



Community Perceptions of Adaptive Reuse of Historic Buildings: A Case Study of the Olaniyan Building in Osogbo, Osun State, Nigeria

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Abstract

Osogbo, the capital of Osun State, has numerous historic buildings that are underutilized or at risk of demolition due to neglect, obsolescence, and development pressures, threatening the city's architectural heritage and cultural identity. Without intervention, Osogbo risks losing key elements of its historical narrative, negatively impacting community pride, tourism, and economic development. The Olaniyan family house in Osogbo, Nigeria, represents a significant intersection of history, culture, and architecture, particularly noted for its Afro-Brazilian style and association with Haruna Ishola, a key figure in Apala music. This paper investigates community perceptions regarding the adaptive reuse of this historic building, emphasizing its cultural and historical significance. Through a structured survey of Osogbo residents, the study reveals diverse attitudes shaped by demographic factors, including gender, age, and length of residence. Findings indicate that males and individuals aged 31-50 exhibit the strongest support for adaptive reuse initiatives. The community's overwhelming recognition of the building's cultural importance underscores a collective desire to preserve it while accommodating contemporary needs. Proposed adaptive reuse strategies include transforming the building into a community hub, art gallery, or heritage museum, reflecting local aspirations for cultural engagement and economic development. Statistical analyses demonstrate significant differences in attitudes across various demographic groups, highlighting the necessity for inclusive planning that resonates with all community segments. Ultimately, this research advocates for a collaborative approach to heritage conservation that honors the Olaniyan house's legacy while fostering community identity and participation in its future use.

INTRODUCTION

Historic buildings are defined as structures that hold significant importance due to their age, architectural design, or association with notable events, individuals, or periods in history (Davies et. al., 2024). The focus on historic buildings is often linked to specific historical events, architectural styles, or time periods. According to Brisibe and Osuku (2019), these structures represent one of the most significant forms of material culture in any society, highlighting their importance in shaping local identity and collective memory. By preserving these historic buildings, communities not only honor their past but also ensure that future generations can connect with their cultural heritage.

Adaptive reuse is a strategy for architecture conservation, in the words of Olagoke (2014), Architectural conservation is the process that, via subtly planned interventions, ensures the survival and longevity of the built heritage's design, construction, and historical integrity. The process of adaptive

reuse of architectural heritage involves a careful, well-thought-out balancing of the shift from historical contexts to modern requirements, ensuring the preservation of heritage assets while addressing contemporary society's demands (Djebbour & Biara, 2020). Adaptive reuse offers a sustainable solution to older structures that no longer meet their functional and programmatic requirements. It is a well-sought-after solution to the conservation of historic buildings in developed countries. Vizzarri et al. (2021) described adaptive reuse as a strategy for sustainable urban revitalization that extends and renovates a building's life rather than resorting to demolition, which also leads to waste and environmental pollution.

The Olaniyan family house, situated by Osogbo-Ilesha Road near Oja Oba Market, is a significant architectural and cultural landmark in Osogbo, Osun State, Nigeria. Constructed in the late 1930s, this building exemplifies Afro-Brazilian architectural style and has historical ties to Haruna Ishola, a prominent figure in Apala music. This paper explored the



community's perceptions of the adaptive reuse of the Olaniyan building, focusing on its historical significance and its potential for contemporary uses, such as a museum or cultural center.

METHODOLOGY

A mixed-methods research approach, combining qualitative and quantitative approaches was adopted to examine the community perceptions of adaptive reuse of the Olaniyan Building in Osogbo, Osun State, Nigeria. This research strategy permitted a comprehensive analysis of the subject matter, combining both personal perspectives and quantifiable data. The research was carried out in multiple stages, including data collection, analysis, and interpretation to address the research objectives effectively.

A purposive sampling technique was used to select the Olaniyan House in Osogbo. The study employed a combination of primary and secondary data collection methods. Primary data were done by questionnaire surveys, semi-structured interviews, in-depth interviews, site visits and observations. Secondary data were collected through an extensive literature review of academic journals, books, reports, and relevant documents related to architectural heritage conservation, adaptive reuse practices, and case studies in Nigeria and other relevant contexts. The review provided a theoretical framework and inform the community perceptions development of decision-making criteria.

Data Analysis

The obtained data were analyzed using qualitative and quantitative techniques:

Qualitative data

Data from interview transcripts and observation notes, were subjected to thematic analysis to identify recurring themes, patterns, and perspectives related to the adaptive reuse of Olaniyan Building.

Quantitative data

Data from surveys were analyzed using descriptive statistics and inferential analysis to provide numerical insights into community's perceptions and satisfaction levels. This comprised content analysis and deduced voice recording as data gathered during interviews. The questionnaire was analysed using SPSS Version 26 to evaluate the factors that influence the community perceptions' conservation of Olaniyan House in Osogbo.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Historical, Cultural, and Architectural Significance

The Olaniyan family residence is a prime example of Afro-Brazilian architectural style, characterized by its distinctive attic, as highlighted by Osasona in (2007). At first glance, one can appreciate the residence's intricate design and ornamental features, which echo the vibrant aesthetics of Brazilian Baroque architecture while accommodating traditional Yoruba spatial organization (see plate 1-6). This architectural style is significant because it embodies the resilience and creativity of a community seeking to establish its identity.

The Olaniyan house is noted for its "robust structure", featuring fired brick walls on a stone foundation. The building not only serves as a residence but also as a cultural symbol reflecting the community's identity and heritage.

Osasona & Olagoke (2023) stated that Historical significance arises when a building is associated with a significant incident in the history of a people or place. The cultural importance of the Olaniyan house is further enhanced by its association with Haruna Ishola, a revered figure in Apala music. The residence served as a key meeting place for the Oroki Social Club, significantly influencing Ishola's musical journey. According to one of the respondents, some of his recordings were made within the walls of this Historic building, contributing to its historical narrative and to its role in preserving local music heritage.

Architecturally, the Olaniyan Building is distinguished by its multiple stories, including two main levels and an attic, featuring a spacious double-loaded corridor known as a passagio (see figure 1-3). The design incorporates porches or loggias and elaborate sculptural decorations, with particular attention to the unique wooden staircase, which exemplifies exceptional craftsmanship and durability. The Olaniyan house is not only an architectural masterpiece but also embodies the resilience and creativity of a community striving to maintain its cultural identity amid changing times. Its preservation and potential adaptive reuse are crucial for fostering community pride and ensuring that future generations can appreciate its historical significance.

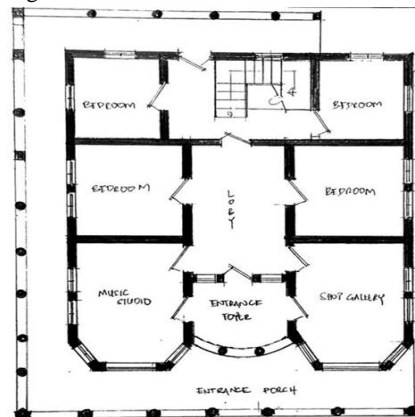


Figure 1: Sketch of the Ground Floor Plan

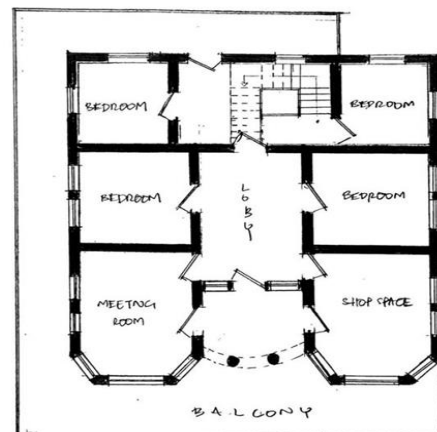


Figure 2: Sketch of the First-Floor Plan



Plate 1: Approach from the Catholic Mission Road Side of the Olaniyan Building

(Source: Author, 2024)



Plate 2: Right Side View of the Historic Building

(Source: Author, 2024)

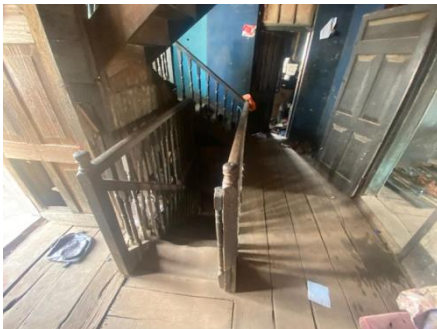


Plate 3: The Wooden Staircase of the Olaniyan Family House

(Source: Author, 2024)



Plate 4: Pent floor of the Olaniyan Building

(Source: Author, 2024)



Plate 5: Stone Floor of the Olaniyan Family House
(Source: Author, 2024)

Community Attitudes Towards Adaptive Reuse

The adaptive reuse of historic buildings involves community engagement and understanding local perceptions. A survey of Osogbo residents reveals varying attitudes towards historic buildings, conservation strategies, and adaptive reuse.

Understanding how different demographic groups view the reuse of these historic buildings is crucial for ensuring that such projects are both successful and socially inclusive.

The following Tables present the statistical analysis of community attitudes towards adaptive reuse, segmented by gender, age, years lived in the community, profession, and so on. The data highlights significant differences in attitudes, reflecting diverse perspectives within the community.

Table 1 reveals significant differences in the studied variable across gender groups, with males exhibiting notably higher mean values compared to females and others ($p < 0.05$). Males 67.70%, Females 31.80%, and others 0.50 %, indicating more males are engaging with the research.

Table 1: Gender

	Gender			Total	p-value
	Female	Male	Others		
Mean	62.00± 5.65 ^b	132.00± 7.07 ^a	1.00± 0.00 ^c	65.00± 58.77	
Range	8	10	0	136	0.00
% of Total Sum	31.80 %	67.70%	0.50%	100.00 %	
Minimum	58	127	1	1	
Maximum	66	137	1	137	
Median	62	132	1	62	

Means within the rows with different superscripts are significant at $p < 0.05$

Table 2 presents statistical data of the age distribution of respondents in this study, potentially examining attitudes towards adaptive reuse of historic buildings. The table breaks

down the data into three age groups: 18-30, 31-50, and over 50 years, providing mean values, ranges, and other descriptive statistics, with a focus on identifying significant differences across these age groups.

Table 2: Age group

	Age			Total	p-value
	18-30	31-50	> 50		
Mean	69.00±2.82 ^b	86.00±2.82 ^a	43.00±1.41 ^c	66.00±19.46	
Range	4	4	2	46	
% of Total Sum	34.80%	43.40%	21.70%	100.00%	0.001
Median	69	86	43	69	
Minimum	67	84	42	42	
Maximum	71	88	44	88	

Means within the rows with different superscripts are significant at p<0.05

Table 3 “Occupation” This table presents statistical data on the occupational distribution of respondents in Nigeria, potentially in relation to their attitudes or behaviors concerning a specific variable, such as adaptive reuse of historic buildings. The table breaks down the data by occupation categories: Employed, Others, Retired, Self-employed, and Student.

Table 4 presents a comparative analysis of various professional groups involved. The mean values indicate that architects have the highest average score (33.00), followed by civil engineers (21.50), while surveyors have the lowest (12.50). The "Others" category stands out with a significantly higher mean (109.00), suggesting a diverse range of professionals contributing to the discourse on historic buildings. The percentage distribution reveals that architects account for 17.10% of the total, civil engineers 11.10%, and surveyors only 6.50%, highlighting the dominant role of architects and the variety represented by the "Others" category.

Statistical measures such as minimum and maximum values, along with medians, provide insight into the variability of responses among different groups. For instance, architects' scores range from 32 to 34, while civil engineers range from 18 to 25, indicating different levels of engagement or expertise among these professionals. The p-value, although not detailed, is crucial for understanding the statistical significance of the differences observed. Overall, this table illustrates the varying perceptions and contributions of different professional groups in heritage conservation efforts,

emphasizing the need for collaboration among stakeholders in preserving cultural heritage effectively.

Table 3: Occupation

	Occupation					Total	p-value
	Employed	Others	Retired	Self-employed	Student		
Mean	112.00±1.41 ^a	8.00±1.41 ^d	1.00±0.00 ^e	49.00±1.41 ^b	33.50±2.12 ^c	40.70±3.21	
Minimum	111	7	1	48	32	1	
Maximum	113	9	1	50	35	113	0.00
% of Total Sum	55.00%	3.90%	0.50%	24.10%	16.50%	100.00%	
Range	2	2	0	2	3	112	
Median	112	8	1	49	33.5	33.5	

Means within the rows with different superscripts are significant at p<0.05

Table 4: Line of Occupation

	Arc	Civil	Oth	Realt	Sur	Tot	p-
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	ct	neer		estate	or		lu
				Devel			e
				oper			
Me	33.00±1.41 ^b	21.50±4.95 ^c	109.00±1.41 ^a	17.00±1.41 ^c	12.50±2.12 ^e	38.00±60.84	
% of Total Sum	17.10%	11.10%	56.50%	8.80%	6.50%	100.00%	
Mi	32	18	108	16	11	11	0.00
Ma	34	25	110	18	14	110	
Ra	2	7	2	2	3	99	

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e						
Me	33	21.5	109	17	12.	21.
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Means within the rows with different superscripts are significant at p<0.05

Table 5 presents data on the duration of residence in Osogbo city, categorizing respondents into four groups: those who have lived there for 10-30 years, 31-50 years, less than 10 years, and over 50 years. The mean values revealed that individuals who have lived in the city for 10-30 years have the highest average score (109.50), indicating a strong connection or engagement with the community. In contrast, those who have lived there for over 50 years have the lowest mean (8.00). The percentage of total responses shows that the 10-30 years group constitutes the majority (55.40%), while the over 50 years group represents only 4.10%. Statistical measures such as median values, minimum and maximum scores, and the p-value provide further insights into the data's significance. The median for each group aligns closely with the mean, indicating a consistent distribution of responses within categories. The range of scores varies across groups, with the 10-30 years group showing a range of 5, while others show smaller ranges, suggesting less variability in responses among those who have lived in the city for shorter periods. The p-value of 0.000 indicates that there are statistically significant differences between the means of different groups, affirming that length of residence may impact perceptions or experiences related to community engagement and heritage conservation. Overall, this table highlights the importance of understanding how long residents have lived in a city when assessing their connection to local heritage and community identity.

Table 5: Number of Years Lived in the City

	10-30 years	31-50	Less than 10 years	Over 50 years	Total	p-value
Mean	109.5	33.00	47.00±1.	8.00±	49.38	
n	0±3.5	±2.8	41 ^b	1.41 ^d	±40.0	
	3 ^a	2 ^c			4	
Median	109.5	33	47	8	40.5	
% of Total Sum	55.40 %	16.70 %	23.80%	4.10%	100.0 %	0.00
Minimum	107	31	46	7	7	
Maximum	112	35	48	9	112	

m					
Ran	5	4	2	2	105
ge					

Means within the rows with different superscripts are significant at p<0.05

The data presented in Table 6 “Are you aware of historic building in Nigeria general (old buildings in your city/town?” highlights a significant level of awareness regarding historic buildings among respondents, with nearly 70% affirming their knowledge of historic buildings in the city. This high awareness is crucial for historic conservation efforts, as public recognition of historic assets is often a precursor to advocacy and preservation activities. The significant difference in means across the Maybe, No, and Yes groups (as indicated by the superscripts and the low p-value) suggests that awareness is a distinct and measurable attribute among the population. The relatively high mean and median values in the Yes group emphasize that the majority of respondents have a clear and affirmative awareness of historic buildings.

Nonetheless, the existence of respondents in the Maybe and No groups, which make up almost 30% of the total, indicates that a sizeable portion of the populace is still either ignorant or unsure that historic structures even exist. This emphasizes how important it is to step up educational and promotional initiatives to promote public knowledge of the cultural and architectural significance of historic buildings. The Maybe and No groups' small ranges imply that respondents' perceptions are more uniform, which could be a sign of insufficient exposure to or interest in historic issues. On the other hand, the Yes group's wider range may be explained by differing levels of familiarity or involvement with historic conservation concerns.

Table 6: Awareness of Historic Buildings in the City

	Maybe	No	Yes	Total	p-value
Mean	16.00±	44.00±	138.00	66.00±	
	1.41 ^c	1.41 ^b	±2.82 ^a	57.18	
Median	16	44	138	44	
% of Total Sum	8.10%	22.20 %	69.70%	100.00 %	0.00
Minimum	15	43	136	15	
Maximum	17	45	140	140	

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Range	2	2	4	125
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Means within the rows with different superscripts are significant at p<0.05

Table 7 presents data on the level of intrigue or interest in historic buildings across respondents. The responses are categorized into three groups: "Yes," "No," and "Maybe." The table includes the mean, median, percentage of the total, range, maximum, and minimum for each group. The mean interest score is highest for those who responded "Yes" (119.00), followed by "No" (39.00), and lowest for "Maybe" (14.50). The percentages show that 69.00% of respondents were intrigued by historic buildings, while 22.60% were not, and 8.40% were undecided. A significant difference in mean scores is indicated by different superscripts (a, b, c), with the p-value of 0.000 confirming that these differences are statistically significant (p < 0.05). This suggests a strong variation in interest levels among the groups.

Table 7: Intrigued by any Historic Building in Nigeria?

	Maybe	No	Yes	Total	p-value
Mean	14.50±3.53 ^c	39.00±2.82 ^b	119.00±1.41 ^a	57.50±48.92	
Median	14.5	39	119	39	
% of Total Sum	8.40%	22.60%	69.00%	100.00%	0.00
Range	5	4	2	108	
Maximum	17	41	120	120	
Minimum	12	37	118	12	

Means within the rows with different superscripts are significant at p<0.05

Table 8 presents an analysis of respondents' beliefs regarding the importance of preserving historic buildings. Five categories are used to organize the responses: Very important, Important, Neutral, Not important, and Uncertain. According to Mason (2002), successful conservation planning necessitates an awareness of and assessment of the various values that different population segments place on heritage, which is consistent with the table's recommendation for focused interventions. The data shows that respondents strongly believe in the value of maintaining historic structures, with the Very important group accounting for the majority of responses. Similar to how Sørensen and Carman

(2009) discuss how public opinion shapes conservation practices, this overwhelming consensus is important for guiding preservation policies and practices. It shows that strong, continuous support within a community is essential for the success of preservation efforts. The superscripts and p-value indicate statistically significant differences between the groups, indicating drastically divergent attitudes regarding preservation. While the majority of respondents agree that it is important to preserve historic structures, a tiny but significant minority openly rejects the need for preservation or is apathetic. This contradiction underscores the need for targeted education and awareness programs to close the gap and foster a more positive outlook on historic preservation. Pendlebury (2013) emphasizes that public opinion plays a significant role in the conservation conversation and that greater public agreement on the value of preservation can lead to better historic management.

Table 8: Importance of Preserving these Buildings

	Important	Neutral	Not important	Not sure	Very important	Total	p-value
Mean	38.5	25.0	3.00±0.00 ^c	1.0	129.00±2.82 ^a	39.3	
Median	34	22	3	1	127	1	
Maximum	43	28	3	1	131	131	0.00
% of Total Sum	19.60%	12.70%	1.50%	0.50%	65.60%	100.00%	
Range	9	6	0	0	4	130	
Median	38.5	25	3	1	129	25	

Means within the rows with different superscripts are significant at p<0.05

The qualities that historic buildings are thought to contribute to the community are shown in Table 9, which is divided into various categories: architectural beauty, community identity, cultural significance, economic potential, environmental sustainability, no value, and tourism attraction. Mean values are used to express the results, and comparable statistical measures, such as median, minimum, range, percentage of the total sum, and maximum, are also provided.

Cultural Significance: emerges as the highest-ranked value, with a mean score of 130.00±7.07a, indicating that the

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community places substantial importance on the cultural heritage and historical context that these buildings embody. This finding aligns with previous research, which emphasizes the role of historic buildings in preserving cultural identity and fostering a sense of belonging among local populations (Oktay Vehbi, Günçe, & Iranmanesh, 2021). The policy of managing a common heritage must be based on the understanding of its cultural significance (Olagoke, 2014). Tourism Attraction: this ranks second, with a mean score of $102.00 \pm 7.07b$, highlighting the economic potential of historic buildings as key assets in attracting both local and international visitors. This result underscores the dual role of historic buildings in serving as cultural icons and economic drivers through tourism (Vidullatha, Kumar, & Dileep, 2023).

Community Identity also receives a high ranking ($80.00 \pm 11.31bc$), indicating that these buildings contribute significantly to the community's collective identity. Historic buildings often serve as landmarks and symbols of communal history, playing a crucial role in maintaining social cohesion and continuity (Mısırlısoy & Günçe, 2019). In contrast, Environmental Sustainability and Economic Potential are rated lower, with mean scores of $32.50 \pm 0.70d$ and $32.50 \pm 2.12d$, respectively. These findings suggest that while historic buildings are valued for their cultural and social contributions, their environmental and economic impacts are perceived as less significant. However, the emerging discourse on sustainable urban development increasingly highlights the importance of integrating environmental considerations into the adaptive reuse of historic buildings (Oktay Vehbi et al., 2021).

Finally, No Value receives a negligible mean score of $3.00 \pm 0.00e$, indicating a minimal perception of historic buildings as valueless within the community. This is a positive indication that the community generally acknowledges the multifaceted benefits of preserving these structures. Overall, the data suggest that historic buildings in the community are highly valued for their cultural significance, tourism potential, and contribution to community identity.

Table 9: What Value Does this Historic Buildings Bring to the Community?

	Arc hite ctur al bea uty	Co mm unit y ide ntit y	Cul tur al sig nifi can ce	Ec on om ic pot ent ial	Envi ron men tal sust aina bilit y	No val ue	To uris m attr acti on	Tot al
Me an	66.0 0 ± 5 65 ^c	80.0 0 ± 1 1.31 ^{bc}	130 . ± 7 07 ^a	32. 50 ± 2 12 ^d	32.5 0 ± 0 70 ^d	3.0 $0 \pm$ 0 ^e	102 . ± 7 07 ^b	63. $71 \pm$ 42. 78

Me dia n	66	80	130	32. 5	32.5	3	102	66
Mi ni mu m	62	72	125	31	32	3	97	3
Ra ng e	8	16	10	3	1	0	10	132
% of To tal Su m	14.8 0%	17.9 0%	29. 10 %	7.3 0%	7.30 %	0.7 0%	22. 90 %	100 .00 %
M axi mu m	70	88	135	34	33	3	107	135

Means within the rows with different superscripts are significant at $p < 0.05$

The respondents' preferences for different interventions, with a particular focus on adaptive reuse, demolition, renovation, and restoration, are displayed in Table 10. Restoration was the most popular choice, with the highest mean score of 82.50 ± 6.36 , accounting for 43.2% of all responses. This clear preference for restoration underscores respondents' belief in the importance of maintaining historic buildings' original character and historical significance.

Following restoration, adaptive reuse is the second most favored option, with a mean of 59.00 ± 7.07 , representing 30.9% of the total responses. Adaptive reuse involves repurposing historic buildings for new uses while retaining their historical features. This approach has gained popularity as a sustainable conservation method, particularly in urban areas where space is limited and the pressure to repurpose old buildings is high.

Renovation, with a mean of 42.50 ± 2.12 and representing 22.3% of responses, is the third most selected option. Renovation typically involves updating or modernizing a building, often making significant alterations to its interior while preserving the exterior. While renovation can extend a building's life and improve its functionality, it may, if not carefully managed, lead to the loss of original features or historical value. Sørensen and Carman (2009) highlight the need for a balanced approach to renovation, ensuring that modern interventions do not detract from the building's historical and cultural significance.

Demolition, as expected, is the least favored option, with a mean of 7.00 ± 0.00 and only 3.7% of the total responses. The unanimous nature of the responses (with no range) reflects a strong consensus against demolishing historic buildings,

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aligning with broader public sentiment that values the preservation of cultural heritage over the demolition of historically significant structures. This strong opposition to demolition is supported by the literature, which often highlights the irreversible loss of cultural and historical identity that comes with demolishing historic buildings (Mason, 2002; Shipley, 2000).

Table 10: Which of these Options Best Suits the Above Selected Historic Buildings?

	Adapt ive reuse	Demo lition	Reno vation	Resto ration	Total	p- va lu e
Mean	59.00 ±7.07 ^b	7.00± 0.00 ^c	42.50 ±2.12 ^b	82.50 ±6.36 ^a	47.75 ±29.6 1	
Medi an	59	7	42.5	82.5	49	0.0 00
Mini mum	54	7	41	78	7	
Maxi mum	64	7	44	87	87	
% of Total Sum	30.90 %	3.70% %	22.30 %	43.20 %	100.00 %	
Rang e	10	0	3	9	80	

Means within the rows with different superscripts are significant at p<0.05

Table 11 titled "Do you support the adaptive reuse of this historic building for modern purposes?" provides insights into respondents' attitudes towards the adaptive reuse of historic buildings. The data reveal a significant inclination towards supporting adaptive reuse, with "Strongly support" being the most prevalent response, with a mean of 98.00 ± 12.72 and accounting for 51.20% of the total. This indicates that a majority of respondents strongly favor repurposing historic buildings for contemporary uses, reflecting a broader societal trend that values integrating historical structures into modern life. The substantial range (18) and high maximum (107) for this category further underscore the intensity of support.

The second most common response is "Support," with a mean of 69.00 ± 5.56, accounting for 36.00% of the total. Together, the "Strongly support" and "Support" categories encompass a significant majority, suggesting that adaptive reuse is widely recognized as a viable strategy for historic conservation. This widespread support aligns with contemporary conservation practices, which often promote adaptive reuse as a sustainable alternative to demolition, enabling the preservation of historical elements while accommodating modern needs (Bullen & Love, 2011).

In contrast, the categories of "Neutral," "Oppose," and "Strongly oppose" show much lower mean values of 20.00 ± 2.82, 3.50 ± 0.70, and 1.00 ± 0.00, respectively, and together account for only 12.70% of the total responses. The minimal support for opposition reflects a strong consensus towards the positive role of adaptive reuse in historic conservation. The low mean and narrow range for "Strongly oppose" (1.00 ± 0.00) further highlight the rarity of outright rejection of adaptive reuse, indicating that few respondents see no value in the practice.

Table 11: Do You Support the Adaptive Reuse of Historic Buildings for Modern Purposes?

	Neu tral	Op pos ite	Strongl y oppose	Strong ly suppor t	Su pp ort	Tota l	P- va lu e
Mea n	20.0 0±2. 82 ^c	3.50 ±0. 70 ^c	1.00±0. 00 ^c	98.00± 12.72 ^a	69. 00 ±5. 56 ^b	38.3 0±12 .94	
Med ian	20	3.5	1	98	69	20	
Ran ge	4	1	0	18	8	106	
% of Total Sum	10.4 0%	1.80 %	0.50% %	51.20 %	36. 00 %	100. 00%	
Min imu m	18	3	1	89	65	1	
Max imu m	22	4	1	107	73	107	

Means within the rows with different superscripts are significant at p<0.05

Proposed Adaptive Reuse

Based on community feedback and building characteristics, several proposals for adaptive reuse have emerged:

Community Hub: Incorporating a café and exhibition spaces on the ground floor with classrooms above.

Co-working Space: Offering shared desks and meeting rooms to foster collaboration among local entrepreneurs.

Art Gallery and Studio: Providing exhibition space for local artists while supporting creative workshops.

-Heritage Museum: Establishing a museum to showcase local history and culture.

Educational Facility: Creating classrooms and lecture halls to enhance community learning opportunities.

Native Themed Restaurant: Developing a dining space that celebrates local cuisine.

Mixed-use Development: Combining residential and commercial uses to revitalize the area.

Importance of Preservation

Community members overwhelmingly recognize the importance of preserving historic buildings, with 65.60% rating it as "Very important." This sentiment aligns with broader discussions about cultural heritage preservation and its role in fostering community identity.

Conclusion

The Olaniyan family house stands as a testament to Osogbo's rich cultural history. Beyond its physical presence, the building embodies layers of memory, family lineage, and traditional architectural practices that reflect the community's historical development. The findings from the community perceptions indicate a strong collective attachment to the house, with residents expressing a desire to safeguard its historical identity while also ensuring that it remains functional and relevant. Engaging residents in discussions about its future can ensure that any adaptive reuse efforts honor both the building's legacy and the community's aspirations.

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