THE LAW COMPLEX ABUJA

(Towards Rapid Dispensation of Justice in Nigeria)

BY

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NOVEMBER, 1999.

DECLARATION

I Sani, Intisham Saulawa, do hereby solemnly declare that this thesis has been titled Law Complex Abuja, has been prepared composed and presented by myself, and that it is a record of my own research work. It has not been wholly or partially presented for any other degree, nor is it concurrently being submitted for any other degree and that it has been conducted under the supervision of my supervision DR. W.B. QURIX.

All quotations are distinguished by quotation marks, and the sources of information are specifically acknowledged by means of references.

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Date

CERTIFICATION

This thesis entiltled "The Law Complex Abuja" (Towards Rapid Dispensation of Justice) meets the necessary regulations governing the award of the degree of master of science in Architecture (M.Sc.) of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria Nigeria and is hereby approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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DEDICATION

TO

BASH (RIP)

FOR ALL THAT YOU'VE BEEN

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Whence come a time in the affairs of human endeavour when success that we have long been toiling for is acclaimed a divine necessity to give special thanks and praise to ALLAH. THE ALMIGHTY who made this a reality in his infinite mercy and blessings.

To my parents Alh. Sani B. Saulawa, and Hajiya Hadiza B. Saulawa, this achievement ought to have been dedicated to you both for without you there would be no me and above all for your relentless care, love support, concern, understanding and for believing in me, best of all; for being there when I needed you.

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Where I oblige to incline my opinion to the satisfaction I feel for the encouragement I received from the indulgence of some special people whom without reservations responded gratutionsuly to my enterprise, the distinguished grace they have entertained my requisitions with ethusiason yet for the fine taste they have considerably shown in architecture which I'm able to treat. Appreciation triggered my compliments and I hereby express my gratefulness to my colleagues whom I found a home with eight year ago; Shehu Othman (KOBA 5757). Abubakar Sambo Gidadawa, Ahmed Musa, Abdullahi Bello Shuaibu, Abdulkarim U. Audi, Nashe Imam, hamza Mai, Ibrahim Mustala, Sheriff A Yazid, Umar Isa Ndako (KOBA) and the entire members of class of '91 for being a unique companious.

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ABSTRACT

Mal-administration of justice and the decay of the law enforcement institutions in Nigeria have resulted into serious moral, social and security decadence in the country. The inability of the National Government and the judiciary as an arm of government to seek redress on the impending situation has invariably resulted into a frustrating and ineffective stance of justice dispensations.

The failure of the judicial system, an ill equipped corrupt police force, and a decadent prison service which is more like a death trap, has made arrest, trial and detention a miserably delayed and seemingly endless procedure. This incapacity of the law triumvirate has not only humiliated and jeopardizes our national integrity, but has made the crime rate to soar, while human rights are disregarded.

Efficiency has died down due to bankruptcy in the law enforcement institutions. Decay and judicial anarchy has replaced justice, equity and fair play. Detention without trial, wrongly executed verdicts, police brutality and prison escape of culprits are common happen stances nation wide, not to have forgotten the sorry state of our congested prisons.

This research focuses its attention in identifying these fault within the system of law dispensation, the flaws in its administration and seek to appropriately justify and architectural integration of the three arms in the service of law towards effective dispensation of justice.

The architectural solutions proposed are aimed at providing an enabling law complex for arrest, trial and detention for an effective functionality. In satisfying such a

social purpose it would be demonstrated that architecture in the service of humanity can be employed to facilitate law and security system.

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CHAPTER 1

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 *THEORITICAL BACKGROUND*

It can no longer be disputed that our institutions of law enforcement are in a near state of malfunction. It is doubtful that any person can pass through the various systems as a suspect or offender without his/her human and other constitutional rights being violated. In all likelihood, his rights will be violated at every stage of the justice dispensation process, from arrest, detention, trial and punishment. It seems to be the unwritten law that the indignities, ordeal and the suffering inflicted on suspects before an during their trial is part of the system of deterrence in our justice dispensation process. An effective system of justice dispensation is one of the best guarantees to an orderly and humane society. It is one of the major safeguards for the protection of fundamental human rights.

The malfunctioning of the justice dispensation is in part attributable to a faulty institutional framework. The justice dispensation system in this country involves intricate interplay of various institutions of the state. These include the police, the various judiciaries, the legal aid council, the prison service and such other affiliates.

An effective system of justice dispensation must mean very efficient management and coordination of the functions of these agencies. In my view, a functioning arrangement has not been devised yet. This in part accounts for the delays and congestion in our prisons and the courts, buck-passing that is now common amongst the various agencies. The immediate victims are the suspects and the offenders who encounter the system and in the long run the wider society.

The law and order institutions of any country will reflect the social structure of that country, and if they are to discharge their duties, which is dispensation of justice properly, they must command the confidence and respect of the people. Without a trustworthy justice dispensation system, no community can positively prosper or develop, as security of the fundamental human rights which is the foundation for the development cannot then be assured. As such, a well developed, functional and effective system of justice dispensation is an indication of stability and integrity of any nation., For the law and order institutions in any country to win the confidence and respect of its citizen, they must adequately support the dispensation of justice expeditiously with all honesty and sincerity, as such justice must be done in fact as well as in appearance.

Respect for the rights of each and everyone of us, whether as individuals, ethnic or religious groups, can only be fostered by the observance of the norms of the Fundamental Human Rights enshrined in our constitution, the African Charter on Human and People's Rights, and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. The observance of these rights are the bedrock of good governance and democracy, and these will ultimately lead to the realization of our motto of *Unity and faith, peace and progress*. The gospel of fundamental human rights has to be preached and advocated loudly and clearly. It must not only be preached, it must be practiced.

The growing crime rate in our country Nigeria gave rise to the all important question of what to do about realising an effective justice dispensation system that will guarantee a crime-free society. Justice is not merely a two-way traffic but a three-way traffic – justice for the accused person, justice for the victims of crime and their families, and of course justice for the society at large.

A study of our prison system and the necessary interrelated problems of administration of justice, with specific references to Kano, Lagos, Port Harcourt and Abuja prisons immediately threw up the interrelated problems into an urgent and excruciating focus. That hundreds of suspects have languished in jail for periods between five and ten years without trial is a serious question mark on our justice dispensation system. Inculcated in any human being is a strong desire to be free, more particularly, to be free of servitude and oppression. Deprivation of freedom is therefore a fundamental denial of an inalienable right of man. Such a denial must not be effected arbitrarily, capriciously or negligently, but with due regard to justice and to the law applicable to the situation.

A closer examination of the inmates of the mentioned prisons revealed that over 70% were those awaiting trial and yet more appalling that not less than half of this category of inmates have awaited trial for periods of five years and above. It is worthy of mention and emphasis that the issue of human rights is today a matter of serious international concern. Nigeria is a signatory to the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights and the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights. As such, it is under a duty to see to the protection and promotion of human rights, norms and values.

The practice of our law enforcement agencies arresting and remanding citizens in jail before the commencement of investigation of the allegations against the citizen has to be examined. Arrest should follow credible evidence obtained by investigation. Likewise the method of hostage employed at times by the law enforcement agencies, even though such hostages have no connection whatsoever with the offence allegedly

committed by the wanted suspect, is not only unjust and atrocious, it is also against the fundamental rights of the hostage to personal freedom.

The courts are repeatedly referred to as the last hope of the common man. A visit to the prisons as earlier mentioned brings into doubt the truism in the expression after observing the vast multitude of those awaiting trial persons. We may consider here whether the system or framework guiding the administration of justice needs review in the circumstance of present-day Nigeria. We are still following the colonial structure in our judicial system. The need to diversify cries out loudly. We should merge and harmonize the various agencies of law enforcement as a common unit so as to ease the general administration of justice.

The Department of Public Prosecutions (DPP) which is part of the judiciary, deals primarily with the Police Investigations Department (CID). As it is there is obviously a long distance between the two. As stated by Hon. Justice P.K. Nwokedi, J.S.C. (rtd), chairman, National Human Rights Commission that "I know of instances when it had taken a case file three years to travel from the CID to the DPP's office. In the meantime, the suspect is languishing in jail without any proper charge to keep him there." This thesis research is thus an attempt to identify the faulty valves in the justice dispensation system, through innovative architectural derivatives, solutions would be proffered so that the stream of justice may flow as it should.

1.2 PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

A wide range of Nigerian citizens are incarcerated at the various prisons spread across the country, whose membership and status includes public officers, businessmen,

erudite scholars, doctors, politicians, directors and other members of the community, who have spent considerable chunk of their productive lives in one form of confinement or another AWAITING TRIAL, whilst they have been denied their basic human rights guaranteed under the constitutional provisions of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Whereas suspects should be given fair trial, and their cases speedily and professionally handled by the courts as demanded by the constitution, they are remanded in jail by the ineffective system of justice dispensation for a timeless period of awaiting trial.

Some subjects have spent up to a period of ten years in custody awaiting justice, with loss of their human rights and dignity and other privileges, and consequently cut-off from their families and communities. During these enervating periods, some have gone physically deaf, dumb, blind, paralyzed and others have been hit by terminal ailments. The unfortunate died in the process, whilst families have scattered with children severely prone to social decadence.

The timeliness of justice dispensation and the respect for the rule of law are the hallmarks of any nation that has a place for human dignity. In Nigeria, the flagrant abuse of human rights and rule of law has created a dark spot in the life of our nation.

The resultant repercussion from these anomalies is expressed in the deplorable state of our prisons, where their total capacities are overstretched by almost 100%. A study of some selected prisons across the country as conducted by the National Human Rights Commission will further attest to the impending problems as a result of the timeless duration of justice dispensation.

1.2.1 State of Some Nigerian Prisons

(a) Kano Central Prison

Capacity of prison	-	690
Actual inmates (lock-up)	-	817
Awaiting trials	-	592
Convicts	-	225
Maximum years of awaiting trial	-	10 years

The prison was established in 1903. The problems noticed in the prison were long delays in the trial of remanded prisoners, poor water and electricity supply, inadequate health facilities and personnel. Also noticed was the non-functional Armed Robbery Tribunal, thus causing a prolongation of the detainees stay in prison.

(b) Goron Dutse Prison, Kano

Capacity of prison	-	600
Actual inmates	-	475
Awaiting trials	-	311
Convicts	-	164
Maximum years of awaiting trial	-	4 years

(c) Kirikiri Medium Prison, Lagos

Capacity of prison	-	704
Actual inmates	-	2,289
Awaiting trials	-	1,768

	Convicts	-	521
	Maximum years of awaiting trial	-	10 years

(d) Kirikiri Maximum Prison, Lagos

Actual inmates	-	1,056
Awaiting trials	-	1,875
Convicts	-	736
Maximum years of awaiting trial	-	10 years

(e) Ikoyi Prison, Lagos

Capacity of prison	-	800
Actual inmates	-	1,661
Awaiting trials	-	1,517
Convicts	-	**144**
Maximum years of awaiting trial	-	10 years

The major problem of the three Lagos prisons visited was congestion arising especially from the large number of awaiting trials. This was said to be caused by the inadequacy of *Black Maria* to take detainees to court. There were also problems of poor feeding and health facilities in all three prisons. There was also the peculiar case of a teenage girl who alleged that she was arrested because the law enforcement agents could not find her suspect father.

(f) Port Harcourt Prison

Capacity of prison	-	804
Actual inmates	-	1,344
Awaiting trials	-	965
Convicts	-	379
Maximum years of awaiting trial	-	10 years

At the Port Harcourt prison, five nursing mothers were said to have delivered the babies during their stay in prison. Information provided was that there were no ante-natal facilities for pregnant women within the prison and fees charged at government hospitals were beyond their reach. This underlined the inadequacy of medical facilities in the prison.

(g) Kuje Medium Prison, Abuja

Capacity of prison	-	80
Actual inmates	-	144
Awaiting trials	-	100
Convicts	-	44
Maximum years of awaiting trial	-	10 years

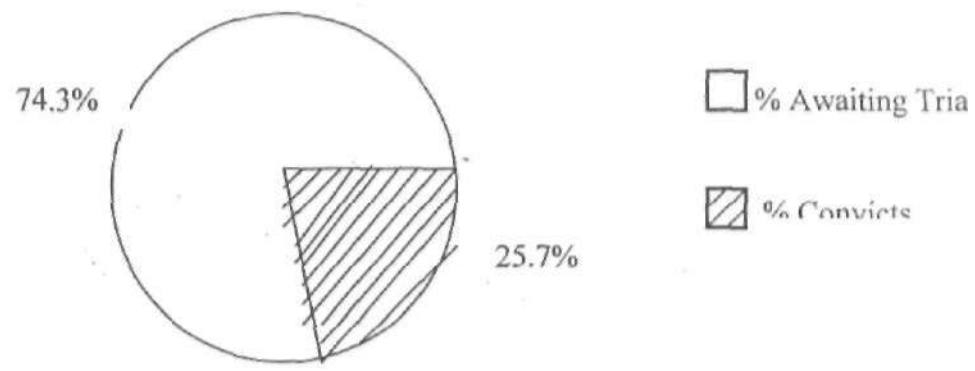
From the general information on the state of the mentioned prisons, it can be noted that the capacity is overstretched by almost 100%. In essence, while the prison capacity is 4,734, the actual number of inmates is 8,605. Another dimension of the problem is that while the convicts were only 2,213, the awaiting trials were 6,492 (almost thrice the number of convicts).

TABLE: 1.0

PRISON	AWAITING TRIAL	CONVICTS	TOTAL INMATES	PRISON CAPACITIES
Kano	592	225	817	690
Goron Dutse	311	164	475	600
Kirikiri Minimum	1,768	521	2,289	704
Kirikiri Maximum	1,139	736	1,875	1,056
Ikoyi	1,517	144	1,661	800
Port Harcourt	965	379	1,344	804
Kuje	100	44	144	80
TOTAL	6,392	2,213	8,605	4,734

CHART: 1.1

CHARTS SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF AWAITING TRIALS AND CONVICTS IN SELECTED NIGERIAN PRISONS



GRAPH: 1.2

GRAPH SHOWING PRISON CAPACITY AND NUMBER OF INMATES IN SELECTED NIGERIAN PRISIONS.

1.3 AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of this thesis, therefore, is to improve, evolve and establish new trends in "court architecture". The end product of this thesis will be a synthetic articulation of architectural solutions as required by a harmonized system of justice dispensation. This new trends in court architecture will aim at:

(i) Incorporation of Police Department and a detention centre to a court as a unit, so as to bridge the gap that exists among them for effective dispensation of justice.

(ii) To evolve a contemporary architectural edifice that will portray the judicial majesty.

(iii) Comprehensive and self-sufficient building structure so as to promote efficiency of the law enforcement officers.

(iv) Promoting better inter-unit and inter-departmental relationship both physically and morally.

(v) Provision of adequate detention spaces and support facilities.

KASHIM IBRAHIM LIBRARY

1.4 METHODOLOGY

The variables of study are necessarily complex having to deal with the three arms of law enforcement, which are the Court, Police and the Prison.

Thus, visits were made to Kaduna Convict Prison. The human elements of the study were observed during the visit and interviews were granted by the prison

administrators. The interviews emphasize the general philosophy employed by the administration in contending with the impending and peculiar problem of congestion due to over population. The built environment was particularly noted with respect to planning, provision of facilities, their adequacy or otherwise, as well as the living conditions of the inmates.

A physical documentary study of randomly selected court houses in Kaduna and Lagos was carried out, where their overall planning configuration, construction techniques and shortcomings were critically examined, in relation to their functionality as well as psychological impact on the users.

A fact-finding visit was carried out at the National Human Rights Commission, Abuja, where the recommended guidelines for justice dispensation and detainees treatment and regulations were obtained. The recommendations of the Vision 2010 Committee on the upliftment of the judicial infrastructure were consulted as well as other related publications, journals and the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

1.5 MOTIVATION

In the discharge of the duties of the National Human Rights Commission monitoring role, members of the Governing Council undertook a fact-finding visit to some prisons across the country between June 23, 1998 and September 29, 1998.

The visits were quite revealing as they afforded the council members the opportunity to see things as they were and subsequently brought the end result to the notice of concerned authorities and the public at large, so that all hands would be on deck to device means through which adequate solutions would be professed to preserve and

uphold the constitutional human rights of Nigerian citizenry and mainly to curtail the rising crime rate in urban cities.

Problem of overcrowding was identified as the biggest contributory factor to the poor prison conditions in the country. Over-crowding itself is the result of inordinate delays as well as other defects in the system of justice dispensation. The embarrassingly large proportions of awaiting trial persons estimated at 74% of all prison inmates testifies to the importance of widening the scope of inquiry to include the structural composition that houses the law enforcement units which are the police stations, prisons and the court houses, with the aim of finding lasting solutions to the pressing problems.

It is the quest for deducing adequate architectural solutions to the impending problems that serve as the motivating factor into this research exercise. We shape our buildings and our buildings shape us.

1.6 SCOPE OF STUDY AND LIMITATIONS

The overall configuration of the design solution is meant to serve the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, as a test ground with the hope similar approach may be implied in other cities with high crime rate in solving problems of delayed or prolonged system of justice dispensation.

The research will lay emphasis on the courthouse design requirements and the functional requirement of the integration of police department and a detention centre. The study of criminal offenders, suspects and references to inmates will be limited to the pre-trial, trial and will not cover beyond conviction.

The research will lay no emphasis on hindrances to effective dispensation of justice that arise due to bureaucracy of administration. Rather, factors of consideration would be based on architectural relevance.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER TWO

LEGAL DISPENSATION OF JUSTICE

2.1 CONSTITUTION AND RAPID DISPENSATION OF JUSTICE

The 1979 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria Chapter IV dealing with "Fundamental Human Rights" is devoted to provisions which set out the fundamental rights of an accused person with regard to his trial, how he is to be treated and other related matters.

The same section of the constitution took into cognizance the fundamental rights of the plaintiff, so that justice can be done in al l fairness to both parties. The plaintiff who wish to seek redress in the court of law over lost property, personal integrity or otherwise, is supported by legal rights to be awarded his due within a reasonable time. Likewise, it is in the best interest of the society, for the law to apprehend the lawbreakers, so as to punish them and reform them within a reasonable time.

To be able to satisfy both mentioned demands, the constitution thus states in Section 32, Subsection 4: KASH

> "Any person who is arrested or detained shall be brought before a court of law within a reasonable time, and if he is not tried within a period of (i) 2 months from the date of his arrest or detention (in the case of a person who is in custody or is not entitled to bail); (ii) 3 months from the date of his arrest or detention ((in the case of a person who is released on bail). Otherwise he shall be released.

Thus, speedy trial must be a trial which is commenced and concluded within a period of time, such as will ensure in the estimation of reasonable persons, that justice appears to have been done.

The rationale for requiring speedy trial has always been that delay in trials impair the ability of the accused person to defend himself, through the fact that a vital witness may have died in the interval, or the recollection of the facts by other witness may have become blurred (as in the case of United States vs Ewell 1966). Also, there is the further danger of the trial judge loosing his impression of the demeanour of the witness after the lapse of a long time after which he has also to watch the demeanour of witnesses in a variety of other cases (as proved by Justice Idigbe in the case of Akpor vs Iguoriguo at Ilorin in 1979). Thus, the courts have always felt that undue delay in trials is fraught with the danger of miscarriage of justice.

A scandalous situation in which the accused person was on remand awaiting trial for four and a half years, a period longer than the maximum term of imprisonment prescribed for his alleged offence, Karkara and other vs Imonike (1985), while it has also been held that a criminal trial which lasted for a period of two years was too long and infringed on the right of the accused to be tried within reasonable time.

In an effort to streamline the situation, a reasonable schedule/guide for the determination of the concept of *reasonable time* in the light of the provisions of Sections 33(4) and (5) of the constitution, the following time schedule has been drawn by the National Human Rights Commission of Nigeria.

Subsection 5 goes further to define clearly in quantitative analysis the meaning of *reasonable time* as:

> (i) "in the case of an arrest or detention in any place, where there is a court of competent jurisdiction within a radius of 40 kilometers, a period of 1 day 24 hours; and (ii) in any other case, a period of 2 days 38 hours."

The above mentioned constitutional demands are all aimed at ensuring a fair and speedy dispensation of justice. A speedy trial is one of the basic factors that make up a trial fair, as a long delay of a trial would therefore render it unconstitutional. As observed by Justice Obaseki, "where a period of time dims or loses the memory or impressions of witnesses, it occasions a miscarriage of justice, contravenes the fair trial provision of our constitution and vitiates the whole proceedings."

2.1.1 The Right to Prompt Trial Under Law

Section 33 subsection 4 of the constitution states that "whenever any person is charged with a criminal offence, he shall unless the charge is withdrawn be entitled to a fair hearing within a reasonable time by a court or tribunal."

Reasonable time, in this regard, has been defined as the period of time which, in the search of justice, does not wear out the parties and their witnesses and which is required to ensure that justice is not only done but appears to reasonably persons to be done.

TYPE OF CASE	TIME FRAME					
	CUSTODY CASES			NON-CUSTODY CASES		
	Pre-trial Period	Trial Period	Total Period	Pre-trial Period	Trial Period	Total Period
Non-complicated cases	2 months	3 months	5 months	3 months	6 months	9 months
Complicated cases	2 months	6 months	9 months	3 months	12 months	15 months

The schedule in the above table suggests that trials for non-complicated cases should be concluded between two to five months for custody cases, and between three to nine months in non-custody, non-complicated cases; whilst for complicated custody cases, the time frame should be two to eight months, and for the non-custody complicated cases three to fifteen months.

2.1.2 **Right to Fair Trial**

Section 33 subsection 5 of the constitution states that "every person who is charged with a criminal offence shall be presumed innocent until he is proved guilty." This fundamental right to fair trial is made up of the following other component rights, namely: (i) to presumption of innocent, (ii) to be informed promptly and in detail the nature of the offence charged in the language which he understood, (iii) to be given adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defense, (iv) to defend himself in person or by council of his choice, (v) to examine in person or by his legal practitioner witnesses called by the prosecution or by the defense, (vi) to have without payment the assistance of an interpreter, where necessary, (vii) not to be tried for unwritten offence, (viii) not to be tried for a retroactively created offence, (ix) not to be subjected to a punishment heavier than in force at the time the offence was committed, and (x) not to be compelled to give evidence at his trial.

All these components of the right to fair trial are aimed at ensuring a humane atmosphere and conditions of treatment of the accused during the pre-trial and trial stages, so that the personal integrity of the accused may be preserved. Since the accused is presumed innocent until proved guilty, some privileges will be accorded him such as

necessary facilities that will support decent accommodation, feeding and such other respectable treatments while in detention or custody. It is through the adherence of these components of fair trial that the accused will come to appreciate and imbibe the culture of respect for the rule of law at the same time develop acceptance to fate when eventually justice takes its cause. As the guilty has to be punished and reformed towards becoming a better citizen when eventually he gets reintegrated into the society.

2.2 CONSTRAINTS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

The formulation of policies by the Government is meant to safeguard and provide guidance in the administration of justice. However, a major problem that is posed by the government is that policies and decisions are often made or taken without regard or input from the states where the impact of these decisions are felt.

In 1992 for instance, a decision was taken by the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs in Abuja to shot down all lock-ups in the country. This meant that all suspects remanded in custody must be taken to the prison and brought to court on the dates fixed for their trials. In Kano State, for example, there are only three prisons. Two located within Kano metropolis and one at Wudil. Their combined capacity is less than 2,000 inmates. In Kano metropolis alone, there are fourteen High Courts, about twenty Magistrate Courts and a similar number of Area Courts. Each of these courts has criminal jurisdictions. Every day suspects or offenders standing trials are expected to be moved from one of the two prisons in the town to these courts.

With the closure of the lock-ups in the local government areas, the problems were of course compounded. In the state at that time, there were only two *Black Maria*

vehicles (presently only the one allocated to the Special Miscellaneous Offence Tribunal is functioning). Thus, the enormous difficulty of transporting suspects across the state can best be imagined.

2.2.1 Structural Hindrances to Rapid Dispensation of Justice

It is through the institutions that law is given both force and meaning. Through their activities, the institutions of law do contribute to the realization of the intended goals of justice. Since law has become a recognized instrument of change in the modern world, its institutions must see themselves as vehicles of that change. They must be willing to welcome change though without hopelessly abandoning their cherished and age-long traditions that given them roots, history and respectability.

The challenge therefore is that of evolving and harmonizing the institutions of law enforcement (which are the court, police station and the prison or detention centre). The present organisation of the institutions of law enforcement, whereby each is independent of another, does not lend itself to proper coordination of efforts, planning and control, which are aimed at ensuring rapid dispensation of justice.

The entire composition of the law and order institutions are meant to be correctional facilities in nature of their operations, where the wrong doers of the society are apprehended, penalized and reformed into law abiding citizens. However, a series of discrepancies hovering on the institutions transpires into generating negative resultant effects, some of which are highlighted further on.

2.2.2 **Problem of Court Rooms**

A vital problem that is obscuring rapid dispensation of justice in Nigeria is that of inadequate courtrooms, whereby judges are either forced to take sitting turns or sit in chambers while the Supreme Court frowns at it. A few of the available courtrooms suffer dilapidation, poor ventilation and poor lighting, while others are inadequately furnished and some courts sit in rented buildings located in places not suitable for court sessions, example, the Federal High Court, Kaduna, which is located at a rented space along Yakubu Avenue in the central district Kaduna.

Consequently, the Chief Judge of Kaduna State, Hon. Justice Rahila H. Cudgoe, identified the inadequacy of courtrooms as one of the problems that leads to delayed justice, when she observed as follows:

> "The six high court judges in our headquarters complex share two courtrooms. This is most unpleasant and a cog in the wheel of justice. Due to necessity some judges often sit in chambers, which for all intents and purposes are turned into courtrooms."

2.2.3 **Lack of Operational Facilities**

Lack of operational facilities that support specific functions within the courthouse such as libraries, holding up cells, storerooms and warehouses are some of the shortcomings, which have far-reaching effect on the overall performance of the court. Libraries (where they do exist at all) are ill equipped and outdated. This also retards the judgement in the knowledge of the law. As stated by the President of the Nigerian Court of Appeal, Hon. Justice Umar Abdullahi that "we still have problems that militate against

speedier dispensation of justice. One of such problems is the lack of or poor state of our libraries."

The absence of storerooms and warehouses leads to a situation where properties fit for storage are kept almost everywhere, even in the courtrooms, and thus further compounding the problem of court congestion. Other times, the properties are kept outside the courtrooms and such properties end up deteriorating or stolen.

2.2.4 The Nigeria Police Force

The Nigeria Police Force (NPF) plays a vital role in the administration of justice. Section 194 of the 1979 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria provides for the establishment of the Nigeria Police Force, and by Sections 4 and 19 of the Police Act amended by the Police Amendment Decree 1987, "a police officer has the power to institute criminal proceedings in all courts of law in Nigeria."

Vested with all these responsibility, an average Nigerian citizen sees a policeman not as a protector but as an enemy. What readily comes to mind is the indiscriminate mode of arrest and detention by the police. People are arrested who should not be and those who should be are not. Investigation method is from the known to the unknown. Crime investigation officers who are not regular in court proceedings subject cases to unnecessary prolonged adjournments.

The practices whereby accused persons on awaiting trial are transferred by the police to the prison for custody also constitute a major hindrance to rapid dispensation of justice.

2.3 A SURVEY OF RELEVANT CASES

The survey of relevant cases is intended to give a more graphic human touch to the problems encountered in our prisons due to ineffective and rapid dispensation of justice.

(i) Edet Effiom vs The State

The appellant was arrested on March 27, 1985. His offence was murder committed on March 25, 1985. After nearly ten months in detention, an information was filed against him on January 21, 1986 at the Cross River High Court at Calabar. Twelve months later, on December 15, 1986, he was arraigned before the court. His trial spanned another four years and one month. From the time the appellant's plea was taken by the trial court on December 15, the case came up five times. On four occasions, the accused person could not be produced in court. On one occasion his counsel was absent. From the actual commencement of the trial on May 4, 1998 to the conclusion on January 7, 1991, the case was adjourned 28 times. On 13 occasions, the adjournments were necessitated because the accused person could not be brought to court. The reasons given were usually lack of fuel for the vehicle to transport him to the court. On several occasions, the accused person complained of hunger and weakness and either counsel or court had to make money available for him to food. On one occasion, on November 23, 1989, although the accused was present in the court, the trial could not go on. The following was what the judge recorded:

> Having seen the Accused in person and the state of his health, I am of the view that he is in no good health to continue with the trial. He is in fact a bag of bones and needs urgent medical attention.

The following also appears in the judgement of the trial court:

> Throughout the trial, the Accused was more interested in stating that he was ill and his main illness was hunger. He would demand audience from the court, and would persistently complain of hunger. When I discovered that the accused was arousing the sympathy and charitable disposition which everyone had for his highly emaciated frame, I stopped him from further soliciting for alms to buy food and he never repeated it after that injunction.

Mr. Edet Effiom was convicted and sentenced to death on January 7, 1991. His appeal to the Court of Appeal took another two years. It was another two years before his appeal reached the Supreme Court, where it was finally dismissed in January 1995, approximately ten years after his arrest in March 1987.

One of the issues that arose in this before the Supreme Court was whether the accused had a fair trial within a reasonable time guaranteed under Section 33 subsection 4 of the constitution. In a disappointing decision, the court dismissed the appeal by a majority of five to two.

(ii) Ogogu vs The State

Mr. Peter Newi was one of the appellants. He was sentenced to death on February 28, 1986 by the Lagos High Court for the offence of armed robbery. His appeal to the Court of Appeal was entered promptly on March 29, 1986. It took four years for the appeal to be decided by the Court of Appeal. It took another four years for the appeal to be finally decided by the Supreme Court. He had by that time spent approximately 10 years on the death row.

(iii) Habu vs The State

The appellant was arraigned before the Kano High Court for the offence of armed robbery. He was tried and convicted. He was sentenced to death on June 7, 1991. He promptly appealed. The Court of Appeal has however been unable to hear the appeal because the records of the trial court were lost. On March 8, 1994, 13 years after the appeal was filed, the Court of Appeal struck out the appeal as it could not be entertained, as no records were available. The appellant's appeal to the Supreme Court was similarly struck out.

The dilemma of the Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court was not an enviable one. To order a retrial was oppressive and perhaps impractical. Yet to set him free would be a dangerous precedent. In our circumstances, such a decision may lead to spate of destruction of court records in a bid by convicts to gain freedom by default. The fate of the appellant is still to be determined.

Table: [redacted] 2.1

PRISONS

CAPACITY OF NIGERIAN PRISONS BY STATE AS AT 1997

State	No of Prison	Male	Female	Mixed	Capacity
Abia	4	-	-	4	1,050
Adamawa	6	-	-	6	1,760
Akwa-Ibom	5	-	-	5	1,566
Anambra	2	-	-	2	424
Bauchi	6	-	-	6	1,017
Bayelsa	-	-	-	-	-
Benue	3	-	-	3	1,279
Borno	6	1	-	5	2,000
C/River	6	-	-	6	1,076
Delta	5	-	-	5	771
Ebonyi	-	-	-	-	480
Edo	6	-	-	6	1,190
Ekiti	-	-	-	-	200
Enugu	4	-	-	4	1,024
Gombe	-	-	-	-	438
Imo	2	-	-	2	1,017
Jigawa	4	-	-	4	830
Kaduna	7	-	-	7	1,979
Kano	3	-	-	3	1,540
Katsina	3	-	-	3	588
Kebbi	5	-	-	5	1,120
Koggi	6	-	-	6	365
Kwara	2	-	-	2	316
Lagos	5	4	1	-	2,795
Nassarawa	-	-	-	-	509
Niger	8	-	-	8	474
Ogun	4	-	-	4	518
Ondo	5	-	-	5	482
Osun	2	-	-	2	640
Oyo	2	-	-	2	346
Plateau	10	-	-	10	1,670
Rivers	4	1	-	3	1,312
Sokoto	2	-	-	2	766
Taraba	4	-	-	4	1,810
Yobe	3	-	-	3	863
Zamfara	-	-	-	-	330
F.C.T Kuje	1	-	-	1	1,144
Total	135	6	1	128	35,689

Source: Nigerian Prison Service

Table: 2.2

PRISON INMATES POPULATION BY STATE

Number

S t a t e	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Abia	1,358	1,373	1,449	1,537	n.a	1.497
Adamawa	1,906	2,098	1,946	2,223	n.a	1,733
Akwa Ibom	1,379	1,439	1,337	1,323	n.a	1,677
Anambra	1,321	1,316	1,388	1,554	n.a	1,586
Bauchi	2,289	2,395	1,529	1,140	n.a	941
Bayelsa	-	-	-	-	n.a	-
Benue	1,401	1,059	712	754	n.a	626
Borno	1,939	1,828	1,547	1,658	n.a	1,472
C/River	838	926	845	789	n.a	1,006
Delta	1,452	1,517	1,539	1,461	n.a	1,751
Ebonyi	-	-	-	-	n.a	843
Edo	1,455	1,373	1,697	1,679	n.a	2,040
Ekiti	-	-	-	-	n.a	305
Enugu	1,844	802	1,844	1,406	n.a	1,812
Gombe	-	-	-	-	n.a	532
Imo	1,168	1,294	1,275	1,401	n.a	1,619
Jigawa	1,014	887	1,092	733	n.a	888
Kaduna	2,694	2,964	2,388	2,814	n.a	1,918
Kano	1,863	2,055	1,711	2,038	n.a	1,852
Katsina	680	789	787	839	n.a	921
Kebbi	1,973	1,520	1,091	772	n.a	1,429
Kogi	374	478	341	410	n.a	631
Kwara	313	165	297	323	n.a	423
Lagos	4,181	4,126	4,991	5,201	n.a	5,974
Nasarawa	-	-	-	-	n.a	767
Niger	1,583	1,530	1,219	869	n.a	950
Ogun	913	1,364	865	1,233	n.a	857
Ondo	1,093	1,104	968	1,058	n.a	831
Osun	557	551	508	544	n.a	419
Oyo	666	739	711	858	n.a	1,036
Plateau	1,915	1,935	1,568	1,510	n.a	1,438
Rivers	1,585	1,555	859	1,757	n.a	1,855
Sokoto	1,806	1,251	1,366	664	n.a	1,062
Taraba	1,492	437	2,335	2,177	n.a	1,279
Yobe	913	868	792	537	n.a	446
Zamfara	-	-	-	-	n.a	898
F.C.T	104	104	848	837	n.a	563
T o t a l	43,286	41,842	41,845	42,099	n.a	45,877

Source: Nigerian Prisons Service

Note: 1996 - Data not available.

Table: 2.3

PRISON ADMISSIONS BY TYPE OF OFFENCE

Number

Offences	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Debt	942	613	254	90	132
Arson	2,372	639	2,961	138	135
Affray	737	1,274	1,749	324	336
Assault	3,612	3,455	2,389	2,700	1,351
Murder	514	1,263	750	890	807
Treason	356	160	52	31	160
Sedition	363	87	261	71	33
Abduction	183	558	209	234	175
Smuggling	36	835	45	133	49
Immigration	10	55	156	109	55
Stealing	20,893	20,190	15,524	18,177	12,051
Robbery	1,917	1,530	9,736	471	7,350
Armed robbery	585	1,225	595	992	466
Sex offences	999	1,201	702	261	430
Traffic offences	1,331	823	922	969	842
Currency offences	132	293	242	139	304
Indian hemp offences	293	1,688	901	1,052	1,164
Contempt of court	1,040	2,249	1,457	1,895	1,416
Unlawful possession	1,147	3,052	1,843	3,382	3,494
Forgery and altering	440	2,879	2,241	283	2,146
Escaping from lawful Custody	290	560	234	319	324
Offences against native law and custom	764	1,299	392	821	838
Other offences	5,125	8,151	8,511	14,155	7,424
Total	40,789	54,079	52,129	47,508	41,482

Sources: Nigerian Prisons Service

Note: 1990: Data not available for Akwa Ibom and Kaduna States.

1991: Data not available for Akwa Ibom, Anambra, Borno, Gongola, Imo and Sokoto States.

1992: Data not available foor Kaduna, Katsina, Kogi, Rivers and Sokoto States.

1993: Data not available for Adamawa, Akwa Ibom, Anambra Akwa Ibom, Anambra, Bauchi, Borno, Katsina, Kebbi, Kogi, Yobe states and Federal Captial Territory.

Table: 2.4

PRISON ADMISSIONS CLASSIFIED BY RELIGION AND STATUS OF INMATES

Number

	1987	1988	1989	1990
Total Admissions	51,346	65,606	40,789	54,079
Religion of admitted Inmates:				
Christian	24,460	31,183	16,000	22,229
Islam	17,134	28,400	19,877	19,933
Tradition	1,589	2,544	1,394	3,024
Atheist	2,239	1,318	1,065	3,376
Others	5,924	2,161	2,453	5,517
Status of Inmates				
Convicted	31,771	30,953	30,344	27,586
On Remand/ Awaiting Trial	18,950	19,745	21,063	19,219
Detainee	460	653	593	140
Others	1,629	939	1,047	6,272

Source: Nigerian Prisons Service

Table:

PRISONS ADMISSIONS BY TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT

Terms of Imprisonment	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	199
Remand & Awaiting Trial	19,000	19,003	19,382	20,462	n.a	24,
Short Term	10,286	11,302	10,329	9,382	n.a	8,
Long Term	11,989	9,858	10,083	10,540	n.a	9,
Condemned	928	755	771	1,049	n.a	
Detainees	95	72	115	180	n.a	
Others	5,210	492	6,764	639	n.a	1,
Total	47,508	41,482	47,444	42,252	n.a	44,

Source: Nigerian Prisons Service.

Note: 1996 - Data not available.

Table: 2.5

PRISON ADMISSIONS BY AGE GROUP

S T A T E	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Under 16 years	147	473	1,204	1,253	709
16 - 20 years	8,084	12,617	12,344	10,354	6,496
21 - 25 years	13,698	17,287	15,216	10,356	12,444
26 - 50 years	16,866	18,580	22,452	23,737	20,848
51 and above	1,994	5,122	913	1,808	985
Total	40,789	34,079	52,129	47,508	41,482

Sources: Nigerian Prisons Service

1990: Data not available for Akwa Ibom and Kaduna States.

1991: Data not available for Akwa Ibom, Anambra, Borno, Gongola, Imo and Sokoto States.

1992: Data not available for Akwa Ibom, Delta, Kaduna, Katsina, Kogi, Rivers, Sokoto and Federal Capital Territory.

1993: Data not available for Adamawa, Akwa Ibom, Anambra, Bauchi, Borno, Katsina, Kebbi, Kogi, Rivers, Yobe and Federal Capital Territory.

Table: 2.6

CRIMES/OFFENCES REPORTED TO THE POLICE

Number

Year	Cases Reported	Cases Prosecuted	Cases Pending Investigation	Cases Closed
1993	297,478	114,814	136,771	15,204
1994	279,910	117,948	117,267	15,366
1995	253,098	100.518	115,858	14,460
1996	258,655	92,237	132,047	13,020
1997	216,119	100,284	104,831	11,004

Source: The Nigeria Police Force

Table: 2.7

CASES REPORTED TO THE POLICE

Number

Serious Crime	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Murder,	1,684	1,629	1,535	1,561	1,730
Manslaughter	34	20	25	21	18
Felenius Wounding	16,369	17,167	16,300	17,650	14,720
Assault,	51,987	45,877	46,543	52,747	42,815
Other Crimes Against Person*	23,652	24,432	18,258	16,922	17,355
Armed Robbery & Extortion	1,975	2,044	2,109	2,419	2,181
Burglary, house breaking and store breaking	20,134	18,392	18,258	15,627	16,268
Larcency	105,792	69,341	n.a	n.a	14,720
Forgery and currency crimes	1,024	776	795	833	1,283
Other crimes against property	49,855	48,379	16,698	15,120	13,315
Bribery and corruption	139	224	390	579	100
Total	144,457	228,281	120,911	123,479	124,505

Source: Nigeria Police Force

Notes:
1 Includes attempted Murder
2 Includes Rape and indecent assault and unnatural offences
* Includes Child Stealing, Slave dealing, Suicide and Kidnapping

CHART 2.8

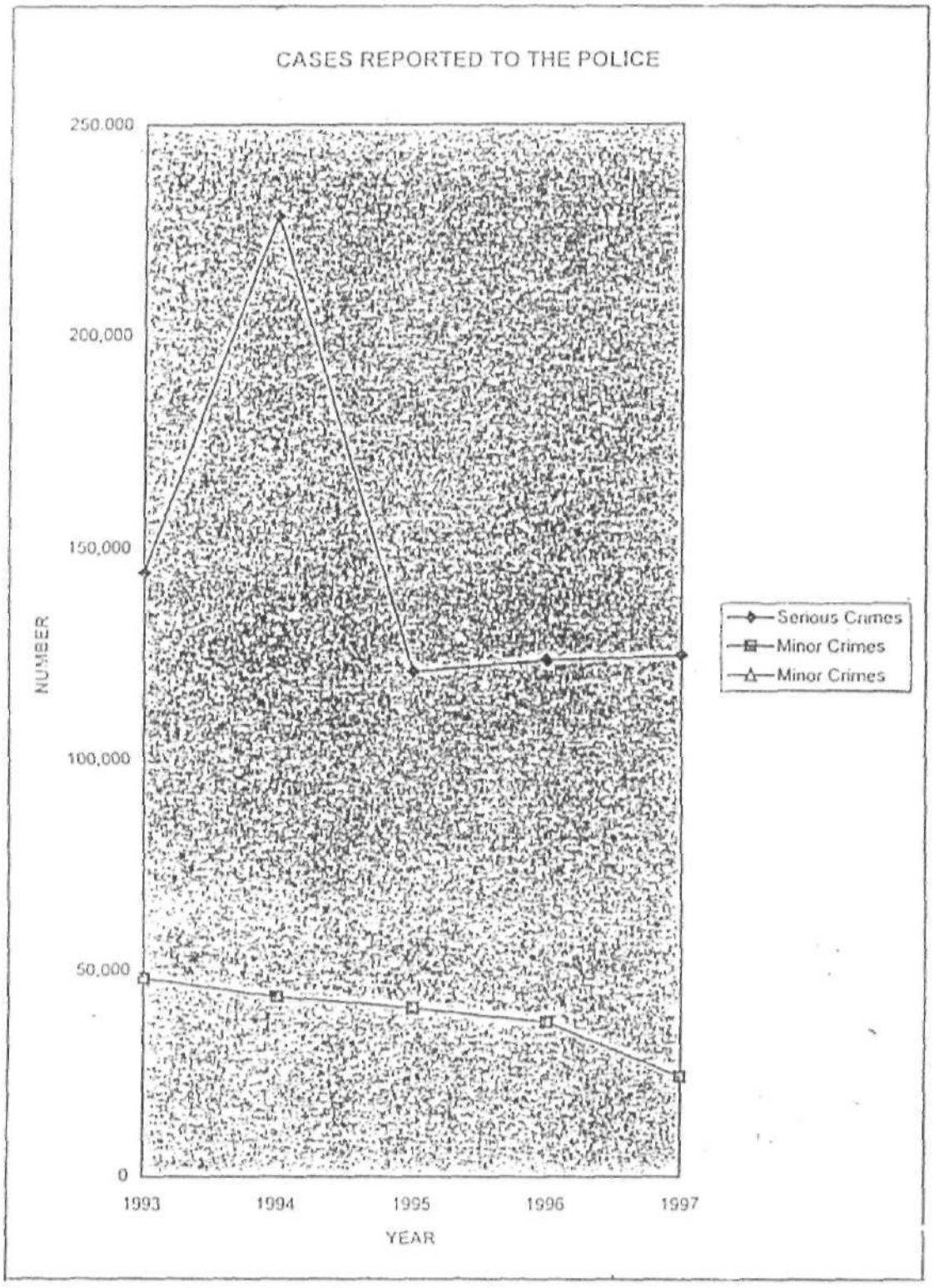

CASES REPORTED TO THE POLICE
250,000
200,000
150,000
100,000
50,000
0
NUMBER
1993
1994
1995
1996
1997
YEAR
Serious Crimes
Minor Crimes
Minor Crimes

Table: 2.9

MINOR CRIMES AND OFFENCES REPORTED TO THE POLICE

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
False pretence/ cheating	13,845	13,546	13,524	13,057	1,950
Unlawful posession and receiving stolen property	10,408	10,018	9,544	8,694	8,062
Arson	1,716	1,615	1,240	1,002	1,190
Perjury	13	61	22	153	97
Other Minor Crimes	3,954	3,321	2,563	2,480	2,629
Gambling	46	1,307	319	280	203
Breaches of peace	9,95	8,129	7,926	7,097	7,100
Escape from custody	748	672	629	712	543
Local Acts	6,928	4,724	4,860	3,727	
Others	218	225	165	267	2,629
Total	48,245	43,618	40,792	37,439	24,403

Source: The Nigeria Police Force

Table: 2.10

RECIDIVISM

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
First Offender					
M	14,545	10,713	17,262	10,227	6,164
F	373	297	380	190	119
Convicted Once					
M	8,969	4,216	7,797	5,600	2,572
F	201	84	85	96	26
Convicted Twice					
M	3,043	2,640	3,300	2,562	1,237
F	49	49	25	39	15
Convicted Thrice					
M	1,736	1,496	1,525	1,360	641
F	13	26	6	7	5
Convicted Four Times					
M	1,176	888	1,145	973	1,017
F	12	4	-	4	-
Convicted Five Times					
M	880	397	529	549	758
F	7	4	-	1	-
Convicted Six or more times					
M	1,027	620	463	783	482
F	19	1	-	-	-
Total					
M	31,376	20,970	32,103	22,114	12,871
F	674	465	496	337	165

Source: Nigerian Prisons Service.

CHAPTER 2

CHAPTER THREE

INSTITUTIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

3.1 FEDERAL HIGH COURT, ABUJA

The Federal High Court, formerly Federal Revenue Court, was established by the Federal Revenue Court Decree Number 13 of 1973, and later stipulated in the 1979 Constitution under Section 228. The court consists of a chief judge and such number of judges of the Federal High Court as may be prescribed by law.

3.1.1 Jurisdiction and Powers

The Federal High Court has civil and criminal jurisdiction as clearly spelt out in the 1979 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, under the following sections:

Section 230:

(1) Subject to the provision of this constitution and in addition to such other jurisdiction as may be conferred upon it by Act of the National Assembly, the Federal High Court shall have jurisdiction:

(a) in such matters connected with or pertaining to the revenue of the Government of the Federation as may be prescribed by the National Assembly or by Decree

(b) in such other matters as may be prescribed by law.

Section 231:

(1) For the purpose of exercising any jurisdiction conferred upon it by this constitution or as may be conferred by an act of the National Assembly, the Federal High Court shall have all the powers of the High Court of a state.

(2) Notwithstanding Subsection (1) of this section, the National Assembly may by law make provisions conferring upon the Federal High Court powers additional to those conferred by this section as may appear necessary or desirable for enabling the court more effectively to exercise its jurisdiction.

Section 233:

The National Assembly may be law make provisions with respect to the practice and procedure of the Federal High Court (including the service and execution of all civil and criminal processes of the court); and until other provisions are made by the National Assembly, the jurisdiction hereby conferred upon the Federal High Court shall be exercised in accordance with the practice and procedure for the time being in force in relation to a High Court of a state or any other court with like jurisdiction.

3.1.2 Structure of the High Court

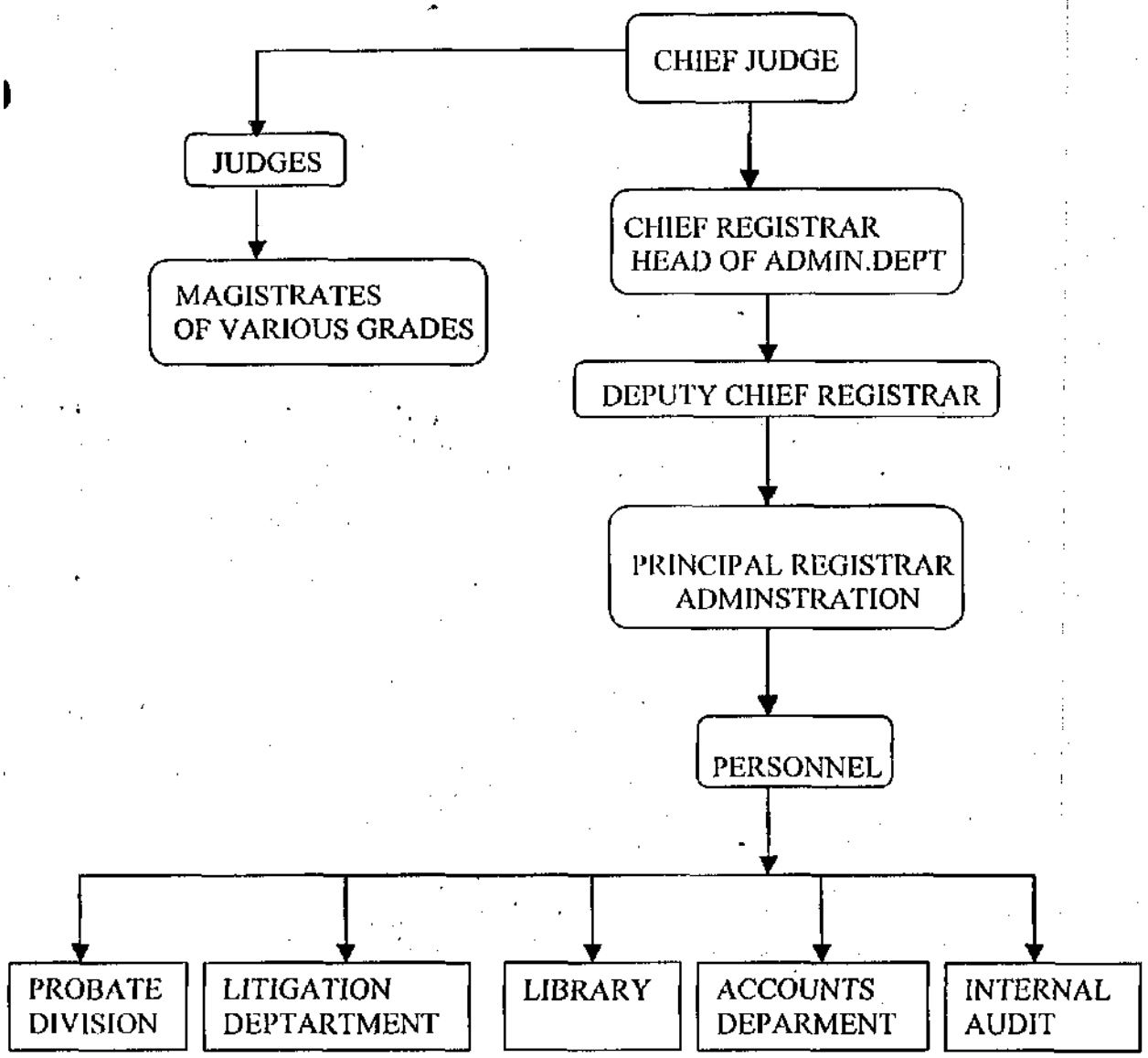


FIG: 3·0

3.1.3 Judicial Personnel

The judicial personnel are made up of various officials who undertake the functions that are related to judicial matters ranging from filing a case to its conclusion. Some notable and prominent of them are as follows:

CHIEF JUDGE: The nominal and overall head of the Federal High Court is the chief judge of the said court. He is in charge of the complete running and organisation of the courthouse; but most importantly in charge of judicial functions, which include assignment of judges to handle specific cases. He is generally assisted on the general administrative duties by the various registrars. He is appointed by the president on the recommendation of the Federal Judicial Commission.

CHIEF REGISTRAR: The administrative head of the High Court and most often assisted by his deputies. The registrars duties include overseeing the general organisation of the functions involving mainly the staff and the members of the public. Appointment into such office is made from experienced legal practitioners, but the various deputies might not have legal attachment.

PRINCIPAL REGISTRAR: Mainly in charge of all courts within the judicial zone, such as Area Courts, Magistrate Courts and other High Courts sometimes referred to as outside stations.

BAILIFF: Arranges and serves summons to person(s) wanted in court and organizes the processes of property confiscation from persons whom are unable or refuse to pay fines imposed by the court or even defaulters of bank loans. The bailiff office is closely related to the Litigation Department because in most cases orders of confiscation and summons pass through the Litigation Department.

COURT CLERK: Also referred to as the clerk to the judge. The sole administrator in the courtroom. Some of the main functions include the arrangement of cases for trials for every particular day; also prepares commitment warrants and orders; sends out notices for fines, and adjournment of cases. The court clerks also assist in the sharing of cases amongst court sittings.

3.1.4 **Litigation Department**

Headed by a litigation registrar. A very sensitive section of the High Court that deals mainly with the registration or filing of cases for prosecution and also determines the trial periods for such cases.

A litigant (complainant) lodges a case with this department and a file is opened for it. After other procedures, the file is passed to the chief judge who assigns a presiding judge for and fixe a comfortable and suitable time for the first hearing of the case. These information are recorded in files and subsequently stored in records room.

From the foregoing, it is therefore very obvious that there is a lot of public traffic converging to this section. For instance, members of the public coming to register new cases, and also the checking of files (often by lawyers) and related matters call for the placement of this department as near as possible to the public for easy accessibility.

3.1.5 **General Administration**

This is also a very important department of the Federal High Court that mostly deals with matters relating to employment, deployment and promotion of the

administrative workers, discipline and welfare. The chief registrar is the head of this department.

3.1.6 **Accounts and Audit**

This section handles all the financial matters in the Federal High Court and that of other High Courts in the zone. Their main functions include preparation of vouchers for employees' payments. Its other function is to accept fines paid by the public as may be directed by the court from time to time. It also handles projects executed by contractors attached to the maintenance section. There is an Audit Section, which sees to the Auditing of the court's account records.

A senior accountant posted from the finance ministry or employed by the High Court heads the department.

3.1.7 **Library and Archives**

There are two major library areas in the Federal High Court: the judge's library and the law library for advocates. The two then totally segregated. This is so because of constant research and consultative research demands carried out by lawyers so as to influence the judgement in favour of their clients. And the judges need to make private research on how best to preside over specific cases and deduce appropriate judgement and sentences.

The small libraries in the chambers of justices cannot adequately satisfy their needs but provide first hand information, therefore the importance of the two distinct

libraries cannot be over-emphasized. Most libraries in the courthouse can handle up to about 3,000-5,000 books or more.

An archive is attached to the main library where records of proceedings, films and such other documents are stored for future references.

There is normally a librarian in charge and assisted by up to three or more assistants.

3.1.8 The Courtrooms

The courtroom is the setting for the administration of justice under the law and as such it is the heart of the courthouse. The activities taking place within the courtroom dictates a specific type of arrangement and the size of space required. The presiding judge who is an impartial arbiter is placed on a podium in front of the court facing all occupants of the courtroom. The barristers, solicitors and counsels are placed in the well of the court facing the presiding judge. Litigants are seated behind the benchers. The witness box is to the left-hand side of the judge. The press is accommodated by the side so as to be able to cover all the activities. The publics whom are the silent arbiters are placed at the rear of the court. Adequate circulation space within the courtroom is necessary for movement of witnesses and litigants for cross-examinations during hearings.

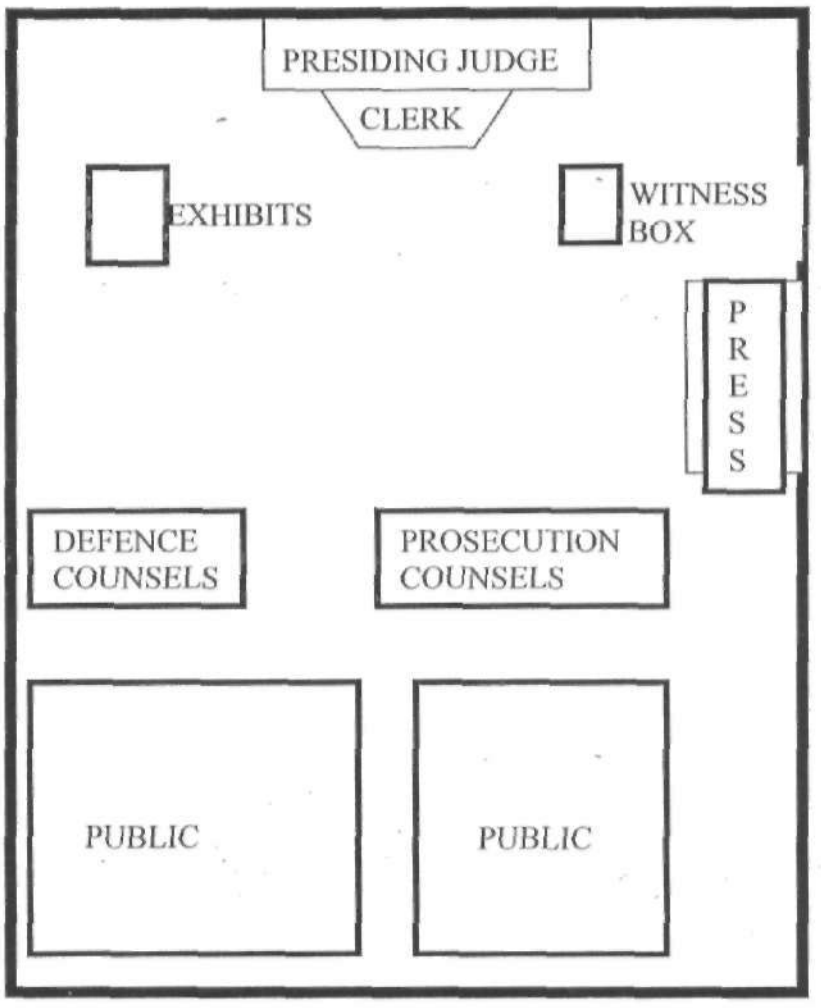


FIG. 3.1 A SIMPLE COURTROOM ARRANGEMENT OF SPACES

3.2 DIVISIONAL POLICE STATION

The Division Police Station is an organized space or spaces arranged in such a way as to house the administrative, operational and technical requirements of the police officers in a division for the sole purpose of maintaining law and order as well as safeguarding the lives and properties of people within their jurisdiction. The Divisional

Police station is headed by the Divisional Police Officer who is under the Police Commissioner of the state.

3.2.1 Functions of the Divisional Police Station

A divisional police station is a contact point for both the policeman and members of the public. The policeman goes there either for normal official duty or to report or enquire about incidences. While the members of the public go to the police station for either of the following:

(i) To report a case or as arrested persons.

(ii) To seek for police assistance or guidance.

(iii) On business.

People that visit the police station to report any crime or to lay any complaint go to the charge room, where they lodge their complaints in the form of a statement, which is normally recorded in written form. The charge room in this case may be the only room they have to enter in the building. Members of the public also visit the police station in search of assistance, guidance or protection. For example, missing persons seeking for direction, people needing police escort and so on. Such people report to either the receptionist (during the office hours) or to the charge room for direction to appropriate channel.

People that visit the police station for business purposes include contractors, research fellows, mass media reporters and so on.. These people normally deal with the senior officers, e.g. they either go directly to the officers concerned or are directed by the receptionist.

3.2.2 **Structure and Personnel**

The divisional police station is headed by the divisional police officer, assisted by the divisional crime officer and other senior officers in charge of the various departments such as administration, finance, communication, operation and investigation.

There exist about five identifiable categories of policemen within the divisional police station, which are:

THE BEAT POLICE. These are the commonest types of police in contact with the public. They constitute about fifty per cent of the police population. Most of these are within the ranks of constable to corporal. Their prime duty is the preservance of public peace and orderliness and crime prevention.

TRAFFIC POLICE. These are primarily concerned with the control of vehicular traffic, arrest of traffic violators and attendance to traffic mishaps.

THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATORS. Also known as the State Security Service (SSS) men. They are the members of the Criminal Investigation Department (CID). Members of the public do not conspicuously identify them because they wear plain clothes. They operate as secret agents. They are responsible for the investigation of all criminal misconducts and give testimony to the court during trial proceedings.

MOBILE POLICE. These are the special unit that are trained specifically to control public uprising and clashes. They are combatants always on the alert for call signal and orders.

Women police. These are normally employed for juvenile matters, clerical duties in the offices, traffic control, arrest of women and their treatments.

3.2.3 **Procedure for Arrest**

People arrested by the police are first of all taken to the charge room. At the counter of the charge room, the arrested person's personal records will be entered into the charge book. These include all items of personal identification. The offence and the place and time of committing the crime are also entered.

Having made such entries, the arrested person is then searched, any thing found on him is recorded in a form which he signs, and the confiscated properties are kept in the prisoners property store. If the offence is bailable, the person is asked to give details of who will bail him. Then the necessary procedures are completed and the trustee will be told when to tender the suspect to court for trial.

If the arrested person has not been bailed, he is taken to the finger prints table where his finger prints are taken, from which he is taken to cell for detention.

The prints are further sent to the fingerprint records and the police officer prepares a criminal offence report, which are made available to the records. The criminal investigator(s) assigned to the case investigates and prepares brief of First Information Report within 24 hours from the time of arrest. The arrested person is then taken to court the next day or within 48 hours. The court may hear the case and subject to duration of

the trial the person may be discharged and acquitted or sentenced, but may be bailed or otherwise will remain in police custody and remanded in the detention cell for the duration of the trial.

3.3 DETENTION CENTRE

The detention centre is an integrated arrangement of spaces for accommodation in form of cells and other support facilities that will cater for suspects that are remanded under police custody for the duration of their trial in the court of law. The maximum awaiting trial period as specified by the constitution is eight months, which is for complicated cases with suspects under custody. The detention centre should have support facilities for medical, as well as recreation to facilitate a humane period of awaiting trial, since the suspects are not found guilty by the court of law.

3.3.1 Detention

Arrest and detention are words used interchangeably as if they mean one and the same thing. While both have a common denominator of deprivation of liberty, they nevertheless differ. An arrest involves a restriction on the movement of a person and a deprivation of his liberty. Similarly detention involves a restraint on the movement of a person. However, detention is technically an imprisonment. Section 32 subsection 1 of the constitution provides examples of instances where a person may be arrested and detained. They are:

(i) For the purpose of bringing him before a court in execution of the order of a court or upon reasonable suspicion of his having committed criminal offence, or to such

extent as may be reasonably necessary to prevent his committing a criminal offence.

(ii) By reason of his failure to comply the order of a court or in order to secure fulfillment of any obligation upon him by law.

(iii) In execution of sentence or order of a court in respect of a criminal offence of which he has been found guilty.

However, the constitution does not approve of any arrest or detention unless by a procedure permitted by law. A justice signing a remand in his private room does not act judicially when doing so and therefore police officers acting under the warrant are not in accordance with a procedure permitted by law. A justice cannot issue a remand unless when proceedings are pending before a court presided over by a magistrate or judge ordering the reward.

3.3.2 **Procedure for Detention**

When a person is arrested, and not released, he should be taken to the police station immediately where he should be detained. Section 9 of the Criminal Procedure Act or Section 40 of the Criminal Procedure Code provides that any person who is arrested with or without a warrant shall be taken with all reasonable dispatch to a police station.

Upon the first appearance in court the presiding judge orders for remand in custody of the suspect to mark the beginning of detention. And any such person while in custody shall be given reasonable facilities for obtaining legal advice, taking steps to furnish bail, and otherwise making arrangements for his defense or release.

3.3.3 **Impact of Constitution on Detention**

The 1979 Federal Constitution by entrenching the fundamental human rights provisions, particularly, the rights to personal liberty, has affected police practice in areas of not only arrest but also in the detention and investigation of cases.

Section 32 subsection 4 gives the person arrested or detained the right to be brought before a court of law within a reasonable time (that is one day where there is a court of competent jurisdiction within 40 kilometer radius, two days or any other period as the court may consider reasonable in any other case. And (a) to be tried within a period of two months from the date of his arrest or detention; (b) after three months from the date of his arrest or detention to be released either conditionally or upon reasonable condition for appearance for his trial.

Section 32 subsection 6 further states that any person who is unlawfully arrested or detained shall be entitled to compensation and public apology from the appropriate authority or person.

3.3.4 **Rights of the Detained to Dignity**

Section 31 of the Federal constitution provides that every individual is entitled to respect for the dignity of his person. And no person shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment. No person shall be held in slavery or servitude and no person shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour.

Thus, people under police custody are entitled to the following rights:

(i) Free accommodation and feeding by the police.

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Thus, people under police custody are entitled to the following rights:

(i) Free accommodation and feeding by the police.

(ii) Rights of discussion in privacy with their lawyers.

(iii) Rights of being visited by relatives, when it has no effect on the course of justice.

(iv) Should not be kept in custody for any longer than 24 hours without being sent to the court for the first hearing.

CHAPTER 4

CHAPTER FOUR

CASE STUDIES

4.1 THE HIGH COURT OF NIGERIA, LAGOS

4.1.1 Background Information

The High Court of Nigeria, Lagos is located on Lagos Island between Catholic Mission Street and Igbosere Street. The main public entrance is on Catholic Mission Street and opposite it, is the Remembrance Arcade (cenetaph) and further down Tafawa Balewa Square.

4.1.2 Design/Planning

The High Court Lagos consists of two main buildings Generally, divided into a public wing and a private wing.

The public wing houses the courtrooms (2). Justice's Retiring and Robing Rooms, The Library and the Accounts Department. The private wing consists of the Justices offices and the Registry / General Administrative Block. A string of offices between these two buildings the Litigation Department.

The courthouse consists of two courtrooms, A printing room, A reproduction room, Justices Chambers and administrative offices.

4.1.3 Circulation / Services

Credit may be given to efforts at preventing a cross circulation between vehicles and pedestrians and also the location of services yard and main entrance directly leads to a staircase. For vertical circulation to other floor levels.

Pedestrian Access from the car porch leads into the entrance lobby at a fairly High level above normal grade. This lead to a stair which takes one to the lobby of other floors and subsequently corridor of courtroom.

There is no separation of users in the court. Basically, although the public come in from the Catholic Mission Street and the justices from Igbosere Road. There is nothing stopping the public from mixing with Justices within the complex. A long exposed corridor leads from the office wing to the courtroom. There is no prisoner holding room and prisoners are taken into court through either the public or staff corridor.

4.1.4 Appraisal

The High Court at Lagos seems to be a complex of Buildings used as a courthouse instead of a purpose designed court building.

It is located on very noisy and busy streets. This noise is carried to the courtroom which is disadvantage to the court proceeding operation.

There is lack of effective and distinct differentiation of public staff and justices and prisoners circulation pattern in the Design of Entire Layout.

The simplicity of the project and the buildings relative small proportions, do prevent the adopted solution from having the traits of monumentality, dignity, and mobility called for in the design of courthouse.

The major disadvantage of the plan is the distances the justice have to traverse in getting to either the main courtroom or the smaller courtroom.

The courtrooms are Artificially ventilated and due to the nature of our power supply, the courtrooms are uninhabitable when power is off and court sittings are held in

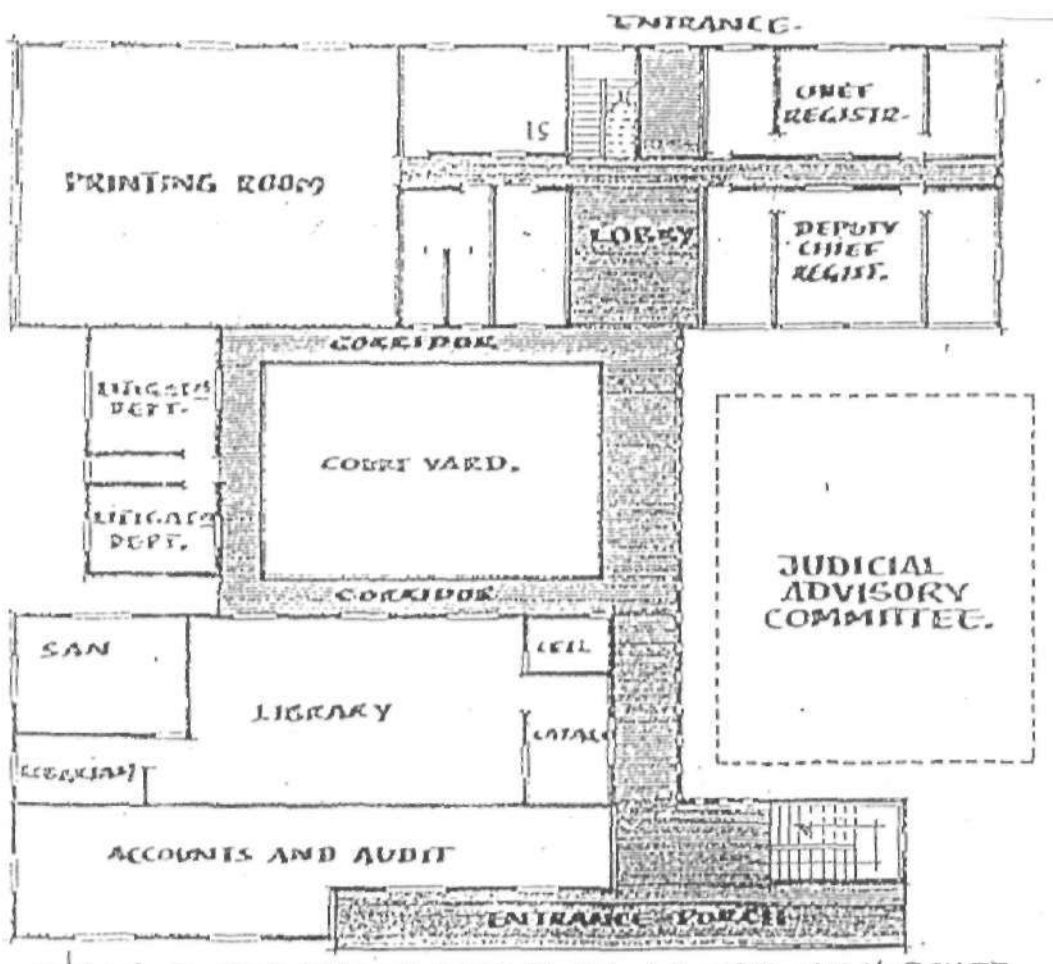


FIG: 4.0 GROUND FLOOR PLAN LAGOS HIGH COURT

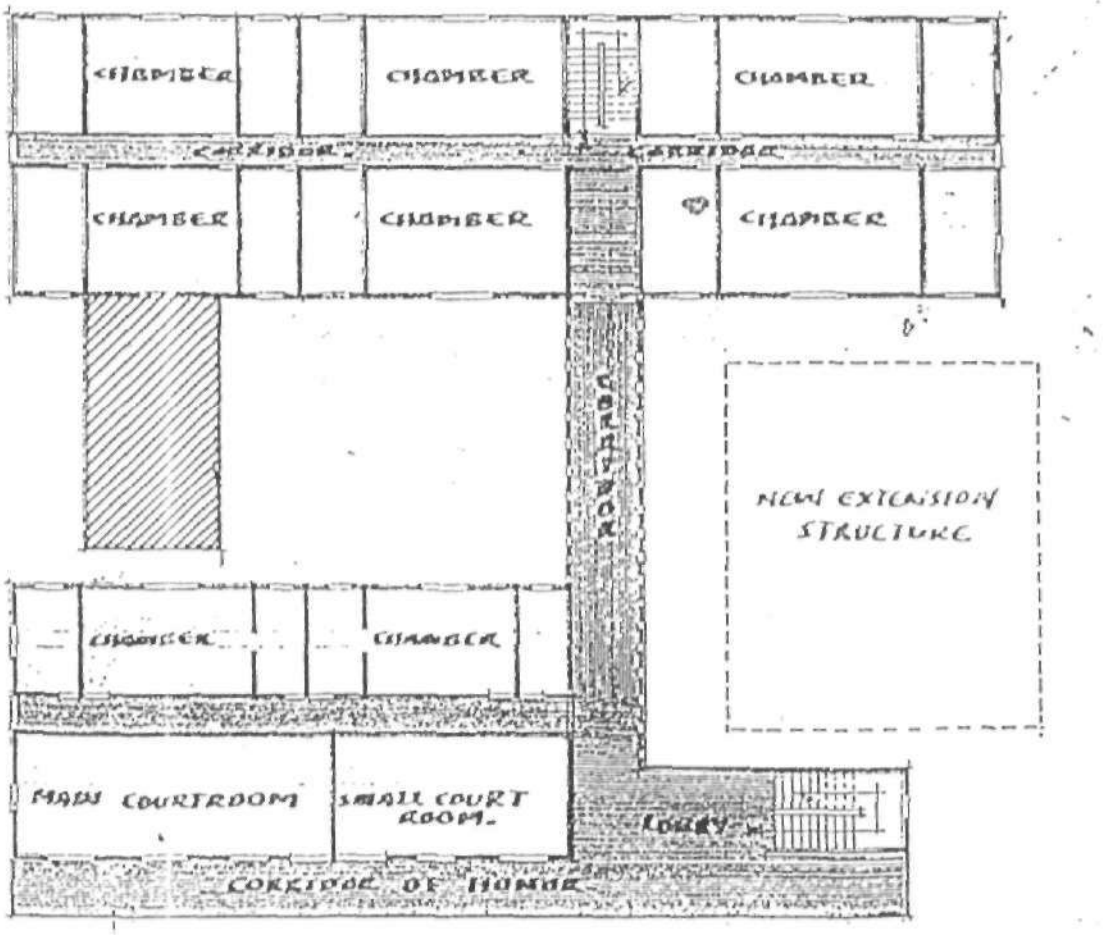


FIG: 4.1 FIRST FLOOR PLAN

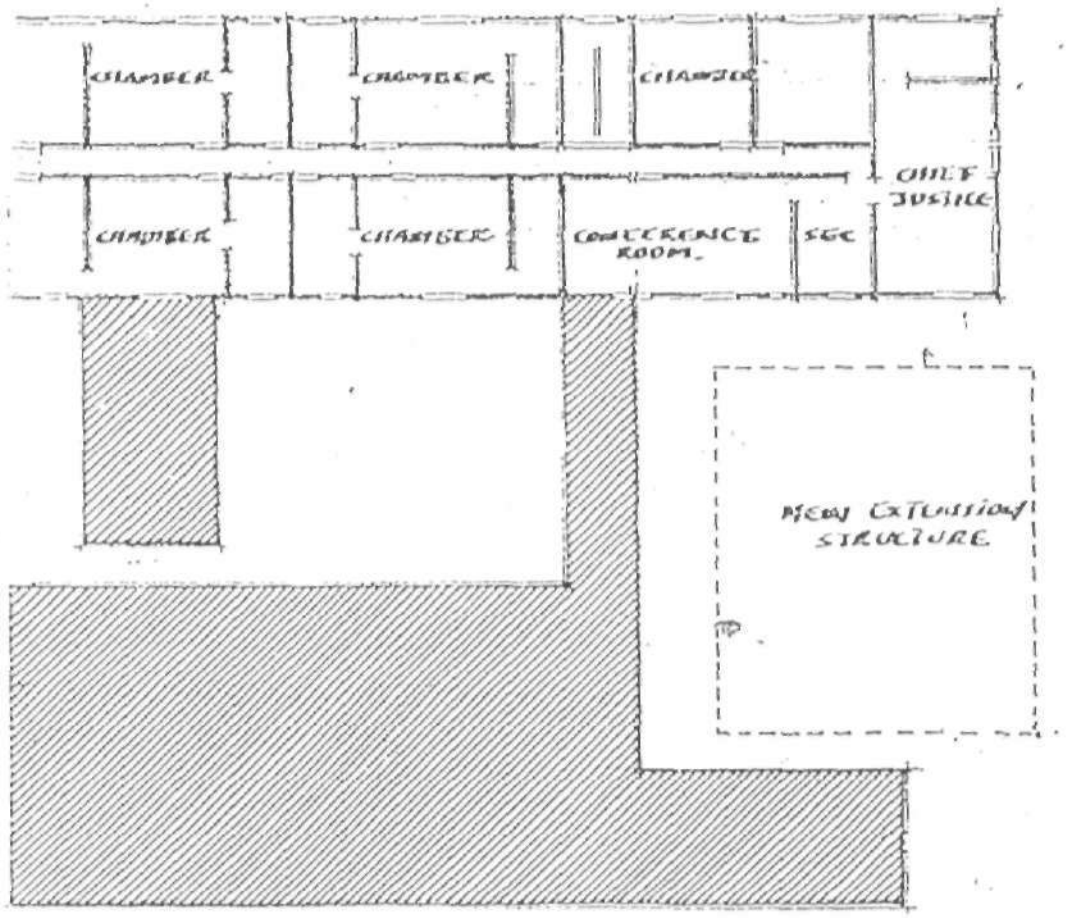


FIG: 4.2 SECOND FLOOR PLAN LAGOS HIGH COURT

the corridor. The courtrooms are quite small, the offices are also overcrowded although an Extension is being built.

There is no prisoner holding room for prisoners. And prisoners are taken into courtroom through either the public or staff corridor which is not appropriate for the efficient and effective court proceeding and for the safety of public.

CASE STUDY II

4.2 COURT OF APPEAL, KADUNA

4.2.1 Background Information

The court of Appeal Kaduna is located along Ali Akilu Road, Kaduna. Adjoining the court of Appeal is the Federal High Court Kaduna. The court of Appeal is a division headed by a presiding judge incharge of twelve states. The building was commissioned on 23rd February 1999 by the chief justice of the Federation, Honourable Jutice A. Uwais.

The simplicity of the court and its symmetrical composition command the confidence, stability and integrity of the court designed. The courts in any judicial system to win the confidence and respect of the citizens. The court must dispense justice with utmost honesty, sincerely and without fear of favour as such justice most be done in fact and in appearance.

4.2.2. Design / Planning

The design of the court is made up of two sections; Administration (Ground Floor) and Judicial (First Floor). The design concept was basically symmetrical. The Administration is headed by the Deputy Registrar and Assisted by Administrative officer.

On the Ground Floor are the following facilities: Administrative General Offices, Accounts, General Library, Litigation, Archives, Litigation Department.

The second floor comprises of two courtrooms, chamber of the presiding justice, chambers of other justices and justices library. The court of Appeal design and planning is highly commendable and Aesthetically, symmetrically balance. There is separation of circulation patterns from the public and the judges.

4.2.3 Circulation / Services

The circulation pattern was designed to Avoid cross circulation between vehicular and pedestrians adjacent to running parallel to those of vehicles.

The main entrance from the entrance porch opens into Ground Floor Reception which in turn leads to corridor via open court year. The segregation of the public entrance from justices entrances. There is two staircases that serves the two floor (Administrative section and First Floor Judiciary) considerable segregation of public facilities on the ground floor and judiciary justice facilities on the first floor with justices chambers and well defined justice walkway to the two courtrooms. Provision has been made for segregation of public parking spaces and executive justices/staff's parking space.

4.3.4. Merits

- The court location is right next to the federal high court for ease of transportation and communication.

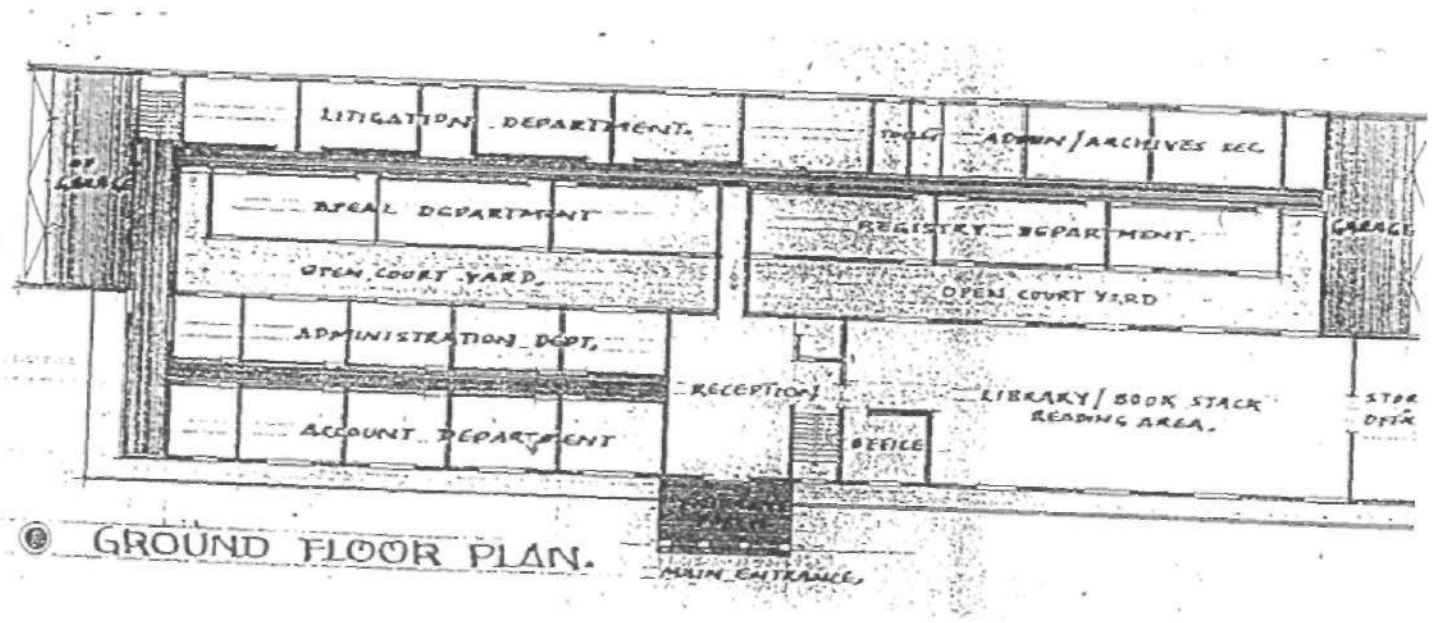
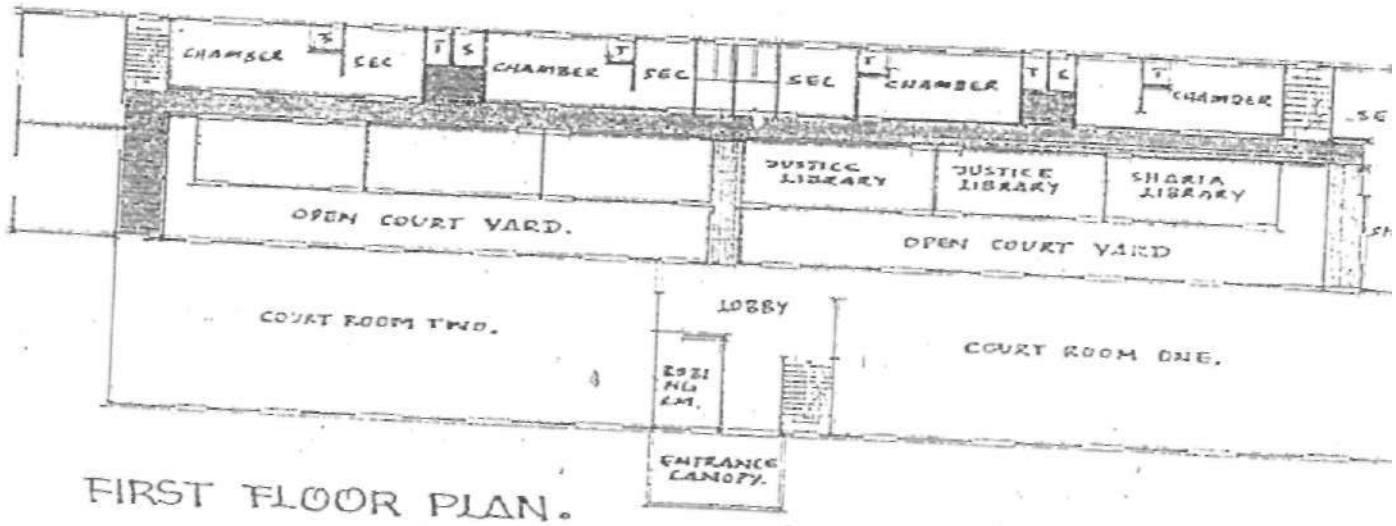


FIG: 4.3 COURT OF APPEAL KADUNA



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

FIG: 4.4 KADUNA COURT OF APPEAL



APPROACH

FIG: 4.5

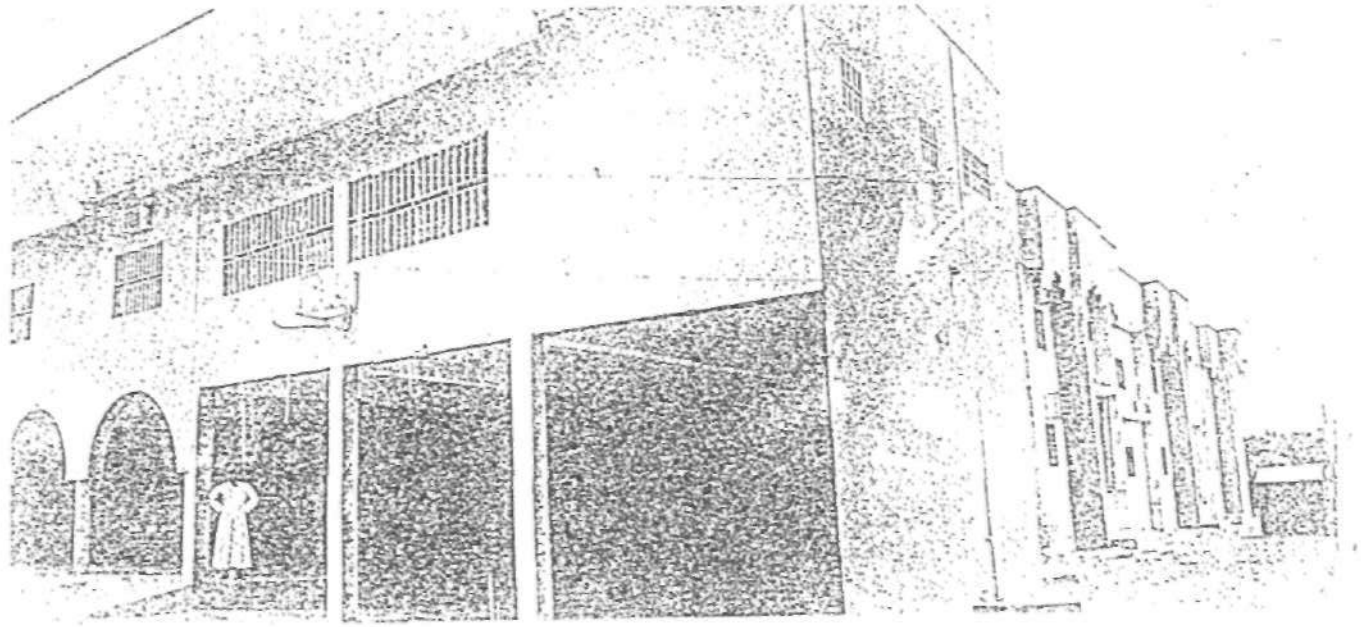
KADUNA COURT OF APPEAL



REAR VIEW (RIGHT)

FIG: 4·6

KADUNA COURT OF APPEAL



LEFT SIDE

FIG: 4.7

KADUNA COURT OF APPEAL

- The separation of circulation movement patterns from the public and the judges (public front) (judges side).
- The considerable separation of departments are commendable (i.e. Administrative section Ground Floor and Judicial on First Floor.
- The provided three staircases are good for escape in emergency cases.

4.3.5 Demerits

- No cell or custody provisions.
- Narrow corridor.
- Two courtrooms makes judges take sitting turns which inturn delay cases.

CASE STUDY III

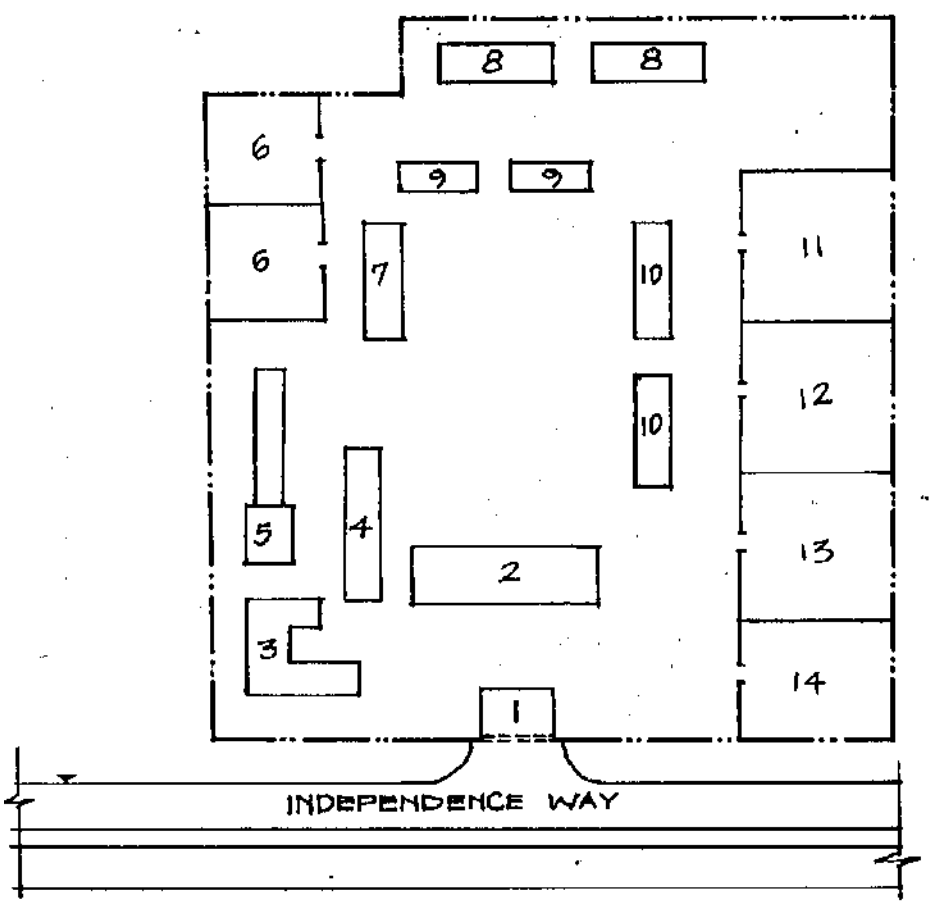
4.3 KADUNA CONVICT PRISION, KADUNA.

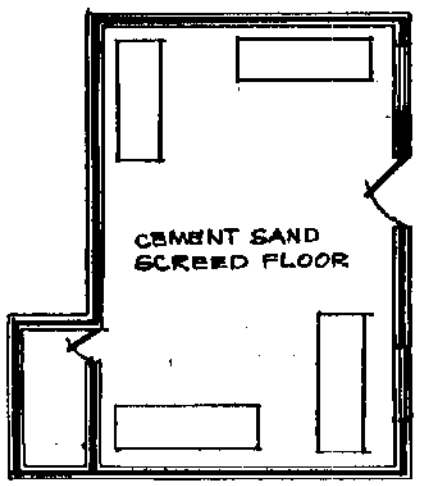
4.3.1 Background Information

The Kaduna Convict Prison was commissioned in 1915 during the Northern protectorate Administration under the English colonial Regime, after Nigeria independence (1960). The administration of prison was handed over to the Nigeria Prison Services. The Kaduna Convict Prison is located at No.26 independence way Kaduna sited within the central district of Kaduna North Local Government.

FIG: 4.8

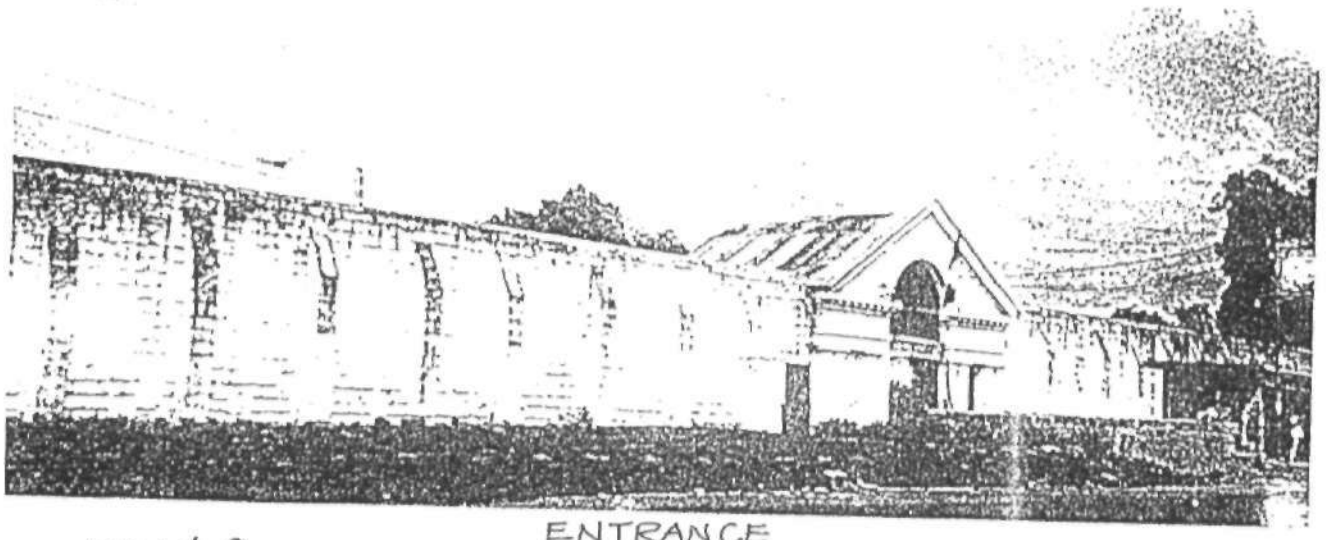
LAYOUT OF KADUNA CONVICT PRISON





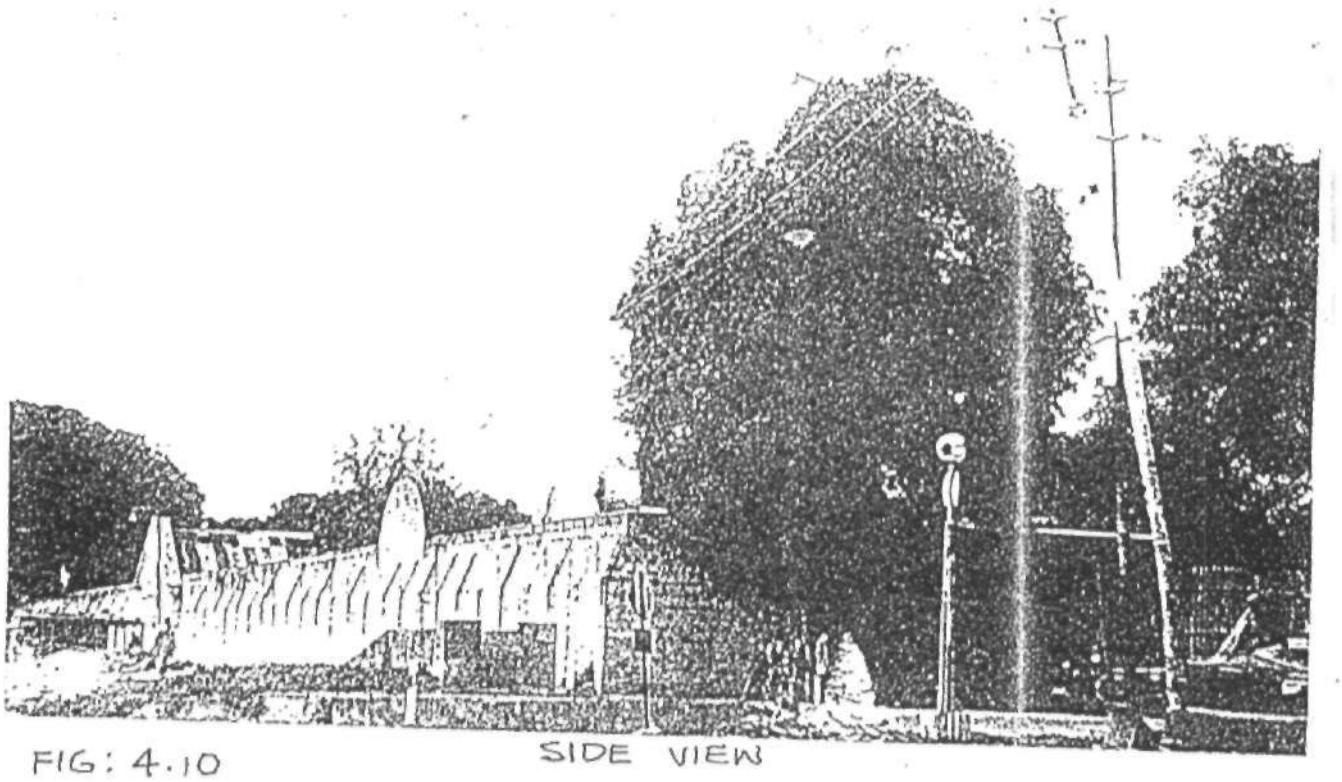
● TYPICAL VIP MALE CELL

1. ENTRANCE GATE
2. ADMINISTRATIVE BLOCK
3. CLINIC
4. NEW INMATE ARRIVAL
5. LOUNDRY
6. VIP MALE CELL
7. ATM CIVIL
8. WORK SHOP
9. CIVIL CONVICTS
10. CRIMINAL CONVICTS
11. CONDEMED PRISONERS
12. PUNISHMENT CELL
13. FEMALE SECTION
14. ISOLATION CELL



ENTRANCE

FIG: 4.9
KADUNA CONVICT PRISON



SIDE VIEW

FIG: 4.10
KADUNA PRISON

4.3.2 Design/Planning

The Kaduna Convict Prison does not have any particular design/planning concept as all the prison facilities are not strategically planned. The Prison has the following facilities: Laboratory, cell blocks, warden office, isolation cells, condemned prisoners cells, Hanging Gallows and Awaiting trial male and female cells etc.

4.3.3 Construction / Services

The prison has a very rigid circulation pattern as security is very important in the prison design, right from the main entrance lead to an open courtyard as this the movement is only by an authorized person, the service is very poor.

4.3.4 Appraisal

The prison was built with a solid blocks and iron reinforcement since 1915 which show the quality of construction and material used.

The Kaduna prison is over stressed in terms of its capacity against its present number of convicted inmates and awaiting trail.

CASE STUDY IV

4.4 COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, PAISLEY

4.4.1 Background Information

Paisley civic centre was the subject of a two stage national Architectural competition and is unusual in that a town council and a county council have combined to commission the public facilities provided by police Headquarters (phase 1) Renfrew

county offices (Phase II), paisley municipal office (Phase III) council suites and banqueting room (Phase IV). All on one site sharing car parking central boiler plant, and electricity services. Accommodation is divided into two basic types: specialized building for public or courthouse and police Headquarter, municipal offices.

BUILDING	-	POLICE AND SOCIAL SERVICES
LOCATION	-	PAISLEY EUROPE
CLIENT	-	PAISLEY GOVERNMENT
ARCHITECT	-	HUTCHISON, LOCKE AND MONK.

4.4.2 Design and Planning

The design consists mainly of a basement three-storey office space as it was constructed in phases. The Accommodation divides into two basic types specialised buildings for public or court use committed room, courthouse, car parks, social services, which are designed to suit the individual functions and are expressed accordingly.

4.4.3 Circulation / Services

General office accommodation which has been arranged in long horizontal stab blocks each containing east and west facing offices on either side of a spine corridor which is connected at each end to vertical coves of services. This arrangement gives a horizontal emphasis which is designed to enhance every department has it's won level and is connected to a core, which will provide convenient inter communication for the staff and clear access for visiting members of the public.

Provision has been made for the segregation of pedestrians on the ground floor from the covered parking for 300 cars at lower ground level.

4.4.4 Construction / Finishes

The buildings are essentially in Reinforced concrete. The car park, public terracing special ground floor podium and service core at each end of the office blocks are all of in-sits concrete, and the office accommodation is in precast concrete. There are five types of structural precast until all interconnected by prestressing or by in-sits concrete. And three types of cladding units. The literal forces acting on the buildings are resisted by the in-sits stair towers and central column frames non structural precast concrete panels finished in Exposed Rubish law aggregate clad the buildings to all level car parks are constructed in wide span hallow. Mould flat concrete slabs which will be grassed over.

4.4.5 Merits

1. Simple Framed Structure
2. Well defined circulation P. Hern whereby vehicular and pedestrians conflicts is reduced to minimum.
3. Effective space utilization with Aesthetically appealing facades.
4. Easily Accessible.
5. There is also effective natural highlighting into all the various spaces allocation with the use of open two big courtyards designed.
6. Well defined office space with appealing interior decoration finishes.

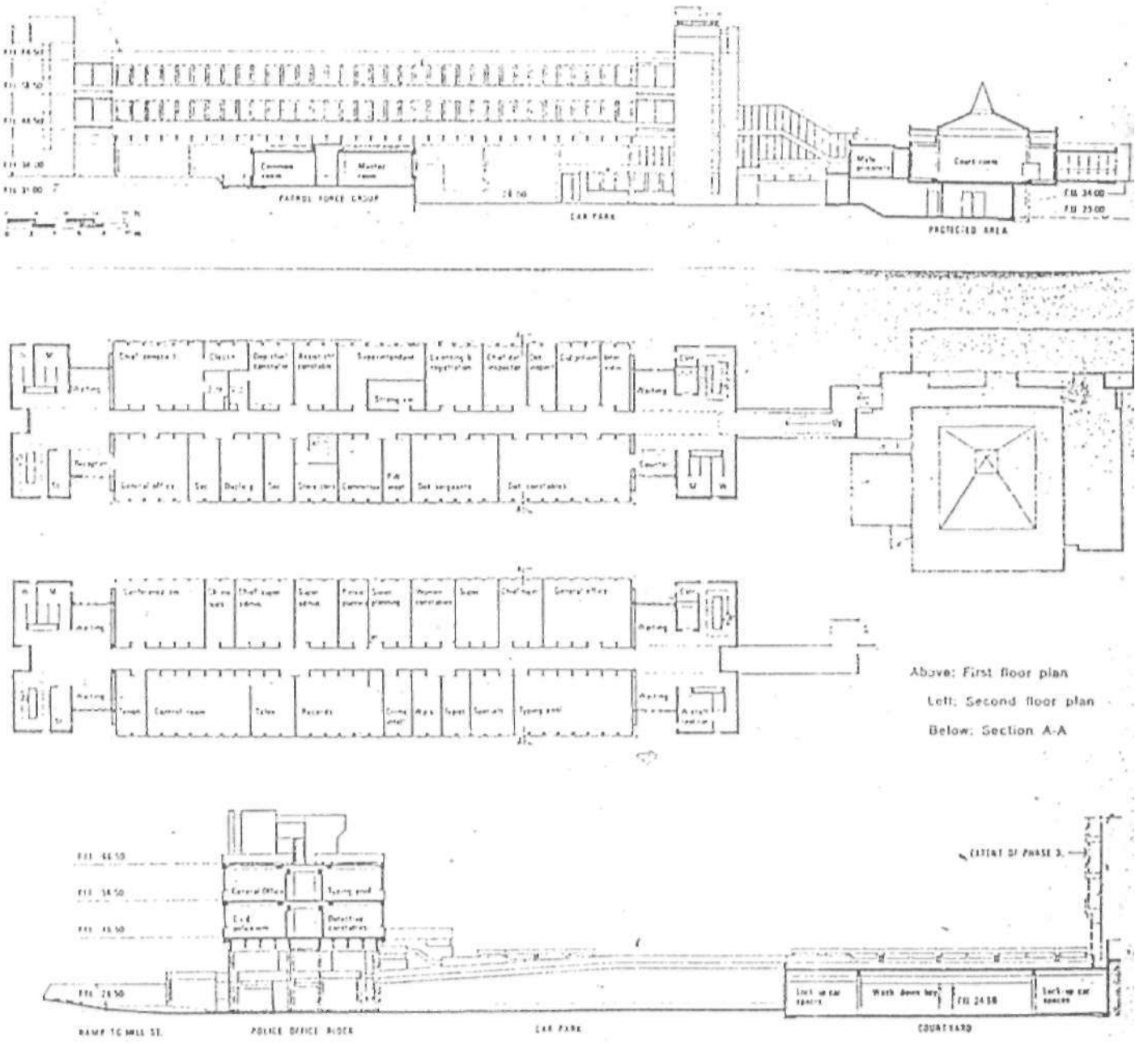
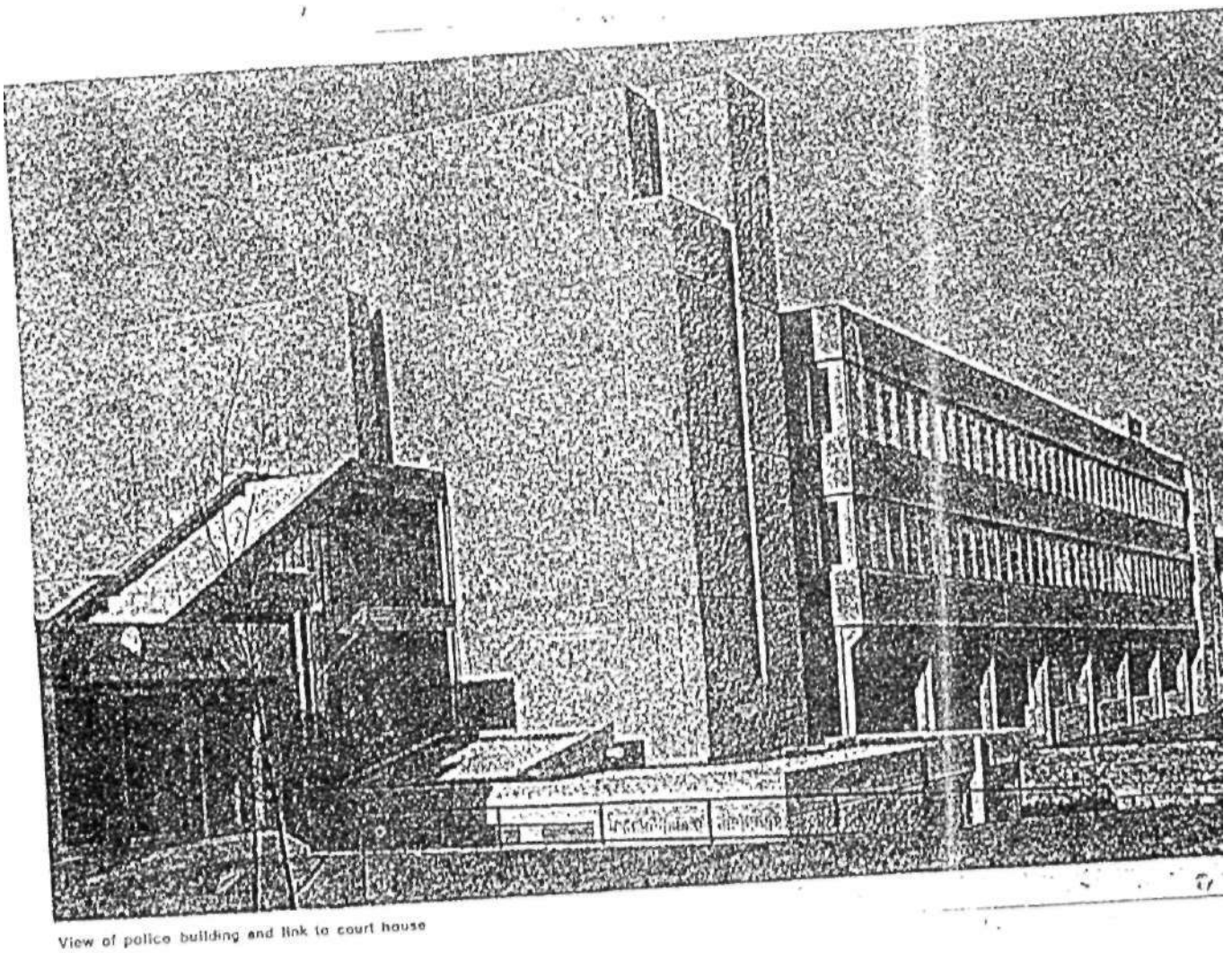
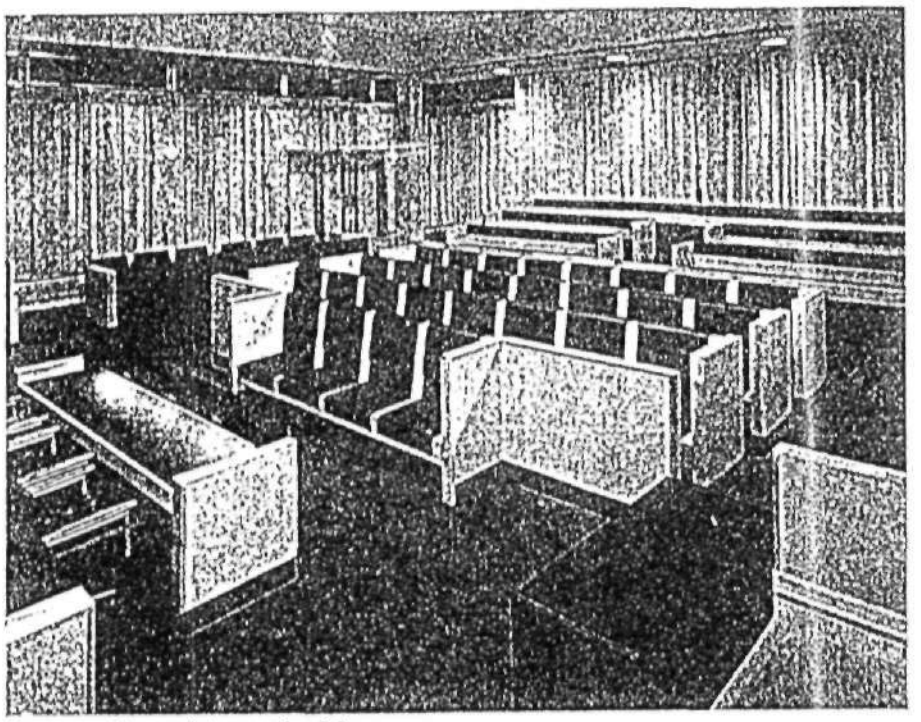


FIG: 4.11
PAISLEY POLICE STATION.



View of police building and link to court house

FIG: 4.12

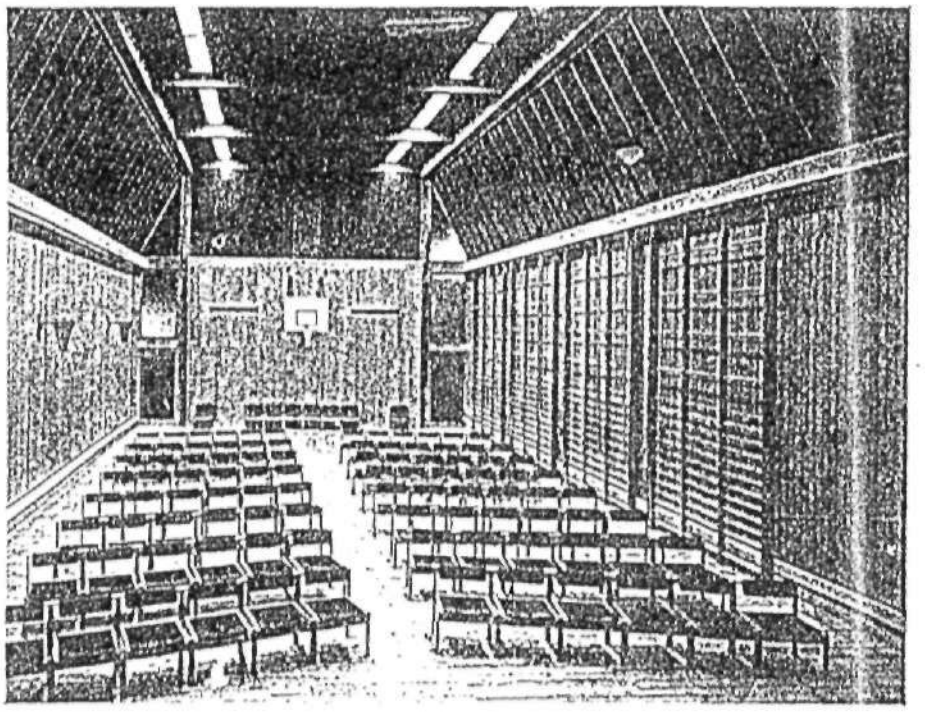


Above: court house. Below: section B-B

FIG. 4.13

FIG: 4: 14

Below: gymnasium



4.4.6 Demerits

1. There is no nay possible future linear expansion or extension of facilities.
2. Because of location of the central planning of police patrol car park. There will be noise pollution.
3. There is no effective ducting system of the toilets.
4. No provision for defined educative aspects of police awareness such as library, Museum, Exhibition Hall and son on.
5. Inadequate spaces for detainees and court officers. No noticeable fire fighting and prevention equipment.
6. There is no feasible design concept.
7. Landscaping not possible due to lack of land and the deign / planning of the entire structure.

CASE STUDY V

4.5 POLICE STATION, BASILDON NEWTOWN

4.5.1 Background Information

The new divisional police station is situated in the town centre fronting great oaks. It is one of the several country council building grouped along this district road and will serve the needs of a newly form police division which has an area of a hundred square miles and serves a population of 170,000. It is the first divisional station to be built in Essex since the war. A new courthouse is programmed to be built in 1965 on an adjoining site to the west of the police station.

BUILDING	-	POLICE STATION
LOCATION	-	BASILDON NEWTOWN
CLIENT	-	COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT
ARCHITECT	-	H. CONDOLLY, CBE., FRIBA

4.5.2 DESIGN / PLANNING

The planning of the building was influenced largely by the narrowness of the site which lies between two parallel roads. Great oaks and broadmayne, the latter being the inner road forming the perimeter of the town centre. Vehicular access is restricted to great oaks from which an underpass through the ground floor of the building leads to the station yard. An emergency exit for vehicles is provided at the west end of the yard. There is space for 12 cars in the garage, 20 in the yard and 11 for visitors in the front of the building.

The ground floor contains the whole of the sub-divisional staff and includes a large parade room in which each officer has his own locker and pigeon hole for records. At the other end of the building is the prisoner's cells will be used in Association with the future courthouse and an underground corridor will connect the two buildings.

The first floor accommodates the divisional headquarters staff with office for fingerprint and photographic sections. On the second floor are the canteen, recreation room and lecture room, together with offices for women police, road safely department and special constables. There are well equipped kitchen, servery, registered club bar and a small dining for police.

4.5.3 Circulation / Services

The circulation pattern was designed to avoid cross circulation between vehicular and pedestrian traffic with the relevant points of entry and departure of pedestrians adjacent to an running parallel to those of vehicles.

There is a Basement under a portion of the building which houses the boilers and fuel tanks and police records. A service lift operates between the ground and second floors mainly for the use of the kitchen.

The main entrance from the car porch opens into the first level lobby (the foyer) which in turns leads on three risers up to the ground lobby which serves as an entrance waiting.

4.5.4 Construction / Finishes

The three storey portion of the building is constructed with a concrete in-sits framework concrete floors and roof. The basement walls are of 9 water proofed concrete. Externally walls generally are faced with brickwork and on upper floors the spandrels beneath the windows are of mosaic tiles. The whole of the exposed part of the concrete framework is treated with glamorock. The spandrels to the second floor projection of the lecture room are of nuro glass. The cell block having a concrete roof and the garage steel castellated beam and stramit decking.

4.5.5 Merits

1. Considerable segregation of pedestrian and vehicular traffic.
2. Effective space utilization with aesthetically appealing façade.

3. Provision for future expansion.

4. Creation of buffer zone between the administrative block, staff welfare facilities.

5. Considerable segregation of prisoners entrance and their facilities.

6. There is effective natural lighting into all the various spaces allocation.

4.5.6 **Demerits**

1. Location of toilets on ground floor is deep into the building.

2. Improper location of male and female toilets on the upper floors.

3. There is no feasible design concept and lack of proper landscaping around the building.

4. Inadequate spaces for the police officers.

FIG: 4.16

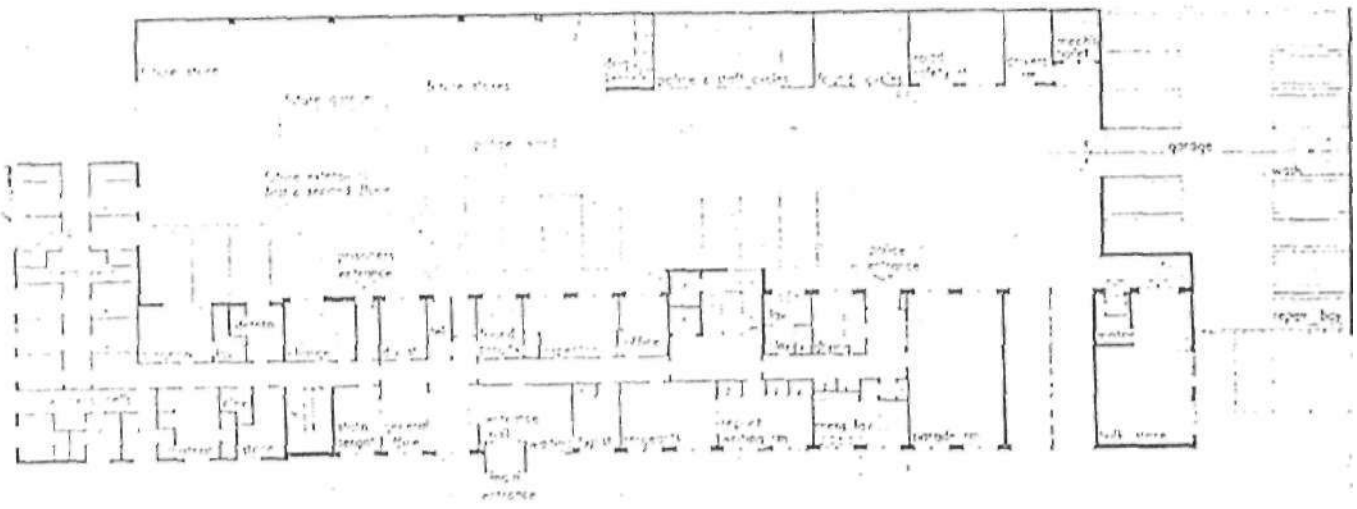
left: rear elevation

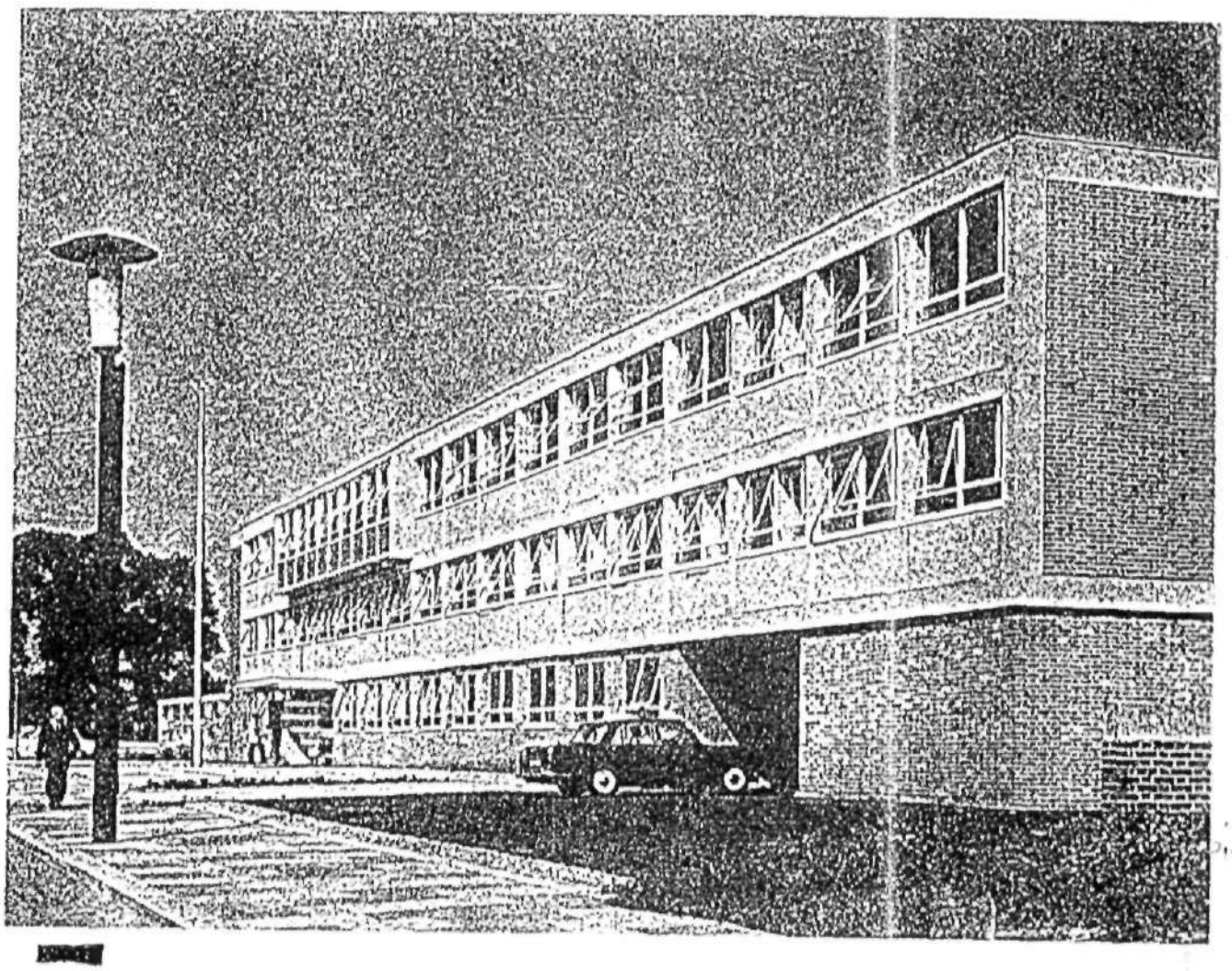
bottom left: detail of front elevation
top right: first floor plan

below: ground floor plan



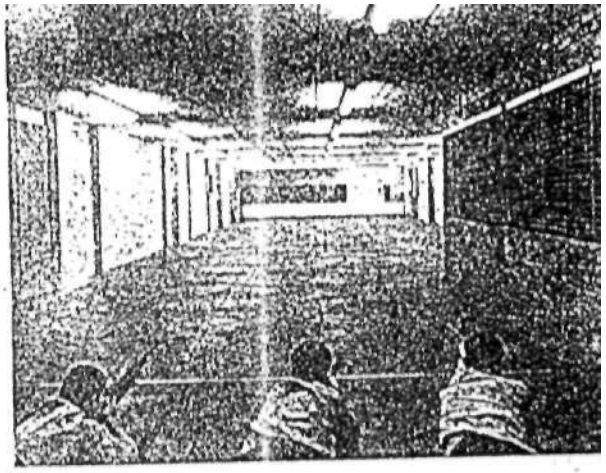
SCALE:
1 in. = 32 ft.



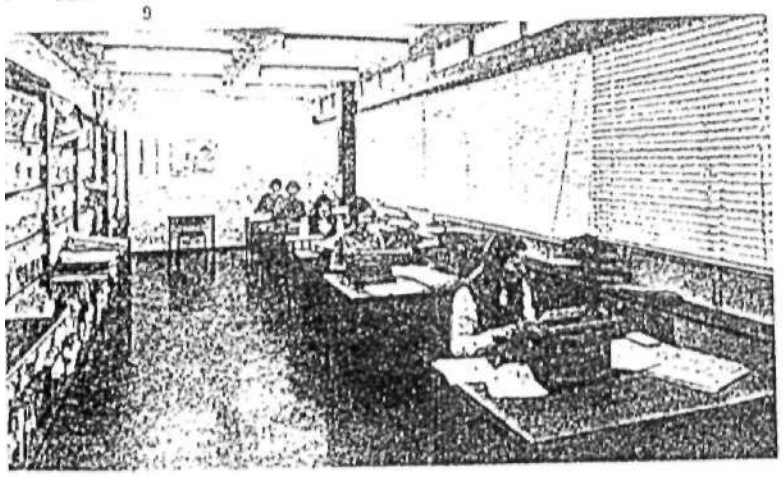




9



10



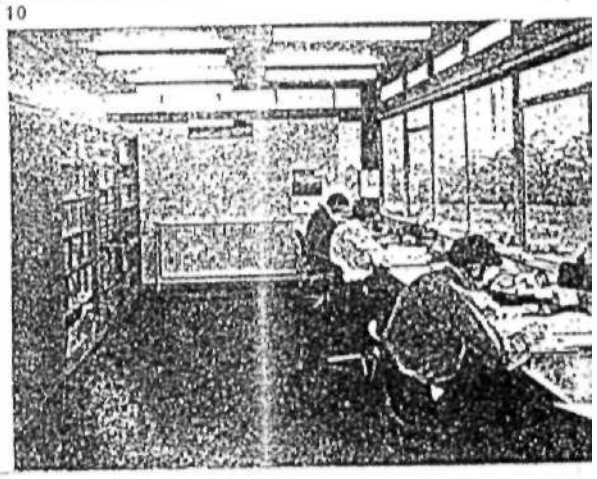
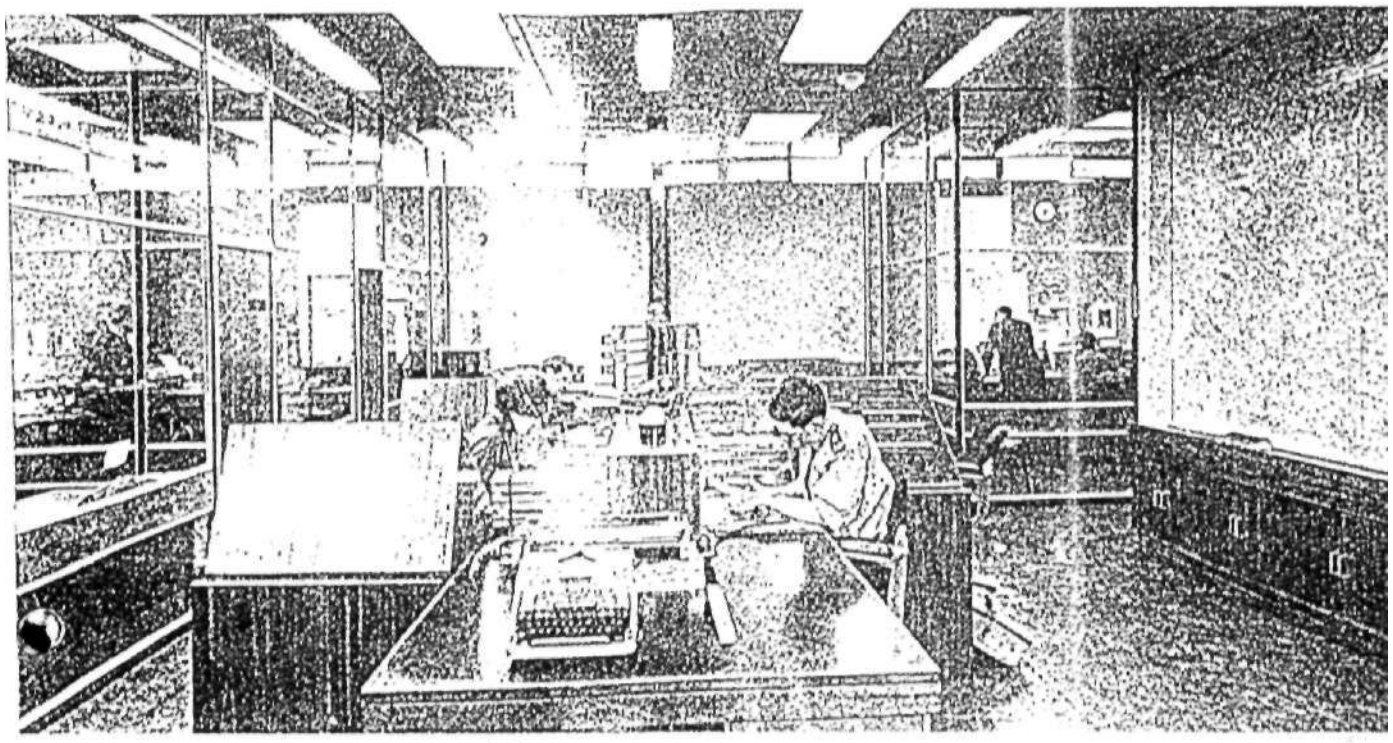


FIG:
4.17 ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL FACILITIES
BASILDON POLICE STATION

KASHIM IBRAHIM LIBRARY



CHAPTER 5

CHAPTER FIVE

THESIS SITE

5.1 GENERAL BACKGROUND OF ABUJA

In October, 1975, the Federal Capital Development Authority (F.C.D.A) was established by the Federal Decree and Subsequently charged with the development of the new Federal Capital. This was due to the culmination of several years of informal consideration and detailed study by a special committee charged with an examination of the relocation of the Federal capital (then in Lagos) to an alternative location.

The committee, carried an extensive examination of the dual government role in Lagos, its suitability as a national capital and an alternative, possible for new capacity city elsewhere in the country.

The committee at the end of their findings came up with the following report:-

i. The city of Lagos is incapable of functioning as a federal capital as well as a state capital, as a result inadequate land space for future development typical from dual function as state and Federal Capital City.

ii. That Lagos is known with a predominant ethnic group. A new capital in a more central location would provide equal access to Nigeria's great diversity of cultural groups.

iii. A new capital city is desirable, that will be accessible, secured, centrally neutral, ethnically balance, comfortable and healthful to all. And have enough land and natural resources to provide a suitable base for urban development.

In accepting the committee report, the government accepted that, "a centrally located federal capital in a spacious are with easy access to all parts of the Federation would be an asset to the nation and would in generating a new sense of national unity".

Through the "federal capital decree of 1976" the government put into motion one of the nation's most important decision since independence in 1960. The commitment has been accelerated for the comprehensive playing and development of what is considered to be one of Africa's greatest capital and one of the world's great new city designed with a modern taste.

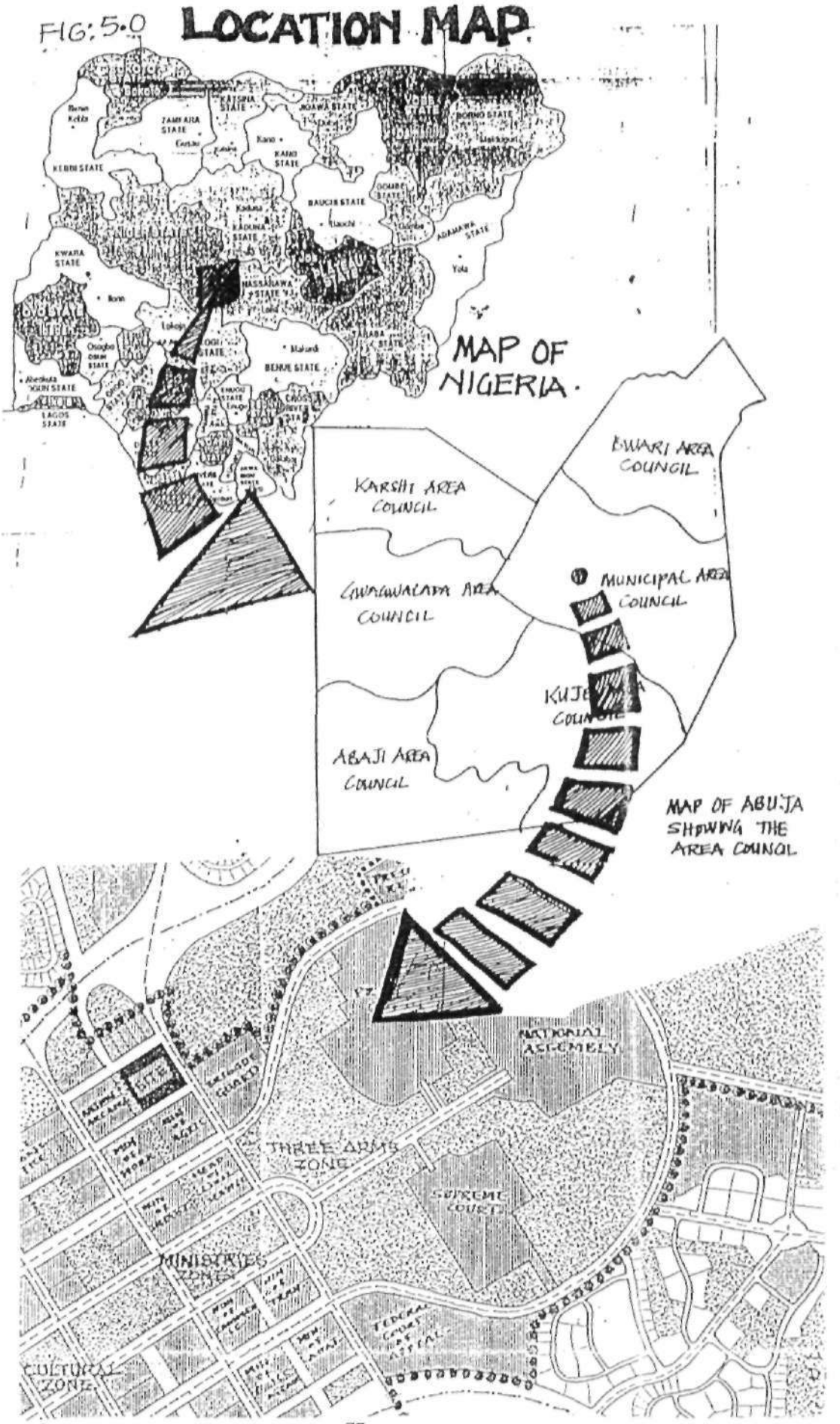
Today, Abuja is a reality with a proper program being administered by the Federal Capital Authority.

5.2 THE ABUJA MASTER PLAN AND ITS CONCEPT

In December, 1975, the International Planning Association (IPA) Virginia, United States of America, with guidelines, and survey materials from F.C.D.A and services of special panels, the technical panel and international review panel; produced a master plan (including a regional plan), that was approved by the Federal Government. The master plan is to serve as comprehensive and long term guide for the development of the capital territory.

The concept of the master plan was to ensure that, development within the new federal capital territory would be systematically organised in order to avoid the chaos associated with the unplanned major cities of Nigeria. It is designated to provide long term guidance for the orderly implementation of the new capital city. The master planning of Abuja led to the definition of the basic organizational structure of the city.

FIG: 5.0 **LOCATION MAP**



The organisation is based on that of centrally oriented city plan structures with emphasis on the location of the Federal Government. Sector centres straddling the bus way corridors, providing high accessibility of residential districts of 40,000 to 60,000 people focused on a hierarchy of commercial community and utility services.

The master plan is described as a document that prescribes the pattern control of land uses, future construction and modification of facilities and modes of physical development that would be embarked upon in building the city.

The regional development plan for the territory is mean to cover and coordinate land use transportation, infrastructure, housing, services, economic and other factors; in a manner which recognizes both their interrelationship. The master plan has been prepared for all the area councils and satellite towns to secure controlled development and facilities and the provision of infrastructure. It also spelt out different phases of the city development. The master plan however recommended four-phase development of the New Capital City, with a target population of 3.1 million inhabitants.

5.3 THE ANALYSIS OF PHYSICAL FEATURES OF ABUJA GEOGRAPHY

The Federal Capital Territory is situated in the geographical centre of the nation. It lies between latitude 25oN to 9o20'N and longitude 6o45' East of the primed meridian. It is bounded in the west by Niger State, north by Kaduna State, south by Kogi State and east by Nassarawa State. The capital city occupied a total area of 8,000 square kilometers representing about 0.8% of Nigeria land mass.

The Federal Capital Territory lies just above the hot and humid low land of the Niger/Benue. Though below dried part of the country lying to the north. The Federal

Capital Territory also lies just north of the alluvial plain formed by the Niger/Benue confluence.

The platform, which is the continuation of the plateau, extends well into the middle of the territory. Investigation revealed that the north of the Gwagwa plain are situated the Zuma, Bwari, and Aso Hills, while to the west is the Abuja Hills, in the east the Kam-Agwa hills and in the south the Zango Kuku hill.

Also present are four major rivers, which flow southward into the Niger/Benue through or adjacent to the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). The Gurara River flows through the territory along its western edge. Its watershed drains most of the territory into the Niger.

Within this general geographical centre, the FCT itself consists of tilted plains rising 300 feet in the southwestern corner, to over 2000 feet at the northern corner. Rising out of these tilted plains are numerous rocky knots and inselbergs and several ranges of low mountains.

5.4 POPULATION OF ABUJA

The Federal Capital Territory was planned to a maximum population of 3.1 million people according to the Abuja master plan. After which further population growth will be accommodated among satellite towns. However, the new capital city basically serve as an administrative centre, and not typical of developing broad economic base characteristics of other cities. As it will have limited quantity of light industries, agricultural research and development and housing activities to provide a city building

industry to enhance social diversity and to make available support facilities related to unique capital city requirements.

But the 1991 census estimated Abuja population to be 302,600. However, since then there has been several developments which have led to rapid increase in population due to the mass movement of government establishments from Lagos to Abuja, the new Federal Capital Territory.

Abuja, as a capital city, is divided into six area councils. These area councils consist of many districts. The area councils are namely:

(i) Abuja Municipal Area Council

(ii) Kuje Area Council

(iii) Abaji Area Council

(iv) Gwagwalada Area Council

(v) Burari Area Council

(vi) Karshi Area Council

Abuja, the new capital territory, was predominantly Gwari ethnic group, whom were displaced and subsequently resettled in the periphery of the city. Hence, the status of Abuja is for all Nigerians without any ethnic consideration. Some of the resettlement camps include the Garki village, Kubwa, kwakwaba and Ushafa resettlement schemes.

5.5 SITE LOCATION AND SIZE

The thesis site is located within the Abuja central district along Shehu Shagari Way off Third Avenue, Plot Number 710. The site was allocated for the Federal High Court as contained in the Abuja land use master plan. There is reasonable proximity to

the three arms zone and the Federal Government secretariat, which is good for effective monitoring of the justice dispensation. The size of the site is 150,000 m^2

5.6 PHYSICAL FEATURES

These are natural components of the general Abuja environ that influence adaptability and human habitation. While some of these features are ideal in their natural forms, some are found to be highly unfavourable in their natural existence.

A detailed study of these features is carried out as follows:

5.6.1 Topography

The general relief of Nigeria is divided into the high plateau and the low lands. The Federal Capital City site, which is situated along the Gwagwa plains, is bounded by the Abuja Hills to the west, the Zuma-Bwari-Aso Hills to the north, the Kanu-Agwai Hills to the east and the Zono-Kuku Hills to the south. The Gwagwa plains rise from an elevation of 305 meters in the west to 610 meters in the east.

Topographically, the area is typified by gentle undulating terrain, interlaced by riverine depressions. The central and southern areas consist of the uplands and plains with numerous inselbergs and other rocky outgrows of various sizes. Inselbergs and other granite clusters occupy about 80% of the total plan areas.

5.6.2 Geology

There are basically three different major types of rocks under-laying the Federal Capital City sites. These are described as follows:

The construction of an urban complex of the size being planned along the Gwagwa plains will cause increase in stream changes, as runoff is increased in both magnitude and velocity by the construction of roads, building and channelization. Removal of natural ground cover and creations of essentially impervious built areas increase volume and rate of storm water runoff from urbanizing areas.

It would be expected that development of the new city will increase flow and could lead to local flooding and erosion problems if adequate design provisions in the city plan are not made.

5.6.4 Soil

The soils underlying the capital city site are derived from gneiss and migmatite. They are generally better than in other parts of the Gwagwa plains, in that they are deep and well drained. Their suitability for developed land uses varies with depth, occurrence of iron pan, texture, erudite, runoff potential and drainage.

The soils are the deepest and least rocky of the soils developed on the basement complex. They have been divided into ten complexes on the basis of parent material and texture:

(i) Soils of the hill complex and the rocky complex occur on the rock outgrow, inselbergs and escapements of the capital city site. They are very shallow and well drained.

(ii) Shallow soils of Gumi, Gui and Panda complexes underline the hills to the east of the city, the Zuma-Bwari-Aso hills and to the wet of the city in areas adjacent to

the Abuja hills. The soils are imperfectly drained with moderate runoff potentials and erodibility.

(iii) Soils of the Takwa, Ageda, Wuse, Takwashera and Kwali complexes underline the majority of the capital city site. The soils are deep and generally well drained having low to moderate erodibility and runoff potential.

5.6.5 Vegetation

There are two vegetation belts in Nigeria, which are, namely:

(i) The forest belt which consists of salt-water swamp, fresh water swamp and the high forest.

(ii) The savanna belt, which consists of Guinea savanna, Sudan savanna and Sahel savanna.

The vegetation of the capital city is characterized by park savanna. Riverine depressions are typically skirted by fringes of thickets and high trees, smaller areas of riverine forest, rainforest and savanna woodlands, occur along streams and steeper areas not recently used for agriculture. Where land has been cultivated recently, a shrub savanna occurs.

5.7 *CLIMATIC CONDITION*

A comfortable living environment will depend upon maximizing the aspect of the environment which reduce heat and the effect of humidity, and protection from rain and dust. Planning with climate is very essential at all levels. Four climatic seasons are noticeable in Abuja, which are:

(a) Dry season from November to February

(b) Hot season from March to April

(c) Rainy season from April to October

(d) Stormy season from May to June (see charts).

However, climatic factors to be considered are:

(i) Temperature – maximum and minimum average values.

(ii) Humidity – with reference to climatic seasons of FCT.

(iii) Rainfall – maximum and minimum values to be considered.

(iv) Wind – Dust particles and velocity.

(v) Sun and cloud cover.

5.7.1 Temperature

The Federal Capital Territory records its maximum mean temperature of 35oC during the dry season when there is few or no cloud cover. A temperature change of about 17oC has been recorded between the highest and the lowest temperature in a single day. During the dry season, relative humidity falls in the afternoon to as low as 20%. This low humidity coupled with the high afternoon temperatures account for the desiccating effects of the dry season.

During the rainy season, maximum temperature tends to be lower due to the dense cloud cover. The minimum mean temperature of 18oC is experienced during the dry season between December/January. Abuja is generally said to be hot and humid year round (see Fig.).

TABLE: 5.0

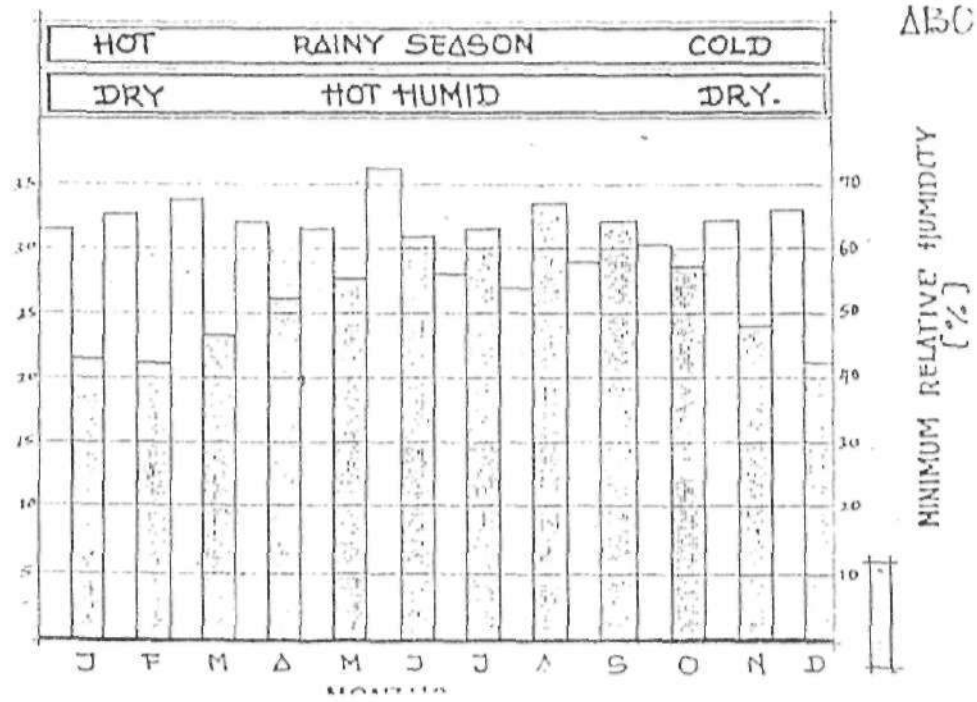
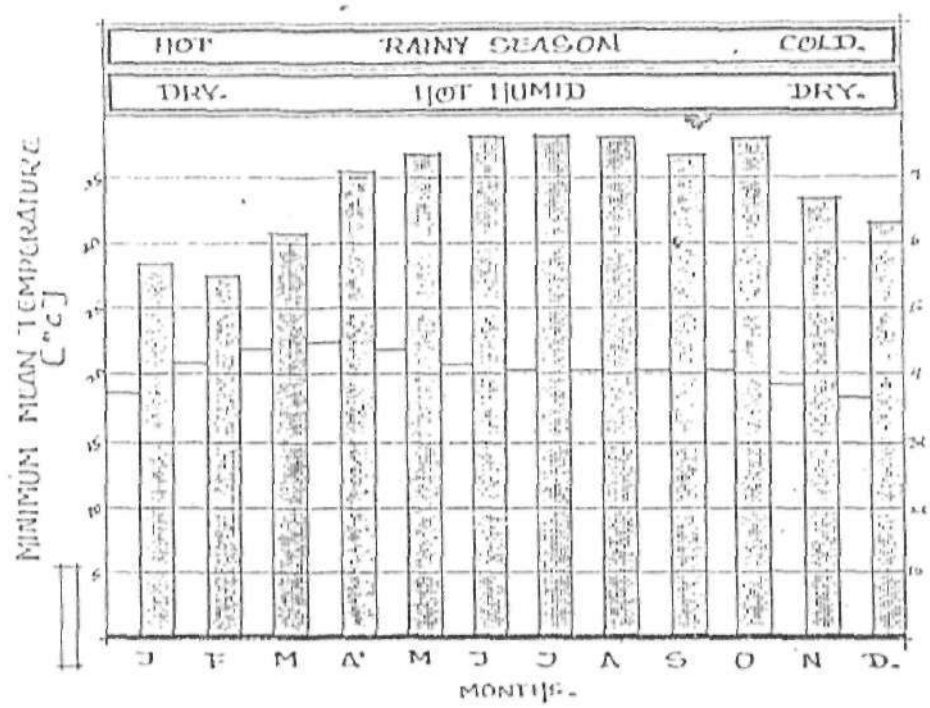


TABLE: 5.1



5.7.2 **Humidity**

Relative humidity reaches maximum of 90% during the rainy season. This is usually around June and August, while the minimum of 23% is recorded during the dry season between December and January. Humidity condition in Abuja is usually higher during the early hours of the day (see Fig.).

5.7.3 **Rainfall**

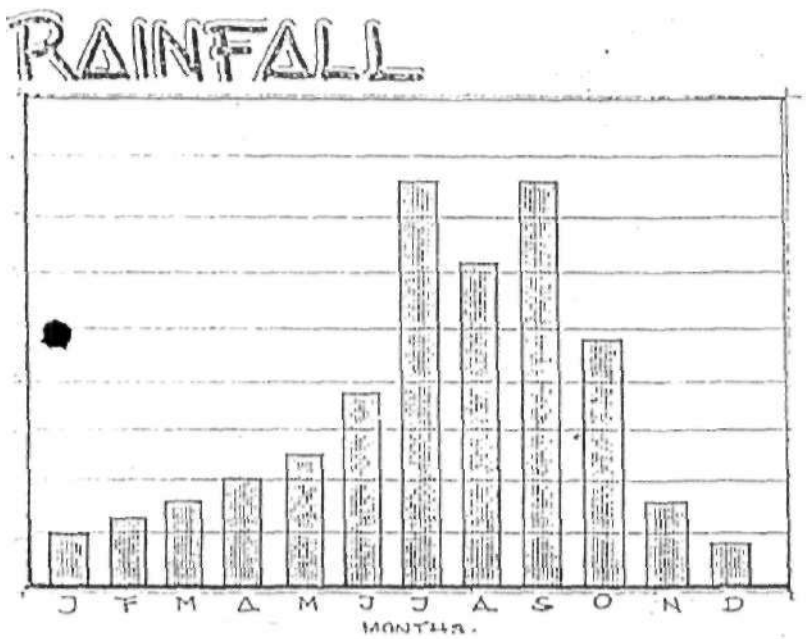
The wet season normally begins between April to October. The rain is proceeded by violent thunderstorms, which cause rise in temperature to 32oC and subsequently cause damage to properties. The rains are normally short-lived after two to three hours of continuous down pour and proceeded with light drizzle which sometimes lasts for several hours.

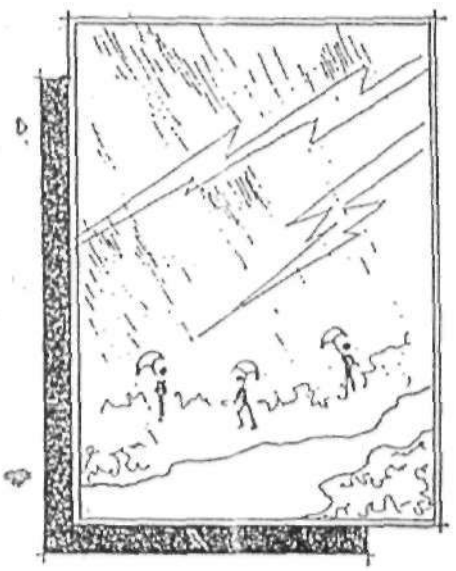
The average annual rainfall is about 12,500 millimeters. The rainy season reaches its peak period in August. The high concentration of rainfall therefore calls for proper drainage system to handle the large volume of water. There is the need for adequate wind protection elements such as parapet and proper protection of roof eave with consideration to the slope of the roof.

5.7.4 **Wind**

There are two air masses that dominate the climate of Abuja. These are the tropical maritime air masses and the tropical continental air mass. The tropical maritime is warm, moist and usually blows across the city from southwest direction; while the northeast trade wind is dry and dusty, usually developed over the Sahara desert and blow

TABLE : 5.2





in opposite direction of the southwest trade wind. It usually reduces visibility and is chilly.

The movement of these air masses determines the seasonal characteristics of the weather conditions of the Federal Capital Territory. The tropical maritime, which developed over the Atlantic Ocean, is moisture-laden and warm, hence brings along rainfall during the rainy season, while the tropical continental air mass is associated with the dry season. The predominant air masses in Abuja are the tropical continental and tropical maritime air masses. Hence, proper orientation of buildings is necessary for effective ventilation (see Fig.).

5.7.5 Sun and Cloud Cover

Generally, the amount of sunshine in Nigeria tends to increase further north from the coastal region. The amount of sunshine hours range from a minimum of 1,300 hours to 3,200 hours. Abuja is however exposed to about 2,500 sunshine hours annually. The greatest period of sunshine falls within the dry season months between November-April, which corresponds to the months with less cloud cover. As the rainy season approaches, the cloud cover tends to increase, and the decline in sunshine hours becomes more intense as the rainy season progresses and reaches its lowest values in the month of August. As a result of the cloud cover, a maximum of 8 to 10 hours of sunshine in August.

TABLE: 5.3

SOLAR RADIATION

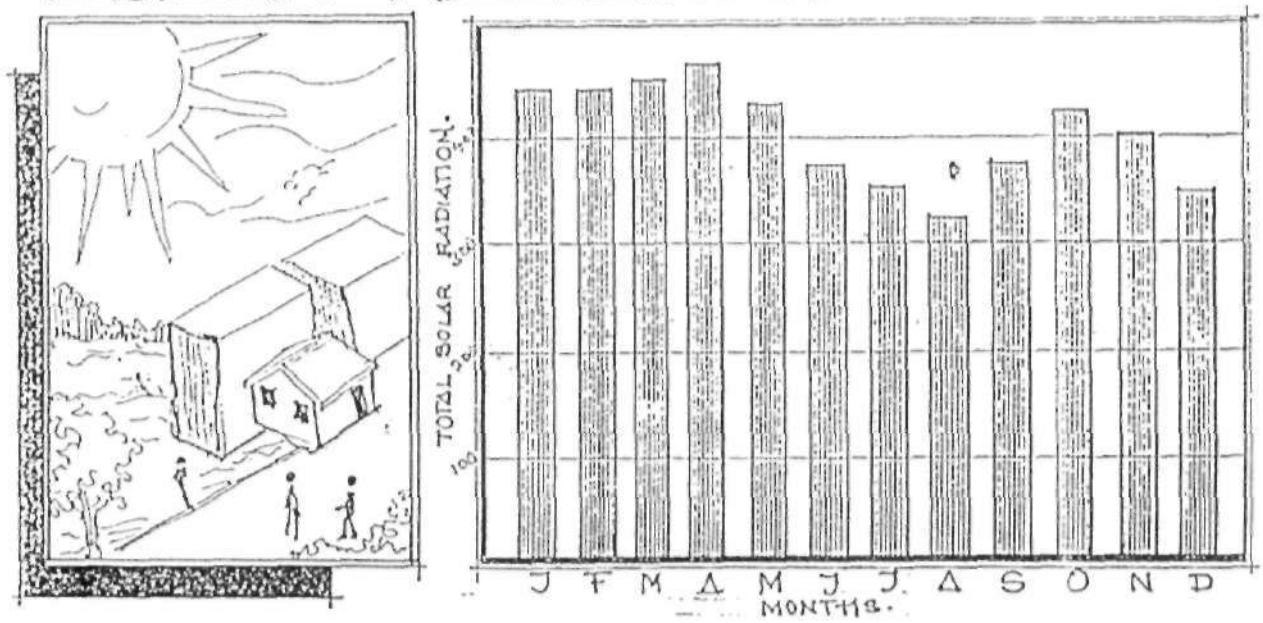
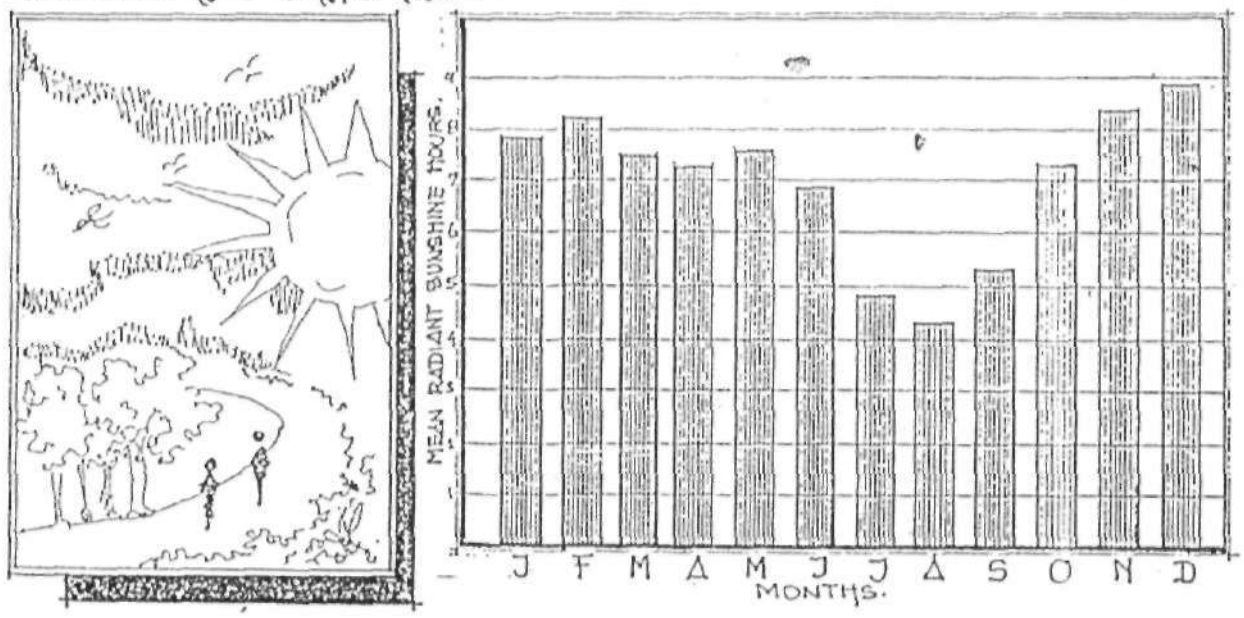


TABLE: 5.4

SUNSHINE



5.8 CRITERIA OF SITE SELECTION

The site for the law complex has already been selected, which is located on Plot 710 Shehu Shagari Way off Third Avenue situated at the Abuja Central District. In selecting the site for the law complex, the following criteria were considered based upon the following reasons:

(i) Proximity to the seat of the Federal Government, which comprise the three arms zone and the Federal Government Secretariat for effective monitoring of rapid dispensation of justice. The site is connected to these establishments with suitable communication and road network.

(ii) The centrality of the site to the city layout for ease of accessibility from different areas.

(iii) Availability of the site.

The site for the thesis design project, after series of analysis checked against the above criteria, was found suitable for the proposed design task. The site layout is 150,000 m^2, bounded on two sides by major vehicular roads. The site slopes northwards with a difference of about three meters, which makes it suitable for basement construction in order to achieve maximum utilization of space.

5.8.1 Site Analysis

Based upon my visit to the site in the course of this research, the site is found to be free from any form of structure and is presently unfenced. On careful study, the following observations are made:

- The site slopes northwards as such would be utilized for proper drainage of runoff water. And steps and ramps would be used to provide ease of movement.
- The soil type is firm for effective structural stability of the foundation.
- Vegetation cover is a light shrub with little or no trees present. Therefore landscape elements and green area would be introduced to enhance the natural beauty of the site.
- The sun glare would be tackled by minimizing hard surfaces and introducing sun shading devices (where necessary).
- The source of noise would be from the two sides that are bounded by major road networks. As such buffer zones would be created, so as to minimize noise incursion into the complex.
- Waste disposal would be collected in chambers and linked to the central sewage system for disposal.

5.8.2 Site Constraints

The major constraint in the site is the non-availability of space for future expansion. This is because the site is originally intended for a High Court, but with the integration of the police department and the detention centre, the site would be fully developed for maximum functionality of all the departments (court, police department and the detention centre).

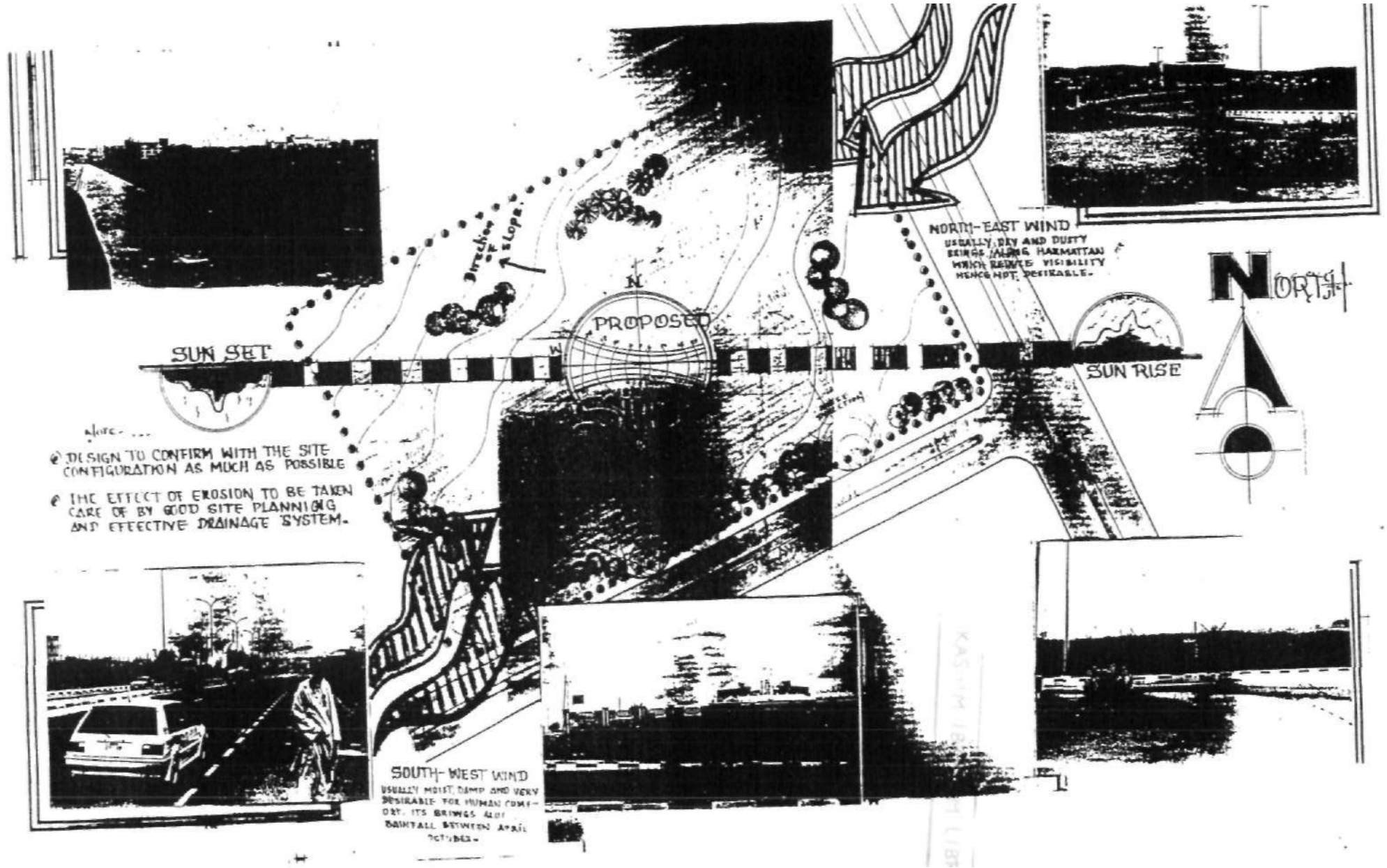
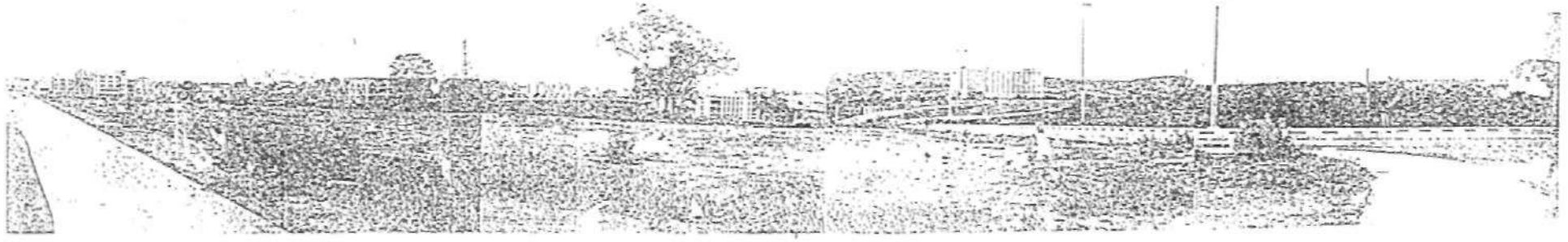


FIG: 5.2 SITE ANALYSIS OF PROPOSED SITE



VIEW OF PROPOSED SITE

FIG: 5.3

CHAPTER

CHAPTER SIX

DESIGN PROPOSAL

6.1 ORGANISATION AND OPERATION OF THE LAW COMPLEX

The law complex is a building configuration that supports all procedures of maintaining law and order and primarily caters for a speedy dispensation of justice. It consists of a High Court that has full jurisdiction for handling civil and criminal cases. To ensure an effective and speedy dispensation of justice, the court is supported (in relative functions) by a divisional police station and a detention centre.

The divisional police station houses law enforcement officers of the Nigeria Police Force, who are constitutionally empowered to detect, investigate and above all prevent the occurrence of any act of lawlessness and crime. Upon apprehension of any violator of law, the suspect is charged and arraigned before the court of law and subsequently reprimanded in the detention centre under custody for the time duration of the trial. Thus, the court serves the purpose of being the nerve centre or focus of all activities related to the law complex.

The design and viability of the law complex is assessed based upon the cost implications, site constraints, intended use and a befitting architecture form of expression. The building structure must be an embodiment of the principles and guidelines that constitute the whole functions of the complex. The building must have a strong character that will further enhance and portray justice in a better architectural point of view, as justice must be seen to be carried out in fact and in appearance, as remarked by Dr. W.B. Qurix (1987), who indicated that "the physiognomy of a building is an indicator of its functions."

The user requirements in the complex vary from unit to unit, but generally must comprise of the following:

(i) Administrative office spaces, which will make up the various departments in each unit.

(ii) Conference facilities, libraries and halls.

(iii) Support and auxiliary facilities such as maintenance and security.

(iv) Social facilities such as restaurants and lounges.

(v) Services such as electricity, water supply, communication lines, drainage and car parking spaces.

(vi) Relevant supportive facilities for the detention centre such as clinic, television rooms, accommodation and outdoor recreation facilities.

Personnel and staffing whose number and disposition depends on brief requirements. However, the hierarchy of staff ranges from top executive, senior down to junior staff.

Flow of activity is same as is found in office buildings but emphasis is given to particular design requirements which include security and good zoning of activities.

Planning and design must enhance circulation within each unit and conveniently link up with other units and proper space coordination.

6.2. FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

The functional requirements of the law complex comprise of the individual requirements of the three units that function independent of each other but are interrelated on a general configuration.

The requirements are a set of objectives and guidelines that must be adhered in order to achieve a desired and functional space arrangement that will best conform and effectively support the operational aims and objectives of the various units.

The functional requirements of each separate unit are highlighted as follows:

6.2.1 Functional Requirements of a Courthouse

(i) Separation of the two major functions which are administration and judiciary in a manner that will prevent obstruction due to their varying forms of activities, but will provide a suitable link.

(ii) Separation of circulation spaces from the judges, public, litigants and the suspects for security reasons.

(iii) Private libraries for justices, solicitors library and a general law library due to the daily need of research that is being conducted.

(iv) Sufficient records room.

(v) Sufficient courtrooms.for effective dispensation of justice.

(vi) Functional courtrooms based on lighting, ventilation and seating arrangement.

(vii) Office spaces for general administration.

6.2.2 Functional Requirements of a Police Station (Divisional)

(i) Administrative office spaces

(ii) Records room

(iii) Holding rooms or lock-up

(iv) Communication spaces

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(v) Armory, with maximum security and workshop

(vi) Lounges for relaxation due to physical nature of work

6.2.3 Functional Requirements of a Detention Centre

(i) Accommodation cells, with spaces to cater for not more than two occupants

(ii) Detainees' auxiliary facilities such as library and outdoor spaces for recreation

(iii) Provision of a dispensary or clinic

(iv) Guard rooms for constant surveillance and security

(v) Visitors' waiting room

(vi) A perimeter fence round the detention centre

6.3 DESIGN CRITERIA

Upon gathering information on the functional requirements of the three units that make up the law complex, a general set of standards is made upon certain requirements that apply to all the units. . Thus, the design proposal is made in cognizance of these highlighted requirements as follows:

6.3.1 Access

Due to multiplicity function of the complex, there should be segregated means of accessibility into the complex based upon the users and the purpose of visit.

There should be a centralized general entrance which should be celebrated, bold and imposing that will depict the nature of the building as a law complex, which will provide direct access to the control or enquiry and subsequently lead to the stairs or lifts.

Side or staff entrance that will provide direct accessibility into the different units without having to pass from one to the other, so as to prevent congestion at the main entrance.

The desirability of facilitating access to all buildings for disabled persons has been made publicly emphasized and many road accident and criminal assault victims as well as chronically disabled require special attention. Provision of sloping kerbs at entrances and doors of adequate width as well as lifts to accommodate wheelchair should be made.

6.3.2 **Circulation**

Multiple circulation systems are needed in the complex. Separate systems of corridors, lobbies and elevators link up to several functions for the public, suspects and for justices, officers of the police force and the general staff. Considerations of convenience, security and efficiency require that segregated circulation areas be provided. However, there are two systems of circulation, which are:

(a) Vertical circulation system

The vertical circulation system is employed where there is constraint in land and vertical development is opted for as a solution. The vertical circulation system is a means whereby elements such as lifts, staircases and ramps are used to connect one floor to another on a different level or height.

Two separate lifts would be adequately used for the complex to access the topmost floor which accommodates the chief judge and other top officers, selected based upon hierarchy of official positions. The lifts connect the justice's chambers, as well as

the courtrooms on the courtside. While it connects to the offices of the division police officer (DPO), his assistant, the divisional crime officer (DCO) and other important senior police officers on the police wing of the complex.

For accessibility from floor to floor a series of staircases are provided for prompt connection, where the lift is far off and to reduce congestion in the lifts.

The detainees access the courtrooms through segregated staircases for security and convenience. The functions that attract high number of administrative users, or that is most frequented by visitors are positioned at the ground level to prevent congestion at the lifts or the staircases.

(b) Horizontal circulation system

This method of circulation system provides accessibility means from one functional space to another on the same level or height. The horizontal system provides means of movement through lobbies and corridors.

Each justice should be able to connect to the courtroom by means of corridor, while other staff and secretaries also use corridors to access relevant offices on the same floor. This circulation system is an important factor in selecting appropriate locations for the various functions and departments in the building.

6.3.3 **Separation of Functions**

The administrative and judicial functions require different kinds of spaces and modes of operation. This separation of functions became necessary to demarcate between private and non-private, and also to separate between noisy and quiet areas.

The police station by the nature of its activities is mostly a noisy area as well as the detention centre, where the sources of noise are numerous and hard to control. Buffer zone is employed to demarcate between such areas of source of noise and other areas where noise constitute a hindrance to their functions such as the courtrooms, libraries and the justices chambers.

6.3.4 Public Convenience

The public comprises of a large number of people who frequently visit the law complex for various purposes, which may include litigants, witnesses, spectators and other range of purposes. Their convenience therefore requires great consideration, as some might be visiting the courthouse for the first time. The following guidelines should be taken into consideration:

(i) An information space should be located at the main entrances of each floor, the effective directory and control.

(ii) A clearly legible, colour-coded system of directories and signs should be prominently displayed. The location of offices, courtrooms, toilets, information stations and restaurants should be indicated.

(iii) Adequate circulation and waiting spaces should be provided to avoid overcrowding at peak of activities at the public area.

(iv) Functions serving large number of people should be grouped on the lower floors of the complex.

(v) Sufficient public conveniences – toilets – should be provided and well located.

6.4 DESIGN PROGRAMME

Having established then necessary requirements that entails producing a functional set up that will characterize the building as an institution of law and order with the primary aim of ensuring a speedy dispensation of justice. The next important stage is the development of planning concepts with strong emphasis on the use of building elements and appropriate forms that will characterize the proposal. There are two approaches to the desired aim, which are enumerated as follows:

(a)i. Organic nature of site: Choice of materials and design technique must complement and blend with the site.

ii. Strict adherence to the hierarchy of space and proper zoning of functions.

(b)i. Compactness: By use of cluster designs with communal open spaces and ventilation and lightening.

ii. Design for social interaction by use of casual circulation patterns.

iii. Design for climatic comfort.

iv. Flexibility for expansion purposes will entail a dynamic approach to design.

v. Entrances must be well celebrated with strong dominating character, decorations and representational motif.

vi. The use of forms and patterns that enhance authority dominance, integration and the composite visual effect must be symbolic and should have meaning.

vii. The proposal must as much as possible be cost effective.

viii. The design should neither be of traditional nor vernacular architecture, due to the diversity of the users. Contemporary style is adopted as a means of expression with prevailing technology as the moderator.

6.4.1 Functional Parameters

In preparing a functional diagram for the complex, the various functional requirements and activities of the various units are analyzed. The functional system is an operational sequence of activities and relationships that are organised for the accomplishment of specified objectives. Understanding the functional system is essential in order to project a corresponding physical system of elements, relationship organisation and configuration.

The functional system framework of the complex is based upon brief requirements and operational objectives because of its uniqueness. The activity system is examined as a distinct entity or as a subsystem of the functional complex in order to analyze and create a model upon which the facilities physical system is based.

6.5 CONCEPTUALISATION

The concept identifies and integrates the various aspects of the design into a coherent whole thus, enabling the designer to direct his thoughts and resources towards the most important part of the design. It is the result of a concentrated and imaginative effort of bringing apparently dissimilar design indices together. The following approaches were considered:

(i) The use of architectural ideas.

(ii) The use of particular theme.

(iii) Using super organizing ideas.

(iv) Using the parti-scheme (by use of sketches initiated at inception to logical conclusion).

(v) Literal translation.

(vi) Using pragmatic concepts.

(vii) Use of universal architectural ideas and values.

However, deciding upon the concept to adopt was not much of a problem, since the various units that make up the design are aimed at maintaining law and order. Thus adopting a theme that is based on justice is suitable to the primary units, which are the court and the police station.

6.5.1 Concepts Development

This is the first stage where an attempt was made to practice and achieve the aim and objectives of this thesis design by means of evolving and demonstrating architecturally an effective design approach to the law complex.

To this effect and without jeopardizing the functional requirements of the proposed development, sketches are herein drawn to reflect the stages and considerations of the design programme, as would be further explained.

Since the title of the project is law complex, then the key word to law and its primary essence is to uphold justice. Justice has a dual objective and principles because it always mediates between two parties, which are the Accused and the Defendant. Its dual functionality principles seek to define the following:

Guilty and Innocent

Right and Wrong

Dispute and Resolution

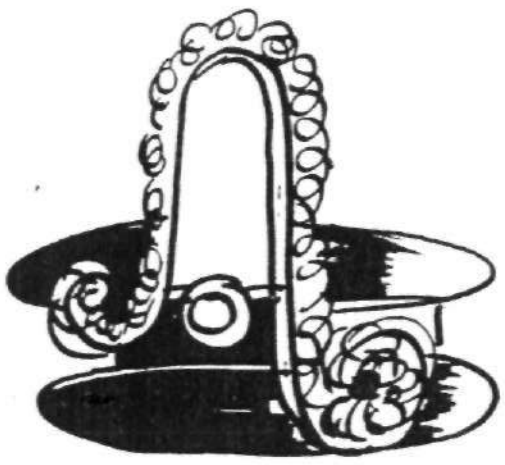
Punishment and Reward



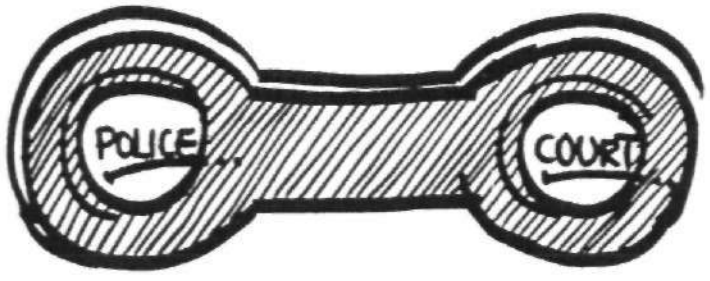
JUSTICE DELAYED IS JUSTICE DENIED



JUSTICE = EQUALITY



UPHOLDS NIGERIAN LAWS



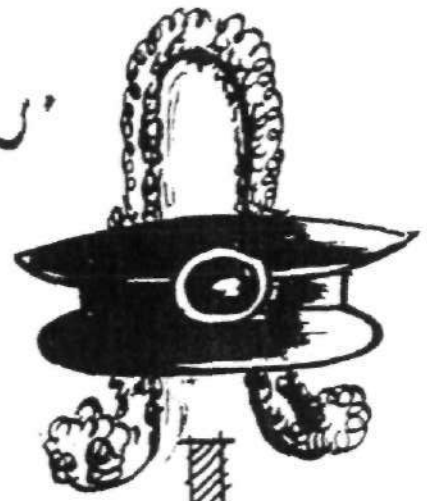
PLAN FORM

FIG: 6.0

CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT



JUSTICE
IS
JUSTIFICATION.



POSSIBLE ELEVATIONAL CONCEPT--

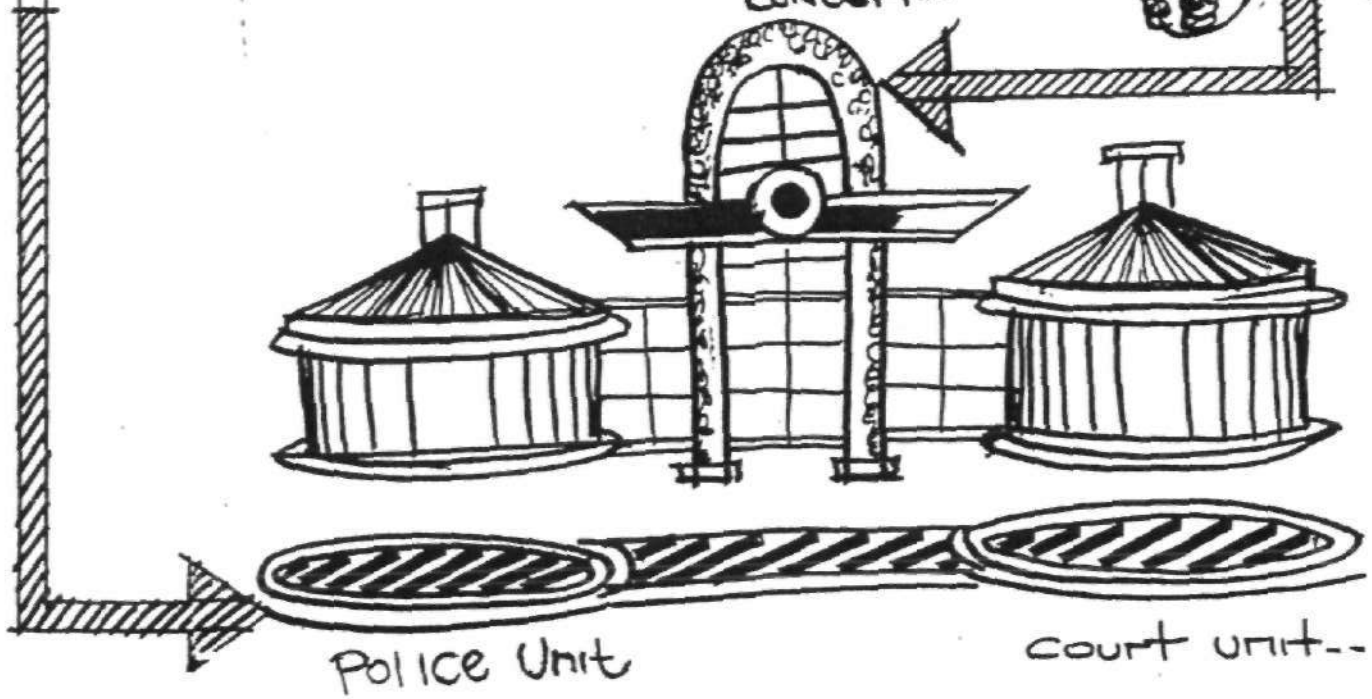


FIG: 6.1 POSSIBLE ELEVATIONAL CONCEPT

Based on these principles, justice is all about justification and equality in treatment as all are viewed equal in the sight of the law.

Therefore, the best symbolizing object that can portray justice is the *Beam Balance*, which will ultimately form the bedrock of the concept development.

i. Plan concept

The beam balance has a shaft that is resting upon a base for stability. A beam rests on top of the shaft, which supports two suspended plates that serve as weighing balance.

This completed balance, when viewed from the top (plan form), will produce two circles and a connecting bridge.

The design is aimed at guaranteeing a speedy dispensation of justice, and the two factors that delay justice due to certain problems are the police who detain suspects and the judges who prolong trials. The thesis solution is aimed at bringing these people together in a complex so a to ensure an effective arrangement.

The police station and the court will be positioned along the circles realized when the beam balance is viewed from the top (see sketch).

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ii. Elevational concept

The two circles that represent the police station and the court would be projected in a three-dimension, while the connecting shaft when viewed in the same dimension will look like a rectangle. The end product will be added some architectural elements of penetration that will bring out the semblance of office building.

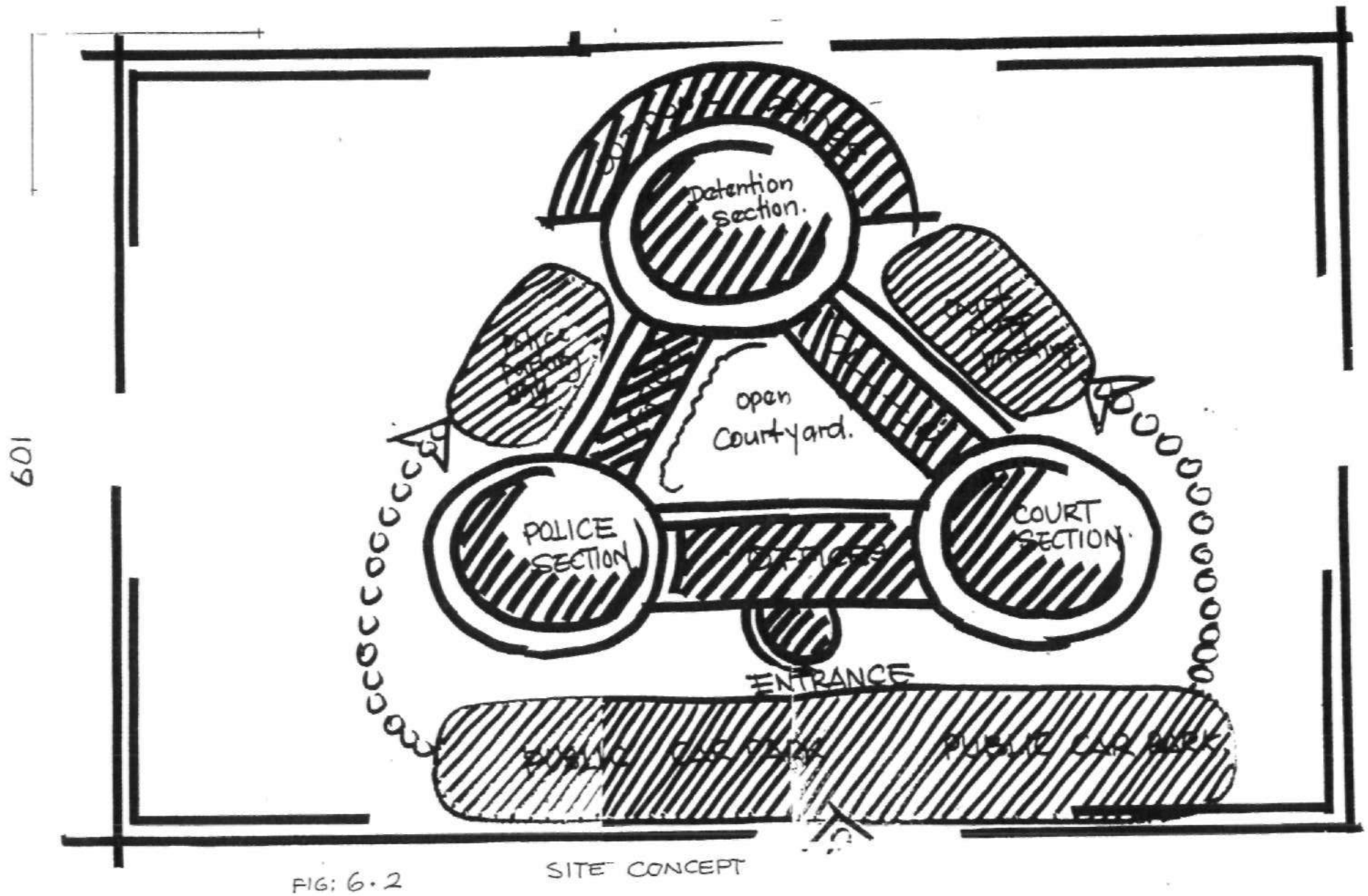


FIG: 6.2 SITE CONCEPT

Since the building has to indicate its functionality, some symbols have to be added to make it look like a law complex. After series of attempts, the best motif and symbolizing elements adopted were the judges wig and the police cap. The judges wig and the police cap after a series of interplay, were decided to dominate the façade in abstraction. The wig will form the dome at the topmost floor that will accommodate the chief judge, while the police cap will form the eaves of the parapet (see sketch).

iii. Site concept

The site is undoubtedly the backbone of the entire design. It marks the point of departure to the design task as a whole. Traditional concept of space organisation based on hierarchy, security and celebration of dominant spaces was adopted in the conception of the site.

Security was viewed to reflect the nature and functions of the different parts of the proposed development. Series of site concepts were attempted and the concept eventually adopted is a perimeter of security and accessibility, with convenient parking spaces (see sketch).

6.6 THE BRIEF

The entire complex as initially mentioned is divided into three broad units, with varying functions and operational techniques. As such each unit will be examined according to specific needs.

6.6.1 The Courthouse

The functions of the courthouse are divided into two, which are the judiciary and the administration. The requirements for each are as follows:

(a) JUDICIARY:

(i) Adequate court rooms for the specified number of judges, with robing room and a retiring room.

(ii) Adequate justices chambers with private library, records store, secretary and waiting areas.

(iii) Chief justice chamber, with conference room, private library, records store, secretary, and waiting spaces.

(iv) Law library for solicitors, Archive and General Storage area.

(b) ADMINISTRATION

(i) Office spaces for senior executive officers, like the chief registrar, Deputy and Assistants, chief Accountant, attached with offices for secretaries and waiting spaces.

(ii) General office spaces for General Staff.

(iii) Other office spaces for Administration purposes such as Registry, Computer rooms, typing and so on.

6.6.2 The Divisional Police Station

(i) Individual office spaces for the Divisional Police Officer (D.P.O.) and other senior police officers, attached with secretaries and waiting spaces.

(ii) General Administrative offices for Junior Officers.

(iii) Laboratories, photography and finger print rooms

(iv) Records, computer and communications rooms

(v) Change rooms, holding rooms and lockup

(vi) Lunges for relaxation.

6.6.3 Detention Centre

(i) Accommodation cells for male and female

(ii) Guard rooms

(iii) Recreational facilities, such as library, games and outdoor recreation spaces.

(iv) Clinic, kitchen and dining rooms.

(v) Visitors and shower facilities.

6.6.4 General Facilities

The facilities herein anticipated and provided in the proposed building, that is the law complex, stems out of the fact that there is a continuous advancement in technology and different requirements of occupants in such a composite complex. Furthermore, these facilities are inferences deduced from studies on related existing buildings both

within and outside the country. The general facilities to be provided for fall under the following categories; welfare, technical, security and environmental.

(i) WELFARE: Facilities under this category are provided for staff conveniences. A canteen is provided as a catering unit to serve food and refreshments to the entire users of the building. It will be equipped with a kitchen designed to receive and store food supplies. Lounges for both senior and junior staff would be provided within each unit for staff relaxation at break-time.

(ii) TECHNICAL FACILITIES: These facilities are necessary to ensure proper functionality of the complex with minimal automation. These include:

* access staircases
* mechanical lifts
* mechanical and electrical installations
* service ducts
* machine and generator rooms
* water storage system
* air-conditioning systems

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(iii) SECURITY FACILITIES: These are elements necessary to safeguard and ensure the general security of the complex, its users and properties. Particular emphasis is made upon the detention centre, where effort will be made to prevent detainees from escaping while in custody. Thus the provision of iron reinforced doors and windows and a perimeter fence round the detention centre and the entire site layout of the complex in general.

Other safety and security elements include automotive alarms and smoke or fire detectors that will be installed at strategic locations within the complex. The need for gate or security post at the entrance would be a matter of priority.

(iv) ENVIRONMENTAL FACILITIES: These facilities are necessary to ensure the general well being of the building premises, so as to harmonize the building with the site and guarantee a pleasant view. These elements include: the use of landscaping elements such as trees, shrubs and green lawns.

* Adequate car parks and pedestrian walkways.

* A well lit premise for security and pleasant night effect.

(v) PENTHOUSE: A penthouse would be provided at the topmost floor to provide accommodation and catering facilities for the chief judge or designated guest that may need to spend a few days.

6.6.5 **Function Designation/Floor Schedule**

(A) BASEMENT FLOOR

S/NO.	POLICE STATION	COURT	DETENTION CENTRE
01	Offices (2)	Kitchen yard	Waiting/control
02	Repairing bay (2)	Staff canteen	Visiting room
03	Store (2)	Justices garage (2)	Guards room
04	Mechanic office	Security office	Day/dining room
05	Electrician	Store	Kitchen
06	General store	Staircase	Laundry
07	Toilet (2)		Wardens office (3)
08	General toilets (5)		TV room (3)
09	Staircase		Female cells (12)
10			Male cells (24)
11			Toilets (12)
12			Shower (6)
13			Outdoor space (2)

(B) GROUND FLOOR

S/NO.	POLICE STATION	COURT	DETENTION CENTRE
01	Waiting	Reception	Dispensary
02	Counter	Waiting	Library
03	Charge room	Commissioner of oaths	Dining room (2)
04	Complaints officer	Secretaries office	TV room (2)
05	Holding room	Oaths and affidavits	Small TV room
06	General office	General office	Wardens office (3)
07	PRO	General store	Female cells (12)
08	Store/Records	Store clerk	Male cells (24)
09	Computer records office	Computer unit	Toilets (6)
10	Information officer	General information	Shower (6)
11	Lecture room	Personnel dept.	Store (6)
12	Seminar room	Junior staff lounge	Staircase
13	Junior staff lounge	General law library	
14	O.C. Arms	Chief librarian	
15	Secretary	Secretary	
16	Drivers room	Archive	
17	Divisional Operation Squad	Toilets	
18	Divisional Arms/Workshop	Service core	
19	Store		
20	Public toilets		
21	Staircase		

(C) FIRST FLOOR

S/NO.	POLICE STATION	COURT
01	Waiting	Reception
02	O.C. Finance	Waiting
03	Cashier	Records store (small)
04	Accounts office	Records store (large)
05	Store	General accounts department
06	Open registry	General office personnel
07	General audit office	Senior accountant
08	Internal auditor	Asst. senior accountant
09	Interrogation office	State counsel chamber
10	Photography	Small chamber (State Counsel)
11	Finger prints	Large chamber (State Counsel)
12	General office operations	Secretaries (2)
13	Detectives room	Libraries (2)
14	CID Laboratory	Toilets (2) (Counsel)
15	O.C. Security	Court room
16	Patrol officer	Justice Chamber
17	Secretary (2)	Retiring room (1)
18	Highway patrol team	Robing room (1)
19	Operation/drivers unit	Toilets (9)
20	Store	Service core
21	Toilets (9)	Justice Library
22	Staircase	Secretary/Waiting Record Office Witness Room Criminal Holding

(D) SECOND FLOOR

S/NO.	POLICE STATION	COURT
01	Waiting	Waiting
02	Administrative officer	Control
03	General office	Records store (small)
04	O.C. organisation	Records store (large)
05	Secret registry	Small chamber (State Counsel)
06	Staff welfare officer	Large chamber (State Counsel)
07	Stationary	Library (2)
08	Store	Secretary (2)
09	Prosecution officer	Toilets (2) (State Counsel)
10	O.C. Prosecution	General Admin. Office
11	Exhibits Store	Computer/Information office
12	O.C. Investigation	Stationery store
13	Criminal Investigation Dept.	Counsels chamber
14	O.C. Control office	Open registry
15	O.C. Research	Court room
16	Secretary (2)	Justice Chamber
17	Head human resources	Retiring room (1)
18	Human resources office	Robing room (1)
19	Store	Toilets (9)
20	Toilets (9)	Service core
21	Staircase	Justice Library Secretary/Waiting Record Office Witness Room Criminal Holding

(E) THIRD FLOOR

S/NO.	POLICE STATION	COURT
01	Waiting	Waiting
02	Divisional police officer	Control
03	Secretary	Records store (small)
04	Typing pool	Records store (large)
05	Store	Small chamber (State Counsel)
06	Executive conference room	Large chamber (State Counsel)
07	Store	Secretary
08	Tea room	Library (2)
09	Divisional Crime Officer	Toilets (2) justices
10	Secretary	Personnel planning
11	Programme office	Admin. Officer
12	Computer information unit	Counsels chamber
13	Senior staff lounge	Secret registry
14	O.C. Operation	Senior staff lounge
15	O.C. Signals	Court room
16	Secretary (2)	Justice Chamber
17	Communications room	Retiring room
18	Communications workshop	Robing room (1)
19	Store toilets	Toilets (9)
20	Stair case	Service core Justice Library Secretary/Waiting Record Office Witness Room Criminal Holding

(F) FOURTH FLOOR

473674

Court

1. Lift lobby/control
2. Chief registrar
3. Deputy registrar

4. Secretary (2)
5. Asst. Chief Registrar
6. Secretary
7. Justices lounge
8. General store
9. Toilets (4)
10. Service core

(G) FIFTH FLOOR

Court

1. Chief justice
2. Secretary
3. Toilet
4. Conference room
5. Tea room
6. Lift lobby/control
7. Kitchenette
8. Store
9. Lounge/dining
10. Bedroom
11. Toilets (4)
12. Service core

6.6.6 **Schedule Of Accommodation**

The following schedule of accommodation is categorized into the following groups:

(A) Court

(B) Police station]

(C) Detention centre

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(A) Court

ACCOMMODATION	NO.	RECOMMENDED AREA IN SQ. M	TOTAL SQ.M
Reception	6	42	252
Waiting	6	36	216
Court room	3	137.5	412.5
Justice Chamber	1	39	39
Retiring room	6	18	108
Robing room	6	8.75	52.5
Large chamber	6	52.5	315
Small chamber	6	36	216
Library (justices)	6	18	108
Secretary (Justices)	6	27	162
Toilets (justices)	3	2	12
Records store (justices) large	3	37.5	112.5
Records store (justices) small	1	36	216
Chief judge	1	54	54
Secretary	1	36	36

Toilet	1	4	4
Conference room	1	80	80
Tea room	1	12	12
Kitchenette	1	21	21
Store	1	12.5	12.5
Lounge/dining	1	49	49
Bedroom	4	38	38
General toilets	1	2	8
Chief registrar	1	48	48
Deputy registrar	2	48	48
Secretary	1	24	48
Assistant Chief Registrar	1	49	49
Secretary	1	21	21
Justices lounge	1	66.5	66.5
General store	1	24	24
General toilet	4	2	8
Personnel planning	1	121	121
Admin. Officer	1	72	72
Counsels chamber	3	117	351
Secret registry	1	72	72
Senior staff lounge	1	234	234
General admin. Office	1	234	234
Computer/information	1	121	121

Stationery store	1	72	72
Open registry	1	72	72
General accounts	1	121	121
General office personnel	1	234	234
Senior accountant	1	72	72
Asst. Senior Accountant	1	72	72
Commissioner of oaths	1	45	45
Secretary	1	37.5	37.5
Oaths and affidavits	1	52	52
General office	1	72	72
General store	1	36	36
Store clerk	1	18	18
Computer unit	1	121	121
General information	1	130.5	130.5
Personnel department	1	130.5	130.5
Junior staff lounge	1	2-09	234
General law library	1	36	209
Chief librarian	1	36	36
Secretary	1	30	30
Archive	1	33	33
Kitchen yard	1	32.5	32.5
Staff canteen	1	136.5	136.5
Security office	1	18	18

Store	1	18	18
Justices garage	4	173	692
General toilets	36	2	72
Justice Chamber	1	39	39
Justice Library	1	26	26
Secretary/Waiting	1	24	24
Record Office	1	16	16
Witness Room	1	9	9
Criminal Holding	1	15	15
			6940

Total built-up area = 6940 Circulation = 778

(B) Police Station

ACCOMMODATION	NO.	RECOMMENDED AREA IN SQ. M	TOTAL
Waiting	1	42	42
Divisional police officer	1	64.5	64.5
Secretary	1	39	39
Typing pool	1	19.5	19.5
Executive conference room	1	91	91
Store	2	13.5	27
Tea room	1	9	9
Divisional crime officer	1	79	79
Secretary	1	42	42
Programme office	1	72	72
Computer informa0tion unit	1	117	117
Senior staff lounge	1	234	234

O.C. operation	1	39	39
O.C. signals	1	39	39
Secretary	2	32.5	65
Communications room	1	99	99
Communications workshop	1	62	62
Administration officer	1	36	36
General office	1	36	36
O.C. organisation	1	36	36
Secret registry	1	52.5	52.5
Staff welfare officer	1	42	42
Stationary	1	27.25	27.25
Store	1	24	24
Prosecution officer	1	121	121
O.C. prosecution	1	72	72
Exhibits store	1	117	117
O.C. investigation	1	72	72
Criminal investigation department	1	234	234
O.C. Control	1	39	39
O.C. research	1	39	39
Secretary	2	32.5	65
Head, human resources	1	71.5	71.5
Human resources office	1	88.75	88.75
Store	1	15.75	15.75
O.C. Finance	1	36	36
Cashier	1	36	36
Accounts office	1	36	36
Store	1	24	24
Open registry	1	52.5	52.5
General audit	1	42	42
Internal auditor	1	27.25	27.25
Interrogation office	1	42	42

Photography	1	79	79
Finger prints	1	72	72
General office operations	1	117	117
Detectives room	1	72	72
CID laboratory	1	234	234
O.C. security	1	39	39
Patrol officer	1	39	39
Secretary	2	30	60
Highway patrol team	1	66	66
Operation/drivers unit	1	91	91
Store	1	13.5	13.5
Counter	1	36	36
Charge room	1	36	36
Complaints officer	1	36	36
Holding room	1	24	24
General office	1	52.5	52.5
PRO	1	42	42
Store/records	1	27.25	27.25
Computer records office	1	121	121
Information officer	1	72	72
Lecture room	1	117	117
Seminar room	1	72	232
Junior staff lounge	1	232	48
O.C. arms	1	48	18
Secretary	1	18	18
Drivers room	1	66	66
Divisional operation squad	1	66	66
Divisional arms workshop	1	86.5	86.5
Store	2	18	18
Offices	2	30	60
Repairing bay (vehicles)	1	58	116

Mechanic office	1	30	30
Electrician	1	30	30
General store	1	33	33
General toilets	41	2	82
			4950.25

Total built-up Area = 4950.25

Circulation = 710.0

C) Detention Centre

ACCOMMODATION	NO.	RECOMMENDED AREA IN SQ. M	TOTAL
Waiting/control	1	21	21
Wardens office	3	15	45
Visiting room	1	46.5	46.5
Guards room	1	21	21
Library	1	54.5	54.5
Dining room	2	21	42
Day room	1	118.5	118.5
Laundry	1	21	21
Kitchen	1	21	21
Large TV room	2	34.5	69
TV room	4	27	108
Female cells	24	7	168
Male cells	48	7	336
Toilets	18	2	36

Shower	12	2	24
Store	6	2	12
			1143.5

Total built-up Area = 1143.5

Circulation = 426

CHAPTER

CHAPTER SEVEN

DESIGN REPORT

7.1 PREAMBLE

It will be appreciated that design itself is a continuous intricate process which require systematic manipulation and balanced resolution among several design variables, to attain a result which best conform and satisfies an intended set of objectives. Therefore, the processes of evolving a totalitarian design for the proposed law complex requires an imposing dynamic balance, tactically worked out amongst overriding design factors.

The accomplishment of this aim requires a design programme which is set out to approach the design variables independently and eventually striking a balance among the independent results for the attainment of a dependable outcome.

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7.2 DESIGN PRINCIPLE

The design principle for the proposed design was basically drawn out based upon an empirical logical point of view, which was derived after a systematic study of the basic requirements of the proposed organizational set up and inferences deduced from it.

Thus, the ultimate aim of the design was the provision of sufficient spaces for the designated units under a harmonized functional setting. As was identified during the fact finding case studies, lack of sufficient spaces was a major contributing factor to long delays of justice dispensation, as well as the deplorable conditions of police detention cell and prisons. This was evident in lack of sufficient courtrooms, libraries for the courts and lack of adequate detention cells that led to the cases of overcrowding and congestion.

As such, the proposed law complex was designed to provide sufficient designated spaces that will ensure effective processes of speedy dispensation of justice. Such, upper limits of space standards were provided and the requirements carefully worked out to accommodate the functions of each unit with optimum space utilization.

7.2.1 Planning Principle

The proposed design aimed at relating the different functions in the proposed set up such that their distinct nature of operations could be independent of one another in light of preventing undue obstruction and yet remain united by means of accessibility where found desirable.

The ultimate aim of the designer was to create and allocate space for a satisfactory utilization by the client as well as the numerous users. Having a vision of a lofty, prestigious and symbolic building, the design aims at creating an environment that can easily be absorbed through the maximum number of senses. Thus, creating the deepest, most significant and lasting impact through movement and visual perception.

7.3 STRUCTURAL PRINCIPLE

The section shows the clear vista of the building structural composition and arrangements. The building was structurally divided into three parts, with reasons due to "differential loading" considerations.

The building features series of vertical and horizontal columns and beams that were linked together forming a rigid network. At the sides of the building façade floors are vertical circular concrete pylons designed to withhold and effectively transmit the

dead and live super imposed loads on it. The pylons further stiffens the waffle grid network.

Another important structural consideration was the use of retention walls, that were applied at every point of height variation on the ground surface. This will further make firm the building composition and curb the effects settlement and other forms of soil movements.

7.3.1 Site Layout

This was drawn out based upon the series of considerations carried out at the site concept development, which was subsequently adopted. The major guiding factor was obtained from the requirements of the building and planing code regulations for the Abuja central district.

Thus the building complex is accessed from the secondary road (third avenue) and not from the primary road (Shehu Shagari Way). Vehicular and pedestrian access into the site through the main entrance gate where a security post was provided along the perimeter fence. The gate house further leads to the parking area spaces and subsequently linking the building complex by paved walkways. A network of roads and walkways further provided means of vehicular and pedestrian accessibility to the sides of the building complex, as demanded by the separation of functions.

7.3.2 Basement Floor

For optimum utilization of site, a basement floor was adopted to some designated functions for the court and the police units, but primarily it was designed to accommodate the detention centre.

The basement floor accommodate car parks repairing bays as well as the staff canteen for the court and police units. The special patrol unit and the emergency operation unit vehicles are accommodated at the basement floor level for ease of accessibility.

The basement serves as the major access into the detention centre, where the arrested can be driven up to the drop up point at the entrance. The basement floor accommodate half the function spaces provided for the centre in addition to out door spaces for recreation and other activities. A direct access was provided to link the basement floor to the ground floor by means of staircases positioned at strategic locations.

7.3.3 Ground Floor

This serves as the first part of call into the building where first impressions are usually made. To this effect, the entrance and the reception areas were carefully designed and landscaped to portray a corporate image while exposing their designated functions to avoid misconception by the first time visitors.

The ground floors for the court and the police station accommodates functions that attract large volume of visitors so as to avoid overcrowding at the upper floors.

Similarly function that pertains to emergency situations were also allocated to the ground floor.

The detention centre terminates at this level, while the court and police units were developed further (vertically).

7.3.4 First And Second Floors

Accommodated mainly on the first floor are the junior staff of the two units. The first floor was facilitated with a well defined reception and waiting lounge incorporated within the service core facilities. The partition of offices on this floor level follows the operational procedures of the two units.

The court unit accommodates the justices' chambers and the courtrooms while the criminal investigation unit of the police station was situated at the same level.

The second floor accommodates similar office spaces with the first floor and same departments. The courtrooms and other related facilities are same as they obtained the first floor. While the CID Department is further extended onto the second floor as their activities directly link with each other.

7.3.5 Third Floor

The police station unit terminates at this level. And functions accommodated at this floor level for the police unit include the DPO's office and support facilities such as the conference room, secretary and typing pool. This floor also accommodates the DPO's assistant, DCO and other senior officers of the police department. Also

accommodated were the communication rooms so as to locate their high gadgets like the antenna at the roof level.

At the court unit, the courtrooms and the justices' chambers also terminates at this level.

7.3.6 Fourth And Fifth Floors

The fourth floor accommodates the offices for the chief registrar, the deputy and assistant registrars other facilities allocated include the justices lounge, reception and waiting spaces.

The fifth floor, which is the last floor, accommodates the chief judge and necessary facilities. Other special features include the bedroom and kitchenette.

All the floor levels may be accessed through the service lifts or the escape stair cases provided.

7.3.7 Roof Level

This is the topmost floor level in the proposed development, which satisfies the building regulation codes. The roof floor consists mainly of the drainage gutters, machine room and water storage tank. It can be accessed through an elevated ladder from the fifth floor level.

7.3.8 Materials Usage And Construction

Primary materials employed in the construction of the complex are reinforced concrete, sandcrete block, panel walls and glass.

Construction method is by cast-in-situ for structural elements like columns, beams and floor slabs.

Glazed ceramic tiles and glass will be employed as well finish over the entire exterior façade of the building. Internal and partition walls will be treated with emulsion paints.

7.4 DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Special features of this design project are listed below and discussed briefly.

7.4.1 Orientation

The building has been properly oriented so as to reduce excessive heat caused by solar radiation. This is achieved by locating the narrow ends of the building along the east and west directions, while the longer sides, which are glazed, were positioned along the north and south direction. By this arrangement, only a minimum surface area of the building would be exposed to the sunlight, while the maximum surface area would be in shade, hence achieving a perfect protection from excessive heat caused by solar radiation. This form of orientation will further enhance adequate circulation of air within the interior spaces while providing pleasant view of the exterior surrounding where possible.

7.4.2 Ventilation

The purpose of ventilation in a building is to maintain a prescribed condition and ensure air cleanliness within the building. However, ventilation may be local or general. Local ventilation is intended for removing polluted air at sources to prevent dispersal of

impurities through the building. For example toilets are fixed with extractor fans to rid the bad odour, much of the impurities are removed by this means and what remains are diluted by the incoming air. Local ventilation is assisted by the use of fixed screens or by air curtains.

The use of natural cross ventilation as much as possible was employed, but in areas where this is not adequate, artificial ventilation systems are proposed alongside split unit and central air-conditioning units.

7.4.3 Thermal Insulation Of Roof

Thermal insulation is required to keep heat in when needed and keep it out when not needed. Insulation is done using any of the following means:

(i) Insulation of roof sheet coverings

(ii) Under purlin insulation lining

(iii) Over-purlin insulation lining.

They all involve the use of insulation boards or felt at different stages of roof erection/construction. Types of insulation boards in use include:

(i) Glass fiber

(ii) Quilt

(iii) Mineral wool

7.4.4 Landscape

An environment lacking in proper landscaping does not appeal to human perception. Landscape design is significant in the conservation of the existing natural

state of the environment. Landscape is an integral part of architecture, as it is the link between the building and its immediate environment.

The different components that are involved in a good land scenery include ground form and texture, plant cover or vegetation, water and rock formation. All principles of landscaping adopted are chosen to best complement the site in its natural form.

7.4.5 *Internal Environment*

The interior design and décor has to meet a number of specific requirements. These are features that will provide the complex with desired authority it commands. For example, the complex should:

(i) Be physically attractive

(ii) Generate a sense of awareness and interest for the users

(iii) Be easy to clean and maintain

(iv) Resist damages and facilitate repair and replacement with a minimum disturbance.

7.4.6 Acoustics

Many acoustic problems in buildings can be avoided by considering the broad requirements early in the design process, as ratification done later is rarely neither satisfactory nor economical. Factors that guide a good acoustics solution in the design include the exclusion of external sources of noise and the treatment of the internal sources of noise in addition to special sound absorbent materials and surface finishes. Major emphasis is made within the courtrooms, justices' chambers, libraries and private

offices. The introduction of buffer zones was made to separate noisy areas from quite areas.

7.4.7 Maintenance

This is of great importance due to the nature of the building composition and functions. The choice of materials should reflect the need for easy maintenance of components since durability and performance are desired.

Minor maintenance work should not obstruct official activities. Good positioning and easy accessibility will ease maintenance work. The maintenance section coordinates all works related to the complex.

7.5 SERVICES

7.5.1 Drainage and Sewage Disposal

Drainage is provided along trenches and street drains taking advantage of the topography and slope of the site. The storm and rainwater from the roof tops is collected from the roofing sheets and the gutters in the parapet and channeled down through pipes down and discharged into the drainage gutters for onward disposal.

Sewage from the building complex will be collected through a properly designed network of sewage system pipelines with collection chambers where appropriate and subsequently discharged into the Abuja central sewage system.

7.5.2 Airconditioning

This is desirable for majority of the spaces within the complex mainly for cooling down the temperature due to heat generated by the occupants, machines and solar radiation. The vapour and the compression system of airconditioning are found to be most suitable for the complex. The central airconditioning system is more adequate and economical than unitary split system, as the long-term benefits will compensate for the high cost of purchase, installation and ductwork. The distribution means would be through suspended ceiling. However, unitary split system would be provided where necessary.

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7.5.3 Fire Protection and Control

Fire in buildings occurs due to error by the occupants, faulty machines or wrong wire connections. However, the objectives of good fire control precautions are as follows:

(a) To reduce possibilities of fire outbreaks.

(b) To provide facilities that will aid prompt escape of the occupants from the building.

(c) To prevent and discourage the spread of fire within the building as well as the adjoining building.

(d) To prevent the building structure from failure and collapse due to fire gut.

The hazards of fire must be properly and effectively curtailed by the use of the following materials and components, which help curtail the spread of fire within the building: flame retardant surface finishes, roofing elements and insulating components of the building.

To ensure a good fire prevention and control strategy, the following passive and active measures are adopted:

(i) Proper installation of electrical gadgets and equipment.

(ii) Provision of well ventilated fire escape routes.

(iii) Access for fire fighting service personnel.

(iv) Installations of active control measures such as sprinklers, alarm systems, smoke and heat detectors, hose reels, dry risers and water hydrant inlets.

(v) Adequate protection by casing, proper reinforcement, spraying, painting and proper design of building components.

7.5.4 Power Supply

Electricity will be supplied to the complex from the Abuja municipal supply grid. However, a standby generator would be provided to supplement interrupted supply from the municipal supply grid. This will ensure an uninterrupted power supply.

7.5.5 Water Supply

Adequate supply of water would be provided to the entire complex for domestic use and purposes. A comprehensive and effective water supply network exists in Abuja, and sufficient water would be supplied from this source and adequate distribution system would be provided throughout the entire complex. An overhead service reservoir located at strategic positions within the complex would ensure steady supply of water.

7.5.6 Communication Lines

Automations in communication is increasing day after day especially in office complexes. To this effect strategic workplace next to outlets for power and telephones are provided at all office floors.

Internal communication system that connects all office spaces within the complex would be adopted for ease and effective interaction amongst the staff. Local landlines would be connected to the complex by the Nigeria Telecommunication (NITEL) for general communications within and outside the country.

It is also anticipated that wires conveying all forms of currents for gadgets would be concealed within storage ducts provided along the service ducts within the building complex.

CHAPTER

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CHAPTER EIGHT

CONCLUSION

8.1 SUMMARY

This research delves into the types and nature of hindrances to rapid dispensation of justice in Nigeria, with the sole purpose of deducing architectural solutions. Any court structure that does not support and facilitate the desire atmosphere for the effective dispensation of justice is a failure on the government, and such structures should be redesigned to meet the acceptable standard.

The judiciary, which is the custodian of the laws of the federation that operate through the court for the dispensation of such laws, should be able to demonstrate utmost regard, consideration and above all respect the constitutional demands. As such the courts should be a strict provider of justice, by carrying out fair trails within reasonable time as demanded by the constitution. It is only through this process that people will be law abiding and will hold our courts in high esteem.

It is with a high hope, that the administrative hindrances to rapid dispensation of justices would be neutralized in the set up adopted, as we shape our buildings and our buildings shape us. It is the hope that the configuration will for stall a feeling of togetherness and responsibility towards each department, and the strengthened realization of a common aim, which is effective to dispensation of justice.

The law complex Abuja as a structure for effective dispensation of justice. Professor Peter Johnson (1978), in support of the need to modernize the image of our courthouses said "A requirement of the physical form of courthouse is that they should assist in promoting the impartiality, the authority and the dignity of the law". It is

important for our courts of justice to impute their dignity into their images, by ways of safeguarding and promoting impartial investigations as well as passing judgements in a limited duration of time, thereby ensuring a limited period in awaiting trial.

The physical organisation of the court complex is characterized by a systematic and technical integration of law enforcement agencies within a unit network that ensures a functional arrangement, efficient operational procedures, security and public safety. The exterior articulations of the courthouse and the relationship of the building to its surrounding expresses the concern of the role of law in the society. Similarly, the buildings internal arrangement reflects the relative importance assigned to the transactions and the roles of various groups using the building.

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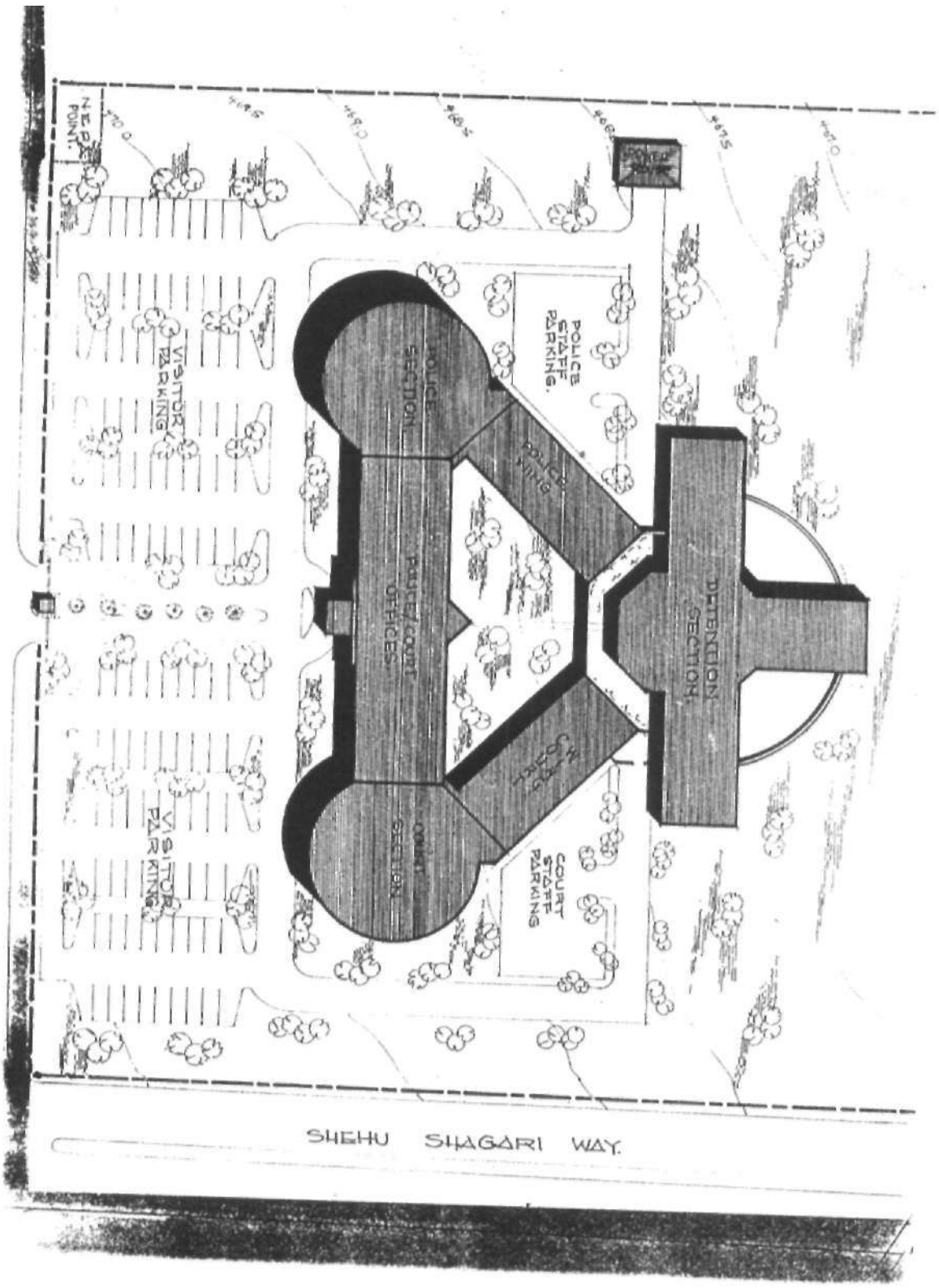
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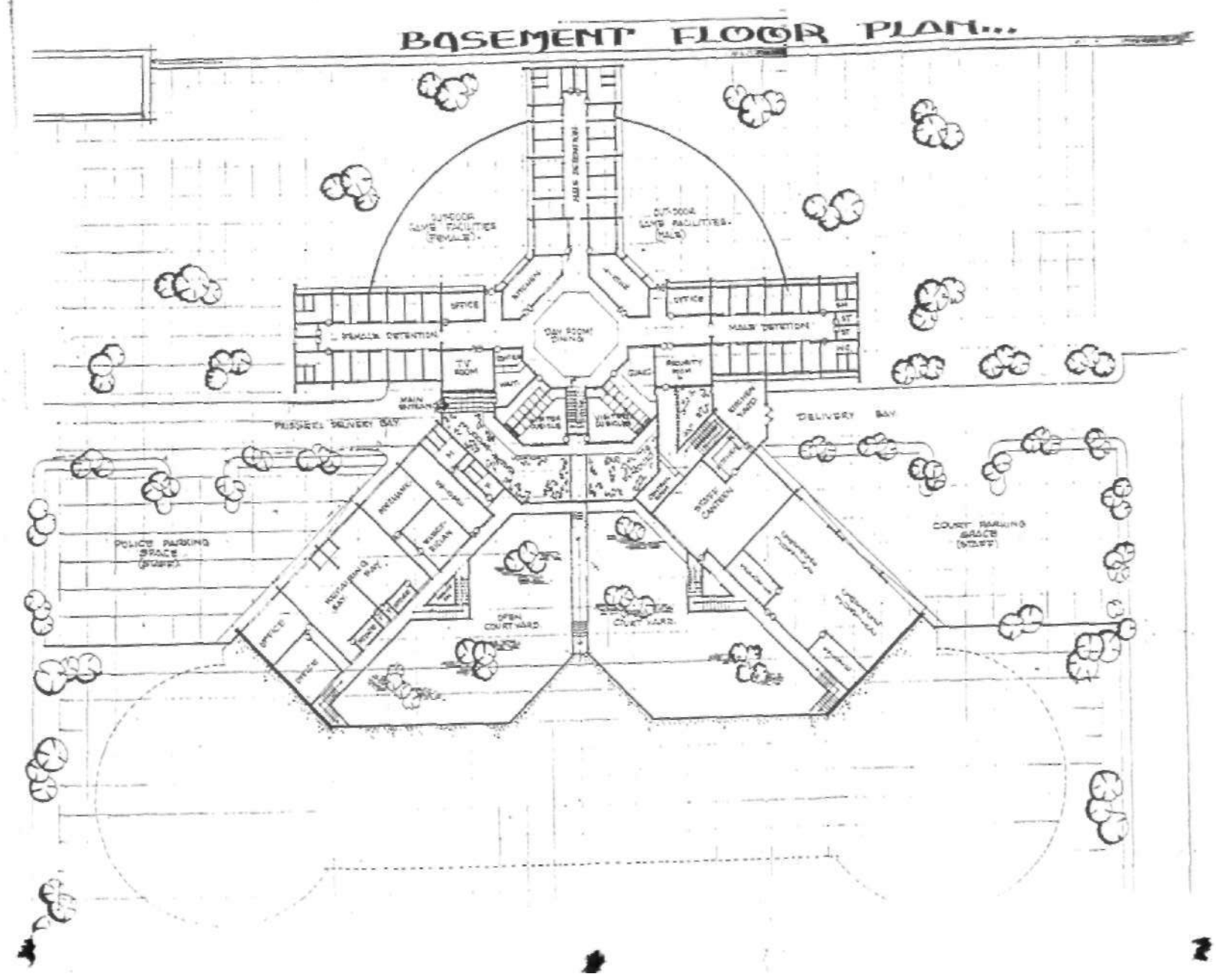
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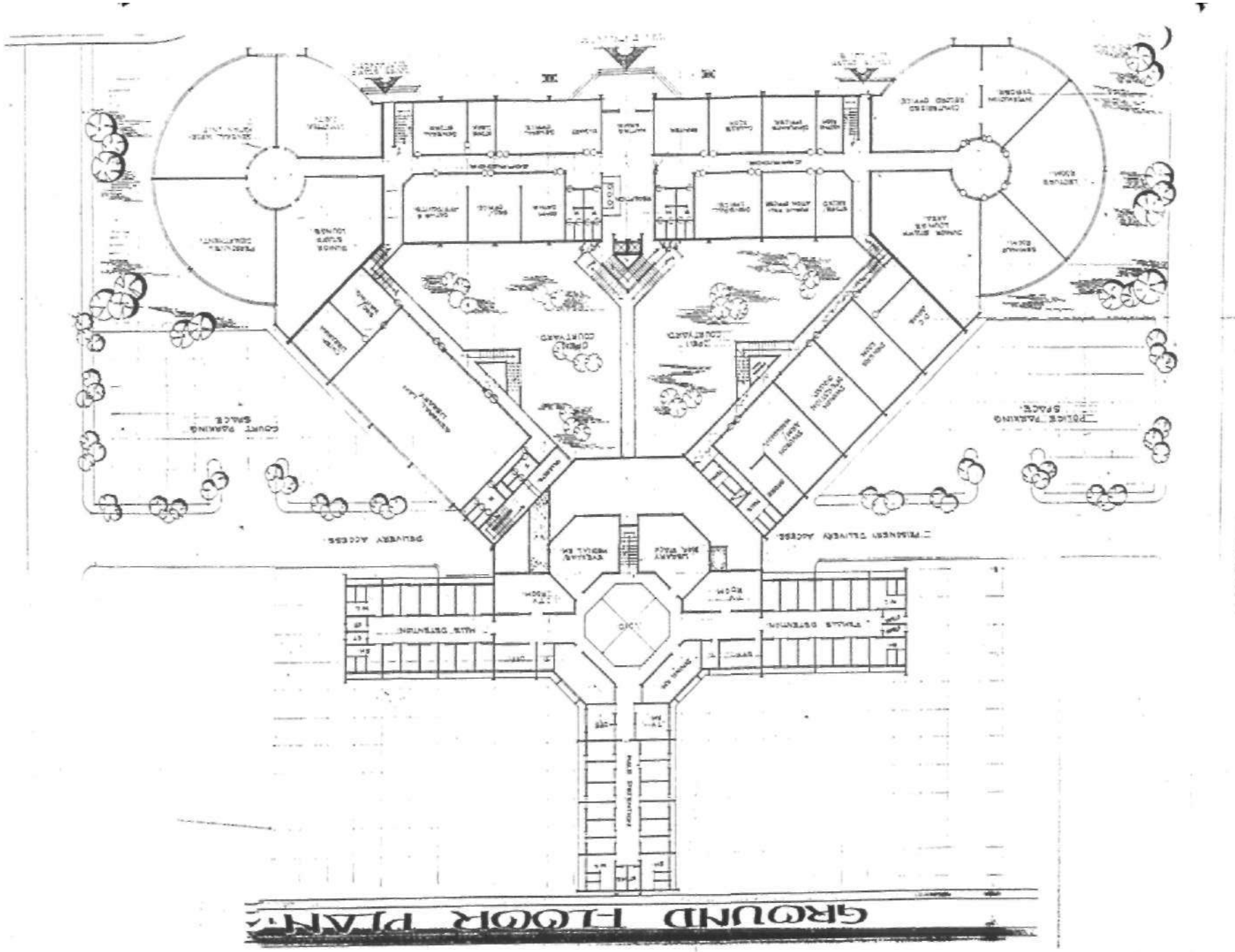
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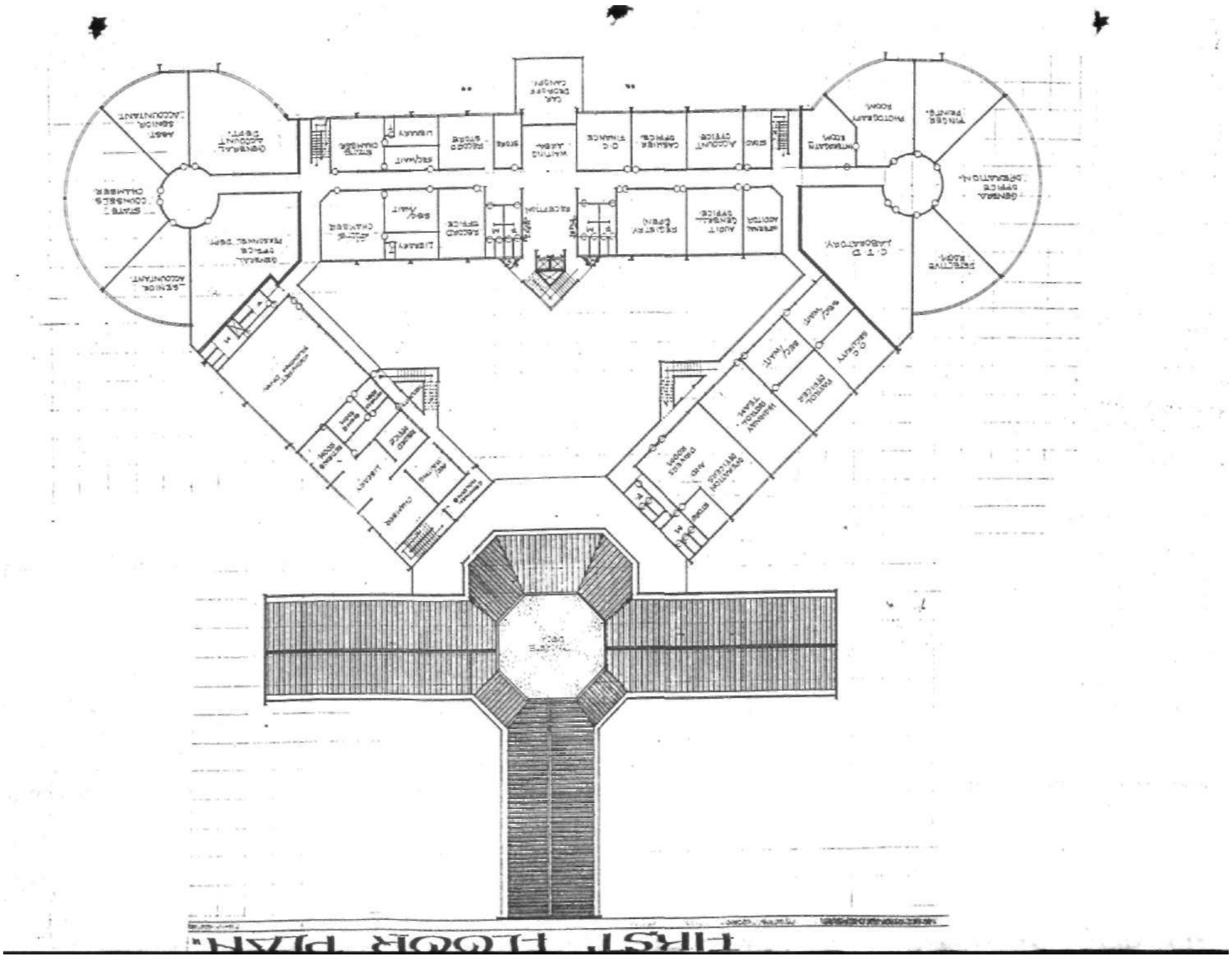
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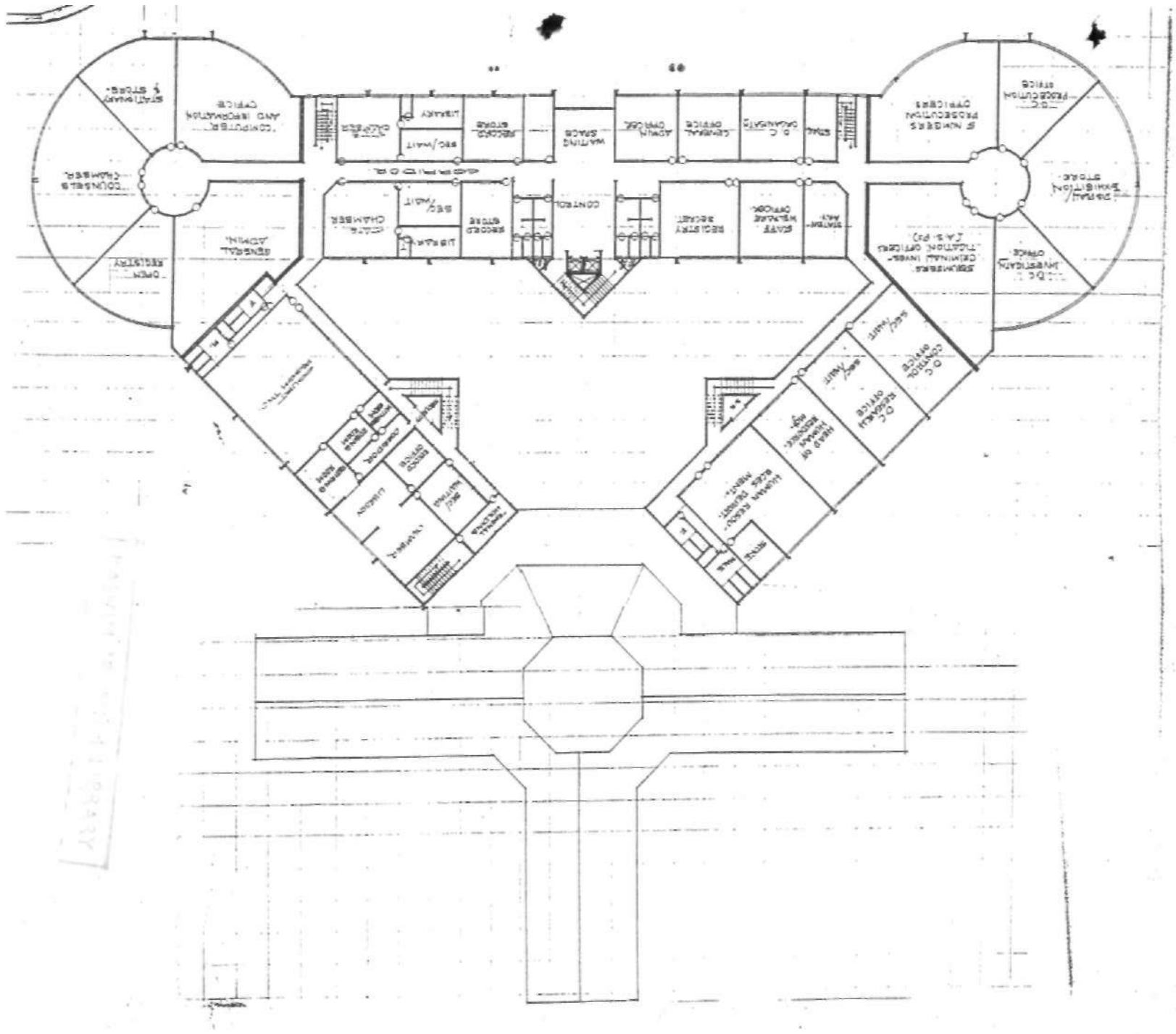

NEPA POINT
VISITOR PARKING
VISITOR PARKING
POLICE SECTION
POLICE/COURT OFFICES
POLICE STAFF PARKING
POLICE MESS
COURT SECTION
COURT STAFF PARKING
DETENTION SECTION
SHEHU SHAGARI WAY.

BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN...

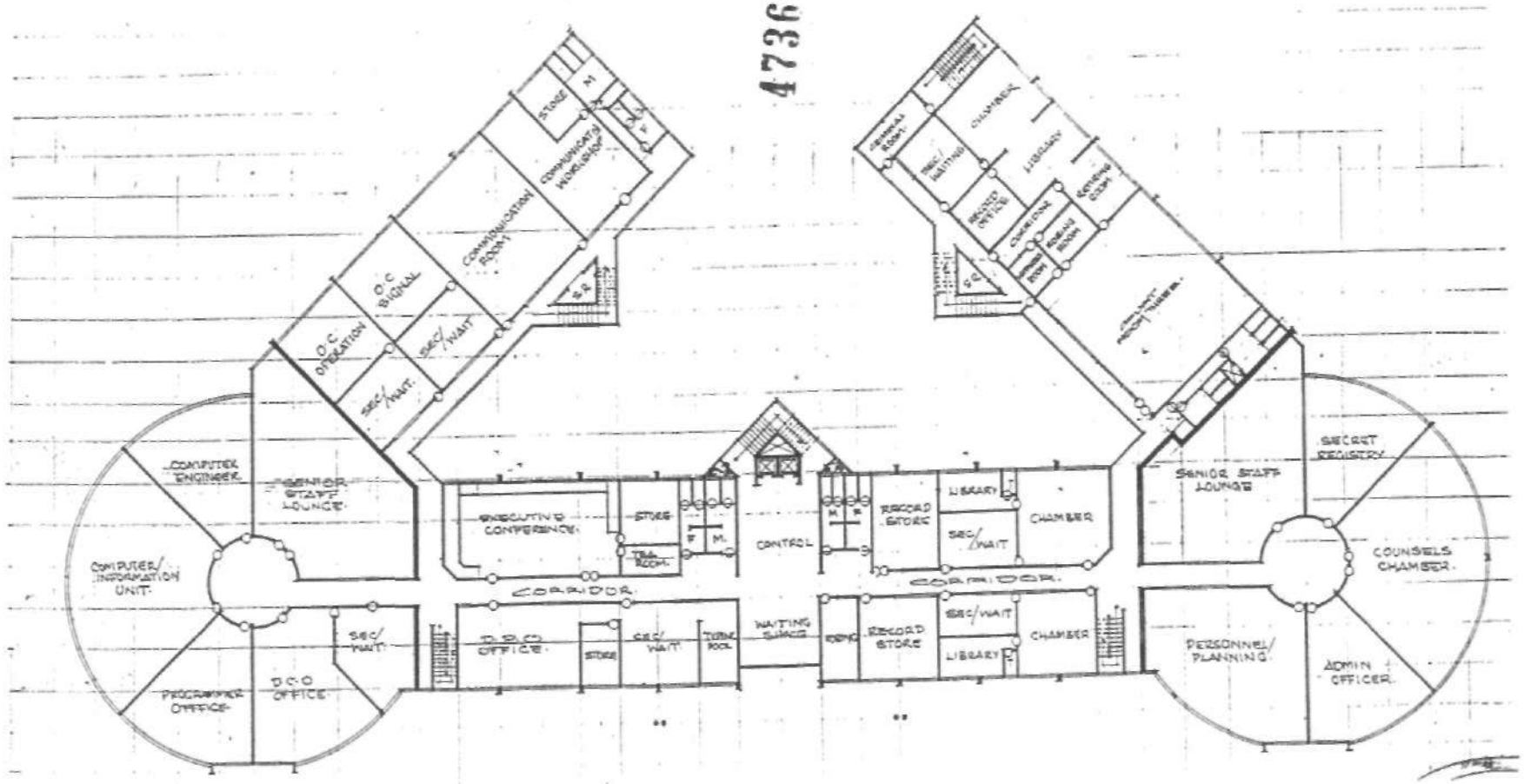


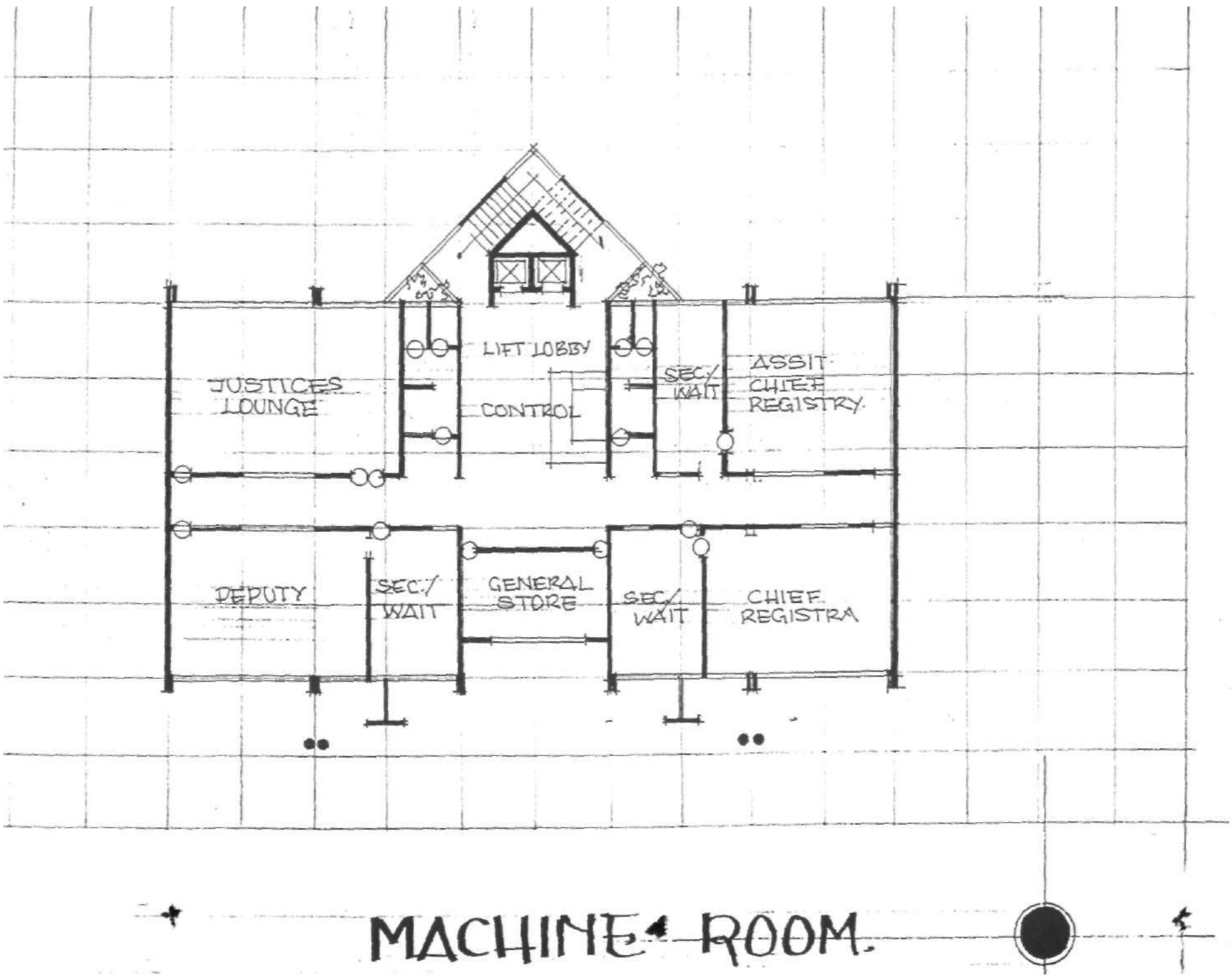

GROUND FLOOR PLAN


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

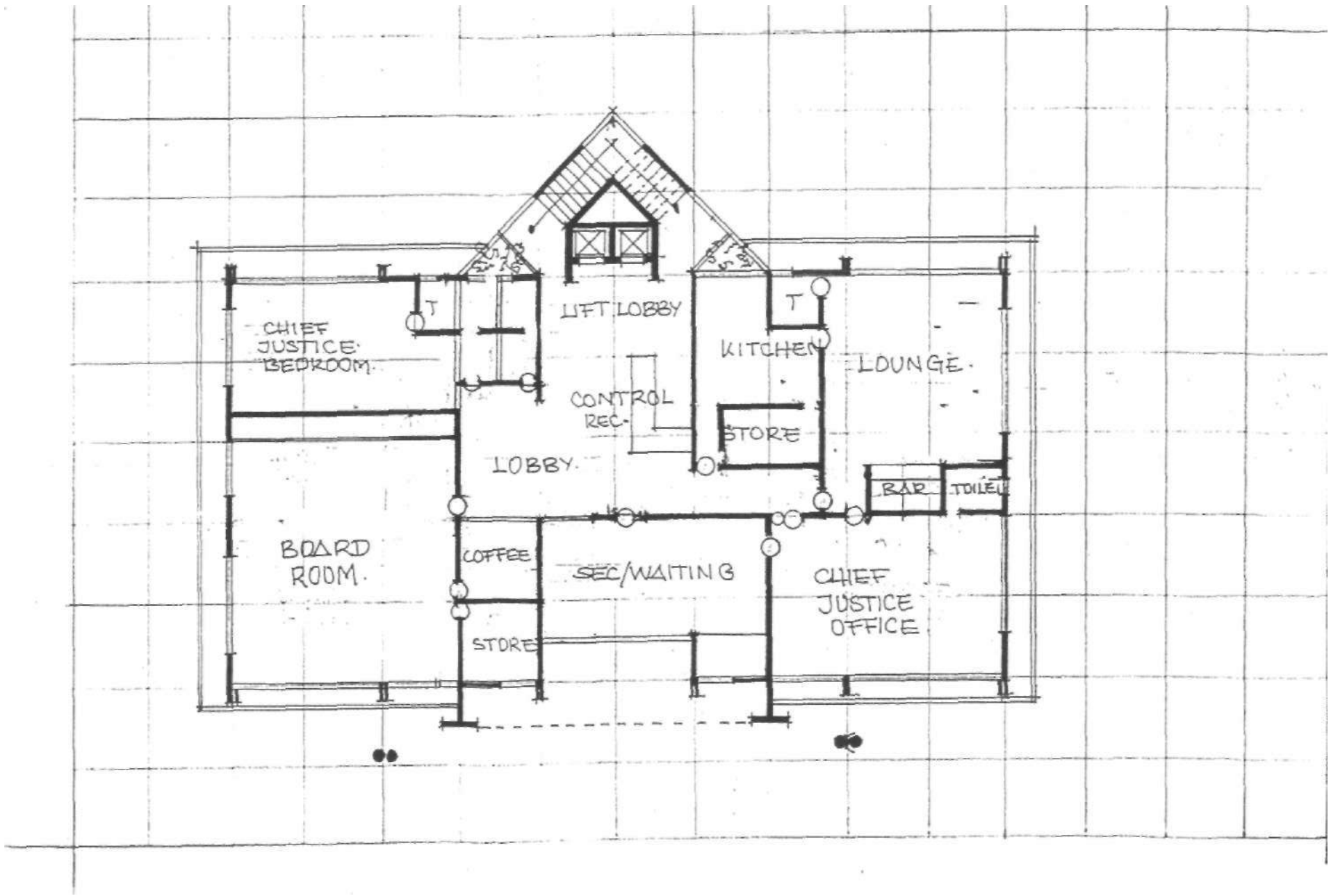


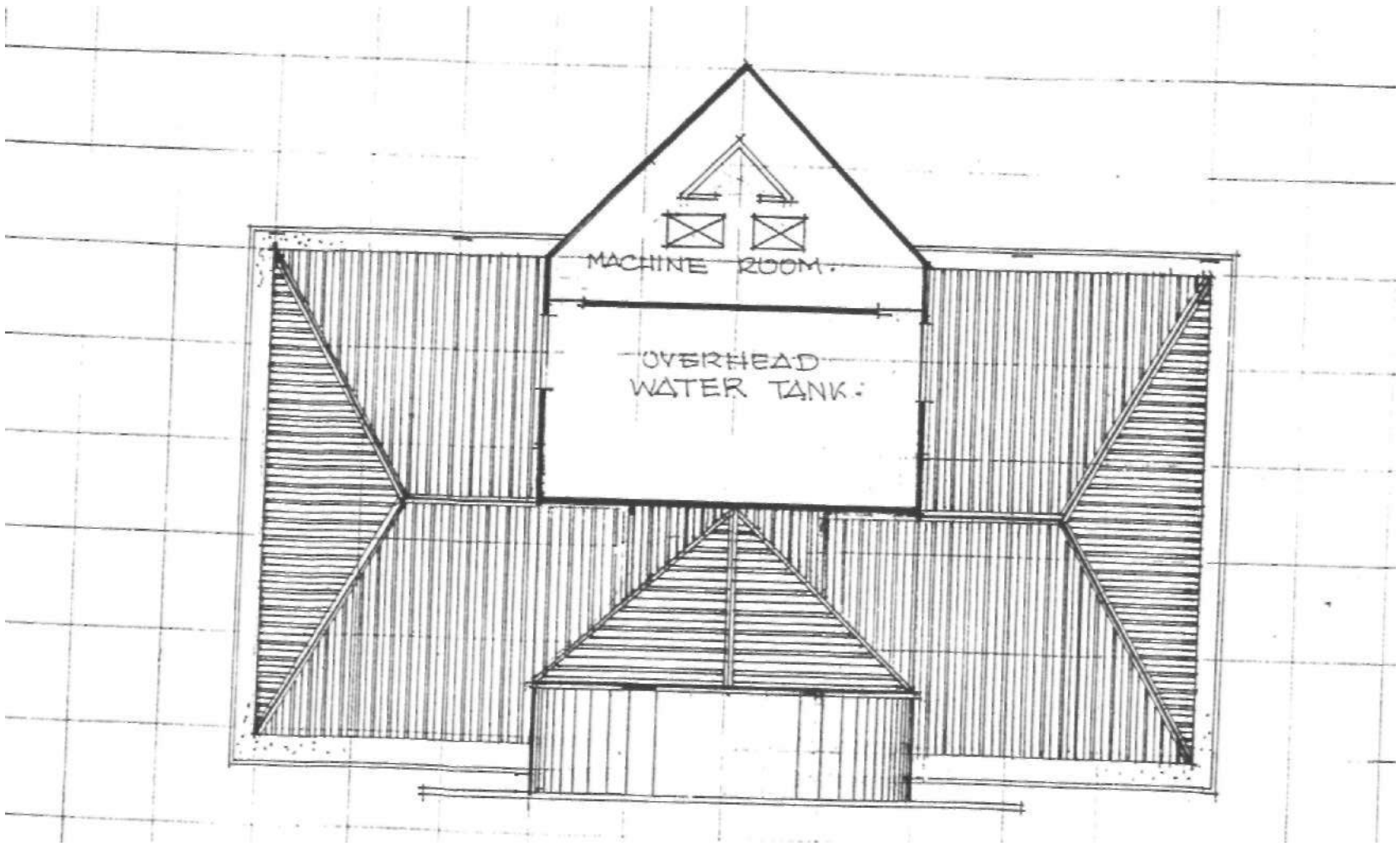
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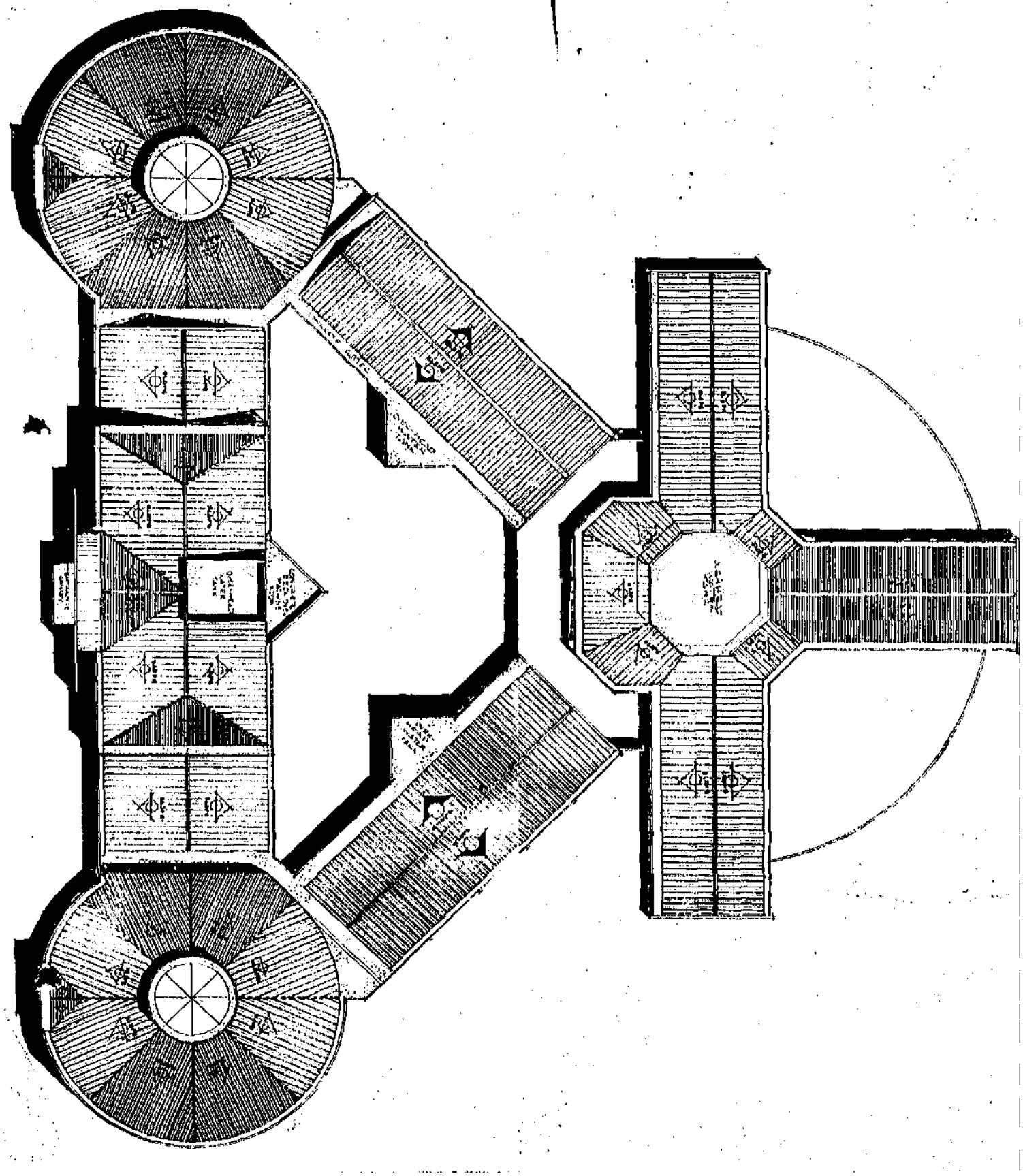

STORE
COMMUNICATION ROOM
COMMUNICATION WORKSHOP
D.C. SIGNAL
D.C. OPERATION
SEC/WAIT
SEC/WAIT
COMPUTER ENGINEER
SENIOR STAFF LOUNGE
COMPUTER/ INFORMATION UNIT
PROGRAMMER OFFICE
D.C.O OFFICE
SEC/ WAIT
EXECUTIVE CONFERENCE
STORE
TEA ROOM
F
M
CONTROL
M
R
RECORD STORE
LIBRARY
SEC/WAIT
CHAMBER
CORRIDOR
D.P.C.O OFFICE
STORE
SEC/ WAIT
TERM ROOM
WAITING SPACE
RECORD STORE
SEC/WAIT
LIBRARY
CHAMBER
CHAMBER
JUDGES
SECRET REGISTRY
SENIOR STAFF LOUNGE
COUNSELS CHAMBER
PERSONNEL/ PLANNING
ADMIN OFFICER

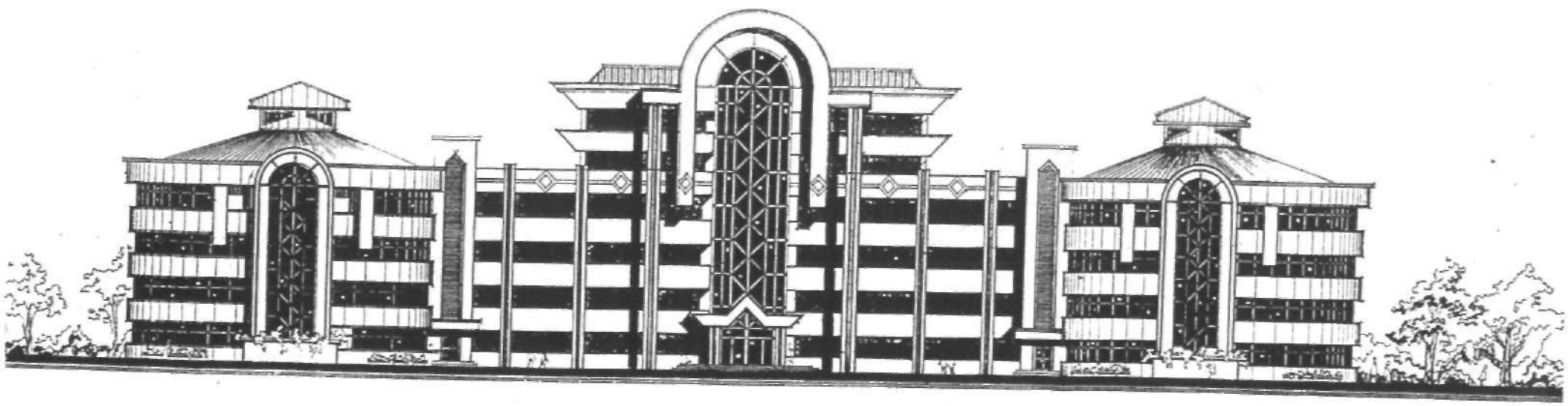


MACHINE ROOM.

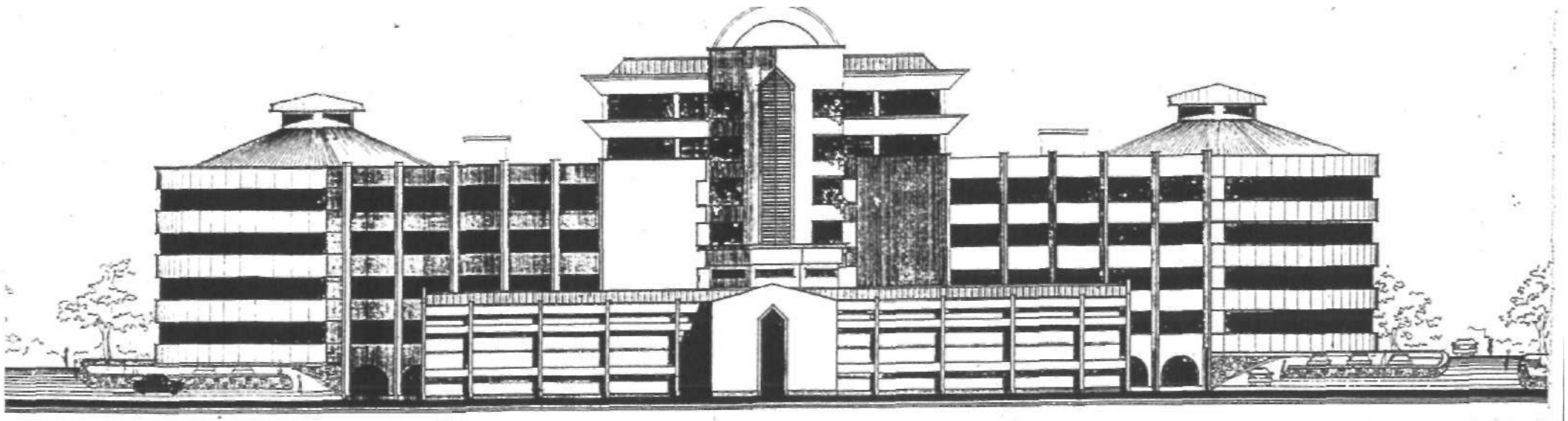

CHIEF JUSTICE BEDROOM
T
LIFT LOBBY
T
KITCHEN
LOUNGE
CONTROL REC.
STORE
LOBBY
BAR
TOILET
BOARD ROOM
COFFEE
SEC/WAITING
CHIEF JUSTICE OFFICE
STORE


MACHINE ROOM.
OVERHEAD
WATER TANK.

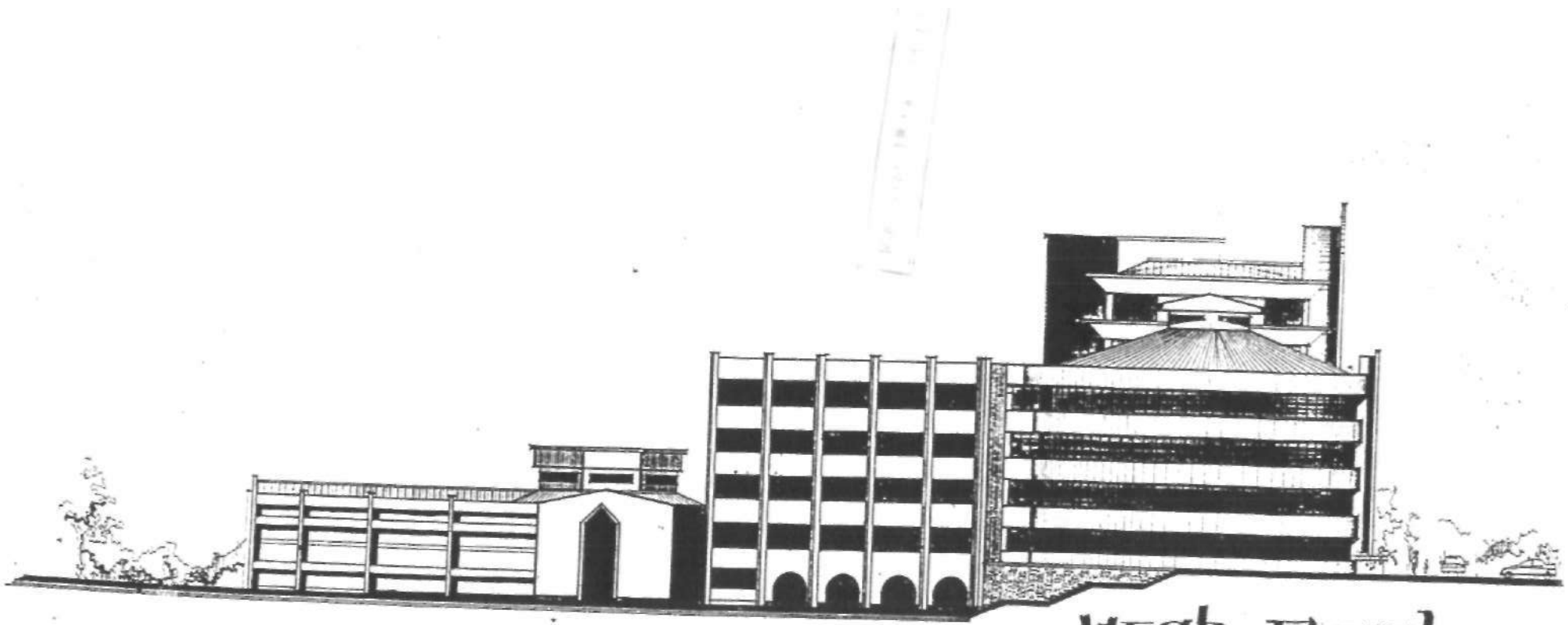




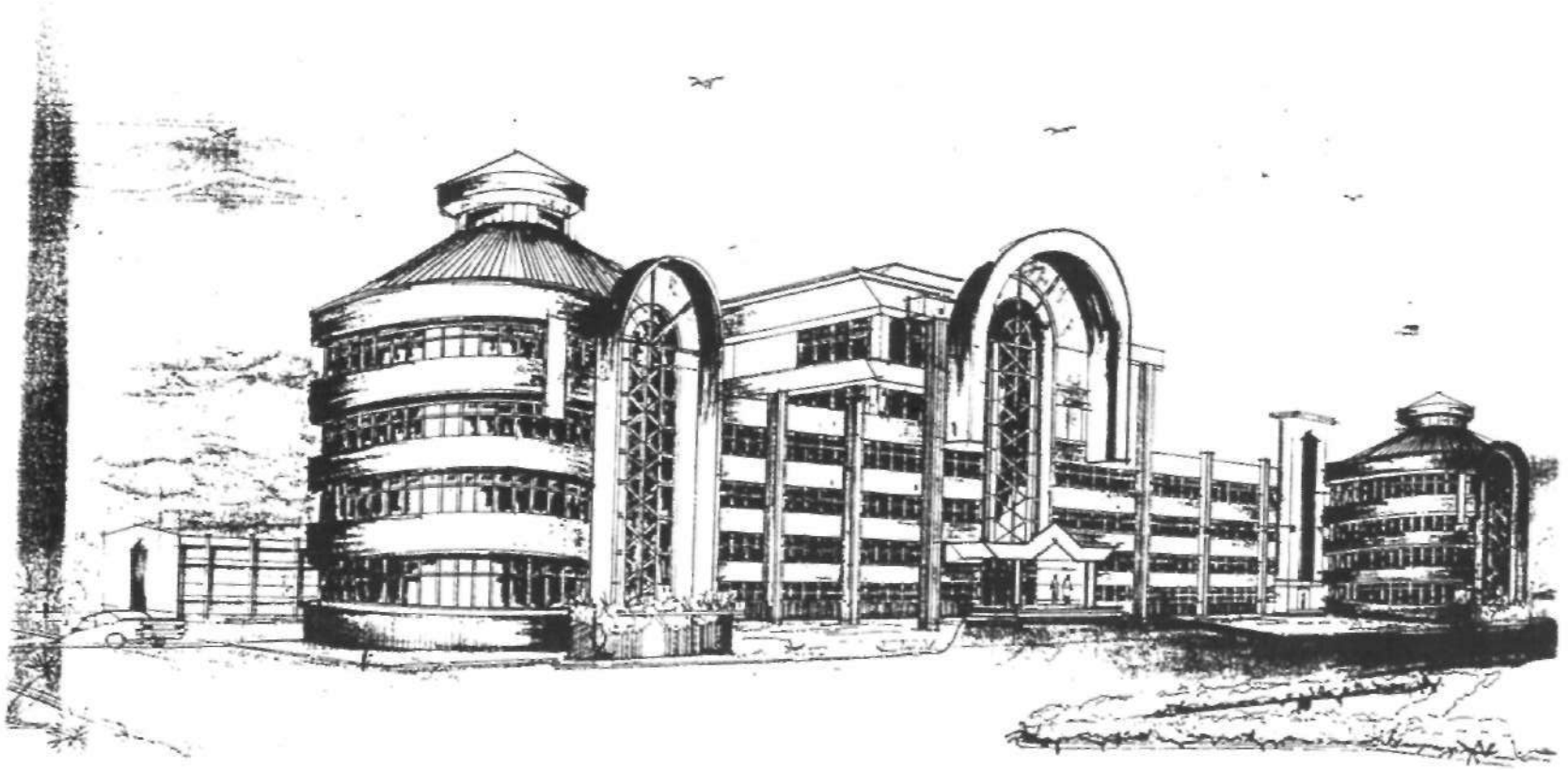
Approach Elevation.

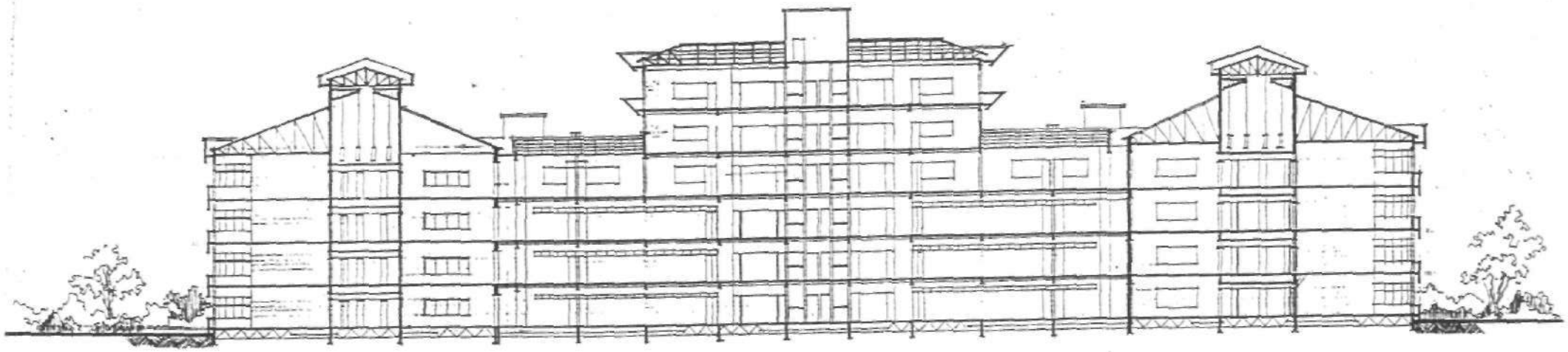


Rear Elevation..



West Elevation





section B–B

