

**BANGLADESH KRIRA SHIKKHA PROTISHTAN  
(BKSP)  
CHITTAGONG, BANGLADESH**

By  
**S. M. Zahid Hasan  
04108021**

Seminar II

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of  
Bachelor of Architecture

Department of Architecture

BRAC University

January 2014

# Multi-Sports Academy, Chittagong

## ***Introduction:***

A sports complex is generally identified as a group of sports facilities. But, in some areas by including educational and accommodation facilities it is used as an Institute. While creating such types of complexes the point is not to build a "building", but rather to put on stage as architecture. The concepts of "garment" and "magic box" shelter the multi-function sport facilities. This wrap opens up and transforms itself following the different events happening within the sports complex, and also creates a changing and lively profile in the landscape. Besides the accommodation facilities it serves all types of facilities that a student might need. And, as it highlights as an sports complex so it is obvious that the people live in here is being provided by the facilities include training, warming-up, as well as the press and technical servicing. Even though the nature of this complex is residential but sometimes it is open for mass people and provide facilities for them . The public facilities can be accessed day and night by foot, bike or even roller blading. Sometimes this complex also includes park and the direct relationships between the park and the surrounding city, along the streets, along the main axes composing the "great landscape" of the territory. The buildings around here make its own vocabulary of public space and complement the urban landscape elements, imprinting a new impulse to the site. It becomes an attractive landmark for residents throughout the neighborhood.

BKSP is an ideal example of such type of complex and it has already proved its worth by producing some magnificent talents who are now proudly serving in the national levels of our sports. Nowadays, the outside world is highly concerned about all types of sports but we are still lagging far behind. So, by creating such types of facilities we can compete with outside world in the field of sports.

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# **Chapter 01**

## ***Background of the project***

## **1.1 Background of the project**

Sport has a very prominent role in modern society. It is important to an individual, a group, a nation- indeed the world. Throughout the world sport has a popular appeal among people of all ages and both sexes. It is being considered as an important criterion for the enhancement of prestige and image of any nation. Huge financial investment, scientific research work and extensive media coverage of sports all over indicate its significance in the modern world. Over the years, all the nations of the world have been inspired by the above values and have entered into this sphere in a big way, thus making attainment of high sports standards even more difficult at the international level. In our country, the urge to promote sports, both in the Government and the private sectors, was always there. The prevailing socio-economic condition during the early years denied the scope to provide adequate infrastructure facilities and appropriate coaching facilities, which is indispensable for promotion and development of a sports in any country. In order to meet the above demand, the concept of Sports Institute originated to take the responsibility of identifying and nurturing talented sportspersons and producing efficient coaches and other technical experts.

To achieve this goal, the Government of Bangladesh made a plan in 1974 to establish the Bangladesh Institute of Sports, as a project, under the National Sports Council. As a result, the Bangladesh Institute of Sports was established in 1976, as a Government Department. Subsequently, in 1983, the name of Bangladesh Institute of Sports was changed to Bangladesh Krira Shikkha Protishtan (BKSP) and as such became an autonomous statutory organization. The regular coaching and academic programmers commenced at the Institute from 14th April, 1986.

Since then BKSP is serving with utmost sincerity to accomplish the dream of producing high caliber sportspersons who can earn laurels for the country and establish the reputation of Bangladesh as a sports loving nation in the world.

The Government of Bangladesh has planned to establish regional training centers of BKSP in Rajshahi, Chittagong, Khulna, Barishal&Sylhet also. In the mean time, the regional training center at Dinajpur under Rajshahi division is nearly complete. The establishment work of the regional center at Chittagong, Khulna, Barishal & Sylhet start year(2004-2005) but not complete yet.

## **1.2 Project brief**

- Name of the project: BKSP Chittagong
- Client: the Ministry of Youth and Sports.
- Site Location:
- Site area: about 168 acre
- Funded by: Government of Bangladesh
- Budget:
- Date of completion for 1<sup>st</sup> phase:

### ***Aims and Objective of the project:***

- The section aims to provide quality opportunities at all levels of sport, promoting sport as an activity that enables individuals to develop their own performances to their maximum potential, whilst highlighting the personal and social benefits of a healthy lifestyle. Sports development is concerned with increasing sporting opportunities for ALL members of the community.
- The Sports Center is a non-profit organization which aims only to cover its own costs. It therefore offers membership (the 'Sports Pass') at a price appropriate to a student budget. Use of the Sports Center is also a good complement to the many other staff benefits offered by its partner organizations to its staff members.
- The Sports Center offers a broad program of activities and facilities for both recreational users and those who wish to play sports at a competitive level. Wherever possible, sports are played 'in house', i.e. in and around the Sports Center itself. Where this is not possible, the Sports Center will seek alternative, mutually acceptable solutions.
- The Sports Center has extended opening hours to enable members to use the facilities at a time which suits them.

- Sport is a social activity. The Sports Center strives to offer a friendly, welcoming atmosphere. Key values such as respect for others, involvement and politeness are considered very important.
- The Sports Center recognizes the District Sports Council as the representative body for all users. It seeks the advice of District and is always open to ideas and suggestions. Conversely, the Sports Center expects to show due involvement in the Sports Center and its activities.
- The Sports Center maintains close contact with the various student sports associations, providing assistance as required.
- The Sports Center attaches great importance to elite sport (at the national or international competitive level), which it wishes to facilitate within the region.

Aim of design of the project:

Mental and physical growth is very important for everyone. In urban area we lead our life in a constricted space. Childrens do not get sufficient space to grown up both in mental and physical state. So my aim of design is to give a free space to play and think widely by which a person can get proper space to grown up. It also provide a open community space where people can move freely and express their views and talent in sports in a proper way. My design also provide a openness in urban area.

## LONG TERM TRAINING PROGRAMMES

### **Disciplines**

Long term training is provided in the following ten sports disciplines :

1. Archery
2. Athletics
3. Basketball
4. Boxing
5. Cricket
6. Football
7. Gymnastics
8. Hockey
9. Judo
10. Shooting
11. Swimming
12. Tennis
13. Woshu
14. Karate
15. Taikoandow
16. Volleyball
17. Table Tennis



## **Aim**

- a:: To impart long term systematic training to the selected sports potentials of different age groups.
- b:: To maintain continuity of training on a scientific basis and impart planned training at basic, intermediate and advanced levels.
- c:: To ensure development of their wholesome personality by providing sports and general education and produce educated sportspersons, coaches, organizers and sports intellectuals of the future generation.

Talented sportsperson in Boxing, Gymnastics and Swimming are admitted in classes IV, V and VI and for the remaining sports disciplines namely Athletics, Basketball, Cricket, Football, Hockey, Shooting, Tennis, Judo and Archery admission is granted in class VII. The Institute has a provision to provide general education to the long term trainees up to the degree level. For class VII, the age of the student should be maximum 13 years.

The whole training period is divided into three main phases, namely basic, intermediate and advance, depending upon the progress of the sportsperson. In addition to systematic and planned training, periodical evaluation of sportspersons is carried out and trainees with unsatisfactory progress are eliminated.

Each week, the students undergo five morning training sessions of one and a half hour each and five afternoon sessions of two hours each. Training hours and sessions are increased, if required, particularly at the pre– competition stage.

From 1986(Dhaka Bksp ) up to the last intake of 2001, a total of 535 out of 1147 trainees have completed long term training in 11 batches. On an average, in one academic year, the number of long term trainees ranges from 510 to 530.

## **SHORT TERM TRAINING PROGRAMME**

### **Aim**

- a:: To encourage and motivate the younger generation for mass participation in sports and bring sports consciousness among them.
- b:: To equip sportspersons with adequate knowledge of systematic sports training and sports science at basic level.

Potential sportspersons nominated by the respective Federations, District Sports Associations and other Sports Organizations get preference for this intensive training programmer. The duration of the programmer ranges from one month to six months and it is organized at BKSP in Dhaka as well as in other districts with the help of District Sports Associations. The Institute provides these trainees with accommodation, food, training equipment and medical facility. Promising participants are enlisted for selection in the long term training programmed.

## **TRAINING OF NATIONAL TEAM**

### **Aim**

- a: To make training arrangements for the national teams as per the requirements of the Bangladesh Olympic Association, National Sports Council and National Sports Federations.
- b:: To provide technical and scientific support in training.

The national teams of different sports & games are being provided excellent training facilities, accommodation and medical support before participating in international competitions.

Since 1986, national teams of Athletics, Boxing, Cricket, Football, Gymnastics, Kabaddi, Handball, Hockey, Judo, Swimming, Table Tennis, Volleyball and Wrestling have enjoyed the above facilities at different times.

## 1.4 Given Program

Athletics	Synthetic Track	One
	Cinder Track	One
Basketball	Cement Court	Two
Boxing	Boxing Ring	One
Cricket	Outdoor Field	Three
	Indoor Cricket Centre	One
Football	Grass Field	Five
Hockey	Synthetic Field	One
	Grass Field	One
Gymnastics	Multipurpose Gymnasium with provision for Basketball, Gymnastics and Tennis	One
Shooting	Shooting Complex	One
	(10m, 25m, 50m and Skeet)	
Swimming	Swimming Pool	One
	Diving Pool	One
Tennis	Cement Court	Four
	Clay Court	One

In addition, the Institute has special sports facilities namely conditioning hall, sports science complex, audio-visual center and library.

Other facilities of the Institute include an administrative block, a college building, medical centre, VIP guest house, foreign coaches hostel, two trainees' hostels, four hostels for boys and one hostel for girls, cafeteria, mosque and residential complex for staff.

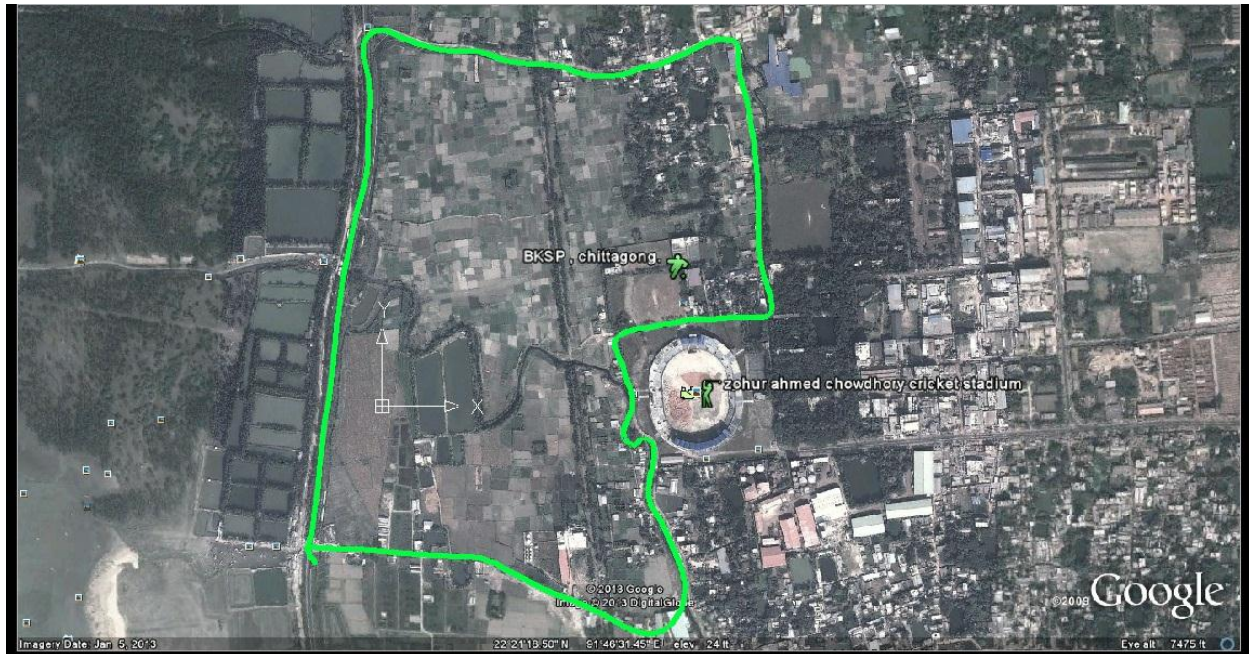
01	Administrative Building	One
02	Training Hostel	Three
03	Coaches Hostel	One
04	Student Hostel	Four Blocks
05	Girl's Hostel	One
06	Guest House	One
07	Audio-Visual Center	One
08	Mosque	One
09	Sports Science Building	One
10	Officers Quarter	Seven
11	Staff Quarter	Six
12	Overhead Water tank	One
13	Shooting Complex	One
14	Covered Cricket Pitch	One

# **Chapter 02**

## ***Site Appraisal***

## 2.1. Site appraisal

### 2.1.1. The site.

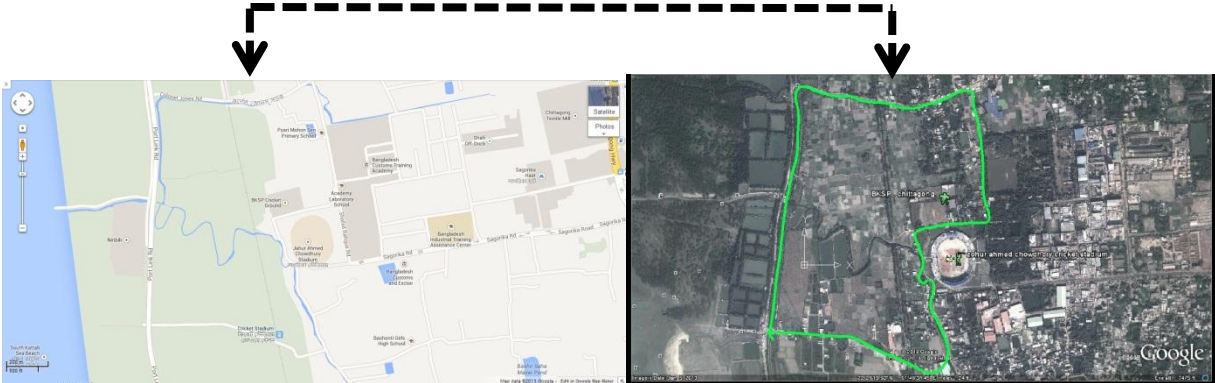


### 2.1.2. The site at present

The site is located at the about half-an-hour outside the city Centre. It is located at the northern most periphery of South Kattail, Chittagong city, with the sea at its west side, besides, the Chittagong Divisional Stadium was one of the five purpose-built cricket grounds established in the run-up to the 2004 Under-19 World Cup.

# Location Map

Site location within city





Entrance to BKSP ground



Gymnasium and basketball court



Path towards cricket ground



Cricket ground and staff dormitory



### **2.1.3. The site after expansion.**

### **2.1.4. Environmental considerations.**

The site is strategically located facing the sea .The site produces an ornate beach on the east serving as one of the many tourist attractions of Chittagong . The site is vulnerable to drastic climate changes, storms, cyclones, hurricanes, etc.

### **2.1.5. Site and Surroundings.**

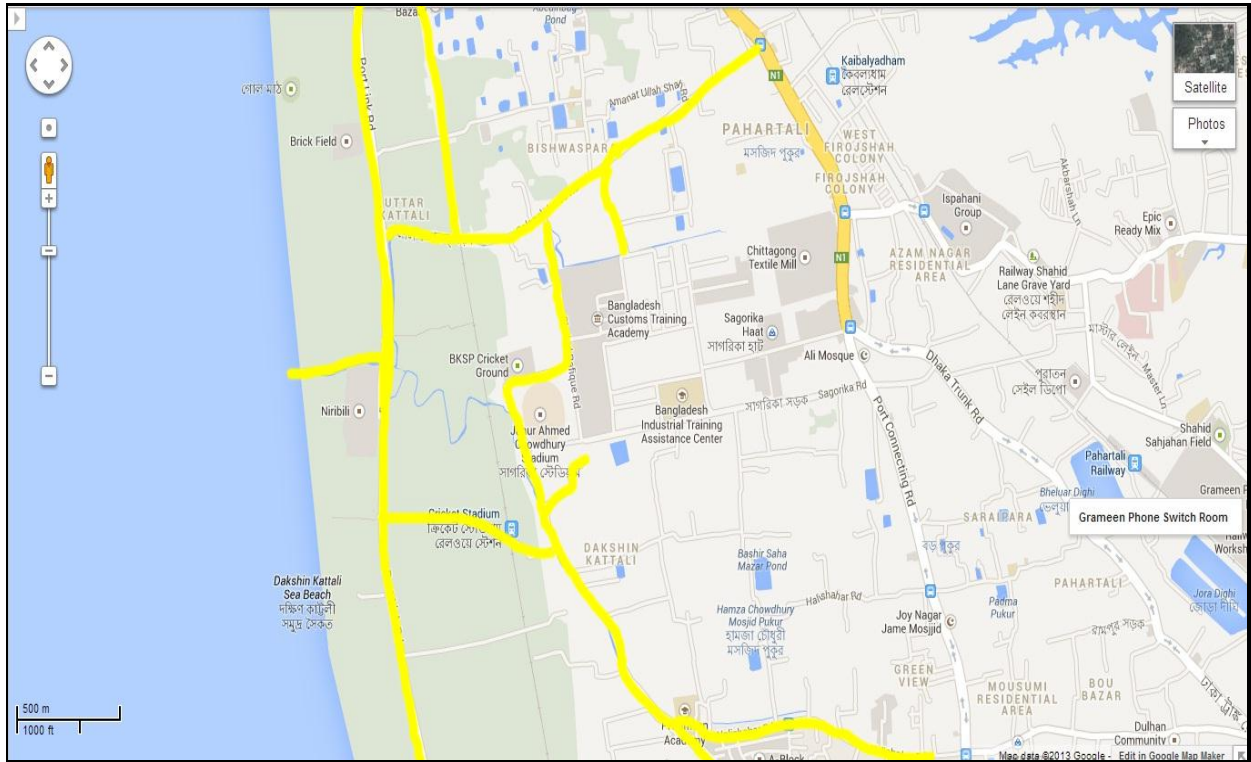
Land use pattern reveals structures not more than 6 stories on the southern side and structures not exceeding 3 stories on the western side facing the river. The southern side consists of two-storied residences here and there. A government based high-school and a stadium while the fish market lies on the fringe of the river. The site provides the view of the beauty of lush trees, the port, and ships in the coast.

**Site and Surroundings.**



### 2.1.6. Surrounding Road Network.

The Site located at the intersection of the Chittagong Divisional Stadium, and is connected by some small road networks. The site is accessible from shagorika road, Shahid Rafique road and Cornel Zones road. So the vehicular movement is good.



### 2.1.7. Surrounding Structures



### **2.1.7.1. Land Use Pattern.**

#### **Land Use Pattern**

The site 's land use pattern shows that it is most cultivated land use, with a majority of residential facility, and some commercial and mixed use facility. Although the building beside the main roads have commercial facility on the ground floor and residential use on the upper floors.

### **2.1.7.2.Green Area Ratio.**

The area mostly covered by trees and few residential facility.

### **2.1.7.3. Surrounding Building Heights**

This area is surrounded by residential and some commercial areas. Most of the residential buildings are 2/3 stored and commercial structures are 50-60 feet in height.

### **2.1.8. Topography.**

The site is almost flat and as same level as the road. There is lot of green and some grey area in the site. The site has low and flat topography as the city. The site does not have proper drainage system ,so water log happens in times of heavy rainfall.

### **2.1.9. Existing Site Condition**

Currently there is an administrative building and a gymnasium exist in the site. Other than that site is covered by open spaces.

## **2.2 SWOT Analysis**

### **2.2.1. Strengths**

- Well developed communication linkage with Chittagong main city, port link road and Dhaka-Chittagong highway
- Situated at an exclusive location far from city clamor and pollution
- Suitable environment and atmosphere which are not only beautiful, but also very healthy
- Adjacent to Zohur Ahmed Chowdhury International Stadium (20000 seat capacity)
- Site has a unswerving connection with Kattuli Rail track
- Though the site is situated outside the city, the area is under range of Chittagong city corporation and has utilities like electricity and gas.
- Type of soil is sandy which is very helpful for activities like sports.

### **2.2.2. Weakness**

- Sandy soil formation, thus the infrastructures will necessitate more concentration in terms of structural system design
- Still no provision of WASA water, and the level of utilizable water is deep below the typical level for the reason that the site is positioned close to Bay of Bengal
- More prone to natural disasters like cyclone, rainstorm, coastal flood, Tsunami and usual heavy wind pressure because of immediacy with sea-beach

### **2.2.3. Opportunity**

- The site area is perfect for huge-sized institutional complex like BKSP.
- Not only an attractive location, but also a tourist destination
- A little far from city but has well communication connection, thus, this site can provide camping facilities, sports practicing facilities to not only BKSP students, but also to students and athletes of nearby educational institutions
- Development of the site will work as a catalyst of improvement and urban settlement of surrounding areas
- This site has enormous possibility of becoming a landmark of the extended beach town of Kattuli

### **2.2.4. Threat**

In terms of issues like environment, geo-diversity, wild and marine life, social and cultural formation of the area, this site faces no threat and itself will not become a threat.

# **Chapter 03**

## **Literature Review**



## Literature Review

Perhaps even more diverse than the meaning of 'development' is the variety of meanings that have been given to 'sport' in the research reviewed. The RFP prepared by the SDP IWG/Right To Play defines sport as: "all forms of physical activity that contribute to physical fitness, mental well-being and social interaction, such as play, recreation, organized or competitive sport, and indigenous sports and games." This is a slightly abbreviated version of the definition given in the European Sports Charter (2001): "Sport means all forms of physical activity which, through casual or organized participation, aim at expressing or improving physical fitness and mental well-being, forming relationships or obtaining results in competitions at all levels."

In both cases, an extremely comprehensive definition is given, one that incorporates all forms of sport, physical activity and exercise. However, it should be noted that such comprehensive definitions are unusual in the research reviewed. There is invariably a focus on organized sport and physical activity in the research (because of its accessibility to researchers and its measurability in terms of participation, energy output, etc.). This, of course, neglects the considerable amount of informal, child-/youth-organized play games and sports in which so many participate.

It is also necessary to point out the widespread essentialized use of the term 'sport' throughout the literature reviewed. Rather than seeing sport as a social construction that is given meaning by the participants and by more powerful defining agents (e.g., the media, sport organizations, etc.), sport is far too often presented as an essential positive. For example, Nelson Mandela said:

Sport has the power to unite people in a way little else can. Sport can create hope where there was once only despair. It breaks down racial barriers. It laughs in the face of discrimination. Sport speaks to people in a language they can understand.

In a recent reference to the Olympic Truce, International Olympic Committee President Jacques Rogge said: "Sport fosters understanding between individuals, facilitates dialogue between divergent communities and breeds tolerance between nations."

Both of these statements are absolutely correct; **but**, so is the opposite. Sport is full of discrimination; it can be racist, divisive, and can breed intolerance and misunderstanding. We have paid careful attention to such essentialized characterizations of sport throughout this literature review, and we have dealt with them by the use of carefully contextualized examples and explanations.

## Youth sports

As with definitions of 'sport,' definitions of 'youth sport' are variable in the literature reviewed. Youth-focused sport programs in high-income Western countries, such as Australia, Canada and the UK, have defined and targeted all age ranges from toddlers (aged 2–5) to young adults (aged 20–25) under the rubric of "youth." Studies from these parts of the world tend to focus on school-based or community-based organized sports programs, and so their research participants tend to fall into categories like kindergarten, elementary, high school, and university-aged young people (Bailey, 2006; Bailey & Dismore, 2004; Belch, Gebel & Maas, 2001; Gibbons, Ebbeck & Weiss, 1995; Hedstrom & Gould, 2004; PCPFS Research Digest, 2006; Seefeldt & Ewing, 2002). In LMICs, youth programs extend to people up to 30 years of age (Bailey, 2006; Sugden, 2006). As a result of these broad definitions, sport programs aimed at 'youth' differ dramatically in their approaches, goals and outcomes.

At issue are the ways in which literature reviewed in this document tend to conceptualize the social utility of sport in relation to the development of children and youth. The benefits of sport are considered to be a product, in many cases, of the discipline, team building, goal setting and positive social interactions afforded by both organized sport and training for competitive sport performances. Research suggests that Canadians see community-level sports as benefiting their local communities in the following ways: offering a source of fun and recreation, reducing crime and delinquency, bringing people together and building community, and providing a source of history and local tradition (CCES, 2002, p.3). These views seem to extend beyond the Canadian context and into contexts of child and youth development in LMICs (Auweele et al., 2006).

### **Youth**

The United Nations defines youth as persons between the ages of 15 and 24, inclusive. In many cases, this definition includes people who have reached the age of majority (usually 18 years), yet still face unique issues and challenges as young adults. The UN also states that, while teenagers and early teens may be all considered 'youth,' the social, psychological and health challenges they face may be quite different (<http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unyin/qanda.htm>). The National Youth Council states that, while there is no 'correct' definition of youth, the term generally refers to people between the ages of 15 –and 29. The Council also offers a working definition of 'youth development' as:

...a process which prepares young people to meet the challenges of adolescence and adulthood through a co-ordinated, progressive series of activities and experiences which help them to become socially, morally, emotionally, physically and cognitively competent. Positive youth development addresses the broader developmental needs of youth, in contrast to deficit-based models which focus solely on youth problems.

It is evident in the literature reviewed that this holistic definition of youth development dovetails with current research on youth and sport. The definition concludes that sport-based programs should be part of a multi-agency approach to meeting the needs of young people, and they should not be considered in isolation from the broader social and material context.

### **a. Criteria for identifying ‘best practices’**

Selection of “best practice” programs or interventions was based upon carefully selected, consistent and pre-determined criteria. These include:

1. Scale – the size and sustainability of the program
2. How it addresses barriers
3. Justification – what were the criteria for establishing the program?
4. Culturally specific (needs based) – is the program sensitive to specific local needs?
5. Any evidence of mainstreaming
6. Evidence/published material – availability of appropriate evidence
7. Gender – is the program open, and sensitive to gender issues?
8. Disability – is the program open to and adapted for persons with a disability?

### **b. Sport, child/youth development and evidence-based research**

Evidence-based research has been conducted recently to examine and, where appropriate, document the positive outcomes of sport participation for children and youth. In a general sense, these attempts to quantify or state definitively the positive workings of sport are made difficult by the methodological complications of sport in the social context of children and youth. As such, reliance on a single type or source of data (statistics, case profiles, interviews with stakeholders and/or participants) will fail to capture the complexities of the relationship between sport and child/youth development (Sport England, 2002). Thus, researchers examining the impact of sport on child and youth development caution that assumptions regarding the mechanisms by which sport

leads to positive youth development may impede the ability of researchers, policy makers and practitioners to recognize and evaluate other, less intuitive (but no less important) mechanisms (Nichols & Crow, 2004). These methodological difficulties do not necessarily detract from the importance or reliability of the research findings. They do, however, illuminate the difficulty in accounting for the specific mechanism by which the positive social impacts of sport for children and youth take place, as well as the need for a self-reflexive and/or cautious approach when considering the conclusions.

### c. Children, youth and health

The most significant body of literature concerning child and youth development and sport concerns the positive effects of sport and exercise on physical health, growth and development (and, to a lesser extent, mental health). This literature is so overwhelmingly positive in terms of the relationships between child/youth participation in sport/exercise and positive health outcomes (apart from some concerns about excessive exercise, sports injuries, etc.) that we feel it is not necessary to review it here. Children and youth are different from all other population categories in terms of the health benefits of sport and exercise in only one respect: for children, in particular, play, sport and physical activity are crucial to healthy growth and development – physical, social, and mental. Given the overwhelming amount of positive research evidence to support these findings, we accept this as a given.

#### **Summary box:**

Definitions of ‘sport’ and ‘children’ and ‘youth’ tend to vary, but, in most cases, child and youth sport is understood to be an organized and supervised activity that facilitates and encourages teamwork, discipline, and hard work among young people.

While a great deal of evidence has been collected regarding the benefits of sport participation for children and youth, few conclusions have been drawn regarding the mechanisms by which sport positively facilitates, or contributes to, child and youth development.

Developmentally appropriate forms and levels of sport and physical activity are key to the healthy physical, mental and social growth and development of children and youth.



## Sports

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Sport in childhood. Association football, shown above, is a team sport which also provides opportunities to nurture physical and social interaction skills.

**Sport** (or **sports**) is all forms of usually competitive physical activity which,<sup>[1]</sup> through casual or organized participation, aim to use, maintain or improve physical ability and skills while providing entertainment to participants, and in some cases, spectators.<sup>[2]</sup> Hundreds of sports exist, from those requiring only two participants, through to those with hundreds of simultaneous participants, either in teams or competing as individuals.

Sport is generally recognized as activities which are based in physical athleticism or physical dexterity, with the largest major competitions such as the Olympic Games admitting only sports meeting this definition, and other organizations such as the Council of Europe using definitions precluding activities without a physical element from classification as sports. However, a number of competitive, but non-physical, activities claim recognition as mind sports. The International Olympic Committee (through ARISF) recognizes both chess and bridge as *bona fide* sports, and Sport Accord, the international sports federation association, recognizes five non-physical sports, although limits the amount of mind games which can be admitted as sports.

Sports are usually governed by a set of rules or customs, which serve to ensure fair competition, and allow consistent adjudication of the winner. Winning can be determined by physical events such as scoring goals or crossing a line first, or by the determination of judges who are scoring elements of the sporting performance, including objective or subjective measures such as technical performance or artistic impression.

In organized sport, records of performance are often kept, and for popular sports, this information may be widely announced or reported in sport news. In addition, sport is a major source of entertainment for non-participants, with spectator sports drawing large crowds to venues, and reaching wider audiences through sports broadcasting.

## Meaning and usage

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### Etymology

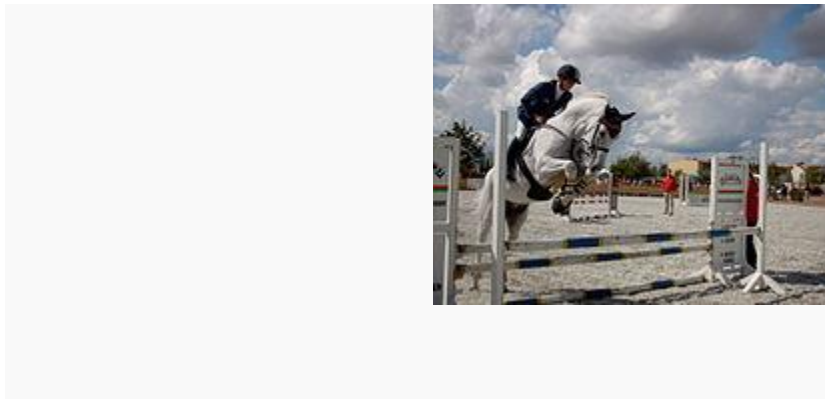
"Sport" comes from the Old French *despot* meaning "leisure", with the oldest definition in English from around 1300 being "anything humans find amusing or entertaining".

Other meanings include gambling and events staged for the purpose of gambling; hunting; and games and diversions, including ones that require exercise. Roget's defines the noun sport as an "activity engaged in for relaxation and amusement" with synonyms including diversion and recreation.

### Nomenclature

The singular term "sport" is used in most English dialects to describe the overall concept (e.g. "children taking part in sport"), with "sports" used to describe multiple activities (e.g. "football and rugby are the most popular sports in England"). American English uses "sports" for both terms.

### Definition



The precise definition of what separates a sport from other leisure activities varies between sources, with no universally agreed definition. The closest to an international agreement on a definition is provided by SportAccord, which is the association for all the largest international sports federations (including association, athletics, cycling, tennis, equestrian sports and more), and is therefore the *de facto* representative of international sport.

SportAccord uses the following criteria, determining that a sport should:

- have an element of competition
- be in no way harmful to any living creature
- not rely on equipment provided by a single supplier (excluding proprietary games such as arena football)

- not rely on any "luck" element specifically designed into the sport

They also recognize that sport can be primarily physical (such as rugby or athletics), primarily mind (such as chess or go), predominantly motorized (such as Formula 1 or power boating), primarily co-ordination (such as billiard sports), or primarily animal-supported (such as equestrian sport).

There has been an increase in the application of the term "sport" to a wider set of non-physical challenges such as electronic sports, especially due to the large scale of participation and organized competition, but these are not widely recognized by mainstream sports organizations.

## Issues and considerations

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### Amateur and professional



Modern sports have complex rules and are highly organized.

Sport can be undertaken on an amateur, professional or semi-professional basis, depending on whether participants are incentivized for participation (usually through payment of a wage or salary).

The popularity of spectator sport as a recreation for non-participants has led to sport becoming a major business in its own right, and this has incentivized a high paying professional sport culture, where high performing participants are rewarded with pay far in excess of average wages, which can run into millions of dollars.

Some sports, or individual competitions within a sport, retain a policy of allowing only amateur sport. The Olympic Games started with a principle of amateur competition with those who practiced a sport professionally considered to have an unfair advantage over those who practiced it merely as a hobby. Following the 1988 games, the IOC decided to make all professional athletes eligible for the Olympics, with only boxing and wrestling still competed on an "amateur" basis, although this revolves around rules, and not payment.



**Grassroots sport** is a popular phrase which covers the amateur participation in sport at lower levels, normally without pretension towards higher achievement, and is in line with the "sport for all" mentality, where enjoyment is the primary reason for participation.

## Technology

Technology plays an important part in modern sport, with it being a necessary part of some sports (such as motorsport), and used in others to improve performance.

Sports science is a widespread academic discipline, and can be applied to areas including athlete performance, such as the use of video analysis to fine tune technique, or to equipment, such as improved running shoes or competitive swimwear.

Sports engineering emerged as a discipline in 1998 with an increasing focus not just on materials design but also the use of technology in sport.

In order to control the impact of technology on fair play, governing bodies frequently have specific rules that are set to control the impact of technical advantage between participants.

## Politics

Sports and politics can influence each other greatly.

When apartheid was the official policy in South Africa, many sports people, particularly in rugby union, adopted the conscientious approach that they should not appear in competitive sports there. Some feel this was an effective contribution to the eventual demolition of the policy of apartheid, others feel that it may have prolonged and reinforced its worst effects.<sup>[23]</sup>

The 1936 Summer Olympics held in Berlin was an illustration, perhaps best recognised in retrospect, where an ideology was developing which used the event to strengthen its spread through propaganda.

In the history of Ireland, Gaelic sports were connected with cultural nationalism. Until the mid 20th century a person could have been banned from playing Gaelic football, hurling, or other sports administered by the Gaelic Athletic Association (GAA) if she/he played or supported football, or other games seen to be of British origin. Until recently the GAA continued to ban the playing of football and rugby union at Gaelic venues. This ban is still enforced, but was modified to allow football and rugby to be played in Croke Park while Lansdowne Road was redeveloped into Aviva Stadium. Until recently, under Rule 21, the GAA also banned members of the British security forces and members of the RUC from playing Gaelic games, but the advent of the Good Friday Agreement in 1998 led to the eventual removal of the ban.

Nationalism is often evident in the pursuit of sports, or in its reporting: people compete in national teams, or commentators and audiences can adopt a partisan view. On occasion, such tensions can lead to violent confrontation among players or spectators within and beyond the sporting venue, as in the Football War. These trends are seen by many as contrary to the fundamental ethos of sports being carried on for its own sake and for the enjoyment of its participants.

A very famous case when sports and politics collided was the 1972 Olympics in Munich. Masked men entered the hotel of the Israeli Olympic team and killed many of their men. This was known as the Munich massacre.

# **Chapter 04**

## **Case Study**



## CASE STUDY 1

# Stade Leo Lagrange

**Architects:** Archi5, Borja Huidobro

**Location:** Toulon, France

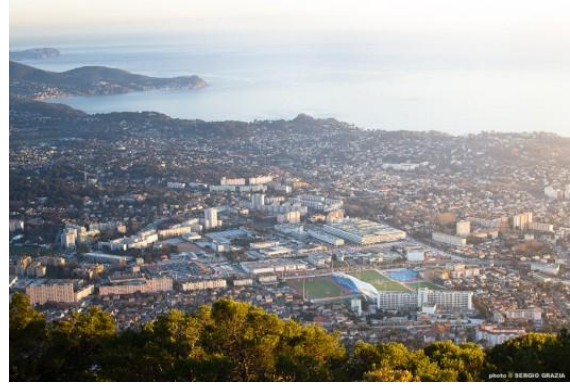
**Engineering:** Ingérop

**Landscape Architects:** Michel Desvigne

**Client:** Toulon Provence Méditerranée

**Area:** 4,500 sqm

**Year:** 2013



## PROJECT BRIEF

The Léo Lagrange stadium stands in between the Mediterranean sea on one side, and the mountains on the other, and acts as a superb addition to an already intriguing landscape. Furthermore, the sea brings in a limitless view from the stadium, thereby inducing it with a connection with nature in a somewhat small site. The design intention of this stadium and sports complex is to act as a breathing space within the dense urban context, and thereby provide a relief to the city dwellers.



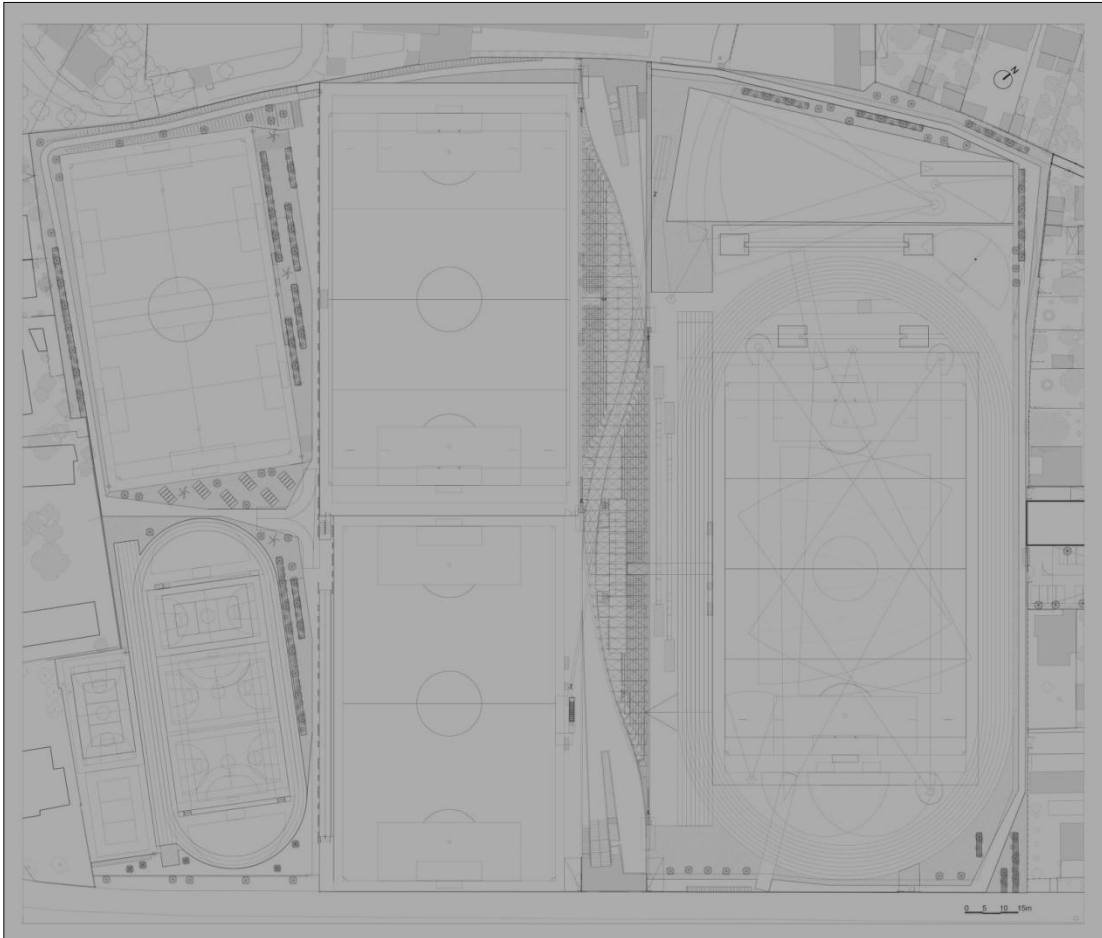
## PROGRAM & SPATIAL QUALITY

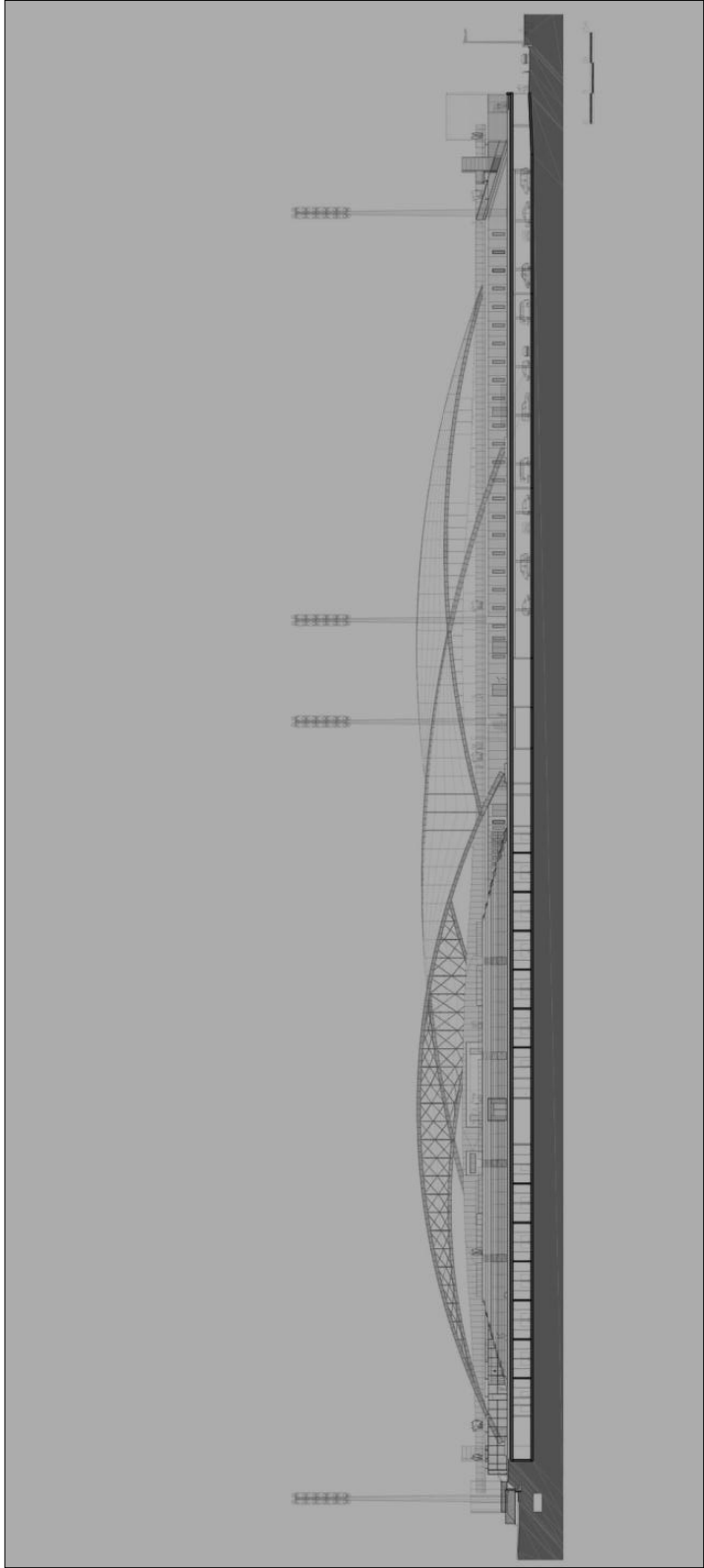
The complex effectively blends into the environment of the city, while at the same time, stands out as a public building in terms of visibility. It acts as a central gathering point for people, and successfully coexists with the fabric of its surrounding environment. There is a strong presence of legibility,

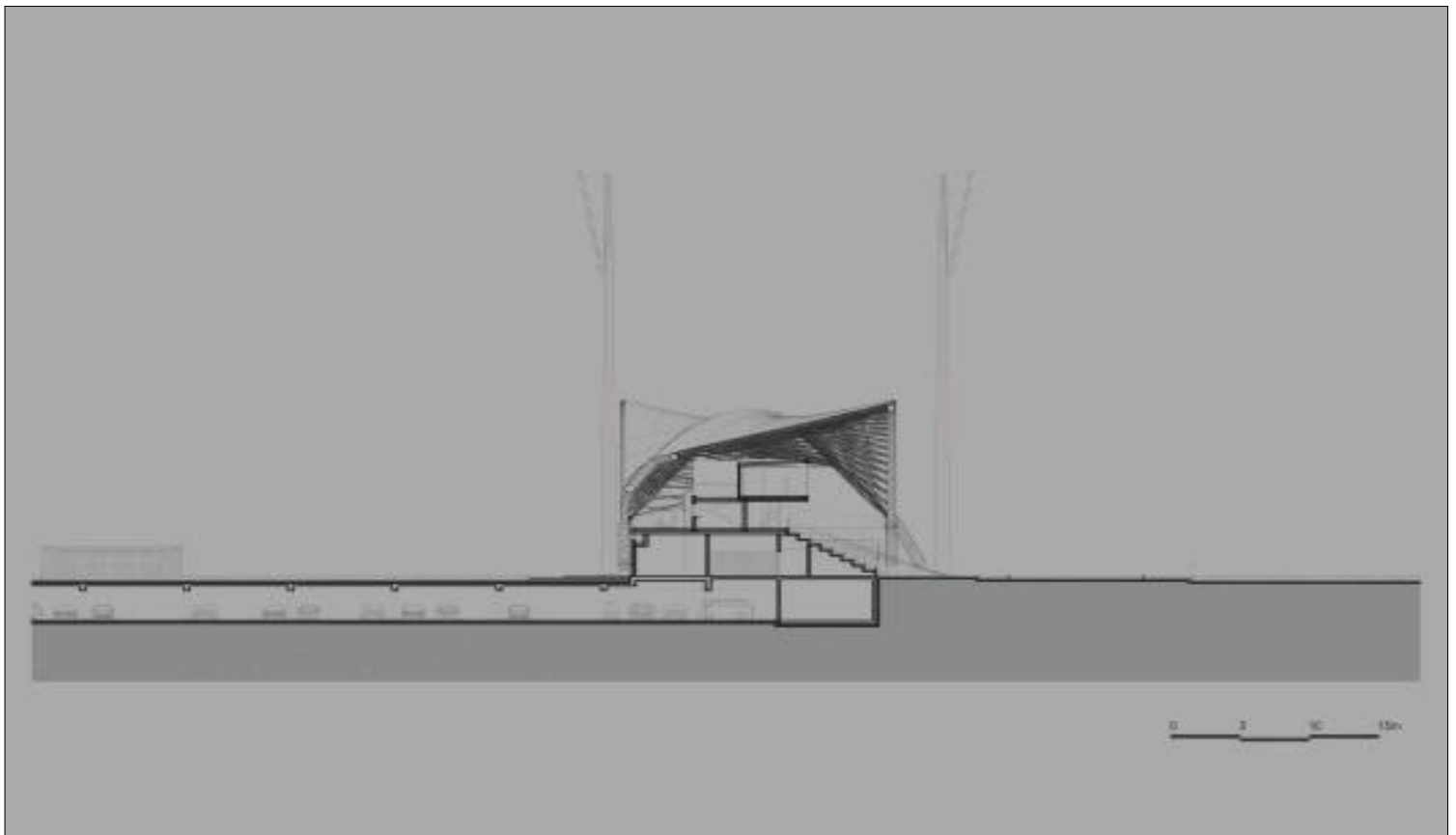
consistency and openness to the venue in the urban level architectural design. In order to highlight on Toulon's age old ties with the sea, a huge covered public footbridge was designed like a jetty. All constructed spaces for competition events as well as gathering the public are arranged within this

footbridge. The serial architecture of the jetty makes it seem like a floating, top heavy structure emerging from a foliage of vegetation. The hovered sail like appearance of the jetty makes it seems like a ship in anchor. The jetty offers close up view of the stadiums, as well as a dominating view of the

distant Mount Faron in the horizon. The dynamic movement in sports gave rise to the concept behind the textile cover that suggests flexibility in movement, and adds a new feature to the existing landscape. The dynamism of the form allows it to 'shape shift' into a different view when viewed from different angles.







## **MATERIALS**

The use of fabric, metal, wood and reflective glass manages to capture the subtle colors of natural light while the covering fabric gets colored with the hues of the sky and the land. At night, the inner light textile cover resembles a ribbon of light, giving full expression to the sporting functioning within it.





## CASE STUDY 2

# Student Recreation Centre, University of North Florida

**Location:** Jacksonville, USA

**Architect:** (r)evolution architecture

**Program:** 82,000gsf student recreation and kinesiology department

**Budget:** \$15,200,000 USD

**Year:** 2012



## PROJECT BRIEF

The new students recreation centre in the northern district of the University of North Florida serves multiple users, and is an unique facility in the entire campus. Situated strategically between the other aesthetic and recreational facilities, this building enhances the activity in the northern part of the campus as well as reinforces the University's role as an active learning, recreation and competitive centre. The building also also complements the students union building to its south. The building's three storey portions overlooks the UNF drive beside which the building is situated along. The visual transparency and access is an important characteristic of its architecture.

With built spaces estimated to be within 116,000 sqft, the project is to be constructed in two phases. The building will be linked to the Dottie Dorian centre until it is needed to be removed and replaced with the much larger fitness and academic centres.



## PROGRAM & SPATIAL QUALITY

The program intentionally merges programs together to more innovatively serve the users. In order to

enhance its connectivity to the rest of the recreation uses, several administrative, instructional and learning spaces were included within this new facility. The centre also boasts multiple large academic and recreation venues, in response to existing and new program offerings. This facility will be a new location for the Recreation, Health Promotions, and Physical Education Departments. The architects had the opportunity to incorporate many functional improvements, departmental efficiencies, and beneficial spatial relationships.

The program as set with the input of the Committee is expected to serve the campus for many years, and is expected to be a centre of activity in the campus. The strong role that visual connectivity plays in the interior design helps to create more social and amicable spaces in the building. The main east lobby holds the Customer Service Desk, giving off fascinating views to the Climbing Wall, Juice Bar,

Gymnasium courts, Weight and Fitness room, Group Exercise Room and the Jogging tracks. The free zone in the east west corridor runs in parallel to the UNF Drive alongside weights and fitness and Jogging Track.

The internal corridor is climate controlled and provides access from the main lobby all the way to the various administrative and academic sections. Again, the design emphasises on providing visual interactivity to the different functions and building users.

## **FORM & MATERIALS**

The building is marked by its dynamic form and composition, and integrates many existing features of its neighbour- the Student's Union building, while effectively synthesising the buildings form with its function. The general image along the street edges reflects that of the surrounding buildings. In order to merge with the existing vocabulary of materials of the other campus buildings, this project uses extensive amounts of metal, glass and brick for construction. The use of sunscreens, overhangs and green roof is a mark of the building's commitment towards sustainability.

The west corners of the building allows views to the fitness areas, and this aperture also allows sufficient natural light into the building during the day, and stands as a visual marker from the inside giving off a warm glow of light from the inside. Further along the UNF drive elevation, the east end of the fitness bar holds a glass facade out of which emerges a large trellis rooted to the ground with a steel truss, complementing the Union in terms of architectural design. The 3 court



gymnasium stands along the north-south pedestrian axis, and with its completion, it is expected to create a new centre of social and recreational activity.

### CASE STUDY 3

## Complexe sportif de l'Assomption

**Architects:** les architectes FABG

**Location:** Montréal, Québec, Canada

**Program:** sport complex

**Contractor:** L'Archevêque & Rivest

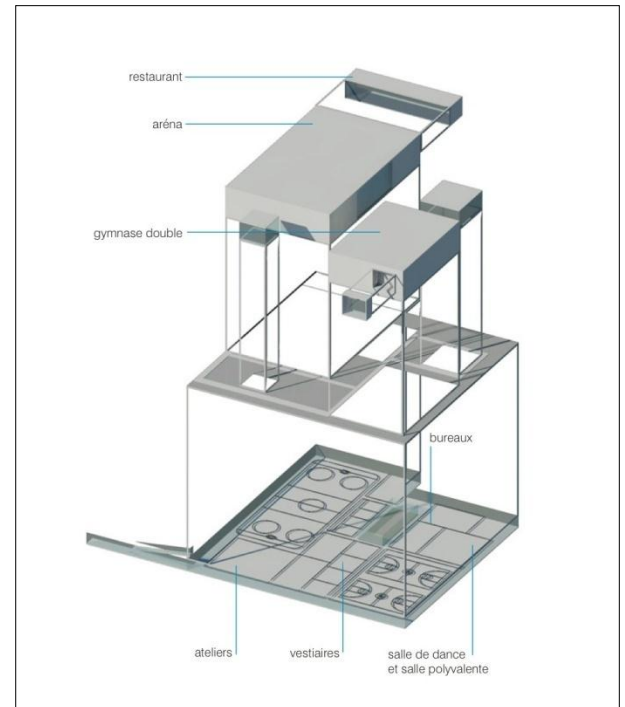
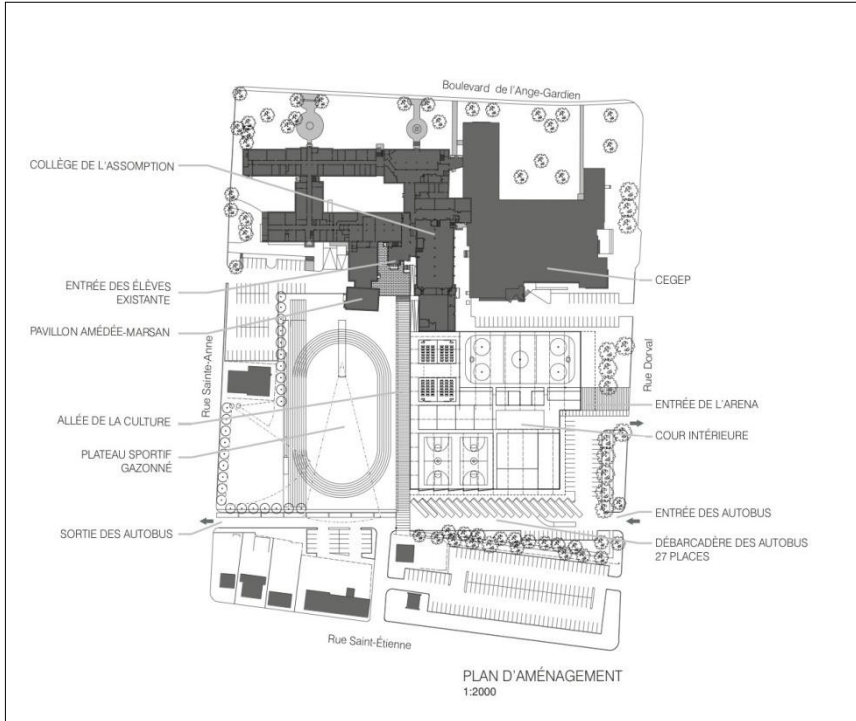
**Budget:** 15,000,000 \$ can.

**Building area:** 8,500 sqm

**Total floor area:** 8,500 sqm

**Project Year:** 2008

**Photographs:** Steve Montpetit



## PROJECT BRIEF

This sports complex is a part of the L'Assomption College, a private high school in a small town near Montreal. Since its inception in 1884, the school has become the heart of the social, cultural and sportive life of the Lanaudière region. This complex holds a double gymnasium, workout and dance rehearsal room as well as a new ice rink. The complex also houses a hockey complex. This project is a result of a private funding campaign from the surrounding community, and will allow the college as well as the municipality to share the buildings functions together.



## 1.5 Given Program

Athletics	Synthetic Track	One
	Cinder Track	One
Basketball	Cement Court	Two
Boxing	Boxing Ring	One
Cricket	Outdoor Field	Three
	Indoor Cricket Centre	One
Football	Grass Field	Five
Hockey	Synthetic Field	One
	Grass Field	One
Gymnastics	Multipurpose Gymnasium with provision for Basketball, Gymnastics and Tennis	One
Shooting	Shooting Complex (10m, 25m, 50m and Skeet)	One
Swimming	Swimming Pool	One
	Diving Pool	One
Tennis	Cement Court	Four
	Clay Court	One

In addition, the Institute has special sports facilities namely conditioning hall, sports science complex, audio-visual center and library.

Other facilities of the Institute include an administrative block, a college building, medical centre, VIP guest house, foreign coaches hostel, two

trainees' hostels, four hostels for boys and one hostel for girls, cafeteria, mosque and residential complex for staff.

01	Administrative Building	One
02	Training Hostel	One
03	Coaches Hostel	One
04	Student Hostel	Four Blocks
05	Girl's Hostel	Two
06	Guest House	One
07	School building	One
08	Mosque	One



# **Chapter 05**

## ***Conceptual Phases and Development***

## 5.1 Conceptual Phases and Development

BKSP is one of the major leading national sports academy of Bangladesh. The role of this institution is to create international class player for the country. It is managed by a Board of Governor, headed by the Minister of Youth and Sports. The admission begins from class 4, but the residential starts from class 7.

While designing such an important academy, I tried to focus on both indoor and outdoor **interaction** between the students through varieties in spaces, which is very much important in order to create **sportsmanship** among them. With the grandness in the entry the students must feel the importance of their presence in the place. From the point of view of a **child**, the surroundings are designed not to make him/her uncomfortable rather friendly filled with playable spaces. By providing sufficient amount of **light and air** almost in every room the environment is treated as a healthy one. Simple platonic solid is used in order to create each mass, keeping a **courtyard** at the center. Considering the hilly context of the site, some of the semi-private zones like dressing rooms, the roof of which are gradually risen above the ground just to experience the view while walking. **Trees** are used as the primary landscape element. While walking on the footpath sometimes shading by huge trees can be found, again one can find sitting in the walkway just to pass the leisure time in between nature.

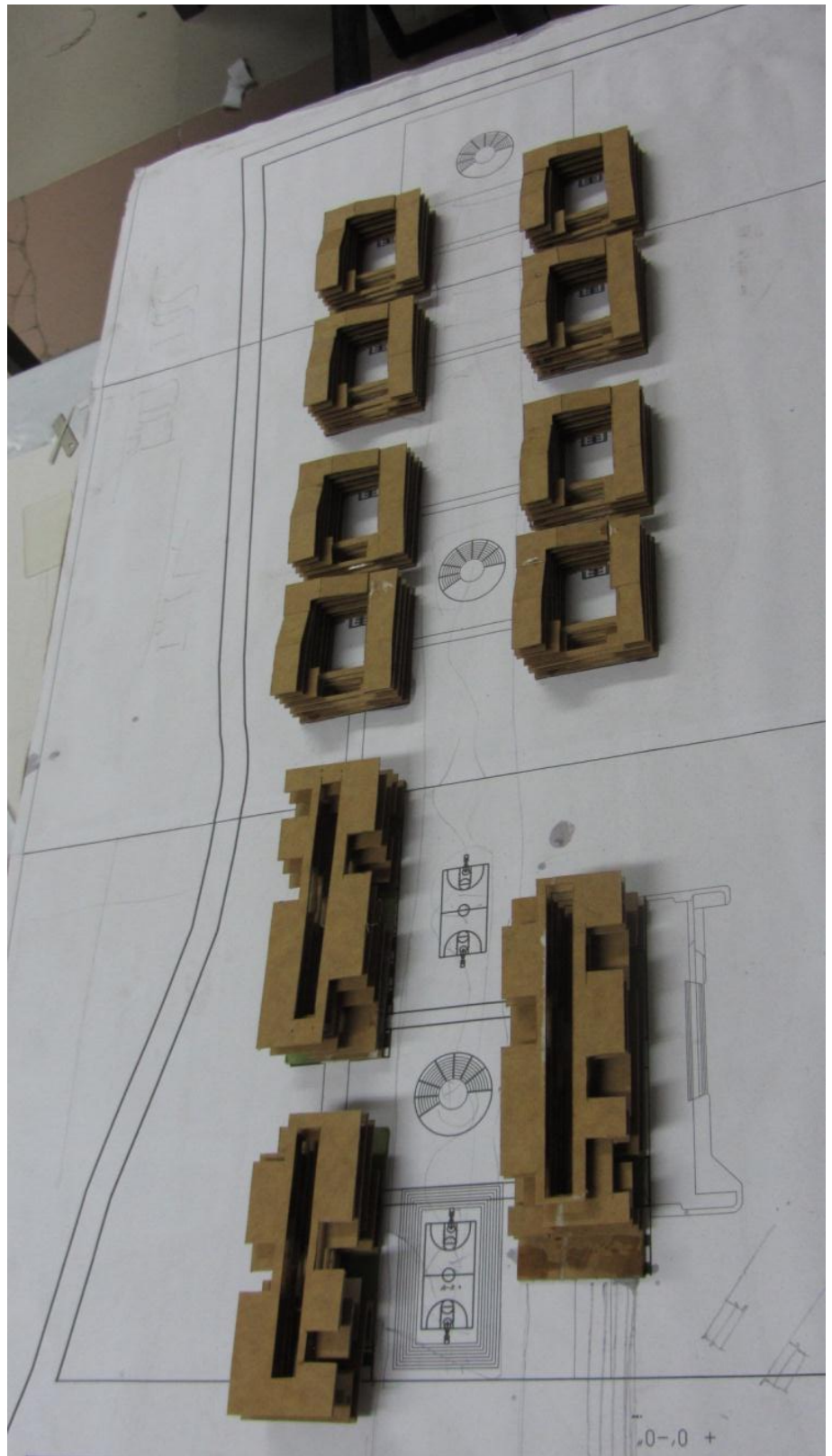
## 5.2: Design Development

### Initial master plan

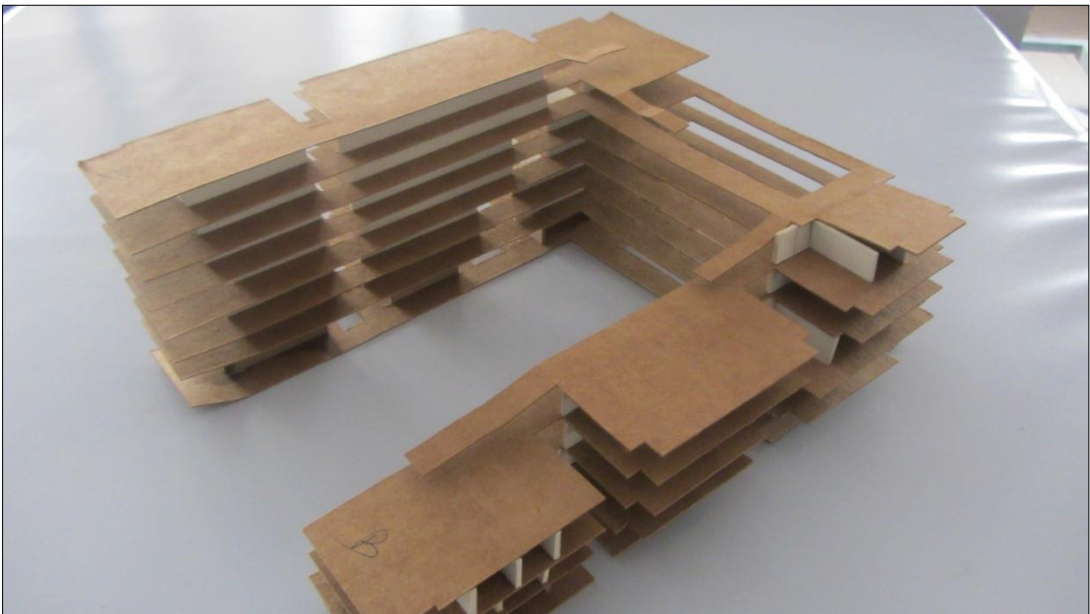
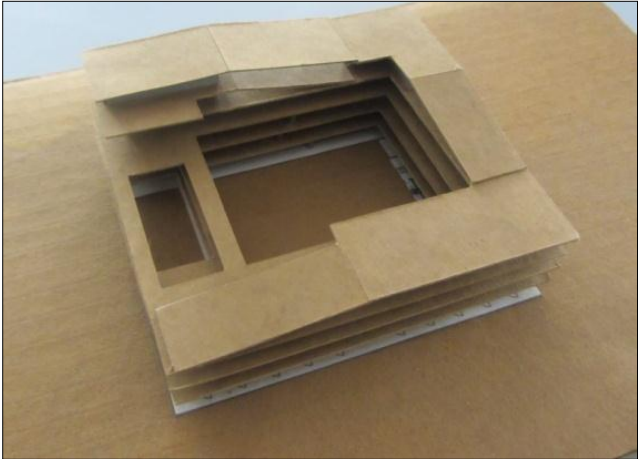


**Model of school and dorm**

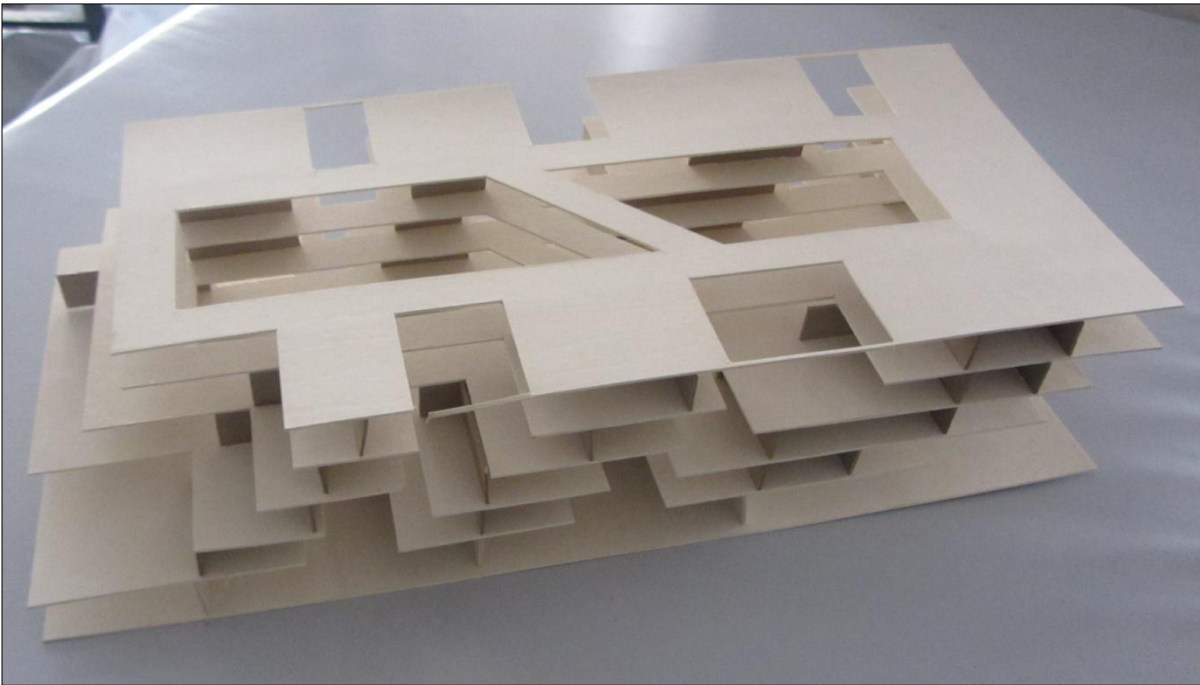
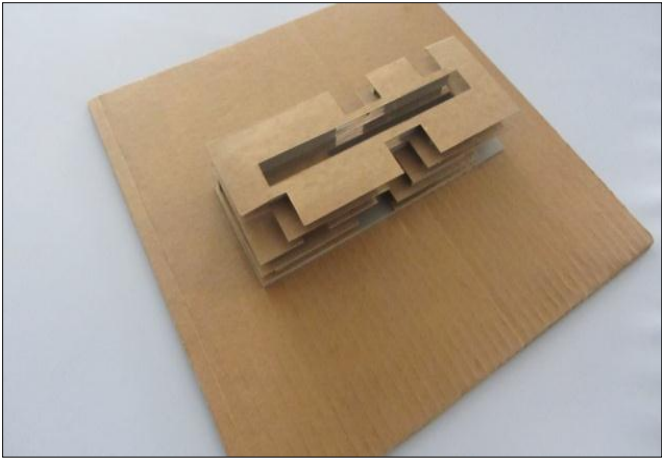
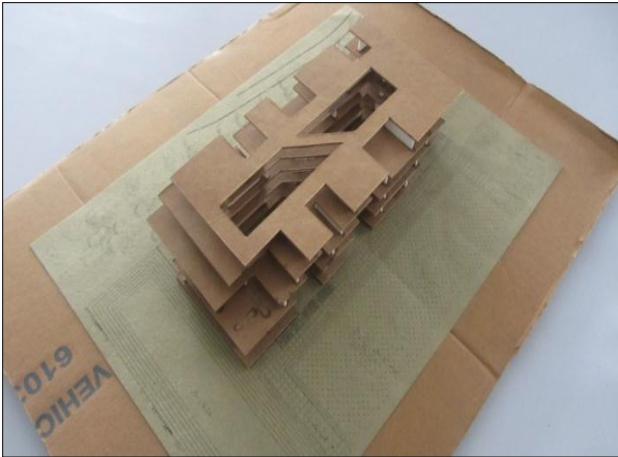
Initial plan was all the fields will be together and there will be no drive way in the complex. That means cars will not allow into the complex inner portion. This will ensure a calm and more secured environment.



5.3 Dorm model



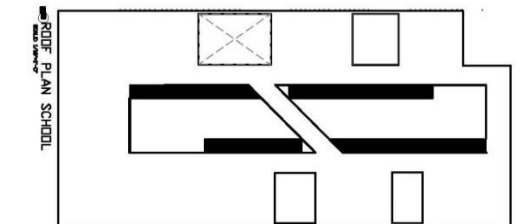
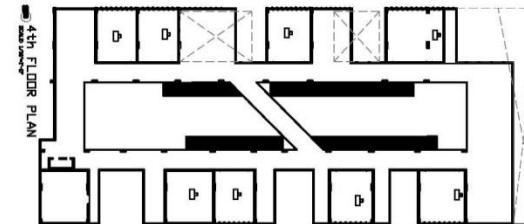
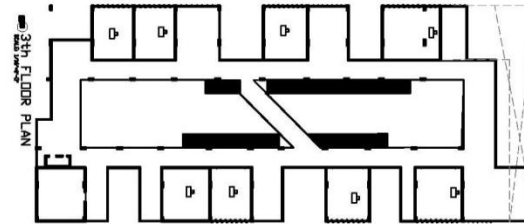
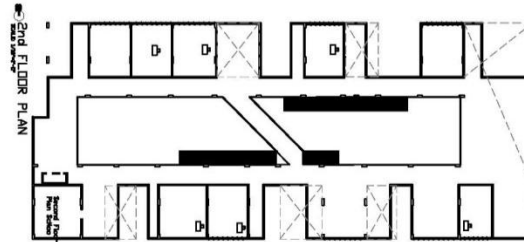
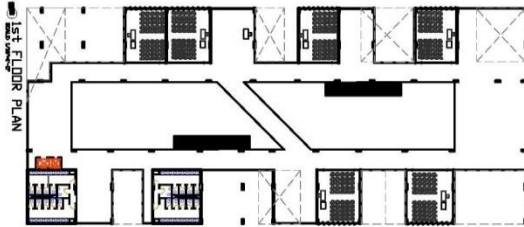
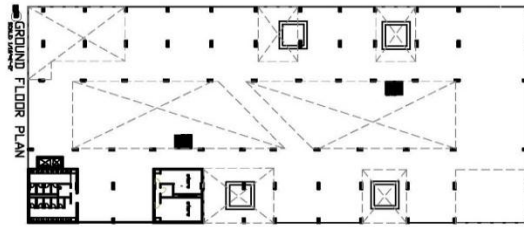
**5.4 School model**



5.5 Final master plan

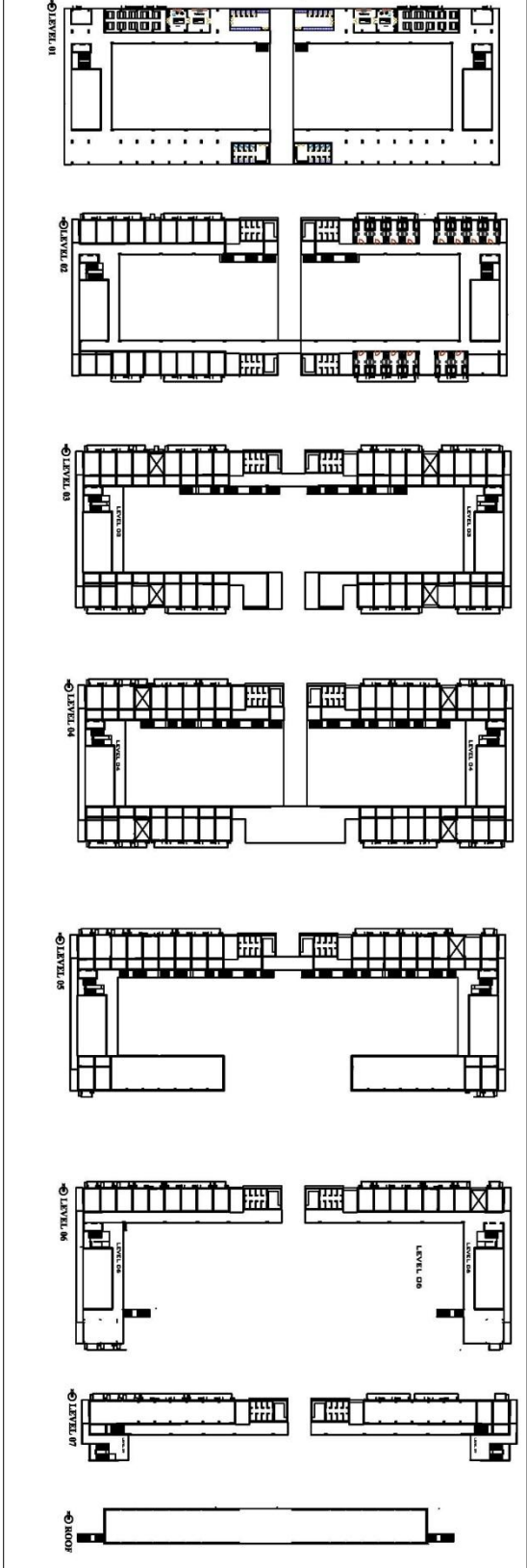


# TOOLS

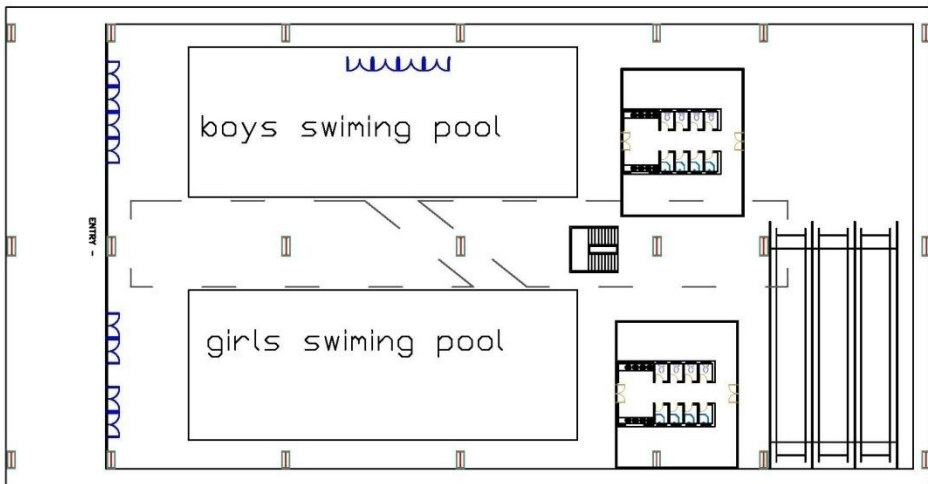




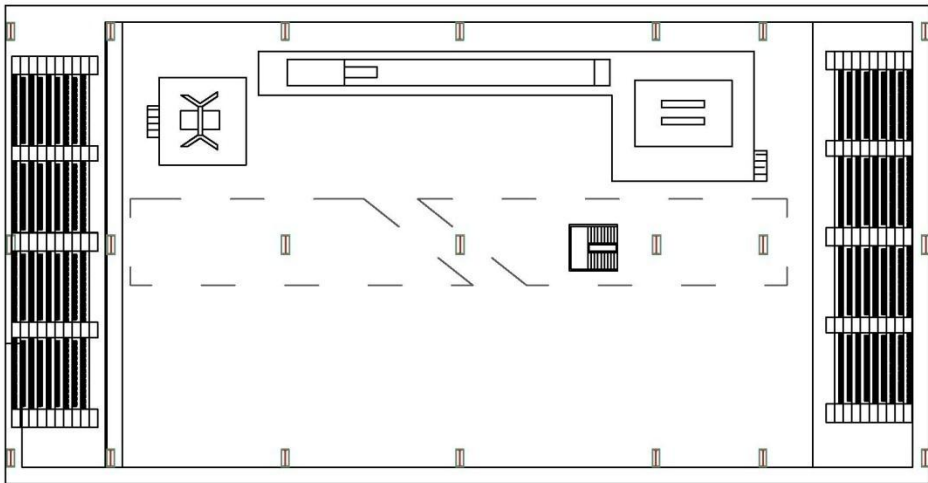
# DORMITORY



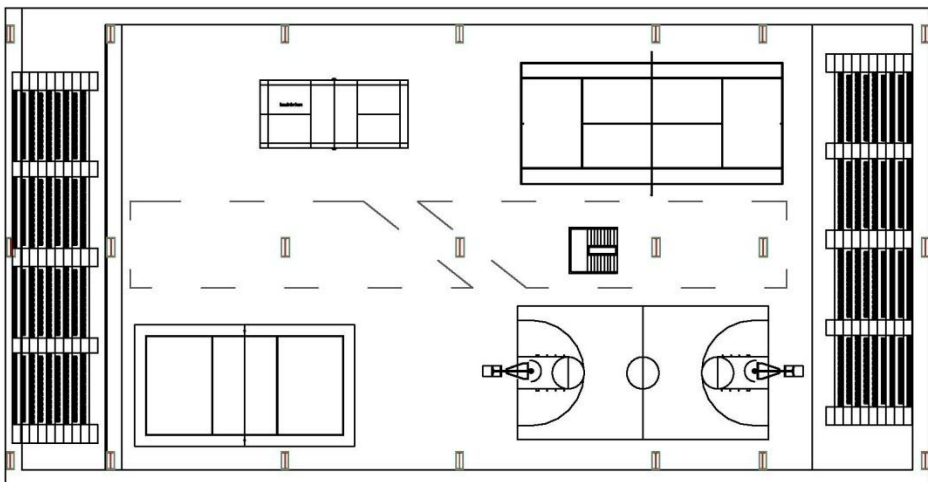
# INDOOR MULTI SPORTS COMPLEX



**PLAN AT 5'**  
SCALE: 1/16"=1'-0"

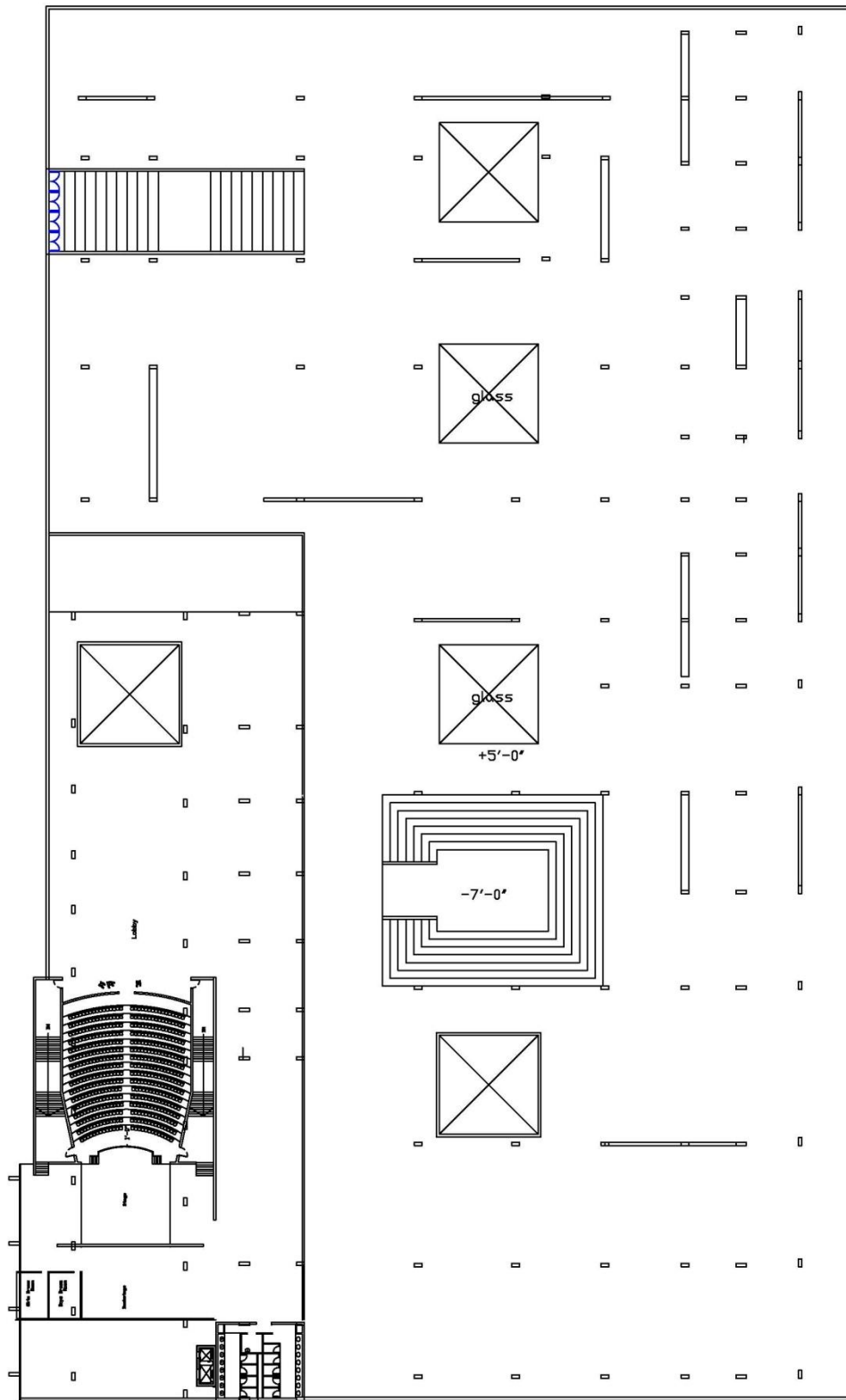


**PLAN AT 35'**  
SCALE: 1/16"=1'-0"



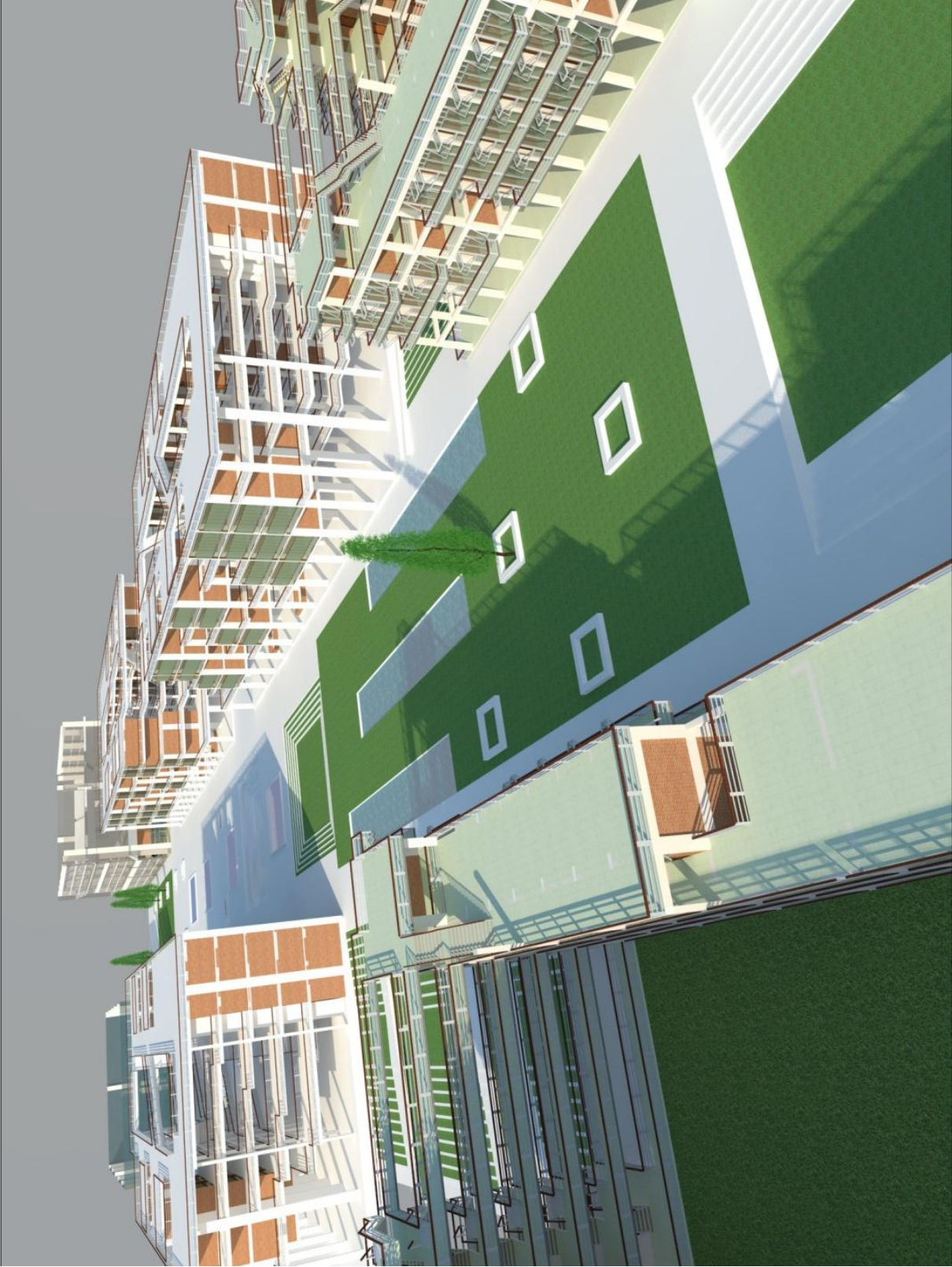
**PLAN AT 75'**  
SCALE: 1/16"=1'-0"

# HALL OF FAME

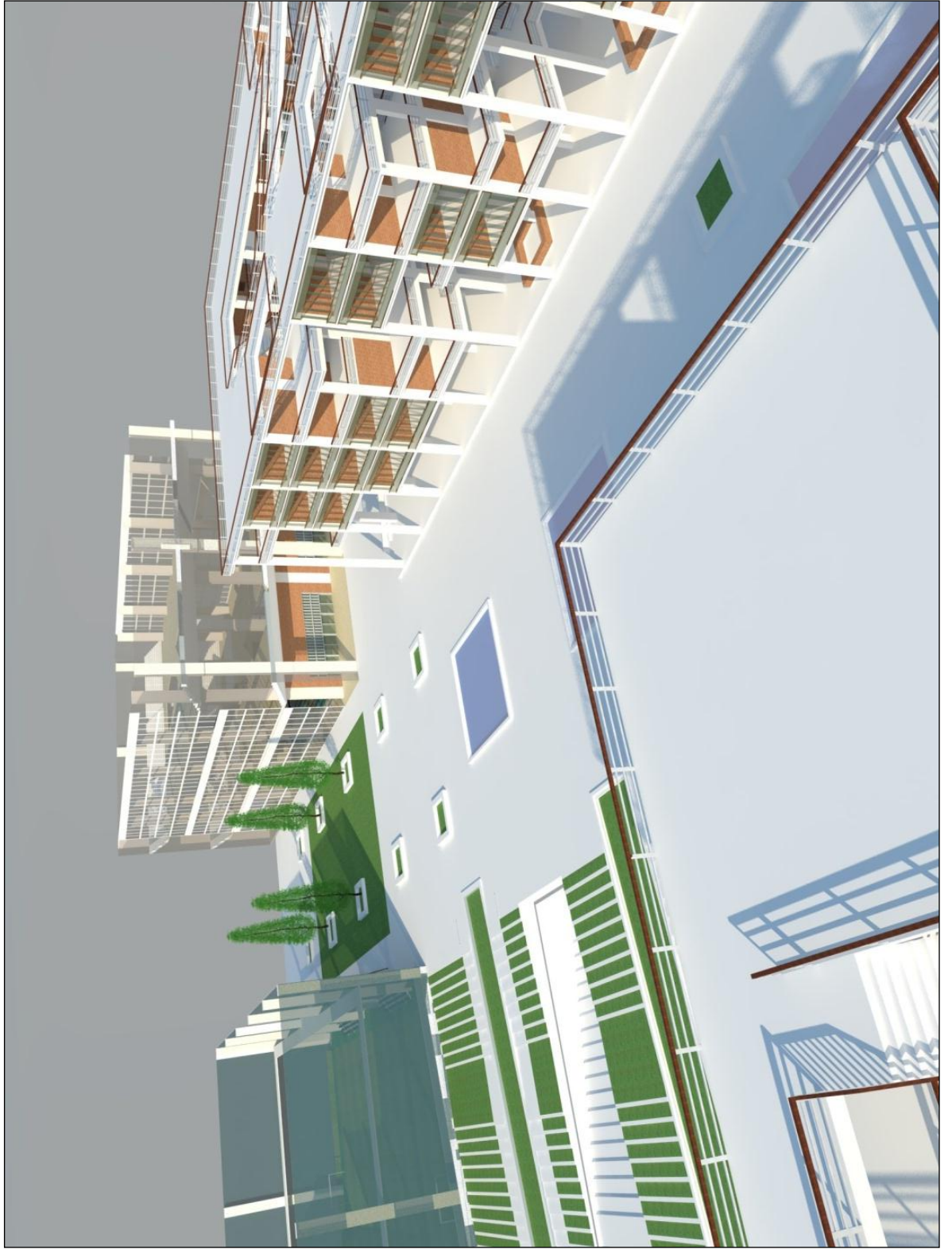


PLAN AT -7'

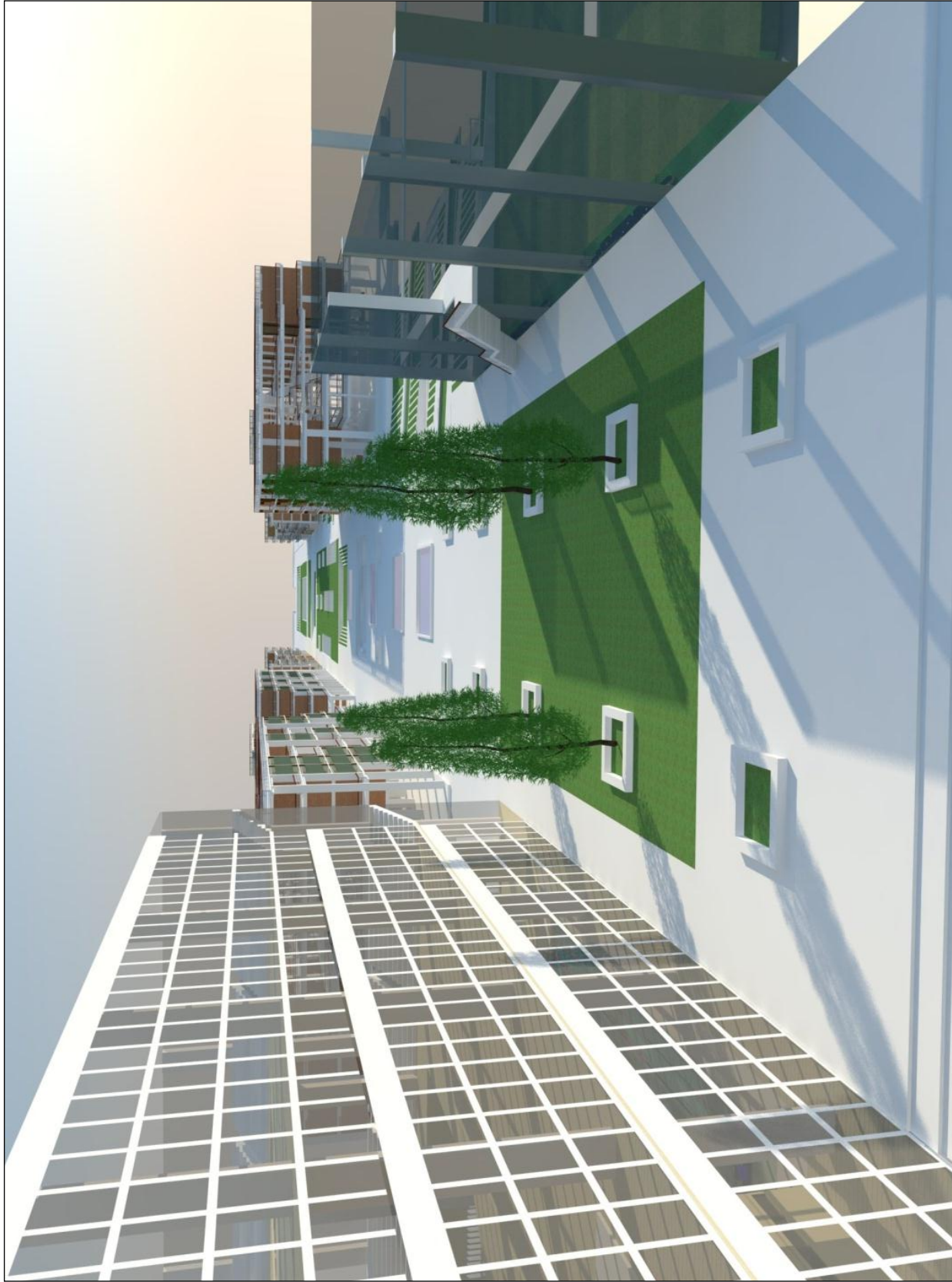
**COMPUTER GENERATED RENDES:**



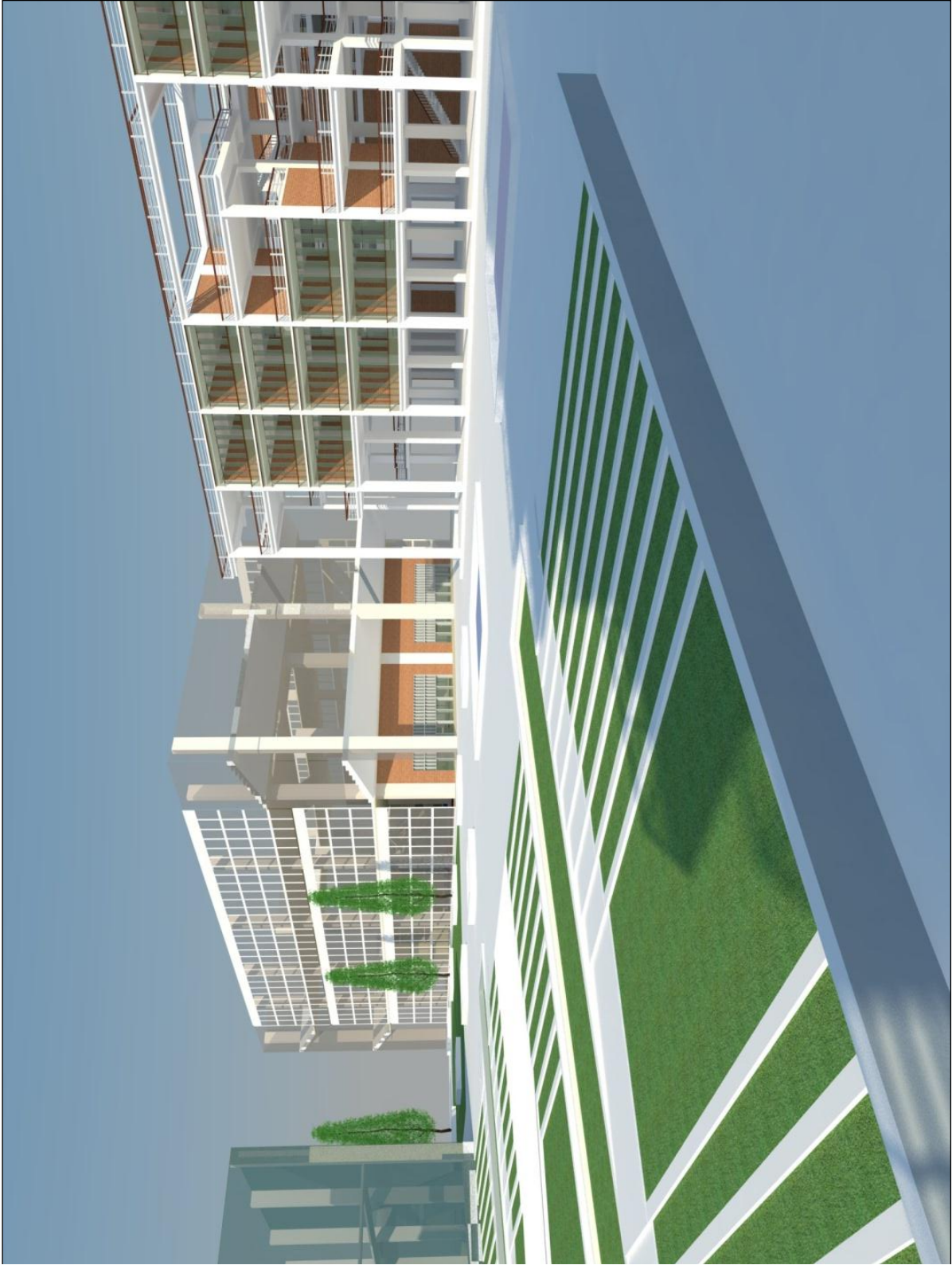


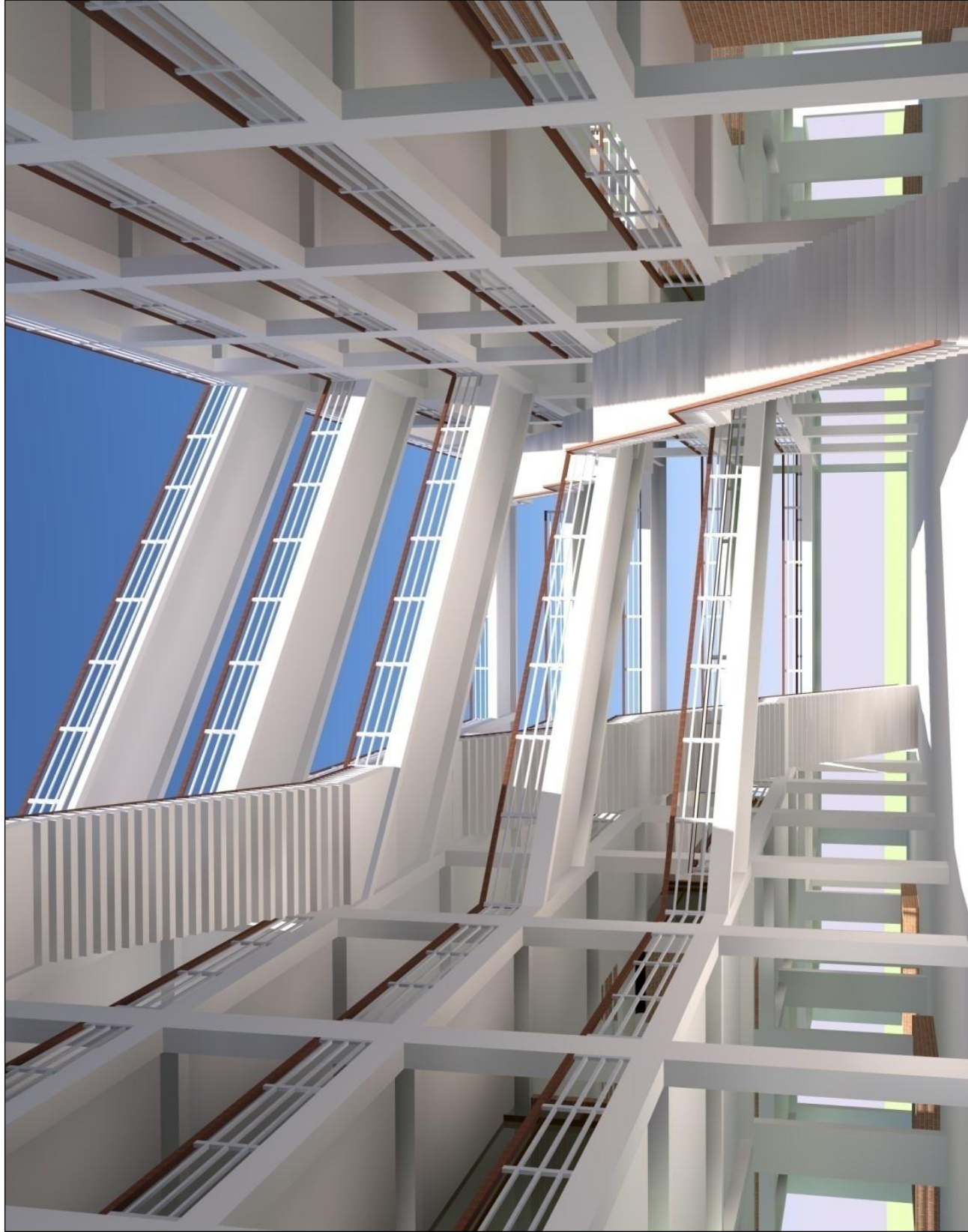


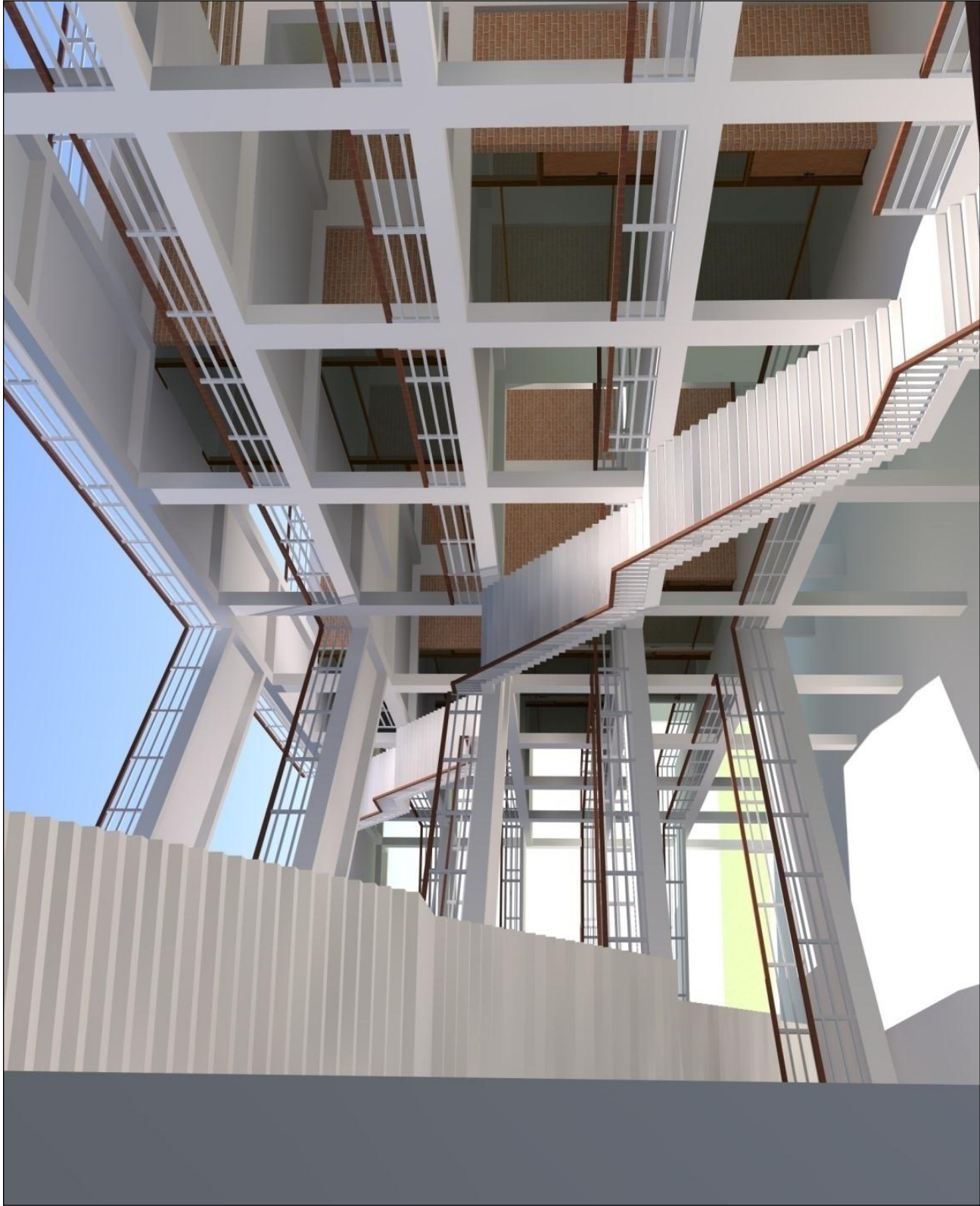


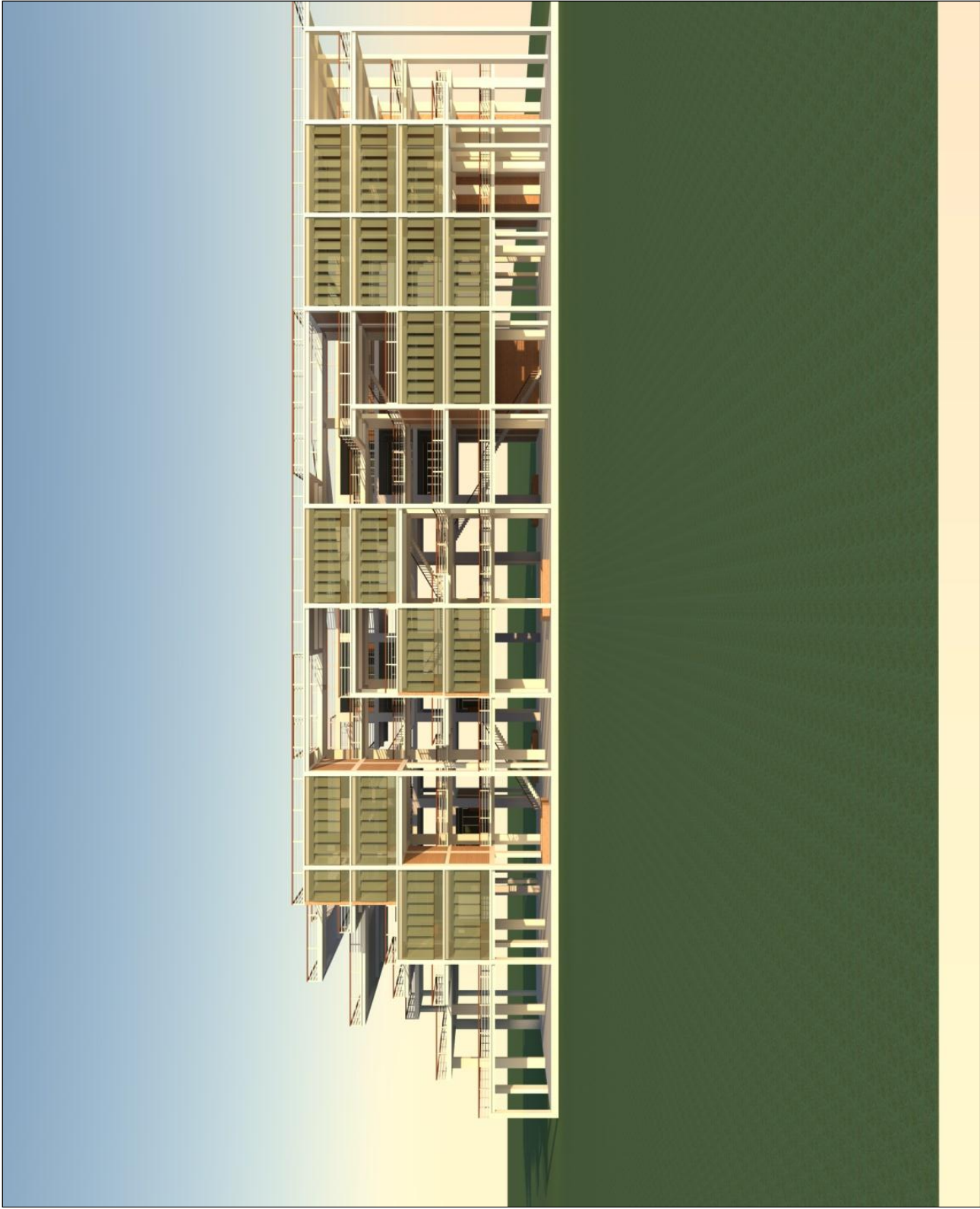


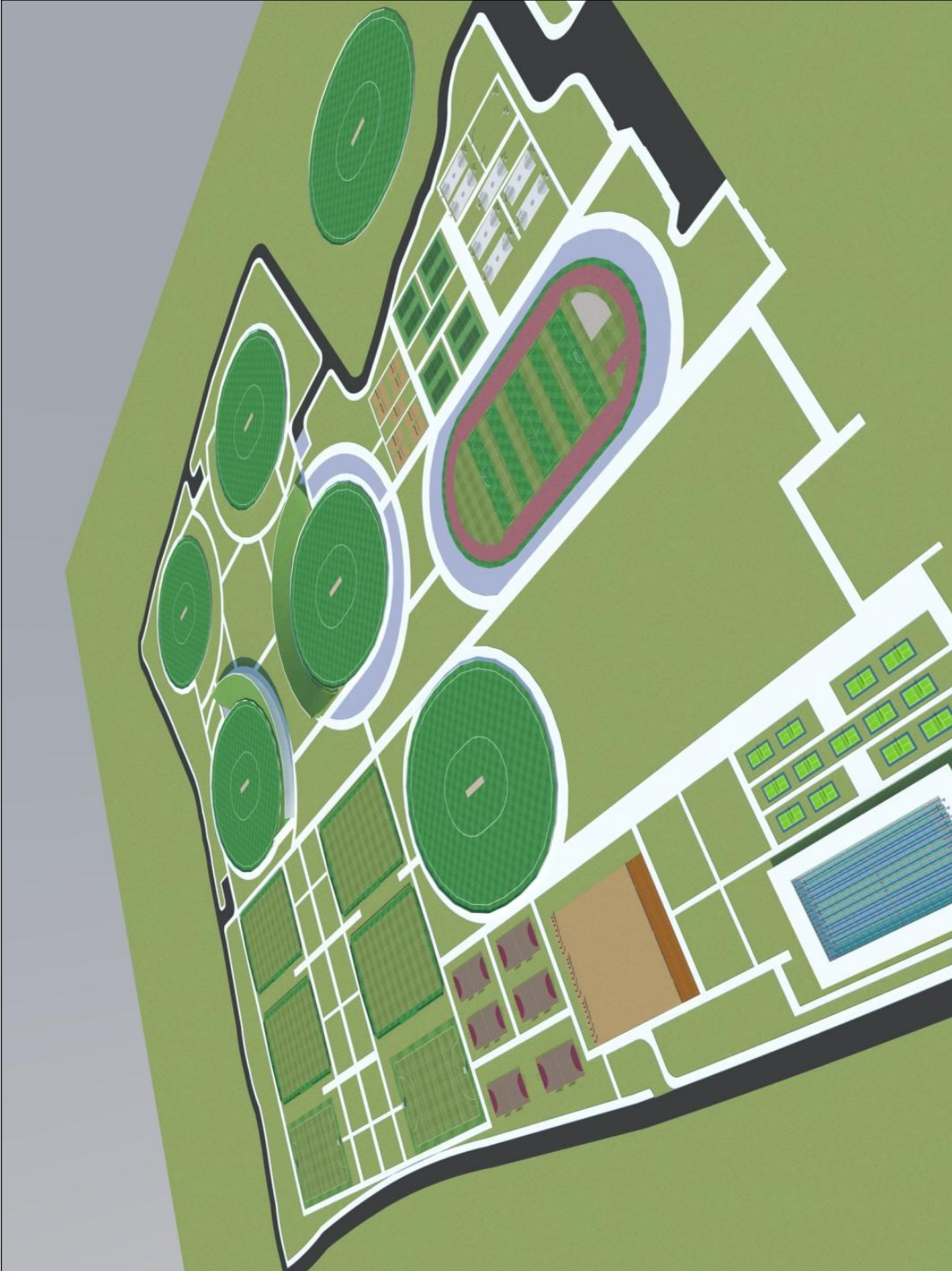












## **Conclusion:**

Sports is a crucial part of our life. A nations dream fulfills by sports. So from the very beginning we need to put some effort to make good players for our country. From that point of view importance of such sports academy is high for every country. It helps to develop both mental and physical health of a person. We see so many investments projects, but an investment for such sports complex can change the whole scenario of sports for a country. It makes a proper planned way of making sportsman in an effective way for a long term output for country. And we got so many renowned players like Sakib Al HJasan or Mushfiq ur Rahim from BKSP. We are hopeful this process of success will continue if we can build such sports complex.

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