## MUNITY FACILITIES

HEN R. KAPIMPINA

RCH. 2 1972/73

# IN UGANDA

COMMUNITY FACILITIES IN UGANDA

with main emphasis on East Buganda and West Buganda.

By STEPHEN R. KAPIMPINA

A thesis submitted in part fulfilment for the degree of MASTER OF ARCHITECTURE in the University of Nairobi.

1972/73

## DECLARATION

This thesis "Community Facilities in Uganda" is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other University.

Signed .....

STEPHEN R. KAPIMPINA

This thesis has been submitted for examination with my (our) approval as University supervisor(s)

Signed Merry 79 com

Head of Department of Architecture

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I acknowledge with

to me by

Mr. Kibuka -

Mr. Mukiibi -

Miss Savan -

Mr. Atikoro -

Mr. Farrant -

Mr. Mayatsa

Mr. Stevenson -

Mr. West-kelsey -

Miss Muyinza -

Prof. Langlands -

Miss Lydia Mboneka

thanks the assistance kindly offered

Ministry of Comm. Dev. Uganda

C.D.O., Min. of Comm. Dev. Uganda

Ministry of Comm. Dev. Uganda

National Council of Social Services

Makerere - Dept. of Social Work and

Social Administration

Sociologist - Min. of Comm. Dev. Uganda
Town Planning Dept. Kampala
Town Planning Dept. Kampala
Town Planning Dept. Kampala
Makerere University

- the Typist

#### CONTENTS

- 3.00 REALISATION OF PROBLEM
- 3.01 Objective of the Uganda Government
- 3.02 Government's main Emphasis
- 3.03 Development Generally
- 3.04 Education and Voluntary Service
- 3.05 Community Centres and their Function in Uganda
- 3.06 Youth Activity
- 4.00 COMMINITY DEVELOPMENT
- 4.01 The Principles of Community Development
- 4.02 The Fields of Community Development

- 5.00 CASE STUDIES MUKONO AND MPIGI
- 5.01 Environmental
- 5.02 Public and Commercial Building Macilities
- 5.03 Administration Building Facilities
- 5.04 Outdoor Recreation Facilities
- 6.00 PROBLEM SOLUTION
- . 6.01 Infrastmeture
  - 7.00 CONCLUSIONS
  - 7.01 Community Facility Space Standards

All and the same and appeared that, the subject beautiful to

- 7.02 Manbower and Training
- 7.03 Administration of Services
- 7.04 Sources of Funds

BIBLIOGRAPHY

MASTER OF ARCHITECTURE THESIS/DESIGN WORK

COLMUNITY FACILITIES IN UGANDA
WITH MAIN EMPHASIS ON EAST \$\(\text{Buganda}\) and West Buganda

#### 1.00 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.01 AIM

Early in the first term, my original subject for Research/
Design work was "Community Centre in Uganda." After some
discussions with the Year Master and some Students, it was
commented that, the subject "Community Centre" was so
narrow that, the research in community centres would not
satisfy the required volume of a thesis.

It was here then suggested that, the subject should be
called "Community Development and Welfare Services in
Uganda" or in short, "Community Facilities in Uganda."

This change of the subject title was intended to enable me
to have a wide field of study so that, when conducting the
research, I may look into the whole affairs of the Culture
and Community Development Services run in Uganda.

#### 1.02 RELISONS FOR CHOICE OF SUBJECT

From the first year up to the fourth year, we have done a number of common-design project exercises e.g.

MARKETS

SCHOOLS

HOUSING - about twice

RECREATION CENTRE and

HOTELS - incorporating restaurants e.t.c.

This made me feel that it would be a good idea to deal with a subject I have never touched.



1.02 METHODOLOGY

1.021 I intend to carry out my case studies in West Buganda
District at Mpigi and East Buganda District at Mukono in
Uganda.

1.022 Mukono is a township and is situated 14 miles east of Kampala on the main Kampala/Jinja road.

The settlement has developed around the junction of the Bugerere/Kayunga road with the Kampala/Jinja road which has brought into being the shopping centre.

Also available are:-

Educational facilities e.g., a Senior Secondary School and Primary Schools.

Administrative Offices for East Buganda District and the (Saza) County Headquarters.

Administrative housing and residential housing.

Medical Services.

Technical Services and other community facilities.

Mpigi is similar to Mukono with some little difference in the community facilities available. It is a township and is situated 22 miles West of Kampala and about ½ mile off the Kampala/Masaka road.

Formerly the main Kampala/Kasaka road used to pass through

Mpigi township but when the new main tarmac road was constructed, it was diverted off the township.

Available in the area are:-

A shopping centre.

Educational facilities.

Administrative offices for West Buganda District.

Residential housing.

Medical Services and

other community facilities.

1.023 The relevant Government Ministry Officials will be contacted for information and some other information will be collected from the existing Government documents.

Interviews with people directly affected in these areas for case studies will be conducted to assess their requirements in form of community facilities and in some cases a questionnaire will be followed.

1.024 It would be better for me to conduct my case studies in more than the two chosen localities above but, due to a shortage of time, this will not be possible. This does not necessarily mean that, the information to be collected has been contracted, because, the two localities selected for research are, to my knowledge, among the best comparative representative commercial/residential centres in Uganda where most of the community facilities are likely to be found.

1.025 In order to fulfil the physical community facility requirements, the current Uganda Development Plan will be very closely followed in the study process and the recommendations will be in conformity with the proposals presented in the Development Plan.

Writing

HERCH

#### 1.03 PRESENTATION

1.031 Presentation will be on A4 format with binding spiral on the short edges of the sheets. The sheets will be divided vertically into two so that the left-hand side is used for sketches and the right-hand side for the written material.

1.032 Where necessary,

charts

maps, photographs, graphs and will be included in the presentation. University of Nairobi
Faculty of Architecture, Design and Development
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

S. Kapimpina
2nd. Year M. Arch.
Thesis/Design Work

#### Subject:

- 2.00 Brief for thesis
  and subject for Design
- 2.01 Subject for design
- 2.011 Community Facilities in Uganda
- 2.02 Aim
- 2.021 A study of community facilities with an aim of designing appropriate community facilities in Uganda
- 2.022 It is Uganda Governments firm belief that, one of the most effective channels of promoting development, spreading such development throughout the entire community and involving the people at large closely in the development effort, is the extensive propagation of simple ways in which individuals,

families, local communities and other special groups can directly improve their own welfare. In Uganda Government's 1970/71 to 74/75 Development Plan, the main emphasis in the Community Development Programme has been and will continue to be, WOMENS' CLUB WORK.

YOUTH MOBILISATION.

ADULT LITERACY.

ORGANISATION OF SELF-HELP PROJECTS.

CONDUCT OF TRAINING COURSES FOR COMMUNITY GROUPS.

It has been proposed in the plan III that, early in the plan period a full assessment of the demand for new community facilities and their siting will be made and an allocation of Shs 7.5 m. has been provided for community facilities during the current development plan period.

(Uganda's Dev. Plan III Ch. 20)

- 2.03 Aim The aim of this thesis is to study:
- 2.031 The existing community areas.
- 2.032 The existing community facilities.
- 2.033 The requirements of the people in form of community facilities.

- 2.034 Establish type and requirements for new community facilities to suit the standard of the community considered.
- 2.035 Recommend type and standard of community facilities required in these areas.
- 2.036 Finally design suitable community facilities in an appropriate community area in Uganda.
- 2.04 Preliminary Survey.
- 2.041 A preliminary survey has been made in Uganda from the 24th to 28th July, and it has been discovered through the information obtained that there is a need either to improve on the existing community facilities or to design and construct new community facilities in some (Gombololas) Sub-counties.
- 2.042 During this survey, it was not possible to select a particular area for particular consideration because, the Community Development Officers who could offer assistance in this problem were all absent in their offices attending a conference in the Parliament Building. The Secretary of one of them suggested that, I should go back and see the C.D.O. early in August.

3.00 REALISATION OF PROBLEMS

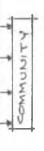
OBJECTIVES OF THE UGANDA GOVERNMENT

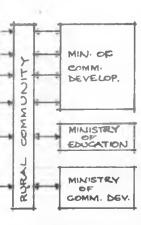
The Uganda Government's objectives of the Community

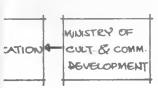
Development are:-

- 3.011 To improve the general standard of living of the masses especially those in rural areas who form the majority of the nation.
- 3.012 To educate the masses in rural areas so that they are better equipped to deal with problems of adjustment in the rapidily changing conditions of the present time.

3.013 To encourage voluntary service in order to stimulate the interest and active participation of the people in the programmes devised for their own cultural, social and economic betterment.







3.014 In this field, the Government through the Ministry of Culture and Community Development has even gone further to educate and train the disabled people of Uganda so that they become independent rather than depending on the assistance of able-bodied people.

in seven franchis in Messie,

#### 3.02 GOVERNMENT'S MAIN EMPHASIS

As stated before in the frief, the Government's main emphasis in the community development programme have been and will continue to be adult literacy, women's club work, youth mobilisation, the organisation of self-help projects and the conduct of training courses for community groups. This is emphasized more by the Government's programme of building a community centre in every sub-county and the idea of having an Intergrated District Farm Institute/Rural Training Centre in every District in Uganda.

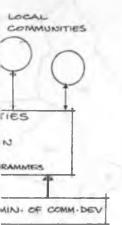
#### 3.03 DEVELOPMENT GENERALLY

The Uganda Government's main objective of a number of services such as community development, social welfare, cultural services, radio and other information services, is to spread the development benefits as widely as possible throughout the community and to ensure that economic and social development caters sufficiently for certain humanneeds of the population.

It has been stated in the Development Plan that, major efforts in the future provision of these services will be directed to rural areas. (Dev. Plan Ch. 20)

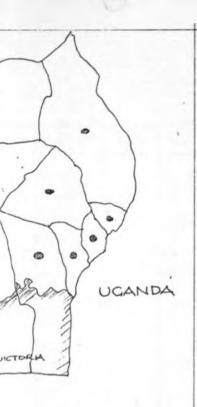
This is intended to reduce the flow of the population from the rural to urban areas.





#### 3.04 EDUCATION AND VOLUNT RY SERVICE

- 3.041 The Government's firm belief is that, one of the most effective ways of promoting development and spreading such development throughout the whole community is through the propagation of simple ways in which individuals and local communities and some special groups can directly improve their own welfare.
- 3.042 The large-scale mobilisation of the people for their own betterment and for development work generally is the provision of extension programmes of Government agencies concerned with rural production activities, of the health education and promotion programmes of the Ministry of Health and of the community development programmes of the Ministry of Community Development.
- 3.043 One of the most effective ways of reaching mass of the people in rural areas is by short formal training courses covering topics of particular interest to the farmer and his household.
- 3.044 Formerly, such courses have been carried out through the District Farm Institutes run by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Rural Training Centres of the Ministry of Culture and Community Development.



INING CENTRES

- 3.045 At present, there are only fifteen Training Centres and it is necessary as was proposed by the Government to have a Rural Training Centre in each District. This necessity is supported by the fact that between 1967 and 1971, about 150,000 people attended some training courses at the Training Centres and this number is expected to increase in future.
- 3.046 It is now intended to intergrate at District level under the Ministry of Agriculture the training activity carriedout at the District Farm Institutes and Rural Training Centres. If this is effected, it is likely to enable a better and more economic utilisation of the training facilities offered at the Training Centres.
- 3.05 COMMUNITY CENTRES and their Function in Uganda.

A programme of building a community centre in every subcounty (Gombolola) was initiated formerly and by 1971, only thirty-five had been fully completed with all the necessary facilities, and there are at present a number of them at varying levels of construction.

It is intended that, the community centre should be the central focus of community life in rural areas, but, there have been certain difficulties associated with the programme

such as the serious problem of the absence of wardens to run the centres partly due to luck of housing for wardens.

In order to maintain the effective usage of the centres, it would be a good idea to provide accommodation for wardens at every centre.

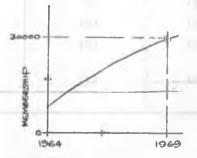
It is Government's intention to carry out a full assessment of the entire programme with a view to assess the demand for new community centres, and in the process of the review, particular attention will be paid to the siting of new centres.

It is intended that, in the course of the review of community centres, consideration will be given to the possibility of providing suitable facilities to enable the centres to be utilised for short in service training courses for extension staff.

#### 3.06 YOUTH ACTIVITIES

3.061 The youth programme of the Ministry of Culture and Community Development generally aim at providing the younger members of the community greater opportunities to become more active and involved citizens of the country.

This programme known as the (NUYO) National Union of Youth



such as the serious problem of the absence of wardens to run the centres partly due to luck of housing for wardens.

In order to maintain the effective usage of the centres, it would be a good idea to provide accommodation for wardens at every centre.

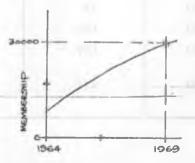
It is Government's intention to carry out a full assessment of the entire programme with a view to assess the demand for new community centres, and in the process of the review, particular attention will be paid to the siting of new centres.

It is intended that, in the course of the review of community centres, consideration will be given to the possibility of providing suitable facilities to enable the centres to be utilised for short in service training courses for extension staff.

### 3.06 YOUTH ACTIVITIES

3.061 The youth programme of the Ministry of Culture and Community Development generally aim at providing the younger members of the community greater opportunities to become more active and involved citizens of the country.

This programme known as the (NUYO) National Union of Youth



## LITERACY EDUCATION 1970

No. of Classes	No. of Students	No: of Teachers	No. of Passes	Remarks
-	) <del>-</del>	_	-	-
20	294	20	_	-
53	1060	52	142	Majority of testing to be done in
70	1120 -	70	2,40	1971.
43	4,60	40	18 .	
80	2353	110	1827	63% passes
45	720	45	159	
78	1497	77	285	
_	_	_	-	No classes lasts more that 3 weeks
140	-	_	719	
16	331	16	46	
46	793	46	145	
16	330	14	34	TESTING IN 1971
14	264	14	- 1111	11 11 11
81	1170	81	913	79% passes
103	1386	102	378	to the second
103	1387	99	104	Majority of tests to be done in 1971
110	1300	110	216	Only 340 people test 1336 kits sold.

## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME 1970

nties lved	Gombolola Involved	Fronds Complete	Mileago	Swamp Crossing	Culverts Supplies	No. of Vill. Invol.	No. of home improved	Water Supplies	Bridges	Aid Post	Schools Aided
5	27	5	541	5	80	3	150	10	5	1	1
ļ.	2.5	21	148	4	41	5.	198	* -	5	2	-
)	49	25	327	-	718	20	923	-	-	4	4
3	63	99	698	64	406	62	1797	7	_	_	_
5	36	-	-	3	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	30	-	-	-	-	3	251 huts	_	-		_
5	39	29	150.	6	-	17	158	16.	-	1	-
5_	36	-	-	- 1	-	-	_	-	_	-	-
7	44	38	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	_
2	7	11	62	11	198	1	80	3	-		
7	33	•	-	- 0	-	4	68	~	_	-	-
3	20 5	6	22	-	- ,	-	-	10	-	-	-
8	49		_		_	15	1701	10	1	-	
8	40	38	156	_	120	_	-	7	6	-	1
5	30	1	10	1		1	40	30	2	_	
0	33	-		-	-	_	-	_	_	_	-
6	36	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-

at 100 In law law

## C.D. SCHEMES 1970

Sub-counties Involved	Model Houses	Explosive Stone Breaking	Lweza CD Technical Centre	P/Time Workers CD	P/Time Workers DA	Village Halls	Leper Camps	Cattle Dips	F.B. Fields	Eus Shel Ters	Others
27	_	-	1-	15	-	1	1	-	-		
25	-	-	-	30	11-1	-	14.	_		-	
49	-	-	-	45	-	4		-	1	-	
63	-	-	-	39	24	~	-	-	-	-	
36	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	
30	-	-	-	21	-	1	-	-	-	-	
30	-	-	-	15	19	-	-	-	-	-	
36	-	-	-	33		-	-	-	-	-	
44	-	-	417	51	_	3	-	-	-	_	
7	-	-	- 1/1	9	-	4	-	-	-	-	1
33	-	-	- 4111	21	22	-	-	-		-	
20	-	_	-	12	11-11	1 s.c	_	-	1-	-	
5	-	- 1414	- //	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
49	-		4	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	
40	-			44	-	-	-	-	-	~	
30	-	- 100	1	25	-	1	-	-	-	-	
33 .	-	7 - 34	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	
36	-	-	- 111	34	-	7-	-	-	-	-	

## POSITION OF THE COMMUNITY CENTRE PROGRAMME

AS AT 31-12-1970

Centres Oper.ed	Under Construc- tion	Not Started	No. of Chairs	No. of Benches	No. of Tables	Cup Bod.	Book Case	T.V. Sets	Radio Sets	Stage Curta.	Water Tanks
3	14	9	75	30	7	1	1	-	-	1	1
21	3	21	402	121	17	3	1	-	-	3	5
17	4	3	482	99	40	12	12	-		6	4
17	19	-	434	84	23	1	-	3	-	8	9
36	12	11	242	46	13	13	3	-	-	4	5
19	8	36	526	217	30	7	5	-	-	4	4
9	22	8	300	153	21	5	2	2	-	2	5
8	-	22	69	105	5	4	-	-	-	-	
19	9	9	230	203	46	11	8	-	_	4	1
16	12	16	444	146	27	9	-	1	-	2	- "
2	1	-	126	125	24	6		-	6	2	1
9	12	9	153	286	3	1	-	1	2	6	9
9 5 4	3	10	19	83	12	1	-	-	-	4 2	5
4	1	-	120	43	6	2	2	-	3	2	1
22	12	9	315	112	2	8	1	2	-	1	1
14	5	17	203	22	15	2	4	1	1	5	6
10	19	-	151	211	20	4	2	-	-	9	6
13	15	1	344	20	13	-	-	-	-	6	-
221	171	181	4635	2106	324	90	41	10	12	69	65

## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CLUES AS ON 31.12.70

Counties	Sub-counties	Clubs	Member Ship	Part Time Workers	CDAS.	COMMENTS	
. 6	27	73	1785	29	14	12.3% increase over 1969	
10	49	544	18454	60	16	2% increase	
4	25	157	4206	18	13	48% increase	
2	7	12	663	3	5	14% decrease vs1969	
6	36	160	6421	30	11	7% decrease vs. 1969	
7	44	110	2278	20	13	24.8% decrease vs. 1969	
2	5	28	1078	2	2	60.5% increase vs. 1969	-7-
5	30	289	4937	25	14	15% increase vs. 1969	
7	33	230	4152	21	13	.01 increase	
8	63	484	10673	45	19	45.4% increase	
6	36	150	4490	34	10	10% increase	
8	40	301	7370	43	12	51% increase	
7	30	44	927	16	6	17% increase	14.
5	38	316	4347	15	23	34% increase	
3	20	137	2437	10	10	20.9% increase	
8	40	195	4023	12	12	89% increase	
- 10	33	88	1700	· 17	14	4% increase	
6	36	221	6629	33	16	2.4% increase	
		3539	86570				

	7 000.303		76		3,237
	4 Courses		42	77	3,234
Lango		C.D.	14	37	
Lango	Handcrafts 1 Leadership/Club Crc 1	C.D.	14 14	13 27	
	8 Courses		96	146	14,016
	Staff Seminar 1	C.D.	2	38	
	Leaders/Club Crg. 3		74	57	
Bukedi	Net Ball Comp. 1		4	22	
D 1 1	Gardening 2		10	18	
MIN'C CHIM	Nutrition 1		6	11	
	37 Courses		273	855	233,415
		«MQFda.	13	35	
	NUYO Courses 2 Citizenship for	C.D.	27	71	
	C.D. staff Courses 1		4	30	
		Prison	1	33	
' Eusoga	Leadership/Club Org 3		16	110	
Generals		C.D.	14	/ 61	
2.0,000	Foot Eall Teams 1		4	42	
	Coop. Teurs 2	Coop.	2	141	
	Coop. Courses 24		192	332	
	10 Courses		61	191	11,651
		0.0.	Ĭ	34	
	Bukedi Club Tour 1	C.D.	3	34	
	Ankole Teachers 1	Educ.	3	23	
/ CHOR	Coop. Courses 3	Coop.	21	36	1
Acholi	Net Ball Team 1	Educ.	1	26	
	Game Teachers 1 Handicran/Children 21	Educ. C.D.	7	14 23	
-	N/R. Sports 1 Game Teachers 1	NUYO	12	35	,
	21 Courses		178	439	78,142
	21 Co		130	430	20.110
	Busoga Fed. Tour 1		2	30	
	NUYO Hand Course 1		14	20	
	NUYO Sperts Trg. 1		21	33	
		C.D.	1	30	
		MUK	19	130 18	
Allkoie		NUYO	24	130	
Ankole	Nat. Service Trag. 1 NUYO Days/Conf/	N/S	3 .	23	

<sup>\*</sup> Milton Obote Foundation

11	Mat./ Del Tice	-	.,, .	6	24		
	Nut. Seminar	1	C.D.		71		
		1	C.D.	23	17	25	
1 4	Fed. Tour	1	C.D.	3	33		
	Handcrafts	1	NUYO	14	21		
-	Health Staff Course	1	Health	5	30	Aya	П
	26 Courses		•	287	836	239,932	
	Grade I Teachers	1	Educ.	7	33	11	
	Women's Conf.	1	C.D.	2	36	20 /	
1	Mothers Union	1	M/U.	2	20		
	Coop. Courses	5	Coop.	22	62		
- 1	Coop. Asst. one	-1			143	1 401	
	year Course	1	Coop.	141	22		
	Chiefs Courses	3	D/A.	7	127		
1.	School Mistresses	1	Educ.	2	10	1.00	
	Handcraft/Tie & Dye	1	C.D.	6	24		
EUCISU	NUYO Days & Work	j.		COLLEGE		440	
-	Camp	2	NUYO	20	104		
	Leadership	1	NUYO	6	18	100	
	Traders	1	Trade	5	14	128	
	Leadership/Club					1	
	Org.	2	C.D.	30	59		
	School Leavers	1	Educ.	9	13	444	
	C.D. Workers						
	Course	1	C.D.	4	70		
				4.0	2.4		
	22 Courses			263	612	160,956	_
	Coop. Courses	3	Coop.	26	69	-	
4	Coop. Asst. Course	1	Ccop.	184	23	r e	
	Club Org.	2	C.D.	38	46		
	Childcare/Home-		- 31		1 3		
BUNYORO	craft	3	C.D.	24	91		
	Cookery	1	C.D.	7	21		
	NUYO Courses	3	NUYO	20	48		
	Fed. Meetings	2	C.D.	9	40		
	Traders	1	Trade	6	20		
	Coverage to						

milio =	NUYO Recruitment Citizenship/Shief Handicrafts	1 1 4	C.D. M.O.Fda. C.D.	5 10 25	20 27 87	
	20 Courses			109	375	40,875
SEBEI *	Handicraft Childcare/Nut Litercy Citizenship	4 1 1 2	C.D. C.D. C.D.	10 3 3 6	136 20 11 38	
	8 Courses			22	205	4,510
MADI *	Club Leaders Handicraits Childcare/	1 3	C.D.	30 9	30 58	
18	Homecraft	2	C.D.	6	40	
	6 Courses			45	128	5,760
W.NILE**	Childcare Coop. Courses Nut/Cookery	1 12 1	C.D. Coop. C.D.	27 108 14	48 233 26	
	14 Courses		201	149	307	45,743
	Citizenship Homecraft/	2	C.D.	9	74	
KIGEZI	Handicraft Childcare/Nut School Sports UCW, Conference	1 1 1	C.D. C.D. C.D. UCW.	9 2 4 3	70 40 35 44	
	7 Courses			27	263	7,101

<sup>\*</sup> Courses run at Centres or Other places.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Rural Training Centre closed from July 1970.

	Nut/Childcare NUYO Officials First Aid Club Org. Leader- ship	1 1 1	C.D. C.D. C.D.	· 27 14 14 5	28 14 14 22	
	18 Courses			261	440	114,840
TORO	Child Care NUYO Courses Nutrition/Hand-	2 2	C.D. C.D.	60 15	40 20	
	icraft	1	C.D.	30	17	
	5 Courses			105	77	8,085
W. & E. MENGO.	Child care Conference Handicraft/ Nutrition Leadership NUYO Course Staff Seminars	2 1 5 13 1 5	C.D.		37 15 97 112 18 76	
	Fed. Meetings	2	C.D.		135	
	29 Courses			183	490 ·	89,670
W.MENGO	Homecraft (Nsangi Comm. Centre					
	1 Course			183	25	4,575
TESO	Coop. Courses Coop. Asst. Course	5	Coop.	27 1608	139 22	
	6 Courses			187	161	30,107

-	-
3	U
_	

1,314	123 211 44 111	355	576 283 399 169 42 42 42 214	2,508	23.0	8-48	323
	2272	500	18 4 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8	235	7 5 0 4 7	112 3 14 10	145
	40.04		in the state of th		00-00 F	\$ -0.0 m	
61 Courses	Nome Imp. Havilor of Children's May/Conloary	15 Corners	Hente/Vil/Imp. Handleville Literacy Nethedis Lyadaralas/Chid Or Flood Preparation Childeans/Nut. Gitte methor Marte-Orane	77 Courtess	Gesternahop Hacidiscelli Childrape Clark/Ceg/Leaderalo Hama Jose		39 Codhaile
	BUKEDI		MASAKA		LANGO	7E80	

	Litter dey	3	0	30	:
	61 Courses		146	2,314	
	Home Imp.	4	12	126	
BUKEDI	Handicraft	5	18	113	
	Childcare	2	6	44	
	Nut/Cookery	4	16	72	
	15 Courses		52	355	
MASAKA	Home/Vil/Imp.	13	54	576	
	Handicrafts	32	108	553	11 7
	Literacy Methods	2	4	20	
	Leadership/Club Org.	11	24	399	
MASAKA	Food Preparation	5	18	169	
	Childcare/Nut	2	6	42	
	Citizenship	1	3	35	
	Music-Drama	6	18	214	
	77 Courses		235	2,008	
LANGO	Citizenship	9	24	339	
	Handicraft	5	15	157	
	Childegra	1	3	28	
	Club/Org/Leadership	2	4	56	
	Home Imp.	2	. 4	48	
	19 Courses		50	628	
TESO	Needlework/Hand	24	112	309	
	Nut/Veg. growing	1	3	16	
	Childcare	3	14	58	
	Leadership	1	16	168	
	39 Courses	-	145	551	1

	11 Courses	39	358	
KARAMOJA	Mothercraft 1	5	16	
	Lit/V.Teachers 1	2	8	
	Veg. growing 1	4	18 '	
	Home Imp. 1	6		
			25	
	NUYO Courses 6	12	308	
	Handcraft's 2	10	39	
10 5-11	13 Courses	39	414	
BUNYCRO	Needlework 6	33	138	
	Handierafts 7	40	169	
	Committee procedure 3	8	60	
	Childcare 5	32	164	
		11	65	
	Leadership/Club Org. 2	6	44	
	26 Courses	130	640	
MADI	Club Org. Leadership 3	6	46	
	Nut/Cookery 3	15	105	
	Home Imp. 2	4	39	
	Home craft/Hand 5	20	96	
	Flome crait/Fland 3	20	96	
	13 Courses	45	286	
SEBEI	Club Org./Leadership 3	6	59	
	Handicraft 5	12	93	
	Nut/Cookery 4	12	117	
	12 Courses	30	269	
W. NILE	Childcare 23	77.	389	
	Home Imp. 3	14	99	
	Leadership/Club Org. 6	42	189	
	Home management 3	21	84	
	Handicrafts 22	271	689	
	Nut/Cookery 9	63	292	
	Needlework 8	56	299	
	74 Ccurses	420	2,041	

ANKOLE	Courses	19	38	618
	19 Courses		38	618
•	Handicraft	19	81	538
ACHOLI	Nutrition/Childcare	14	40	407
	Home Improvement	1	3	34
	34 Courses		. 124	979
	Handicrafts/Tye &			
	Dye Needlework	26	72	427
	Leadership/Club Org.	4	20	88
TORO	Childcare/Nutrition Health Education/	10	40	166
	Hygiene	19	42	392
	Home Improvement	7	24	136
	68 Courses		198	1,209
	Home Improvent Need/Hand/Tie &	10	20	266
	Dye Nut/Cookery/	38	66	496
E. MENGO	Veg. Growing Homecraft Leader-	18	48	399
	ship Club Org. Literacy Vol.	10	15	189
	Teacher	1	2	15
	Metric system	1	3	17
	78 Courses		154	1,382
	Home Imp.	2	27	40
	Adult Literacy	1	7	35
	Netball/Sports	1	6	26
KIGEZI	Citizenship	2	12	29
	Club Org./Leader-			
	ship	1	5	31
	Homecraft	3	15	92
•	10 Courses		72	253

	38,98	W. MENGO	Literacy Needlework/Hand- craft Music and Drama Agric. Veg. growing Leadership	1 28 3 1 12	6 42 3 2 9	18 568 69 35 68	0
*		-1114	67 Courses TOT	AL	110	1,220	
	Variation -	Total number	of Non-Residential Co. of Days of Participants	urses for	1970	- 704 - 2,211 - 17,172	34 .
	34,448	1100	ride i		E SECTION AND A	THE STATE OF	0
		2 8		191	ğ., .		0

# STASTICAL CHART-MEMBERSHIP

	<del></del> -		1	<u> </u>	T	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	I I	
	1967	1968	1969	1970	Increase	Decrease	Branch	
-	933	1,400	1,575	1,042	-	533	44	
	963	2,889	3,657	2,465	-	1,192	46	
	575	1,620	1,929	2,129	200	1	. 26	
	1,182	1,353	1,506	2,200	694	-	30	
	786	2,851	1,110	1,367	257	-	41	
	637	3,416	2,919	3,922	343	-	63	
	1,425	2,310	1,175	1,005	-	170	34	
	68	91	388	362	-	26	21	
	586	881	1,828	4,652	2,824	-	47	
	1,025	1,560	2,495	1,314	-	1,181	60	
	-00	550	750	4,001	3,251	-	9	
	727	848	2,500	1,495	-	1,005	28	
Ì	299	631	1,923	990	-	933	20	
	160	479	422	544	122	-	12	
	759	1,261	1,594	1,187	-	407	8	
	980	1,367	2,740	1,665	-	75	37	
	1,094	1,365	2,749	1,862	-	88	33	
	250	-	949	1,243	294	-	45 .	
	12,449	24,872	32,209	33,445	7,985	5,610	604	1

# NUYO WORK PROJECT

	Participants	Voluntry	Participants	
	14	4		
	114	4	34	
	180	6	-	
	90	8	36	
	-	2	19	
	141	19	139	
	_	7	80	
		11	50	
	40	9	266	
	45	8	134	
			_	
	40	20	125	
	20	5	10	
		2		
	10	18	139	
	44	7 5	99	
_	125	12	125	
_	988	147	1,256	

# S INCOME 1970

16347	-		-	2005	-	- 1	
75							
5475/	2			112		-	
174							
						-	
		-					

# NUYO PRODUCTS! GROUPS BY PROJECTS AND GROSS INCOME 1970

	W	. Nile	Bu	soga	Đυ	kedi		eso							E.	Mengo		Mengo b		saka b	Mub	ende b	
)	a	ь	a	Ь	a	ь	a	Ь	a				a				a				4	?	
)			5	4015	3	100	-		7	3285	7	19606 70	/1	?	4	4514/ 70	2	?	8	8455	4	•	
	-	-	6	3625	1	500	-	-	4	?	1	40		-	2	6472/ 25	2	?	2	752	-	-	
					1	?	_		_	1112	_	-	_	_	2	?	3	?	1	548	-	-	
	_	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
0	2	3330	1	900/	1	<b>7</b> 50	1	300⁄	1	-	-	e efen.	-	-	-	1160	-	-	-	-	2	?	
		-	4	2000/	6	2125/	2	195/		_	1	1920	2	?	1	674	2	?	1	200	1	?	
			_	_	-	_	_	-	5	?	6	13977	2	?	-	-	-	-	2	762	-	-	
	_	-	-	-	2	2000/	2	340/	-	-	3	5264	2	?	-		-	-	3	3440	-	7	
	1	1820/	-	G-A	-	Note V	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	?	2	788	-	-	-	-	1	?	
_	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	. 2	810	-	+	
_	-	_	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	300	-	4	

di b	۱۷ a	.Nile b	B	usoga b	E	ukedi b		eso b	B	anyore b	a	Toro b		kolo b	E	. Mengo b		Mengo b		lasaka b		b b
-	-	-	-	- <u>-</u>	-	-	-	_	-	112	-	al, art	1	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	1	13640	400	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	d=	-	1	3326	21	1_	Ų,	- lah	-		-	1111-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	T/	1	_	-	-1-	-	-	-	EP.	-	91.1	-		-	100
-	-	-	1	500	-	-	-	-	-	10(2)	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1	375		1840		-	=	Janes I	-	-	IA.	basi	-	-
-	-	-	-		-		-	-	-	APET	-	ines.		-	i	aly a	-	44	-	rent	-	-
190	3	5150			14	4475	5	835	18	3660	24	60313		?	11	12448 /95	9	?	20	15267	9	550

the contraction and Physics was also provided by 250 hours have

to proposit from he under residential the Best Leature.

restorate proper and the foresteent any property to the course

And they desired Training projects at a soul of the 2-4 c.

5

S FROM BUGISU AND NO VIABLE GROUP IN SEBEI AND KARAMOJA.

ь	۱۷ a	.Nile b	a	usoga b	a	b b	T a	eso b	B	unyor b	a	Toro b	An	-	E	.Mengo b	W	. Mengo b		asaka b	Mu	benda b
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-		-		1	?	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		13640	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	•	-	-	-	L	-	-	-	-	1	3326	-	-	_	n lak	-	-	-	1	-	+
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		100	1	-	-	-		-	i.e.	-	-
	-		1	500	-	-	-	-	-	20121	-	~	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	1	375		1840	-	-	=		-	-	-	11-00	-	-
	-	-		-	-	~	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	20	-	-	-	
0	3	5150	17	11040	14	4475	5	835	18	3660	24	60313		? 1	11	12448 /95	9	?	20	15267	9	550

the Articular Control of the Control of Control of the Control of Control of

property or per per law to be brown the property to be a second

the last british the last property of a sept of the first to

FROM BUGISU AND NO VIABLE GROUP IN SEBEI AND KARAMOJA.

Organisation was first established in 1964 and its membership was 30,000 people by 1969.

- 3.062 This has shown that the youth programme has gained popularity especially in rural areas where it has served the purpose of offering useful education and employment to the young people of the country.
- 3.063 Their activities have fallen into two groups of:-

Producer groups - comprising small units of NUYO members who club together for productive and self-help activities, and

Various training schemes - providing limited training facilities for NUYO members on a residential basis.

These activities are basically intended to promote the productive employment of young people in rural areas.

It is intended by the Government that, NUYO will put emphasis on the development of national training facilities for its members. Such training provides simple but enough vocational skills for eventual use in rural areas.

At present there is under construction the Youth Leadership Training project and the Government has proposed to introduce two new National Training projects at a cost of Shs 2.8 million.

The Government's intention is to continue special youth

training programmes by the Ministry of Community Development at the National Youth Training Centres and in each District, at least one combined District Farm Institute/Rural Training Centre will provide programmes and facilities for youth training in farming practices and rural vocational skills.

3.064 The introduction or continuation of more training programmes and Youth Training Centres will most likely reduce the rural to urban flow of the youth population in search for employment and attractive facilities in urban areas, by providing useful knowledge that will enable the Youths to employ themselves.

#### 4.00 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

#### 4.01 THE PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

4.011 A community development programme covers a variety of local activities. These activities may be of a social, cultural and directly or indirectly economic nature.

They may include:-

Women's clubs meeting weekly learning about child care and home management;

a youth group clearing a sports field or building a Community Centre:

men may come together in groups to clear a swamp crossing or make a road or dig a refuse pit.

Others may form literacy classes or meet together because they share a common interest such as a sporting activity or an educational interest;

members of the same club may come together to help improve each others homes.

A community development programme can bring about very important and basic changes in the attitudes of people, who by their own efforts participate in self-help schemes geared to their own pace and level of understanding.

4.012 The term "community development" which describes a movement

by the people through self-help, has a precise meaning, with basic principles and definite objectives.

In 1948 and 1954 at Ashridge and Cambridge in England, the term was defined to replace "mass education", as:"a movement designed to promote better living for the whole community with the active participation and, if possible,

on the iniciative of the people."

(Report of the Ashridge Conference on Social Development, 1954)

If this initiative is not forthcoming naturally from the community itself, it must be stimulated by using techniques to arouse support and participation by the people in order to secure an active and willing response to the movement.

Relying on the felt needs of the people alone cannot be the only way to bring about change and improved living standards. Some communities may be resistant to change.

It is also necessary for the Government of a country to design and plan for the people and to ensure the development of its human for the benefit of the nation as a whole. A major problem, is how to ensure that, the whole population will understand, support and actively participate in the development of all the nation.

This makes it necessary to stimulate within the people the desire to progress.

4.013 The United Nations in 1960 stated "The term "community development" has come into international usage to connect the processes by which the efforts of the people themselves are united with those of governmental authorities to improve the social, economic and cultural conditions of the communities, to intergrate these communities into the life of the nation and to enable them to contribute fully to national progress."

(Community Development and Economic Development U.N. Publication.)

In these definitions of Community Development movement, there are three basic principles:-

- (1) Helping people to help themselves.
- (2) Initiative, where possible and practicable must stem from the people themselves.
- (3) Where the initiative toward self improvement is not forthcoming, techniques and methods must be applied to stimulate awareness.

# 4.014 THE AIMS OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

It is well to remember that not all progress can be achieved through community development, nor can it be expected that each and every project or community activity will be successful and change attitudes overnight. Community development, as a movement, aims at the following:

To work with people at their own level and pace of progress and understaning.

To help people to help themselves at little or no cost using locally available resources.

To show, guide and assist people to do things for themselves by providing not only advise but also simple, practical and useful skills and readily understood technical assistance.

To foster and encourage community effort and activity based on voluntary participation and action.

To pay attention to what people themselves regard as important. To persuade and encourage people towards social awareness and social change.

To guide, assist and prepare people towards understanding and themselves apply improvements so raising living standards.

# 4.015 THE PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

In order to give effect to the aims of the community development movement, the field programme should include a variety of activities, directed towards all members of the community. The Community Development worker should use various methods and techniques which he applies in the teaching programme in order to achieve the objectives.

The programme may, therefore, include:-

- (a) mass literacy programmes through groups learning to read and write;
- (b) the improvement of rural communications, rural health and hygiene practice through home and village improvement campaigns;
- (c) the education of the woman in her home directed towards improved standards of nutrition, child care and home management;
- (d) functional literacy programmes for adult and community education;
- (e) the involvement and training of young people to fully participate in self-help designed to raise living standards;
- (f) the encouragement of native handicrafts and small scale industries;
- (g) residential and non-residential training programmes for leaders and members.

In conclusion therefore, community development is concerned with the education of people as the agents for their own betterment.

## 4.02 THE FIELDS OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

## 4.021 THE OBJECTIVE OF SERVICES

The objective of services for the people is raising living standards and providing a better life for the family and the community.

The Community Development worker contributes to this aim by making technical expertise available to the community in such a way that the people will understand and apply them.

#### 4.022 THE EXTENSION SERVICES

Extension services are those services that extend the results of research to those who then put the information to practical use. The community development worker acts as the link between the people and the specialised technical or professional services in three ways:-

- (a) By assisting the technical or professional services to make their programmes known, understood and implemented.
- (b) By preparing the people for these services in the two-way process of bringing technicians, specialists and professionals to the people.

(c) By drawing the attension of technicians specialists and professionals to the needs and requirements of the community.

The community development programme will therefore include a variety of activities of:

social,

economic and

cultural nature

with the community development worker acting as the vital link between the people and resources available for progress and community action.

# 4.023 SERVICES CONCERNED WITH HEALTH OF THE COMMUNITY

Preventive and remedial programmes are the particular concern of the Ministry of Health. The C.D. worker can act as an extension agent by making known the programmes of the Ministry to the variety of voluntary groups which come together eg. for literacy,

home economics, self-help projects or youth groups.

Elementary health education, through women's clubs and self-help projects such as:-

Home and village improvement;

Cleanliness and hygine of person and within the community;

The disposal of waste and clean water supplies;

The nutrition of the family;

The control of communicable diseases;

all lead to better health standards and healthier citizens.

Improving homes by assisting and teaching the value of ventilation and light and low cost buildings.

ADVICE by Ministry of Health through extensive service.

The health and medical staff stationed in an area usually give expert help and advice on:

building homes,

improve water supplies and sanitation,

the construction of latrines,

disease prevention by practical health habits, and care of mother, child and the whole family.

The Ministry of Health, through its Health Education Unit, publishes a series of "Do-it-yourself" booklets, poster and pamphlets. These are available to the Community through the Community Development Worker.

#### 4.024 SERVICES CONCERNED WITH COMMUNITY EDUCATION

The purpose of community education is to assist people to:understand their environment and their rights and duties as
citizens and individuals,

to acquire basic knowledge and skill for the progressive improvement of their living conditions and

to participate effectively in the economic and social development of their community,

making full use of facilities and techniques brought to the community from outside.

(U.N. Publication: Community Development and Related Services)

#### ADULT EDUCATION

A programme of adult education applies to people who for some reason or other have not had opportunity to attend formal educational institutions. In countries where there is a high degree of illiteracy, literacy campaigns are an important activity in the community development field programme.

A community development worker extends the adult education programmes to the community and may also invite voluntary agencies to explain their programme.

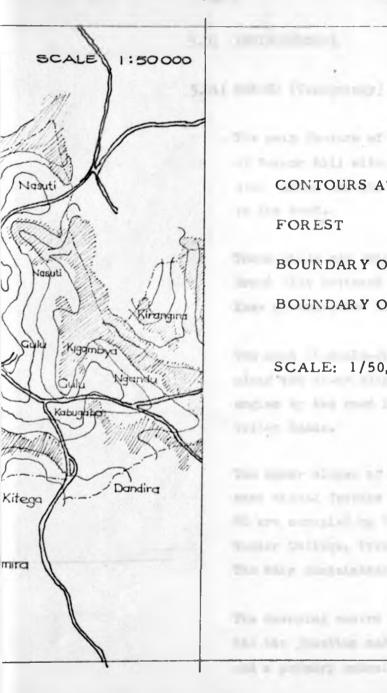
Members of the public who have special skills or interests in eg. creative arts or general knowledge may also be invited to participate in club programmes.

#### 5.00 CASE STUDIES

To start with, a number of the relevant Government officials had to be contacted for discussions and the collection of any available useful written information connected with the case studies.

In this case, some officials were helpful and some were not. In most cases, those who were not helpful claimed that, the information they had was either very confidential or it had not yet been approved by the relevant authorities. Another fear that was indicated by some officials is that, it was not proper for them to release any proposals planned because they feared to reveal to the public the planned development commitment in case it was not implemented. This same problem affected mostly the required information for Mpigi area which is one of the case study areas, and made the conduction of the case studies somehow difficult.

Nakaseke S2 Bukalasao Wobulen	1 / 2	NTENJERU	1	
LUWANO P.O. Bamunahiki	P.O. Zirobwe P.O	P.F. Kayunga P.O. Nazigo	The	
Semuto BOWA Kalule Ndeje BOMBO	Katagala Nakasega Kaka		1	ulangaja (
- Kirolo Nam	Nakifuma Nagalama	Kangulumira	1 1/4 (	MPOMODE NIGONGO
1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Vakasajja	MABIRA FOREST Namanyama	1	in the party
Kakir P.O. RO	Ghyaza Kabembe K Y Namatab	A G W E	Njo Bulamagi) 149 Nyeng	11.0
SENTEMA Wakiso P.S. Muduma	Kira Mukono	Lugazia P. P.	Burkwe /	
Bujuko	Port Nakisungan	4.50	Malongwe Kabu	goga
P.S. Mpigi P.O. Kazari	Namuzikiza Nko		ogwe	Kar
Nakauka Kasanje P.O.		Kibanga Port		B U V
Buiga Ferry	Mpunge	Maigwe Lugala	Mpata I.  Bwema	
ENTEBBE P. Kasenyi Busi I. Kigungu Hosp.	Damba I.	Wansagazi Lwaji I.		. 8
	Bulago I. Tovu I.		Mwama I.	
Nsa	dzi I. Kome I.		*	Iramba i.
/				va I.



CONTOURS AT 50 FT. INTERVALS

FOREST

BOUNDARY OF MULUKA MUSALE \_\_\_\_\_

The discrepant matter it was the district along the early shall been

of those ALL ALIGNATURE SHOULDERS ARREST AND ACCOUNT AND ADDRESS.

BOUNDARY OF TOWN BOARD \_\_\_\_\_

SCALE: 1/50,000 



CONTOURS AT 50 FT. INTERVALS

FOREST

BOUNDARY OF MULUKA MUSALE \_\_\_\_\_

BOUNDARY OF TOWN BOARD \_\_\_.

SCALE: 1/50,000

## 5.01 ENVIRONMENTAL

# 5.011 MUKONO (Topography)

The main feature of the land form of the settlement consist of Mukono hill with its N-S alighed level laterite top and steep sides and the neighbouring lower hill of Gulu further to the east.

These hills are joined by a low ridge which separates the broad flat bottomed swampy valleys of the Njogezi and the Kame rivers which flow respectively to the NW and the SE.

The main (Kampala-Jinja) road runs in a NW to SE direction along the lower slopes of both hills and is joined at right angles by the road from Kayunga on a position between the two valley heads.

The upper slopes of Mukono hill are forested and form a pleasant visual feature whilst the lower slopes to the NW,N and NE are occupied by the major educational facilities of Bishop Tucker College, Primary School and a Senior School.

The main administrative area is further to the North.

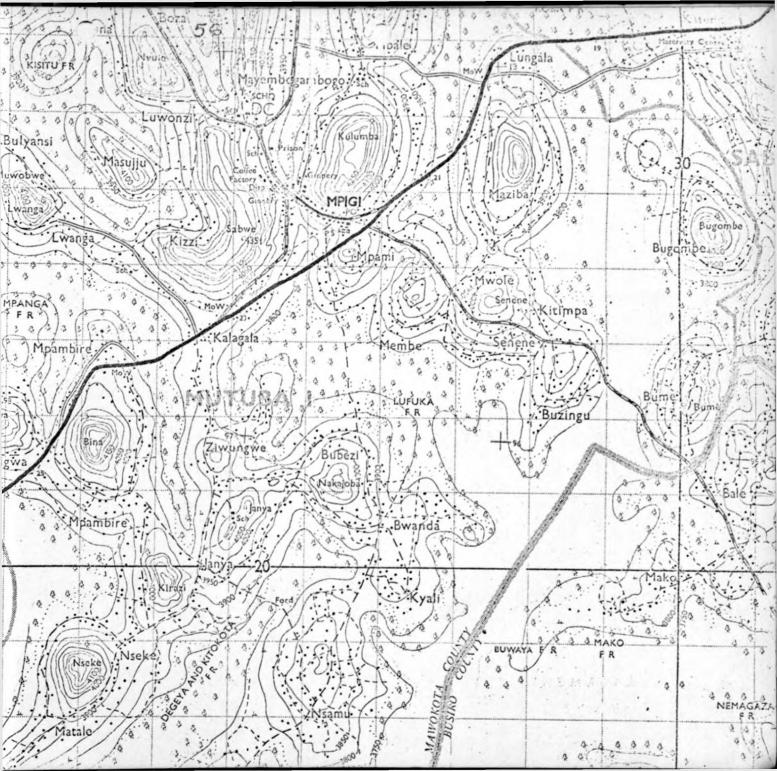
The shopping centre occupies the area along the main road near the tee junction and on Gulu hill are the Saza headquarters and a primary school.



CONTOURS AT 50 FT. INTERVALS

FOREST

SCALE: 1/50,000



5.012 MPIGI (Topography)

The main features of the to consist of Kulumba hill on Kayembegambogo hill where t on the North, Maziba hill o hills on the SE across the

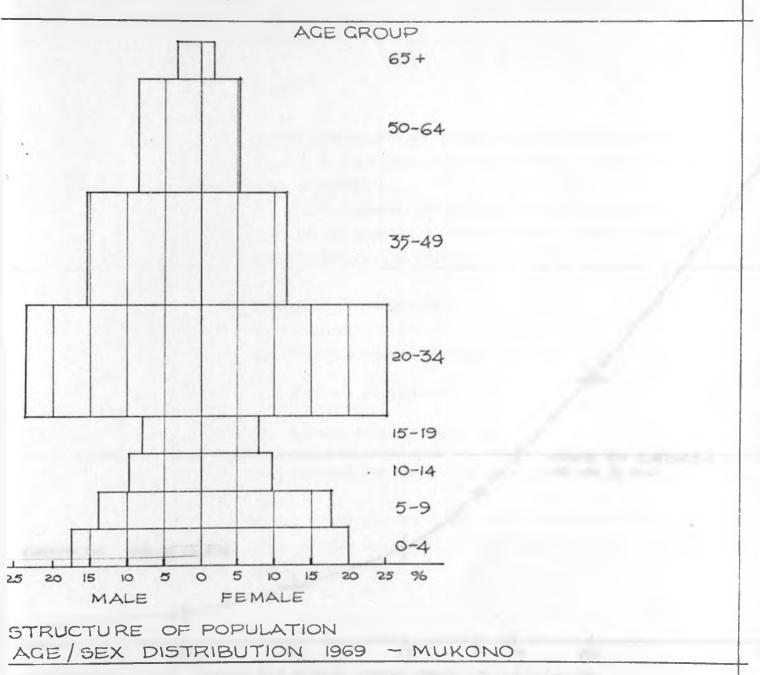
and the South slopes downwa flat bottomed forested vall The main Kampala-Masaka roa Mpigi township branch-off r

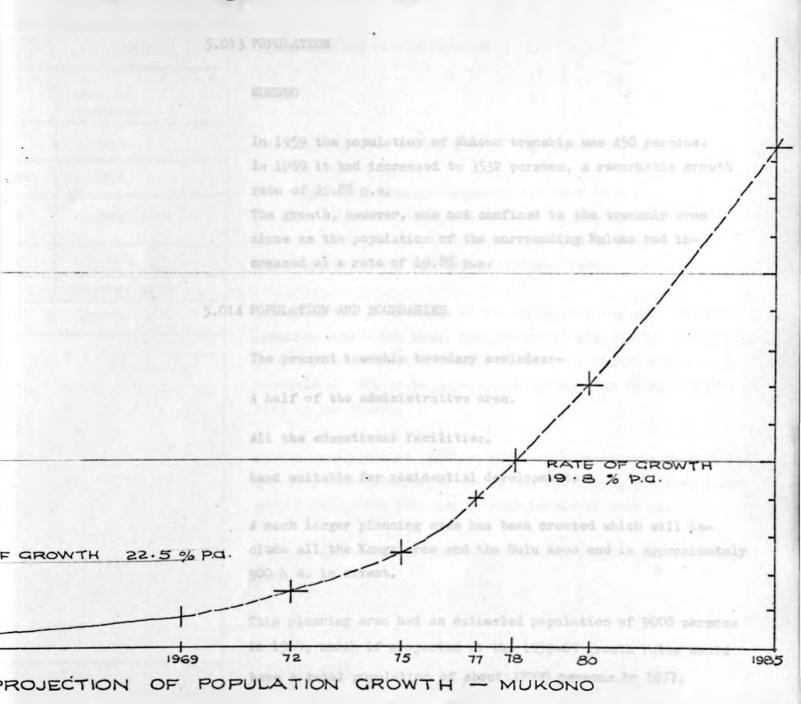
The valley between Mayambeg

The main road through the t contour lines on the lower

to the administration H.Qs.

The general public faciliti along the main road as is t





# 5.013 POPULATION

#### MUKONO

In 1959 the population of Mukono township was 450 persons.

In 1969 it had increased to 3532 persons, a remarkable growth rate of 22.8 p.a.

The growth, however, was not confined to the township area

The growth, however, was not confined to the township area alone as the population of the sorrounding Muluka had increased at a rate of 19.8% p.a.

# 5.014 POPULATION AND BOUNDARIES

The present township boundary excludes:-

A half of the administrative area.

All the educational facilities.

Land suitable for residential development.

A much larger planning area has been created which will include all the Kauga area and the Gulu area and is approximately 900 h a. in extent.

This planning area had an estimated population of 9000 persons in 1969, which if projected at the 1959-69 growth rates would have a total population of about 37000 persons by 1977.

Area in

Hectares

34.5

34.5

approx. 1000

approx. 1000

approx. 1000

ange

500

500

000

## POPULATION AND TOWN BOUNDARIES

## MPIGI

The original town had an area of 34.5 hectares and a population in 1950 of 576.

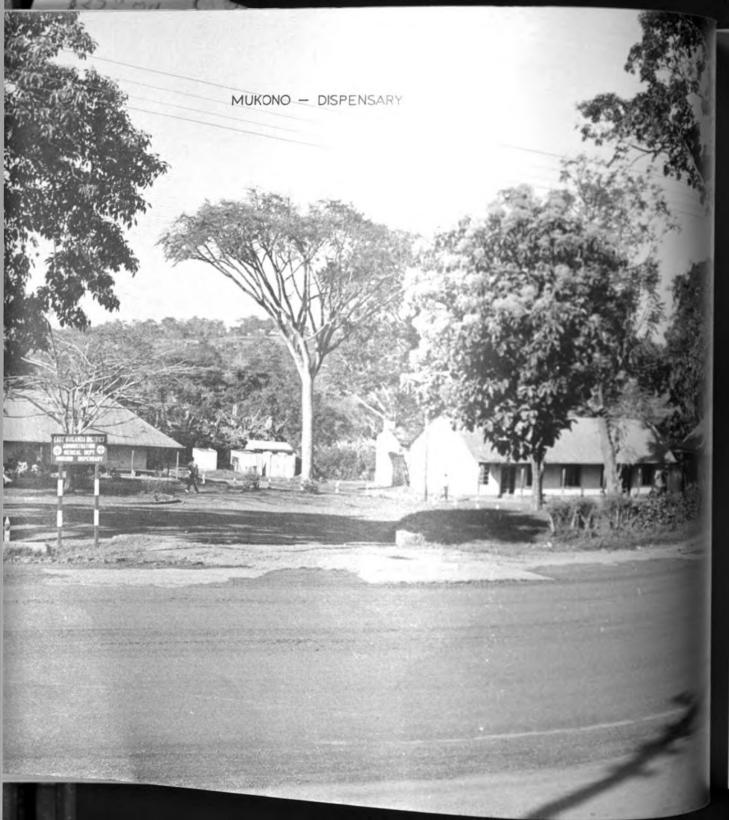
This figure has changed little in the past 10 years. The resently expanded boundaries anclose an area of approximately 1000 hectares and an additional population of about 1000, of which all but a few are on agricultural land.

Combining the populations of the original town, and the rural areas now within the town, the primary growth and the secondary growth gives a total of nearly 3600. This figure includes an increase of 2000 to be accommodated in the near future (within five to ten years).

Over a longer period, further population growth can be expected but at a much slower rate due to the fact that, the town lacks public facilities that can attract people to come in.

A rough estimation of 5000 population in 20-25 years has been made.









## 5.02 PUBLIC BUILDING STRUCTURES

### 5.021 MEDICAL FACILITIES

### MUKONO

In the settlement, there are two medical a District Administration Dispense a Maternity Home run by the Church

At present, there are no plans for the hospital.at Mukono, the nearest hospit Kampala (Mulago 14 miles) and Lugazi (

### SERVICES

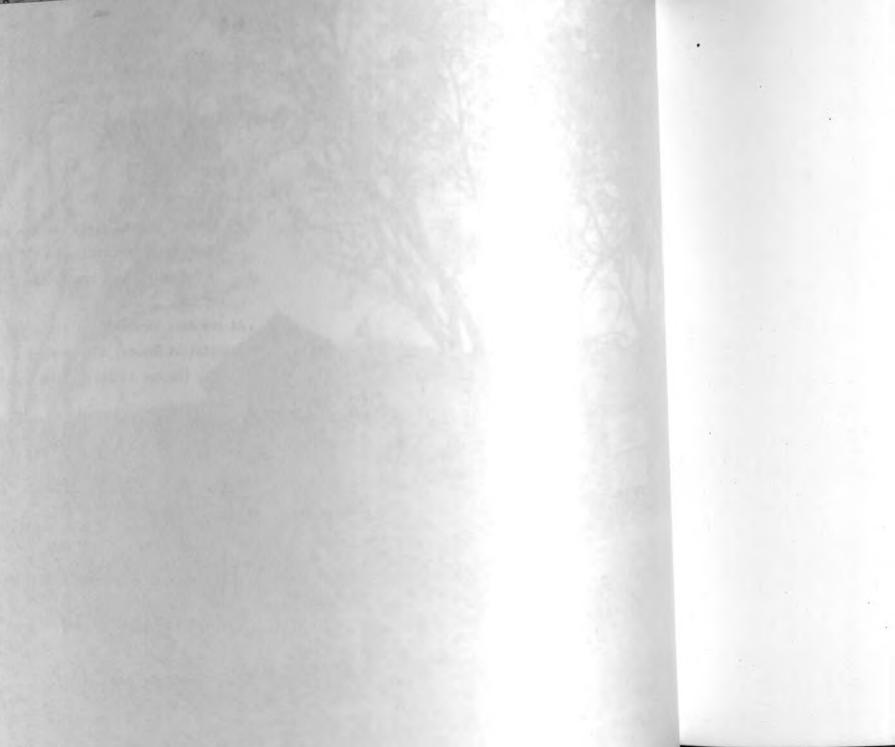
ROADS - Health Services adjuscent to m quality tarmac road.

Branch-off roads are murram, a

WATER - from bore holes and installed

ELECTRICITY - available 240v.

TELEPHONE - available.



DRAINAGE - Pit latrines used.

Rainwater drainage - land is self draining.

BUILDING STRUCTURES - See photographs.

Floors - cement/sand screed on concrete floor slabs and hard-core.

Walls - 9" blockwork plastered & painted white.

(for maternity home - stonework).

Ceilings - celotex ceiling boards.

Roofing - Pitched roofs - corrugated iron sheets on timber trusces.

MPIGI

In the area, there is one medical establishment, a District Administration Health Centre.

It includes a male/female ward, clinic, maternity ward, a lecture hall (for the basic health education to the local people), junior and senior staff houses.







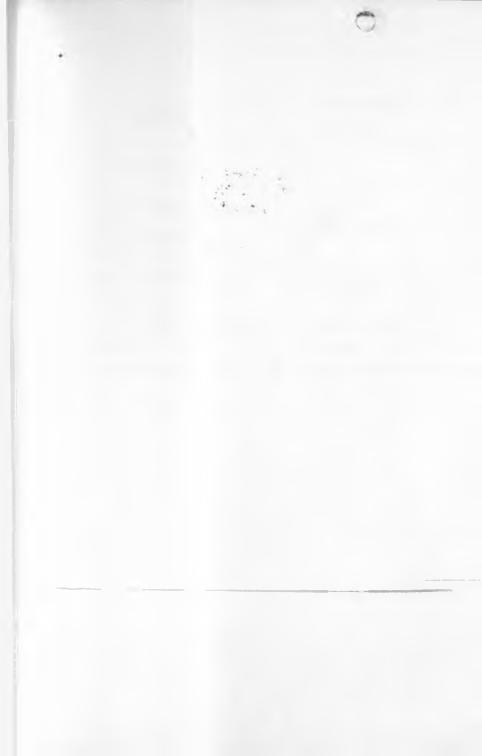
MEDICAL FACILITIES

MPIGI

CONTOURS AT 2m INTERVALS

SCALE 1:2500





Besides this health centre which deals with minor cases, the major cases are referred to the nearest hospital which is at Kampala (Mulago, 22 miles)

SERVICES - MPIGI

ROADS - Murram - good quality but dusty.

WATER - On old buildings, rain-water tanks installed.presently, water pumped from river.

ELECTRICITY - available 240v.

TELEPHONE - available.

DRAINAGE - formerly, pit latrines were used. Presently septic tanks are used. There is no central drainage system.

Rainwater drainage - land is self draining.

BUILDING STRUCTURES - See photographs.

Floors - cement/sand screed on concrete floor slabs and hard-core.

Walls - 9" and 6" blockwork plastered and painted white.

And the second process and a second s

trick - minimum

HE WESTERN STORY IN PRINCIPLE OF THE PERSON.

mention product to the same tools,

applications of States and

AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY.

Palata Historia

Maria Maria Maria Maria

THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY

Ceilings - 12 mm celotex ceiling boards.

Roofing - Pitched roofs - corrugated iron sheets on timber trusses.



I			5-
	SCHOOL	STUDENTS IN YEAR 1969	
	Nursary Schools		
	Girls' Primary School  Bishops Mixed Primary School	1400 pupils	
	Govt. Sen. Sec. School	550 students	
	Ntaawo Rural Training Centre.	Periodic and varies.	

## 5.022 EDUCATION FACILITIES

### MUKONO

There are two primary schools within the new planning area and others outside at Kitega and Nasuti.

The two within the new planning area are:

Bishop's Primary School (mixed) and Mukono Girls' Primary School.

They have a total (1969) enrolment of about 1400 purils.

### NURSARIES

There are a number of unrecognized nursery schools owned privately and most of them operate in the proprietor's homes.

There is one Government aided Secondary School, Bishop's Secondary School. It has an enrolment of about 550 students.

Bishop Tucker College is the theological college for the Church of Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi and conducts cources leading to an advanced diploma in theological studies. It has an enrolment of 110 students.

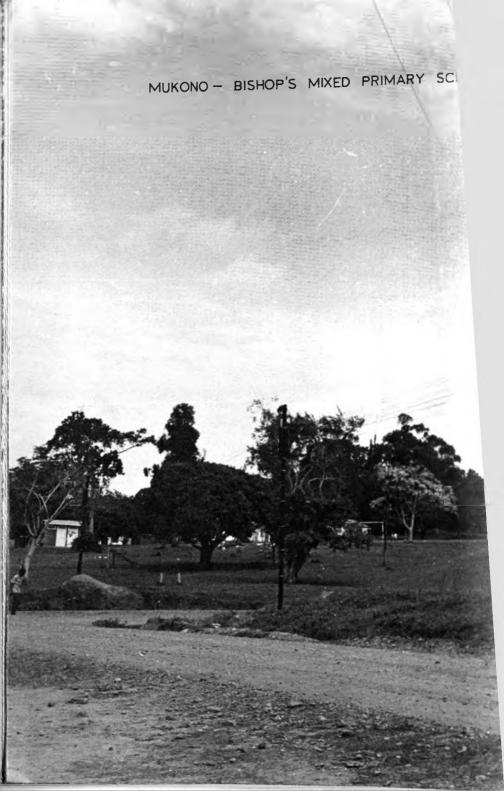
It is a Government aided boarding school.

	products DIE	
		W.
and the second of the second		













Ntaawo Rural Training Centre is a Government (Ministry of C. & C. D.) aided boarding institution. Although it is known as a training centre in Mukono, it is outside the Mukono Planning area.

It conducts courses for periodic students staying for short periods of time.

The type of courses, number of participants and number of days spent on the courses in 1970 are shown in the tables for Residential Courses 1970.

	MUKONO Table	<u>1</u>	
 Level	School :	Aid	Day/Boarding
HSC	Nemiryango College	Government	Boarding
9/L	Bishops Senior School	Government	Day
11	Lutengo United	Private	Boarding/Day
11	Lwezn College	11	Day
11	Nakabago	11	Day
91	Luvrelle	11	· Boarding/Day
P7	Bishops School, Mukono C/U	Government	Day
11	• Miliono Girls C/	11	11
11		11	

	·
11	11
11	11
11	Buarding
<b>f1</b>	Day
11	11
11	11
u	11
Private	H
11	H
Government	Boarding
II.	11
	Private " Government

# MUKONO

THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS.

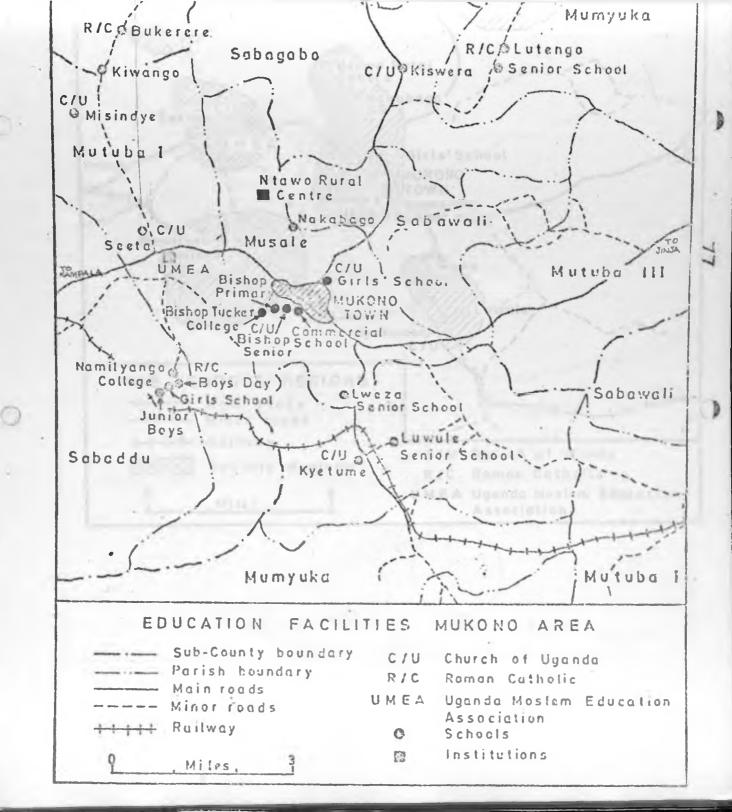
No Short

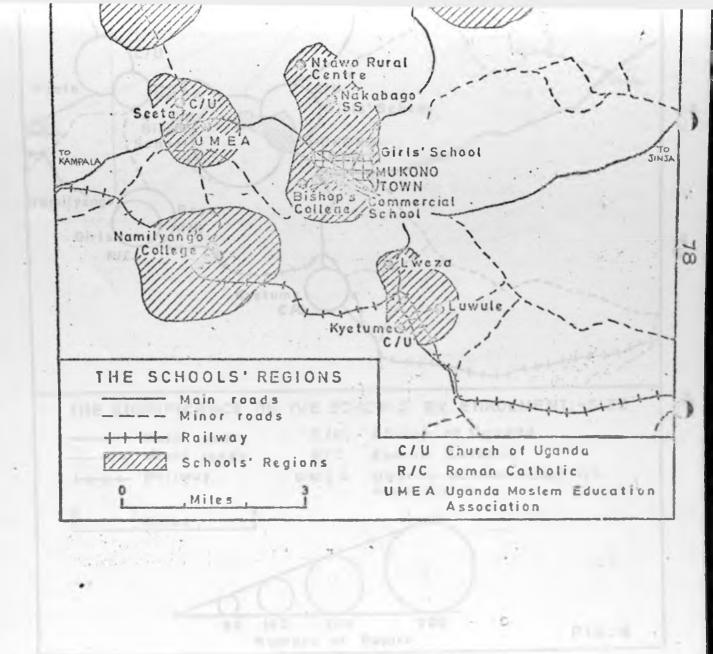
Schools shown in table 1 and fig.1 include those within and outside the new planning area.

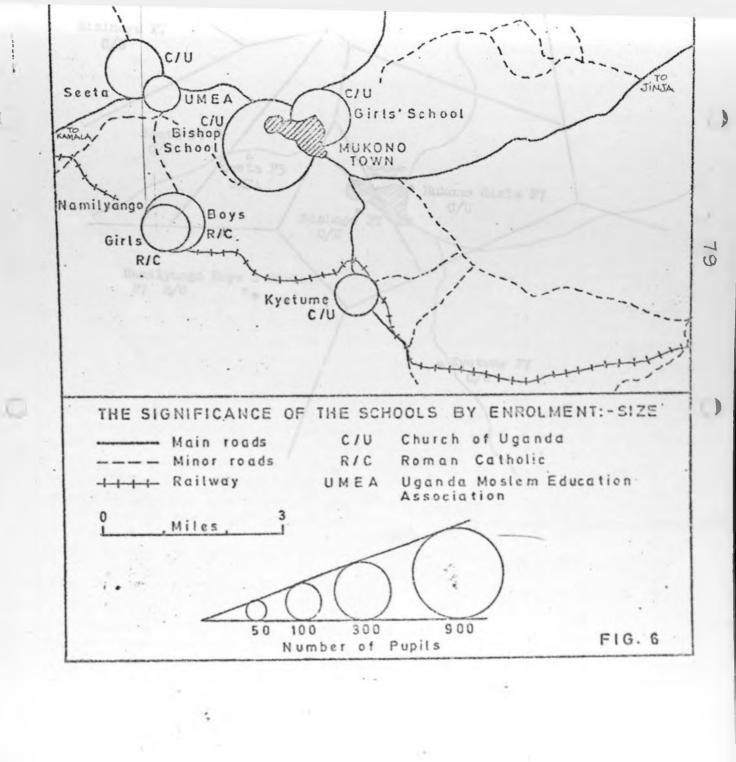
11

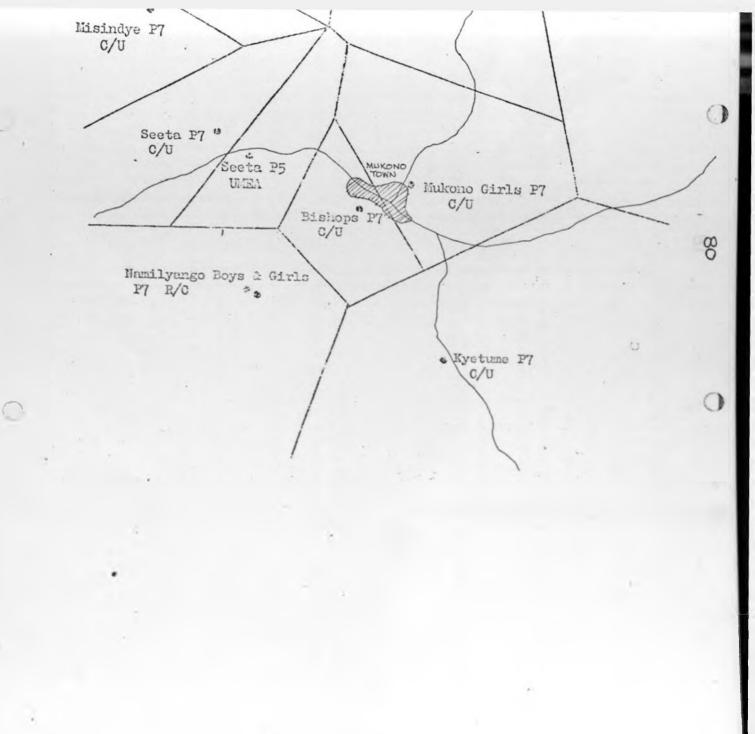
RC Q A (Common

Those within the new planning area are distinguished with dark sports in the table and  $\mbox{{\sc map}}_{\:\raisebox{1pt}{\text{\circle*{1.5}}}}$ 











MPIGI ("DUCATION FACILITIES)

There is one Primary School in the present plan ing area and the sites of two other Primary Schools within Luigi have been retained by the development plan. One new School site is proposed to serve the southern part of town between the Highway and the commercial centre.

According to the development plan,
Four Primary Schools should easily suffice to serve a
population of 6000 or more (figuring at least 360 mapils per
School and a maximum of 20% of population at Primary School
men gives a total of 7200).

In addition to the existing School and the proceed ones, there are two other Primary Schools about 1.5 km from the Commercial area, one on the North and the other on the S. .. of buigi Town. These two Schools are outside the present planning area.

MARKELIAE DU	STON STANDA	RDS FOR HURS	ERY COMOOLS	-	
BN CENTRES PERN STATE NIGERIA	MAIROBI UEBAN STUDY GROUP	KENYA TOWN PLARNING HANDBOOK	DAR-ES-SALAMM MASTER PLAN STANDARDS	RECOMMENDED STANDARDS	
0–200 <b>0</b>	2500-3000	2000-2500	1250	2500-4000	
20	50		_	<b></b>	
20.4	0.15-0.25	0.3	0.1-0.2	0.2-04	
	0.25-0.3	-	0.4.	0.3-0.5	

is for western Nigeria - Department of Town Planning, Technical College, IBADAN.

enning Handbook Kenya.
Urban study group land use standards (interim policy paper produced ernal circulation).

salaam - Master plan.

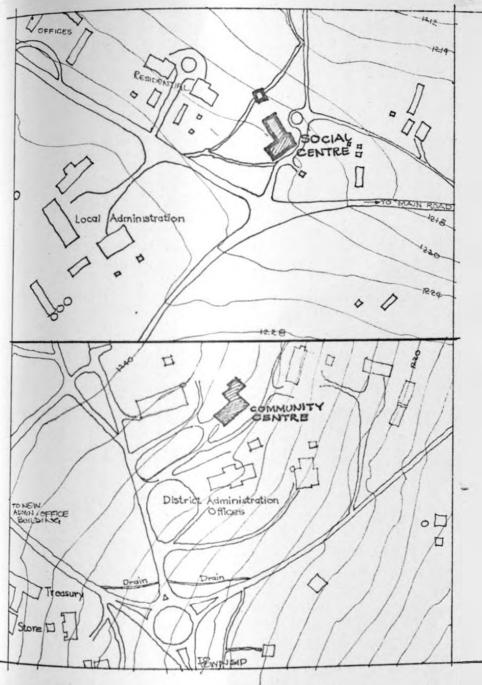
0322424	84			
OTHARATI	VE DESIGN SE	ANDARDS FOR	PRIMARY SCHOOL	LS
TVE Pa SOARD	URCAN STUDY	KENYA TOVN PLAN- NING HAND BOOK	DAR-ES-SALAAM NASTER PLAN STANDARDS	RECOMMENDED STANDARDS
000	5000	5000	5000	5000
	35-40	40 55	40	35-40
ectares O pupils	res for 1 stream. 2.0 hecta-	1.8 hecta- res for 2 stream 2.5 hecta- res for 3- streams	1.62	1 hectare for each stream
77 1 100	0.25-0.3 at a gross density of over 125 persons per hectare	standard	s (interis poli	1.5-2.5

circulation) Pown Planning Hand Book Honga. College Ibadan. and Physical condition of schools, Technical College Ibadan.

# COMPARATIVE DESIGN STANDARDS FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS

	LAGOS ENECUTIVE DEVELOP- MENT BOARD	NAIROBI URDAN SEUDY GROUP	KENYA TOWN PLAN- NING HAND BOOK	DAR-ES-SALAAM MASTER PLAN STANDARDS	RECOMMENDED STANDARDS
		12,000 (single) 20,000 (double shift)	25,000	20,000	20,000
	-		35	30	30-35
C	10	4•5 <b>-</b> 5	7.0 for day school 10.0 for boarding schools	5.0-6.0 with shamba adjacent	56
1	•••		-	-	2-4

i Urban study group land use standards (interim policy paper for internal ation) Town Planning Handbook Kenya.
on and Physical condition of Schools, Technical College Ibadan.
-salaam master plan.



MUKONO

LOCATION PLAN OF COMMUNITY CENTRE

Scale 1:2500

MPIGI

LOCATION PLAN OF COMMUNITY CENTRE

Scale 1: 2500



# 5.023 COMMUNITY CENTRE

MUKOMO - (See photograph)

The tukono Social Centre is situated on the S.W. of the settlement and within the planning area. It is sorrounded by the Local Administration buildings, a Primary School, residential buildings and Commercial buildings along the main Kampala-Jinja road. It is within easy reach of most of the expected users and has the advantage of sharing the outdoor games facilities with the adjacent Primary School.

It is used mainly by the local residents in the area and the MNYO (National Union of Youth Organisation). for functions like Adult education, indoor games, Social functions and in the mornings it is converted into a Nursary School.

It is L - shaped in plan and is about 21 m X 9 m.

Approximate accomodation:-

Main Hall 21m X 9m

Office

Classroom

Store

Verandah 1.5m wide.

The toilet (pit latrine) block is some 10m away from the main building and a water tap is provided outside the building.

CONSTRUCTION HATERIALS

Floor

Cement/screed floor finish

HALLS-loadbearing.

225 mm brick work fairfaced externally and plastered and painted white internally.

CHIJNGS - NO ceiling

ROOF

Galvenised corrugated iron sheets on tirber purling, trusses and refters.

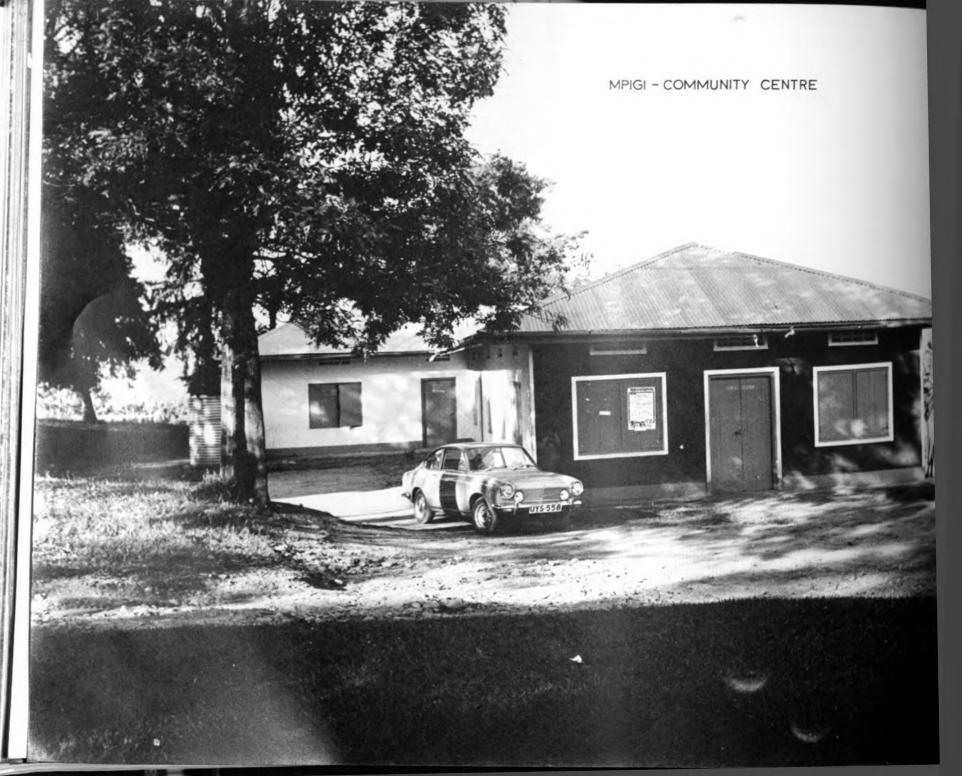
SH VICES

Water - treated tan-

Water supplied.

Draingage - pit latrine

Electricity - available.



EPICI - (See photograph)

The lipigi Community Centre is situated on the North end of the Commercial area and within the old District Administration Office buildings. It is a little isolated from the main expected users and there are no outdoor games facilities due to lack of flat land for sports fields. Its functions are similar to those of Mukono Social Centre.

The main building is L - shaped in plan and is about  $14m \times 6m$ 

Approximate accomodation: -

Main hall 10m X 6m

Office

Store

Workshop

Toilet - pit latrine

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

WALLS - 225 mm locabearing blockwork plastered and white painted internally and externally.

CEILINGS - no ceilings.

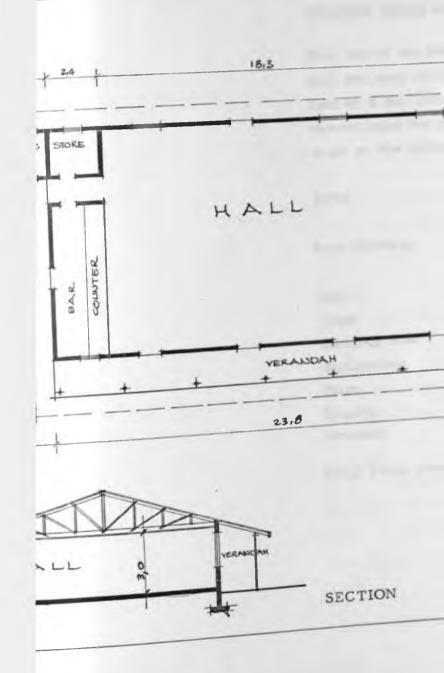
ROOF - Galvanised corrugated iron sheets on timber purlins, trusses and rafters.

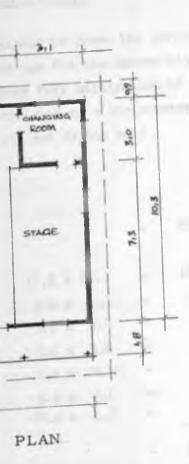
FLOORS - Cement/sand screed floor finish.

#### SERVICHS

Water - Galvanised corrulated iron sheet water tanks are used to collect rain water and in dry seasons, water is collected from wells.

Drainage - pit latrines 10m from the main building. Electricity - available.





COMMUNITY CENTRE HALL - KABALE SCALE 1:200

# COMMUNITY CENTRE HALL - KABALE

This centre was designed to serve the purpose of a community hall and when not in use for the community's functions, to be used as a bar (to make full utilisation of the hall). This necessitated the provision of a bar/counter on one end and a stage on the opposite end of the hall.

#### AREAS

Main building			=	254.00	sq.	m.
Hall	18.3 x	10.3	-	188.49	<b>8</b> q.	п.
Stage	3.1 x	7.3	-	22.63	sq.	m.
Changing room	3.1 x	3.0	=	9.30	• P8	m.
Bar/counter	2.4 x	3.6	-	8.64	epa	m.
Store	2.4 x	2.1	-	5.04	eq.	m.
Toilets	4.4 x	2.1	-	9.24	_	
Verandah	28.2 x	1.8	-	50.76	eps	m.
Total floor area			-	294.70	eg.	m.

### CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

FLOOR

25 mm. cement/screed floor finish on 100 mm. Concrete floor slab and 150 mm. Hardcore.

WALLS

225 mm. concrete blockwork

plastered and painted.

Walls are load bearing.

CEILING

12 mm. thick celotex ceiling boards.

ROOF

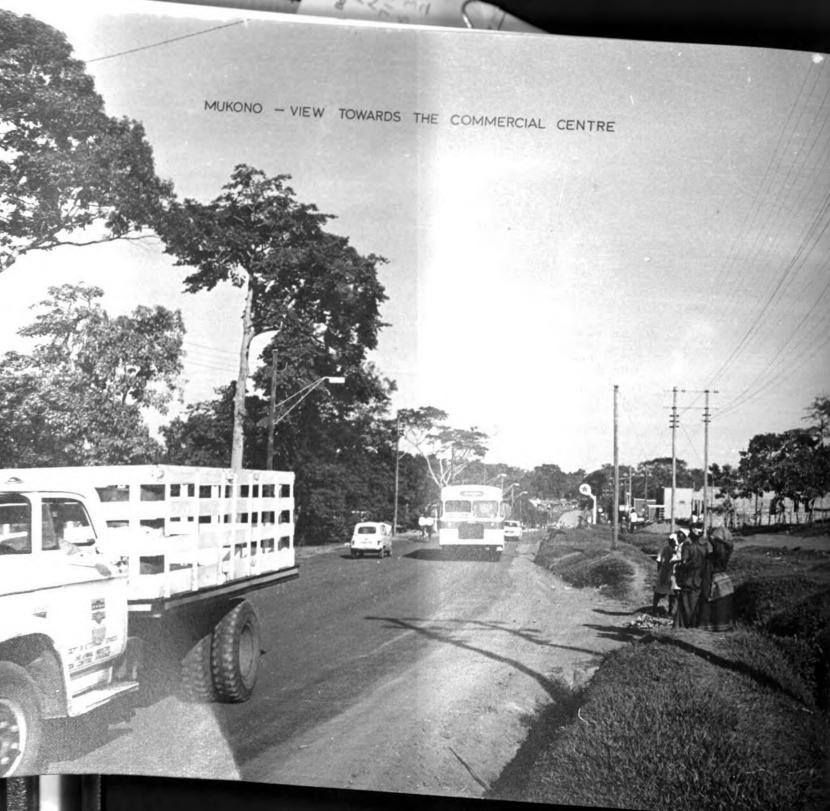
Galvanised corrugated iron sheets on timber purlins, trusses and rafters.

SERVICES

Water - treated tap water supplied.

Drainage - W.Cs. used and drained to soak pit.

Electricity - available.



# 5.024 SHOPPING ARGA

MUKONO

The settlement developed about a point where the Nagalama and Kayunga road meet the Kampala-Jinja Road forming a Tee-junction. This trading and shopping cetre has grown up around the T-junction in a rather an unplanned and uncontrolled way.

Nost of the buildings are built in temporary materials and the newer buildings built in permanent materials are in poor trading positions. This problem is in part caused by the land tenure.

SERVICES

There is lack of services in the shopping centre. There is no niped watersupply the service reads are only mid tracks refuse disposal is uncontrolled sewage system is by nit latrines Electricity is available.





MPJGI

The Mnight shonning area is a settlement mainly glong the murram road and around the dejunction formed by the road that joins the Kempala-Masaks road from the mhonning centre. This shonning centre is similar to the Mukono shonning centre in the way it has developed the unplanted and uncontrolled way.

Most of the buildines are built in temperary materials with corrugated iron sheet roofs.

(19)/V1(I S) -

Similar to those of lakone shooping area.



#### 5.025 HARK YP

### FIIKONO

There is a market at lukono situated midway between the shopping centre and the Administration area and it faces the Kempala - Jinja Road. It developed as a result of an unplanned and uncontrolled extensions of roofed shelters in cheap temporary building materials. lost of the market stalls are in the open air.

lost of the commodities sold are perishable food stuffs for local consumption. The existing situation of the market requires complete demolition and the rebuilding of a planned one.

#### SHRVICES

No piped water supply

Refuse disposal - controlled at one end of the market: but requires constant collection.

Sewage system - mit latrines

Electricity - line is available but no power supply to the market.

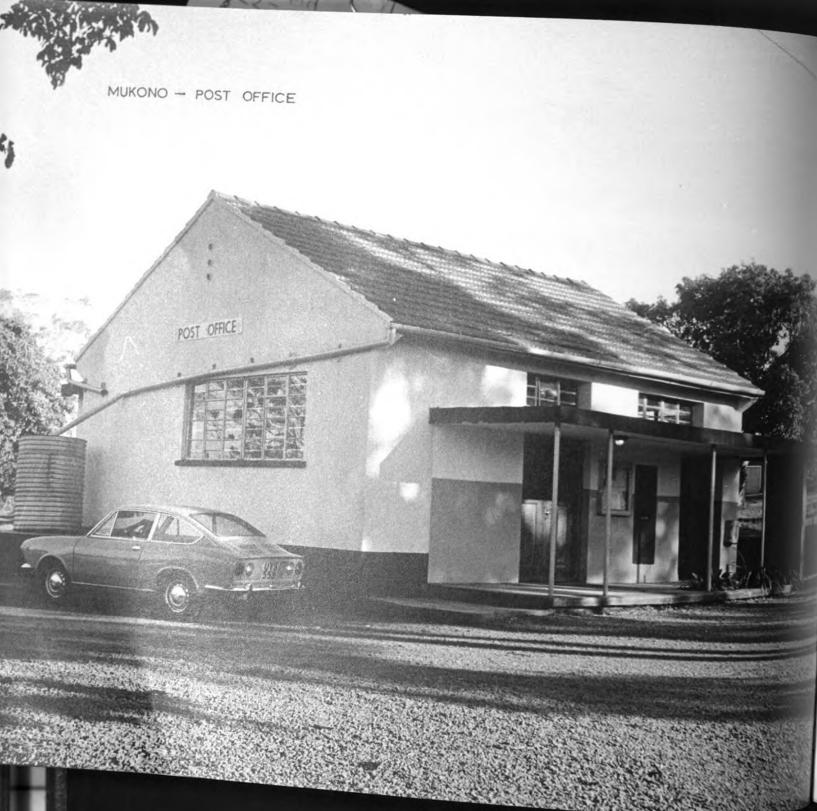


I'P) GT

The Inigi Larket is situated on a slonping ground adjacent to the shopping area and bounded by residential houses on the upper side of the market.

It is similar to lukono market in its development, construction raterials, Commodities sold and available services.

It also requires complete demolition and rebuilding of a planned market.



5.026 PUST O FTC ( See shotograph)

MIKONO

The lukono Post Office is between the Shonning Centre and the Administration area and is adiacent to the Parket. It is don't isolated from the main expected users (about 200m from the main road and looks like a residential house from a distance due to its location and appearance). If possible, it should be relocated to near the main road. It offers sufficient roatel services to lukono area but any mood expansion in future as the possible of bukono is expected to increase.

COESTITION I ATERTAIS (Derianont)

WLOOR: - Sand/cement Sero d finish

WALLS - 225 or blockwork pleatered to painted white both sides.

GELING 12 mm thick colotex ceiling beards

BOOM - Cley tiles on timber battens and roof trueses.

Sa VIGHS

Water - Galv: mixed Corrected iron sheet tank for collecting rain water.

Drainage - mit latrine used
Wlectricity - sysilable



17101 - ( See photograph)

The Minimi most office is adjucent to the police station and is also ibit isolated from the busy compercial area where most of the expected users are.

It is similar to Eukono Post Office in the mostal Services offered, Construction materials and available technical services.

### 5.027 BANK

### MUKONO AND PPIGI

There is a Barclays bank branck at Mukono and Upigi and these operate within the shopping areas in Offices rented within the shop buildings themselves.

These bank branches open in the mornings at about 10.00 s.m. to 12.00 p.m.

If possible, these branches should rent or built decent accommodation in which to operate as their present premises look indecent and unsuitable for a bank branch.





# 5.03 ADMINISTRATION CONTRA

MIKONO

On the Western side of the settlement between the Kampala Road and Bishon Tucker Pond is a large area of Public land which contains a number of offices and administrative upon.

The administrative headquarters for W. Ruganda has been transferred to Mukono from Bombo and therefore a considerable expansion of administrative facilities may be expected in the near future.

Administrative facilities now occupy a roughly triangular area of land between Karpala Road. Bishop backer Road and the former Gorbolola (sub county) headquaters building and are particularly concentrated in the southern part of this area. Much of the remaining land is very energely occupied and it is therefore felt that there is alcuate land available for the expansion of these functions:

The administrative buildings are all single storayed and constructed in permanent building materials.

A police station is available and is located along the Kampala-Jinja Road on the South East of the administration area.

SERVICES

Water - tap water supplied

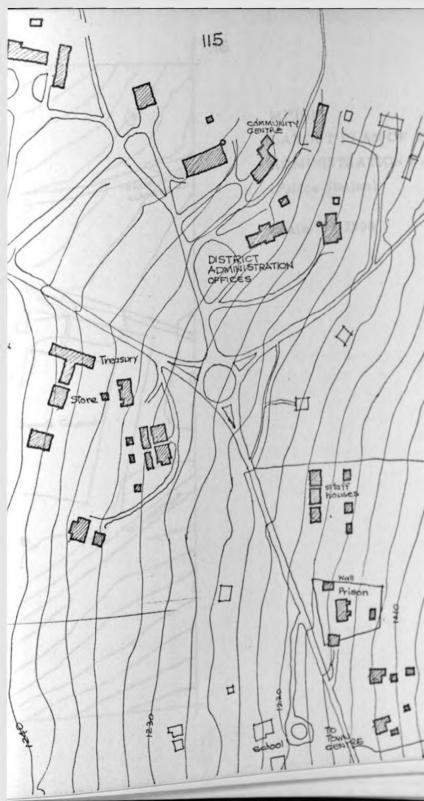
Drainage - pit latrines used

Telephone - available

Electricity - available

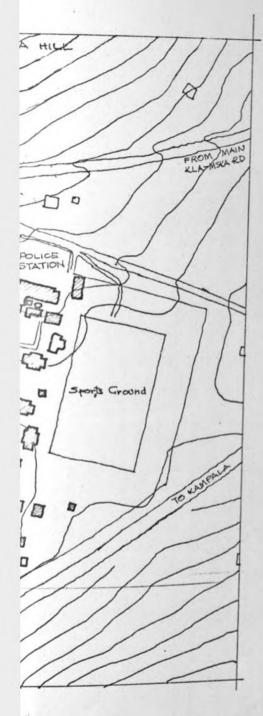
LAYOUT PLAN OF THE ADMINISTRAL TRUE FACILITIES

Beats 0:2110



MPIGI
LAYOUT PLAN OF
THE ADMINISTRATION FACILITIES.

Scale 1:2500



MPIGI
LAYOUT PLAN OF THE
ADMINISTRATION FACILITIES
(Police Station)

Scale: 1:2500

ONO PAR SORPO PROVINCIANTE MARIA TOTATZO - V PO





HPIGI

On the North/ West end of the settlement is a flat hill with a large site where the district administration offices and Government offices are located.

This site accommodates the old district administration offices, a prison and staff houses and the new multi-storeyed administration office building. The site is large enough and is open on all sides for any future expansion of the administration facilities.

All the administrative buildings on site are single storeyed and constructed in permanent building materials.

A police station is available and is located at the opposite end of the sottlement near the approach road.

SERVICES

Water - numped from valley well

Drainage - W.Cs. used in the new multi-storeyed office building and pit latrines used for the old district administration office buildings.

Telephone - available

Electricity - available.





# 5.04 OUTDOOR IN CR. ATTON PACILITIES

MIKONO AND MPTOT

Generally, both towns lack proper Outdoor recreation facilities. At Mukono there are two football fields both etteched to a Frimary School and a Secondary School. Penden theme, there is an open recreation area of about two screen without any facilities for sames.

At Frigi there is one football field on a fairly flat land and this is attached to Inimi Police Station but can be used by the local residents in the area. Besides this, there are no other play grounds and due to lack of flat land in the whole of Unigi town it is rather very difficult to construct nore play fields in the area.

6.00 PROBLEM SOLUTION

6.01 INFRASTRUCTURE

6.011 WATER

MUKONO

Only Bishop Tucker College and Ntawo Rural Centre have a treated water supply with the water being drawn from the Lwajali River. The township and shopping centre has no water supply system and water is obtained from various boreholes in the area. During the rainy season, corrugated iron sheet water tanks are used to collect water from the building roofs. In 1969, Norconsult prepared proposals for the existing system to supply the township by improving Lwajali River intake and by providing another 6" main to a new ground storage tank on Mukono hill. This was a future proposal.

With the transfer of the administrative headquarters to Mukono from Bombo the water supply problem has become urgent and the Ministry of Minerals and Water Resources has placed Mukono on their priority list. It is anticipated that, work is unlikely to start before the end of 1973.

23

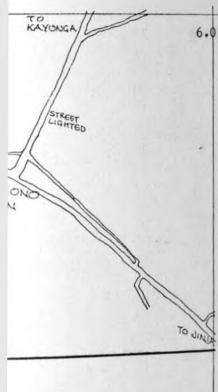
MPIGI

The new administrative building and a few other buildings are supplied with treated water pumped from a river near the shopping centre. Because this has been recently installed, most of the buildings in this area have no treated water. The township and shopping centre obtain water from boreholes and wells. Corrugated iron sheet water tanks are also commonly used to collect water from the building roofs when it rains.

GENERAL - Mukono and Mpigi

A reasonable supply of clean treated water should be regarded as a first priority for the townships.

F TO KAMPULA



MPIGI TOWNSHIP

# 6.012 ELECTRICITY

MUKONO

The main High Voltage overhead line from Jinja to Kampala passes through the settlement. Local line distribution in the area is generally sufficient as it is possible to supply electricity to any point without having to erect a long supply line from the existing ones.

STREET LIGHTING - the main Kampala-Jinja road and the Kayungaroad from the main road are the only ones street lighted.

MPIGI

The existing high voltage line from Kampala passes through the township. The distribution and street lighting are about the same as for Mukono.

GENERAL - Mukono and Mpigi.

Street lighting should be provided to the streets where it is lacking.

## 6.013 SEWERAGE AND REFUSE COLLECTION

MUKONO and MPIGI (sewerage)

At present, there are no central sewerage disposal systems. The systems used are:-

Septic tanks - in the township and where the developers cannot afford the construction of septic tanks,

Pit latrines - are used and are constructed at least 10 m. from the living and cooking houses.

MUKONO (sewerage)

The swamp to the S.E. of the town (Kame River) has been suggested as the suitable site for a future sewerage system and, in the form of lagoons. The development of a sewerage system would follow the provision of a water supply.

MPIGI (sewerage)

The valley to the North end of the shopping area would be the most suitable area for a future sewerage system and also in the form of lagoons.

REFUSE COLLECTION

MUKONO

At the present time, township refuse is burnt causing an unsatisfactory state of affair.

MUKONO and MPIGI

Suitable tipping grounds should be found preferably on the edge of the planning areas where refuse can be deposited.

#### 6.014 TELEPHONE

MUKONO and MPIGI

There are existing telephone lines along the main roads through the townships and, sufficient distribution lines within the townships.

It is possible to supply the lines to any area reasonably cheaply.





#### 6.015 TRANSPORT

MUKONO and MPIGI

There is only one main means of transport and, that is, by road.

There are no proposals for the construction of an airport or railway line as their returns would not justify the cost.

ROADS AND TRAFFIC

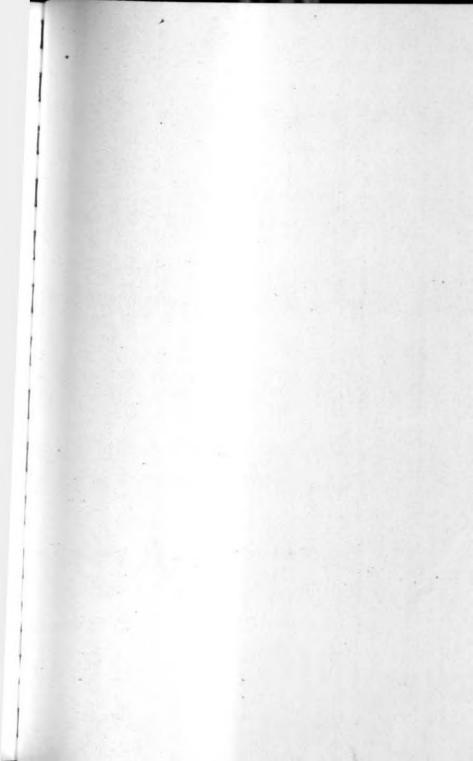
MUKONO

The Kampala-Jinja road is one of the busiest in Uganda and carries an average daily volume of traffic of over 6000 vehicles per day. It is tarmac and at present, the Mukono part of it is being re-surfaced with tarmac finish.

Mukono is one of the danger spots on this road especially near the Kayunga Road junction where there is a long downhill approach from both directions, bad secondary road accesses, and unofficial taxi parking around the junction. The accident rate at this junction is high.

It would be better to divert the main road to bypass Mukono but there are no known plans for this and the general topography would make the re-routing difficult.

The remaining solution is, to improve the existing road to make it:



As safe as possible for pedestrians, cyclists and local users. Safe and efficient for through traffic.

Suggested measures:-

Install speed limit signs near the tops of the approaching down gradients.

Limiting secondary accesses near the junction.

Kerbs should be erected to prevent short-cut access by taxis to the junction.

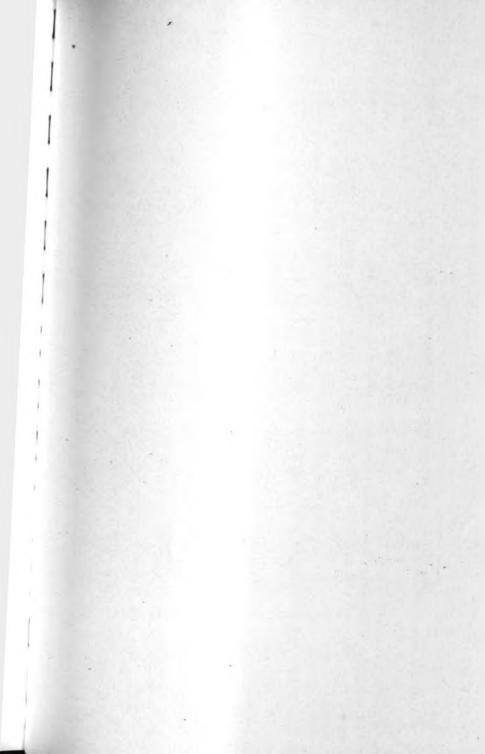
Official taxi park should be provided in a safe place.

The access of the service roads to the shopping areas should be re-alighed to maximise their distance from the main junction.

Lane segregation at the junction should be created. By means of road widening, kerbing and marking separate lanes should be created for through and turning traffic to reduce the number of accidents.

Restriction of parking on the roadside near the junction.

All this, if done, would reduce the rate of accidents on this road.



SECONDARY ROADS

MUKONO

All secondary roads in the area are murram surfaced. The ground is hard enough but very dusty especially in the sunny season. Some of the roads are very narrow for vehicles to bypass each other.

To overcome this, some of the secondary roads especially those going to the prominent places like the administrative centre should be widened and tarmaced.

The pattern of existing development is concentrated along the main roads through the settlement and this is a cause of many of its problems.

In order to open up undeveloped areas of land away from the main road, secondary access roads should be constructed.

MAIN ROADS

MPIGI

The Kampala-Masaka road is the main road to Mpigi. Formerly the main road used to pass through Mpigi township but, when the new tarmac road was constructed, it was re-alighed to bypass Mpigi township leaving the township centre about 1Km away

from the main tarmac road.

The main tarmac road is of grade one quality in Uganda, but, due to heavy traffic that it carries daily and the bad original construction, the road is becoming bumpy especially in the swampy areas where the ground is of poor load bearing capacity.

Some areas of this road need major repairs to overcome the present accidents that occur on it.

Sufficient road signs should also be installed where necessary.

# SECONDARY ROADS

MPIGI

The pattern of existing development is about the same as that of Mukono with the exception that Mpigi's main road through the township is not as busy as the Kampala-Jinja road which passes through the Mukono Settlement.

The main road through the township is murram surfaced and is dusty in the sunny period and muddy when it rains.

To overcome this, this road should be tarmaced from the main Kampala-Masaka road up to the new and old administration buildings.

The secondary road (formerly main) from the shopping centre near the car-park Southwards to Kampala-Masaka road should also be tarmaced as it carries heavy traffic that travels to Masaka through Mpigi township.

TRANSPORT

MUKONO and MPIGI

The means of transport is by buses, taxis, private cars or vehicles and lorries for all types of goods.

Transport from Kampala to Jinja (50 miles) through Mukono and from Kampala to Masaka (80 miles) through Mpigi is available by the above means at anytime of the day and up to about 8.00 o'clock in the night.

7.00 CONCLUSIONS

7.01 SPACE STANDARDS

7.011 GENERAL

A community building must fit into the life of those for whom it is designed. Therefore no set pattern can be established. Selection of facilities to be included and arrangement of units should conform to local conditions.

A site in a residential neighbourhood, on a secondary street if possible is usually desirable. Trends of community growth and traffic should be considered.

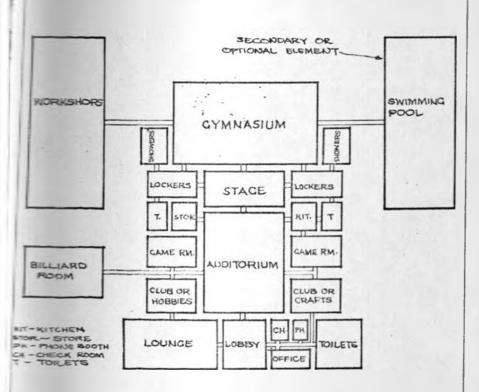
Elements shown (see diagram) are those most commonly incorporated, (in the experience of the National Recreation Association).

Local habits, availability of funds, etc. dictate requirements for specific cases.

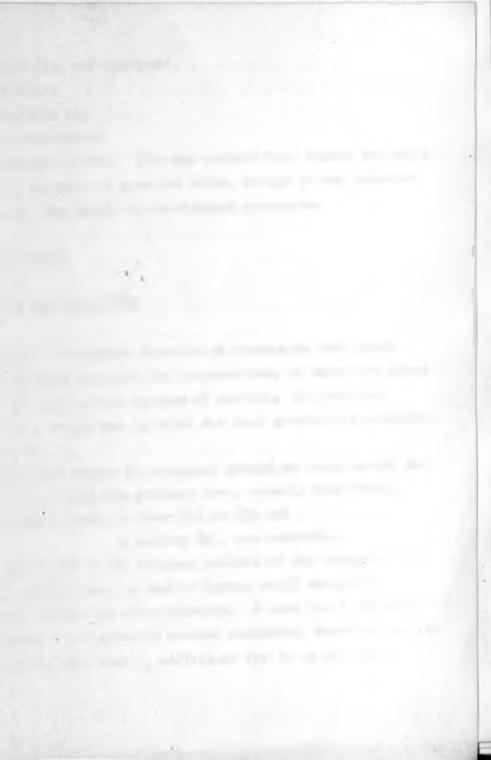
Since funds are always limited, low costs, both initial and upkeep are a major consideration.

In planning, this premise demands that rooms be designed for multiple use and circulation be simple and direct.

7.011



ORGANIZATION OF ELEMENTS
based on recommendations of the
National Recreation Association.
(NOTE - alterations made to suit
local requirements)



In construction and equipment,

durability,

permanence and

easy maintenance

are important factors. This may require that fairly expensive materials be used - a practice which, though it may increase first cost, can result in maintenance economies.

# 7.012 TYPES OF SPACES

#### GYMNASIUM and AUDITORIUM

The National Recreation Association recommends that these be separdrooms to avoid the inconvenience of using the space by one activity at the expense of another. In practice, combination of the two is often the only practicable solution, financially.

Gymnasium (not common in villages) should be large enough for the game requiring the greatest area, usually basketball. For organized teams, a floor 15m by 27m and

a ceiling 6m, are desirable.

Since the object is to interest members of the community in active participation, a smaller space, still enough for "amateur" groups, is often provided. A room 23m x 18m will accommodate a satisfactory amateur basketball court or two or more smaller game courts, sufficient for 30 or 40 active

participants at a time, and will seat 400 to 425 people confortably when used as an auditorium. A minimum of 0.6 sq. m. per person is recommended.

STAGE

Should have sufficient area for amateur productions, even if these do not seem of great importance at first.

Absolute minimum depth is 5.5m.; 6m is preferable minimum,
9.0m better. Satisfactory proscenium width is 7.1m. with 3.6m.of wing space at either side. The optimum is wing space at least double the proscenium width; half on each side. Stage ceiling should be at least 0.9m higher than proscenium opening. As much more as the budget permits will facilitate use of stage lights, drops, etc.

Two small dressing rooms with lavatories are sufficient if other adjacent rooms can be used when needed.

Chair storage space is needed.

Other types of stages than the permanent one outlined may be considered.

participants at a time, and will seat 400 to 425 people confortably when used as an auditorium. A minimum of 0.6 sq. m. per person is recommended.

STAGE

Should have sufficient area for amateur productions, even if these do not seem of great importance at first.

Absolute minimum depth is 5.5m.; 6m is preferable minimum,

9.0m better. Satisfactory proscenium width is 7.1m. with 3.6m.of wing space at either side. The optimum is wing space at least double the proscenium width; half on each side. Stage ceiling should be at least 0.9m higher than proscenium opening. As much more as the budget permits will facilitate use of stage lights, drops, etc.

Two small dressing rooms with lavatories are sufficient if other adjacent rooms can be used when needed.

Chair storage space is needed.

Other types of stages than the permanent one outlined may be considered.

## LOCKER ROOMS

Need not accommodate full capacity of gymnasium, 65% may be enough accommodation.

Allow 0.75 sq. m. per locker. Plan showers in the ratio of 1 to each 5 persons; water closets 1 to 10 persons.

GAME, CLUB and CRAFT ROOMS

Are included according to local demands. Most of these can be designed for several purposes:

CRAFT rooms 5.4 to 6.0m by 6.0 to 9.0, with storage space or lockers for raw materials and work in progress are ample.

CLUB rooms of about 54 sq. m. can be used for formal discussion groups seating 50 to 60 persons plus a leader.

KITCHEN - may vary from a kitchenette to a well equipped small kitchen, about 4.5m by 7.5m. It should be connected to a club room, convenient to the auditorium, and may have its own toilet. The sizes of the kitchen may be increased if it is intended to be used for demonstration purposes to women.

## PUBLIC TOILETS

Should be rasily accessible.

For the average neibourhood building,

3 or 4 women's water closets,

2 men's closets and

3 urinels are usually sufficient.

#### PUBLIC SPACES

Including lobbies, lounge (if used) and corridors, are best designed for easy circulation.

In warm climates, lobbies can be restricted, lounges omitted, and inexpensive outdoor terraces or porches provided for people to congregate and talk. Trophy case, bulletin board, telephone, cashier's window or table etc. are included.

#### OFFICE

Is preferably clearly visible at the entrance. A foom of approx. 7.2 aq. m. with space for denk, chair, and (if necessary) a telephone switch board. There should be a store room of 6.0 sq. m. adjacent.

## CONSTRUCTION

Gymnasium - auditorium in particular, and also other activity rooms, should be arranged and constructed so that noise from one does not interfere with another group, or disturb nearby residences.

PARTICULARS	COMPARATIVE DESIGN STANDARD FOR COMMUNITY CENTRES				
	IRBAN CENTRES MESTERN STATE OF NIGERIA	NAIROBI URBAN STUDY GROUP	KENYA TOWN PLAHNING HAND BOOK	DAR-ES-SALAAM MASTER PLAN STANDARDS	RECOMMENDED STANDARDS
Population to be served by unit facility	10000-15,000	20,000	5,000	20,000	20,009-30,000
Radius of service area in Kilometres	1.2		_		_
ite area in hectares	0.8-1.6	0.25			0.4-1.0

Source: Standards for western Nigeria - Department of Town Planning, Technical College Ibadan. Town Planning Handbook Kenya.

Nairobi Urban Study Group Land use standards (interim policy paper produced for internal circulation.)

Dar-es salaam Master Plan.

# INTRODUCTION, SITING

#### Introduction

The basic aim is to create in the community centre a positive instrument to promote culture and to encourage harmonious and balanced living, so that the individual finds purpose and achieves self-expression in service to the community, and learns to live a fuller life.

The activities, therefore, for which community centres may cater are numerous and diverse. In the past some activities have existed in towns and villages, centred on the village hall, or associated with religious bodies, adult schools, sports clubs, boys' and girls' clubs, political clubs and even the public house. In each case, however, these activities have been somewhat disassociated, often by "class distinction" based on income, and seldom brought varying age groups together, and often separated sexes unnecessarily.

The present interpretation placed on "community centres" has changed and the need for centres is growing in both urban and rural areas. It is undoubtedly greatest in areas where new housing schemes are contemplated and where no facilities exist for recreational, instructional and religious purposes; but equally there is a demand in existing towns, where buildings are not planned or suitable sites are not allocated.

In rural areas the need may be considered by some to be less important than for urban areas for reasons such as the wide-spread population and the fact that country dwellers have more to occupy their leisure time, but if rural life is to be made attractive, facilities similar to those in urban areas are of importance to foster the life of a community.

Increased leisure is a factor of today and the future, and facilities for the use of this leisure are of increasing importance. Many forms of activity need accommodation not available in the home; others are of an educational type which necessitates communal buildings. The main aim, therefore, in the planning of community centres should be to provide for neighbours to get together for social, recreational and educational activities on an equal footing.

A valuable report on the whole subject was prepared by the Ministry of Education in 1944, entitled "Community Centres" (H.M.S.O., price 9d.). Much work has also been promoted

by the National Council of Social Service, which includes community centres as a part of its activities; it provides literature, and general and even financial assistance. The same body has issued a number of helpful publications on the organization of community centres and village halls.

The Miners' Welfare Commission provides similar centres in mining communities with funds derived from the Miners' Welfare Fund. Some industrial and commercial undertakings also erect and finance centres for their own staff in housing or working areas.

#### Legislation

Local authorities for higher education are given powers by Section 86 of the Education Act, 1921 as amended by Section 6 of the Physical Training and Recreation Act, 1937, to assist with setting-up and financing community centres; Section 80 of the Housing Act. 1936 confers power on local authorities, with the consent of the Minister of Health, to provide and maintain buildings and recreation grounds in connection with the requirements of persons for whom housing accommodation is provided. The Education Act, 1944 and subsequent legislation require the provision of facilities for further education, and for recreation and social and physical training. Local authorities may thus assist the provision of community centres with buildings and with the cost of staff and maintenance. These facilities have been used, but so far to no very great extent.

#### Sites and Siting

In urban areas the community centre should not serve a population greater than 10,000 persons; thus, in large urban areas, a series of centres should be planned, one in each main residential neighbourhood, with a main centre forming part of the town's central buildings or civic centre. In this way neighbourhood buildings will be reasonably close to users and sites will need less close relationship to public transport and less car parking.

The site must be accessible to the whole area it is to serve, and should be grouped with other recreational and social services, sports centres, and with schools, especially if the latter may advantageously be used in conjunction with the community centre. Some advantages, such as economy of buildings, use of gymnasia and availability of specially equipped teaching rooms. may be obtained by grouping community centres with educational buildings, but there is a risk that an unhappy psychological effect may arise from the feeling of a "return to school," especially among young people, if the school buildings themselves are used; in addition, there is the difficulty that schools are not furnished or equipped for adult education and this may prove a great inconvenience, although it will. in a measure, be changed when " Village or County Colleges" envisaged in the Education Act 1944, are built and adequately equipped for semi-adult pupils.

It is an advantage to have a site area that will permit planning gardens to form a pleasant setting a. as an extension of premises for events such as "sales of work" and "fetes." There are also possible advantages from the grouping of the community centre with communal playing fields, as some of the community buildings, such as the canteen and changing rooms, might be used for dual purposes.

The proximity of water, such as rivers, streams or lakes, adds greatly to the amenities of the surrounding layout and gardens, and such natural assets are valuable when choosing a site.

Figs. 1 and 2 illustrate village centres, which are usually small schemes, on typical sites. The one has a wide frontage and shallow depth, and the other shows a narrow frontage. These figures illustrate the relationship of buildings to street and the arrangement of car-parking facilities. (For parking of vehicles, see section on "Garage while details for cycle storage and given in the sections on "Schools" and "Factory Buildings.") Parking for perambulators will be needed if there is a clinic or the like, such parking must be under cover; see under " Pram Sheds " in Part 1: Transport.

The scheme shown in Fig. 1 has the entrance on the side of the hall and a grass space in the front of the building. while the car park occupies the remainder of the site. A small enclosed yard is provided adjoining the kitchen; this is useful for open-air storage and for the screening of any untidiness or approaches to basements and fuel stores. In Fig. 2 the main entrance is

# SITING, TYPES OF CENTRE

placed at the end of the hall. One side of the hall is used as a parking space and the other as a grass area with approaches from the hall. Hedges are to be preferred to fences, but boundary walls of brick or stone may be used where this is customary. Flower beds, although attractive, necessitate upkeep and are liable to damage if the grounds are at any time crowded. Trees should be preserved whenever possible; tree planting aids the general setting of the buildings so long as care is taken to avoid overshadowing of windows. Yards and main approaches should be: paved and properly drained.

The diagrams are not intended to show the proportional areas required for village centre sites but merely the general principles of layout. Larger site areas are desirable in even the smallest schemes.

In larger schemes approach roads and car parks should be carefully separated from gardens and when possible the buildings should screen the one from the other.

Car parking must be placed in such a position that vehicles may drive up to the main entrances, particularly that of the assembly hall and continue without difficult turns and without reversing into car parks.

#### Types of Centre

Throughout this section a number of terms is used to describe various sizes of centre, e.g. "village centres" to describe the smallest types, which may be merely small clubs; and in slightly larger villages they are likely to be small halls with a few additional rooms used for a variety of purposes.

"Community centres" is generally applied to types for larger villages, towns and small cities. Similar centres are likely to be used in "neighbourhood" units of large towns and cities and where, in addition, there will probably be a main centre at which the most important functions of the whole urban area will take place.

Village, town or county colleges are not covered in this section, although these may be very closely associated with community centres in many instances, and certain accommodation may be used jointly for both purposes.

The term "youth centre" is also used where it is desired to distinguish parts of centres or whole centres

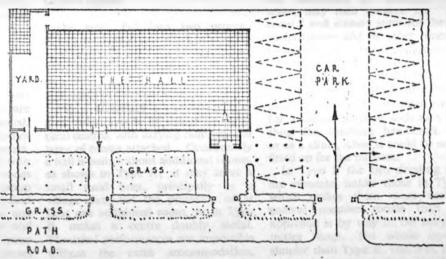


Fig. 1 Site layout

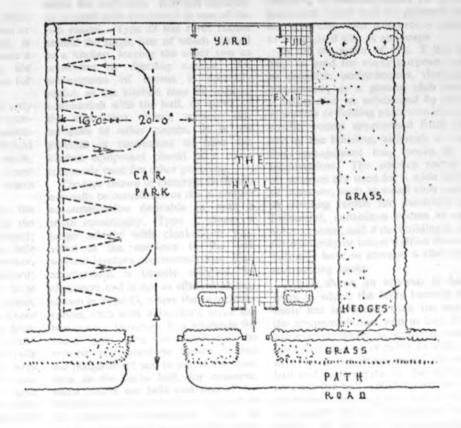


Fig. 2 Site layout

# TYPES OF CENTRE, ACTIVITIES, GENERAL LAYOUT

devoted to young people's activities from those used by the main adult population of an area or unit.

#### Activities

These fall into three main groups, although each tends to be closely related to the whole and many fall within two groups. The main groups are social, recreational and educational. The social group includes activities such as dances, whist drives, concerts, dramatic performances, together with simple club and common room the recreational group facilities; covers activities such as physical training, badminton, table tennis and various clubs, such as poultry and allotments; the educational group provides for reading and for classes ranging from cookery and carpentry to economics and languages. It is usual to consider all the activities in relation to age groups, as some only interest the young while others draw members of all ages; it may be necessary in some schemes to plan the buildings in two or more groups, thus separating youth activities from general activities.

Centres may include a library, which will often be a branch of the town or county library organization; also, it may be a convenience to incorporate a clinic as part of the buildings, for mothers and infant welfare, or even for entire family medical welfare.

A canteen is of great value, not only for refreshments on special social occasions, but also for daily use in connection with all the activities; it should be adequate for serving light meals, and not only "tea and cakes," except in the small village centres, where daily use may not be possible.

Accommodation is needed for the staff and will be dependent on the number and type of staff employed; in many schemes the staff may be little more than a warden and a caretaker, with the possible addition of a steward; other schemes may need a large number of staff of varying types, whereas the small schemes can probably manage to support little more than the part-time services of a caretaker. It can, however, be generally assumed that, except in very large schemes with resident wardens or caretakers, the various types of staff employed will be non-resident or parttime and that living accommodation is not required.

#### General Layout

The types fall into two groups. Firstly, the type that consists principally of a large hall, with one or two rooms only attached to it. Secondly, the type in which the main hall or halls are only a part of the total scheme.

Fig. 3 illustrates a number of diagrammatic layouts of village or semirural centres, with varying numbers and types of rooms attached. Occasionally a hall is built without additional rooms. as shown in Type A: it may serve a small rural area, principally as a village club, but the provision of at least one additional room, as in Type B, makes a centre doubly useful. Theatrical performances are impossible without the extra accommodation. Type B is without cloakrooms at the entrance, but has a large committee or common room at the back of the platform, with lavatory facilities attached. Type C has the committee room shown in Type B divided into two rooms, each with lavatory attached and thus provides for two organizations to use the building at one time, or provides a dressing room for each sex. Kitchen facilities on a small scale are useful in one of the two rooms. Type D has three rooms behind the stage, one of which is used as a kitchen, leaving the other two as committee or dressing rooms; this arrangement of rooms is specially useful, as the kitchen may be used in conjunction with the hall, or either of the other two rooms, without disturbance to other rooms. It is not pleasant or convenient to have the kitchen equipment placed in a room frequently used for other purposes.

The type shown in Diagram D should normally be considered as the minimum accommodation desirable in even a small community. Type E shows a larger scheme with cloakrooms provided at the entrance to the hall without lavatory accommodation. This arrangement is usually adopted for cheapness and is not as efficient as that shown in Type G, where the two cloakrooms, each with a lavatory, serve the two sexes. However, E is adequate for many local uses, as frequently the retiring or committee rooms behind the platform are not in use at the same time as the main hall, for example, when dances are held and one of the rooms behind the platform is used as an additional cloakroom. Type E has also two retiring rooms leading from the committee or common room, which may then become the "green room" and scenery store for theatrical performances and at other times may be used for separate organizations such as for scouts, the library, etc. Adjoining the kitchen in this scheme is an additional room, which may be used either as an extra committee room or for a special purpose such as a workshop for teaching handicraft work, or as a clinic, when it could be suitably fitted up for the purpose.

In Type F the two dressing rooms are separate, unlike those in Type E, which makes them more useful as general purpose rooms than when approach is by way of the main committee room. The whole layout is simpler than Type E, which is, in consequence, a more expensive building.

Type G shows the addition of a large room to the scheme and is therefore more or less a combination of Types E and F. Such a room might be used for billiards or as a general games room. Type G also shows the full cloakroom, lavatory and vestibule needs at the entrance to the hall. If required, a cinematograph or lantern projection room can be planned over the vestibule, with a staircase leading to it and used also as an escape.

In all the types of Fig. 3 the hall may be used for many purposes, such as dramatic performances, dances, a gymnasium, or a general club room; it might also be subdivided by means of screens or folding partitions into two smaller rooms approached from each end of the building, although at times this arrangement may prove to be inconvenient. The smaller rooms in all schemes are used for a wide variety of purposes, such as small club rooms, as dressing rooms for theatrical performances, committee rooms or consulting rooms, and if the building is used for maternity or infant welfare the main hall may have to serve as a club room and waiting room.

Fig. 4 shows an analysis of larger types in which the halls become relatively less important than the rest of the accommodation, and in fact, if the community centre is grouped with a school, it may be possible to avoid the expense of the provision of the main hall and concentrate on the provision of a smaller hall, which would be adequate for larger club meetings, although inadequate for large meetings or social eyents. In the schemes indicated on-

Figs. 3 and 4 there is no reason why portions of the buildings should not be two storeys in height, especially as the hall needs to be reasonably high for a suitable stage construction or for indoor games such as badminton, or if a gymnasium is provided, as this also needs a height permitting two storeys for other rooms.

Care should be taken that small rooms are of adequate size for the purposes intended, especially if space is occupied by cupboards or lockers for each club or group using the room.

Fig. 5 illustrates the essential relationships of a large community centre for a population of from 5,000 to 10,000 persons. The scheme is based on two entrances; one serving the whole building and the other leading directly to the halls, as it is essential to arrange that as many parts of the group as possible can be used simultaneously. It should be noted that the cycle and perambulator stores are related to the main entrance of the building, whereas the car-park is more closely associated with the entrance to the halls.

Related to the main entrance are generally cloakrooms for both sexes: a separate group is allotted for the use of visitors to the halls. Associated also with the main entrance are the rooms most generally used, such as the common room, library and reading room and general-purpose rooms. The warden's office should also be near the entrance, but his quarters, if he is resident, may be on an upper floor. The games and group activity rooms are planned together with such small rooms as may be needed for "leaders." Teaching rooms should be grouped together and, except for craft rooms, such as carpenters' shops, may be planned, if required, on upper floors; care should be taken when placing teaching rooms to avoid positions where noise from games rooms may be disturbing. The gymnasium with its changing rooms may be and is generally better treated as an independent unit.

The kitchen and canteen should be so planned that it serves as directly as possible both the common room and the main hall. The main hall, although often treated as a semi-independent unit, should be accessible from the remainder of the buildings under cover. The small hall may either be associated with the main hall or form part of the other accommodation of the whole group.

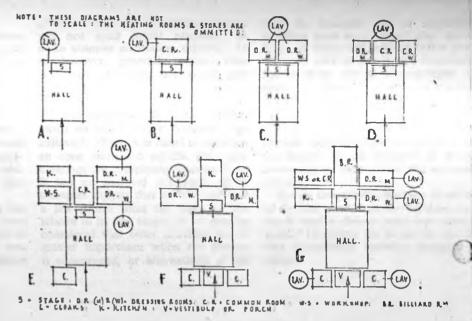
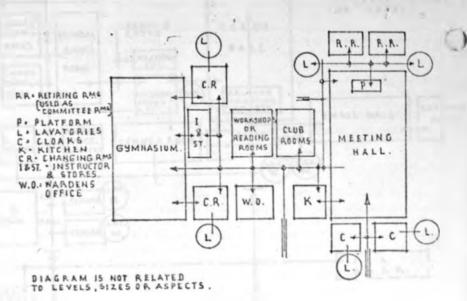


Fig. 3 Diagrammatic type plans



Pig. 4 Plan analysis (a medium-sized type)

# Community Centres

FUTURE EXTENSIONS

#### Future Extensions

It is of great importance that community centres should be so planned that future extensions may easily be made, as the money available at the commencement of schemes is likely to be limited and moreover, as the centre increases in popularity, many more activities may need accommodation.

Plans may be adopted whereby future extensions are made easy, more particularly, in bigger schemes, those which produce ultimately a courtyard plan type as illustrated in Fig. 6.

Walls of single-storey buildings can also be constructed so that one or more additional floors may be added, but in order that this may be possible consideration should be given to the placing

of future staircases in positions which will not apoil initial planning, or make ultimate circulation difficult. It is, however, generally agreed that horizontal extensions are better and disorganizing than vertical extensions.

Fig. 6 illustrates two plan arrangements on which future extensions are indicated. Type A is based on forming an open courtyard scheme when the buildings are completed, whereas Type B has an enclosed courtyard. Both examples suggest that a main hall and a few rooms form the basis of the scheme in its first stages, but it may be considered that other activities are of greater importance when the scheme is commenced, or alternatively a hall may be available in an adjoining building, such as a school and, therefore, the large hall will be better provided as part of the future extension. Car parking should be arranged in such a position that the area is not too small for use when the extensions have been carried out.

Both schemes shown are capable of further extension than is suggested on the figure, by the addition of wings projecting on each side if the site area permits.

Future extensions affect the planning of the first portion of the building very much and a future extended scheme should be drawn up in outline before any preliminary building decisic made.

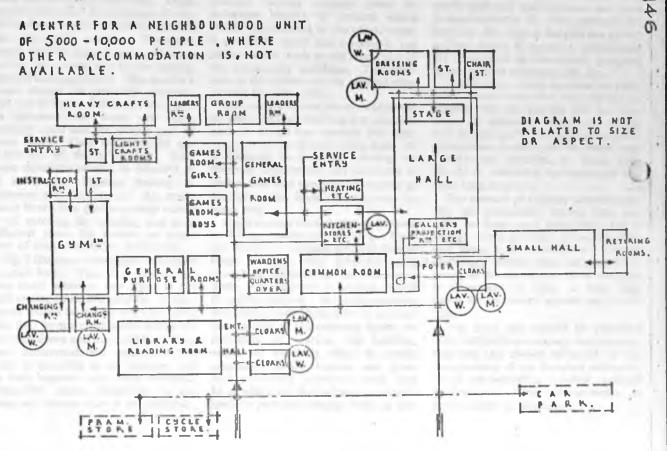


Fig. 5 Analysis of plan types

# Community Centres ENTRANCES. CLOAKROOMS

#### Entrances

In smaller schemes the main entrance usually leads directly to the hall, with a subsidiary entrance to the group of small rooms frequently planned at the opposite end to the main entrance. Emergency exits will be referred to below.

In larger schemes the main entrance will generally lead to the club rooms, classrooms, and other general rooms, with a separate main external approach to the hall, so that this may be used as an independent unit without disturbance to the remainder of the building. If a separate youth group is planned, this also may need a separate entrance. It is advantageous to plan a service entrance for delivery of fuel, removal of refuse and access to the kitchen, if this is large.

Entrances should be generous in area. and should be related to the various accommodation in such a way as to reduce cross-circulation and internal access corridors to a minimum. Main vertical circulation for buildings having two or more stories should be planned near the main entrance. Entrances should lead as directly as possible to general club rooms and to the lending library if one is provided. The warden's rooms should be near the entrance. Two sets of doors should be planned at the entrance, the outer set being normally open and the inner a pair of swing doors. Main doors should not be less than 4ft. 6in. in the clear. Adequate mat-wells should be planned at all entrances. Efficient heating at entrances is of importance. An ample notice board in a position easily visible to all entering the building and in a sufficient space for readers to stand clear of main circulation is essential.

Fig. 7 illustrates two typical entrances to small halls. Type A is suitable for very small schemes, and Type B for halls scating about 250 persons. Cloakrooms should be cut off from the halls, thus they form a crush lobby within the entrance doors and may well have lavatory accommodation attached. The latter is desirable in all schemes, but its cost, together with extra drainage, frequently causes relegation to the stage and kitchen end of the hall only,

in small schemes. Type A of Fig. 7 simply uses recesses at each side of the door lobby and has the objection that wet clothes are in fact stored in the hall itself. Type B not only more or less screens the cloak space from the hall and may be curtained off, but also provides for access to a small projection room over the entrance.

#### **Entrance Details**

Fig. 8 illustrates a typical entrance to a large hall planned as a separate. though connected, unit of a community centre. In this example two doors lead past the ticket office in a crush space to the hall itself. The ticket office is placed so as to be in full view of all as they enter and also permits full supervision of the entrance doors: it is advantageous if the ticket office is slightly set back so that those waiting do not interrupt people with tickets passing to the hall. Cloakrooms are closely associated and each has its own lavatory leading directly from it. Adequate lengths of counter space should be provided in the cloakrooms. It should be noted that a corridor, cut off by a door, leads to the remainder of the community buildings. The staircase to the gallery can be reached after passing the ticket office.

The outer entrance doors, which will be open when the building is in use, fold back to permit free passage but inner doors are of the double-swing type. It is desirable to plan the openings or doors to cloakrooms and staircases in such a way that they are not hidden or involve turning back after entering the crush hall.

Fig. 9 shows a typical general entrance to a large community building. Since the number of persons entering may at times be large, very generous space should be allowed for the hall space itself; it is desirable to provide seating for visitors waiting. In this example the cloakroom with its counter is planned on one side of the entrance doors immediately on entering the building, while the warden's office is placed opposite. Notice boards are given very prominent positions, easily seen by all who enter the building, and ample space is provided around them so that

normal traffic is not disturbed by readers standing at them. Lavatorics for each sex are planned off the main entrance on either side and just beyond corridors leading to the main public rooms. The staircase leading to upper floors is placed on the wall opposite the entrance doors and an adjoining central corridor leads to craft rooms and the youth centre.

#### Cloakrooms and Sanitary Accommodation

Cloakrooms and sanitary accommodation for each sex should be provided independently for the community centre and for the main hall. Cloa rooms for the community buildings should be as for secondary schools. In large community centres it may be desirable to have the cloakrooms under control, but normally open rooms will be found satisfactory. Cloakroom layouts may be based on the use of coathangers, placed at 4in. centres. The space occupied when hangers are used is approximately 2st. with ganways not less than 4ft, wide if hangers are placed on both sides; if, however, cloakrooms are controlled by attendants, gangway spaces may be reduced to 2ft. 6in.

Cloakrooms, when attached to main halls, should cater for the number of persons who can use the hall for dancing; for almost all other uses of the hall the amount of clothing deposited in cloakrooms is likely to be much less. Cloakrooms attached to large halls should be controlled by attendants ar have long counters.

The amount of sanitary accommodation for community centres does not seem to have been prescribed, but a slightly more generous allowance than that given in the section on "Factory Buildings," should meet adequately the needs of the occupants; it is doubtful if allowances as large as those laid down for secondary schools are justifiable.

The main hall should be provided with independent sanitary accommodation and this should be based on the requirements of the licensing authority, which are somewhat variable; general guidance to these requirements is given in Part 1: Sanitation.

# Community Centres PLANNING FOR EXTENSION, ENTRANCES

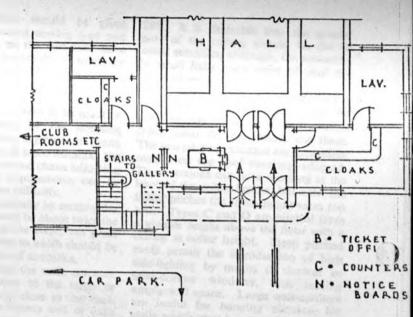


Fig. 8 Typical entrance to large hall: urba

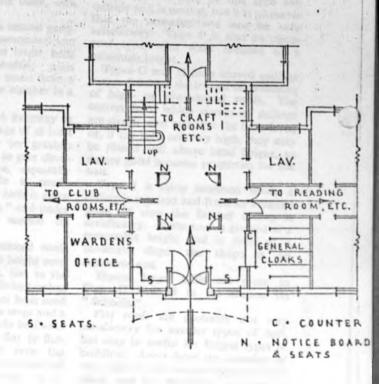
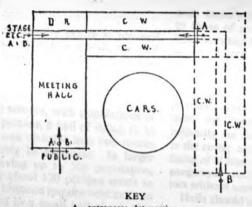


Fig. 9 Typical entrance to large grou



A-entrances: 1st portion

B-entrances: completion

C.W.—club rooms, workshops, etc.

C.R. & D.R.-changing rooms, dressing rooms, etc.

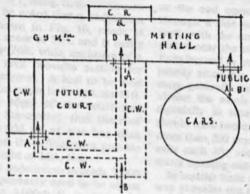
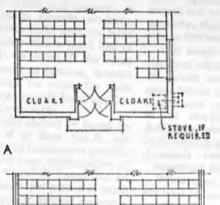


Fig. 6 Planning for extension



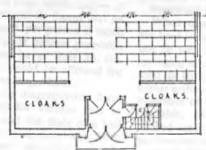


Fig. 7 Planning the entrance

#### The Hall

If the community centre is planned in conjunction with a school, the hall may be eliminated if arrangements can be made for use of the school hall, although in fact this may have great disadvantages.

In small villages, with populations of up to 300 persons, a hall of 400sq. ft. to 500sq. ft. area divisible into two rooms will probably be adequate. In larger villages having up to 500 population, seating for about 120 persons seems to be a fairly common requirement and can be provided in a small hall about 45ft. by 20ft., including the stage. If the population is between 500 and 1,500 a hall to seat 300 to 400 persons will usually be needed. It must, therefore, have an area of 1,500sq. ft. to 2,000sq. ft.

It should be noted that a badminton court, as shown in Fig. 10, needs at least a floor space of 54ft, and is better 60ft. long by 26ft, wide, exclusive of a stage; this area provides seating for about 300 persons. A hall to be used for badminton needs to be at least 11ft, high at the edges of the court and 15ft. 6in, at the centre; thus the roof springing should be at not less than 11ft, or, if flat, the ceiling must provide an overall height of 15ft, 6in.

Where the population exceeds 2,000 the hall will probably need to be about 2,500sq, ft. to 3,000sq, ft. in area. In towns and neighbourhood units having populations of 3,000 and upwards, it may be desirable to provide two halls, one about 3,000sq, ft. in area for large functions, together with a small hall of about 600sq, ft. to 700sq, ft. for more intimate uses such as lectures, debates and club meetings for which the main hall will be unnecessarily large and the stage probably unsuitable.

Scating for halls should be based on an allowance of at least 5sq. ft. per person, but this will be found in practice to be rather small after the deduction of gangways, and it will be found that an allowance of 6sq. ft. per person is much more satisfactory for general purposes. Gangways should be at least 3ft. 6in. wide and more should be allowed for main gangways in larger halls.

Fig. 11 gives in diagrammatic form the space needed for various uses to which the stage and the floor of a hall may be put; these approximate areas allow for normal gangways as for dinners; seated audiences, etc.

Chairs are usually provided in halls,

and consideration should be given to those of a strong nesting type and light in weight, as the hall may have to be cleared frequently if used for a variety of purposes. In halls with a large seating capacity and used for licensed purposes (music, dancing, etc.) provision will often have to be made to meet the demands of the licensing authority for fixing together of chairs in the rows; also, in some instances the fixing of at least the end chairs adjoining gangways; such requirements can be met without undue difficulty.

Halls should generally be rectangular and the length should be about twice the width, exclusive of the stage, but great length in proportion to width should be avoided for reasons of acoustics.

It is usual to plan the main entrance at the end opposite to the stage or through a side wall close to the back wall, with the emergency exit or exits placed near the stage on the side walls. Exits beyond or behind the stage are not readily accessible from the hall, as the stage generally takes up the whole or almost the whole width of the room, especially in smaller halls. All halls should have two exits and those holding more than 200 persons should have two exits each 4ft, wide in the clear, with doors opening outwards.

In smaller halls a single central gangway provides the most economical and convenient layout, but in larger halls more gangways are needed; seats should not be more than seven from a gangway, thus limiting the number in a row to thirteen.

It is usual to provide a gangway at the front adjoining the stage of at least 4ft. width and a similar (or greater) space behind the last row to give circulation and waiting space, especially if the entrance vestibule is small. Additional information on halls is given in the section on "Schools" and under Assembly Halls in the section on "Municipal Buildings."

When open types of pitched roofs are used for small halls the height need not be very great, and 8ft. 6in. to the springing of the roof is sufficient unless used for badminton. Larger halls need higher ceilings related to the stage and a minimum of 12ft. will usually be found desirable. If flat roofs or flat or flat-pitched ceilings are used even the smallest hall should have a height of not less than 11ft., floor to ceiling. It is, however, unwise to make the height greater than the width or over about

28ft. It is desirable that the greater part of the ceiling should be tlat to assist acoustics, although, for economy, in small halls open types of roof are often adopted.

Fig. 12 illustrates typical sections for small halls. Types A and B are the simplest, having an open roof pitched from about 8st. 6in. above the floor. The two pitches indicated are dependent mainly on the roof covering adopted. These sections can have a ceiling at the level of the collar beams, but with the flatter pitches the room might seem too low. Types C and D are pitched from a greater height above the floor with a ceiling at collar height. Steep pitched roofs permit the introduction of high side-lighting by means of dormer or semi-dormer windows, thus leaving ample wall space. Large wall surfaces are useful for hanging pictures, for stalls which may be crected for "sales of work" and for gymnastic apparatus. If the hall is to be used as a gymnasium, strengthening of the roof may be needed to carry suspended equipment.

Type E shows another form of open roof in which the small portion at the apex may be ceiled in. For the use of a high-pitched roof of this type less outside wall is needed, but it is probable that the acoustics will not be very satisfactory. Type F is also an openroof type, with walls reduced to a minimum height.

Types G and H have curved ceilings suspended from the trusses or timbering of high- or low-pitched roofs. The centres from which curves of ceilings are struck must be below the floor level, or, if the halls are very high, they may be placed well above head height, to ensure good acoustic properties for the hall.

Type J is fairly common where a ceiling is required and from an acoustic point of view the faceted ceiling is satisfactory. If the roof is pitched at a reasonable height and is itself of a moderate slope, the shape is an economic one.

Typical larger halls are given in Figs. 47 and 48 in the section on "Schools,"

Flat roofs are probably not very satisfactory for smaller types of hall, but may be useful for largest types of building. Apart from the question of suitability for the average village environment, and the possibility of ease of local construction (village craftsmen or small builders), it is doubtful if the

140

THE HALL, GALLERIES, ESCAPE, STAGES

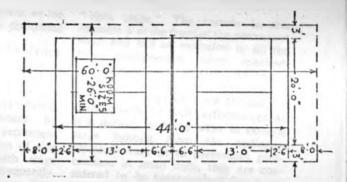


Fig. 10 Badminton court (doubles)

use of flat roofs is economic on account of the average span required (upwards of 26ft.) and by reason of the extra height of ceiling necessary to obtain reasonable internal height. This last consideration especially arises if the hall is required for the use of a badminton club, or as a gymnasium. In larger types of hall, however, in the more urban areas, these considerations are of much less importance.

#### Galleries

Galleries may be required in large halls as a means of increasing seating capacity. The essential factors affecting the design of galleries, the stepping of the seating and sight-lines are given under Assembly Halls in the section on " Municipal Buildings."

#### Escape

Means of escape must be borne in Fig. 11 Floor space allowances per mind in the planning of all doorways and staircases and more especially exit doorways; means of escape are controlled by the licensing authority and tend to vary a little between different areas; general guiding information is given in the sections on "Schools" and ' Municipal Buildings."

person for various uses



# The Stage

A permanent stage is a necessity for almost every use to which halls may be put and, though it need not be large, must be capable of extension to the full width of the hall. The stage should be level and not ramped, except possibly in very large halls to be used exclusively for theatrical purposes.

The height of the stage above the floor must vary according to the length of the hall from the front of the stage, as shown in Fig. 13. 4ft. is about the maximum height necessary, however long the hall may be. The projection of the permanent stage from the back wall should vary with the size of the hall, but less than 10ft, will not accommodate with comfort several speakers and a table, while 12ft. is a more satisfactory depth; for larger halls, especially if used for dramatic performances, at least 20ft, depth is desirable and preferably more.

In small halls without a permanent proscenium it is wise to place a truss or

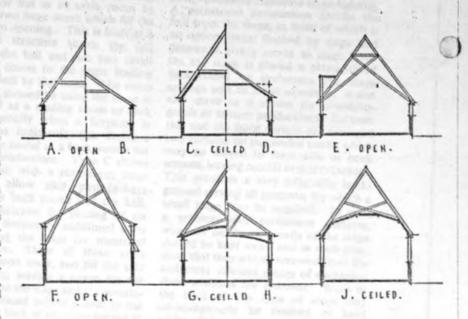


Fig. 12 The section and roof

tie-beam at the front of the stage from which to hang the front curtain: such an arrangement saves much work and trouble in fitting up temporary curtains and screens. In larger halls a permanent proscenium should always be constructed. The proscenium opening should be at least 20ft, wide and more in wide and large halls; the height of the opening above the stage should be not less than 12ft. At least 4ft. space is essential on each side of the stage opening for wing space. The permanent platform can often be so constructed as to form a useful storage space underneath it, where chairs may be placed when the hall is to be used for such purposes as dances. In small halfs, however, it may be desirable to have the stage entirely removable, in which case it may be constructed of stout trestles or even tables of convenient size for moving in and out of the doors of the hall. Trestle types of table are not generally satisfactory, as they creak too badly and are frequently not strong enough for dancing or for dramatic performances. An extension or apron stage, formed of removable units having 3ft. or 4ft. projection from the normal stage front, is a very valuable addition, but this must be carefully borne in mind when planning the stage lighting, as this space cannot be covered from any light source placed behind the proscenium. In all halls everything behind the stage front should be at the same level as the stage to avoid steps.

Access to the stage from the hall itself is often needed: it may be made by movable steps placed either at the front or sides of the platform, according to the varied uses of the hall. A handrail is desirable to these steps, whether fixed or movable, unless enclosed on both sides, for the use of old or very young people. When access is provided from hall to back-stage, pass doors should be planned near the outside walls and as far from the proseenium opening as possible. Steps to stage level should be planned behind the proscenium front but, to avoid danger in the wings, it is wise to have a cover for these steps to form a level

At stage level, the curtain should be near the edge of the permanent stage and any fore-stage erected temporarily for theatrical performances should not project too far beyond the curtain. The curtain should not be placed at the front of the fore-stage, as it and the

beam from which it is supported, or the proscenium, if any, may be disturbing elements acoustically.

Fig. 14 illustrates typical plans of stage arrangements for small halls. Type A is suitable for the smallest type of hall where a small permanent stage has movable side additions for use during theatrical or similar performances. By limitation of the width of the permanent stage and by the introduction of side extensions when a full-width stage is needed, which is not very frequently, clear passage-ways at normal floor level may be provided between the hall and the back rooms; this obviates going up and down two sets of stairs to reach the hall from the rooms behind the stage. Care must be taken to place flights of stairs sufficiently far away from doorways to give adequate head room: alternatively, the heads of the doors should be raised above normal height. In Type A the steps to the permanent stage are in such a position that they do not interrupt side passage-ways and may easily be covered when a full stage is needed. Additional temporary steps may be placed at the front of the stage when specially required.

Type B shows another scheme for small halls in which the permanent stage occupies the full width of the hall. As there are no side passage-ways, the floors of the rooms behind the stage are all raised to stage level. In this example, the stage may be cut off from the hall for use as an extra room by means of two large doors which fill the proseenium opening. This is built as a permanent structure across the full width of the hall and has two small doors for access to the steps leading from the hall to the stage. The extra room thus formed by using the stage is very useful as a reading room or club room, especially when a fireplace is provided as indicated; this fireplace may also be useful as a background for theatrical productions. Type C shows a larger hall with a permanent stage space to allow side passage-ways between the back rooms and the hall, and also indicates the placing of six equal-sized temporary additional units for enlarging the stage for theatrical performances. Three of these units form the apron stage, two fill the side passage-ways, leaving a space for the access steps to the stage and the remaining unit is placed behind a door in the centre of the back of the stage for use in connection with scenery storage or as a "vista stage." The curtain in this example is at the front of the permanent stage and has an extension to fill the side passage-ways when required. Alternatively, a temporary proscenium may be used in its place. A temporary proscenium is much more satisfactory than curtains for such performances, as it is difficult with the latter to exclude stage lighting from the audience. Opinions vary as to permanent prosceniums in small halls, they are considered to be inconvenient for many uses, particularly when access from hall to stage is necessary.

Fig. 15 illustrates in Diagram A a scheme for small halls and village clubs in which the hall serves as a church or chapel for occasional use. A small sanctuary is placed behind the permanent stage and divided from it by a folding screen. The sanctuary must have sufficient depth for the altar itself, room for the priest between it and the altar rail and space for the folding screen to move. The sanctuary is raised one step above normal level of the stage, which has permanent access steps on each side, the projection of which forms the apron. A small room, serving as a vestry, is provided with direct access to the sanctuary behind the folding screen and is entirely cut off from the stage.

Diagram B of Fig. 15 shows a more elaborate stage which involves more cost, with more elaborate stage-lighting. A permanent proscenium divides the hall from the stage, in front of which is an apron stage, flanked by steps and doorways giving access to stage level. On the stage is placed a plaster-faced background or cyclorama for stage settings and to assist acoustics; it can also serve as a screen for cinematograph or lantern productions. Retween this and the front curtain are arranged two curtains on suspended tracks which may be moved to form side or back screens, leaving central or side entrances. This provides a very adaptable background serving all purposes for which a small stage may be required. In such a scheme with permanent curtains, windows on the side walls of the stage should be kept small and in such positions that they will be screened from the audience; efficient means of darkening these windows are essential. Walls at the back of any type of stage may advantageously be finished in hard white plaster to serve as a screen for lantern or einematograph purposes.

STAGES

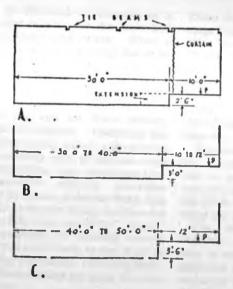


Fig. 13 Long section of hall

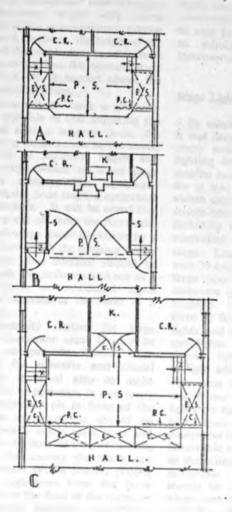


Fig. 14 The platform

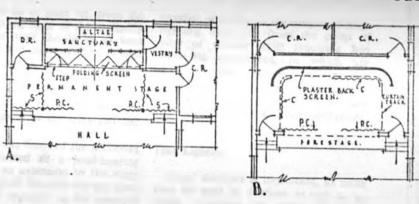
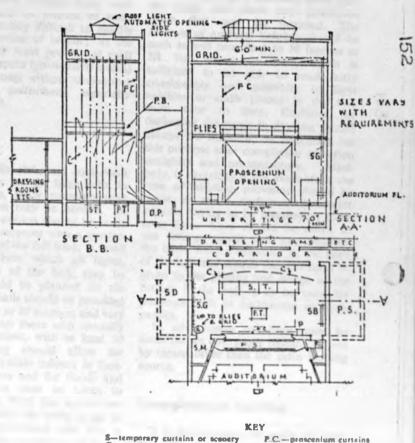


Fig. 15 Stage arrangements: A, a combined stage and chapel sanctuary; B, a permanent stage with adaptable curtains, etc.



P.C.—proteenium curtains
C.R.—committee rooms (dressing
rooms)
P.S.—permanent stage
Z—permanent steps
P—permanent steps
P—B.—proteenium bridge
F.T.—tront trap
SO—stenery guides
SB—switchboard
SD—scene dock (access to atrest)
P.S.—property stora
S.M.—stage manager

Fig. 16 Essential parts of a stage

# STAGES, LIGHTING, GRAMOPHONES

Fig. 16 illustrates an example of a large stage suitable for the main hall of a neighbourhood centre. When a large and fully equipped stage has to be planned additional accommodation becomes necessary, such as carpenters', and electricians' shops, and under-stage space. Sufficient height over the stage for the grid and for flying scenery may also be required. Additional fire precautions usually include a fire curtain and fire-resisting walls to separate stage from auditorium; also roof-lights having automatic opening side-lights operated by means of fusible links, and thoroughly adequate escape facilities for all users of the stage part of the "house."

The equipment for handling scenery must be more elaborate, as also must be the lighting installation, including facilities for flood-lighting the stage from the auditorium.

Fig. 16 gives general diagrammatic information about larger type of stages; since, however, stages vary much according to the circumstances, precise sizes cannot be given; the height of the grid above the proscenium opening must be rather more than the opening itself and at least 6ft. is needed above the grid as handling space.

It is desirable to have a property store on one side of and adjoining the stage and also a scenery dock, the latter having direct access to the street, with doors of sufficient height and width through which to move large pieces of scenery. The equipment shown includes floor traps, a cyclorama and a fore-stage. It will be noted that the stage is cut off from the remainder of the back-stage accommodation by a corridor from which the dressing rooms are reached: this corridor should be wide enough for performers to use as a waiting space, or additional space should be planned in the form of a green-room.

In community centres for large towns or important areas it may be necessary to provide special stage equipment for concerts and choral singing. It is usual also to make provision for an orchestra in a correctly designed orchestra pit in front of the stage. The orchestra pit should be sunk sufficiently below stage level and often below the floor of the auditorium, to ensure that neither the heads nor the instruments of the players project above the sight-lines from the front row of seats to the floor of the stage, or any permanent footlight installation.

There should be at least 7ft. from the stage level to the floor of the orchestra pit. The pit itself should be at least 7ft. 6in. wide and should extend at least for the full width of the proscenium opening, if not the full width of the hall. Part of the pit is sometimes recessed under the front of the stage; here the clear height must be certainly not less than 6ft

Frequently the front of the orchestra pit is constructed as a load-bearing wall so that an extension to the stage may be carried on this wall for use when the pit is not required, as for example when the stage is used for a concert.

For the accommodation of an orchestra and chorus on the stage it may be necessary to provide removable additions to form stepped tiers; such additions should be formed of units of sizes not unduly difficult to handle with the minimum of labour; at the same time they must provide at each level sufficient space (particularly width) to seat performers without discomfort to adjoining performers, especially instrumentalists.

#### Stage Lighting

In small halls elaborate equipment is not necessary but for large halls, in many instances, fairly comprehensive lighting facilities may be needed. In smaller halls provision should be made for at least 20 amperes with a masterswitch capable of the full load; a small switch-board, from which all lights, including those of the hall, may be controlled should be planned on the stage. Larger halls should be provided with 30 amperes to 40 amperes and very large types, except those with specially elaborate equipment, with at least 50 amperes. Wiring should allow for three or four separate colours in footlights and battens and for flood- and spot-lights. Care must be taken to provide lighting from the auditorium to light adequately the apron stage or very near the footlights and this is usually met by the installation of floodlights on the side or back walls of the hall. Even in small halls with simple equipment the lighting battens should be removable or be capable of being lifted to the ceiling, and footlights should be removable. Ordinary lighting units should be installed to light the stage when used for meetings and purposes other than theatrical uses. There are a number of books on the subject of stage lighting, especially from the point of view of smaller halls requiring less elaborate equipment, in which are detailed more precise requirements than it is possible to include under general planning. Large schemes may need the advice of a specialist consultant.

#### Hall Lighting

Good daylight is important, as halls may be used in daytime as well as at night. Lighting for both day and night should be designed to make the room pleasantly and evenly lighted. It is important that easy control of artificial lighting be provided both from the stage and from any projection room that may be installed. The amount of artificial lighting should be such as will provide 6 to 10 lumens at 2ft. 9in. above the floor, which is sufficient to be able to read fairly comfortably and generally to light exhibits or stalls placed in the hall from time to time. Facilities for darkening the room in daytime should always be installed, as additions for this purpose after completion are often unsightly and unsatisfactory. Similarly, if electricity is not available at the time of building, provision should be made to avoid surface and similar systems having to be installed at some later date. Care should be taken to use fittings which will not obstruct the beam from a projector at the back of the hall and special thought must be given to the placing and design of the fittings if the hall is to be used for purposes such as badminton or gymnastics.

In all schemes provision must be made for an emergency lighting system by means other than the main lighting source.

#### Gramophones and Ampliflers

It is advantageous to equip all halls for the reception of wireless programmes, music amplification and for the playing and amplification of gramophone records. In very small halls a normal type of radiogram may be adequate, but for all larger halls built-in equipment specially designed with wiring from a control room to built-in amplifiers is needed; such equipment needs a permanent position in which

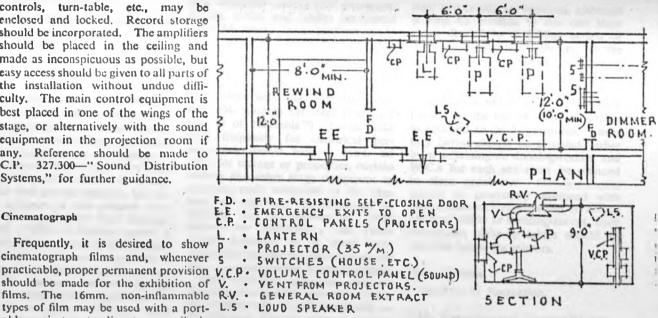
53

controls, turn-table, etc., may be enclosed and locked. Record storage should be incorporated. The amplifiers should be placed in the ceiling and made as inconspicuous as possible, but easy access should be given to all parts of the installation without undue difficulty. The main control equipment is best placed in one of the wings of the stage, or alternatively with the sound equipment in the projection room if any. Reference should be made to C.P. 327,300-" Sound Distribution Systems," for further guidance.

#### Cinematograph

Frequently, it is desired to show cinematograph films and, whenever types of film may be used with a port- L.5 • able projector standing temporarily in NOTE the hall, but for inflammable and all sizes larger than 16mm, film, a fireresisting enclosure must be used. although for very occasional use in smaller halls this may be a temporary enclosure. It is, however, wiser with the increasing use of films to plan a proper projection room, which can usually be arranged over the entrance and cloakrooms.

A projection room of whatever size must have fire-resisting walls and ceiling and be accessible without entering the main hall. Doors must open outwards and be self-closing and good ventilation is essential. The dimensions necessary for a projection room are at least 6ft, 6in, by 5ft, for one projector and if there is sound equipment this area must be increased; the room must be at least 7ft, high, A separate room adjoining is usually planned for rewinding and this needs a floor space of at least 6ft, by 6ft. For larger and permanent installations to be used frequently more elaborate planning is essential and two projectors are usually provided. Fig. 17 shows the more important features of a typical projection installation for a larger hall. In many schemes it is usual to provide also a lantern for the projection of still pictures, notices, etc. For such an installation the projection room must be at least 10ft, wide from the wall of the auditorium, but with full sound equipment it is better to allow 12ft. Projectors should be at least 6ft, apart centre



THE RECTIFIER ROOM (GENERALLY REQUIRED) MAY BE ON SAME OR LOWER LEVEL: MIN. SIZE . C. 8 FT. X 8 FT.

Fig. 17 Typical small projection room

to centre to provide space for control panels and the operator; thus with the installation shown, including sound equipment, a floor area of 12st, by 24st, is desirable, to which should be added a re-winding and film-storage room 8ft. long and of the same width. Space is often needed adjoining the projection room for dimmers for the auditorium lighting, and also space at least 8ft. by 8ft, for rectifiers, although the latter may be on another floor. Both the projector and re-winding rooms must have separate access for escape purposes and the two must be separated by fireresisting doors. The projection and observation apertures between the projection room and the auditorium must have fire-resisting self-closing shutters which also can be released Ventilation is of great manually. importance both for the room in general and for the actual projectors; considerable heat is generated and should be removed quickly to provide good conditions for the operator.

The projectors should be planned as nearly central as possible on the axis of the hall and with as little rise or fall in the projection lines as possible. Projection rooms with major equipment should be at least 8ft, and preferably 9ft, high to permit the ventilation installation being placed where it will not cause obstruction. Projection rooms are frequently lined with soundabsorbent materials to reduce the noise of the machines to a minimum.

Where films are to be shown regularly a county council licence is needed, and this may necessitate the fixing together of chairs in rows, each having not less than four nor more than ten chairs. Many of the films now available even in the 16mm, size have sound attached, and therefore it is desirable to provide in all halls for the necessary wiring and amplifiers when the hall is built. Controls for the lighting of the hall other than those for the emergency lighting should be placed in the projection room.

# HEATING AND VENTILATION, STORAGE, ANCILLARY ROOMS

#### Heating and Ventilation

Some form of heating is essential in all schemes, regardless of size. For very small schemes the halls may be heated with one or more slow-combustion stoves, and additional rooms with similar stoves or open fires; for all larger schemes a more general heating system should be installed. Many types of stove if placed in rooms are inclined to be dirty, rather difficult to control. and are drying to the atmosphere as surfaces tend to become very hot. Various forms of air-heaters have been installed and proved efficient, but for larger schemes a low-pressure hotwater system of some kind becomes essential. When a heating system is installed, all the rooms of the building are heated from one boiler, with a consequent saving in labour and fuel costs. A number of schemes having club or common rooms supplement the central heating system with local units such as open fires or openable stoves. gas or electric heaters, mainly, it seems, for reasons of appearance.

Stoves or radiators should, where possible, be set in recesses. In small schemes where rooms are used intermittently, it may be found that gas or electric radiators, panels or tubular heaters are more economic than a general hot-water system, although it is necessary to maintain some low-temperature heat fairly continuously in order to keep the building and its contents dry and in good condition, with easy control to increase the temperature when the building is in use.

Artificial ventilation is seldom installed, except in larger halls, when mechanical extract fans or a full airconditioning system may be desirable; windows therefore, should be designed to have ample opening portions, especially near the ceiling, and should be placed so as to give good cross-ventilation. If halls have open types of roof, additional ventilation may be obtained through the gable ends, high-level dormers, or ridge vents.

#### Storage

Provision has to be made for the storage of chairs, etc., in almost all halls when the latter are cleared for such purposes as dances; but it is also often necessary to store tables, stalls and similar equipment used in the hall from time to time, together

with theatrical scenery and properties. Chairs, tables, and similar equipment must be stored in a position easily accessible to the floor of the hall, while scenery and the like must be in close relation to the stage. As already mentioned, chair-storage space can often be provided under the stage and made accessible through the stage front (see Fig. 47 of "Schools"). Larger halls used frequently for theatrical performances should have a room set aside for storage or properties, curtain battens and other stage equipment in positions easily accessible to the stage itself and also from the exterior of the building for the delivery of hired scenery and properties; this room should generally be at stage level. Wardrobe storage and work-rooms are also sometimes needed in larger centres.

Halls used for gymnastic purposes should have a suitable storeroom, opening directly off the hall, preferably at the end away from the stage to provide for all the removable apparatus; this room should have an area similar to that recommended for school gymnasia.

When small halls are to be used by a number of clubs or societies, especially if there are few other committees or club rooms, a series of lock-up cupboards may be needed and should be planned so that they do not obstruct the full use of the room for normal purposes.

#### Green Room

It is most desirable to have a large room or open floor area behind the stage in which performers may assemble before moving on to the stage, as by this means the wings are kept clear of waiting artists, thus facilitating the handling of scenery and properties. The green room should be on the same level as the stage. Daylight is not necessary and, in fact, may be an inconvenience.

It is quite usual to plan this room as an open space from which the dressing-room accommodation is approached, but the possibility of using it also for rehearsals or readings should be borne in mind.

#### Dressing-Rooms

The numbers and size of these rooms vary according to the size of the scheme and the amount and extent of the theatrical performances anticipated. At

feast two rooms are required, although it may be possible to use one large room divided by a folding screen or partition in small hall schemes. In the larger schemes the minimum number of dressing-rooms is one small and one large room for each sex, but it is advantageous to have a number of small rooms for the use of principal artists in addition to the large rooms. Lavatory basins should be installed, either in or adjoining all dressing-rooms, and W.C.s for each sex must be planned in close proximity. Dressing-rooms should be generously equipped with well-lighted mirrors and when the rooms are used solely as dressing-rooms, fixed continuous make-up tables should be installed below the mirrors.

#### Games Rooms

See Part 1: Recreation.

#### Club, Committee and Common Rooms

Rooms may serve jointly as dressingrooms or club or committee rooms in
small schemes, but in larger schemes,
separate rooms should be allocated for
these uses. Also in large schemes, if
conditions permit, separate rooms
should be planned for the use of
younger people, preferably in positions
where noise will not disturb the use of
adjoining rooms. Common rooms will
need to vary in size with the population
of the district served by the centre;
large centres will need at least one room
of 800sq. ft. to 1,000sq. ft., and in
smaller centres a room of 500sq. ft. to
600sq. ft. may well suffice.

The kitchen and canteen should be planned in close association with the common room. General purpose rooms should be of varying sizes in each scheme in order to provide suitable accommodation for different-sized organizations, however large or small, Rooms may be designed with some advantage on a unit busis (Fig. 18); this permits of regular fenestration and straightforward elevational treatment, and leaves internal partitions readily alterable if need arises in the future. Rooms should not be more than 18ft. to 20ft, in depth for economical planning; in fact, greater depths should be avoided as lighting from the windows, especially where the latter are on one side only, may become insufficient. A good working grid-unit seems to be from 11st, to 13ft, by 18ft, to 20ft, in depth. Fig. 18 is based on a unit of

55

12st. and shows that by the careful planning of partitions, both fixed and movable, rooms of several sizes are made available. A room extending for three 12st. bays can be used either as a fair-sized club or common room or as two committee rooms, one for a small organization and the other for a large meeting.

Lockers or cupboards are often wanted for committee or club rooms where each body using the rooms may lock up its own property. The spaceneeds of these cupboards vary considerably; some are required to store a few books, whereas others have to house a fairly considerable quantity of apparatus. Fittings on a standardized unit basis should be built into the building for this purpose whenever possible. Such a course makes for economy and is tidier and cleaner than the provision of loose furniture. Suitable units for such fitments may easily be settled with the promoters and can become constant throughout the building, whether in the initial scheme or in the ultimate extensions.

Rooms to be used as classrooms or for similar purposes may well be based on the same units as those adopted for club and committee rooms, and planning and general arrangement conform to the usual requirements of school buildings. Aspect for these rooms, either as class, club or committee rooms, is not of such importance as in day schools, in view of the fact that they will chiefly be used during late afternoons, in the evenings and more especially during winter months. Some main club and common rooms may, however, be in constant use throughout the year; then full consideration should be given to the most suitable aspects and, where possible, suitable prospects. In addition, easy access to gardens or terraces assists attractiveness. Where club rooms are used regularly by old people, pleasant and quiet aspect becomes doubly important.

One of the minor problems attached to club rooms concerns furniture. This has often to be varied for each successive use of the rooms; it is wise, therefore, to incorporate in the general plan some suitable storage places of such sizes as may be adequate for spare and alternative furniture to be kept near to the various rooms to avoid excessive handling. Much of this rearrangement of rooms and contents for different purposes is carried out by

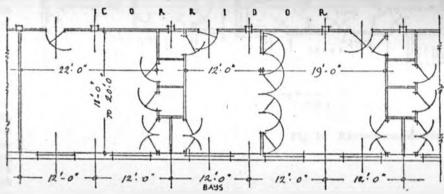


Fig. 18 Planning multi-purpose rooms

members of individual groups using the rooms and much damage may be done both to furniture and building by carelessness brought about by bad planning at the outset of the scheme.

#### Reading Rooms

The amount of accommodation for reading, library and news-room purposes varies from scheme to scheme. Generally, however, it is probable that one room may have to serve the combined uses. The room may be a small one in which members may read current periodicals and possibly have facilities for writing, or it may be quite a large library with wall shelving and library reading tables, etc., occupying two or more rooms. The alternative, which may be a welcome asset to the community centre, is a branch of the town or county library planned to form part of the whole scheme. If such a library is contemplated, it should be based on the normal open-access library layout, with a librarian in charge at fixed hours to control the changing of books. If the librarian can only attend on certain days of the week or for a few hours daily, it may be advisable to have a separate reading room which is always available, or the bookcases must be fitted with doors and be locked if the same room is to serve both as the library and reading room. Full information concerning the planning, equipment and furnishing of libraries and reading rooms is given in the section on "Libraries."

#### **Gymnasium**

If a gymnasium is provided it may also be used for indoor games such as badminton, deck tennis, table tennis, fencing and boxing. It is desirable that the gymnasium be so sited that direct access is available and that it is adjacent to an open-air space suitable for exercises and training. One wall might, with advantage, be designed as a series of large glazed openings. Generally, gymnasia in community centres should follow those recommended for secondary schools in the section on "Schools," except that the wall bars may need to be moved or limited to one side, if openings are provided on one long wall. Also, the changing rooms and shower baths may need a little different treatment to give increased privacy, especially those used by women.

#### **Changing Rooms**

See Part 1: Recreation.

#### Boxing

See Part 1: Recreation.

#### Refreshments

The Ministry of Education Report on Community Centres stresses the importance of providing good canteen facilities as a means of assisting conditions at the centres and as a factor in the social education of members. A good canteen should also be a prolitable addition to the income of centres.

# ANCILLARY ROOMS, CLINICS

The service of alcohol is rather a controversial matter; views may be obtained that are both favourable and strongly opposed. If alcohol is served a club licence will be required, which will necessitate the control of bars and storage in non-licensed hours to comply with the requirements of local licensing authorities.

In small halls and village clubs, it is possible that refreshment service will be confined to light refreshments. Every hall, however, regardless of size. requires a kitchen for the preparation of meals of some kind. This accommodation may be arranged in two ways: firstly, as a very small room in which a cooker and sink are placed and which is used only for actual cookery work, and to which another room must be attached in which all other preparations such as cutting bread and butter, laying trays, etc., can be done; such an arrangement allows for a fairly large space to be available for other uses when cooking is not needed, by the closing-off of the small kitchen. The second layout which is more generally approved is to take one fairly large room in which a cooker and sink are placed and all associated tasks are performed. The reason for preference is that the kitchen frequently has to cater for large numbers; also that it will provide room for small cookery demonstrations in connection with Girl Guide and Women's Institute activities.

Fig. 19 illustrates two kitchens for the smaller type of centre. Frequently a copper is also fitted for the provision of large quantities of boiling water required within short periods. Type A the kitchen is separated from the committee room by a folding partition which permits the two rooms to be used together for demonstrations. Type B, with two rooms in addition to the kitchen, allows one free room for committees, etc., while one is being used in connection with the kitchen for service to the hall itself; also, it allows two separate organizations to be served with refreshments at the same time.

In larger community centres the amount of space needed can usually be provided in one room, with the possible addition of storage space and, in some schemes, with the addition of a pantry or servery. Where, however, a really full-meal service is to be provided or where the unit forms part of a school-meal service, the kitchen should be developed on the lines recommended

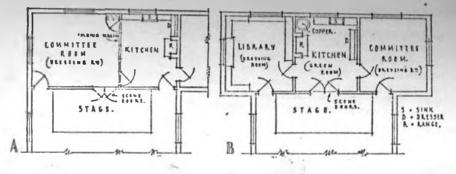


Fig. 19 Kitchen accommodation

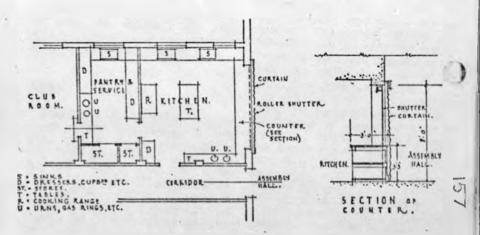


Fig. 20 Refreshment service

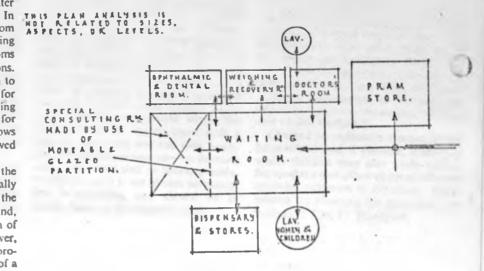


Fig. 21 Welfare group

# Community Centres ANCILLARY ROOMS, CLINICS

in the section on "Schools." The area of the kitchen is entirely dependent on the probable number of persons to be served at one time and the nature of the meals served; it should be remembered in connection with large functions that service will often be wanted for many persons during very short intervals and, therefore, it is unwise to restrict unnecessarily either the room area or the service counter length.

As regards cooking apparatus, in small centres a large gas or electric cooker will generally suffice for all purposes, but in larger centres a hotwater boiler and/or urns will be necessary. For any scheme providing full-meal service the apparatus will have to be installed on a much more generous scale and will normally follow that required in school or restaurant kitchens.

It is advantageous to plan the kitchen adjoining the main rooms to be served, for example, the hall, club rooms, and to separate these rooms from the kitchen or servery by means of sliding or rolling shutters closing the remainder of the opening above a counter; care must be taken to reduce the passage of sound (such as washing-up of china) penetrating to the main rooms, and therefore a heavy shutter should be installed and, on occasions, it may be necessary to cover the opening with a heavy curtain.

Fig. 20 illustrates a layout based on the planning of the kitchen adjoining an assembly hall, but it also serves the main club room on its other side by a service hatch, and adjoining is a main corridor by which rooms of lesser importance may be served. The main equipment necessary is shown in the

figure.

Care should be taken to control heat and smells from the kitchen, especially to prevent penetration to hall or club rooms; this usually may be achieved by an extract fan in one of the windows and/or extract ducts placed over cooker and sinks.

The second part of Fig. 20 gives in greater detail the typical service counter between a kitchen and an assembly hall; this counter should be not less

than 3ft. 3in. high above the floor and is made 3ft. wide to provide space to stack supplies ready to serve quickly. The opening is shown closed with a roller shutter covered by a curtain on the hall side.

The amount of food storage is likely to be small in most schemes and in small schemes none will be needed; it is only where continuous and regular or full meals are served that normal larders and stores are required.

A good service entrance, well screened from general view, together with an enclosed yard, is most necessary; roadway access to this yard is desirable and in larger centres is essential, and it should be provided with adequate turning space for vehicles; the same roadway should serve also for fuel deliveries and refuse removal.

#### Clinics

Clinics may be concerned with the health of the whole family, but are more likely to be confined to infant and maternal welfare in conjunction with the women's clubs, such as the Women's Institute and Mothers' Union. As the activities mostly take place in the morning and the afternoon and not during the evening, rooms may be used which in smaller centres will serve other purposes during the evening. A large club room or even the hall may well serve as a general waiting-room and lecture room. Where, however, a separate suite of rooms or a wing is devoted to clinical activities, specially designed rooms must be available which are not used for other purposes. Lavatory and W.C. accommodation is essential adjoining the waiting-room or any room used for the purpose. A room is required for use as doctor's consulting room which should be at least 180sg, ft. and should adjoin the waiting-room and be equipped with a sink or basin with hot and cold water. A small club room may serve as doctor's room if it has a sink or lavatory basin. A nurse's room is not always necessary, but is desirable, and should be of similar area to the doctor's room.

A separate weighing room is usually provided, although part of the main room or waiting-room might be used, but if dental or minor operations are carried out, the weighing room can also serve as a recovery room if made large enough for one or two beds or couches. Dental treatment or minor operations requiring the use of a recovery room would probably not take place at the same time as the weighing of children, thus the room can be used for both purposes. A sink or lavatory basin is desirable in this room.

The other important room is one which may be used for either dentistry or ophthalmic work, or both. For both purposes, hot water, gas and electricity services are needed. The room should be at least 180ft, super and if used for eye-testing should have one dimension (which may be on diagonal) of not less than 21ft.

In addition to the rooms enumerated above for particular purposes, all of which might be normal rooms of the community centre adapted for those uses during certain hours of the day. there should be a dispensary (and store opening out of it) in which medicines, medical appliances and materials and such goods as infant foods may be stored and distributed to those attending the clinic. A dispensary requires a considerable amount of shelving, a sink with hot and cold water and a working bench or table steady enough for weighing apparatus; the needs of the store are chiefly shelving.

Fig. 21 illustrates diagrammatically the relationships of the various rooms forming a typical small clinic. The waiting-room must give access to all the rooms and lavatories; the doctorand dental rooms should both connewith the recovery and weighing rooms. Detailed information on the planning of clinics is given in the section "Clinics and Health Centres."

Covered perambulator storage should be provided and, if possible, a room in which children may play while waiting for mothers and other children who are receiving attention at the clinic. Information on planning for perambulators is given in Part 1: Transport.

#### 7.02 MANPOWER AND TRAINING

7.021 In order to provide an effective programme, the training of staff and leaders and the education of the community becomes a key element in Community Development and Social Welfare.

The Ministry of Culture and Community Development's comprehensive training scheme includes residential courses of training.

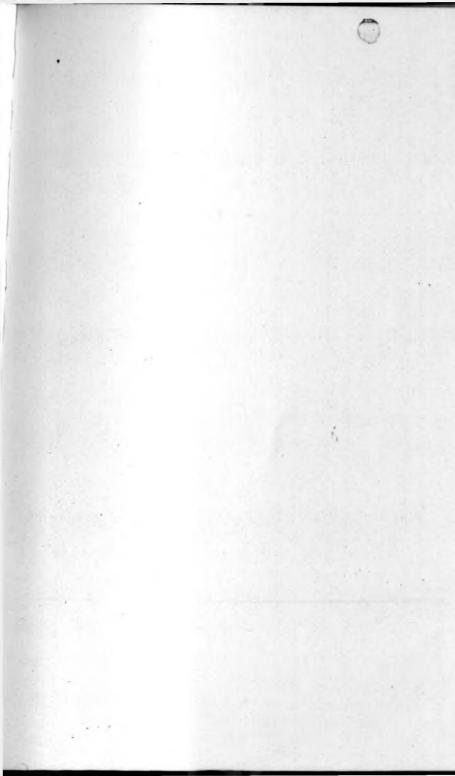
Nationally at Nsamizi Training Centre and Locally at District Rural Training Centres, numbering fifteen.

#### 7.022 NSAMIZI TRAINING CENTRE

This is a National Training Institute and offers training to new recruits and refreshing in-service officers in the Ministry, Voluntary Organisations and other Government Ministries /Departments especially those connected with the welfare of the people.

7.023 The Professional Staff of the Ministry of Culture and Community Development, eg. the Probation Welfare and Community Development Staff, undergo both short-term and long-term residential training courses in the theory, methods, skills and techniques of Social Work with field work practice, either at Nsamizi T. C. or regionally.

In addition, refresher courses are planned throughout the



year aimed at improving both knowledge and skills in the fields of community development and social welfare services. The staff of approved voluntary organisations working in related and associated fields of the community welfare plan are invited to participate in courses of training.

7.024 Another aspect of training relates to
leadership training and
community education,
and may be conducted in English or in the vernacular.
Members of voluntary agancies are also included in these
training courses.

# 7.025 THE TRAINING PROGRAMME INCLUDES:-

- (a) Long-term residential courses coupled with field work practice. Some courses, in particular those relating to finance training and law, lead to certificates or standards agreed with external professional bodies;
- (b) Short-term courses directed towards specific training requirements with the object of increasing skill and efficiency;
- (c) Seminars and training conferences directed to those who are well trained and have long experience in the various training fields;
- (d) Short-term Community education courses of training

directed towards the creation of informed public opinion and skills which are required and expected of a citizen in his present day sorroundings.

## 7.026 THE UNITS OF TRAINING

THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE TRAINING UNIT (Ministry of Culture and Community Development)

- a. STAFF TRAINING (Residential)
  Initial and basic training for the Ministry's professional staffs including staffs of other Government Departments;
  - (i) Community Development Assistants.
  - (ii) Probation/Welfare Assistants.
  - (iii) Community and Rural Training Centre Wardens.
- b. RESIDENTIAL SEMINAR TRAINING CONFERENCES
  Directed towards specific and/or advanced training needs
  for senior and junior staff.
- c. COMMUNITY EDUCATION COURSES OR TRAINING
  - (i) Home Economics eg. Courses in Modern Living.
  - (ii) Nursery Schools' Organisers and Teachers.
  - (iii) Advanced courses for traders. (This is arranged and instruction given by the Trade Development Division, with an instructor(s) attached for the period of the residential courses.

#### 7.03 ADMINISTRATION OF SERVICES

7.031 The main administering body is the Ministry of Culture and Community Development. The head of the Ministry is the Permanent Secretary. There are under him heads of Sections and Departments and Officers dealing with aspects of Community Development. The pattern for providing field services and policies regarding structure is determined by the Ministry.

## 7.032 ADMINISTRATION OF FIELD SERVICES IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

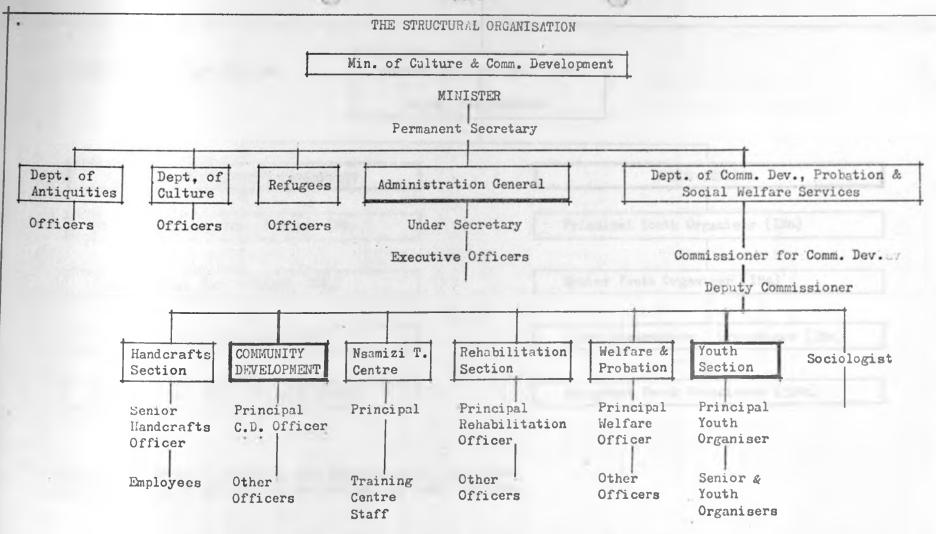
Field service is the pipeline through which communications flow down, up and across, in order that there may be understanding of common goals; and thus combining overall objectives and purposes.

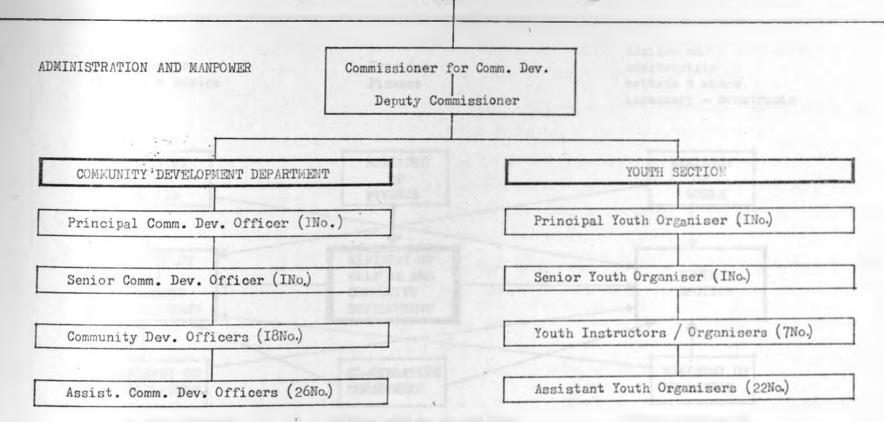
The Officers involved in this at field level are:-

- (a) The Community Development Officer.
- (b) The Assistant Community Development Officer.
- (c) The Community Development Assistants.
- (d) The Youth Assistants.

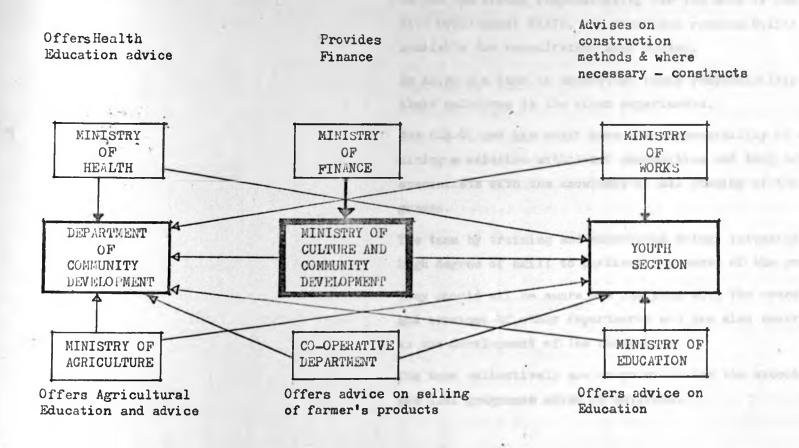
# 7.033 THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER AND HIS TEAM

The C.D.O. is the officer in charge of Community Development in the District. He has the responsibility for administering the field service programme and for relating it to the total services of the district team.





This table refers to Manpower and Administrative structure for the Community Development Department and Youth Section.



Ministries and Departments concerned with aid contribution to the Community Development



He has the direct responsibility for the work of the Community Development Staff. He deputises responsibility and is available for consultation when needed.

He helps his team to understand their responsibility and their relations to the other departments.

The C.D.O. and his staff have the responsibility of maintaining a relation with local communities and they are specialists with the knowledge of all phasing of the programme.

The team by training and experience brings intensity and a high degree of skill to particular aspects of the programme.

They should all be aware and familiar with the overall policies and services of other departments who are also contributing to the development of the community.

The team collectively are responsible for the execution of the C.D. programme which is outlined.

and the first state of the contract of the con

## 7.04 SOURCE OF FUNDS

7.041 Before the beginning of the Governments annual year, the Departments and Sections of the Ministry of Culture and Community Development in all of the sub-counties in Uganda present their estimates for the comming year's expenditure or financial requirements to the Ministry of Community Development Headquarters. These are then reviewed by the Finance Section of the Ministry and then forwarded to the Ministry of Finance for Fund allocation.

The Ministry of Finance then according to the estimates received from the different Ministries and the available finincial resources, allocates the money to the Ministries according to priority.

After the financial allocation (in this case to the Ministry of Culture and Community Development), the finance section of the Ministry then reviews the submitted estimates for the required funds by the Departments and Sections of the Ministry and then, also, allocates the available funds to the sections and departments of its Ministry according to their need.

These sections and departments also in turn allocate the funds to the proposed projects or programmes according to need and priority.

# 7.042 OTHER SOURCE: OF FUNDS

UNICEP

This organisation has for a number of years made yearly financial contributions to the Women's Club Organisations in Uganda.

USAID - (United States Agency for International Development) has also provided financial aid to a number of Self-help Projects in Uganda.

COMMUNITY (people themselves)

At times, certain activities in an area are organised to raise funds and the people themselves are requested to make contributions in form of money for running certain small projects in the area.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

Planning Design Criteria - Joseph De Chiera, Lee Roppelman
Handbook for Community Dev. Workers - Hammisi Centra

Annual Report of Min. of Comm. Dev. 1970 - Min. Cul. & Comm. Dev.

Teaching Adult Club Groups - Hammisi Training Centra

Uganda's Third 5 yr. Dev. Plan - Covt. Printer Uganda

Uganda's 1970 Statistical Abstract - Covt. Printer, Entable

Principles & Practice of Town & Country Planning - Levis Keeble

Plan for Mpigi - Town Planning Dept. Kampala

Plan for Mukono - Town Planning Dept. Kampala

Time Saver standards

Planning - The Architects Handbook - E and O.E.