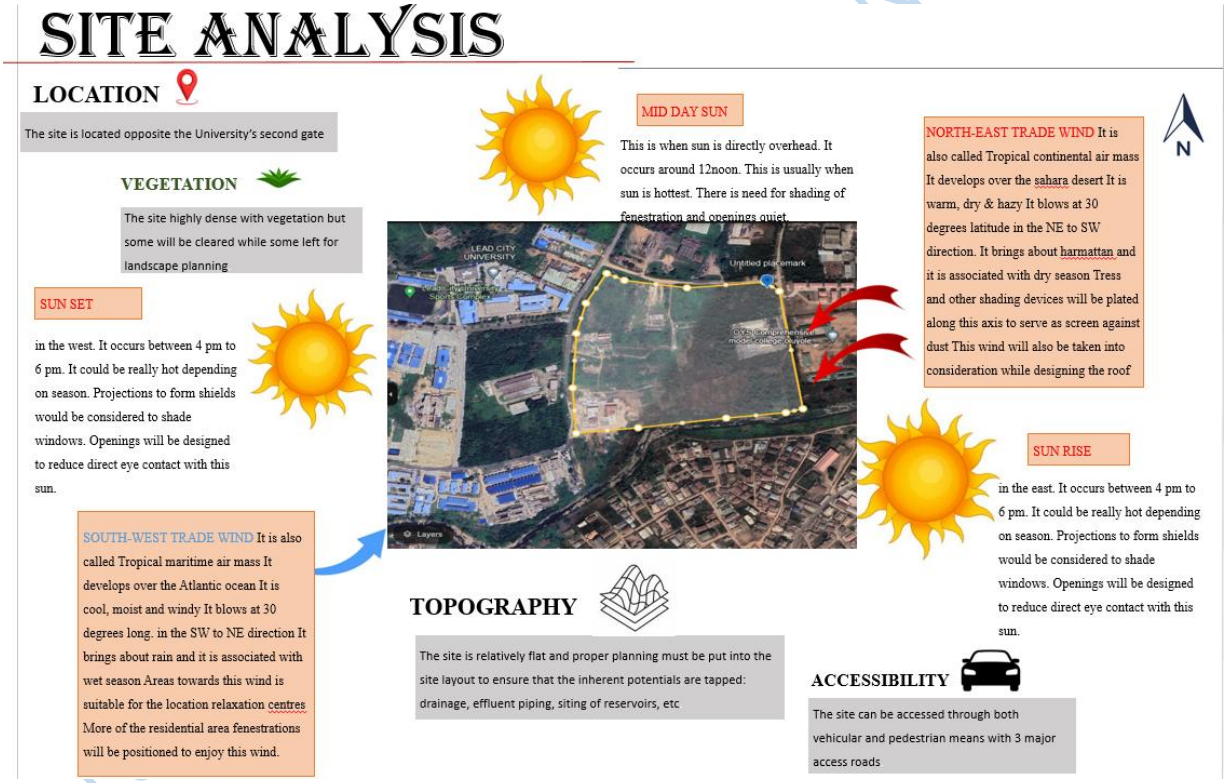

Figure 4.2: Showing a Detailed Site Analysis

Source- (Researcher's Fieldwork, 2024)

Site Characteristics:

The site exhibits a relatively flat topography, conducive to construction, but its dense and compact soil composition presents challenges for excavation and foundation work. Strategic placement of major gutters at entry points and boundaries ensures effective water runoff management. The site's limited vegetation offers flexibility in design options, while the proximity of nearby facilities, such as a factory, may influence design considerations, including noise mitigation strategies.

Environmental Factors:

The site is subject to typical sun movement patterns, with solar radiation intensifying from east to west, peaking at noon. These influences building orientation and window placement for optimal natural lighting and energy efficiency. Prevailing trade winds from the northeast and southwest directions impact airflow and ventilation considerations in architectural design. However, vehicular noise poses a potential environmental challenge, necessitating thoughtful site planning and soundproofing strategies to ensure occupant comfort and well-being.

Site Access and Circulation:

The site enjoys excellent vehicular accessibility, with proximity to major roads facilitating convenient ingress and egress. However, a significant shortcoming exists in the lack of pedestrian infrastructure, with no designated walkways or footpaths surrounding the site. This omission raises concerns regarding pedestrian safety and accessibility, highlighting the need for incorporating pedestrian-friendly features, such as sidewalks and footpaths, into the site design to ensure safe and efficient pedestrian movement within the area. This will not only enhance pedestrian mobility but also contribute to a more comprehensive and sustainable transportation network.

Utility Infrastructure:

The site benefits from the proximity of major electricity poles, ensuring a reliable power supply. However, a notable deficiency exists in the lack of a direct major water supply source, potentially posing challenges for water accessibility and management. Conversely, the site features a robust waste disposal system, indicating adequate waste management infrastructure. Additionally, the presence of telecommunication masts ensures sufficient network coverage for communication services within the vicinity. Overall, the site's utility infrastructure presents a mixed bag, with strengths in electricity and waste management but weaknesses in water supply.

4.2 Project Analysis/ Design Synthesis

4.2.1 Brief Analysis

Lead City University Staff Quarters project aims to provide a comfortable and supportive living environment for employees, addressing a significant gap in the university's infrastructure. The project seeks to create a safe, accessible, and inclusive space that promotes community and privacy among staff members and their families. The design must embody the university's brand and values, prioritizing functionality, flexibility, and sustainability. Compliance with building codes and accessibility standards is essential, ensuring a welcoming environment for all residents.

4.2.2 Brief Development

The proposed staff quarters will be a modern, harmonious, and inspiring living environment that enhances the well-being and productivity of university employees. The design will accommodate various living arrangements and amenities, including communal spaces, recreational areas, and green spaces. The facility will prioritize accessibility, safety, and sustainability, providing a cost-effective and maintainable solution that meets the immediate and long-term needs of the university community.

The project's objective is to create a flagship facility that contributes positively to the university's legacy, setting a high standard for residential living within the university community.

4.2.3 Design Criteria/Considerations

This section highlights the deliberate design decisions made to create a tailored solution that addresses the project's specific challenges and opportunities. Through a thorough site analysis, climate assessment, and user needs evaluation, the design has been shaped to deliver a cohesive and functional outcome that aligns with the project's goals.

1. **Spatial Planning and Zoning:**

   The spatial planning and zoning objective is to optimize space allocation for various functions, achieved by clearly defining living, recreational, and common areas, implementing zoning for public and private space separation, and ensuring efficient traffic flow and accessibility.

2. **Privacy and Security:**

   The privacy and security objective is to provide a secure and private living environment, accomplished by applying Defensible Space principles for enhanced security, designing landscaping and building orientation for maximum privacy, and implementing secure access controls and surveillance systems.

3. **Aesthetic and Functionality:**

   The aesthetic and functionality consideration are to create a visually appealing and functional design, achieved by aligning architectural aesthetics with the university's design theme, prioritizing natural light and ventilation in building design, and ensuring practicality in interior space layout and usage.

4. **Community and Recreational Spaces:**

   The community and recreational spaces are designed to foster a sense of community and well-being among residents, achieved by incorporating communal spaces like parks, common rooms, and recreational areas that encourage social interactions and community engagement, and providing amenities such as sports facilities and green spaces for relaxation.

5. **Sustainability and Green Design:**

   The sustainability and green design objective is to promote eco-friendly and sustainable living practices, accomplished by integrating energy-efficient building systems and technologies, designing with sustainable materials and construction practices, and implementing waste reduction and recycling initiatives within the housing quarter**.**

4.2.4 Conceptual Development

The staff quarters' design incorporates passive energy principles to maximize thermal comfort and reduce energy consumption. By carefully orienting the buildings to the sun, we harness natural daylight and heat, minimizing the need for artificial lighting and heating. This approach creates a pleasant and natural living space, while also reducing energy costs and environmental impact. The building's layout and façade design are optimized to capture solar radiation during the colder months, while preventing overheating during the warmer months.

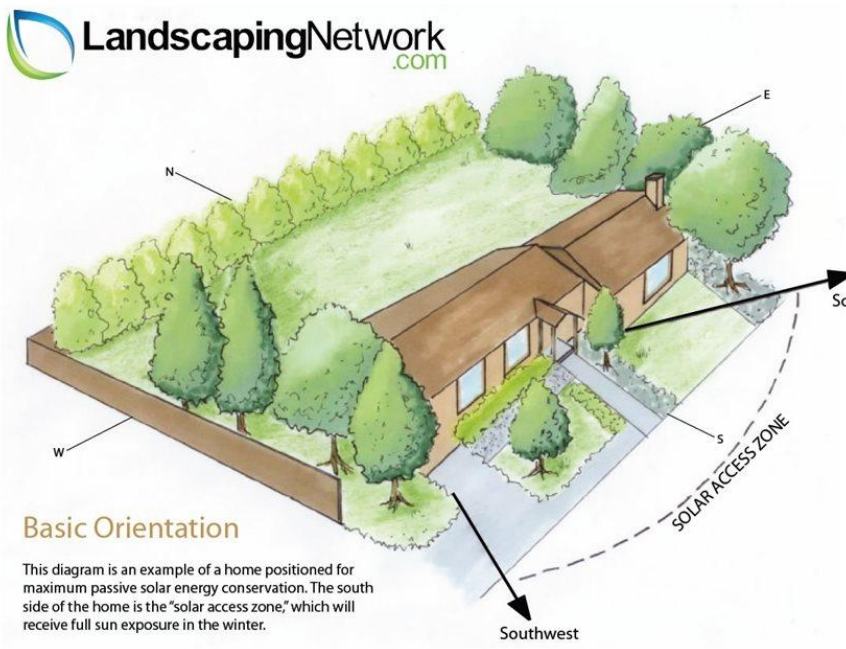

Figure 4.3: Showing a Detailed Passive Energy Approach to Design

Source- (Google Search, 2024)

The passive energy design concept is integrated into the building's architecture, with large windows and glazed facades strategically placed to capture natural light and heat. This approach reduces the need for artificial lighting and heating, creating a more sustainable and energy-efficient living environment. The building's insulation and materials are carefully selected to minimize heat loss and gain, further enhancing the passive energy design concept.

The design of the staff quarters prioritizes privacy, creating a safe and secure living environment for residents. The building's layout and orientation are carefully planned to minimize overlooking and ensure that each residential unit has a sense of privacy and seclusion. The use of architectural features such as screens, louvers, and balconies further enhance privacy, creating a sense of comfort and security for residents

The privacy concept is also reflected in the design of communal spaces, which are carefully planned to balance social interaction with individual privacy. The layout of these spaces encourages socializing and community building, while also providing quiet areas for residents to retreat to when desired. The overall design concept prioritizes creating a sense of community and privacy, balancing the needs of individual residents with the benefits of communal living.

4.2.5 Functional Relationship

The functional relationship chart plays a crucial role in the design of the university staff quarters, as it enables the designer to visualize the interconnectedness between various spaces and allocate them accordingly. By analyzing the chart, the designer can identify which spaces are closely related and should be situated in close proximity, such as the professors' residences and the faculty lounge. Conversely, spaces that are not closely related, like the junior staff residences and the principal's office, can be separated to maintain privacy and minimize distractions.

The chart also facilitates zoning of the site, allowing the designer to designate specific areas for different categories of staff, such as professors, junior staff, senior staff, and principal staff. This zoning ensures that each group has a sense of community and privacy, while also providing easy access to shared facilities and amenities. By strategically locating related spaces and zoning the site accordingly, the designer can create a functional and harmonious living environment that meets the unique needs of each staff category.

4.2.6 Space Allocation/Schedule of Accommodation

Spaces were grouped into three depending on their relationship to one another and the similarities of activities performed in them.

1. **Residential Buildings:**

- Professor's Village.
- Senior Staff Quarters.
- Junior Staff Quarters.
- Principal Staff.

2. **Recreational/Sporting Facilities:**
    - Night Bar with poolside.
    - Basketball, Tennis & Volleyball Court.
    - Children's Playground.
    - Gym.
3. **Ancillary and Maintenance Facilities:**
    - Shopping Mart.
    - Tricycle Park.
    - Security Post.
    - Generator House.

Schedule of Accommodation

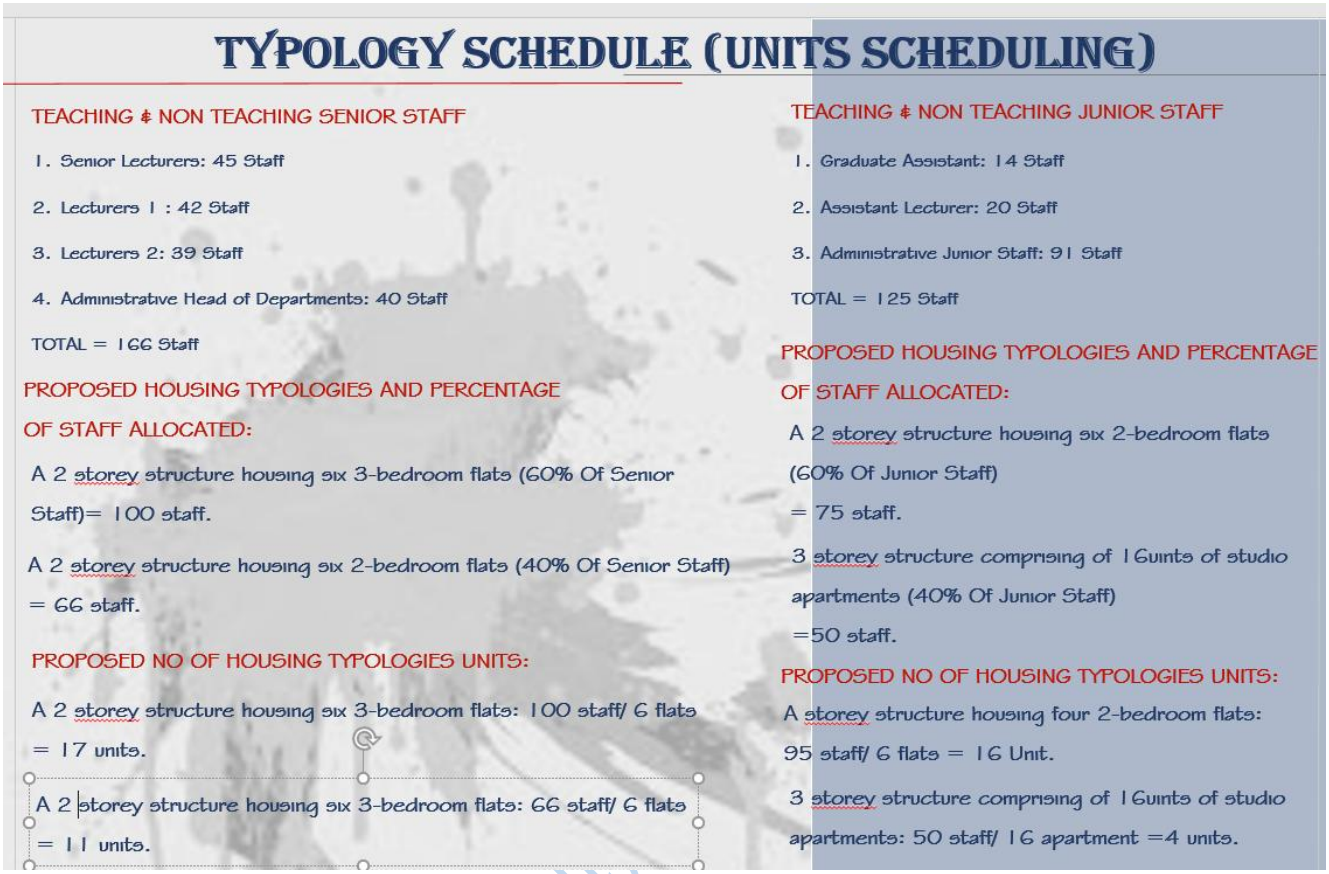

Figure 4.4: Showing the Typology Schedule for the Residential Buildings

Source- (Researcher's Fieldwork, 2024)

SPATIAL REQUIREMENTS

S/N	SPACES NAMES	USES OF SPACES:	FURNITURE OF THE SPACES:
1.)	Living Room	Socializing, relaxation, entertainment.	Sofa set, coffee table, entertainment unit.
2.)	Dining Room:	Dining and hosting guests	Dining table and chairs.
3.)	Kitchen	Food preparation and cooking	Cabinets, countertops, appliances (e.g., stove, refrigerator).
4.)	Bedrooms	Sleeping and personal space	Sleeping and personal space.
5.)	Bathrooms	Personal hygiene and grooming	Water Closet, Shower, vanity.
6.)	Study Room/Office	Work and academic-related activities	Desk, chair, bookshelves.
7.)	Storage Room	Storing belongings and household items	Shelves, storage containers
8.)	Utility Room	Housing utility systems and appliances	Utility appliances (e.g., water heater, washing machine)

Table 4.1: Showing the Typology Schedule and Their Basic Spaces

Source- (Researcher's Fieldwork 2024)

SCHEDULE OF ACCOMODATION

S/N	SPACES NAMES	DIMENSIONS (m)	AREA (m2)
1.)	Living Room	4.2 x 4.5	18.9
2.)	Dining Room:	3.0 x 3.0	9.0
3.)	Kitchen	3.6 x 3.3	11.88
4.)	Bedrooms	3.6 x 3.9	14.04
5.)	Bathrooms	1.8 x 2.1	3.78
6.)	Study Room/Office	3.0 x 3.0	9.0
7.)	Storage Room	2.1 x 2.4	5.04
8.)	Utility Room	1.8 x 1.8	3.24

Table 4.2: Showing the Typology Schedule and Their Spatial Dimension Recommendation

Source- (Researcher's Fieldwork 2024)

4.2.7 Construction Methods and Materials

The construction methods and materials for the proposed Lead City University staff quarters are chosen to ensure durability, sustainability, and cost-effectiveness, while also providing a comfortable living environment for the staff.

Construction Methods

The primary construction method for the staff quarters will be the use of masonry blocks. Masonry block construction is well suited to the local climate and offers a balance between strength and thermal

performance. This method is reliable and cost-effective, making it an ideal choice for residential buildings in Nigeria.

Materials

1. **Walls:** The walls will be constructed using masonry blocks. These blocks provide excellent structural integrity and good thermal insulation, helping to maintain stable indoor temperatures. The exterior will be finished with cement plaster to protect against weather elements and give a clean, finished look.
2. **Windows:** Aluminum-framed windows with clear glass panes will be used. Aluminum is chosen for its resistance to corrosion, lightweight nature, and low maintenance requirements. The clear glass panes will maximize natural light penetration, reducing the need for artificial lighting during the day and thereby saving energy.
3. **Doors:** Solid hardwood doors will be used for the main entrances, providing both security and an elegant look. Interior doors will be constructed from medium-density fiberboard (MDF) with a laminate finish, ensuring durability while keeping costs reasonable.
4. **Roof:** The roofing will be done with corrugated aluminum sheets, known for their durability, lightweight and excellent heat reflection properties. This choice helps in maintaining a cooler interior environment, which is particularly beneficial in the hot Nigerian climate.
5. **Floors:** The floors will be finished with vitrified ceramic tiles, offering a hardwearing and low-maintenance surface that is easy to clean and maintain. These tiles are also aesthetically pleasing and contribute to a hygienic living environment.
6. **Ceilings:** The ceilings will feature a Plaster of Paris (POP) finish, providing a smooth and durable surface that can easily be painted or decorated. POP is also effective in concealing wiring and plumbing, contributing to a clean and uncluttered appearance.

Sustainability Considerations

In line with the university's commitment to sustainability, the construction materials are chosen to minimize environmental impact. Local materials will be prioritized to reduce transportation costs and support the local economy. Energy-efficient systems, such as low-emissivity glass for windows and energy-saving lighting fixtures, will be incorporated to reduce the overall energy consumption of the buildings.

4.2.8 Building Services

The building services for the proposed Lead City University staff quarters are designed to ensure a safe, comfortable, and efficient living environment. These services encompass essential systems such as plumbing, electrical, heating, ventilation, air conditioning (HVAC), and fire safety. Each of these systems will be integrated into the design to optimize functionality and convenience for the residents.

1. **Plumbing**

   The plumbing system will be designed to provide reliable water supply and efficient wastewater management. High-quality pipes and fittings will be used to minimize the risk of leaks and ensure long-term durability. Each unit will be equipped with modern fixtures, including sinks, showers, toilets, and kitchen faucets, ensuring both functionality and aesthetic appeal. The system will also include provisions for hot water supply through solar water heaters or electric water heaters, enhancing the comfort of the residents.

2. **Electrical**

   The electrical system will be designed to meet the current and future power needs of the residents. The layout will include ample outlets and lighting fixtures, ensuring convenience and flexibility in appliance placement and usage. Energy-efficient LED lighting will be used throughout the quarters to reduce electricity consumption. Additionally, the electrical system

will incorporate safety features such as circuit breakers and surge protectors to safeguard against electrical faults and power surges. Backup power systems, including generators or solar panels with battery storage, will be installed to provide uninterrupted power supply during outages.

3. **HVAC (Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning)**

   The HVAC system will be designed to provide optimal indoor air quality and thermal comfort. Given the Nigerian climate, the focus will be on efficient cooling and ventilation. Split air conditioning units will be installed in each living space to provide localized cooling, allowing residents to control the temperature in their individual units. Proper ventilation will be ensured through strategically placed windows and exhaust fans, promoting fresh air circulation and reducing indoor humidity levels.

4. **Fire Safety**

   Fire safety is a critical component of the building services. The design will include fire detection and alarm systems, such as smoke detectors and fire alarms, installed in key locations throughout the quarters. Fire extinguishers will be strategically placed in easily accessible areas. The building will be constructed with fire-resistant materials, and fire escape routes will be clearly marked and unobstructed. Regular fire drills and safety inspections will be conducted to ensure that all safety measures are in place and functioning correctly.

5. **Communication and Security**

   The building will be equipped with modern communication and security systems to enhance the safety and connectivity of the residents. This includes intercom systems, CCTV surveillance, and secure access control systems. High-speed internet connectivity will be provided to meet the needs of the residents for work, study, and leisure.

6. **Waste Management**

Efficient waste management systems will be implemented to promote cleanliness and hygiene. Designated waste collection points will be established, and recycling facilities will be provided to encourage sustainable waste disposal practices.

Chapter Five

Conclusion

5.1 Project Appraisal

The study on enhancing privacy in staff housing quarters through Defensible Space Theory has yielded valuable insights and practical solutions. By analyzing architectural and environmental factors, the research identified opportunities to improve privacy, security, and resident satisfaction. The project assessed current staff housing, pinpointed privacy challenges, and applied Defensible Space principles to address them. Key elements like territoriality, natural surveillance, image, and milieu were examined, demonstrating that incorporating these principles can create a more secure and private living environment, reducing crime opportunities and fostering residents' sense of ownership and control. The comparative analysis of various housing designs provided a comprehensive understanding of how to adapt Defensible Space Theory to different contexts, considering cultural, social, and environmental factors, ensuring theoretically sound and practically viable design solutions.

5.2 Conclusion

The application of Defensible Space Theory in enhancing privacy in staff housing quarters proves to be an effective strategy. By implementing design features that promote territoriality, natural surveillance, and clear demarcations of private and public spaces, staff housing can significantly improve in terms of security and privacy. The study underscores the importance of a well-thought-out architectural design that considers the specific needs and preferences of the residents.

Defensible Space Theory's principles offer a robust framework for architects and planners aiming to create safer and more private living environments. The research confirms that when residents feel a

sense of ownership and control over their surroundings, their overall satisfaction and quality of life improve. Additionally, the reduction in crime rates associated with these design interventions further validates the theory's application in staff housing quarters.

5.3 Recommendation

To enhance privacy in staff housing quarters, it is recommended that territorial reinforcement measures be implemented, such as clearly demarcating private and public spaces using physical barriers like fences, walls, and strategic landscaping. Housing units and common areas should be designed to maximize natural surveillance, with windows, entrances, and pathways positioned to enable easy observation of surroundings. Access control measures, including gated entrances, security personnel, and technological solutions like keycard systems, should be implemented to restrict entry to residential areas. The aesthetic quality and upkeep of the housing environment should be maintained to promote community pride and discourage vandalism and neglect. Residents should be engaged in the design and maintenance of their living spaces through regular consultations and feedback mechanisms. Further research should be conducted to apply Defensible Space Theory in different cultural and geographical contexts, refining the principles to adapt to diverse housing needs. By adopting these measures, institutions can significantly enhance the privacy and security of their staff housing quarters, fostering a more conducive and satisfying living environment for residents.

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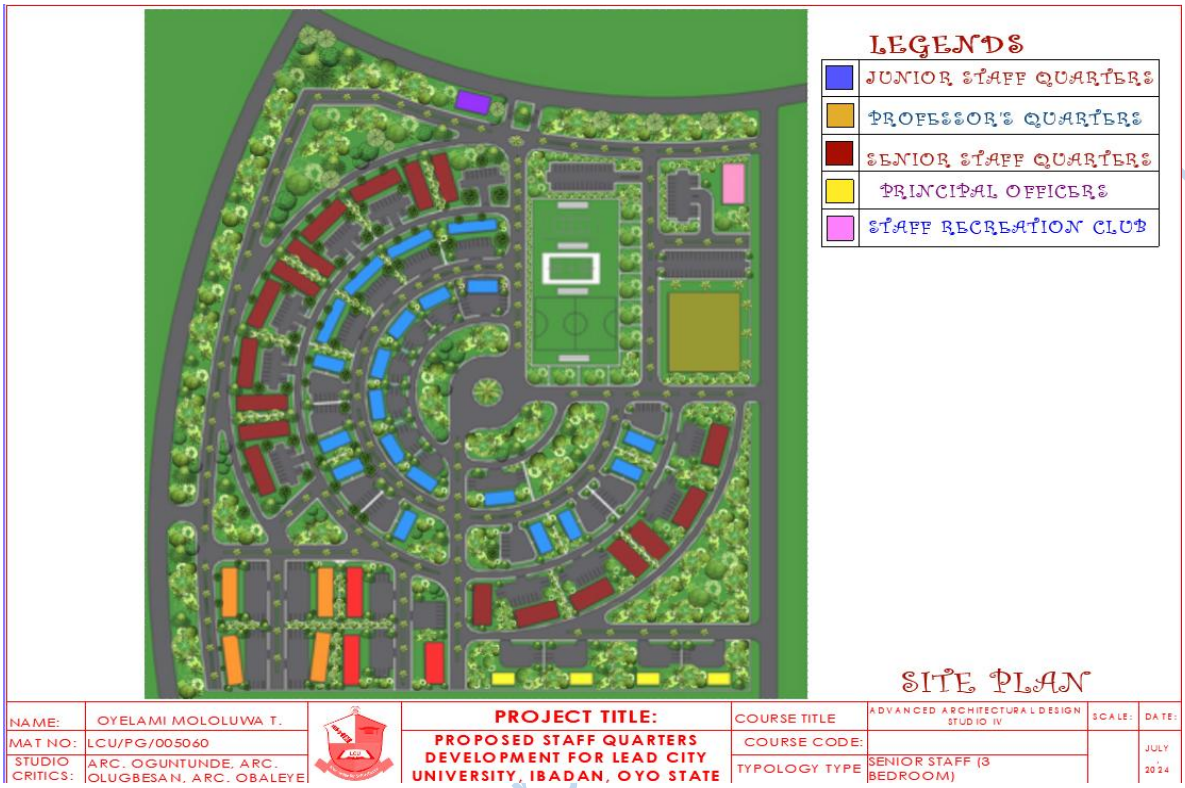
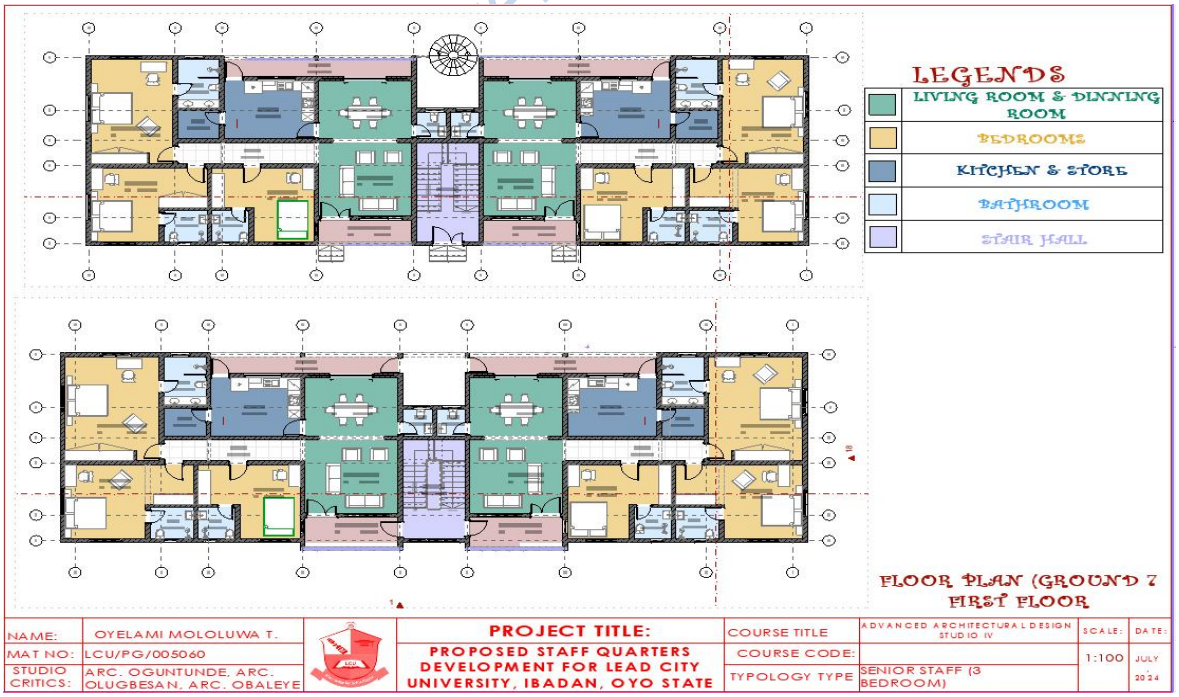
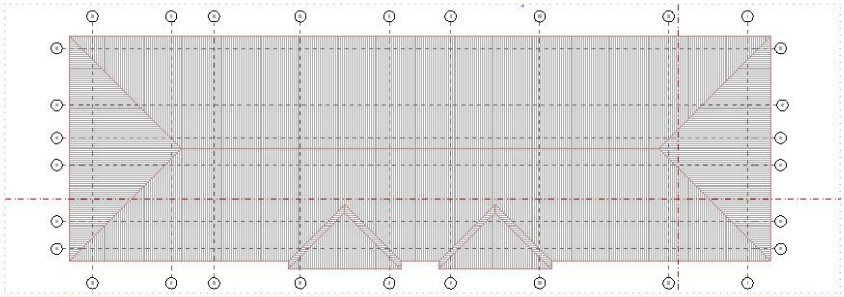
Appendices – Appendix 1- Presentation Drawings







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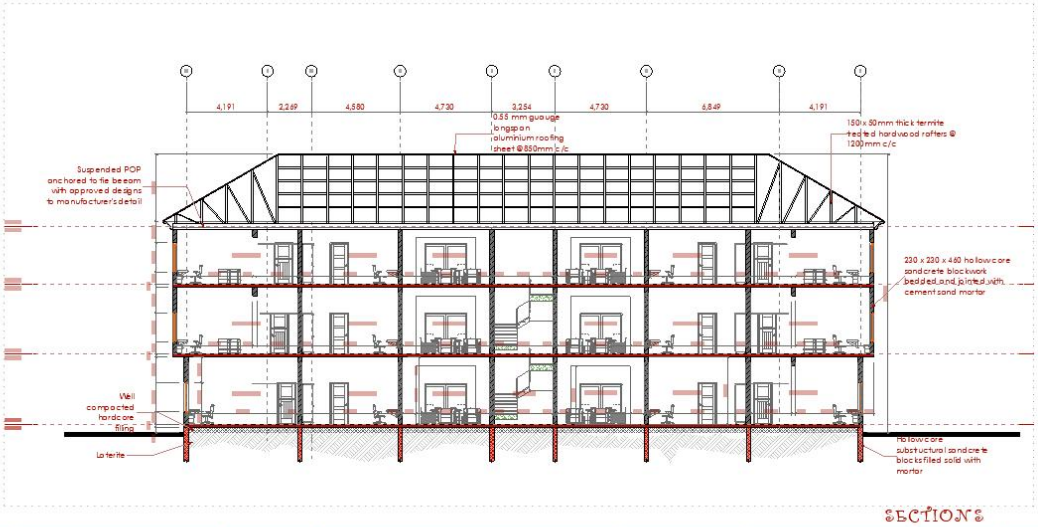

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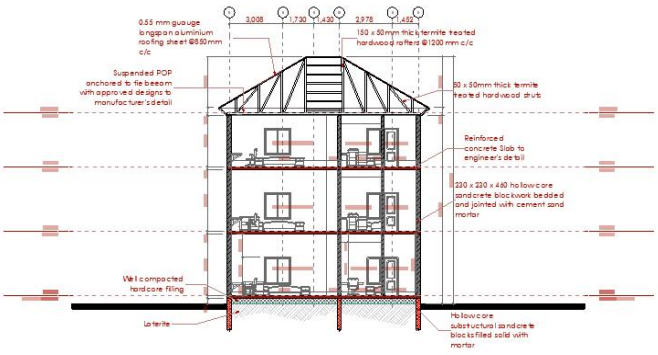

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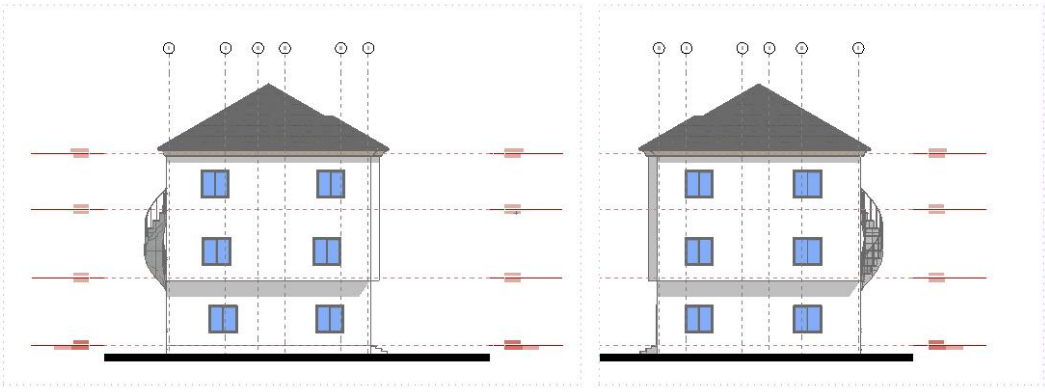

ELEVATION (RIGHT AND LEFT SIDE VIEW)

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STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	SENIOR STAFF (3 BEDROOM)		

ELEVATIONS (REAR VIEW)

NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE:	DATE:
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:			JULY 2024
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	SENIOR STAFF (3 BEDROOM)		

ELEVATIONS (APPROACH VIEW)

NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE:	DATE:
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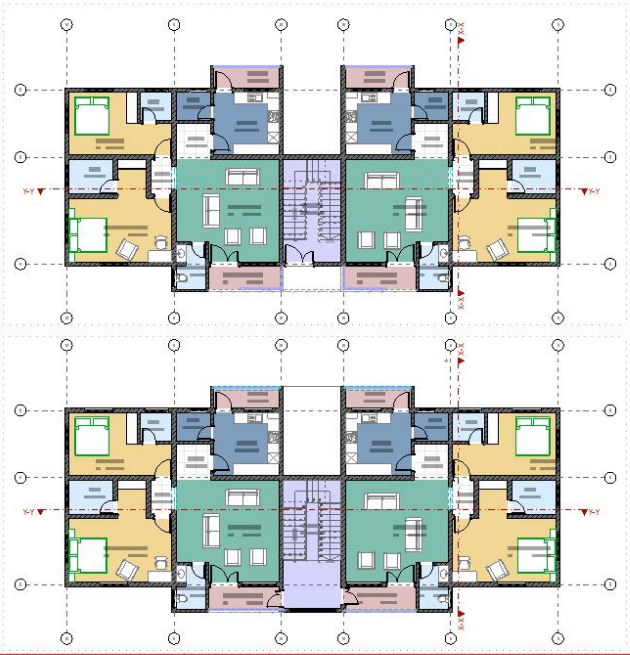

LEGENDS

	LIVING ROOM & DINNING ROOM
	BEDROOMS
	KITCHEN & STORE
	BATHROOM
	STAIR HALL

FLOOR PLAN (GROUND & FIRST FLOOR

NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE:	DATE:
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STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	SENIOR STAFF (2 BEDROOM)		

REAR VIEW

NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE:	DATE:
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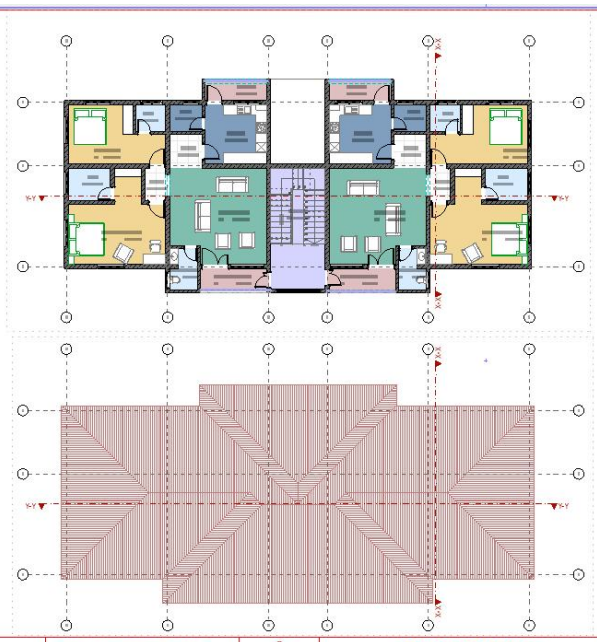

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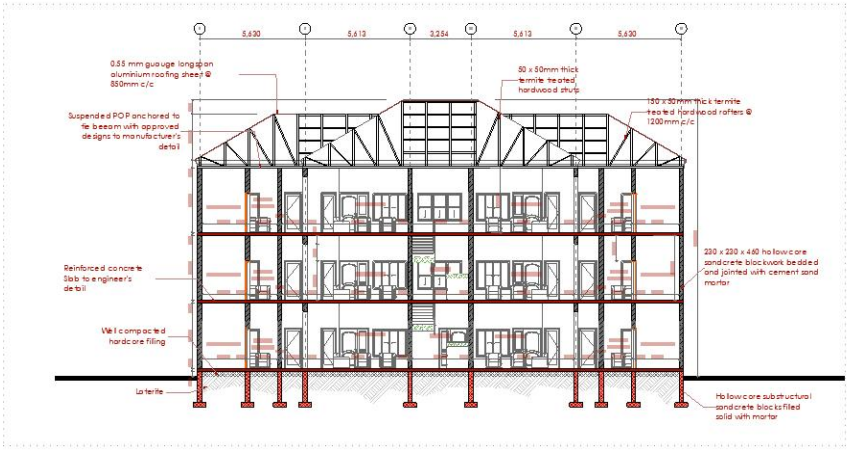

SECTION X-X

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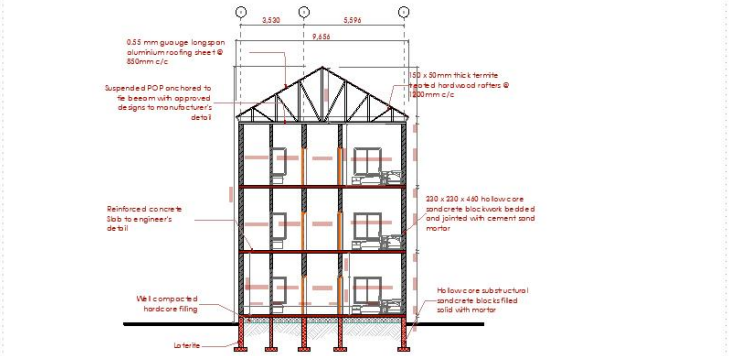

SECTION Y-Y

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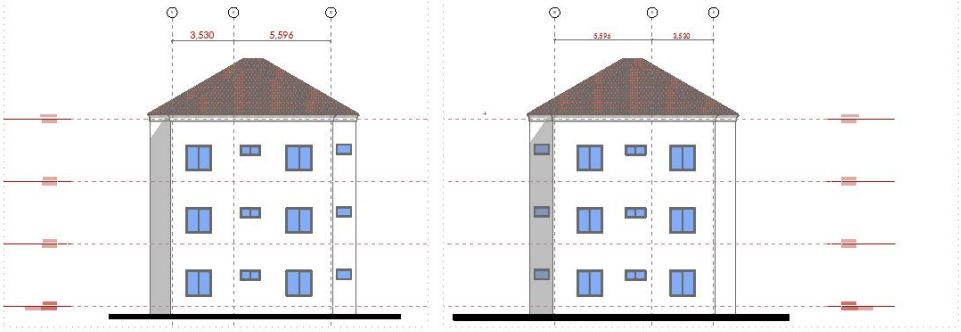
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	SENIOR STAFF (2 BEDROOM)		

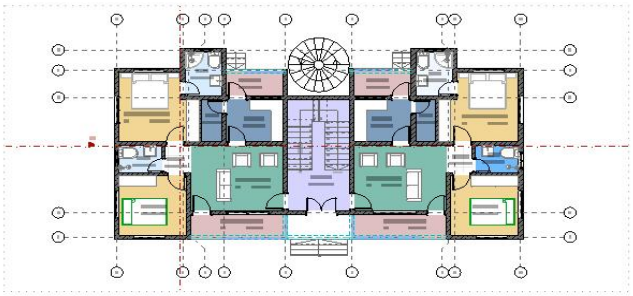
APPROACH VIEW

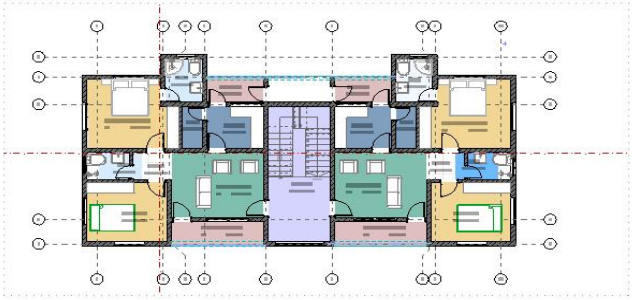
NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE:	DATE:
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:			JULY 2024
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	SENIOR STAFF (2 BEDROOM)		



SIDE VIEWS

NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE:	DATE:
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:			JULY 2024
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	SENIOR STAFF (2 BEDROOM)		



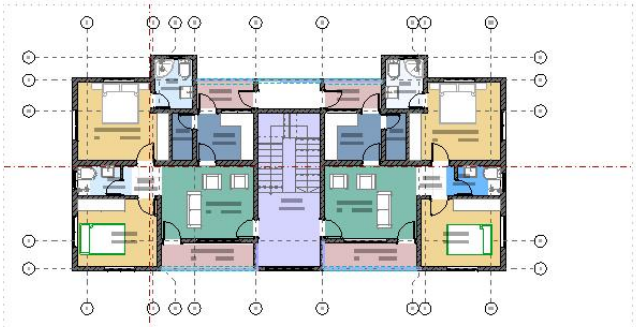


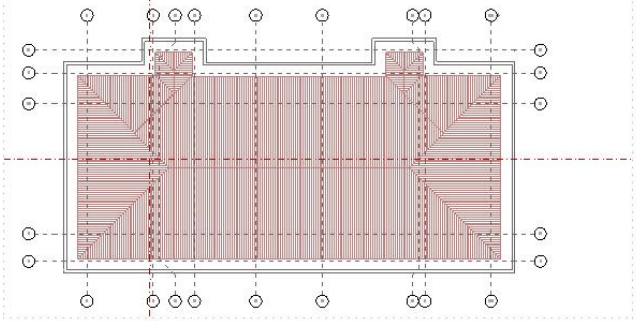
LEGENDS

	LIVING ROOM & DINNING ROOM
	BEDROOMS
	KITCHEN & STORE
	BATHROOM
	STAIR HALL

FLOOR PLAN (GROUND & FIRST FLOOR

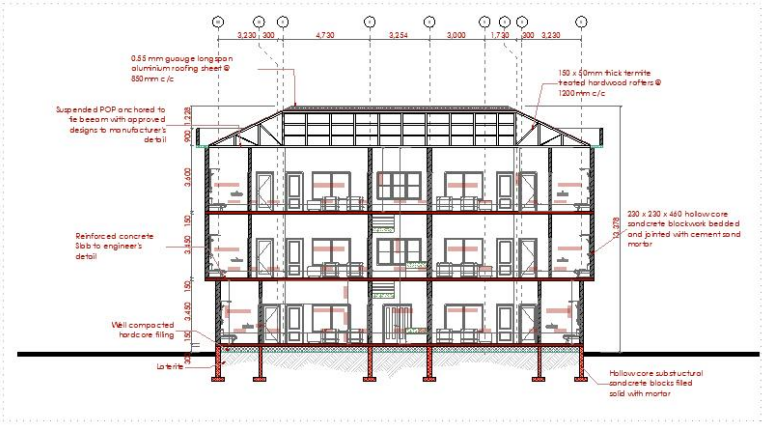
NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE:	DATE:
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:			JULY , 2024
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	JUNIOR STAFF (2 BEDROOM)		





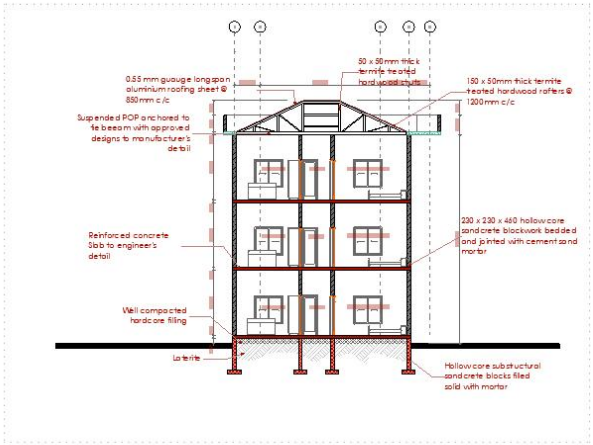
PLAN (2ND FLOOR & ROOF)

NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE:	DATE:
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:			JULY , 2024
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	JUNIOR STAFF (2 BEDROOM)		



SECTION X-X

NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE:	DATE:
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:			JULY 2024
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	JUNIOR STAFF (2 BEDROOM)		



SECTION Y-Y

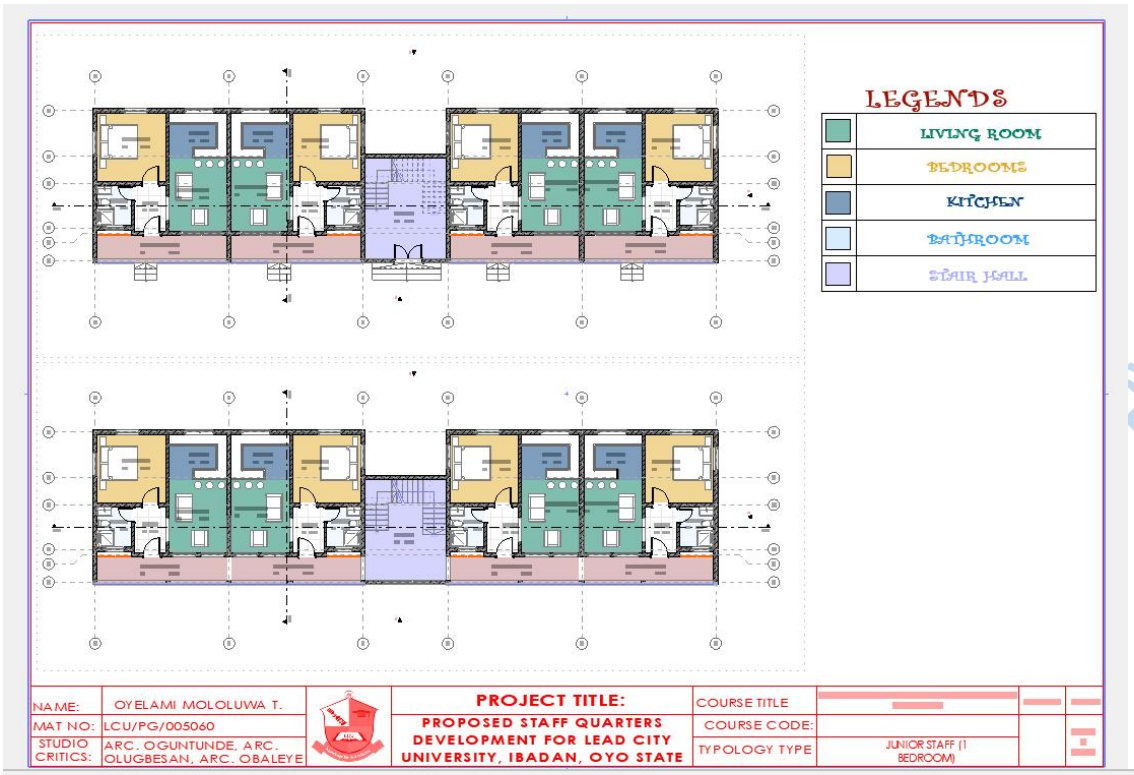
NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE:	DATE:
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:			JULY 2024
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	JUNIOR STAFF (2 BEDROOM)		

ELEVATIONS
(APPROACH VIEW)

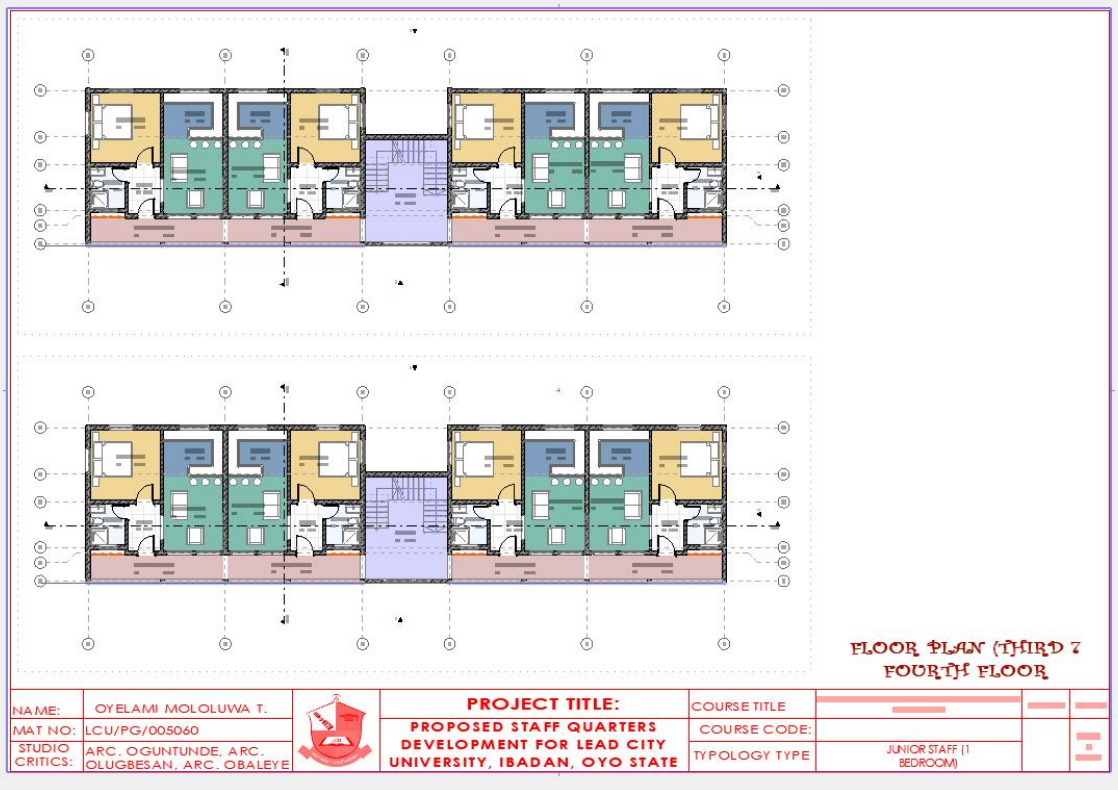
NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE:	DATE:
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:			JULY 2024
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	JUNIOR STAFF (2 BEDROOM)		

ELEVATIONS (REAR VIEW)

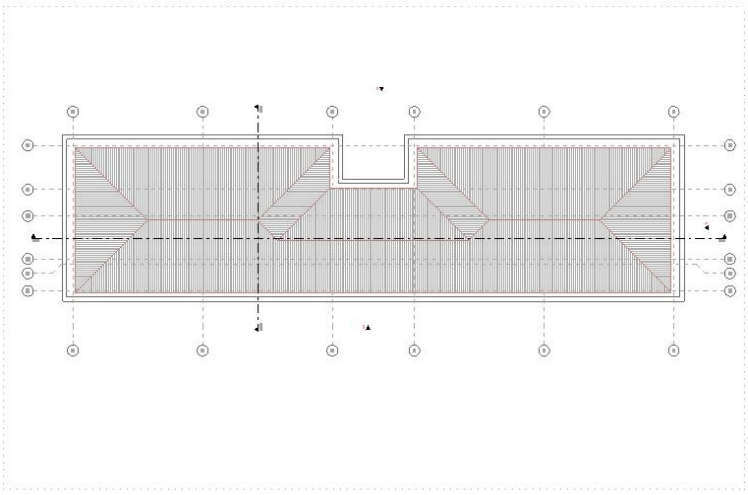
NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE:	DATE:
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:			JULY 2024
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	JUNIOR STAFF (2 BEDROOM)		



NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.	PROJECT TITLE: PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE TITLE	
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		COURSE CODE:	
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE		TYPOLOGY TYPE	JUNIOR STAFF (1 BEDROOM)

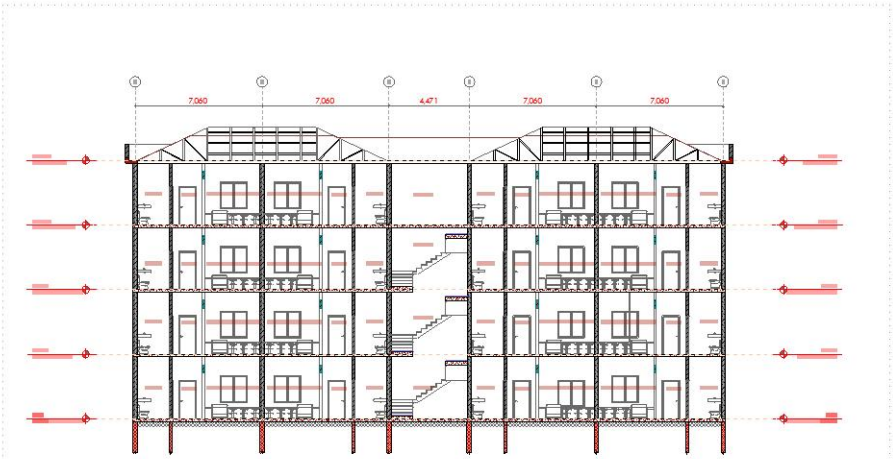


NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.	PROJECT TITLE: PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE TITLE	
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		COURSE CODE:	
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE		TYPOLOGY TYPE	JUNIOR STAFF (1 BEDROOM)



ROOF PLAN

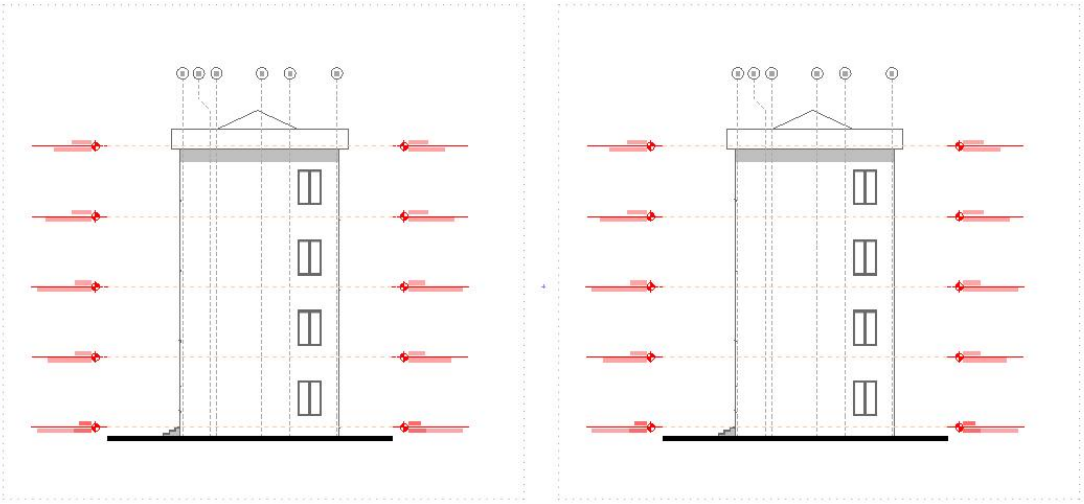
NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:	
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	JUNIOR STAFF (1 BEDROOM)



NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:	
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	JUNIOR STAFF (1 BEDROOM)

APPROACH ELEVATION

NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:	
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	JUNIOR STAFF (1 BEDROOM)

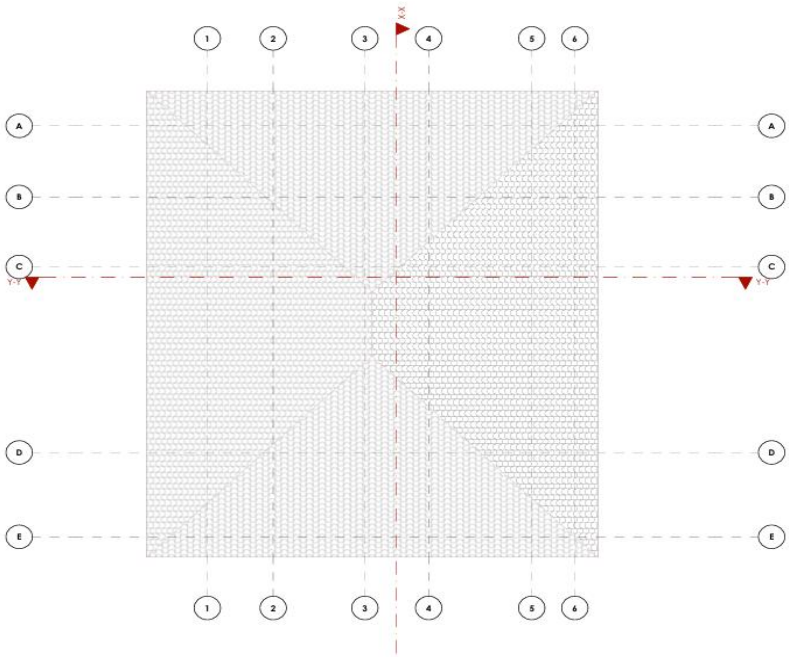


ELEVATIONS (SIDE VIEW)

NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:	
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	SENIOR STAFF (3 BEDROOM)

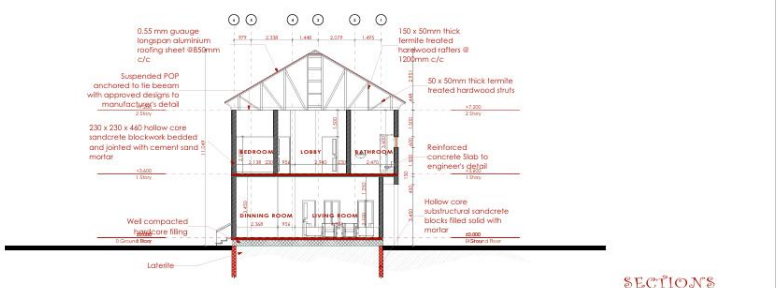
FLOOR PLAN (GROUND & FIRST FLOOR)

NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE:	DATE:
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:			JULY 2024
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	EXECUTIVE OFFICERS		

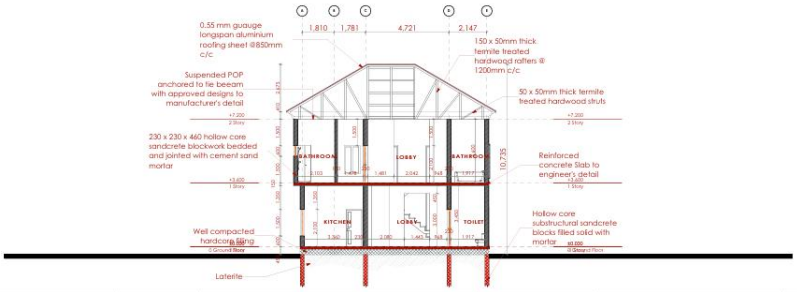


ROOF PLAN

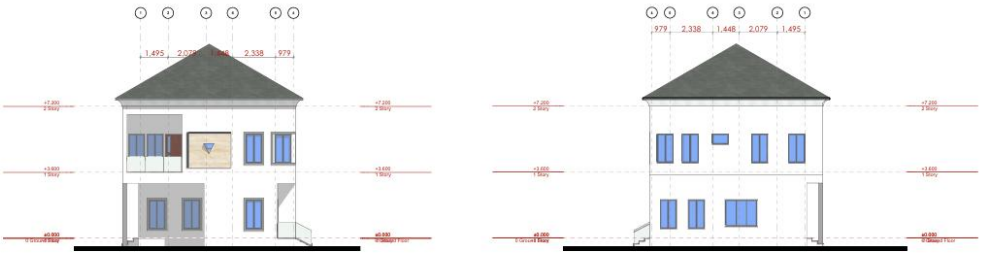
NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE:	DATE:
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:			JULY 2024
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	EXECUTIVE OFFICERS		



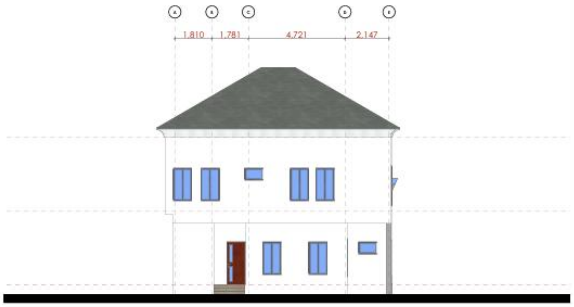
SECTIONS



NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE: / DATE:
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:		JULY 2024
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	EXECUTIVE OFFICERS	



ELEVATIONS (REAR AND APPROACH VIEW)



ELEVATIONS (RIGHT AND LEFT VIEW)

NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE:	DATE:
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:			JULY 2024
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	EXECUTIVE OFFICERS		

Appendices – Appendix 2- Working Drawings

WORKING DRAWINGS FLOOR PLAN (GROUND FLOOR)

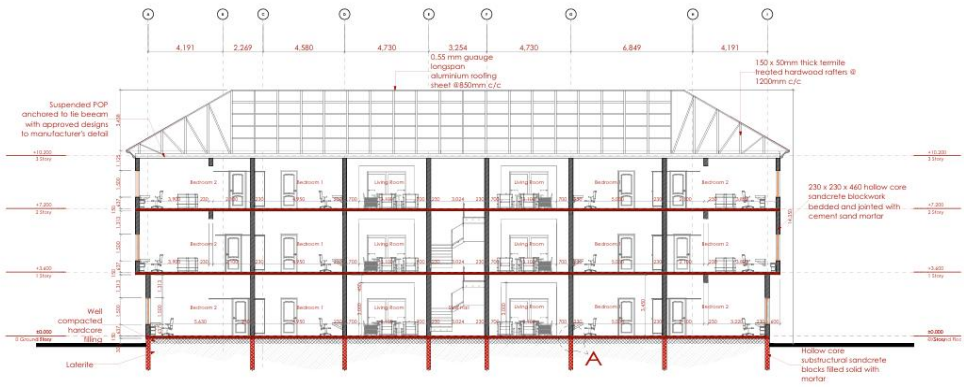
NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE:	DATE:
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:		1:100	JULY 2024
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	SENIOR STAFF (3 BEDROOM)		

WORKING DRAWINGS FLOOR PLAN (1ST & 2ND FLOOR)

NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE:	DATE:
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:			JULY 2024
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	SENIOR STAFF (3 BEDROOM)		

WORKING DRAWINGS ELEVATIONS (APPROACH VIEW)

NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE:	DATE:
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:			JULY 2024
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	SENIOR STAFF (3 BEDROOM)		



WORKING DRAWINGS (SECTION X-X)

NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE:	DATE:
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:			JULY 2024
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	SENIOR STAFF (3 BEDROOM)		

WORKING DRAWINGS ELEVATION (RIGHT AND LEFT SIDE VIEW)

NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE:	DATE:
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:			JULY 2024
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	SENIOR STAFF (3 BEDROOM)		

WORKING DRAWINGS ELEVATIONS (REAR VIEW)

NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE:	DATE:
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:			JULY 2024
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	SENIOR STAFF (3 BEDROOM)		

Door Schedule

Element ID	D01	D02	D03	D04
Quantity	7	37	6	30
W x H Size	1,500×2,100	900×2,100	2,161×2,100	750×2,100
Head height	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
2D Symbol				
3D Back View				
Description	Asymmetric leaf wooden double door with larger active leaf and smaller stove leaf made from solid oak, 44mm thick with stainless steel hinges and handle with soft close mechanism.	Single leaf wooden door with full wooden construction, made from solid oak, 44mm thick, with stainless steel hinges and handle with soft close mechanism.	Sliding glass door with equal leaves and wooden frame, made from solid oak, featuring 6mm tempered glass panes and soft close mechanism.	Single leaf wooden door with full wooden construction, made from solid oak, 44mm thick, with stainless steel hinges and handle with soft close mechanism.

Window Schedule

Element ID	W01	W02	W03	W04	W05	W06	W07
Quantity	6	2	6	30	12	12	6
W x H Size	2,100×1,500	2,400×1,500	1,800×1,500	1,500×1,500	600×1,200	900×600	1,200×1,500
2D Symbol							
3D Back View							
Description	Aluminum sliding window with 6mm tempered triple glazed glass panel, 40x51.5 on cribe aluminum frame, low-E coating and Argon-Filled insulation with insect screen.	Aluminum upward sliding window with 6mm tempered triple glazed glass panel, 40x51.5 on cribe aluminum frame, low-E coating and Argon-Filled insulation with insect screen.	Aluminum sliding window with 6mm tempered triple glazed glass panel, 40x51.5 on cribe aluminum frame, low-E coating and Argon-Filled insulation with insect screen.	Aluminum sliding window with 6mm tempered triple glazed glass panel, 40x51.5 on cribe aluminum frame, low-E coating and Argon-Filled insulation with insect screen.	Aluminum single leaf casement window with 4mm tempered glass panel, 40x51.5 on cribe aluminum frame, Low-E coating and Argon-Filled insulation with insect screen	Aluminum single leaf casement window with 4mm tempered glass panel, 40x51.5 on cribe aluminum frame, Low-E coating and Argon-Filled insulation with insect screen	Aluminum sliding window with 6mm tempered triple glazed glass panel, 40x51.5 on cribe aluminum frame, low-E coating and Argon-Filled insulation with insect screen.

SCHEDULES (WINDOWS AND DOOR)

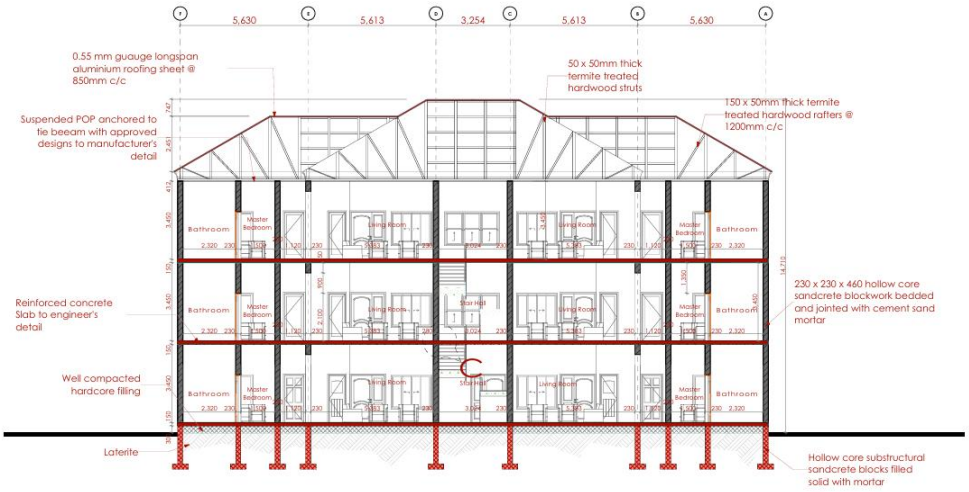
NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE:	DATE:
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:			JULY 2024
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	SENIOR STAFF (3 BEDROOM)		

WORKING DRAWINGS FLOOR PLAN (GROUND FLOOR)

NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE:	DATE:
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:			JULY 2024
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	SENIOR STAFF (2 BEDROOM)		

WORKING DRAWINGS FLOOR PLAN (1ST & 2ND FLOOR)

NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE:	DATE:
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:			JULY 2024
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	SENIOR STAFF (2 BEDROOM)		

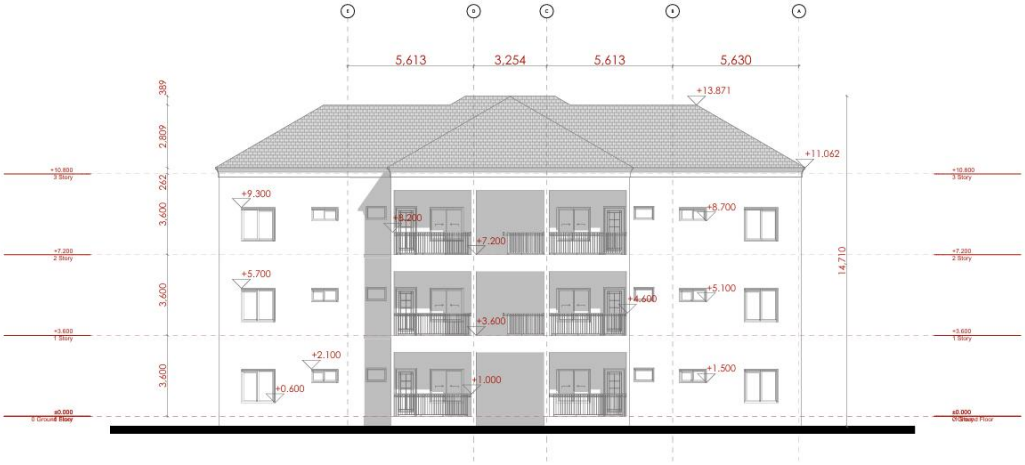


WORKING DRAWINGS (SECTION X-X)

NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE:	DATE:
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:			JULY 2024
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	SENIOR STAFF (2 BEDROOM)		

WORKING DRAWINGS ELEVATIONS (APPROACH VIEW)

NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE:	DATE:
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:			JULY, 2024
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	SENIOR STAFF (2 BEDROOM)		

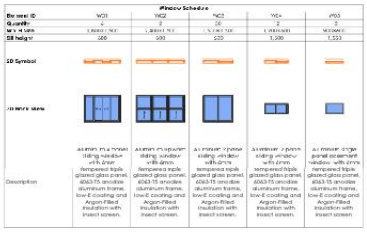


WORKING DRAWINGS ELEVATIONS (REAR VIEW)

NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE:	DATE:
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:			JULY, 2024
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	SENIOR STAFF (2 BEDROOM)		

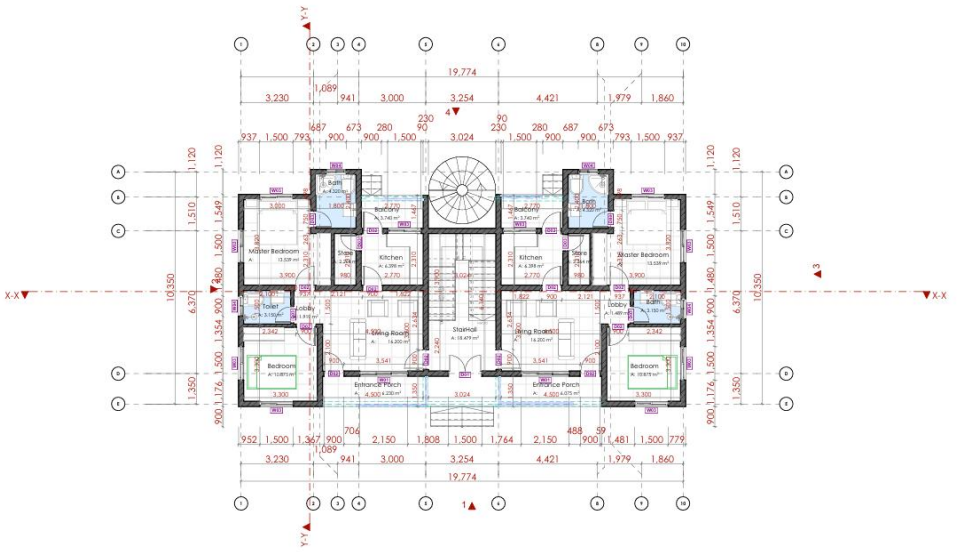
WORKING DRAWINGS ELEVATION (RIGHT AND LEFT SIDE VIEW)

NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE: / DATE:
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:		JULY, 2024
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	SENIOR STAFF (2 BEDROOM)	



SCHEDULES (WINDOWS AND DOOR))

NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE: / DATE:
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:		JULY, 2024
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	SENIOR STAFF (2 BEDROOM)	

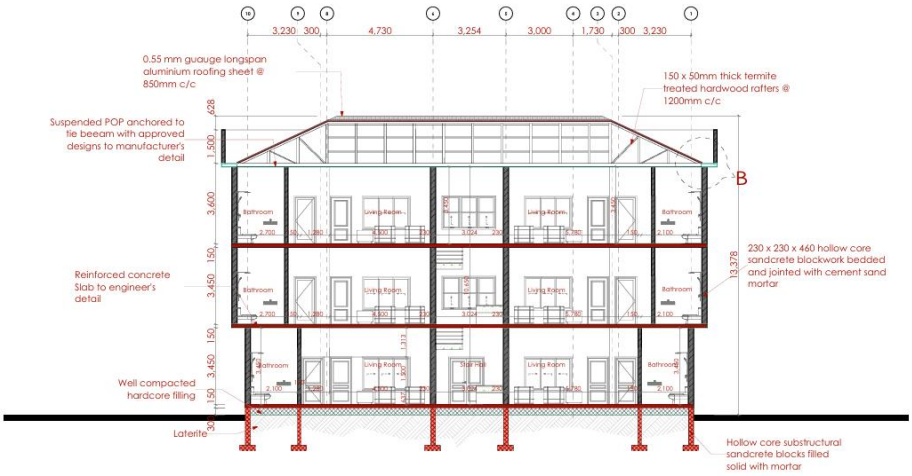


WORKING DRAWING FLOOR PLAN (GROUND FLOOR)

NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		**PROJECT TITLE:**	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE:	DATE:
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		**PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE**	COURSE CODE:			JULY , 2024
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	JUNIOR STAFF (2 BEDROOM)		

WORKING DRAWING FLOOR PLAN (1ST 7 2ND FLOOR)

NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		**PROJECT TITLE:**	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE:	DATE:
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		**PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE**	COURSE CODE:			JULY , 2024
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	JUNIOR STAFF (2 BEDROOM)		



SECTION X-X

NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE:	DATE:
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:			JULY , 2024
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	JUNIOR STAFF (2 BEDROOM)		

ELEVATIONS (APPROACH VIEW)

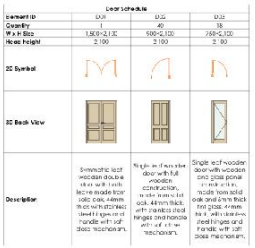
NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE:	DATE:
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:			JULY , 2024
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	JUNIOR STAFF (2 BEDROOM)		

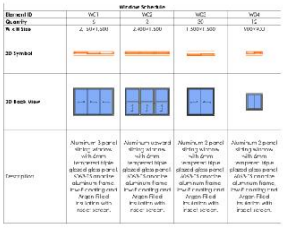
ELEVATION (RIGHT AND LEFT SIDE VIEW)

NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE:	DATE:
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:			JULY 2024
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	JUNIOR STAFF (2 BEDROOM)		

ELEVATIONS (REAR VIEW)

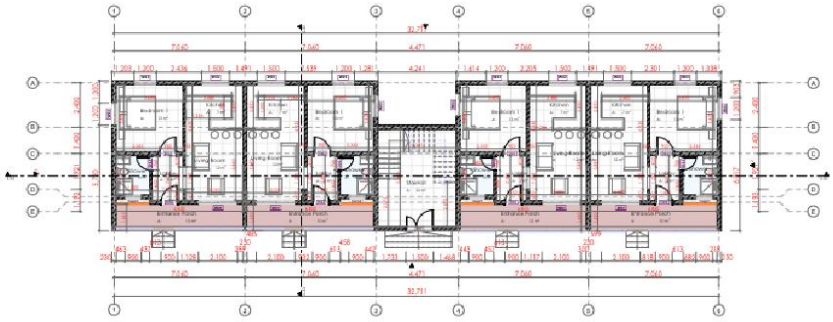
NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE:	DATE:
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:			JULY 2024
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	JUNIOR STAFF (2 BEDROOM)		





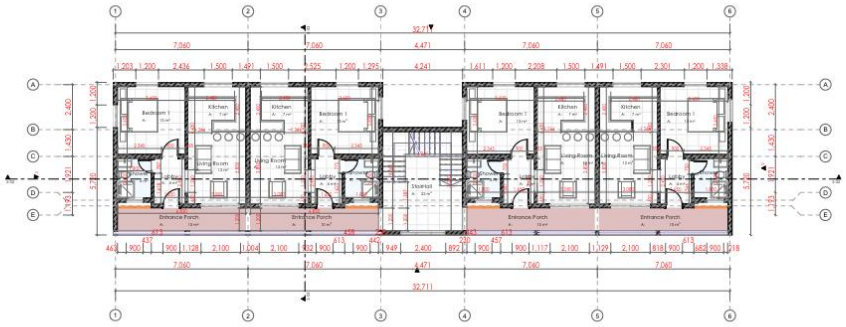
SCHEDULES (WINDOWS AND DOOR)

NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.	PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE: / DATE:
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060	PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:		JULY 2024
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE		TYPOLOGY TYPE	JUNIOR STAFF (2 BEDROOM)	



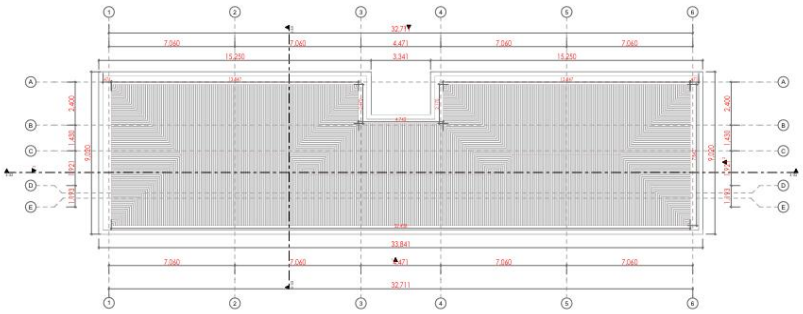
WORKING DRAWINGS FLOOR PLAN (GROUND FLOOR)

NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.	PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE: / DATE:
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060	PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:		JULY 2024
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE		TYPOLOGY TYPE	JUNIOR STAFF (1 BEDROOM)	



WORKING DRAWINGS FLOOR PLAN (FIRST - THIRD FLOOR)

NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE:	DATE:
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:			JULY 2024
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	JUNIOR STAFF (1 BEDROOM)		



ROOF PLAN

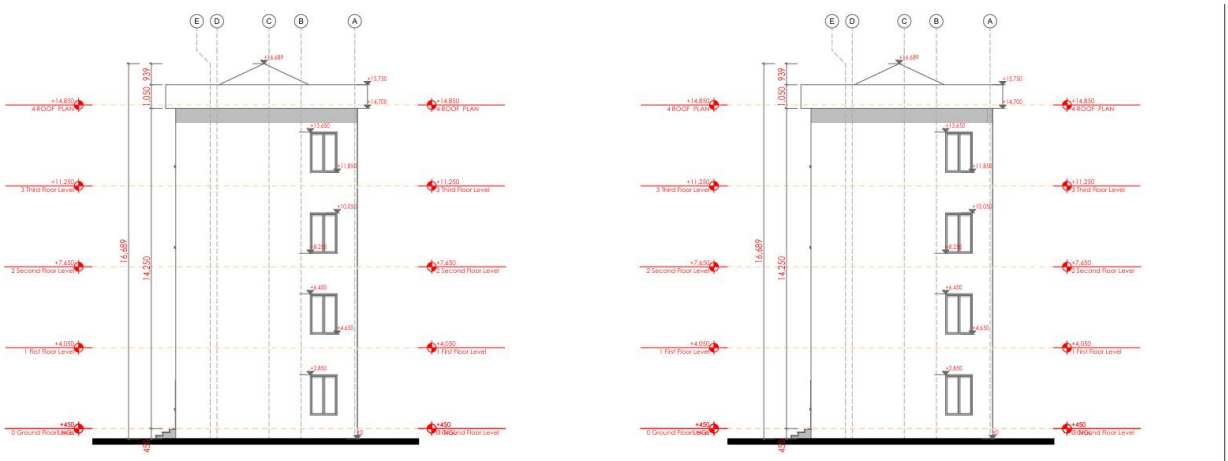
NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE:	DATE:
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:			JULY 2024
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	JUNIOR STAFF (1 BEDROOM)		

APPROACH ELEVATION

NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE:	DATE:
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:			JULY 2024
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	JUNIOR STAFF (1 BEDROOM)		

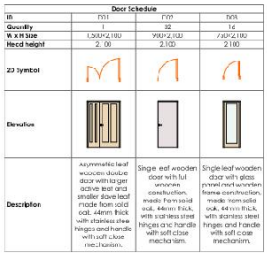
ELEVATIONS (REAR VIEW)

NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE:	DATE:
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:			JULY 2024
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	JUNIOR STAFF (1 BEDROOM)		

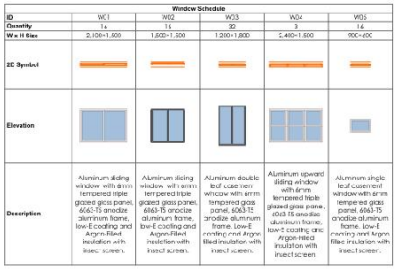


ELEVATIONS (SIDE VIEW)

NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE:	DATE:
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:			JULY 2024
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	SENIOR STAFF (3 BEDROOM)		



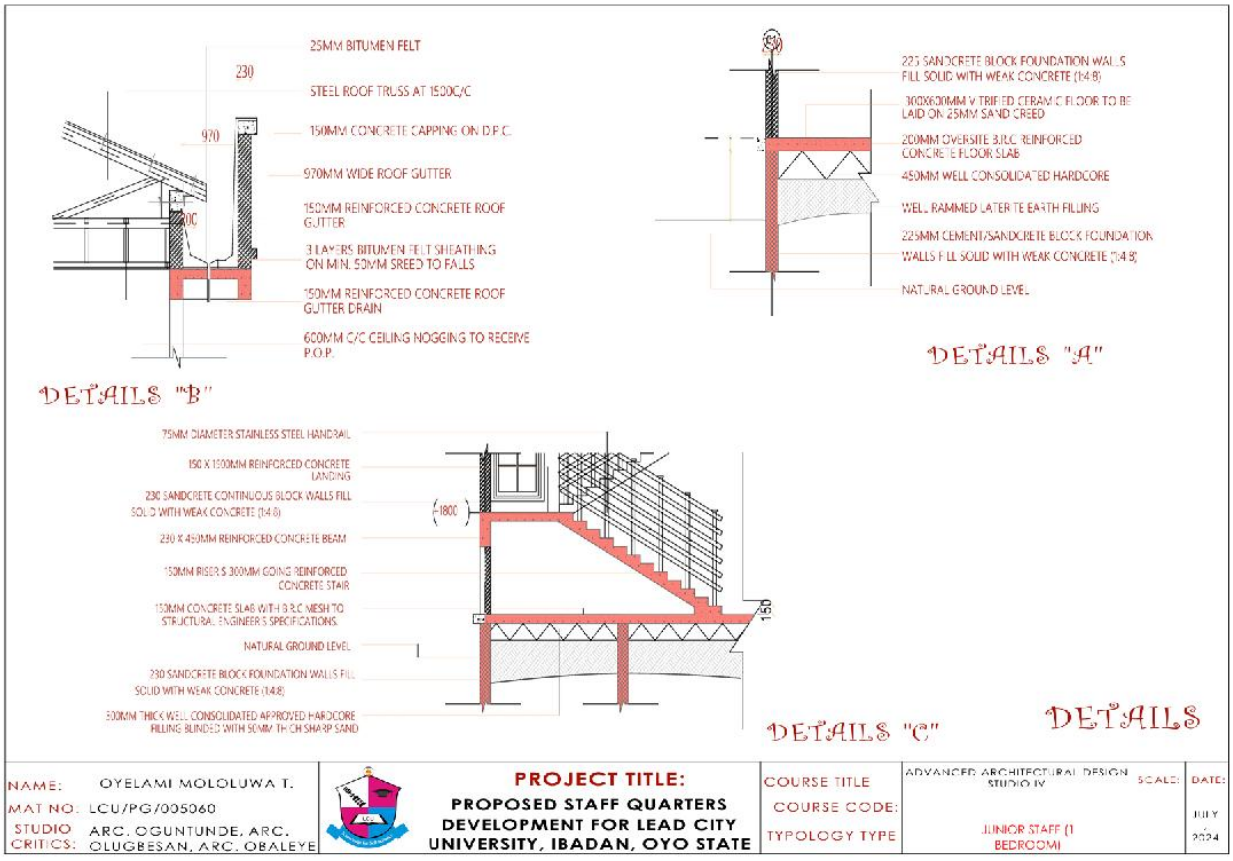
Door Schedule			
ID	D01	D02	D03
Quantity	1	32	16
W x H Size	1,500X2,100	900X2,100	750X2,100
Head height	2. 00	2,100	2100
2D Symbol			
Elevation			
Description	Asymmetric leaf wooden double door with larger active leaf and smaller slave leaf made from solid oak, 44mm thick, with stainless steel hinges and handle with soft close mechanism.	Single leaf wooden door with full unvarnish construction, made from solid oak, 44mm thick, with stainless steel hinges and handle with soft close mechanism.	Single leaf wooden door with glass panel and varnish frame construction, made from solid oak, 44mm thick, with stainless steel hinges and handle with soft close mechanism.



Window Schedule					
ID	W01	W02	W03	W04	W05
Quantity	14	16	32	3	16
W x H Size	2,100×1,500	1,500×1,500	1,200×1,800	2,400×1,500	900×600
2D Symbol					
Elevation					
Description	Aluminum sliding window with 6mm tempered triple glazed glass panel, 6063-T5 anodize aluminum frame, low-E coating and Argon-filled insulation with insect screen.	Aluminum sliding window with 6mm tempered triple glazed glass panel, 6063-T5 anodize aluminum frame, low-E coating and Argon-filled insulation with insect screen.	Aluminum double leaf casement window with 6mm tempered glass panel, 6063-T5 anodize aluminum frame, low-E coating and Argon-filled insulation with insect screen.	Aluminum upward sliding window with 6mm tempered triple glazed glass panel, 6063-T5 anodize aluminum frame, low-E coating and Argon-filled insulation with insect screen	Aluminum single leaf casement window with 6mm tempered glass panel, 6063-T5 anodize aluminum frame, low-E coating and Argon-filled insulation with insect screen.

SCHEDULES (WINDOWS AND DOOR))

NAME:	OYELAMI MOLOLUWA T.		PROJECT TITLE:	COURSE TITLE	ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO IV	SCALE:	DATE:
MAT NO:	LCU/PG/005060		PROPOSED STAFF QUARTERS DEVELOPMENT FOR LEAD CITY UNIVERSITY, IBADAN, OYO STATE	COURSE CODE:			JULY 2024
STUDIO CRITICS:	ARC. OGUNTUNDE, ARC. OLUGBESAN, ARC. OBALEYE			TYPOLOGY TYPE	JUNIOR STAFF (1 BEDROOM)		



Bio-data

A. Personal Data

1.	Full Name:	OYELAMI Mololuwa Titilola
2.	Address:	Ibadan, Nigeria
3.	Email Address:	mollyoyelami@gmail.com
4.	Phone Number:	08028534023
5.	Date of Birth:	14/11/2001
6.	Place of Birth:	Nigeria
7.	Nationality:	Nigerian
8.	Marital Status:	Single
9.	Name and Address of Next of Kin:	Oyelami Rereloluwa.

B. Educational Background

• Msc Architecture	Lead City University, Ibadan.	2022 - Ongoing.
• Bsc Architecture	Lead City University, Ibadan.	2018 – 2022.
• Secondary School	Kolmor Metropolitan College, Living Stone College, Racheal Group of Schools.	2012 – 2017.
• Primary School Leaving Certificate.	Besario Group of Schools.	2005 – 2012.

C. Work Experience

Dezign Loft Ltd **2024**

Position; Architectural designer and Site Supervisor

- Prepared architectural drawings for design and building renovation
- Supervised renovation and Construction projects.

Urban Cribs. Ltd **2021**

Position; Architectural designer Intern

- Prepared architectural drawings for design and building renovation
- Created 3D architectural visualization
- Designed building landscape
- Supervised site project

Freelance Architect **2020 – Present**

- Created architectural drawings
- Designed building landscape
- Created architectural visualization
- Created architectural animation
- Supervised various site construction projects

D. Publication

…….. ……..

Signature Date

The University Compliance Certification

This is to certify that the Thesis by Mololuwa Oyelami with the matriculation number LCU/PG/005060 in the Department of Architecture, Faculty of Environmental Design and Management, Lead City University, Ibadan is in full compliance with the University format and style of Thesis.

…….. ……..

Signature Date

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