NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS COMPLEX

ABUJA

By

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A Thesis submitted to the Post-Graduate School Ahmadu Bello University, in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Award of Master of Science of Architecture. Degree.

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D E C L A R A T I O N

I, ADEKAIYAOJA, ADETOKUNBO ADEWALE of the Department of Architecture, Faculty of Environmental Design, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, conscientiously declare that this thesis is original, authentic and a result of my keen effort and intense research and has not to my knowledge been accepted in any previous publications anywhere, that this thesis has been a personal academic undertaking executed under the supervision of my mentor Architect Tunde Arayela of the Department of Architecture and that all contributory references have been dully acknowledged.

.....
Wale Adekaiyaoja

AUG. 1988

Thesis Supervisor:

.....
Arc. Tunde Arayela

CERTIFICATION

This Thesis entitled Nigerian Institute of International Affairs Complex Abuja meets the regulations governing the award of the degree of Master of Science of Architecture (M.Sc. Arch) of Ahmadu Bello University and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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D E D I C A T I O N

To Lord Almighty for his Guidance Strength and Protection.

My Parents for making it Possible

FEMI, BAYO, LOLA AND TOYIN FOR ALL THEIR LOVE.

'WALE ADEKAIYAOJA

AUG. 1988

THESIS ABSTRACT

At the present time most architects seem to settle for a belief in developing what they call a "Personal philosophy" of architecture, but if this is merely personal to them and not expressible in terms which can be generally understood, the end product is a demand, by the architect, to be regarded and respected as an autonomous artists, whose work subscribes to no general principles and can only be explained in terms of the architects own belief in its value.

It's a common knowledge that in the struggles for the overall development of the Nigerian Nation as regards foreign policies, international research development and so on. The role of the Institute of International Affairs is crucial throughout the span of the nation's foreign policies and development programme.

The need for adequate information research and communications are the prerequisite for increasing the productive knowledge of the entire nation. The Nigerian Institute of International Affairs complex for Abuja is being proposed in this thesis. The Institute is aimed at encouraging and facilitating the understanding of international affairs and of the circumstances, conditions and attitudes of foreign countries and their peoples.

present, but a symbol to the radiant future. It will serve as a research arm of the government on foreign policies, it will also provide for a cultural interaction so that regardless of social background, it will foster the cultural affinity and unity creating a sense of belonging within the setting.

My basic belief is to see what architecture must fulfil considering the basic needs and aspirations of the contemporary man in the anticipation of their future consequences, it is expected that the complex will contribute substantially to tourism promotion in Nigeria.

Design Aim

The ultimate aim or goal of this project is to evolve or create a functional organic complex in the planning and design of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs for Abuja within a flexible, adaptable and conducive architectural setting and environment.

Concentrating the facilities along the visual sense of the site by conveying a sense of completeness in form and function for the eventual users.

Design Objectives

The main objectives of the design are enumerated as follows:

- Creating a centre that will continually introduce test and demonstrate the ever changing ideas on foriegn policies, international issues through conferences, symposia lectures, research presentations publications and so on.
- To evolve a truly modern architectural expression for Abuja thus creating a symbolic and monumental architectural character.
- To provide a well harmonised, adequate and functional circulation scheme with particular attention being given to the subtle aspects of the site.
- To create an effective planning system thus considering simplicity and flexibility in the total organisation of the complex.
- Providing an architectural space consistent and conducive atmosphere for the eventual users.

Design Scope

The design scope would involve the general planning consideration of the entire complex. The scope of the thesis can effectively be realized in two stages. Primarily it would involve a study and analysis of the problem. Secondly, it would involve a detailed study of the Institute and the Synthesis of a functional brief and Schedule of accommodation of spaces required for the design and an analysis of their peculiar reforcements in relation to the overall reforcement of the final design solution.

Architectural Contribution

A Public building such as the Institute of International Affairs Complex for Abuja, the seat of the Federal Government, will eventually attract dignitaries, tourists and other categories of clientele. As such, its architecture should be an event in itself. For the purpose of this thesis it is being used to experiment the theories behind the proposals, for a modern architectural expression that should be seen as an attempt to project an architecture that has a feeling to reflect the Nigerian setting.

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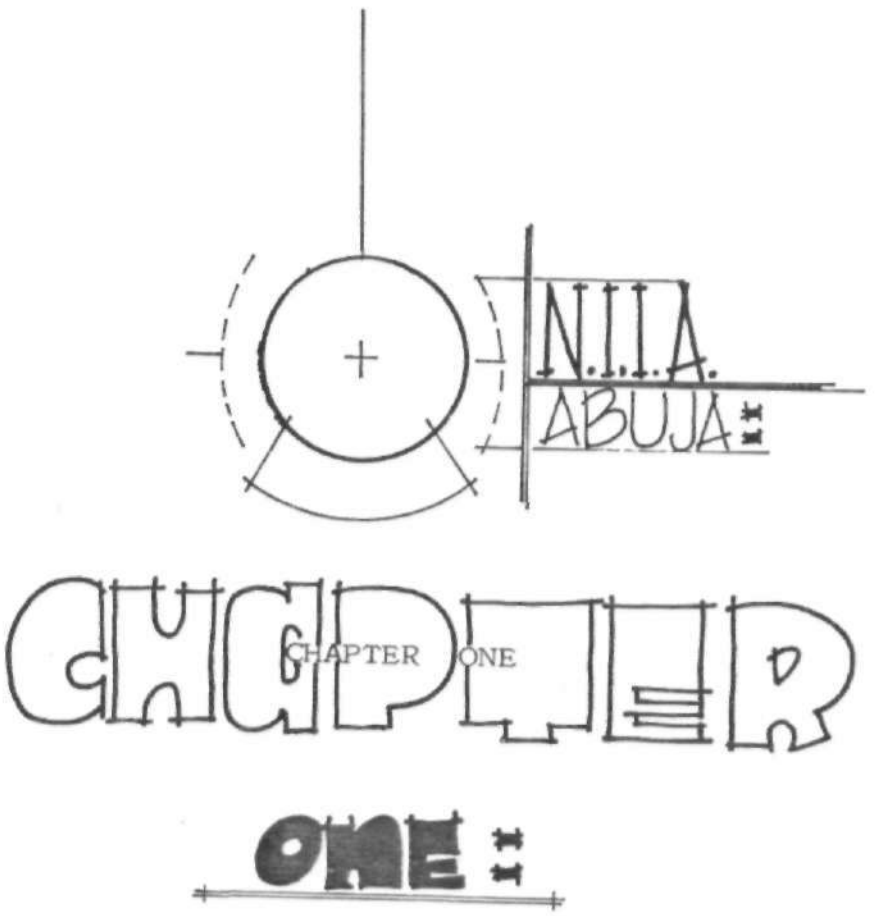
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CHAPTER ONE

CHAPTER ONE

DESIGN ANALYSIS

1.0 HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

1.1 The Genesis Of Nigerian Institute Of International Affairs

As Nigeria progressed toward independence, in October 1960, there was a great deal of interest, in formed circles, about the momentors role the new nation was destined to play in African and world affairs by virtue of its size and the potential of its vast human and misterial resources. This optimism was also shared by and large in diplomatic circles in Lagos especially among the representatives of friendly countries who expected her to play a possitive role in African International Affairs. It was however, also generally believed that the country was not adequately prepared for this new role and that an authoritative body within the country was needed to collate and disseminate information on contemporary world affairs.

The existence of this concern among informed Nigerian was evident at the All-Nigerian People's Conference held in Lagos from August 19th to 21st 1961. The objective of the conference was "to ascertain and assemble views of all shades of opinion in Nigeria in respect of ways and means whereby Nigeria can play an effective role in African affairs.

Significatly a "Research Institute Committee" was first in the list of eight working committees set up by the conference. Quite significantly also, one of the recommendations of the committee was the need for the setting up of an "Institute of African and International Studies".

Moves to establish the Nigerian Institite of International Affairs however, predated that conference even though it is not inconceivable that its resolutions may have helped to propel the late Prime Minister Sir, Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, to whom they were sent, in the direction in which a number of eminent and far-thinking Nigerians had been prodding him for same two years before then. One such eminent Nigerians was the late Dr. Kenneth Onwuka Dike who was then the Principal of the University College Ibadan (later University of Ibadan). In his capacity as the Principal of the only Nigerian University at the time, he had, during the period immediately preceeding Nigerian independence, had the privilege of playing host to a long line of distinguished people from all over the world. Kwame Nkrumah, Sekou Toure, Patrice Lumumba, Martin Luther, King, Kenneth Kaunda etc, who huarably had long discussions with him at his official residence These visits made a tremendous impact on him and began to realise the important role Nigeria was expected to play in African and world affairs once

it was a free and independent nation, and the need for preparing her adequately for such a role.

This led him to conceive of the idea of establishing an Institute similar to those existing in other commonwealth countries for the same purpose After discussing this idea with a number of his colleagues at the University College, he also consulted highly placed Nigerians outside the academia who could assist in translating this dream into reality. Some of such people were Sir, Lovis Mbanefo, the Chief Justice of Eastern Nigeria, and Sir, Adetokunbo Ademola, the Chief Justice of Nigeria. In the course of that discussion and subsequent consultations the group noted examples of similar institutions in the Commonwealth and the United States of America. Such as the Royal Institute of International Affairs. (Chatham House) London and the Council on Foreign Relations. New York. Nationally the possibility of securing assistance fo establishing a Nigeria Institute was therefore discussed with representatives of such countries in Nigeria, particularly Sir, Ralph Coray who was then the Acting Governor General of Nigeria and Mr. John K. Emmerson the American Consul-General.

The first meeting of the Board was convened in the Chambers of the Chief Justice of Nigeria Sir, Adetokunbo Adewole on 13th December, 1961, and

first and foremost. The Board formally resolved to establish an Institute whose objectives, it was decided would draw inspiration from those of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Chatham House, London with suitable modifications to take care of the additional services, which, it was envisaged, the Nigerian Institute would be required to perform.

Secondly, it was decided that, like Chatham House the Institute should be completely independent of government, thirdly, a decision was taken to adopt the name Nigerian Institute of International Affairs out of three names that were proposed and considered the other being Nigerian Institute of World Affairs and Nigerian Institute of International Studies.

Finally, among other important matters discussed at the meeting were plans for the establishment of an office in Lagos, the need for staff housing, arrangement to procure a permanent site and plans to obtain information about similar institutes abroad for use in producing a draft charter, Bye-Laws and Legislation for the Nigerian Institute.

Subsequent meetings sought to implement the decisions reached on these subjects. Among these were the consideration and approval of the Institute's draft, aims and objectives and the distructive device of Common Seal which was designed by a firm of architects - Design Group, Nigeria.

1.2 Relations With The Ministry of External Affairs

This period in the history of the Institute was presaped, as we have seen by the setting up of a new Governing Council following the changes in the Institute's statute and the redefinition of the Governing Council's terms of reference. One improtant implication of the change was that the Minister of External Affairs now had ministerial responsibility for the institute including the appointment of its Director General and Governing Council. Between 1972 and February 1976 serving officers of the External Affairs Ministry were also seconded to the Institute as Administrative Secretaries This increase in the influence of the ministry over the Institute led to some tension in the early part of this period when some members of Council expressed concern at what they regarded as some evidence of the Ministry's interference in the running of the Institute. Furthermore, it was also pointed out that the Institute' Draft 1973/74 Estimates were in fact included in the Ministry's Estimates for the same year and that the latter sent its internal auditor to audit the Institute's accounts. Whereas it had always been the wish of the Institute to appoint its own Administrative Secretary the Ministry was actively canvassing the view that it would be much better if it was allowed to second experienced officers from the Ministry to that post.

The Governing Council's clear and unequivocal stand early in this crucial period of its history helped to ensure the future course of relations between the two bodies that is the Institute of International Affairs and the External Affairs Ministry and in particular the maintenance of the Institute's identify as an independent and credible research body. On the whole, this relationship has been respected by both sides in spite of the occassional tensions created especially over the Institute's plans to establish state branches in 1979 when, as a result of the Minstry's hostility, Decree No 43 of 3rd August 1979 was promulgated.

The principle of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs functioning in total subservience to the Ministry of External Affairs was upheld by the then Government. This was clearly the motive behind the 1981 change in the Institute's supervising Ministry from the Ministry of External Affairs to the Executive Office of the President during the last Civilian regime and the more recent change in 1984, from the Cabinet Office to the Supreme Headquarters under General Buhari's Military administration.

Thes changes underlined the importance attached to the role of the Institute among other things, as an important think-tank for government.

1.3 INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

1.3.1 Historical Background

Before the second World War what was called "International Relations" was essentially the relations among the countries of Europe - Britain, France, Germany and the Soviet Union - where the nation State had developed. The main reason for this was the fact that large areas of the world were colonies of the few nation States that existed then.

Several developments in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries have caused fundamental changes in the structure and processes of international relations. The first was the rise of Nationalism - the development of strong emotional attachments to the central State and the involvement of the average citizen in his government's political life. The results of this doctrine were the rise of nationalist movements in areas of Europe where the States did not correspond to ethnic distinctions, and subsequent collapse of such multinational States as Russia, Austria-Hongary, and Sweden - under the pressure of war and nationalist insurection.

Another development in the nineteenth century with major consequences on the structure and processes of the European State System was the rise of ideological principles and political doctrines as a major motive or guide to foreign policy behaviour.

A development with equally great consequences on the structure of international politics occured in the later part of the century. This was the extension of the European State System into the rest of the World and the subsequent rise of 80 new political units, mostly former political territories, as important actors in the modern international system. The European continent was the primary arena for international politics during the nineteenth century Today there are over 130 independent States all conducting transaction through unprecedented levels of trade, diplomatic communication, travel, and occassionally subversion and warfare.

Contentious issues no longer arise predominantly in Europe, but appear most frequently in Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America. They no longer involve the major powers of the nineteenth century - Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Austria - Hungary and Turkey - but attract instead the involvement of extra European powers primarily the United States, the Soviet Union and Communist China.

The second World War greatly accelerated the internationalization of the system of relations among countries. The war brough. a sorge of independence due to the weakening effect it had on the European powers which in turn coupled with the nationalist movements hitherto evolved in most of their colonies transformed the system of international

relations in a revolutionary way. By 1960 the system was completely different though resembling the old system in which all States were equal economically Technologically and politically.

1.3.2 The Contemporary International System

The contemporary international system is in same ways similar to its nineteenth century predecessor Most main issues and characteristic forms of interaction are not significantly different from those in the European State system. Contemporary ideological issues trace their origin to nineteenth century Europe. The question of nationhood and national independence still raises serious international problems, and the search for economic modernization that took place in Europe during the nineteenth century is only beginning in the underdeveloped countries. The main rules governing international tarnsactions, diplomatic forms and procedures are also an extension, development and refinement of those which arose during both the eihteenth and ni eteenth centuries in Europe.

It is not difficult to understand why these characteristics of European international politics are still predominant in a world-wide system. In 1875 less than one tenth of Africa was colonized by the Europeans. 25 years later only one-tenth of the area remained free of colonial administration. The process of establishing colonial rule differred in various areas, but in each case the administering powers unwillingly arested aspirations among indigenous

populations for all of the values that they themselves cherished: independence in political life; industrialization of the economy; and international prestige.

1.4 The Nature of The States

A major characteristic of the political units comparising the contemporary international system is their territorial basis, states today maintain systematic administrative control over people living in a well defined territory. Some territorial divisions are artificial in the sense that they don't correspond to ethnic, linguistic or geographic distinctions, but in most cases the territorial boundaries of modern States are closely related to such distinctions. The unique territorial bases of each state thus gives the State its economic, technological, and military problems.

The States in many international systems derived their identity strengths, and weaknesses from the territories they occupied, while some even developed a concept of a frontier or boundary, setting them off from other political units until recently when State boundaries became so carefully defined and immuned from encroachment by outsiders.

Today despite common characteristics of territoriality and national independence, diversity among political States is great.

One could classify states according to size and population. Population variations are even more extreme in some countries. For example in Nigeria,the current estimated population is about 100 million which constitutes a mere 2.5% of the total World population. Nigeria cover a very small land areas of the earths surface. Nevertheless, it is but a country that occupies about one-fifth of the total land area in African continent.

In terms of economics, even by the most favourable method of counting, we produce a very negligible share of the gross national product of the world.

The same holds for our production of knowledge. This problem, however, does not affect Nigeria alone. It is a problem faced by all other developing nations. The point being advanced here is that no matter how small or large a nation is,every other nations must take into account what it is doing and if it wishes to accomplish more than it can with it's own limited resources, it must gain their co-operation. The importance of international relations cannot be over estimated.

For example, numerous as they are, the Chinese are less than one fourth of humanity. And large as the industrial might of the U.S.S.R. is, its income is only one sixth of the world total, America's is less than one third. Every other nation is much smaller still, hence a minority.

Political, Social, and economic variations among contemporary nation states are equally dramatic, there is a group of highly i dustrialized states, with relatively stable political systems in which major conflicts aver constitutional arrangements, the place of minorities, civil liberties, and fundamental economic arrangement have been resolved. These states are also typical by high literacy rates, high percapita income, broad public participation in political life, social mobility between classes, low death rates, and high density of communications media.

Another group of States is rapidly achieving the industrial and technological levels found in most of Western Europe and North America, but still faces problems of illiteracy, poor health and, in some cases, overpopulation, as well as low agricultural productivity and political instability.

A third group of States incorporating a large segment of the world's population displays characteristics of high illiteracy, poor communication, low agricultural productivity, rapidly growing populations. unimaginable poverty, and little social mobility. Though these states normally maintain administrative mechanisms providing a variety of government functions for the citizenry, their influence may barely reach the grass-roots level, where life is conducted according to tribal, village, or other traditional patterns.

Political instability is rite few of these states have resolved their major constitutional issues or developed political "rules of the game" which command widespread support.

Political stability depends more on the influence or coercion of key personalities or groups-often the armed forces - than on widely personalities change, or ruling groups become politically weak, corrupt, or demoralized, rebellion and civil war are often the result. Moreover, many of these states are mere geographic expressions, corresponding neither to ethnic, linguistic, or religious distinctions. Most of the Frontiers of the present African States were drafted by colonial administration in terms of their own political interest rather than in accordance with the natural divisions of the continent.

1.5. An Outline Of Nigeria's Foreign Policy

Nigeria's foreign policy towards the great powers was based on a doctrine of non-alignment, according to Sir, Abubakar Tafawa Balewa - the first Prime Minister of Nigeria. The essence of this doctrine was seen by Sir, Abubakar as "freedom of Judgement" of important international issues "on the basis of Nigeria's national interest and that of World".

Nigeria was one of seventeen African countries that became independent in 1960, the year which was

generally been known as ANNUS MIRABILIS. On independence she joined the commonwealth and the united Nations. The logis of events and the colonial legacy have both largely fore-ordained her initial foreign policy options. Thus during the first few years of independence Nigeria maintained close relations with the commonwealth countries and Britain in particular. During the early 1960s she played a relatively hesitant, and minimal role in international affairs, not only because she was new to the international system but also because she was relatively poor and weak in almost every sense, but since the late 1960s she has assumed a more vigorous posture in world affairs, largely as a result of the great political and economic changes that have taken place in the country. Since the oil boom that started in the early 1970s. This is reflected in the number of her diplomatic missions which rose from six in December 1960 to eighty-two in January 1980 - a large number and perhaps more than any other third world wountry has ever maintained abroad.

In line with this development Nigeria has been playing a significant role in West Africa, in the rest of Africa and in the larger international system. She has now become what Professor Joseph Frankel has aptly called a regional power in black Africa.

Her opinions are saught by many of the great powers on matters that are of concerns to Africa. While it is true that she is heavily dependent on the great powers, especially the western countries for her trade, investments and technology, she has been able to use her large internal market opportunities and foreign investments especially in the oil industry to influence their conduct on African issues.

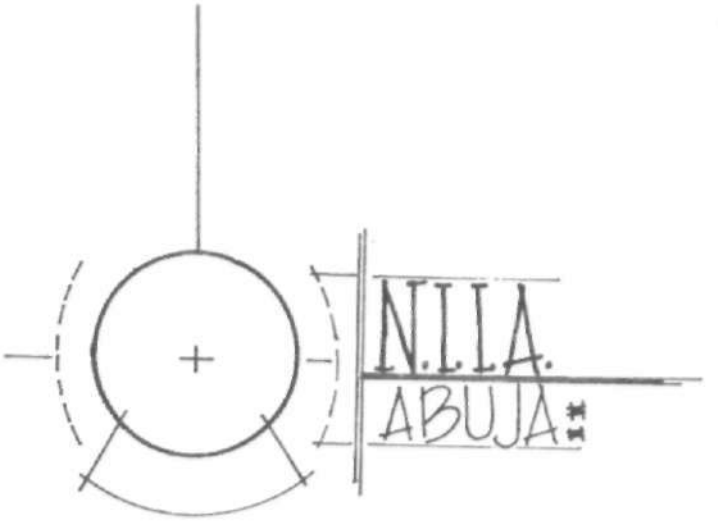
Foreign policy is not just a day-to-day enterprise The headlines provide a daily drama, but effective policy required a vision of the future, a sense of strategy consistency, and perseverance, and the results can only be judged over time. Our well-being as a country depends not on this or that episode or meeting or agreement. It depends rather on the structural conditions of the international system that help determined whether we are fundamentally secure, where the world economy is sound.

Nigeria's foreign policy consists of the activities assigned to the Ministry of External Affairs by the Federal Government in relation with the Nigerians Institute of International Affairs. These include the conduct of government business relating to foreign and communication affairs, the collection and collation of information about their countries, consular matters, the establishment and administration of Nigeria's diplomatic and consular posts and the maintenance of relations with diplomatic corps in Nigeria.

The Institute of International Affairs relates with the External Affairs Ministry on various reactions of the government to extend affairs within the broad policy guidelines already laid down by the government.

In actual fact the foreign policy of the first repiblic ontil its unseating in January 1966 remained extremely partial to the western powers. The most illustrative example is the Anglo-Nigerian defence pact of 1960 when the pact was proposed in 1968 it was conceived as an anti-communist measure. The pact was to serve as an insurance against new communist pressure= that both the British and Nigerian leaders g agreed the country would be subjected to after independence.

However, since the late sixties, there have been same changes in the foreign policy. Greater emphasis in the conduct of its relations is now stressed.



CHAPTER TWO

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 ARCHITECTURE IN TRANSITION

2.1 The Search For An Expression

Expression for the design is based on the planning development for the scheme, emphasis or considerations is given to flexibility in design for form and function.

The planning scheme depicts for a free flow of form in design. Here the functional units or space organisation of each component would be affected.

The architectural conception of the design to be involved in the result of an indepth analysis of the specific architectural qualities found on the site in relation with the surrounding elements. Qualities incured could begin as the basis for an architectural expression for the design of the N.I.I.A. The functional spaces or rather the shape and topographic nature of the site depicts a kind of total awareness towards the development of the geometry to be involved. The site being oval in shape would entail or rather allow for a concentric form of design. The centrality of the site is hereby taken as the main foci, this is where the development of the design would evolve from. At a point on the site, one consider the land form as nature, elements of natural organic forms such as light, water and climate come together

to make a totality, the oval shape of the site reflects a natural expression towards the concept of design and that is the making up of the womb from where the development of the foetus is conceived.

Hence the design aim is to evolve or create a functional organic complex in the planning and design of the N.I.I.A within a flexible, adaptible and conducive architectural setting and environment, thus concentrating the design along the visual sense of the site by conveying a sense of completeness in form and function for the eventual users.

The study site is Abuja the symbol of Nigeria's aspiration for unity and greatness, its choice is neither accidental not careless. It is the result of a synthesis of the aspirations of a people and an idea. The search for form or symbol and a place that can sustain instead of location satisfy most of our development objectives, but its in-frastructures must go beyond mere satisfaction. Their physical expression of the federal character regardless, they seek the total commitment to excellence.

This thesis is that of change, architecture in change and architecture of change. The idea is to experiment the theories behind proposing for a modern architectural expression for the design of the complex.

2.2 The Meaning

Architecture (from the Greek architekton meaning "master mason" or master builder) was essentially the art of building. As such it was the expression of the best technique available in a certain age as well as the expression whose powerful minds which, through natural selection, find themselves at the top of the cone of architectural creation. The peak of this cone is every culture respresented the monumental expression of the craft of building as exercised by every mason, and builder throughout the country.

Today in the era of rapid socialization and developing interest in the whole of humanity. Architecture is not justified in concentrating on one or a few exceptional buildings or groups of buildings, but should be able to cover a community a region, a country, in short the total building activity all over the world.

Thus if we accept architecture as the technique and art of covering the total building activity, we will necessarily conclude that architecture is also enormously influenced by sciences, since in our time everything tend to become more and more scientific.

The architect must seek a way into the future He must recognise the new needs and new trends and find new ways of coping with his problems.

Architecture is no longer a matter to be decided solely by the architect, but must be thought out in conjuction with many other people and co-ordinated with many other views, nor is it any longer sufficient to say that we can indeed create the best architecture but that society does not understand it or that government cannot finance it, so that it all remains still born. This is not architecture, but merely designing. Architecture exists only when it is implemented by actual building. We live in a developing world, and the only justication for architecture is its connection with the overall evolution of society. For our purposes we may define this as the expression of all the forces which influence the creation of buildings, bearing in mind that the architect is conditioned by economic as well as by aesthetics, by social as well as by technical, by political as well as by cultural considerations.

If we view architecture as part of the overall development taking place around us we shall understand how much it is conditioned by environmental factors, factors that must seriously be taken into account,we shall also understand how much it is conditioned by non-environmental factors, and shall seek to satisfy their demands too.

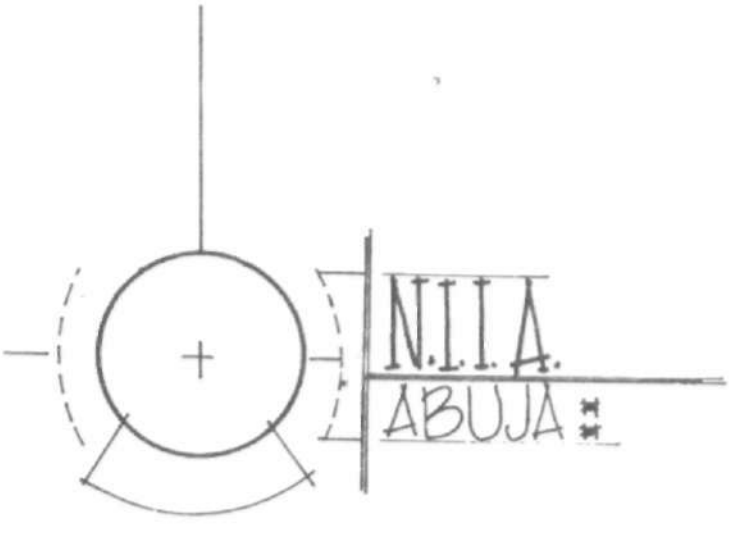
2.3 The Trend

The new role of architecture requires the understanding of the new dimensions of problems and the complexity of forces creating the present situation The problems which architecture faces today can be divided into two categories. The first comprises the problems which require an understanding of local environmental situations and the role of architecture as the consolidating and co-ordinating discipline. The second consists of problems which are not conn cted with the environment and require action at a much higher level. There problems are those which architecture faces as relation to institutions, industry, art government and others.

Architecture must be co-ordinated geographically that is, with its environment. It is easy to understand the necessity of co-ordination, what is more difficult, however, is to understand the necessity for co-ordinating architecture whether regional, national or even international, and the techniques by which this will be achieved. We have already seen that our present confusion is due, among other things, to the fact that architectural creation is influenced by forces derived from many unco-ordinated centres of radiation. such as institutions, industry government, arts, engineering and architecture.

We cannot continue our activities successfully unless we realize that schools of architecture, centres of architectural research and education etc, must have the great task of co-ordinating all forces influencing architecture, so that a total co-ordination vadiating towards every area of architectural creation is finally achieved.

Architecture may now be seen in its proper context as expanding in order to cover areas which still have buildings and ways of life of one, of ten or even more centuries. So that by expanding in space it acquires the real perspective of time, and taught the rules of evolution. In this light the architects role was and is that of a co-ordinator of several efforts. within a house he is the co-ordinator of all needs and elements of solutions, whether economic, technical or social.



CHAPTER THREE

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 THE NATION

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The federation of Nigeria, the giant of West Africa, is an enormous country of 923,733 Square kilometres. Its southern shores are lapped by the Golf of Guines, its northern frontier marks the southern edge of the Sahara desert below the Republic of Niger to the West lies the People's Republic of Benin, its eastern neighbour is the United Republic of Cameroon. Nigeria's estimated population of 100 millions people makes it the most populous country in Africa, that is pne out of every four Africans is a Nigerian.

Nigeria is a land of infinite variety. Its undulating plains surround a rugged central plateau rising to 1800 metres above sea level, it is watered by the mighty Niger and Benue rivers which provide excellent rainy season, transport irrigation and the generation of hydro-electric power, within Nigeria, there are no less than four vegetation belts ranging from humid mangrove swamps at the coast through the forest and Savannah belts to the arid semi desert of the Sahel in the far north. Variations of soil and climate enable Nigerians to produce many different foodstuffs and raw materials for both internal consumption and export no fewer than 250 different ethnic groups live within Nigeria far flung frontiers.

Each has its own distinctive language, culture and history. The three main domestic languages are Hausa Yoruba and Igbo, the languages of the three major ethnic groups. These are the languages of regional commerce. However, English is a language that is commonly spoken. Nigeria is a secular State: Christians, Muslims and ethnic religious are free to work and worship in their own way.

Large mineral resources of oil, columbite,tin and non-ore, have already been ohscovered, and even move mineral wealth may yet be found. Already Nigeria is one of the world's major producers of oil and a member of the powerful Opec organisation. Oil revenues are being spent on the development of her ports, power supplies, irrigation, new factories, agricultural improvements, education and health services, essential to the exploitation of her vast riches and the welfare of her people.

Universal primary education is free and Nigeria has mainly secondary and post secondary institutions including twenty-four mainly universities. Nigeria is a Federation of twenty-one States. It isabeautiful country with hospitable people. In the future, it has the potential of becoming a wealthy and prosperous nation.

3.2 History

Nigerian peoples have long and distinguished histories. As long ago as 3,000 B.C. the advanced and artistic Nok culture existed South of Zaria. In the lake-chad area the Kanori built the long-lasting empires of Kanem and Borno and controlled the Eastern trade routes across the Sahara, The Hausa city states were centres of commerce and learning and far centuries vied for political control of Hausa-land and desert trade routes before they were united within the Fulani empire in the nineteenth century. In the forest, first Benin and their Oyo, founded empires famous for their power, wealth and art. The Ibos and delta peoples evolved small democratic republics as their predominant form of government. Modern Nigeria has only a short history. It was formed in 1914 by amalgamating a number of African States into one large territory under a single administration. It was then a British Colony governed by indirect rule, a product of the notorious "Scramble for Africa". Nigerians soon became united to cast off the colonial yoke. Their economic progress and co-ordinated political skills won complete independence in 1960 and in 1963 Nigeria chose to become a Federal Republic within the commonwealth of Nations. Nevertheless elements of Neo-colonialism still exists here and there.

3.3 The People And Their Customs

As mentioned earlier no fewer than 250 ethnic groups live within Nigeria's far-flung frontiers, but for the purpose of this thesis only the main ones will be discussed very briefly.

3.3.1 Yoruba

People resident in Western Nigeria, formerly the Empire of Oyo which was sprit by ethnic wars. Their language is in the Kwa Sub-group of the Niger-Congo group (Yoruba with varying dialects) and the economy is based on agriculture - oil palm, cocoa, timber, yet highly urbanised. Toruba music includes small two-headed har-glass drum rhythmis (also music and mine) Their sculpture is world famous.

3.3.2 Ibo

They are resident in the South-East (largely in Anambra and Imo States). Their language is in the Kwa Sub-group of the Niger-Congo group and they are farmers by traditions, specialising in il palm. Their music carved figures and geometric-patterned ornaments are all noteworthy. Their most popular culture dance is the Atilogwu.

3.3.3 Ijaw

They are resident in the Niger Delta. They were formerly fragmented by Terrain and administrative boundaries now reunited in rivers State. Their language is in a seperate Niger-Congo linguistic sub-group of its own.

Traditionally they make their livehood from fishing but the area is now oil-producing. Their carving (in particular figures and for fonerary screens) is noteworthy.

3.3.4 Hausa - Fulani

Northern Nigeria is predominatly inhabited by Hausa Fulani people who are strongly united by the muslim faith and the Hausa language. Some Fulani's remain cattle nomads, others and the majority of Hausa's are town-dwellers. They have a distinctive architecture. The music includes drum, horn and trompet and the robes of their traditional ruler are especially colourful.

3.4. Social Arts And Education

In Nigeria's changing society the old and new exist harmoniously side by side. Old Nigeria was a land of farmers and craftmen eking at a living in their villages. Their simple houses were their water supply usually from the village well and they used herbs for medical purposes. Life was hard and short but warmed by the family system and dignified by exquisite craftsmanship in word, leather, metals and cloth weaving.

New Nigeria is a land of expanding cities with modern houses supplied with electricity and running water, homes with refrigerators, air-conditioning and televisions for entertainment, there are theatres,

cinema and dance halls, sports stadium and restaurants. Excellent dispensaries provide modern drogs and skilled surgery. Its factories and offices provide well paid employment and promotion prospects. Never before have so many ofits people dwelt in cities, been paid employees or consumed such a volume of manufactured goods.

Excellent schools and universities provide educations and training for professional carrers as the doctors, administrators, lawyers and engineers required to build Nigeria's future wealth and happiness. Traditional crafts, dances and recitations exist beside new art forms in literature dancing, the theatre and visual arts.

The relationship between the old and the new Nigeria as related in this scheme of thesis basically falls for the old Nigeria as before the independence that is during the colonial era and from the onset of the independence period to the present as the new Nigeria.

3.5. The New Federal Capital City - Abuja

In October 1975, the Federal Capital Development Authority (F.C.D.A.) was established by the Federal Government of Nigeria. It was charged with the responsibility of developing a new capital for Nigeria as the present capital of Lagos was incapable of functioning both as a Federal Capital and a State Capital beside being beset by inadequate land space for development.

The location of the new Capital is geographically more central to all parts of Nigeria see Diagram:....

This factor is important in reinforcial the Government policy of Africa as the cornerstone of Nigeria's foreign policy. This Nigeria will have a city befitting its important role in African and world Affairs. The geographical location and proposed accessibility of Abuja will have important implications on the roles, functions and compositions of the new capital. Most of Africa's capital cities will be accessible within five hours if travelling by air. As it will be the centre of which representatives of other nations will come and meet, it will symbolize Nigeria to the World, reaching beyond natural concerns alone. The continent of Africa has been the corner stone of Nigeria's foreign policy. The combination of a modern city and an international air access will make the new-capital a natural magnet.

The New Capital, Abuja is situated in a more central location which provides easy access to all the State Capital see map and their great diversity of cultural groups. This also suggests that it is easily accessible to and from the archaelogical sites in Nigeria. With population centres fairly distributed in all directions the new capital will greatly assist in effectively administering every part of the country.

Forthermore, with the location of Kainji Dam, the development of the Ajaokuta steel complex and the location of Abuja, another important economic x zone in the centre of the country is developed.

3.5.1 Population And Employment Projections

The process of forecasting the size and economic characteristics of the new capital began with consideration of the development guidelines provided by the Federal Capital Development Authority (F.C.D.A).

(i) The master plan target is the fear 2,000

(ii) The New Capital was to have a permanent population of 230,000 persons in residence upon mauguration as at 1986.

(iii) The New Capital will be permitted to grow to a maximum population of approximately three million, after which population growth will be accommodated in satelite towns.

(iv) The New Federal Capital will be an administrative city and will not be oriented to develop broad economic base characteristics of the other large cities of Nigeria.

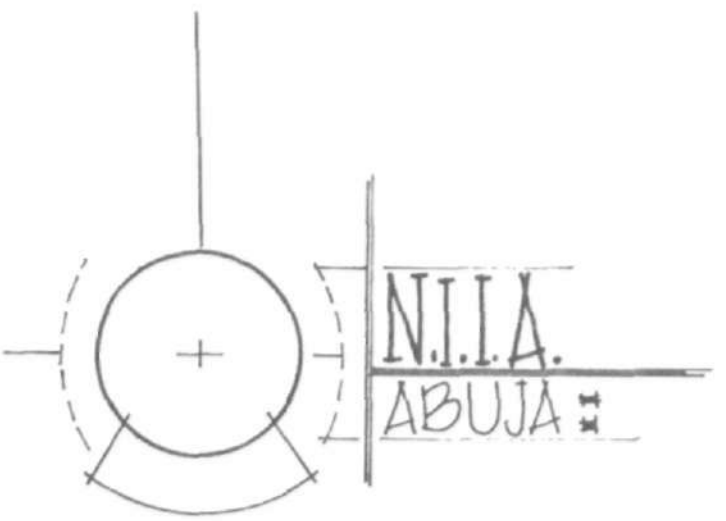
(v) The New Capital and Federal Capital Territory will have a limited quantity of light industrial agricultural research and development, and housing activities to provide a city building industry, to foster social diversity, and to provide support service facilities related to unique capital city needs.

Such non-administrative, institutional or industrial activities that take place to build and serve the city will be compatible to the environment. The phasing strategy of the Federal Capital City follows a pattern of linear development outwards from the core permitting staged growth in two directions. As at 1986, the projected population of 230,000 people was to occupy the areas within the Ring Road No 1 with the public sector employment and construction labour force forming the majority of the population.

Similarly, by the year 2000 the projected 1.6 million population will occupy the areas within Ring Road No 3 with the different economic sectors fairly distributed.

The four Ring Roads therefore serve the additional purpose of identifying the incremental growth limited of the different development phases as shown below

Phase 1	-	Population	50,000
Phase 2	-	Population	92,000
Phase 3	-	Population	230,000
Phase 4	-	Population	610,000
Phase 5	-	Population	1,050,000
Phase 6	-	Population	1,600,000



CHAPTER FOUR

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 THE SITE

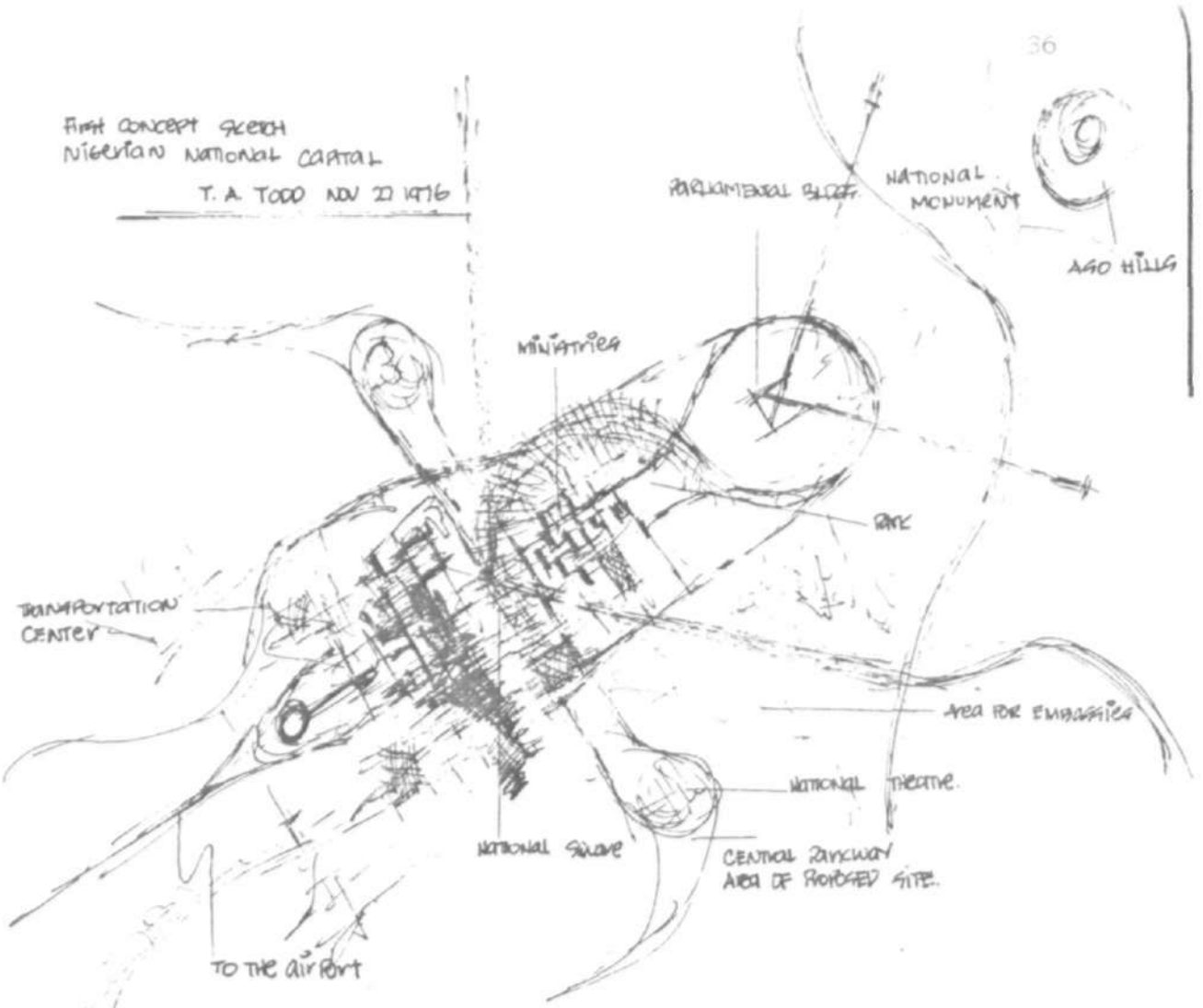
In the National context, Abuja, the new Federal Capital provides and meets the ideal requirements for this pioneer project because the new capital is strategically secure and ethnically neutral, its mild climate provide a comfortable and healthful environment within which government conferences can be effectively carried out, it also lies in the context of provision of sufficient land space for organised and controlled development, and possesses adequate natural resources to provide a good base for urban development. Being a National building, place of identiyy symbolised in a monument to national unity could be emphasized.

4.1 Justification For Site Location

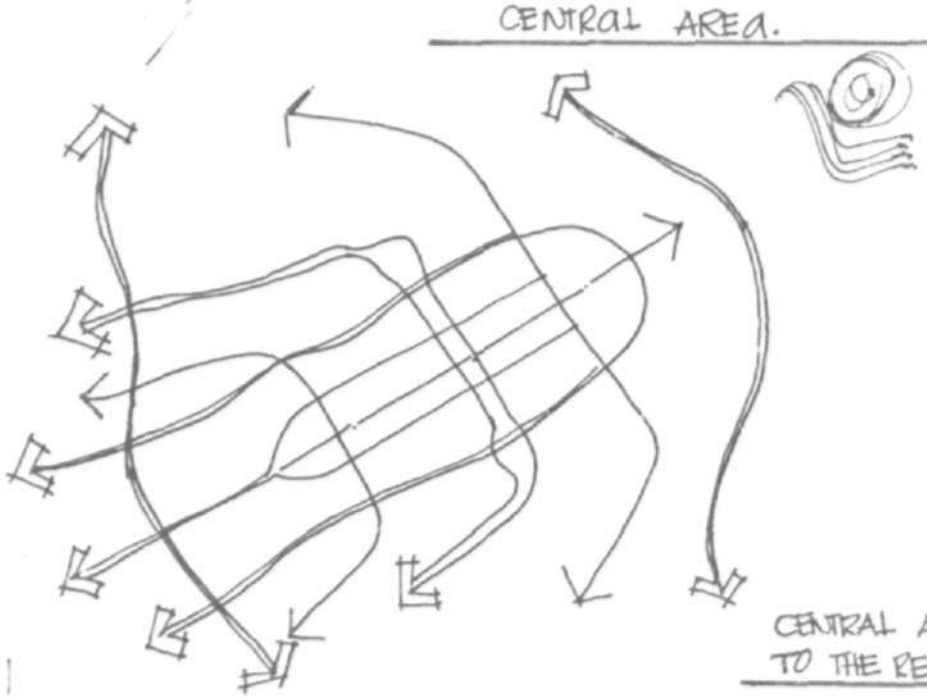
Justification for site location is mainly based on the Federal Government's proposal for moving the Institute to Abuja and proposing a site located in the central business district of Abuja. The Growth and expansion of the Institute is seen as a development program of the Federal Government which moves to establish a complex for the Institute in Abuja considering the present situation of the existing complex.

4.2 Design Concept of The Central, Area of Abuja

Before discussing the location of the site in the Federal Capital city it would be pertinent to



PROPOSED PLANNING LAYOUT OF THE CENTRAL AREA.



CENTRAL AREA CONNECTIONS TO THE REST OF THE CITY

CONCEPT SKETCH OF THE CENTRAL AREA

discuss the concept of the design of the central area of the Federal Capital City.

The central area has been designed around two important and prependicular axes. The axis focusing on Aso Hill and, the cultural axis, see Diagram.... Aso Hill is the most dominant natural element of the city asite and this property has been acknowledged by making the axis towards this hill the most important factor in the urban design of the central area.

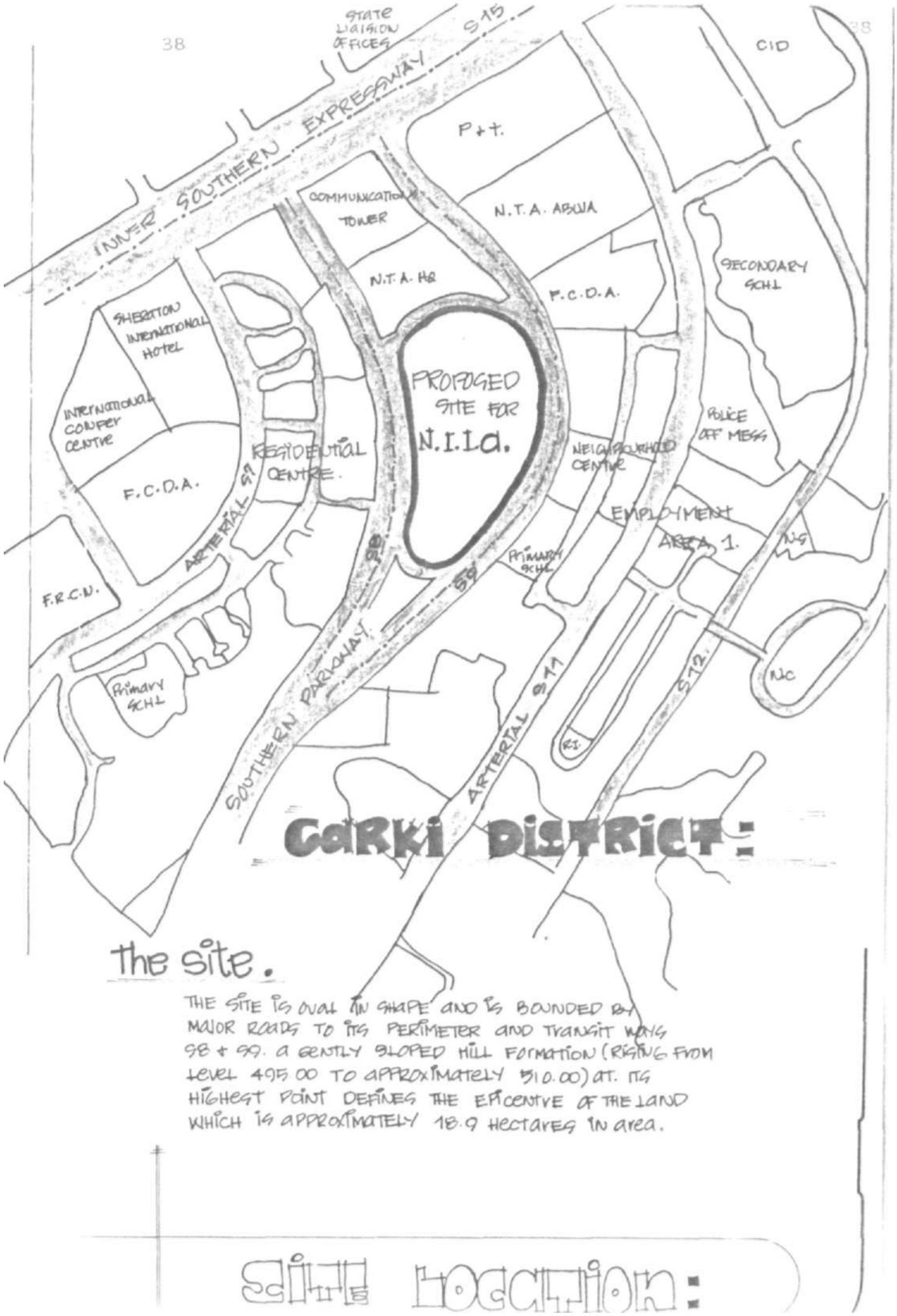
The entire central area has been designed to be symmetrical about this axis. The National assembly the National Hall, the National square, Municipal building and the central shopping hill have all been designed with this axis in mind. At same points along this axis vertical monuments are proposed in order to strengthen its visual aspect.

The second axis is the cultural axis along the cultural zone. This axis is perpendicular to the main axis of Aso Hill and interests it at the National square. Buildings of cultural significance which are located along this axis include the municipal building, and National theatre, the central mosque, the National musium, the National Library and the N.T.A. headquarters.

4.3 Site Location

Due to the fact that the N.I.I.A. is a building of cultural significance the Federal Capital development

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the site.

THE SITE IS OVAL IN SHAPE AND IS BOUNDED BY MAJOR ROADS TO ITS PERIMETER AND TRANSIT WAYS S8 & S9. A GENTLY SLOPED HILL FORMATION (RISING FROM LEVEL 495.00 TO APPROXIMATELY 510.00) AT. ITS HIGHEST POINT DEFINES THE EPICENTRE OF THE LAND WHICH IS APPROXIMATELY 18.9 HECTARES IN area.

site location:

Authority designated the site for this project at the southern end of the 'cultural spine' which is a north south axis that crosses the central civil axis of the capital city plan, as proposed in the master plan for Abuja.

The site is oval in shape and is bounded by major roads to its perimeter and transit ways S-8 and S-9. A gently sloped hill formation (rising from level 495.00 to approximately 510.00) at its highest point defines the epicentre of the land which is approximately 18.9 Hectares in area.

The site is generally surrounded with a road network, two dual carriage-ways in both the western and eastern end sides of the site, the site is also surrounded with some notable buildings as shown on the site analysis, the Federal Capital development Authority Secretariat which faces the proposed side entry point to the site, the neighbourhood centre and a primary school all fall along side the eastern arm of the site, on western arm are the Federal Government Housing estate which links towards the Sharation International Hotel and the International Conference centre. The Comminications tower and the proposed site for the National Television Authority Headquarters fall on the northern arm which is the cultural spine of the phase one zoning of the district, the Gwagwa plains can be seen on the fore ground of the southern arm of the site.

4.4 Site Physiography

The bulk of the city is concentrated in land with elevations from 360.00m to 518.50m to capitalize on climatic advantages of higher altitudes. Topographically the area is typified by gently undulting undulating terrain interlaced by reverine depressions with hieght variations of around 50 metres. This produces short views which are made even shorter by the typical park savanna vegetation of the site. The central area consists of uplands and plains with numerous inselbergs, whave backs and other rock out crops of various sizes.

4.5 Geology

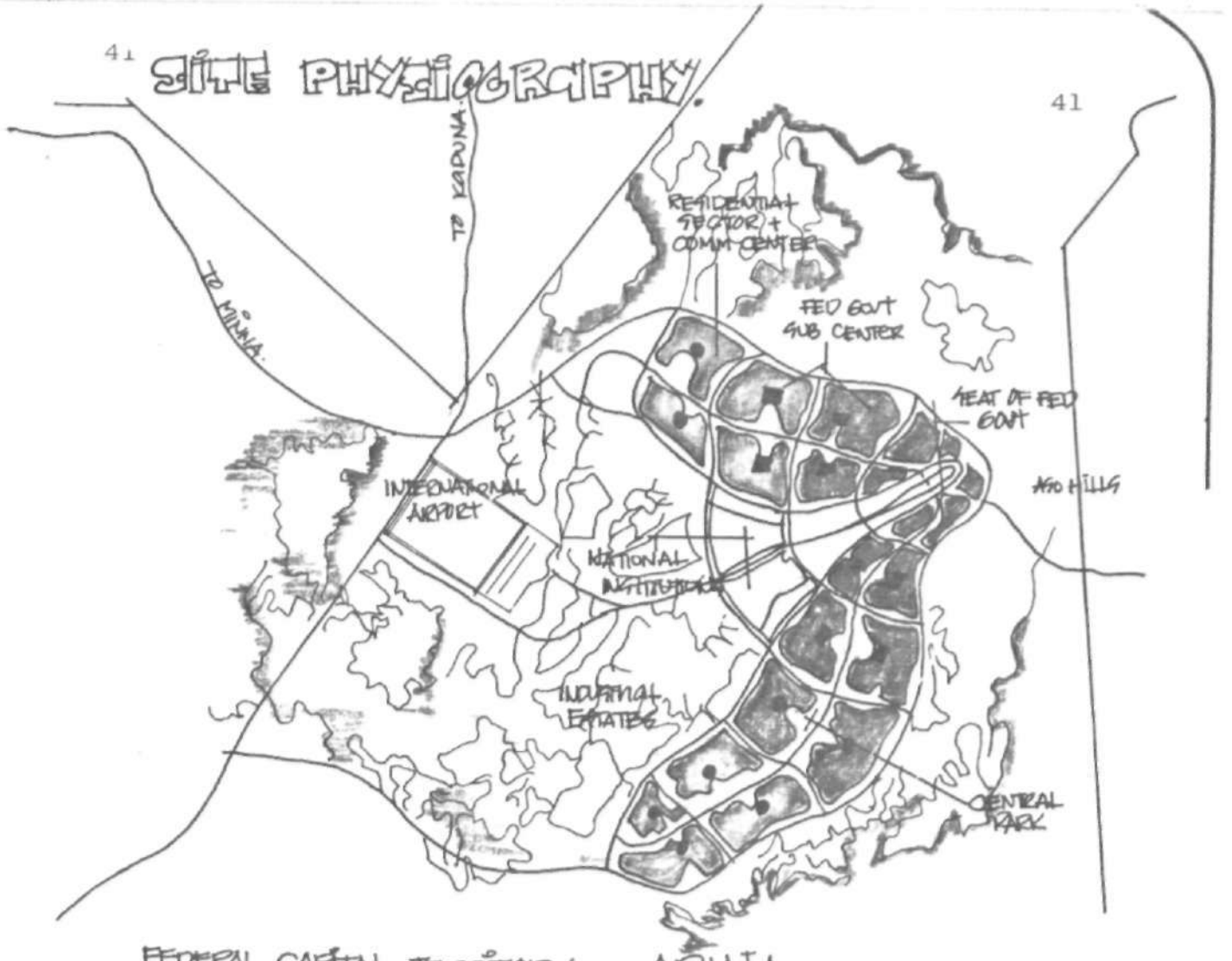
Migmatile, granite gneiss and boitite gronite underlying the majority of the gite are rocks of medium to high strength and are expected to present a minimum of engineering problems.

4.6 Surface Water

The site can move or less neatly be divided into small contiguous watersides, all conveying on one point. Construction will cause increase in stream-channel changes and will increase stream flows that could lead to local flooding and erosion problems if adequate design solutions are not provided.

SITE PHYSIOGRAPHY.

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FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY - ABUJA.
SKETCH PLAN OF PHASE 1-6

SITE PHYSIOGRAPHY.

TOPOGRAPHY. THE AREA IS TYPIFIED BY GENTLY UNDULATING TERRAIN INTERLACED BY RIVERINE DEPRESSIONS. THE CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AREAS, INCLUDING THE CITY SITE, CONSIST OF UPLANDS AND PLAINS WITH NUMEROUS INSELBERGS, WHALEBACKS AND OTHER ROCK OUTCROPS. HEIGHT VARIATION IS AROUND 300M.

GEOLOGY. MIGMATITE, GRANITE, GNEISS, AND BIOTITE, GRANITE UNDERLYING THE MAJORITY OF THE SITE ARE ROCKS OF MEDIUM TO HIGH STRENGTH.

SOIL THE SOILS ARE TYPICALLY DEEP AND WELL DRAINED. THEY ARE DIVIDED INTO TEN COMPLEXES ON THE BASIS OF PARENT MATERIAL AND TEXTURE.

VEGETATION IS CHARACTERISED BY PARK SAVANNA. RIVERINE DEPRESSIONS ARE TYPICALLY SKIRTED BY FRINGES OF THICKETS AND HIGH TREES THERE ARE OCCASSIONAL PATCHES OF FOREST & HEAVILY WOODED AREAS.

DRAINAGE DENSITY. SITE CAN NEATLY BE DIVIDED INTO SMALL CONTIGUOUS WATER SHEDS ALL CONVERGING ON ONE POINT.

4.7 Soils

The soils underlying the site are derived from migmatile granitic gneiss and are generally suitable for most developed land uses. They are typically deep and well drained, having only local constraints where they are high in clay or stones, shallow or poorly drained, where soils have a high runoff potential, special design or construction techniques may be required to eliminate potential flooding and sedimentation problems, successful landscaping of public places and tree planting is reasonably assumed.

4.8 Vegetation

Site vegetation is generally characterized by park savanna. Park Savanna is typically a stratified community with a discontinous canopy, shrub and grass layer structurally they may include a thick tall grass layer consisting of hyparrhenia and andopogon species and canopy species dominated by Albizia and parkia. Efforts should be taken to preserve woodland areas for their valley as an aesthetic and recreation resource, and for their ameliorating effects on climate.

4.9 Cliamte

A comfortable living environemnt will depend on maximising the aspect of the environment which reduce heat and the effect of humidity, and protection from rain and dust. Planning with climate should take place at all scales, while detailed climate information is not yet available, extrapolations from existing air-port

meterological stations have been used to develop the basic description of climate parameters presented in the site selection report.

4.10 Temperature - Humidity

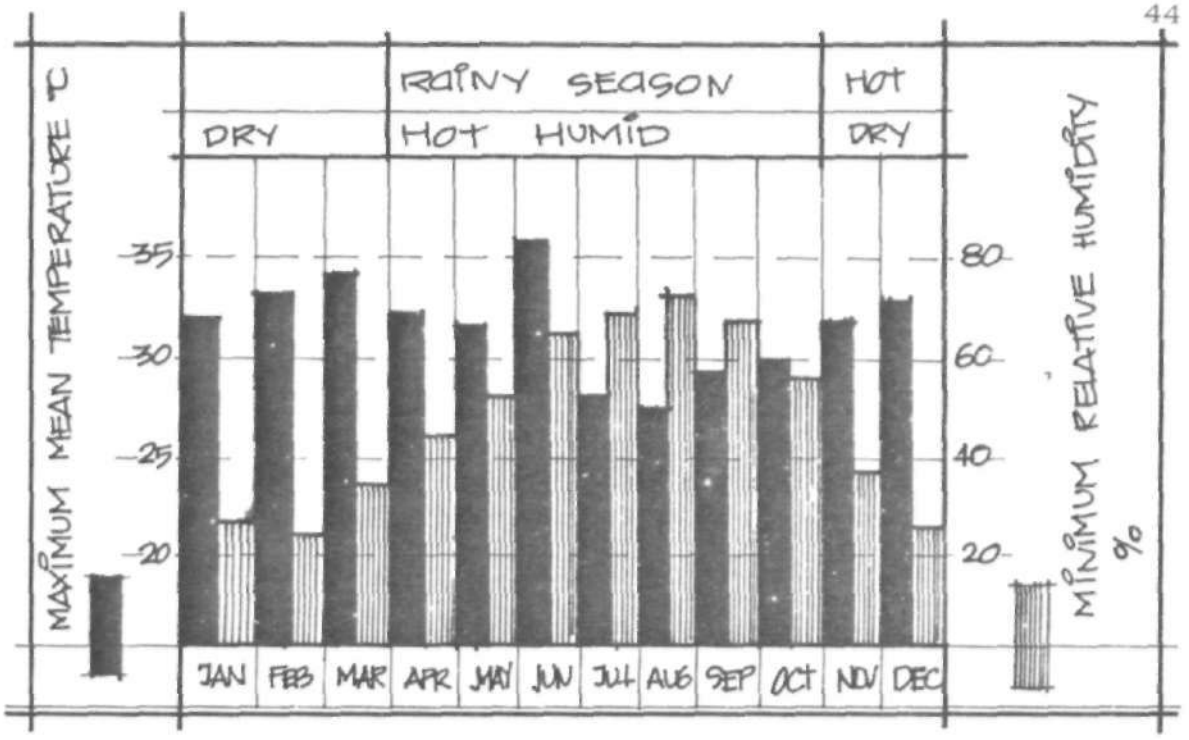
The response to net-radiation is greatly a influenced by the humity conditions in the air. The F.C.T. records its highest temperations during the d y season when there are few if any clouds. Changes in temperature of as much as 17°C have been recordd between the highest and lowest temperatures in a single day.

Maximum temperature is lower during the raining season due to a dense cloud cover. Human sensibility to temperature is greatly affected by relative humidity During the dry season, relative humidity falls in the afternoon to as low as 20 percent and this low relative humidity coopled with high afternoon temperatures account for the drying effects of the dry season.

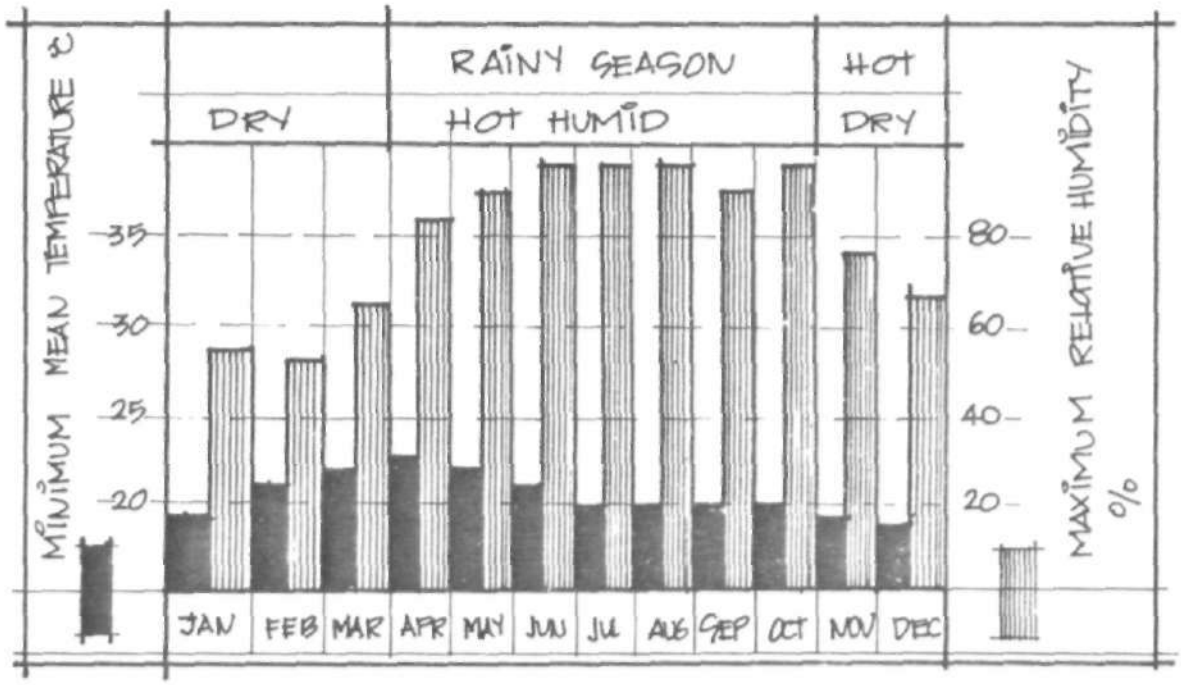
Diagrams for temperature and humidity variations for the F.C.T.

4.11 Rainfall

The raining season starts at about the middle of April and tapers off very rapidly towards the end of October. Thus the duration of the raining season is between 180 days to 190 days.

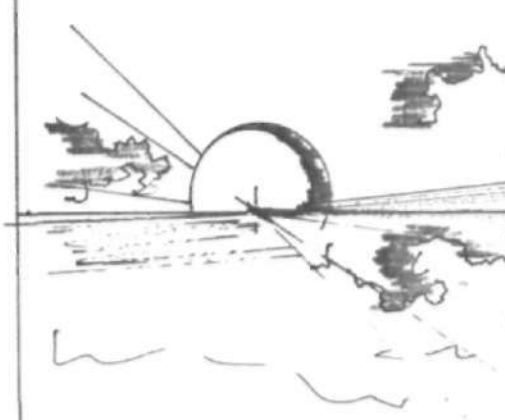


FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY RECORDS HIGHEST TEMPERATURE DURING DRY SEASON - LOW RELATIVE HUMIDITY



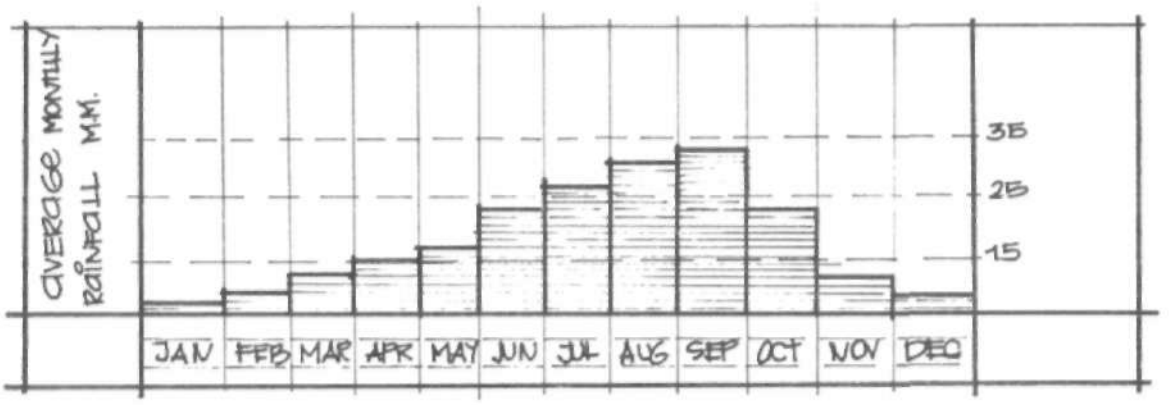
HIGH TEMP-DRY SEASON - HIGH RELATIVE HUMIDITY - JUN - AUG.
LOW TEMP- DEC. APR

MEAN MONTLY TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY:



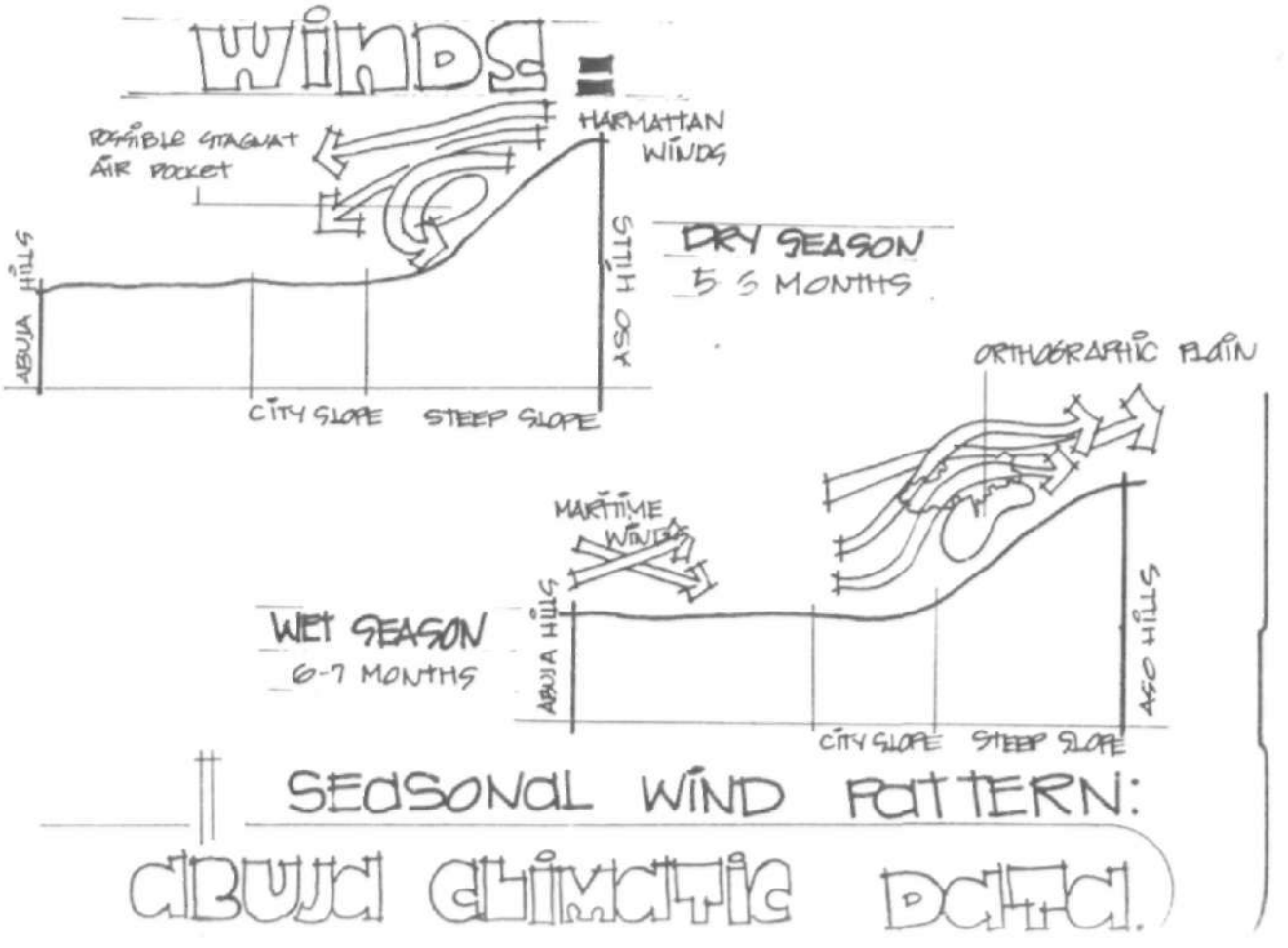
A COMFORTABLE LIVING ENVIRONMENT WILL DEPEND ON MAXIMISING THE ASPECTS OF THE ENVIRONMENT WHICH REDUCE HEAT AND THE EFFECT OF HUMIDITY, AND PROTECT FROM RAIN AND DUST.
PLANNING WITH CLIMATE SHOULD TAKE PLACE AT ALL SCALES. WHILE DETAILED CLIMATE INFORMATION IS NOT YET AVAILABLE, EXTRAPOLATIONS FROM EXISTING AIRPORT METEROLOGICAL STATIONS HAVE BEEN USED TO DEVELOP THE BASIC DESCRIPTION OF CLIMATIC PARAMETERS PRESENTED IN THE SITE SELECTION.

RAINFALL:



MEAN MONTHLY RAINFALL.

WINDS:



SEASONAL WIND PATTERN:

ABUJA CLIMATIC DATA.

In Abuja area 60 percent of the annual rainfall is in months of July, August and September. This concentration shows the needs for drainage systems that can handle large volumes of water very quickly. Diagrams for the mean monthly rainfall for the Abuja area is shown.

4.12 Wind - Dust

Two major air masses dominate the climate of the F.C.T. These are the Maritine Air Mass and the Tropical Cartinental Air Mass. The topical Maritine is formed over the Atlantic Ocean to the South of the country and is therefore warm and moist. It moves inland generally in a south-west to north-east direction. The tropical continental Air Mass is developed over the Sahara desert and therefore is warm and dry and blows in the opposite direction, North-east to South-West.

The Oscillation between these two air masses produces the highly seasonal characteristics of weather conditions in the country. The Tropical continental Air Mass is associated with the dry season and the tropical maritine mass creates the net season. Diagram for characteristics of prevailign winds are shown.

In June the northerly flow of air component weakens and only the southerly flow predominates. Being moisture laden, it brings a lot of rain.

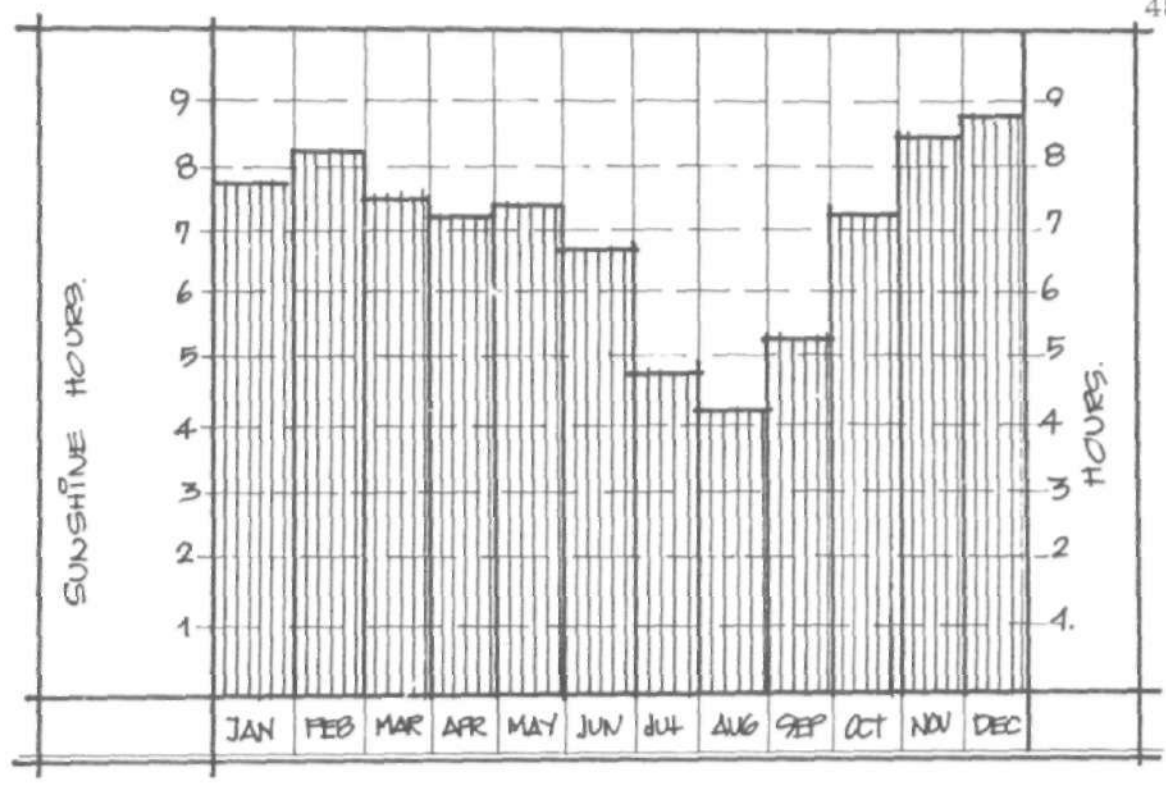
In September the tropical continental begins to intensify over the territory and the North-east trades becomes the dominant wind from October to March bringing with it dry, cloudless but dust-laden conditions associated with the harmattan.

The days are very hot but the cloudlessness means that at night there is a considerable loss of heat by radiation from the earth. The temperature drops sharply often to dew point, giving rise to early morning temperature inversions and to early mist or fog. This is further complicated by settling dust particles which have the effect of reducing visibility to a few hundred metres.

4.13 Sun And Cloud Cover

The New Federal Capital City site is exposed to 2,500 sunshine hours annually (Mabogunje 1977). During the dry months, the variation in the amount of sunshine follows the general trend of an increase from over 275 hours on the city site.

With the approach of raining season, there is a trend towards increased cloudness. The decline in sunshine hours with the progress of the rainy season reaching its lowest values in the month of August. Diagram as shown for monthly sunshine variation.



MEAN MONTLY SUNSHINE DURATION.

RADIATION =

IN HUMAN TERMS. NET RADIATION IS FELT AS AIR TEMPERATURE. THE RESPONSE TO WHICH IS GREATLY INFLUENCED BY HUMIDITY CONDITIONS IN THE AIR. F.C.T. RECORDS TEMPS AS HIGH AS 17°C AS DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMP DURING DRY SEASON AND FEW CLOUDS.

SITE CONDITIONS

WIND ABATEMENT.



PLANTING SCREEN WOULD BE USED TO OFFSET THE EFFECTS OF THE NORTH-EAST TRADE WINDS BRINGING DUST + DRYNESS FROM SAHARA DESERT

SOLAR ABATEMENT.

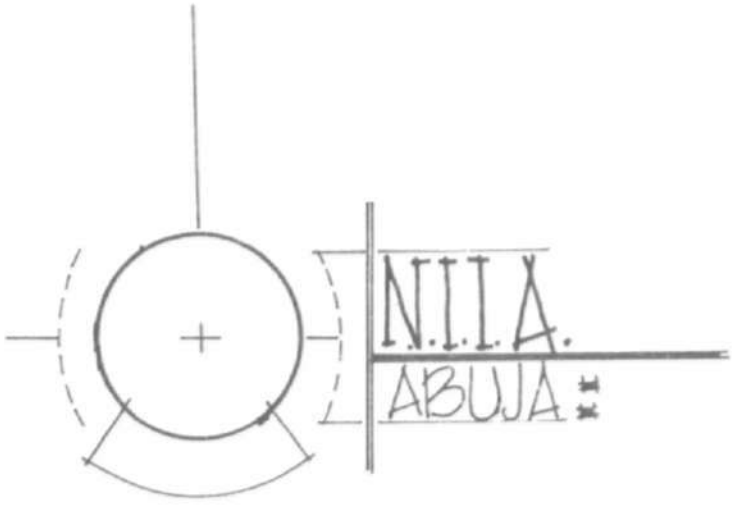


THE IMPACT OF SOLAR RADIATION ON BLDGS IN HOT CLIMATES ARE GREAT + SHOULD BE REDUCED BY THE SHADING OF BLDGS.

NOISE ABATEMENT. — EFFECT OF TREATIES + PROPER

4.14 Support Infrastructure System

Basic support infrastructure systems have been developed to support the functioning of the new Capital city. These utility systems - water supply, waste water disposal, drainage, solid waste management telecommunications and power- have been planned in response to the demands of the future population.



CHAPTER FIVE

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 CASE STUDIES

Case studies are important before embarking on any design because they give one an insight into how to approach, or how not to approach a design. The most important case studies are those which are taken from an area which has similar characteristics with the one being proposed.

The case studies being studied for the purpose of this write-up have been taken from the International Centre and the main existing complex of the proposed project in Lagos.

5.1 Nigerian Institute of International Affairs Victoria Island Lagos

The existing Institute which is a department of the Federal Ministry of External Affairs is located on Kofo Abayomi Road in Victoria Island, and is headed by a Director General. The Nigerian Institute of International Affairs is an independent, non official non-political and non-profit making organisation established in 1963.

The Institute's aims and objectives are to encourage and facilitate the understanding of International Affairs and of the circumstances, conditions and attitude of foreign countries and their peoples; to promote objective study of International politics economics and jurisprodence; it provides and maintains sorces of information upon internation questions and promotes the

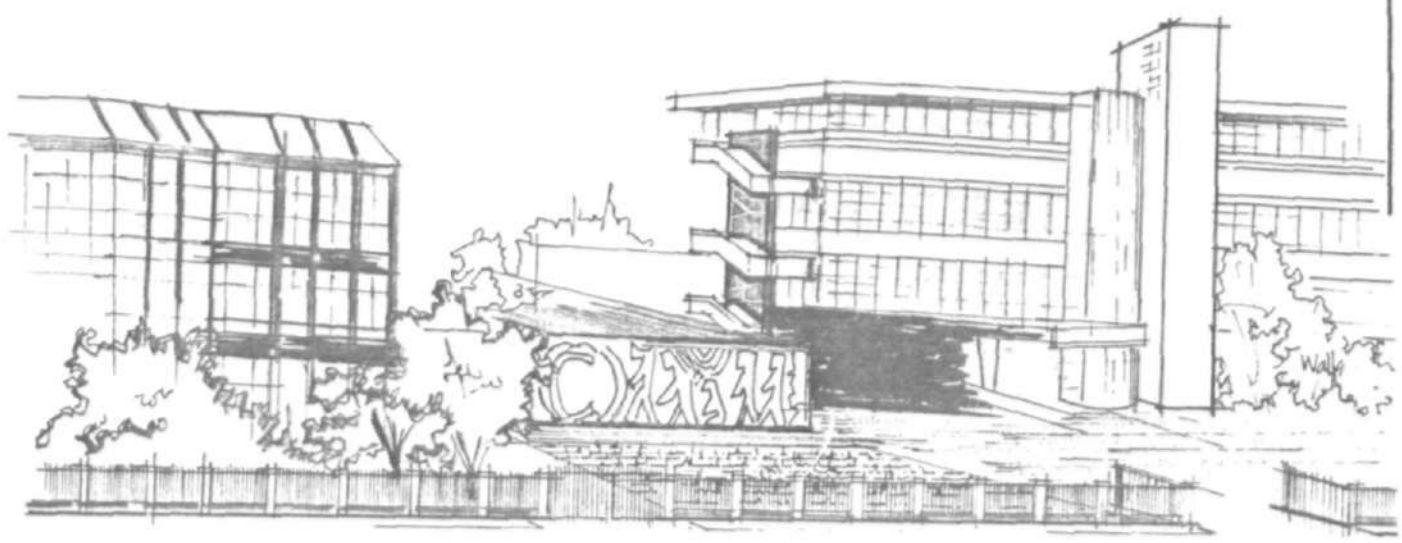
study and investigation of Nigerian and international issues by means of conferences, lectures and discussions and by the preparation and publication of books, records, reports etc., so as to develop a body of informed opinion on Nigeria and world affairs.

The entire complex comprises of two sections. The four-storey building complex - comprising of administrative offices; research and conference rooms; and two full-appointed residential flats which was later converted to offices, a two-storey Library wing has a main residing room, a stack area; a press section and adjoining workshops for binding and repairs. The library has a book capacity of 100,000 volumes and offers seating for 120 readers. A lecture theatre accomodates 400 persons and a conference hall with simuttaneous translation equipment, Seat 80 participants.

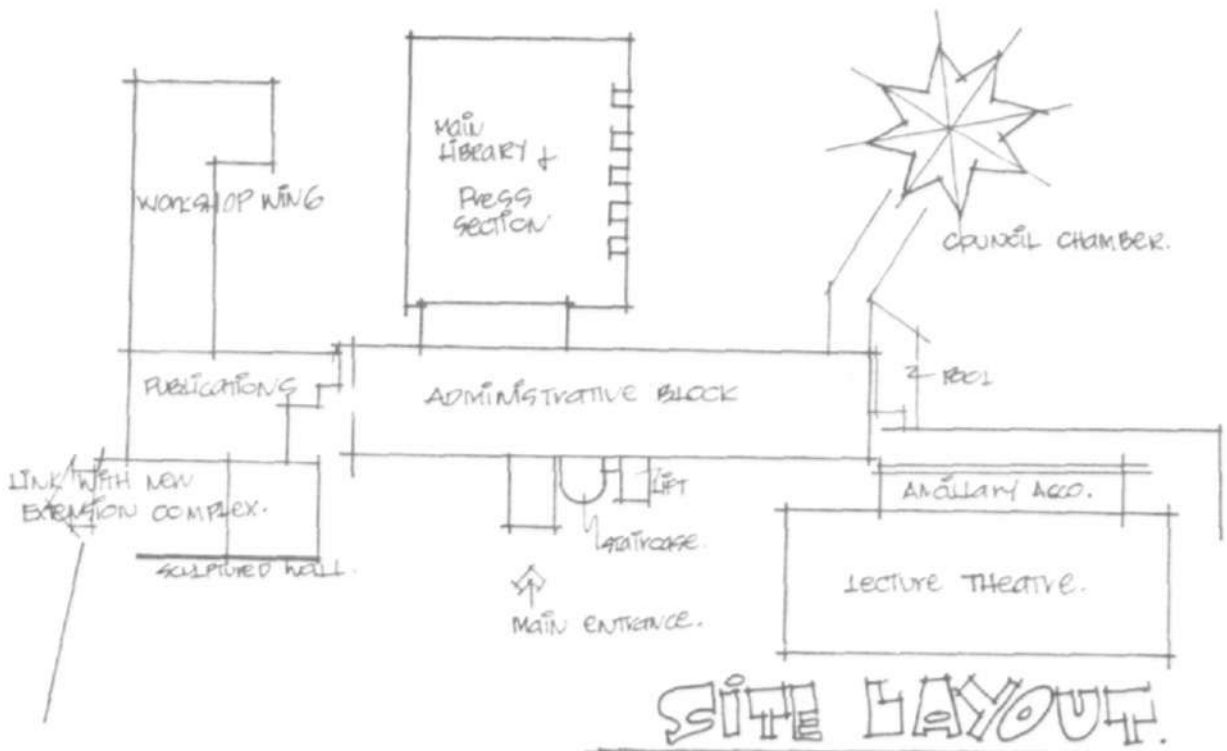
The complex also incorporates some fine examples of Nigerian art. There is a large sculptured moral in tooled granite concrete set against a predominantly blue clloured mosic background representing the "art of understanding".

The other section of the complex is the new extension comprising of a three storey-building designed in 1981. The ground floor consists of the Directorate Affairs, the reception lobby, offices, committee rooms, and the courtyard layout, on the first floor the same units of offices, the Chairman's and Director-General's offices are located here.

CASE STUDY ONE

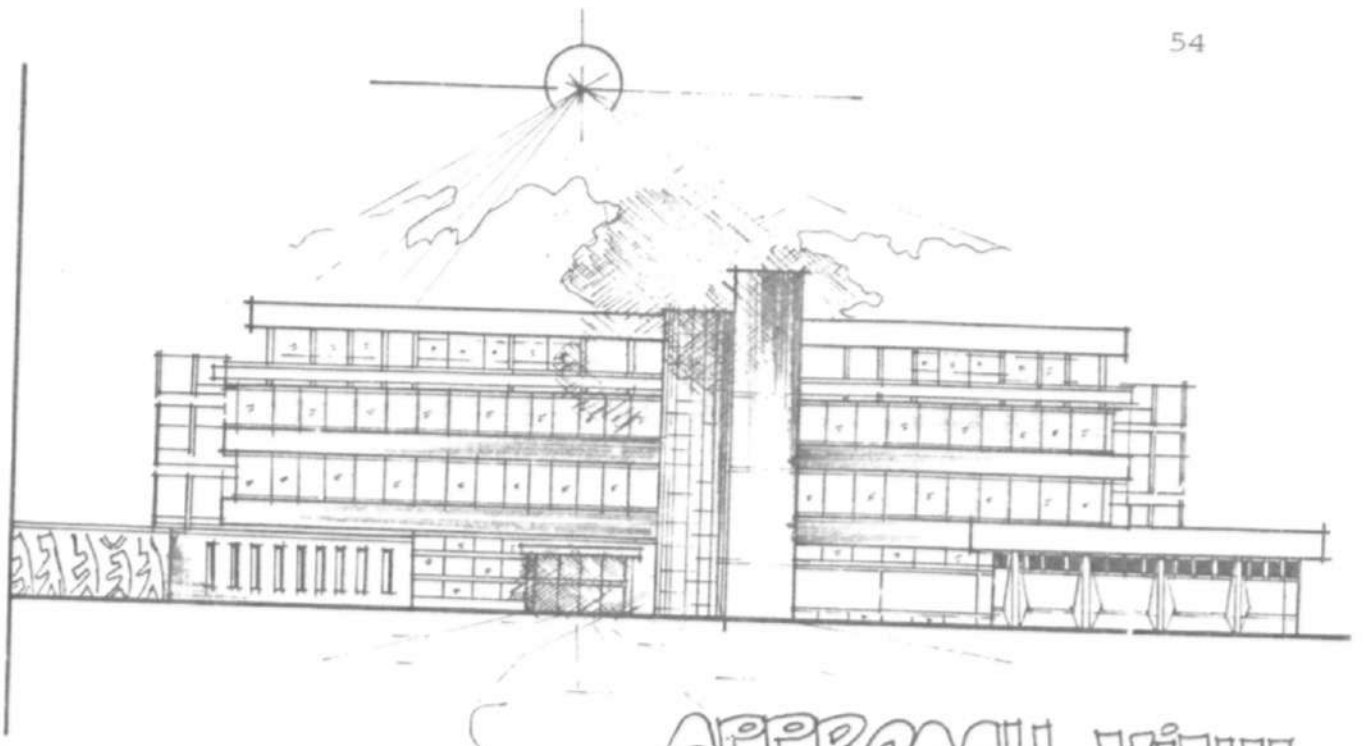


VIEW OF NIIA. HQ. LAGOS.

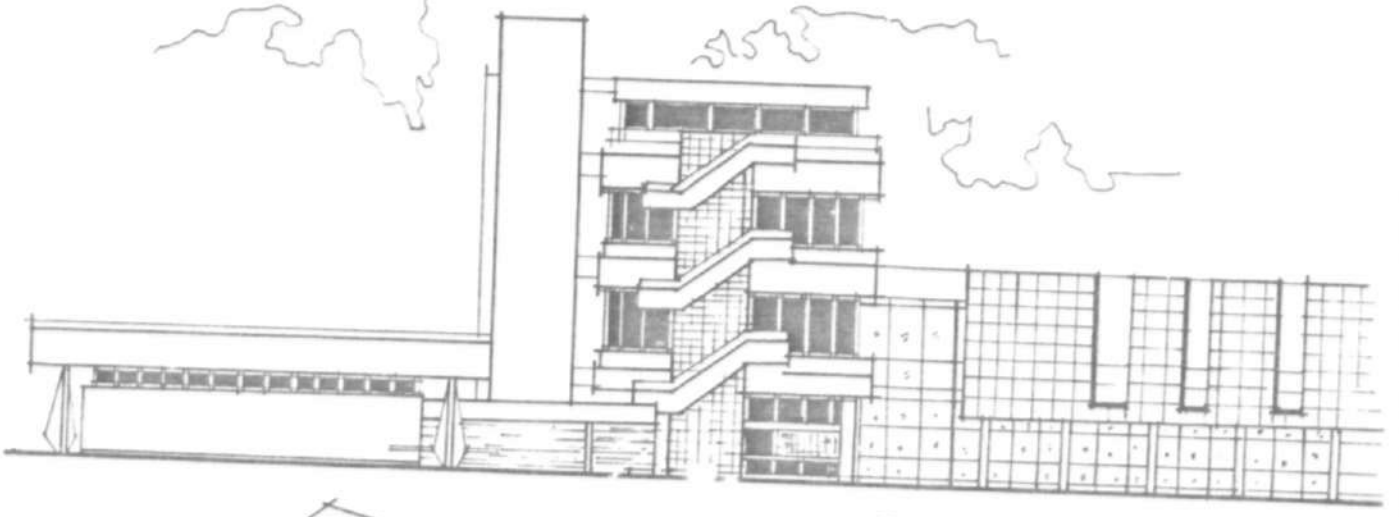


SITE LAYOUT.

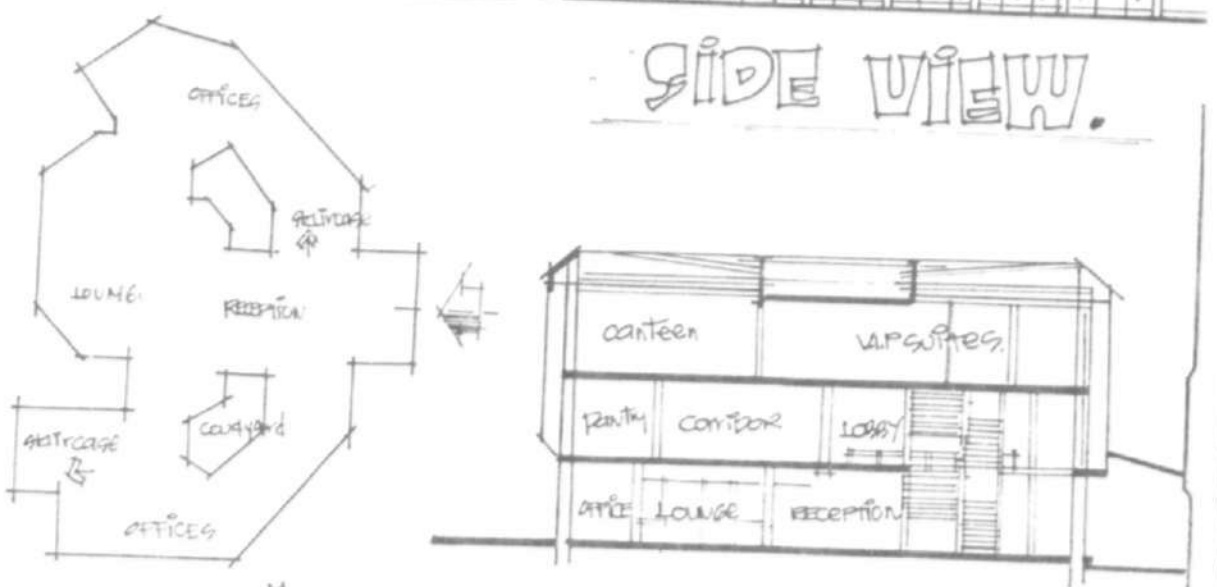
NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, LAGOS



APPROACH VIEW.



SIDE VIEW.



Plan and section of extension

With the excetive committee rooms and dinning. The second floor comprises of a nine bedroom residential suites with a large canteen and 1 kitchen as well as the staff common room.

5.1.1 Critique

This is generally based on the following considerations. The site, accessibility, design form, parking and the general utilization of the complex. At the moment, the N.I.I.A. has a near monopoly on international conferences that take place in Lagos. This is because they have facilities for simuttaneous interpretation and speech recording.

Site limitations is one of the major problems facing the existing complex and a traffic access is one-way. Walking links on the whole complex are not properly defined, not conforming with the site. Due to the site limitations effect of landscape is not emphasized except for some few oreenery areas and courtyards. Parking is also a general problem. In most cases, delegates do parks outside the peemises during conferences or semenars which consequently affects the smooth flow of traffic in the area.

5.2 Kenyatta Conference Centre - Nairobi Kenya

Architects: Karl Henrik Nostvik

Client: The Government of the Republic of Kenya

KASHIM IBRAHIM LIBRARY
AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY
ZARIA, NIGERIA.

5.2.1 A Design Appraisal

The Kenyatta Conference Centre (K.C.C.) Nairobi has been described as one of the most practical centres for conferences throughout the World. The Conference Centre is set on an open area of nearly a quarter of a square mile in the very heart of Nairobi. The complex itself comprises of an extremely large plenary hall to the east, a strikingly beautiful amphitheatre to the west which is itself is mounted by the twenty-six-storey administrative tower. The 26th floors is a revolving restaurant from which the Panoramic views of Nairobi appreciated.

The (K.C.C.) became operational in July 1973 and since then over 216 International Congresses have been held there. It has meeting room facilities which range from a large plenary session hall with a seating capacity of 4,000 to meeting rooms which are designed to cater for groups of as few as 50 delegates. Most of the meeting rooms are equipped with simuttaneous interpretation public address and recording systems. Other facilities available within the conference centre include banking facilities, post office and flight reservation facilities.

5.2.2 Major Design Components

1. The plenary Hall
2. The mushroom Shaped Amphitheatre
3. The Revolving Restaurant

4. Administrative tower

5. Meeting Rooms

6. Front entrance Representation and

7. Back Room efficiency

5.2.2.1 The Plenary Hall

The Planary Hall is one of the largest Conference Chambers of its kind in the world. It caters for the giants in any field from interest, meetings and exhibitions to include complete sound amplification and recording systems, interpretation by wireless booths with simuttaneous language systems in up to e seven languages and two magnificent observer galleries. A tasteful sound proofed setting and a lofty ceiling compartments.

Accordingly the conference organiser requiring seating alone may accommodate up to 4000 delegates or up to 3,2000 with tables, the banquette organiser can serve 2500 in luxurious comfort. Whilst the cocktail party host may invite up to 5000 guests.

5.2.2.2 The Mushroom Shaped Amphitheatre

The amphitheatre seats 800 at tables on three balconies arching the main auditorium. The Podium is on the centre balcony immediately above the entrance from the covered walkway leading at roof level accross the main entrances to the complex on the middle balcony opposite the podium lies six simuttaneous interpretation wireless operated booths in addition to which ful

recording and public address systems are available. The whole auditorium is sound proofed by the use of dark-grey felt on walls and floors and the tall sleepy pitched ceiling with its patterned louvres provided both reflected light and a sense of spacing proportion.

5.2.2.3 Meeting Rooms

The flexibility of the centre is portrayed in the no of the smaller rooms available for mediums sized conferences, special purposes and sub-committee work. Thus, the large scale organiser can rely on adequate space for the smaller groups working behind the scenes.

5.2.2.4 Front Entrance Representation

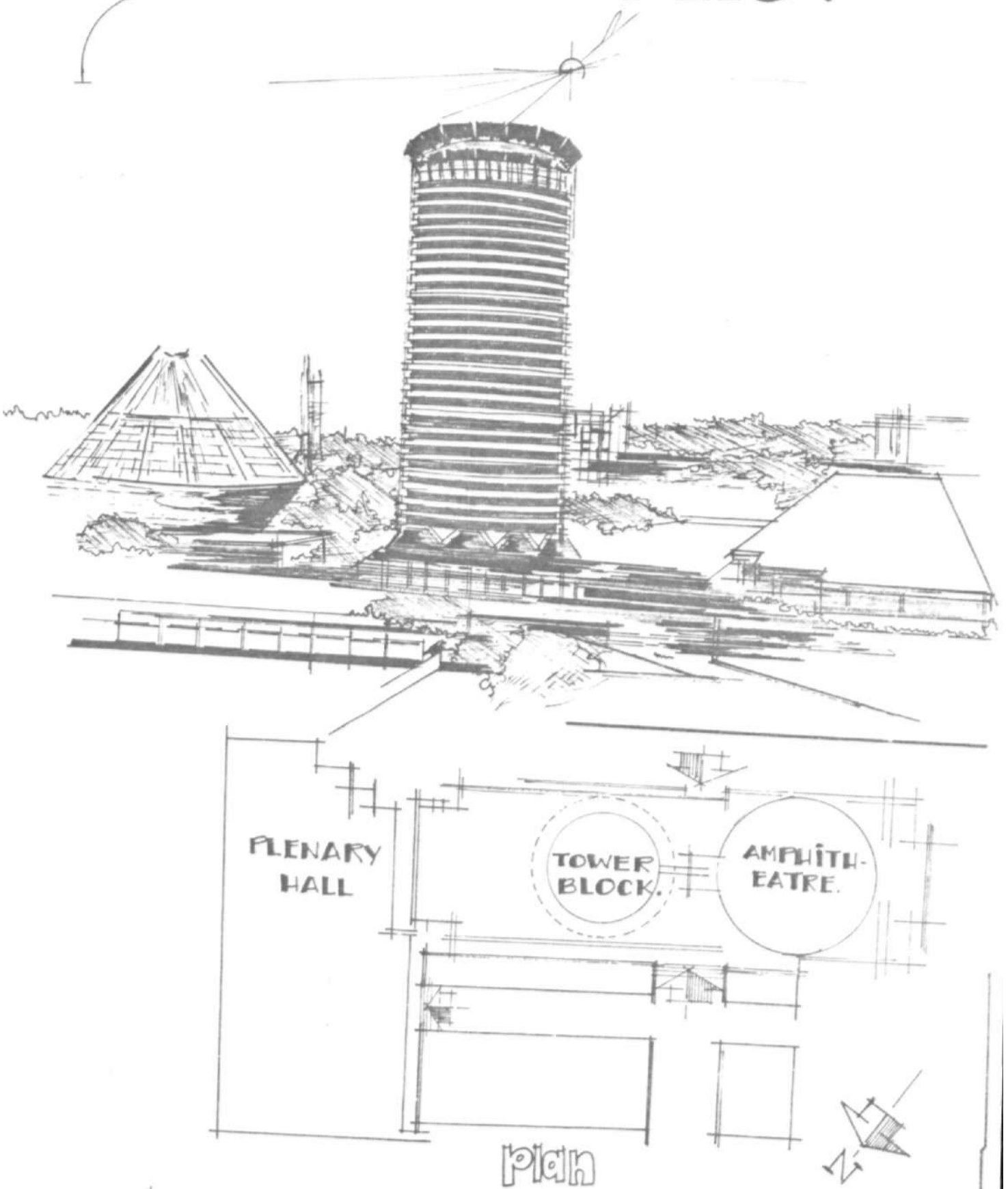
The massive main entrance hall of the centre is designed for the efficient reception of all visitors.

5.2.2.5 Critique

Plenary Hall extremely large, underutilized

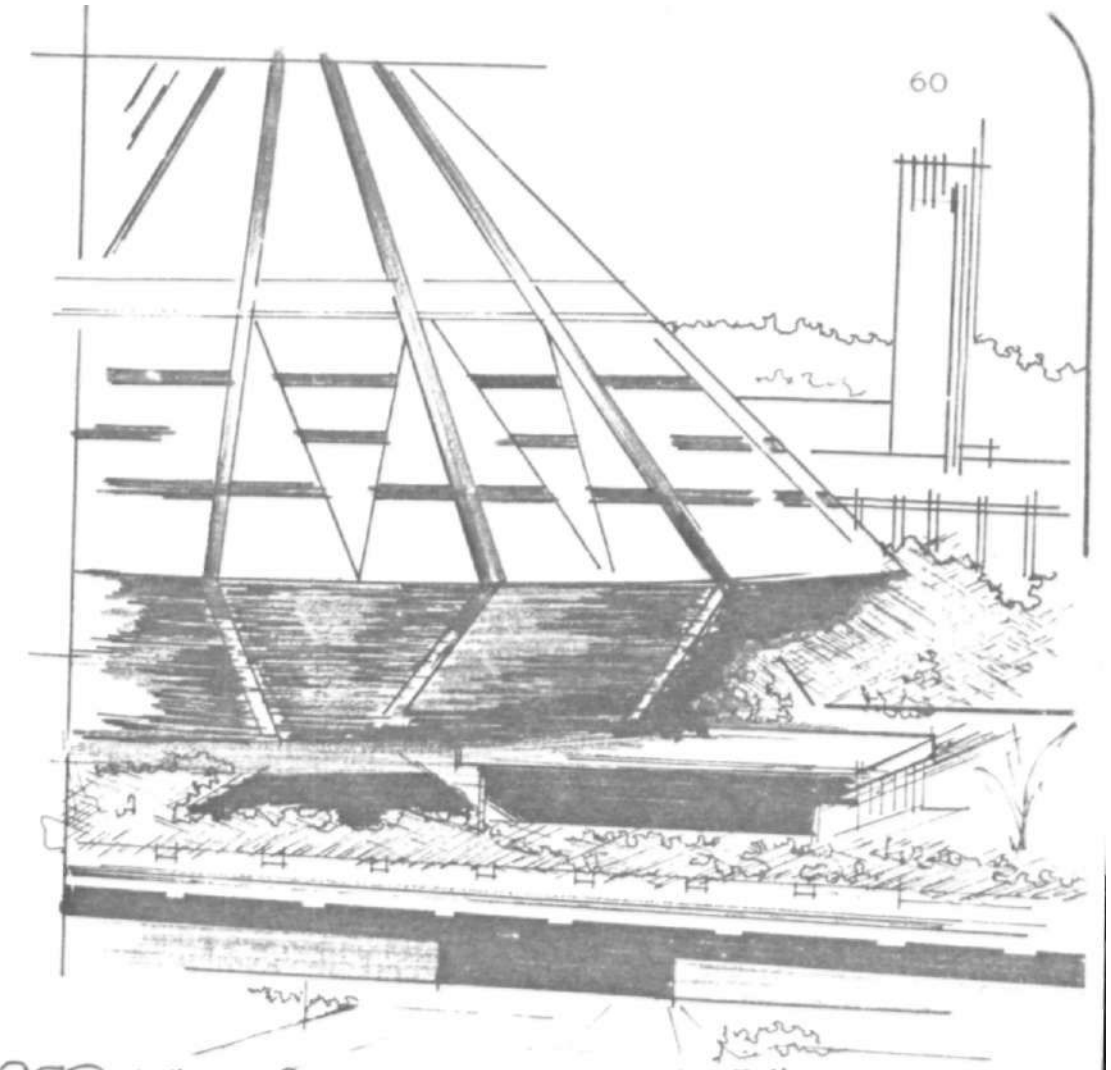
- Location is excellent. At city centre and very close to hotels and catering facilities.
- Conical African style roof of amphitheatre is an interesting feature but encloses a lot of wasted space.
- The conceptual feature of traditional African shape for a meeting hall is well utilized in the design.
- Revolving Restaurant on top floor of tower is a very interesting feature of the design.

CASE STUDY TWO.

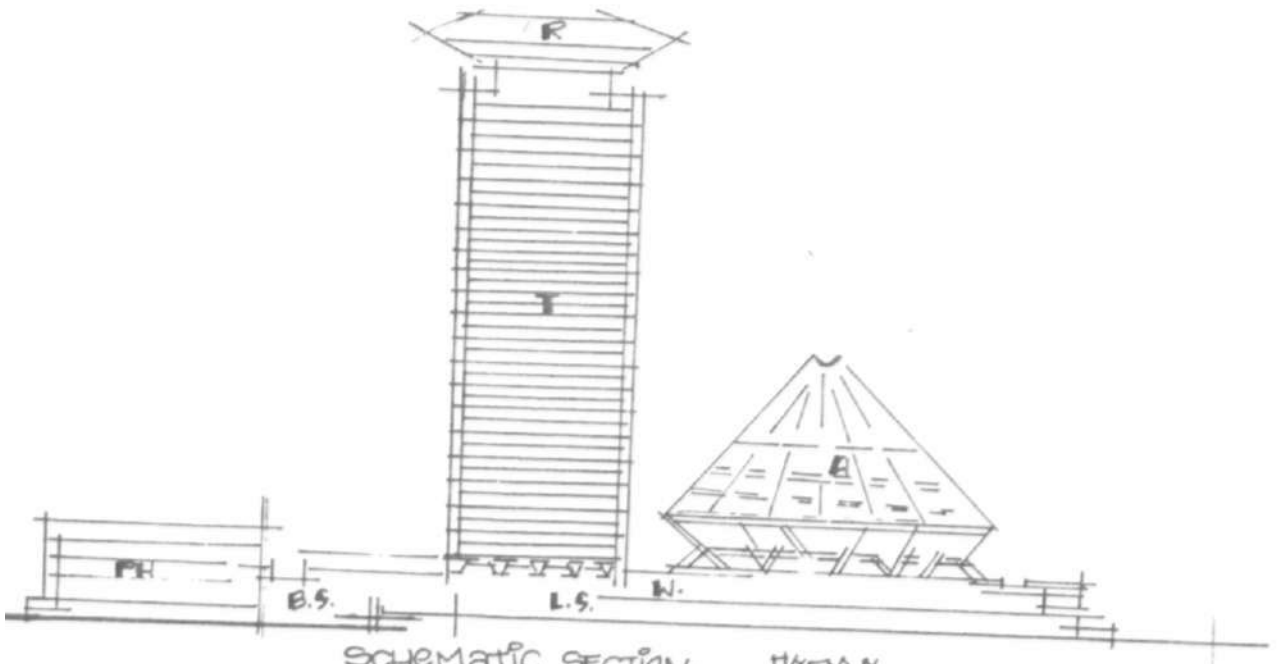


plan

KENYATTA CONFERENCE CENTRE
NAIROBI KENYA.



close up view of amphitheatre



SCHEMATIC SECTION.

KEY.

P.H.	PLENARY HALL.
L.S.	LINK. SECTION.
W.	WALKWAY.
A.	AMPHITHEATRE.
T.	TOWER.
R.	RESTAURANT.

5.3 International Organisations Headquarters And Conference Centre, Vienna, Austria

Architects - Building Design Partnership

Clients - United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Building design partnership was placed second out of 283 entrants from 36 countries in the competition for an International Organisation Headquarters and Conference Centre in Vienna.

5.3.1 The Design

Accommodation modules a 22,150m^2 Headquarters for the industrial development organisation consisting mainly of offices and a 20,400m^2 Headquarters for the international atomic energy agency consisting mainly of offices and laboratory. Shared services for the above including social, clerical, shopping, libraries and maintenance areas totalling 36,840m^2 and a further 7,700m^2 consisting of conference rooms for UNIDO and IAEA. The 57,700m^2 conference hill have a range of large and small halls with restaurant and ancillaries while administration building extensions will account for a further 75,000m^2. In addition Parking is provided for 5,000 cars.

The project or design shows a summary of the entire programme in a powerfully interlinked building of simple basic lines which has the outward appearance of an extended office building with relatively low

rise and discreet slhovette and which is skilfully blended into the general back-ground of the surrounding area by parallel positioning in relation to flow to flow and terracing.

A plat form raised above garage levels forms the central communication level in the cove of the building Above this platform the entiré office complex is arranged in the form of a roof comprised of office units. Thus creating a spacious hall with large opening from the surrounding area.

In so far as the Hall is concerned, not only is a pronounced architectural effect anticipated which expresses the design concept. Also in practical respect it forms an efficient central communication area which interlinks the functional groups of the overall structure.

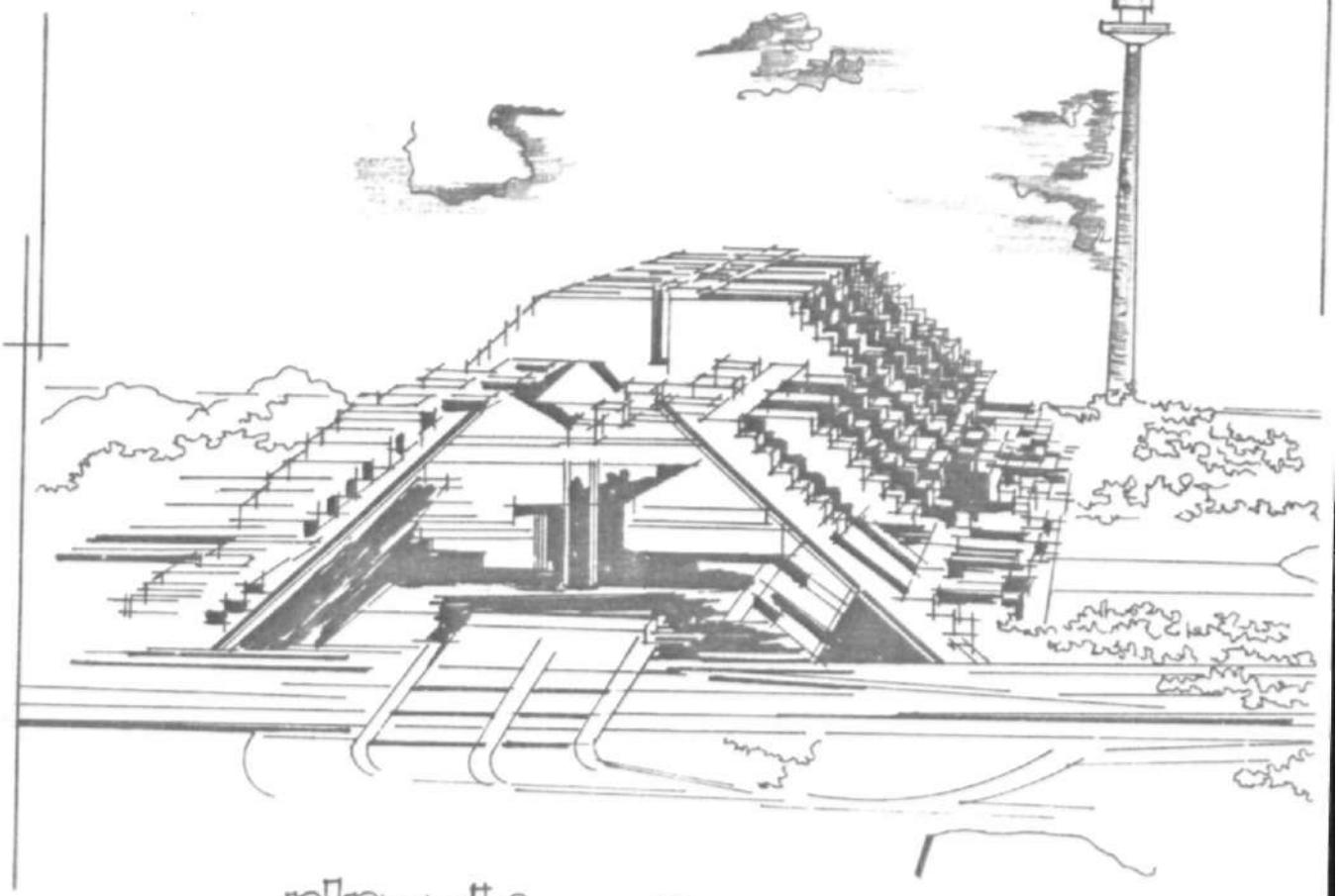
The problem of blending into the overall traffic system has been resolved efficiently in the interior layout the desion provide for short and relatively clear routes.

5.3.2 Conclusions

The weakness of the design is shown in the torso characteristic or character of the first completion phase in which the public halls rising over an extended pedestal produce an unmotivated monumental form.

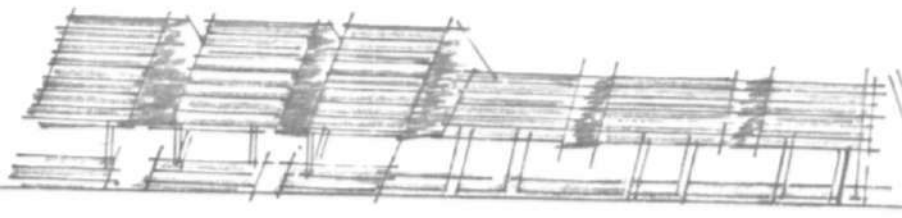
Particularly from the project organisation point of view, expansion of the structure above these public hall is unacceptable.

CASE STUDY THREE.

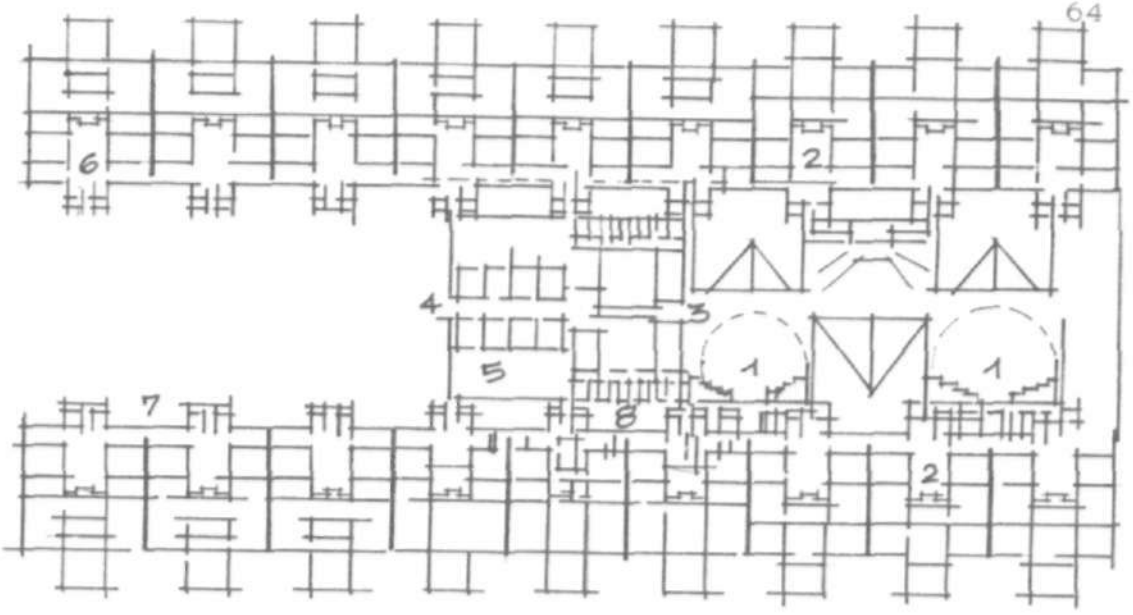


ELEVATION FROM SOUTH WEST

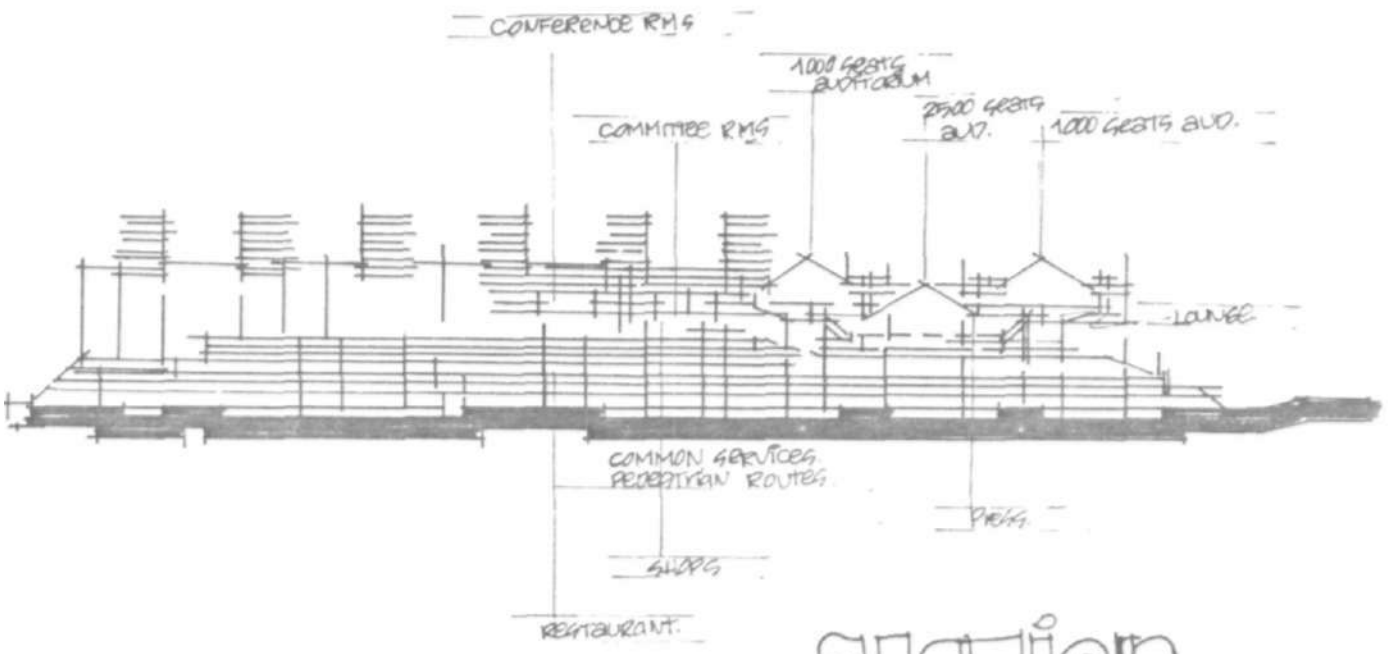
SIDE-SCHEME.



INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS HQ. AND CONFERENCE CENTRE.



Plan.



Section.

1. AUDITORIUM.
2. CONFERENCE CENTRE. OFFICES.
3. DELEGATES.
4. FOYER.
5. COMMITTEE ROOMS.
6. ADMINISTRATIVE BLDG.
7. SPACE FOR COMMON SERVICES.
8. COUNCIL HALL.

N.I.I.A.
ABUJA

CHAPTER SIX

CHAPTER SIX

DESIGN SYNTHESIS

6.0 Conceptual Analysis

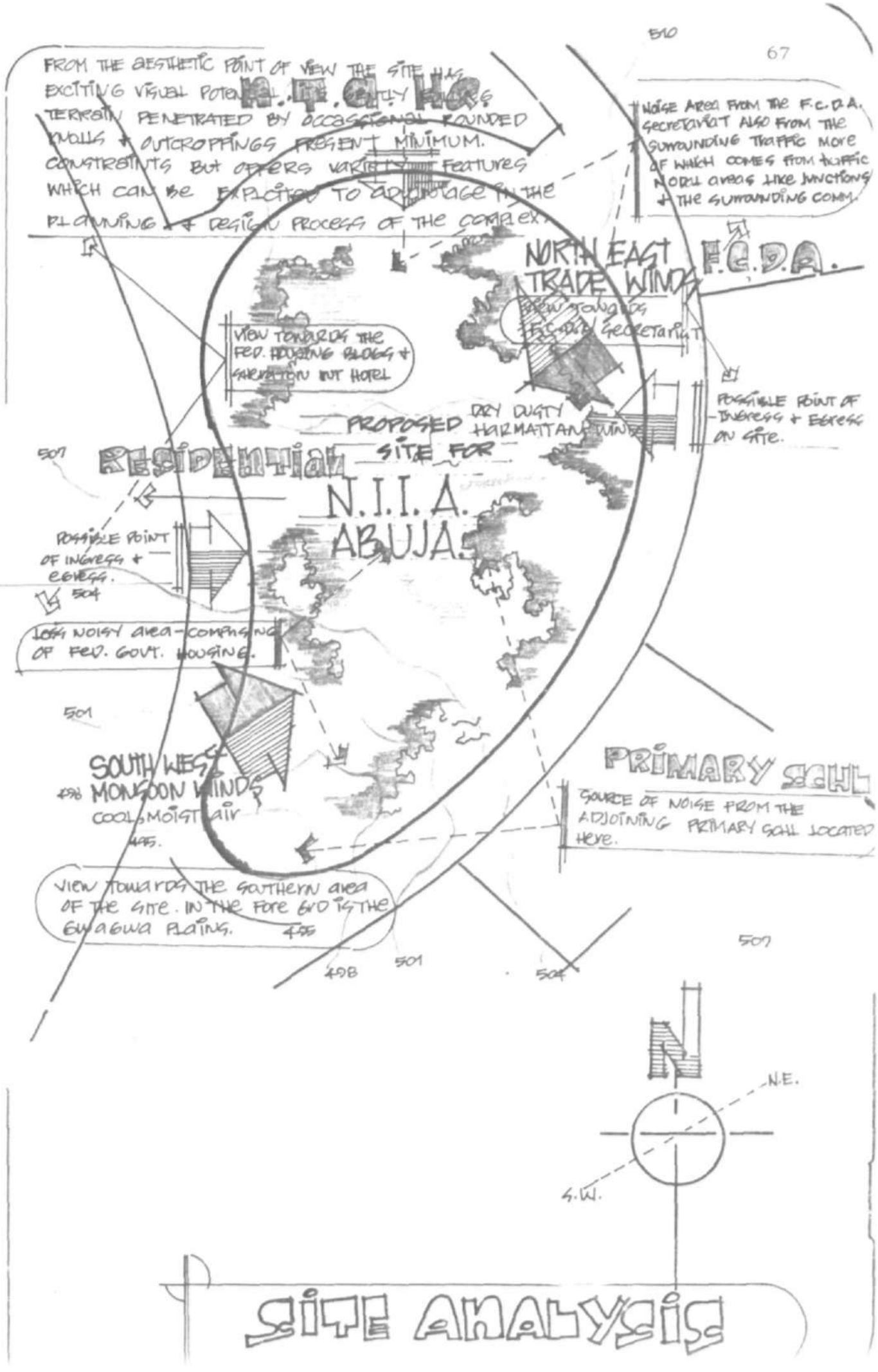
After considering the various problems on the site and analysing the proposed building from a functional point of view, the next thing is the evolusion of the site and building concept. It is at this point that the various analysis carried out earlier on have to be incorporated in the design. Therefore three factors have been involved in the concept.

1. Site Analysis
2. The Zoning or Core System
3. Syntharc (SYNTHESIS OF ARCHITECTURE)

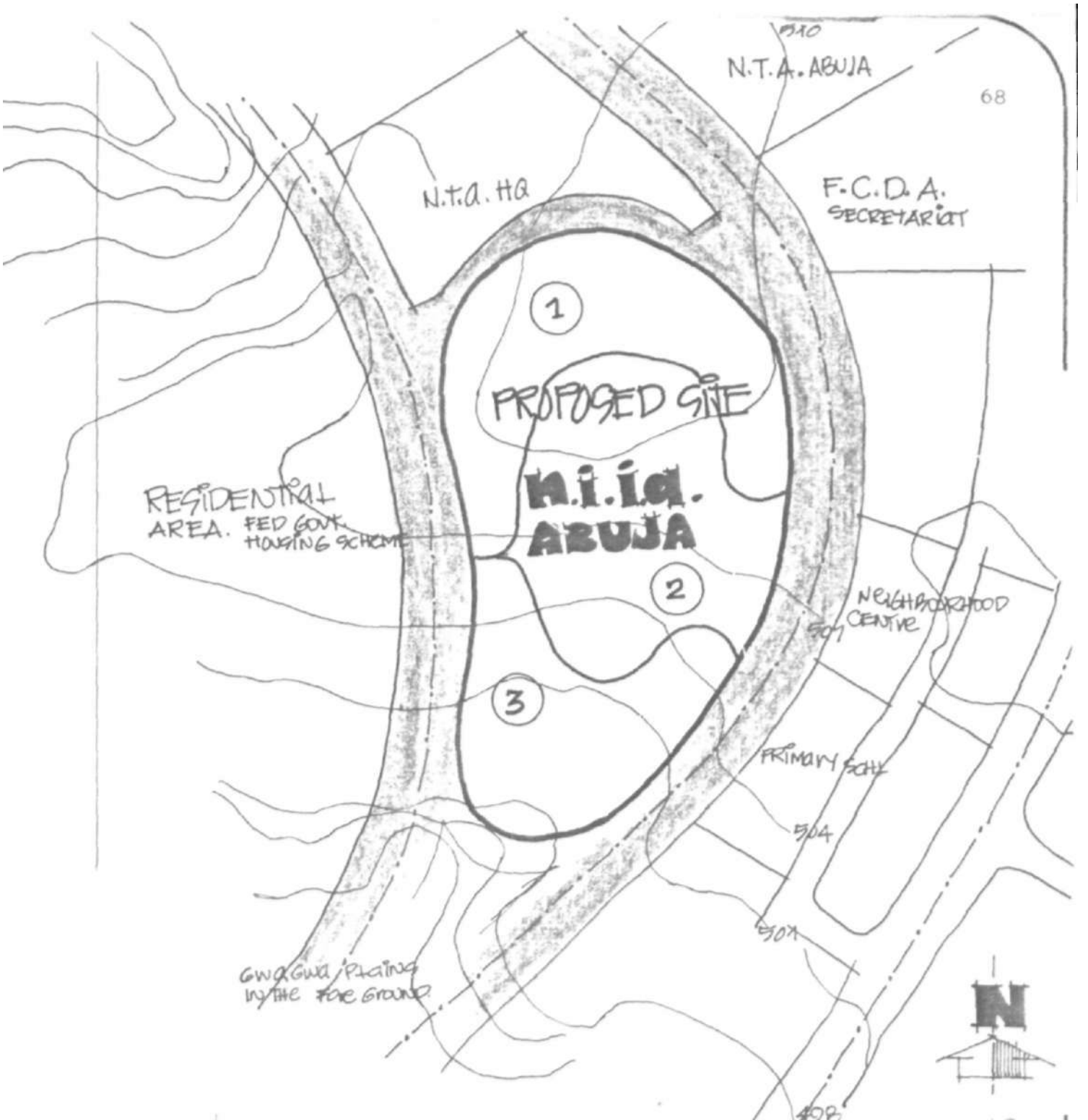
6.1 Site Concept

The combination of natural characteristics of the site and the objectives outlined strongly suggest the use of certain physical design elements in the combinations forming the site concept for the complex. The site concept is based on a number of guiding objectives and criteria. The main aim of the concept is based on:-

(a) Imageability
(b) Efficiency, and
(c) Flexibility



SITE ANALYSIS



SITE SECTION

SITE ZONING.

(1) NOISY AREA OF THE SITE FROM SURROUNDING TRAFFIC OF THE MAJOR ROAD MORE WHICH COMES FROM TRAFFIC NODAL AREAS LIKE JUNCTIONS - THE F.C.D.A. SECT.

(2) LESS NOISY AREA WHICH IS A BIT RECESSED INTO THE SITE FALLS MORE INTO A CENTRAL LOCATION ON THE SITE.

(3) QUIET AREA FALLS MORE INTO THE TAPERED END OF THE SITE ON THE SOUTHERN PART WHICH HAS A COOL ATMOSPHERE

DESIGN IMPLICATIONS.

THE MAIN ENTRY POINT TO THE COMPLEX IS LOCATED IN THIS ZONE THE GENERAL PARKING AREAS ARE

HERE CONSIDERATIONS IN DESIGN WOULD INVOLVE THE ORIENTATION OF THE COMPLEX. THE MAIN DESIGN

HERE DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS WOULD INVOLVE THE HOTEL COMPLEX AND THE STAFF

6.1.1 Objectives

The main objective is to create a national character which is an advantage for the location as being proposed in the Abuja master plan. Abuja being devoid of any attachment to any major tribe or region in the country offers possibilities for bringing experts from all over the country to work towards the ultimate goal of evolving an indigenous conference centre. Other objectives are:-

- to organize the natural built/elements of the site with the entire complex;
- to take advantage of the special views, vistas and axes inherent in the proposed site;
- t produce a harmonious and sequential flow of spaces on the site enhancing the experience of the eventual users and the neighbourhood.

6.1.2 Orientation And Form

These have been dictated by the two main climatic forces - sunshine and prevailing winds, and ingress to the site. The movement of the sun is generally in the East-West direction and the prevailing winds come in from the North-East and South-West. A compromise is found in orienting the buildings in a north-south direction with the form elongated on the east-west axis. As such, most openings and glazed areas face north or south where the sun's effect are not as harch as in an east-west orientation.

Since the prevailing winds now attack the building at an angle, their speed is reduced. This orientation also takes advantage of the breezes coming in from the tapex-end and the beautiful view towards the back in the distant horizon.

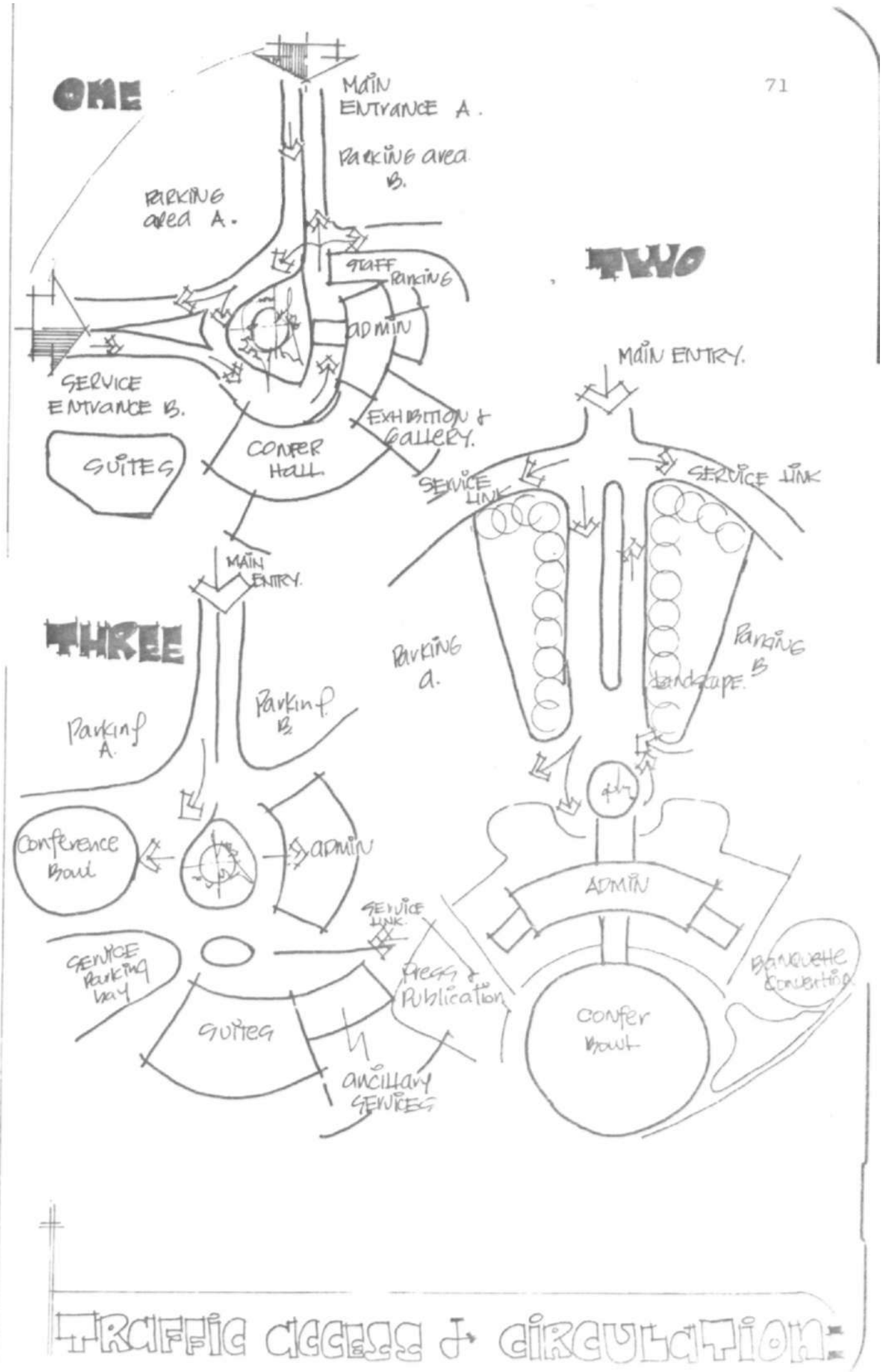
6.1.3 Design Considerations

- Symbolic form - Identification
- High Accessibility
- Accommodation Growth in terms of expansion

Functional Criteria - as shown on the site concept diagram.

6.1.4 Traffic Access And Circulation

The proposed main access will be centrally located from the direction of the cultural spine, from where the service routes would be tapped from along the side boundaries of the site. The two entry cores of the site service routes would serve the press centre for the conference unit and the Banquette Hall respectively. The service route for the Banquette unit circumvents the site and terminates at the servce bay. The main car park is to the sides of the main entry route to the site. Driveways will be provided to meet the above access requirements and should be surfaced with an appropriate all-weather materials to minimize dust and debris and provide safe access.



TRAFFIC ACCESS & CIRCULATION:

6.1.5 Parking Areas

The parking formation required for this project is the surface parking system and not the multi-storey parking which was initially considered. The following guidelines define the conditions under which surface parking areas should be developed:

- Parking lots should not be built immediatelly adjacent to the public right-of-way. Lots should be set back sufficient distance to allow landscaping of the parking lot perimeter, and provide safe entrances and exits.
- Large expenses of parking should be avoided. Car parks should be broken into smaller lots and landscaped to establish the overall visual quality of the centre.
- The number of driveways and cerb cuts within the centre should be minimized through the use of shared entryways and dustered parking arrangements.
- On-street parking contributes traffic congestion and should not be allowed, except on designated Streets designed for that purpose.
- Proposed number of parking lots - 1500 +

This is subject to the author's Design Brief appraisal. covered parking for staff, Taxi and Bus parks. Trees are planted on all extennal cir ular routes to reinforce the approach situation and at the car parks to provide shade from the sun.

Access to all parts of the site is possible. This is most favourable to the fire fighting equipment in case of fire out breaks. Pedestrian routes follow adjacent to all roads and zebre crossings are provided at all pedestiran - vehicular nodes.

6.1.6 Views

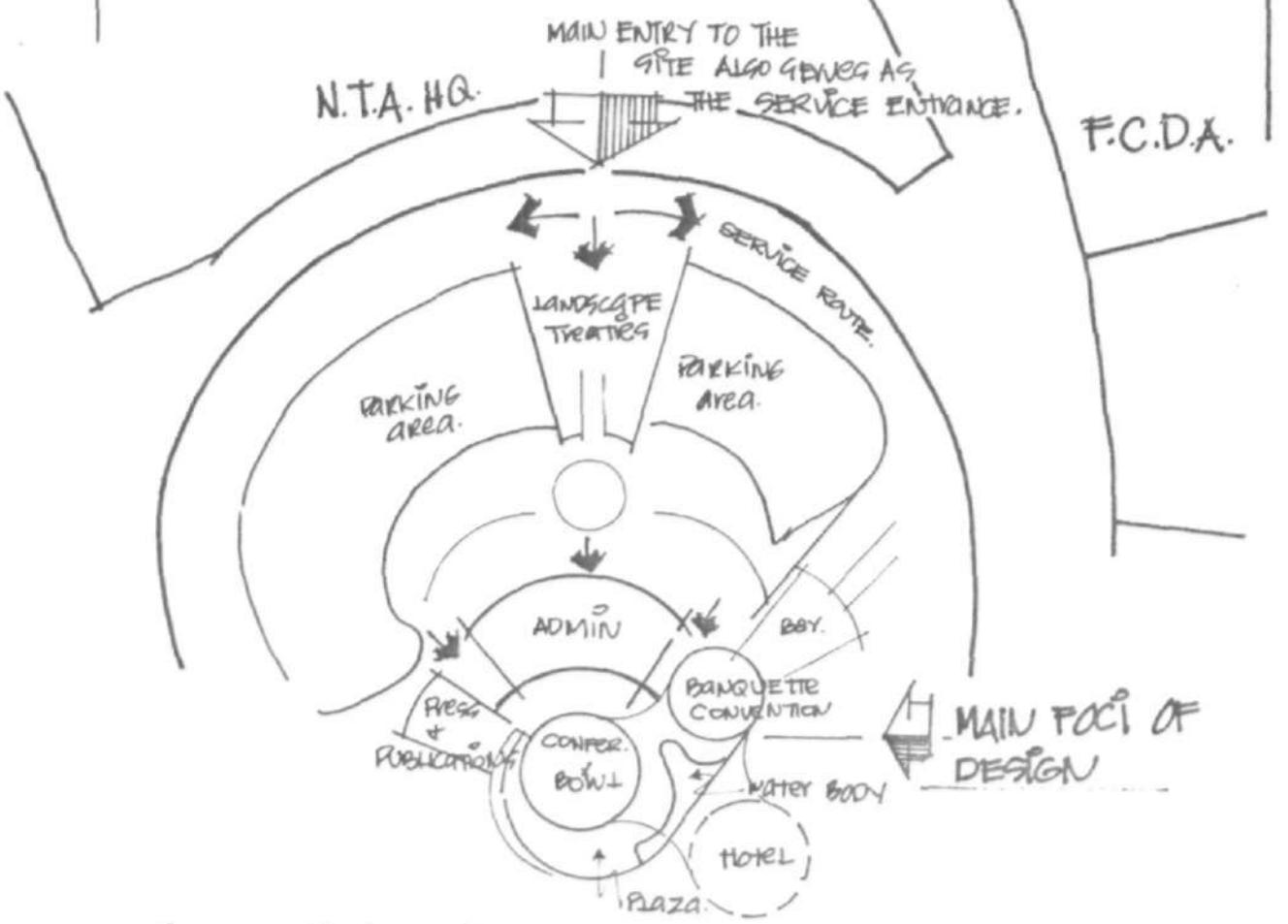
The best view on the site is the view towards the Southern .nd of the site in the distant horizon this shows in the foreground the Gwagwa plains which is to be preserved form their scenic value. Consisting of numerous inselbergs and whalebacks and other rock outcrops of various sizes. Since it might not be possible to make 100% use of this view, the site should be well landscaped to give a befitting view to other parts of the complex. As such, the guest suites and the Conference core-wing should take maximum use of this view.

Another interesting view is that which shows the communications tower with the Sherator International Hotel in the fore-ground which lies on the South-West locations of the site.

6.1.7 General-Layout

In the general layout of the site concept the proposed main access will be centrally located from the direction of the cultural spine. The parking areas fall out on both sides of the access core to the site and a separate V.I.P. parking zone which links the conference complex.

THE COMBINATION OF NATURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SITE AND THE OBJECTIVES OUTLINED STRONGLY SUGGEST THE USE OF CERTAIN PHYSICAL DESIGN ELEMENTS IN THE COMBINATIONS FORMING THE SITE CONCEPT.



THE SITE CONCEPT IS BASED ON A NUMBER OF GUIDING OBJECTIVES AND CRITERIA.

OBJECTIVES

1. TO ORGANISE THE NATURAL BUILT/ELEMENT OF THE SITE WITH THE ENTIRE COMPLEX.
2. TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE SPECIAL VIEWS VISTAS & AXES INHERENT IN THE PROPOSED SITE.
3. TO PRODUCE A HARMONIOUS & SEQUENTIAL FLOW OF SPACES ON THE SITE ENHANCING THE EXPERIENCE OF THE EVENTUAL USERS & THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

SITE CONCEPT:

The main Administration unit is the main focus on entry to the site. The main entrance visualisation of the adminsitrative complex is emphasised with a large reception lobby with adequate facilities. This is designed for the efficient reception of all visitors.

The administrative block is centrally located and the functional units designed for as discussed in the Design Brief appraisal and the schedule of accommodation. The access to service areas are to be separated from entrance to car parks.

A central kind of courtyard system is to be placed linking the administrative block to the conference complex and the service unit such as the Bank, shopping, arcade, travel boreso, telephone exchange, workshop, maintenance unit, restaurant/bar, the Banquette Hall and the cocktail lounge with a main reception.

6.1.8 Landscaping And External Works

The concept is aimed at maintaining and improving the aesthetic quality of the enviromment, taking into consideration the selective grading and shaping of the site. Minimum number of existing trees should be cut and others planted at convement locations. Other tban driveways site in front of centre should be formal grassed area with palm-trees following line of exit and entrance drives, shade trees should be planted between roads and buildings.

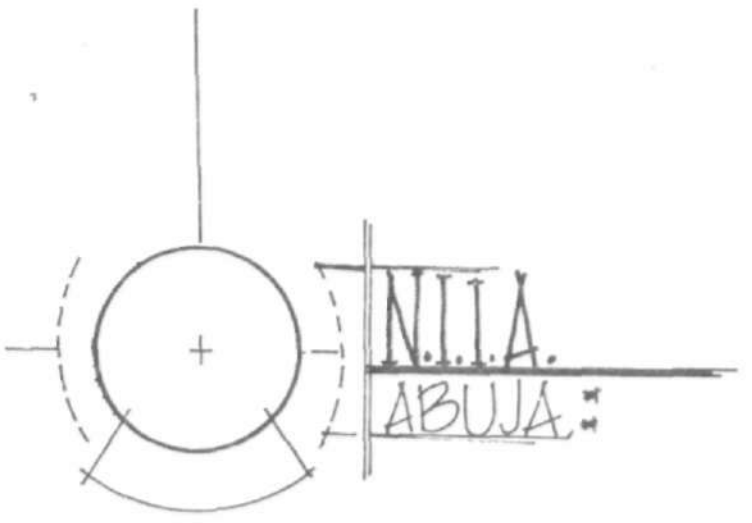
- Provision of informal footpaths surfaced with loose pebbles through grassed area will be considered. Also, flowering plants will adorn the entire centre.
- A judicious provision of sculptures, fountains and water bodies, morals and paintings etc wil further enhance the aesthtic quality of the environment.

6.1.9 Contemporary Landscape Elements

(i) Greenery:- Assorted types of plants and grasses offer welcomed relief from the predominant visual impact of hard solid concrete structures of our built up environment. They also possess pleasant aesthetic qualities the tree in addition offer shade to the building, absorb distressing urban noises and may also be used to screen off undersirable views such as cars and vehicular parks.

(ii) Water Pools And Fountains:- Used to give impression of coolness and pleasant reflections of surrounding facades. Skillfully designed fountains and water jets are established landscape features of tremendous beauty.

(iii) Sculptures And Statues:- These are symbolic expression of our art and culture. They enrich spaces and could be used to define lines of movement.



CHAPTER SEVEN

CHAPTER SEVEN

7.1 CONCEPTUALIZATION

The buildings necessary for our society should not be objects to awe and impress us, but should be part of an environment to enhance our way of life and to serve as a thoughtful background for the activities of the contemporary man.

The design consideration is composed into two programs: the functional program and the architectural program: These are harmonised based on the planning and design systems of the complex. The planning scheme is to be flexible in this process. Emphasis is to be given to a free flow of form in design which will invariably affect all the functional units or components in the space organisation.
Effect of external and internal spacing in design considering easy access to outdoors, walkways or Terraces and other relative functions for visual effects.

7.2 Definition Of The Organisation Of Space

An International Public Building such as the N.I.I.A. conference centre for Abuja is to reflect an organic form work of architecture which must aspire to give order and through order, a background of serenity for the complex and activity of modern life. In such a centre are buildings built for the future in order to protect the past and as the past is always following us, the buildings must be able to develop according to the ever-changing needs of our time.

We are all bound by our immediate needs and the fashions of our time and our environment. We also remain firmly rooted in our different professional roles and have difficulty in understanding the needs of others. Furthermore we have to work under given political, social and economic conditions. Thus in order to create such a building that will meet the needs of the entire international race and the Nigerian public of today.

Seen from the programming point of view, the functions inherent in the N.I.I.A. all revolve around the notion of relationship, the relationship is between the informations and research object on one hand and the eventual users on the other hand or t rather the people. These relationship determine the essential aim of the complex and hence the nature of the functions to be fulfilled if that aim is to be achieved. The functions will be more or less numerous and complex according to the type, kind and size of the various components. They may, however, be divided into for four classes.

i. Reception Activities:

They pave the way for the relationship in so far as the public aspect is concerned. They take account of factors involved in pyschological and practical conditioning of the people.

ii. Basic Activities:

Which serve as a framework and make possible a direct relation between the components in function and the people.

iii. Co-ordination Activities:

Which organize the relationship physically and intellectually. They are concerned chiefly with the administrative and management core of the complex.

iv. Logistic Activities:

These are concerned with the information, research aim of the complex, the organising form of conferences, symposiums and publications.

7.2.1 Organisation of Space

This mainly involves the hierachy of architectural spaces, which involves the distribution of functional components and the zoning of the complex core with considerations gives to circulation, grouping and the design programme.

The major design components has been adopted in the planning of the complex. However, to effect the proper functioning of the complex taking into consideration, various criteria like functional and activity relationships, need for zoning, noise levels and hierachy of privacy; the functional space relationships have been broken down into a core system.

7.3 Core System

- The outer core
- Central core
- Inner core

(a) Outer Core:- Basically is the reception activities the parking area, the national identity or the symbolic form;

(b) The Central Core:- This is the main administrative complex which is made up of two parts the Directorate which is strictly private and the ancillary support services which comprises of the administration, information services, Library, establishment, training sections, the council chamber and lounge, accounts security and welfare sections.

(c) The Inner Core:- The conference House, the exhibitions areas, press centre, lodging suites with related service units. It will also comprise of the shopping arcade, Bank, workshops and maintenance ections.

Whatever, its size or complexity, the programme of the Institute or complex includes some of the activities previously mentioned. Each of these, involves functions whose performance necessitates a certain amount of space organised in the form of specially defined areas which must be quite distinct from one another and mainly based on the functional space relationship.

7.4 Main Criteria For Determining Locations And Organizing Space

The most suitable location for the areas relating to a particular function is determined on the basis of specific criteria peculiar to each activity,

7.5 The Design Concept

The architecture of a people - men who try to create a new architecture, a free architecture for a free people, anticipate the creation of a new social order... K. Telbe 1928.

A simple definition of a concept suggests that concepts are ideas that integrate various elements into a whole, the elements fall into the following categories, ideas, notions, thoughts and observation. It is rightly observed that the entire project is to house approximately 1000 people during conferences or international summits and at least about 500 people at normal working hours. The essence or idea is to transform the unity or meeting of these people into reflections; based on or cultural·severity as nature has given on the environmental setting of the location-Abuja. The N.I.I.A. conference centre for Abuja is to reflect a humanistic architecture which most aspire to the following goals.

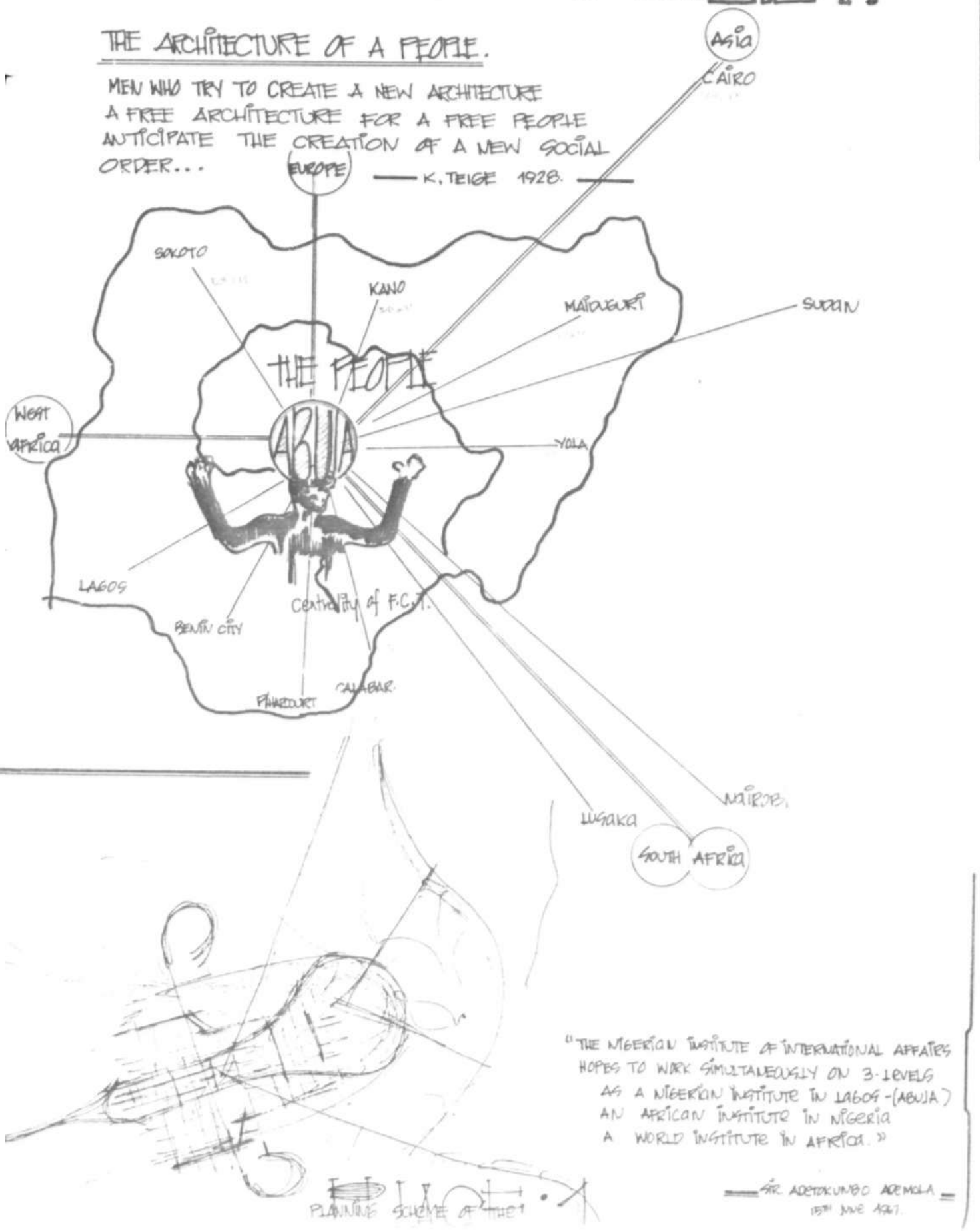
- To enhance the enjoyment of life through beauty and delight;
- To be uplifting so that we can reflect the nobility to which man aspires;

CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

THE ARCHITECTURE OF A PEOPLE.

MEN WHO TRY TO CREATE A NEW ARCHITECTURE
A FREE ARCHITECTURE FOR A FREE PEOPLE
ANTICIPATE THE CREATION OF A NEW SOCIAL
ORDER...

— K. TEIGE 1928.



"THE NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
HOPES TO WORK SIMULTANEOUSLY ON 3-LEVELS
AS A NIGERIAN INSTITUTE IN LAGOS-(ABUJA)
AN AFRICAN INSTITUTE IN NIGERIA
A WORLD INSTITUTE IN AFRICA."

— SIR. ADETOKUNBO ADEMOLA
15TH JUNE 1967.

- To be truthful, since our buildings must have an intrinsic clarity of structure which is natural and meritable for the purpose they fulfil;
- To be in scale with man so that he is secure and at ease in the environment which he does not belong;

7.5.1 Humane Architecture

Is the opposite of totalitarian. It is "Undisciplined" from outside but not "Un-odered" from within. It is inhibited only by the requirements of its nature to be harmonious and congenial. This is an attitude which is applicable to most kinds of design and in practice it requires human scale, relatedness to environment, significant appearance, comfort, adaptability, conformity with the manners and customs of society, and appropriateness to the nature of the user.

The overall configuration of the site is determined by the composition of the shape which is oval.

Stage 1:- It is necessary to know what the configuration of the site and the national state of Abuja have in common. From observation one natural feature in Abuja is the unifying nature of the Zuma rock, Aso Hills, Bobo Hills and Gwagwa plains in the foreground of the site.

The organic form of the rocks and the nature of the site stimulates the expression in discovering of unifying feature, which invaviably would lead to the birth of an architectural solution, and that is the idea of growth, which is shared by the organic form and nature. Moreover, in the present community nothing is more powerful as a formal rxpression of the idea of growth than the concentric shape of the site. It forms an oval shape which moves as the topography depicts towards oneness with the sky. This could be the point of departure for designing the architecture of the centre.

Stage 2: Transforming the symbol into an organised principle which, on the one hand, preserved its original power and on the other, gradually unfolded in the context of our project. The objective would be to reveal the lessons contained by the original symbol or shape of the site and to provide an order in the development of various elements and activities of the project.

Stage 3: Sketch of the granetry and development need to reflect upon the magnificence of the surrounding community, the topographic section of the site with the highest point which falls around the cultural spine form the main axis of the site. The beginning of which is a point having real potential, the beginning point of the geometric order. The site is then organised in different circular, radial formation following the composition of the form.



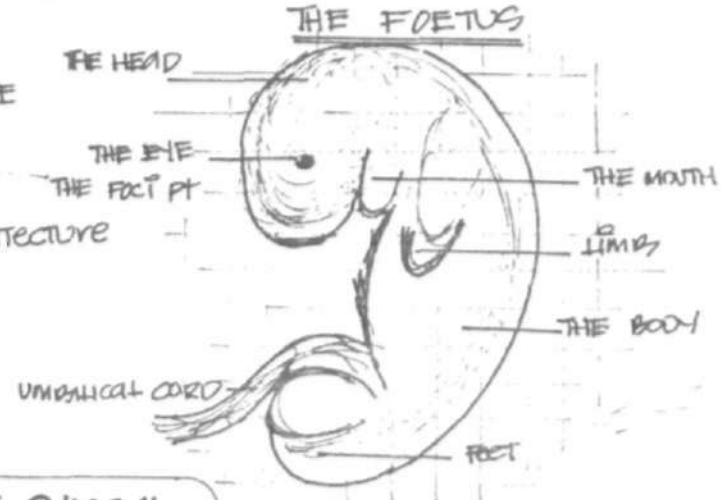
STAGE 1

ORGANIC FORM OF NATURE.

THE SITE SHAPE HAS A NATURAL FORM OR SYMBOL. THE WOMB DISCOVERING THE UNIFYING SYMBOL BETWEEN THE SHAPE OF THE SITE & THE FORM OF NATURE WOULD LEAD TO THE BIRTH OF AN ARCHITECTURAL IDEA

GROWTH — POINT OF DEPARTURE FOR THE DESIGN

THE FOETUS

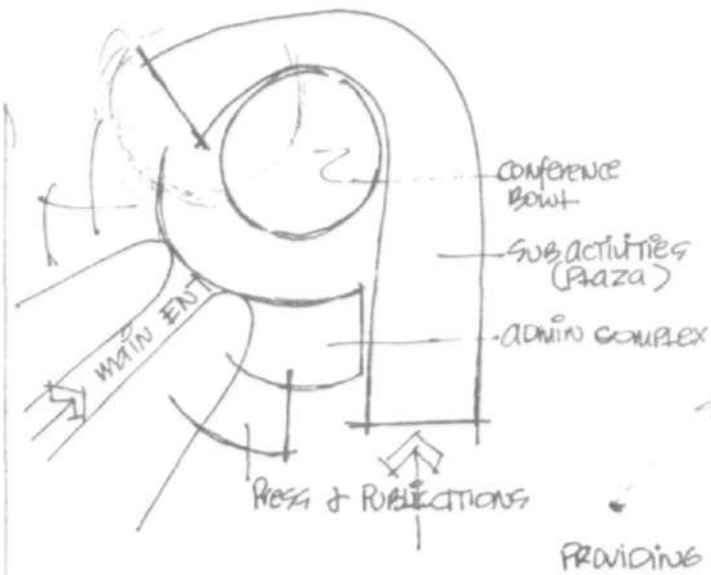


THE POINT OF DEPARTURE FOR DESIGNING THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE COMPLEX.

STAGE 2

TRANSFORMING THE SYMBOL

HOW THE SYMBOL COULD BE TRANSFORMED INTO AN ORGANISING PRINCIPLE WHICH WILL GRADUALLY UNFOLD INTO THE CONTEXT OF THE DESIGN





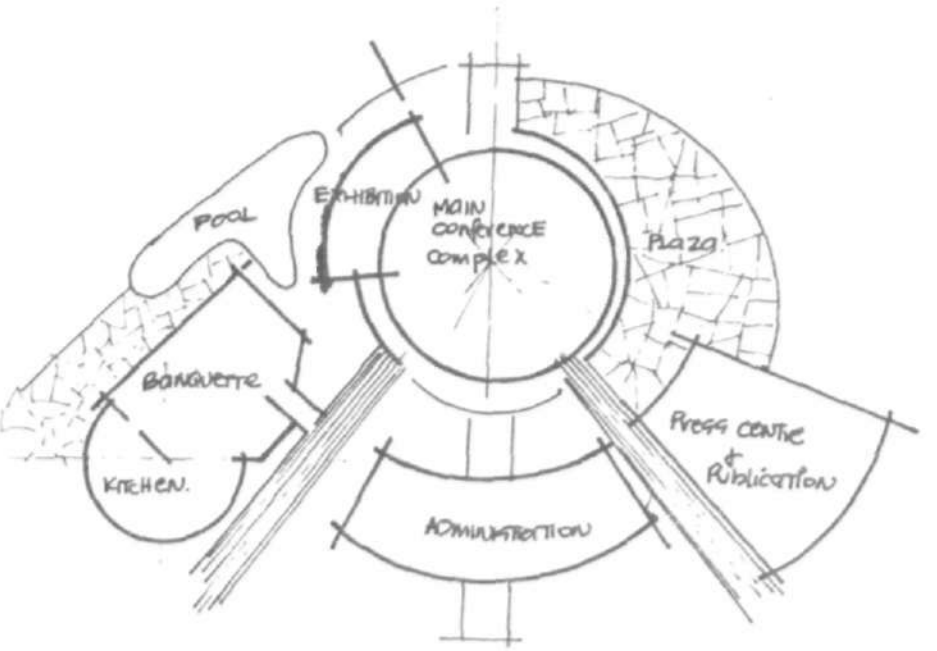
PROVIDING AN ORDER IN DEVELOPMENT OF VARIOUS ELEMENTS & ACTIVITIES WITH THE USE OF SPIRAL PLANNING WHICH SYMBOLISES THE GROWTH OF CONSCIOUSNESS.

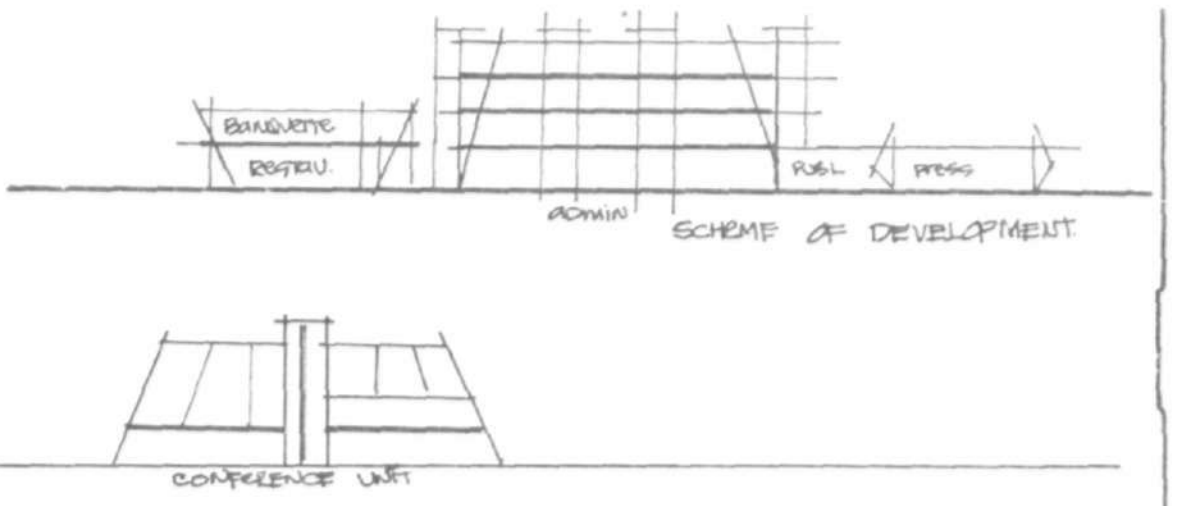
PLANNING CONCEPT

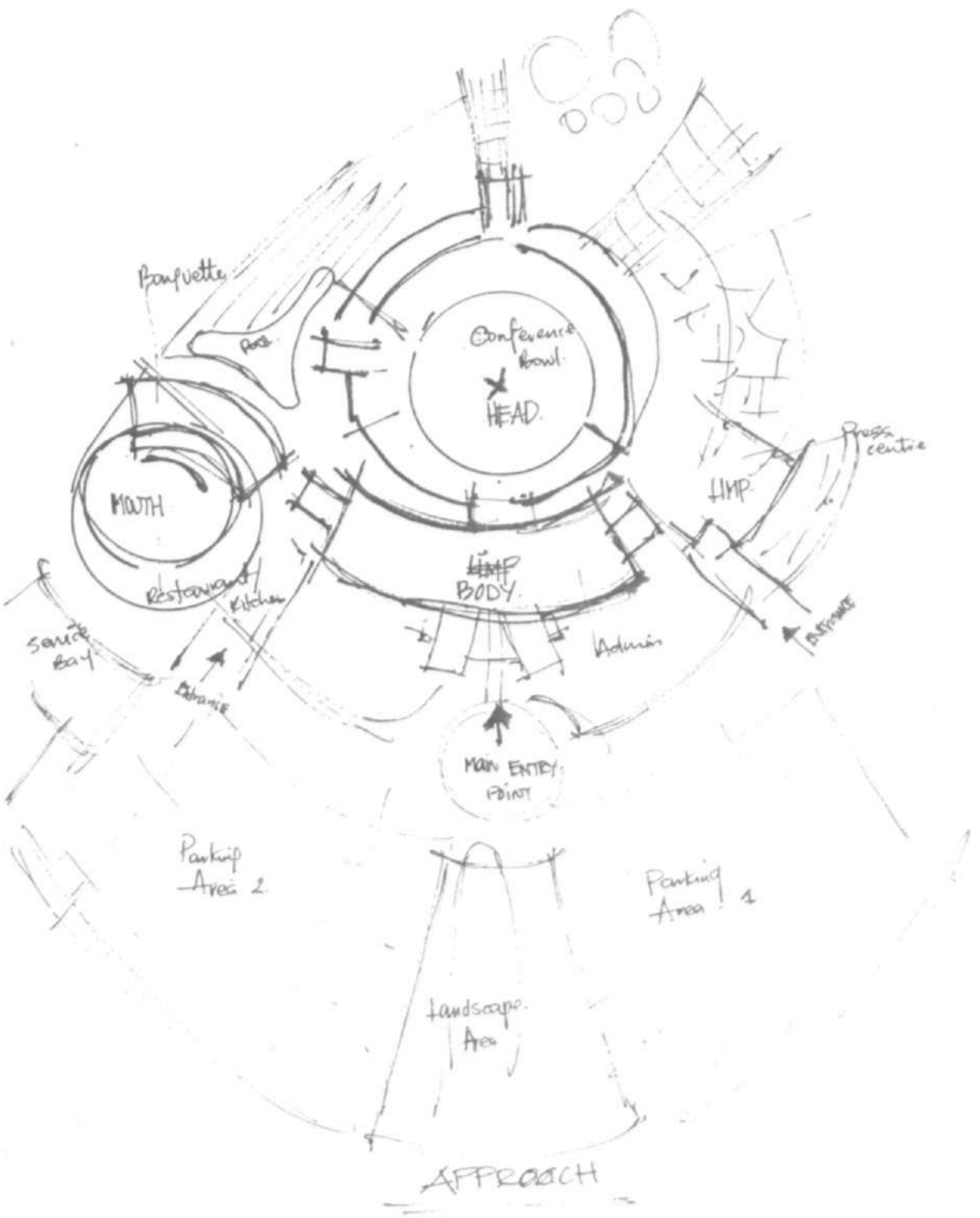
Stage 3

SKETCH OF THE GEOMETRY AND DEVELOPMENT.

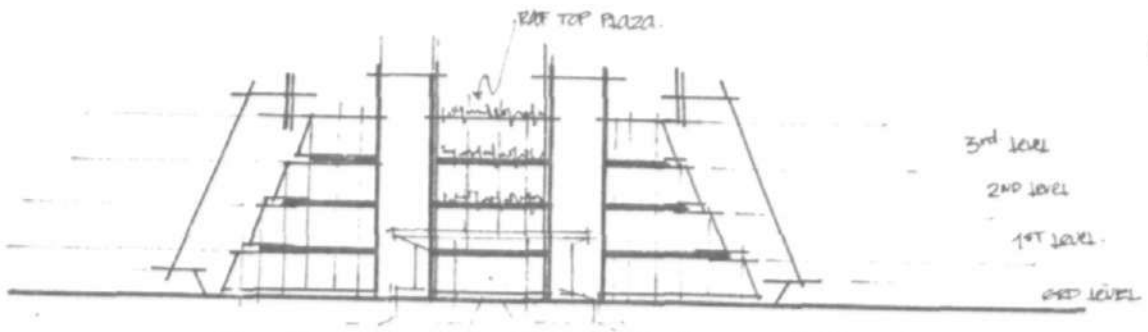
THE PROJECT INVOLVES THE CREATION OF AN ENVIRONMENT INCORPORATING AN AMALGAMATION OF THE VISUAL IMAGE OF THE SITE AND A CONCEIVED SYNTHESIS OF FORM BEST SUITED FOR DESIGNING THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE COMPLEX.



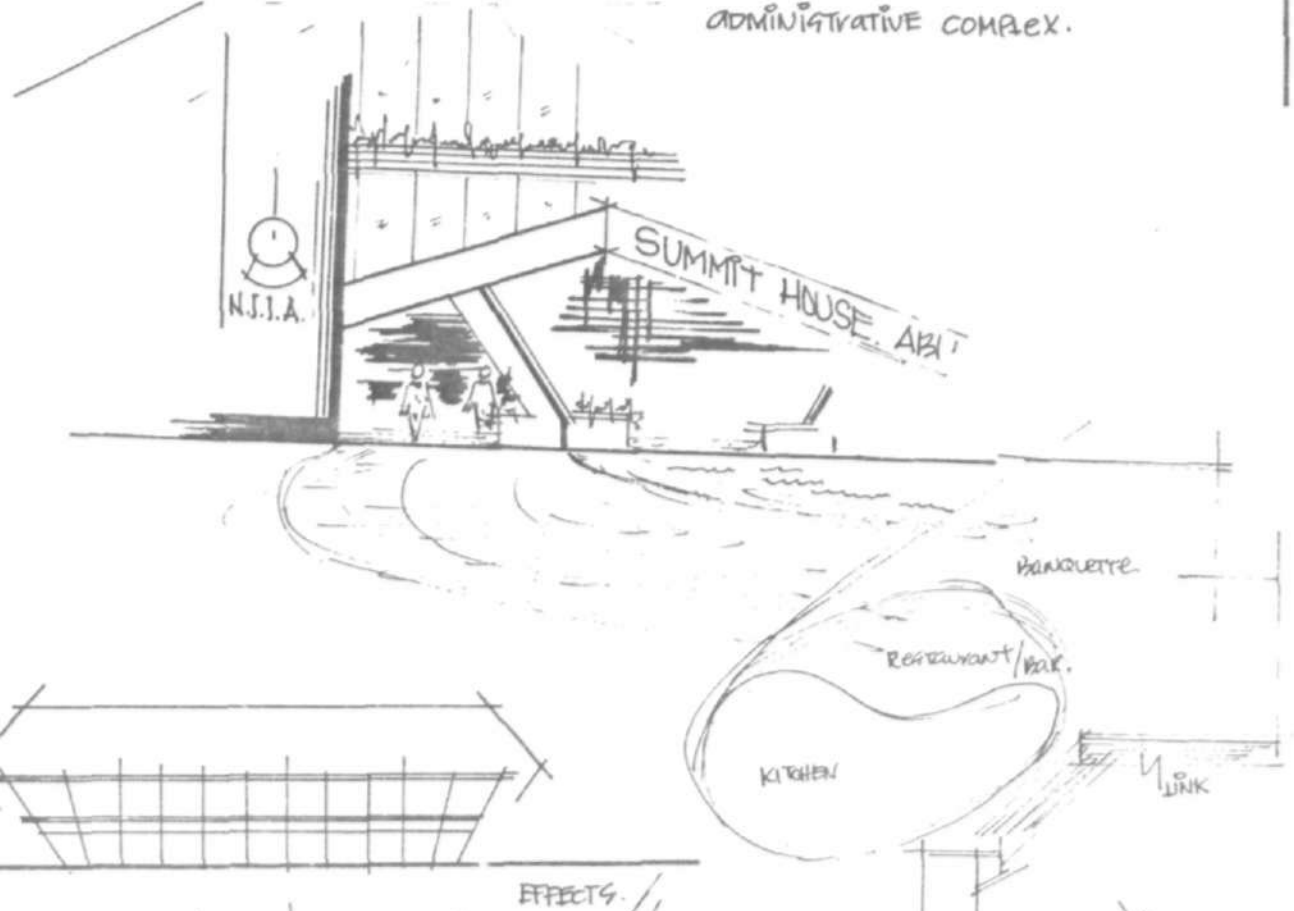




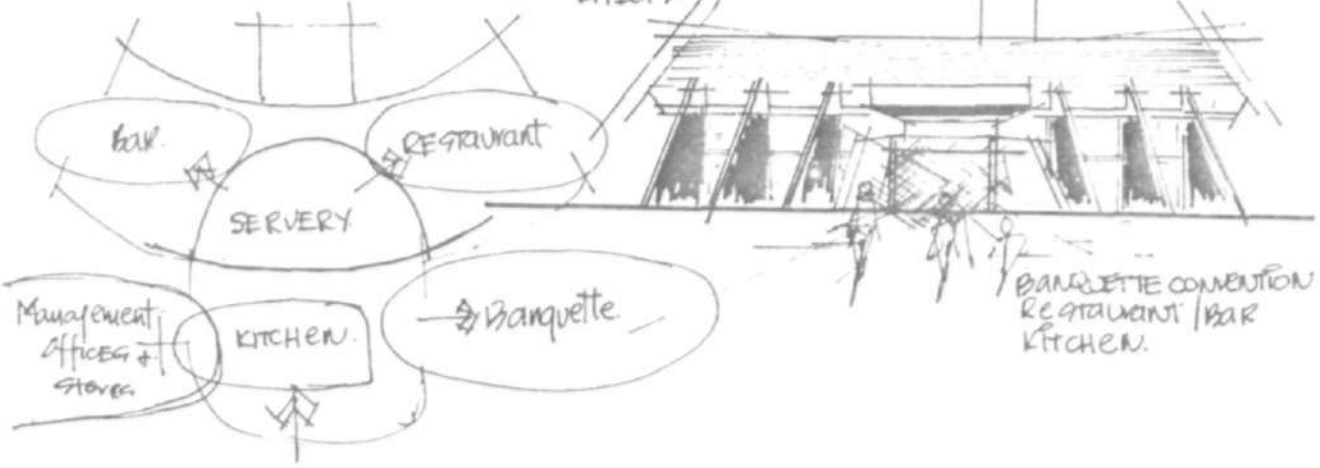
CONCEPT SKETCH



ADMINISTRATIVE COMPLEX.



EFFECTS.

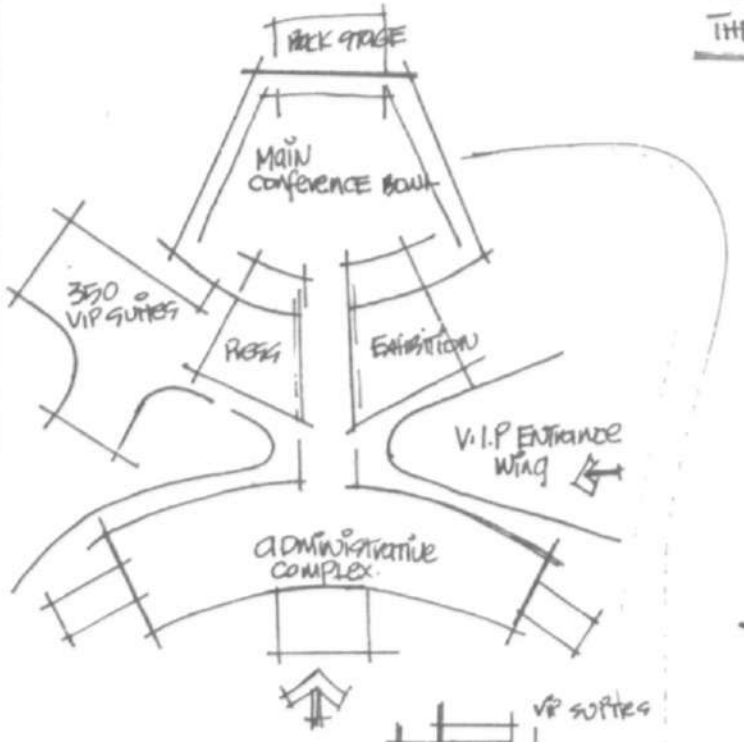


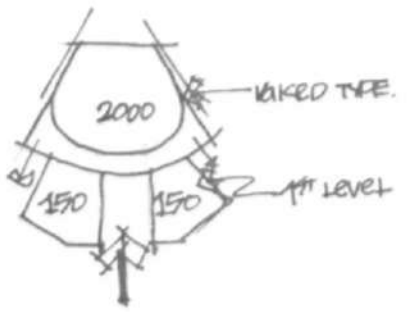
DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

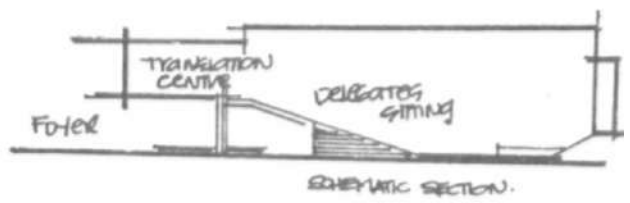
DESIGN SCHEME

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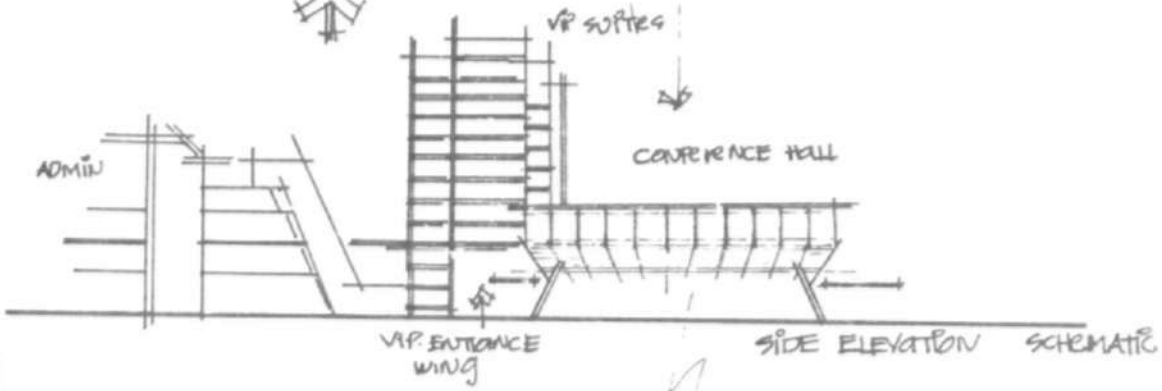
ARCHITECTURE MUST VARY FROM PLACE TO PLACE AND PEOPLE TO PEOPLE. THIS IS IN THE NATURE OF THINGS.



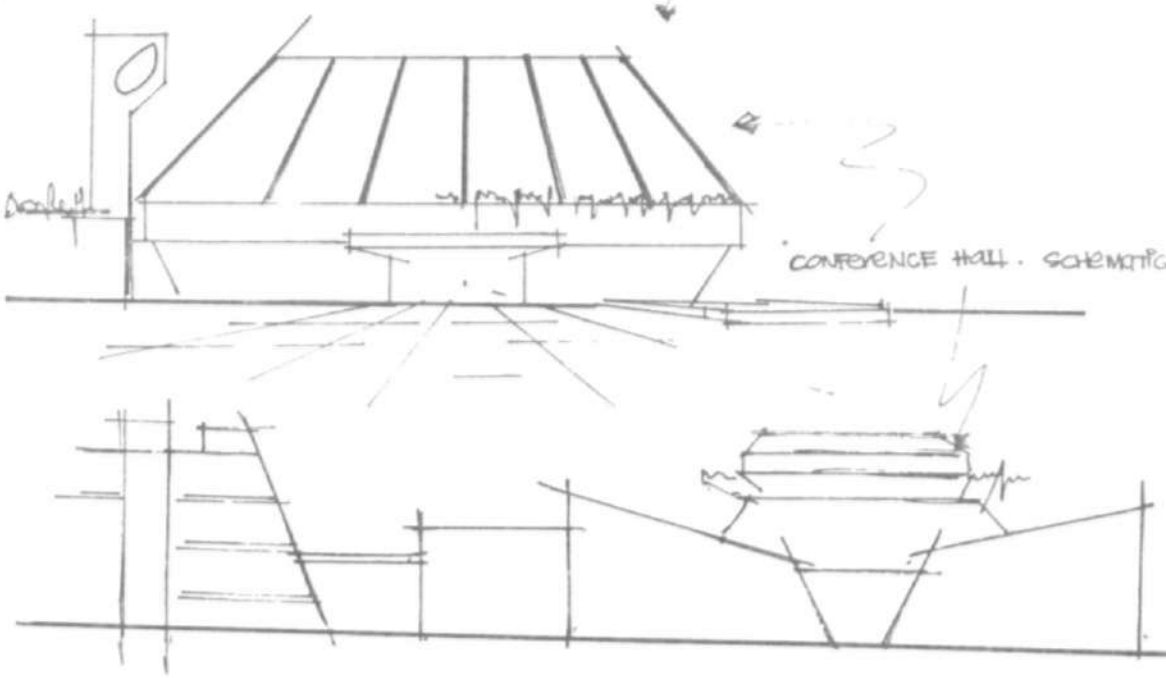




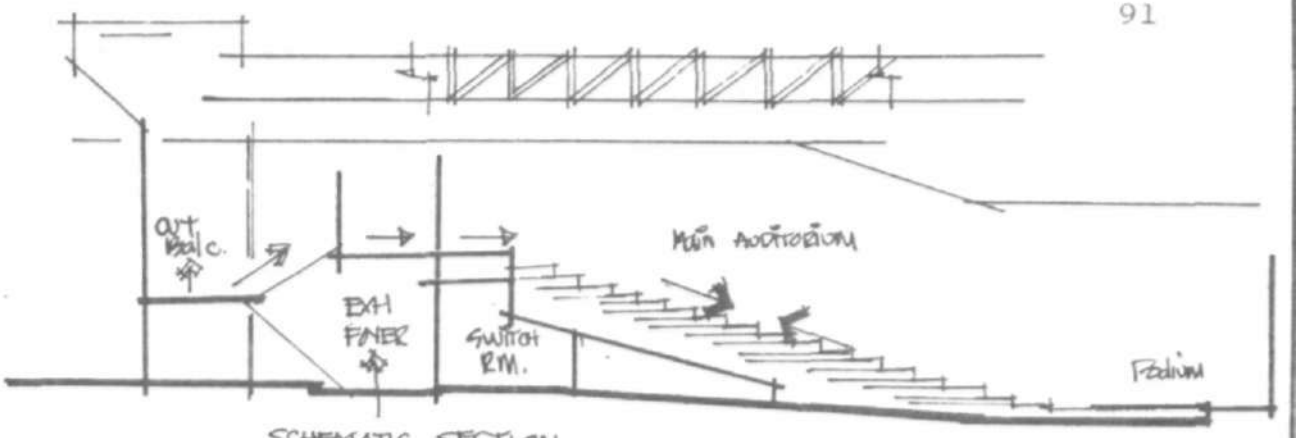
SCHEMATIC SECTION.



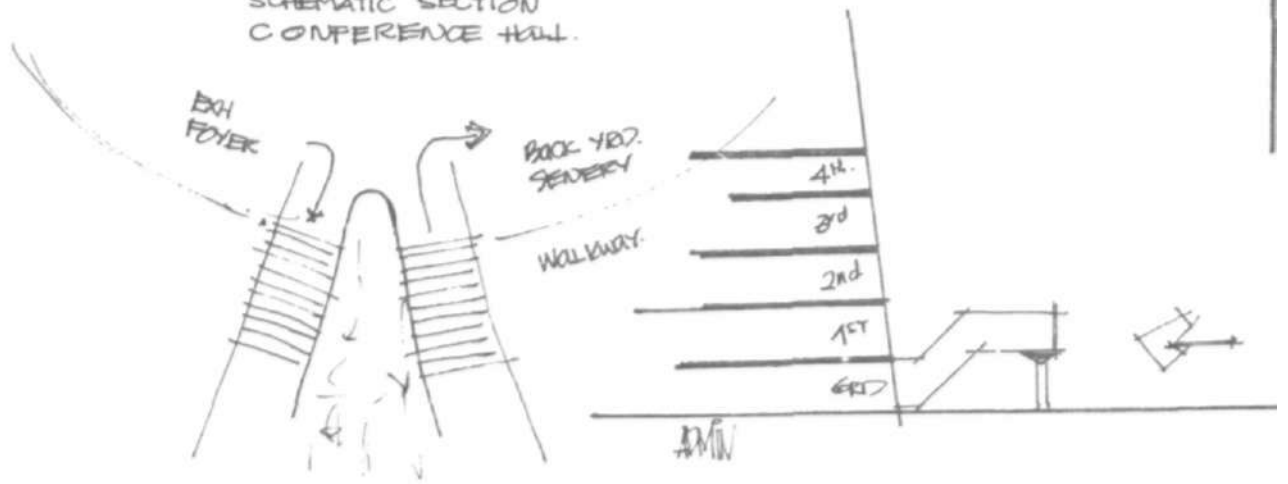
SIDE ELEVATION SCHEMATIC

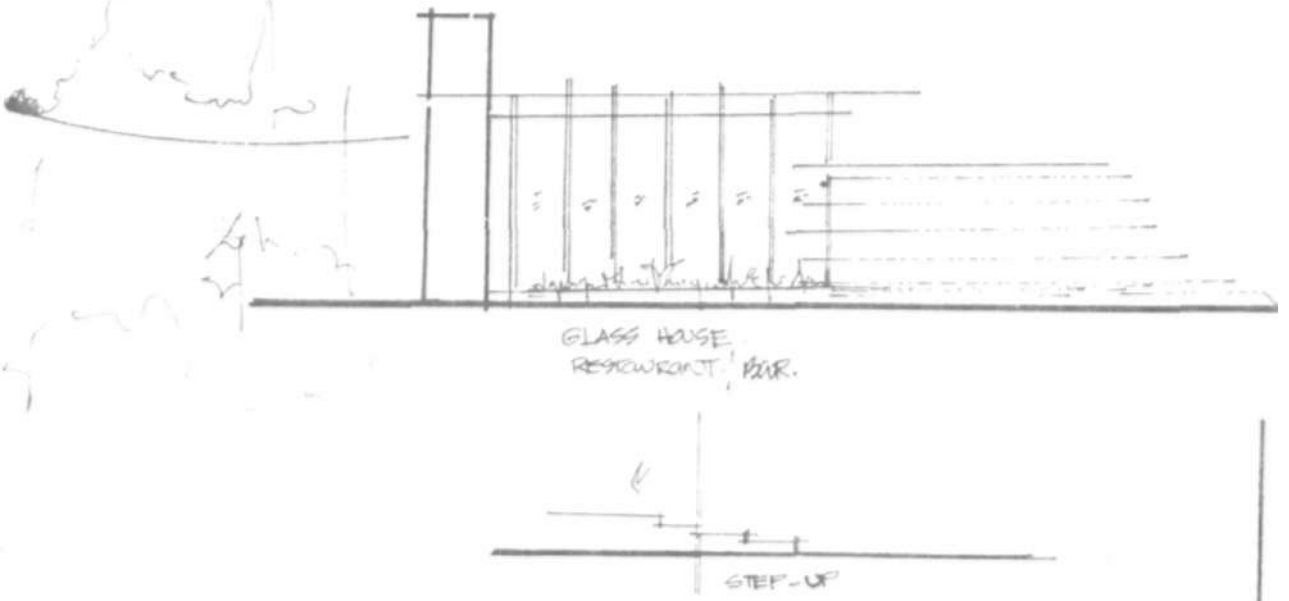


DEVELOPMENT

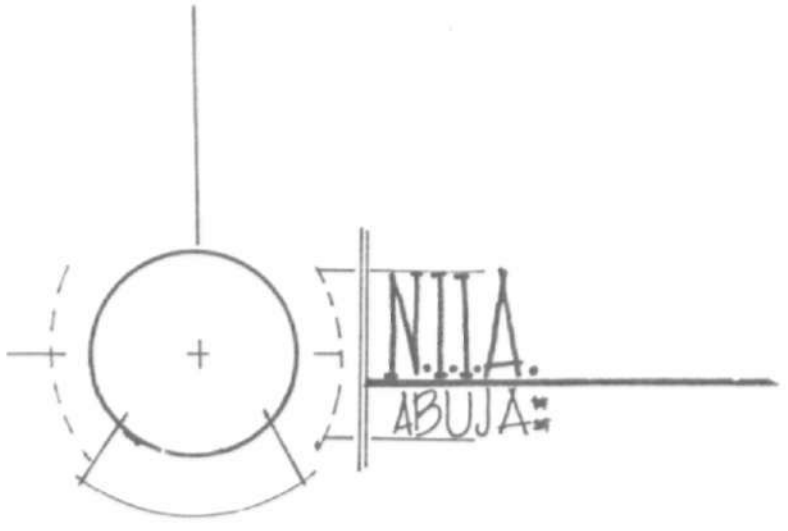


SCHEMATIC SECTION
CONFERENCE HALL.





Stage 4: Conceiving the form as being built in stages, each begins with a scebario in which the overall form is shaped by the circular and radial form. The precise shape of any stage is defined here as the work progress which is broken down into core system thus having the outer coure, central core and inner core, the design process itself is organised as a series of events.



CHAPTER EIGHT

CHAPTER EIGHT

8.0 BRIEF PROPOSAL AND USER'S REQUIREMENTS

8.1 Brief

The Federal Capital Development Authority has issued to the N.I.I.A a briefying document dated February 4th 1981 and under the title "Preliminary Brief, Nigerian Institute of International Affairs. Abuja. This contains a comprehensive outline description of the requirements for the proposed complex, associated with accommodation and other infrastructures. The N.I.I.A then developed this Brief in a series of schedules of accommodation.

Following confirmation of appointment by the N.I.I.A in January 4th, 1988, the architect met with the Director of Administration and the Chief Technical Officer proposing his aim at taking the design of the N.I.I.A. complex for Abuja as his thesis research and design program for the session. The briefing session provided an opportunity to receive at first hand the requirements for the accommodation needed by the N.I.I.A.

The proposed here have been based on the appraised of the brief and an adoptation of the structure of the N.I.I.A. at present but making provision for the maximum expected staff strength.

Facility: Nigerian Institute of International Affairs

Site: Abuja.

The complex would consist essentially of a main conference hall, meeting rooms, exhibition, relaxation and circulation space and an administrative wing to take care of its operations. The design of the main hall is of the theatre type but as its main use is for speech, all theatrical apportenances e.g. flytower, dressing rooms and rehearsed rooms are omitted. The volume of the hall is one that does not allow a reverberation time which will suit drama. However, other activities such as music and film shows could be accommodated. Other correlated social facilities would be provided for such as the main kitchen, restaurant and Bar units and Banquette hall. There is also the provision of the press centre and the publications unit.

8.2 User Requirements

1. Main Conference Hall (1000 ~~1500~~ Seats)
2. Committee rooms
3. Booths for Interpreters
4. Mangement Offices
5. Press room
6. V.I.P. Lounge
7. Exhibition Space
8. General Foyer
9. Service Entrance
10. Car Park

11. Circulation/Toilets
12. Back Stage
13. Main Kitchen and Stores
14. Banquette Lounge
15. Restaurant/Bar
16. Staff Service
17. Entrance/Bay

ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT

1. Administrative Offices
2 Directorate Section
3. General Administration
4. Head of Sections
   (i) Account
   (ii) Transportation
   (iii) Establishment
   (iv) Recruitment and Training
   (v) Maintenance
   (vi) Welfare
   (vii) Security
5. Main reception
6. Printing and Publications Unit
7. Registry abd Records
8. Administration Library
9. Committee rooms
10. Council Chamber/Conference room
11. General Office

PRESS CENTRE

1. Head of Section
2. Maintenance offices
3. Main reception
4. Conference room
5. Visiting Staff Conference lounge
6. Typing Pool
7. Press Lounge (Staff)

8.3 Fubctional Parameters

In preparing a functional diagram for the facility, certain criteria were used in judging flow and articulation of spaces. This include:

(a) Separation of service and office traffic;

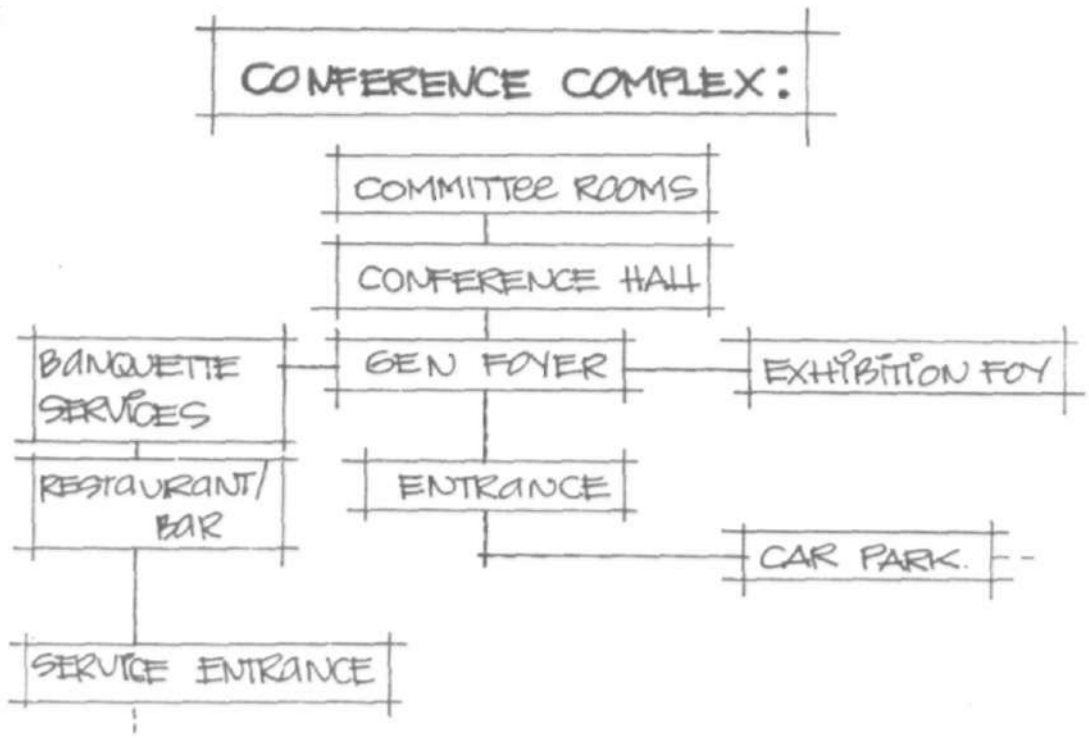
(b) Separation of vehicular and pedestrian traffic

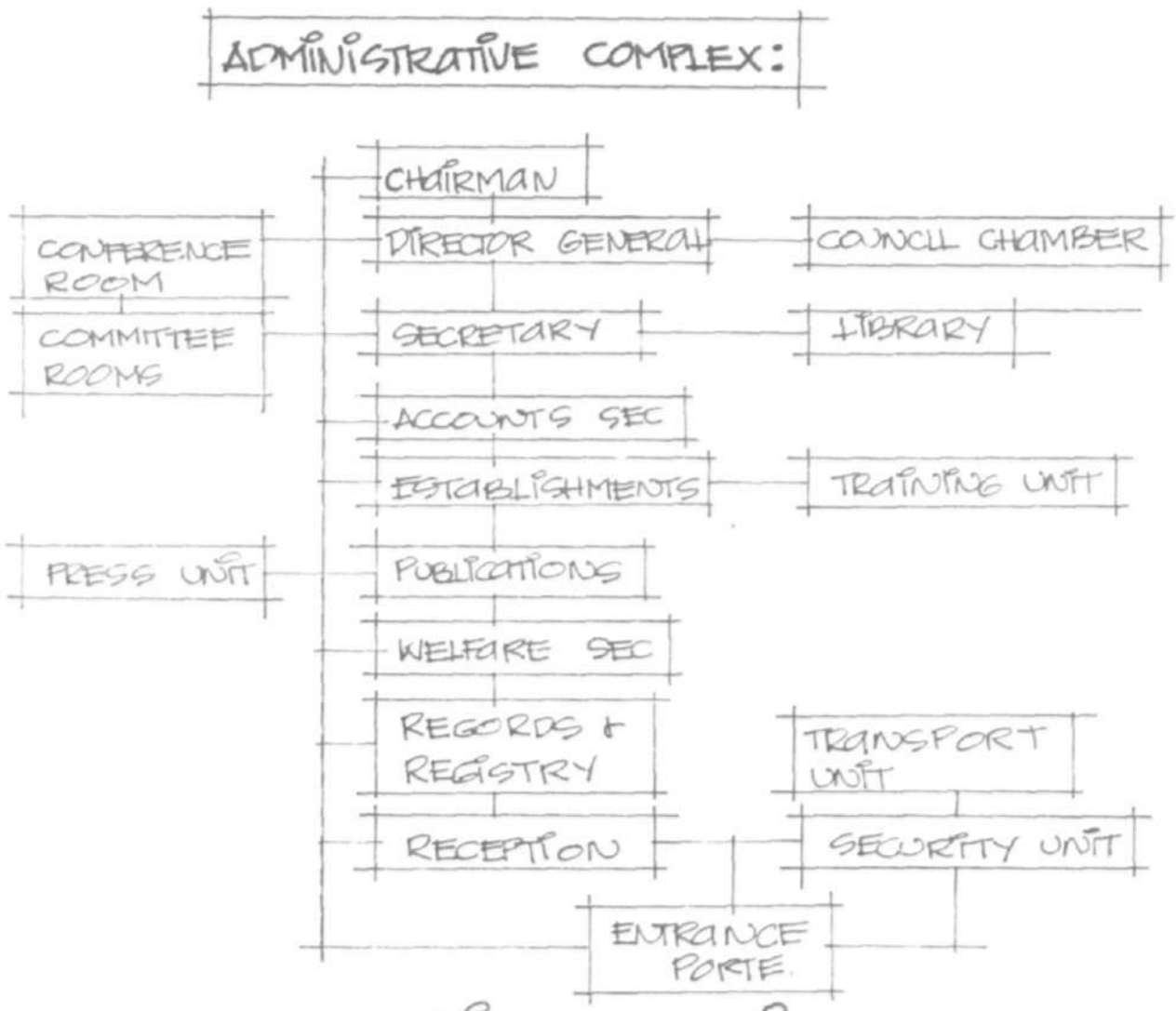
(c) Integration of functions by linking spaces

8.4 Functional Diagram - See diagram as shown.

8.5 Function and Activity Analysis

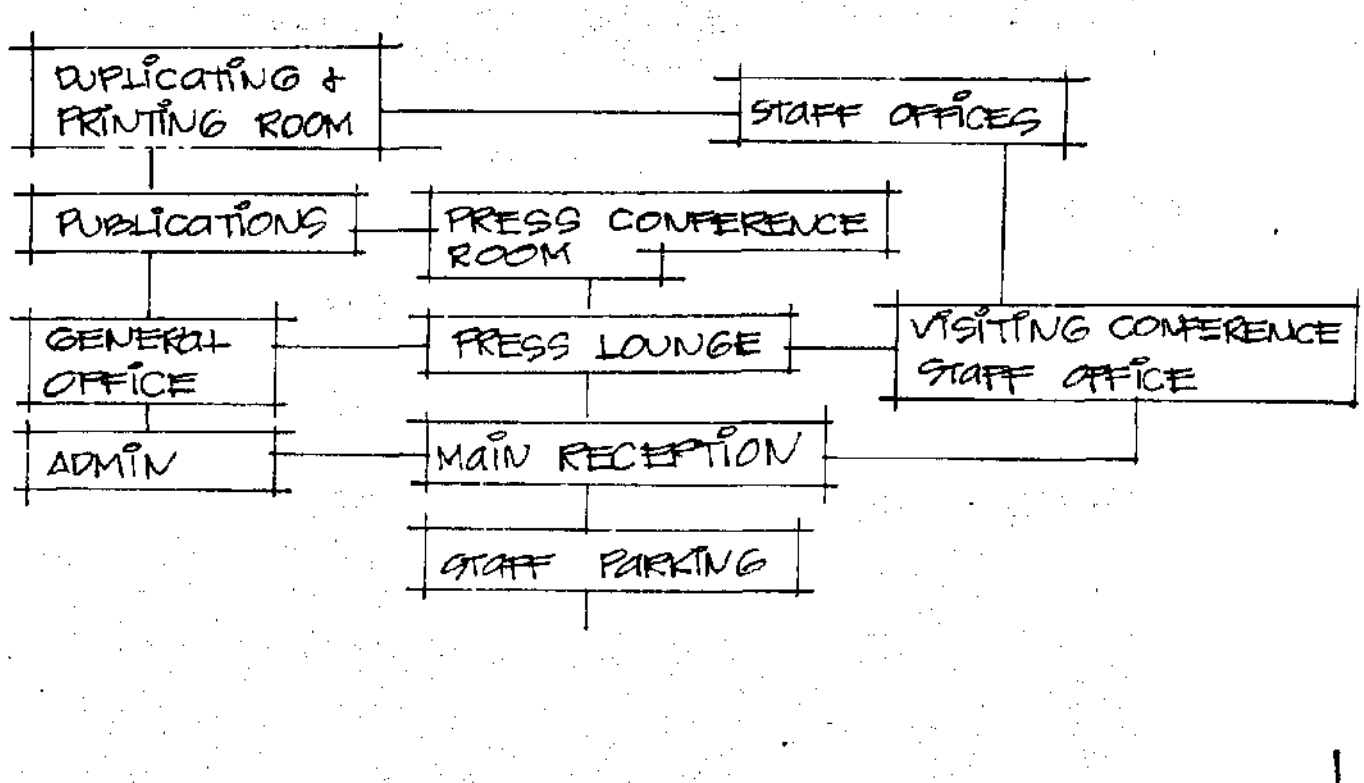
The functional system is an operational system of activities and relationships that is organised for the accomplishment of specified objectives. A facility makes possible the existence and performance of this system. Understanding the functional system is essential in order to project a corresponding physical system of elements, relationships organisation and configuration.





FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAMS:

PRESS CENTRE :

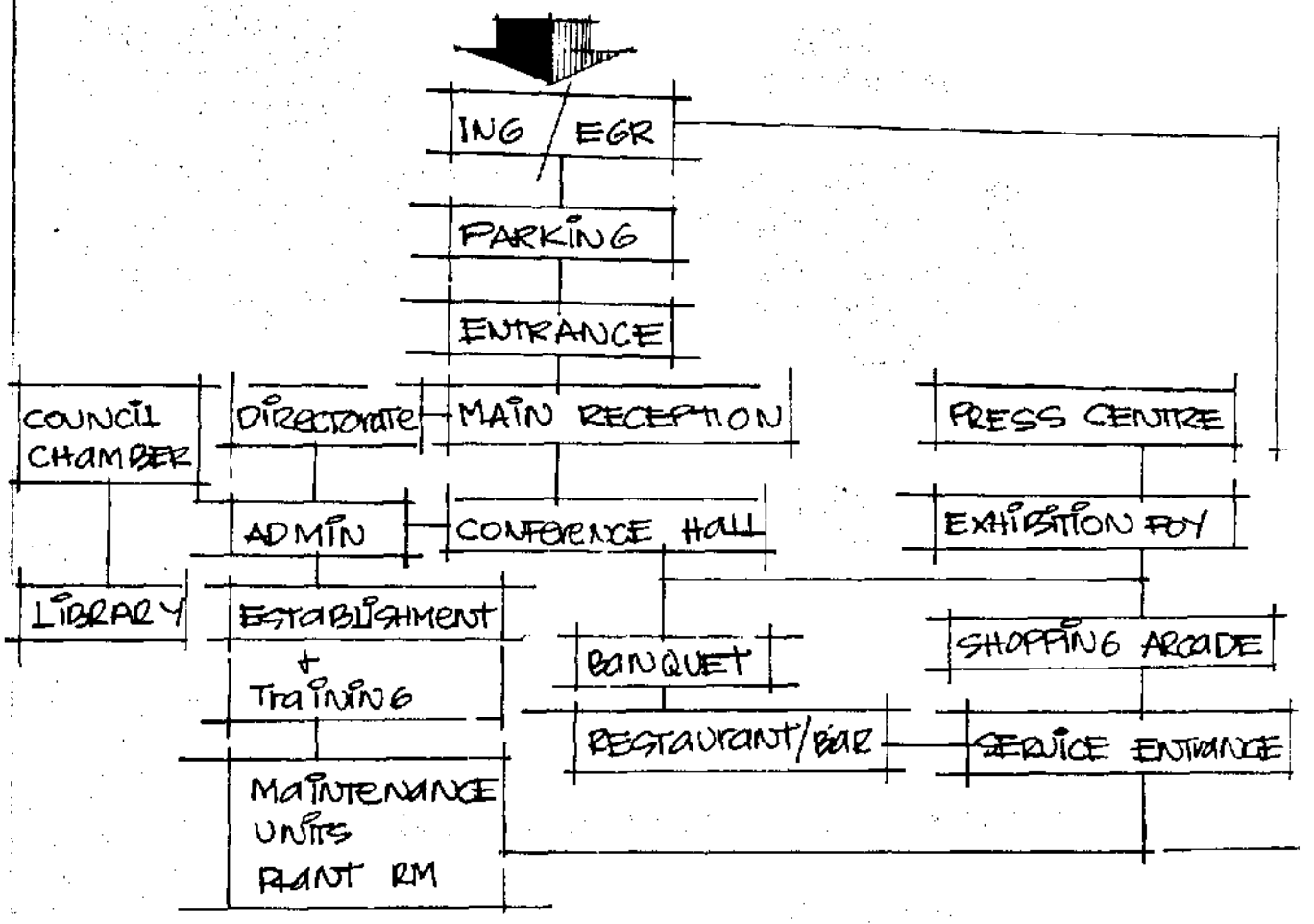


The functional system consists of separate but frequently overlapping. Functions that can be classified in three categories.

Primary, secondary and support functions. The performance of the functional system depends on activ ties and operations, which may be accomplished by human and other living beings or by mechanical and electrical devices, the operations of this units, their interconnections and groupings, from a system that is a unique dimension of the functional system. The activity system can be examined as a distinct entity or as a subsystem of the functional complex in analyzing and creating a model on which a facilities physical system may be based.

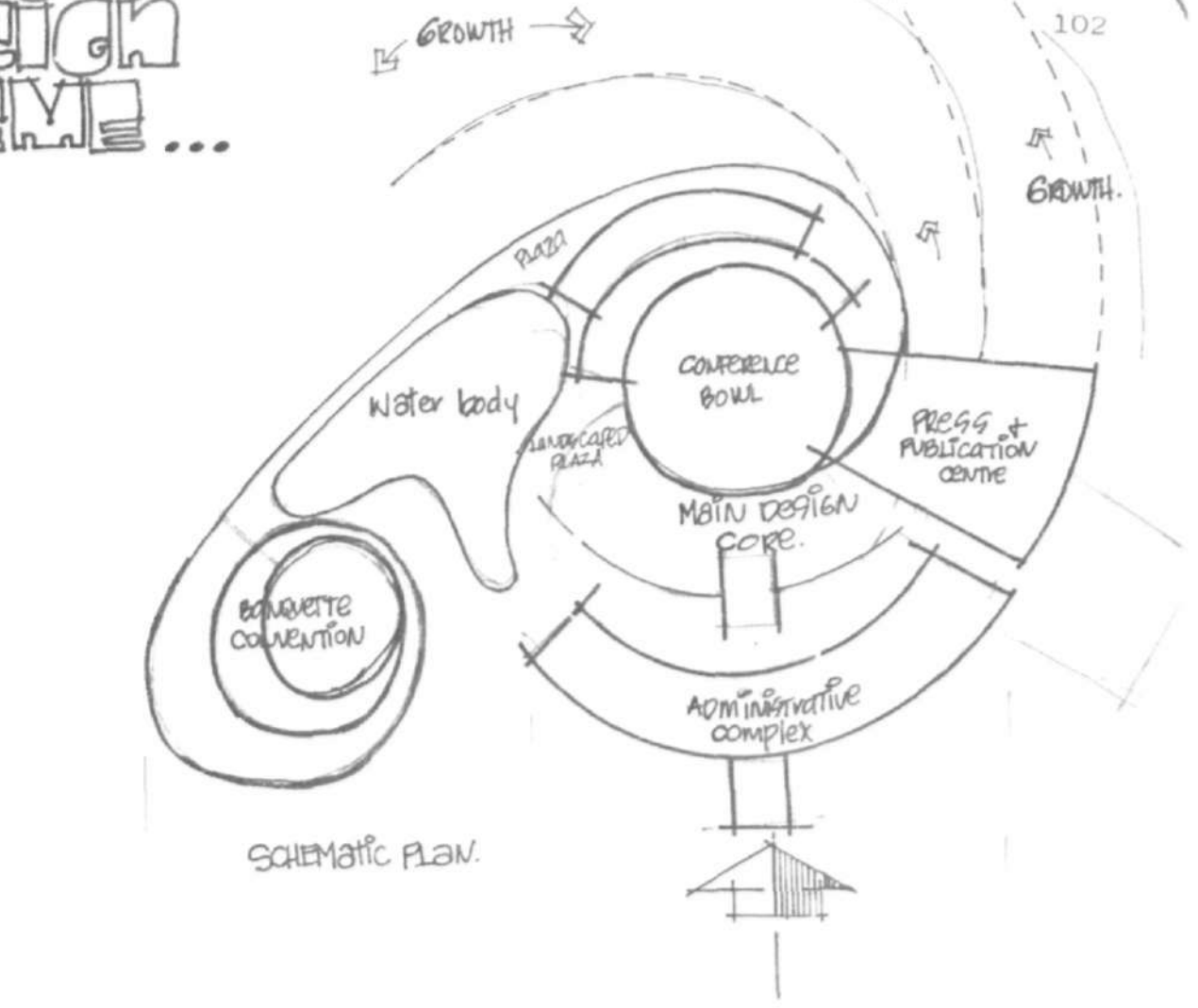
8.5.1 Function Analysis

The functional framework of a facility is based on the client goals and operational objectives. When programming a facility that is unique to a client's experience. In relation to the design of the N.I.I.A complex the most relevant factor is determining organisation is the relationship among individual functions, the complex consisting of the Administrative, Conference hall, press and publication units with correlated social functions such as the Banquette Kitchen, restaurant and Bar and probably some outdoor scenery.



COMPOSITE FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM

DESIGN SCHEME...



SCHEMATIC PLAN.



APPROACH



SIDE EFFECTS.

DESIGN SCHEME:

The analysis of primary function may involve a variety of aspects, depending on the level of detail of the intended program. This information is useful for determining physical dimensions like adjascency and proximity, hierachy of locations, spaces use scheduling and circulation.

8.5.2 Activity Analysis

Another approach to determining the physical refirments of a facility is activity analysis. This mainly deals with the more precisely defined unit and enable a recognition of all the essential elements of the functional system. Therefore, it produces a more complete indication of functional needs.

8.6 Space Analysis

Space is the single most important element of a facility. All the many other aspects and elements of a facility depend on and support the various kinds, amounts and conditions of spaces that comprise the facility, as such, the analysis of the factors that influence a designs converges in an assessment of space needs. The purpose of space analysis is to determine the physical characteristics - the quantity and conditions that would be accommodated in the design.

8.7. Planning Studies

8.7.1 The Site

Maximum utilization of the site is highly required although the design scheme would be in phases.

Considering the Parking and landscape situations, requirements, vary, however, a provision of at most 500 parking spaces would be provided, car parks may be concentrated or dispressed over the site. A concentration system is highly favoured as it minimizes noise and disturbance. Apart from functional needs, space is generally needed for landscaping to improve the appearance of the building.

Access: points of entry is clearly defined convinient, free harzards and appropriate for purpose, provision is being made for.

8.7.2 Structural Consideration

Within the enclosure of the complex, it would be necessary to accommodate a variety of functions each requiring different provision for space. The structural form work is a series of circular and axial/radial form with a central core around the administrative block from where the main reception unit is located

8.7.3 Structural Systems

Choice of structure system is affected by height and dimensions of the spaces required mainly the building form involves skeletal structures which may also provide a platform support for load bearing walls. Skeletal structures involving beams or slabs supported

by a framework of columns are generally used for large space.

8.7.4 Entrances and Lobbies

The appearance of the entrances and the general foyer and their approaches is important as they typify the complex the entrances must be clearly defined and must provide a good view of the interior.

8.7.5 Planning Criteria

Circulation entry into the restaurant should be through a reception lounge or foyer. This area will be used as an assembly point before entering or leaving the restaurant and as a lounge for cocktails and other drinks. Conveniences should be positioned near the entrance lobby.

The layout in restaurant design should take account of the features of the room, external vistas and internal displays and entertainment, circulation patterns of customers and staff, method of food service, seat groupings and types of furniture.

8.7.6 Banquet Hall

Rooms for this purpose are usually designed to be multifunctional to ensure frequent use and testify the high cost of providing the space. The hall must be capable of being converted into exhibition space or smaller conference rooms by using partitions. Ventillation, airconditioning and lighting services of each area with individual control and balancing is

8.7.7 Conference Hall

The hall is essentially a rated one designed as an auditorium. Due to its capacity it could be used for other functions e.g. drama, music, filmshows, although it is being designed basically for speech, and to the use of the institute.

Design of stage area should be flexible for different arrangements. The seating arrangement should include a writing areas for microphones etc. Rise of seating tiers should take cognisance of sight lines.

As delegates would be making use of electro - acoustic appliance, strong reflectors are not required in case the hall would be used for speech. Reverberation time should be between 0.5 and 1.5 seconds. The volume of the hall is $9.5m^3$ - $14m^3$ per audience seat.

8.7.8 Internal Environment

The interior design and decor has to meet a number of specific requirements:

- merchandising it must be attractive, create awareness and interest:
- operational, it must be easy to clean and maintain a good standard of appearance, resist damage and facilitate repair replacement and rehabilitation with minimum disturbance of difficulty.

Lighting: This is an important element in architectural design. Externally it is used to display the character and features of the building. lnternally lighting serves to emphasize features of the decor and draw attention to signs, directions and harzards. Light sources include incandescent types which are used in lounges restaurants, and the flourcent type which are used in work areas, reception desks, corridors and functions areas.

Noise: The transmission of noise within the complex and the high levels of noise which can be generated and reveberated within large lobbies, foyers and public rooms and work areas are problems associated with design and economics of construction. External noise from traffic is also a potential noise source. The increasing use of mechanical plants and concentration of multiple services such as plumbing, airconditioning, radio and telephone has added to the difficulties of noise control.

Methods of reducing noise fall into three basic categories, planning, insulation and absorption.

8.7.9 Engineering Services And Equipment

Most activities within the complex are dependent on engineering services. Facilities such as airconditioning, elevators, are regarded as standard cost of engineering services other services include

water supply, sanitations and drainage, disposal of waste and garbage, ventilation, air cooling and air-condition, refrigeration, electrical distribution and equipment, communication and transmission facilities, and other operational services, and facilities for control, security and efficient management.

Electrical Engineering Services

Electri mains supplies are generally in 3 -Phase A.C. main supply are often conditional on the provision of a mains transformer which may be located externally in a fenced off part of the site. The minimum capacity of the primary transformer shoul l be 150% of the peak load requirements. Emergency power systems must be well located in voew of noise, suel, space ventilation and maintenance requirements. An emergency auxillary power supply capable of serving the institute for at least 48 hours power failure.

Ventillation And Air-Conditioning

Having recorded the clients brief and established external conditions (site analysis) and the desirable internal conditions, proposals for these services can be worked out. The need for mechanical as opposed to natur:l ventilation can be assessed and possible types of air-conditioning can be considered.

Preliminary design for the environmental services will lead to estimates of plant space requirements. Preffered locations, access problems for installation maintenance and replacement and ultimately to capital and running costs.

8.7.10 Fire Protection

The designer must access the fire harzards which may affect the project. This is based upon both general and particular factors. General factor inculde:

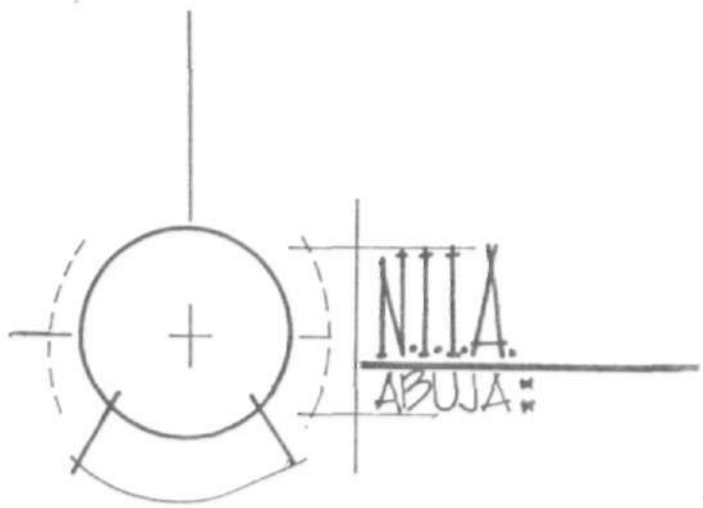
(i) The purpose of the building and

(ii) The nature of its constructions particular factors are

(iii) Locations and siting of the building and

(iv) The manner in which the building is equiped and used to its purpose.

Good building design lessens fire harzards, to users through good site planning and circulation, good fire resisting construction, Good exist and escape route provision and Good warning and fire defense system design.



CHAPTER NINE

CHAPTER NINE

9.0 THE DESIGN

The design is concieved as a practical contribution to tourism growth and development as Nigeria. The theoretical framework dose the design scheme and concept discussed in chapter seven have been transformed through various stages of refinement via a suitable methodology to schematic diagramation. It is from this that the sketch design has evolved.

Scope

The scope of the project entail the design of the complex comprising of three main functional xore.

- administrative unit
- conference/Press centre
- banquette/restaurant lounge

9.1 The building Form

The concept adapted for the design of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs Abuja by the architect centres on the four stages of the concept development. The essence or idea is to transform the unity or meeting of the people into reflections, based on our cultural serenity as nature has given on the environmental setting of the location - Abuja.

The overall configuration of the site c and the concept of nature involved has reflected on the geometry of the scheme of design. The complex is designed into four integrated functional components comprising of the administrative block which as the

highest building on four levels, the Conference hall the Banquette lounge and the Press centre. The integrated of the entire design scheme is linked with the covered pedestrian routes and landscape courtyards in position and an outdoor open plaza.

9.2 Site Planning

Entrance to the site is restricted to one point This is due to the high distribution of traffic network around the site, the entrance leads directly to a "pote Cochere" at the main entrance of the administrative block. The main entrance is connected to the service area on both the right and left arteries to the site. Parking for a maximum of about 500 cars is provided on the site, with the inclusion of the service bay for trucks and h buses. Staff parking spaces and the V.I.P. parking spaces are provided at the front of the administrative building.

A lawn flanked the main approach to the complex with side landscaped areas along the parking artery while an open air terrace opens out from the conference Hall.

9.3 General Planning

The planining of the N.I.I.A in Abuja is based on the basic criteria of zoning the public functions away from the non-public sections considering the Abuja master planning scheme prepared by the Federal Capital Development Authority.

The adminsitrative core take four floors, the ground floor is basically the main reception informations and protocol services, it also has among its functions the transport unit, the maintenance. Technical, D plicating printing and publications units. Basically the first and second floors of the administrative block is the general adminsitration unit of the complex while the third floor is the Directorate section. All facilities located on the ground floor level are public in nature.

9.4 CIRCULATION

9.4.1 Horizontal Circulation Concept

The basic shape for the design is circular whi which controls the concepts adapted for circulation. The main circulation routes are basically four in number. One major routes with its point from the main reception unit from the administration building is integrated concentrically with the other components while the other three circulatio routes are radial that is on the other three levels of the administration building. A lobby where all the radial circulation routes lead to is located centrally.

9.4.2 Vertical Circulation Concept

For going up within the administration building and the conference hall a system of stairs and lifts are provided within the complex.

The major vertical circulation point is centrally located and contains a system of three lifts and a stair case. Fire escape stairs are located at east and west sides of the building.

9.4.3 Materials And Finishes

The main material used for the building is reinforced concrete. All column and beams are of reinforced concrete. The exterior of the building is made up of concrete panels except for the atrum where curtain walling is used in the front of the building (administration).

Marble and patterned cement sand screed are the main materials used in finishing the building interior Accoustic panels are used on ceilingsa and also on the walls in the conference hall. Carpets are laid over the cement sand screed floors in areas where marble or ceramic tiles are not used on the floors. Black marble is used on the walls of the entrance hall while marble is laid on the floor together with strips of red carpeting placed to form definite paths.

9.4.4 Services

As much as possible toilets were restricted to fixed areas of the building so that piping can run continuosly in a straight route. Ducts pass vertically through the four main points in the administration building and are distributed horizontally on each level.

While the toilets services for the other components are distributed in fall to the ground which invarably goes into the inspection chambers. A major plant room is located at the service bay while the lift motor is located on top of the stairway/structure.

9.5 Conclusion

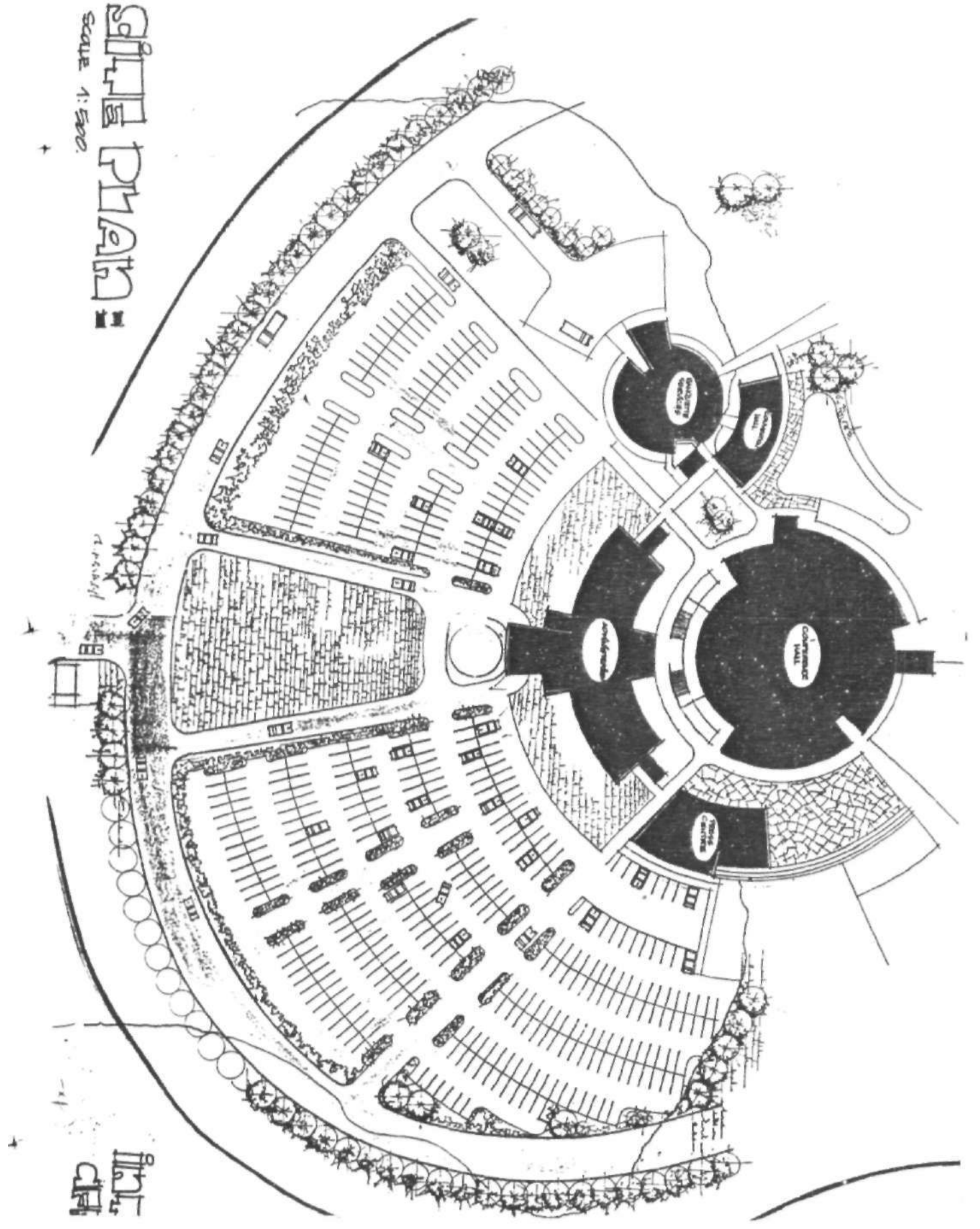
As mentioned earlier the thesis is being used to experiment the theories behind the proposals for a modern architectural expression that should be seen as an attempt to project an architecture that has a feeling to reflect the Nigerian setting.

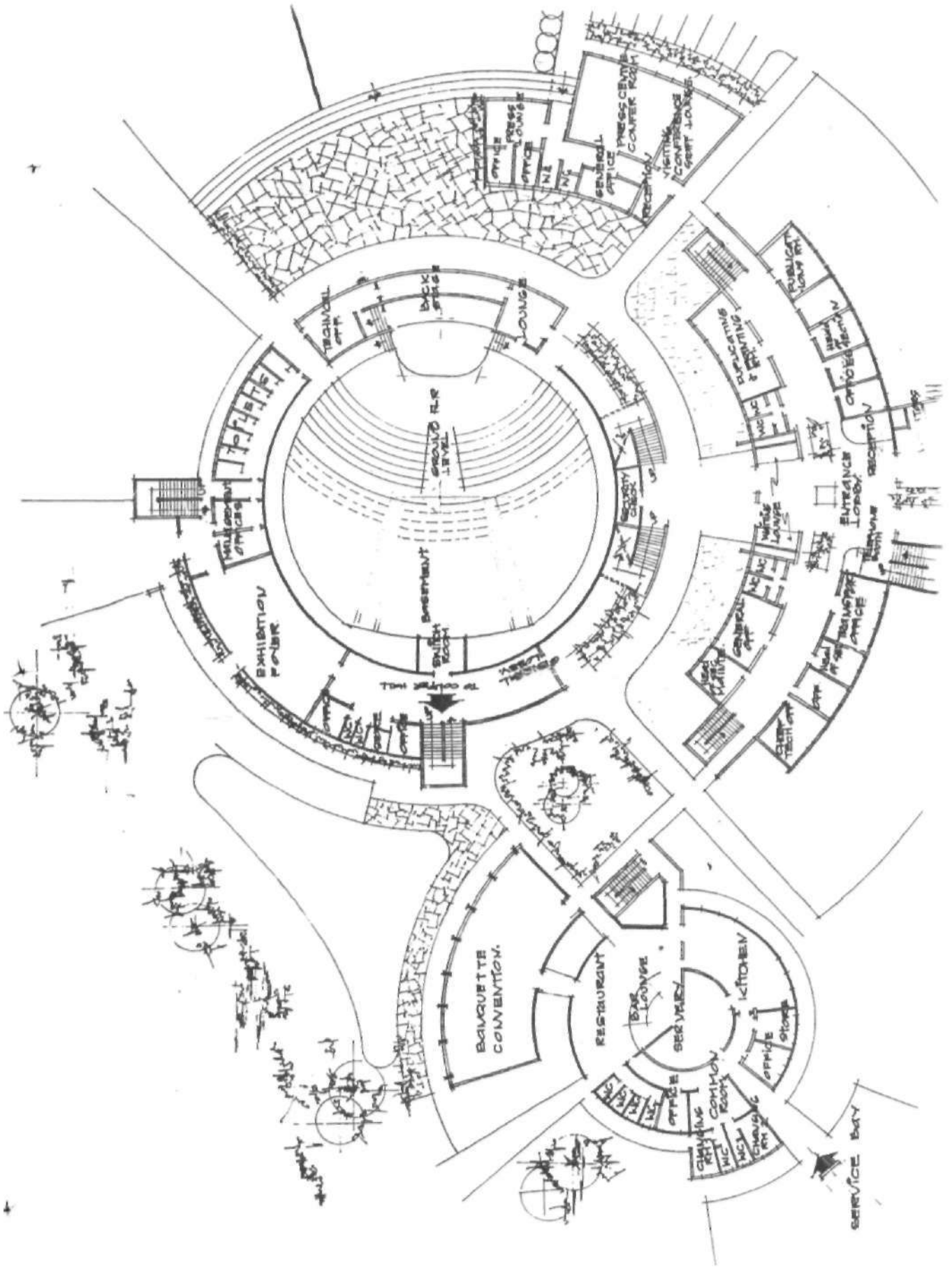
The usual image of the N.I.I.A idesign scheme is composed of all the impressions of its tangible elements, the buildings, the planning set-up centers of activity as related to the Institute are elements that will be percieved and retained by visitors.

An attempt has been made to make this image a vivid, coherent and a characteristic symbol in for the environment in which it is situated. Above all, this image express the unique architectural setting of the Federal Capital City Abuja. The visual form of the N.I.I.A Scheme is here composed of the physical reality which would aid at promoting tourism in Nigeria.

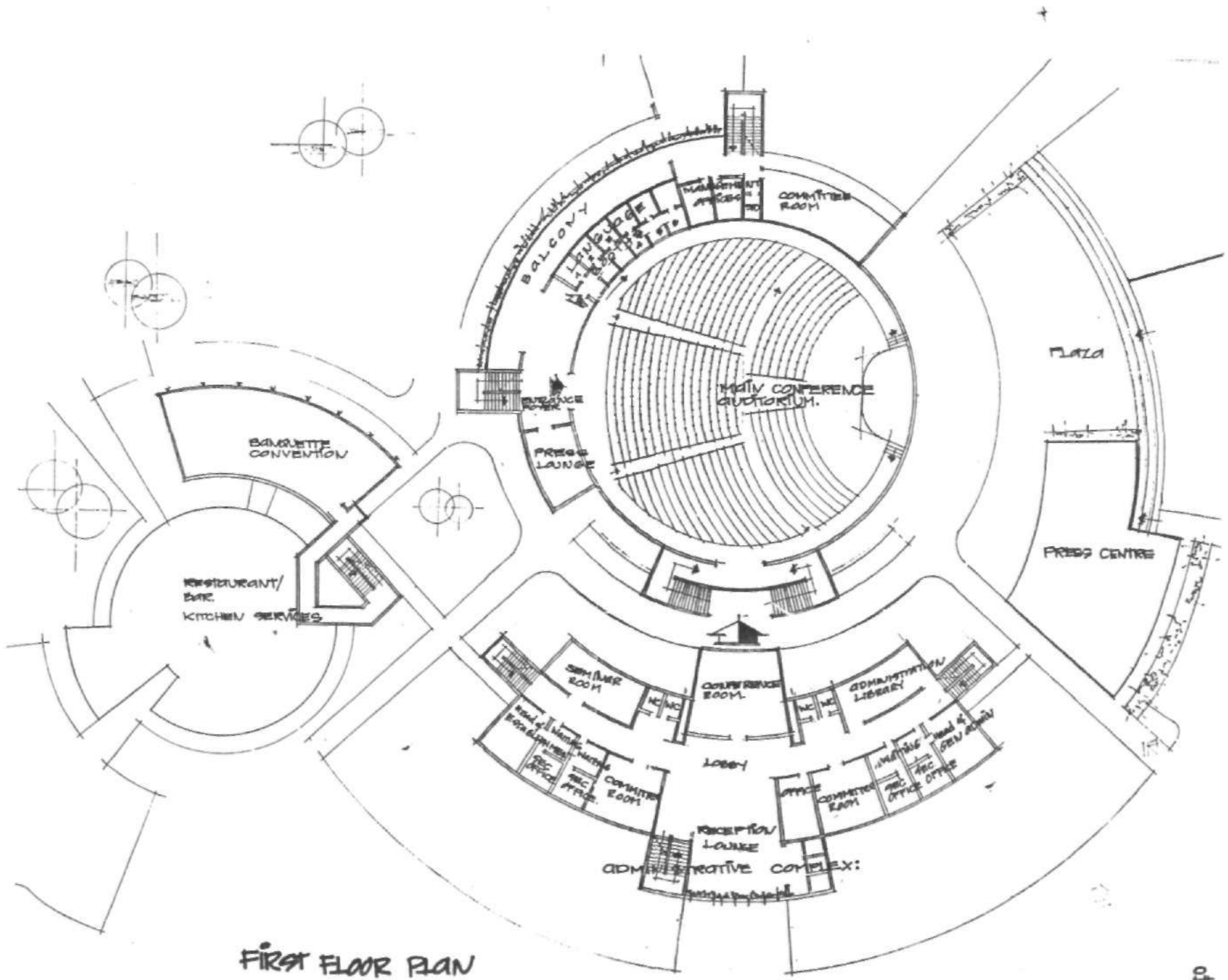
SITE PLAN

Scale 1:500

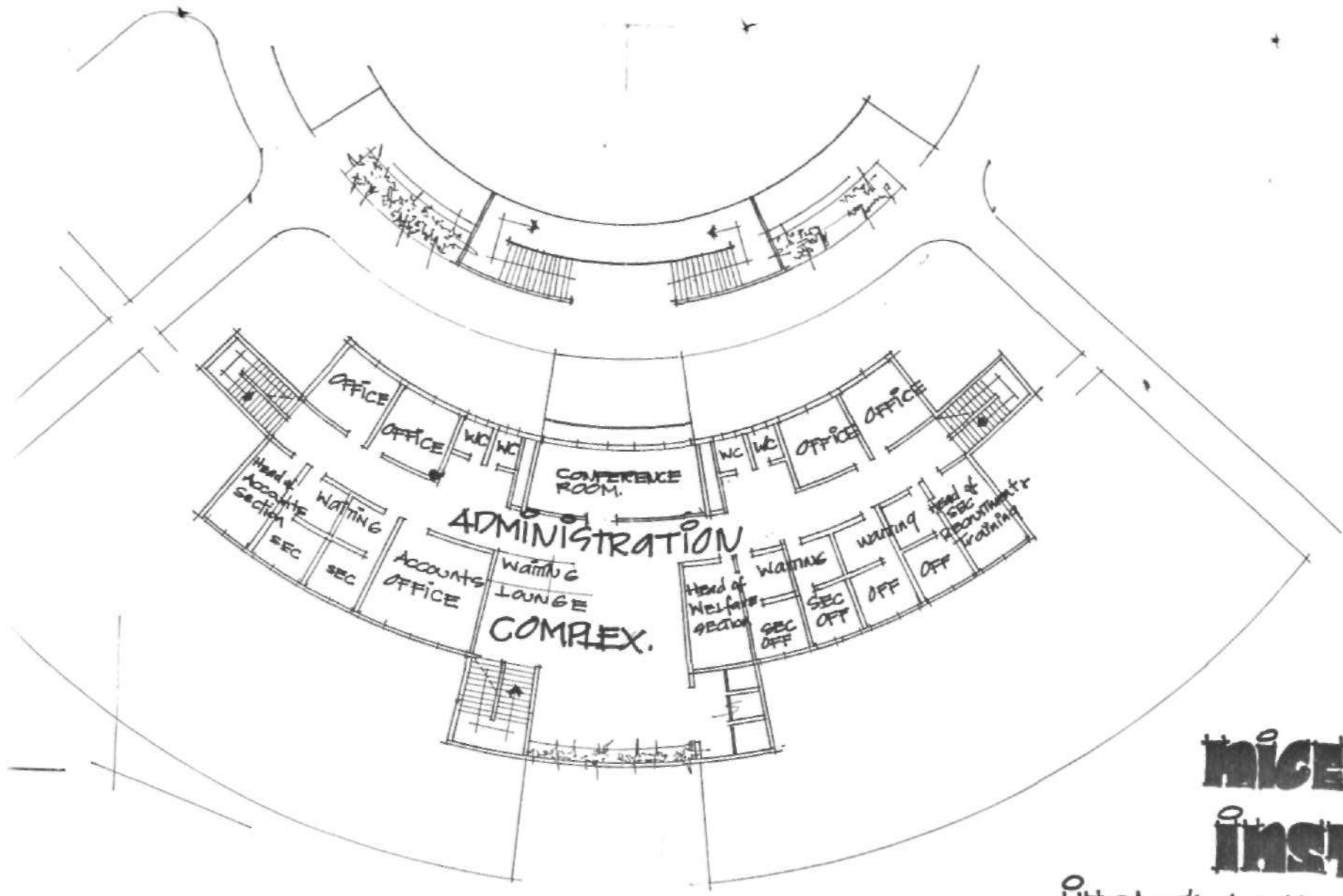




GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1:200

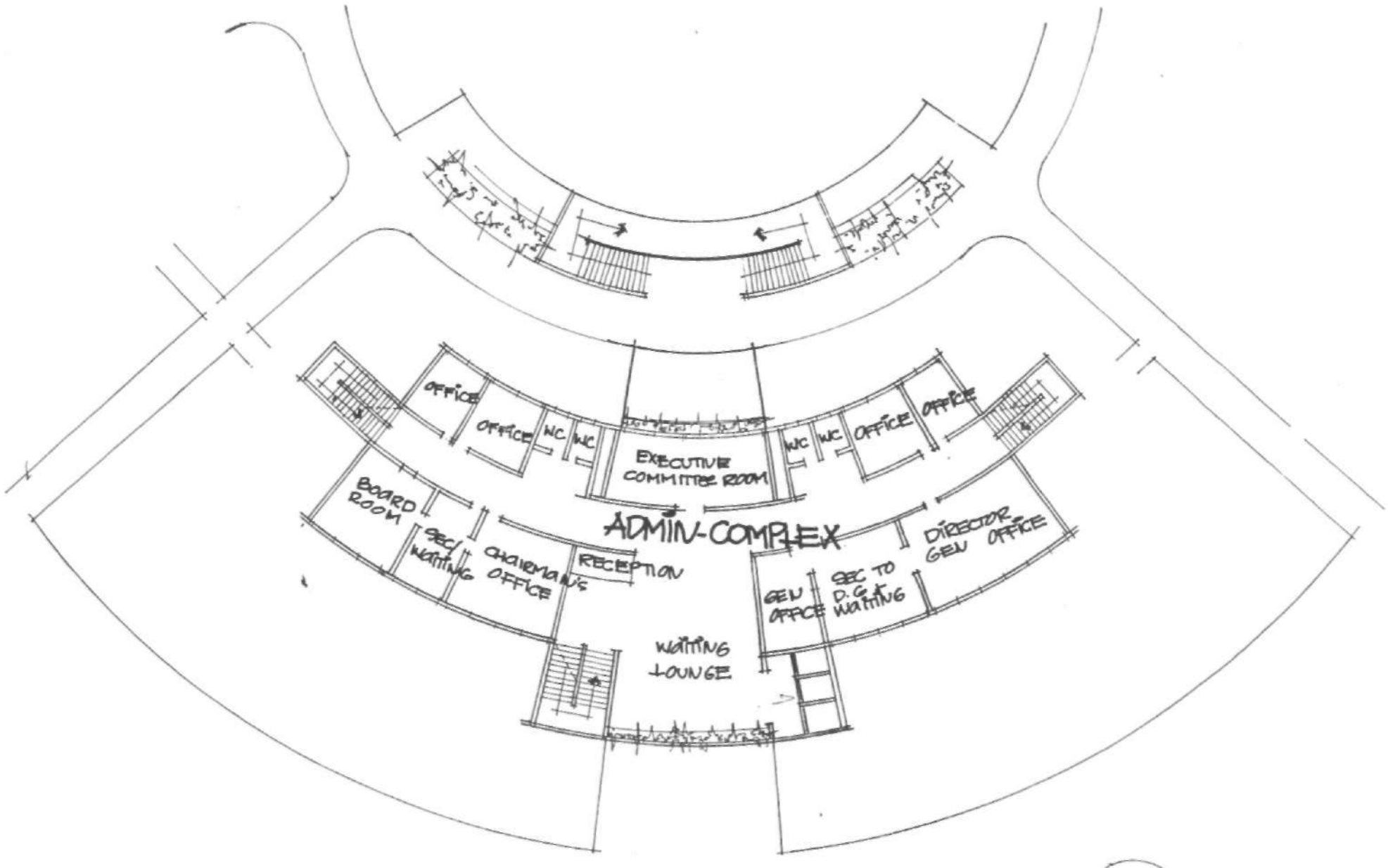


FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1:200

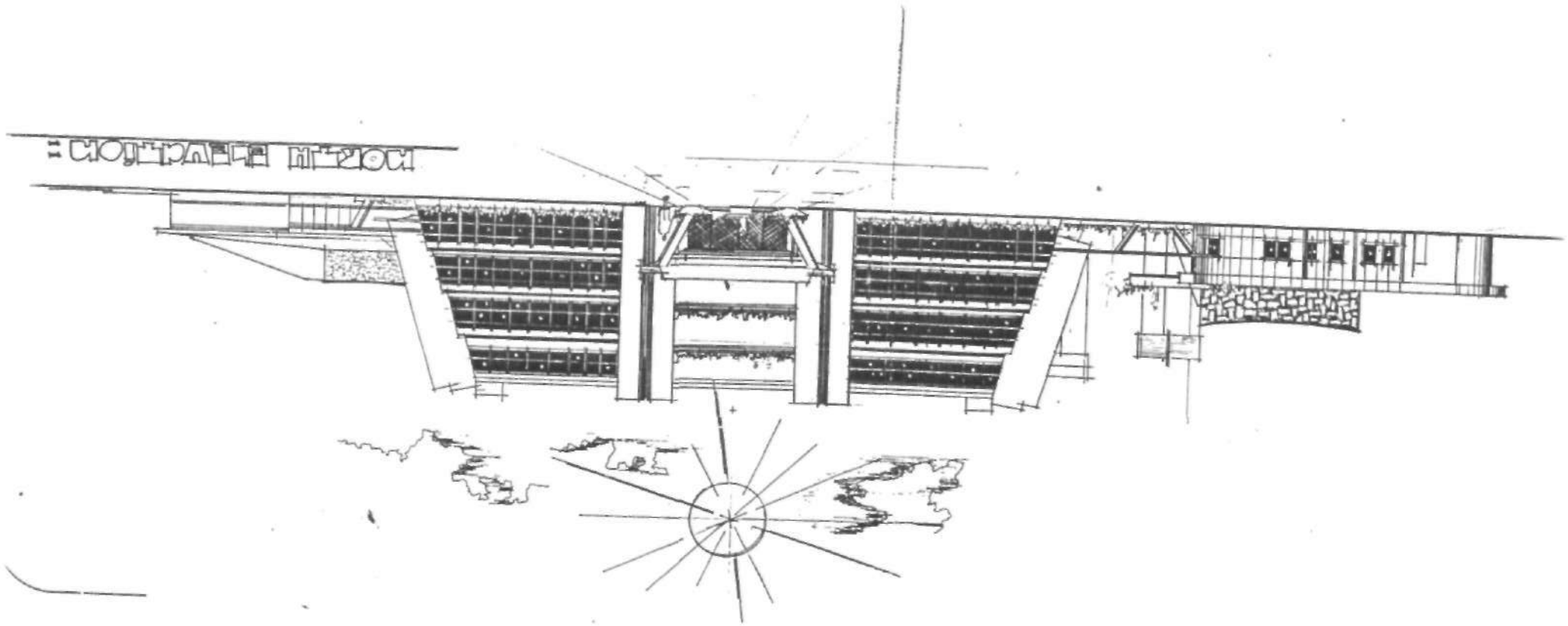


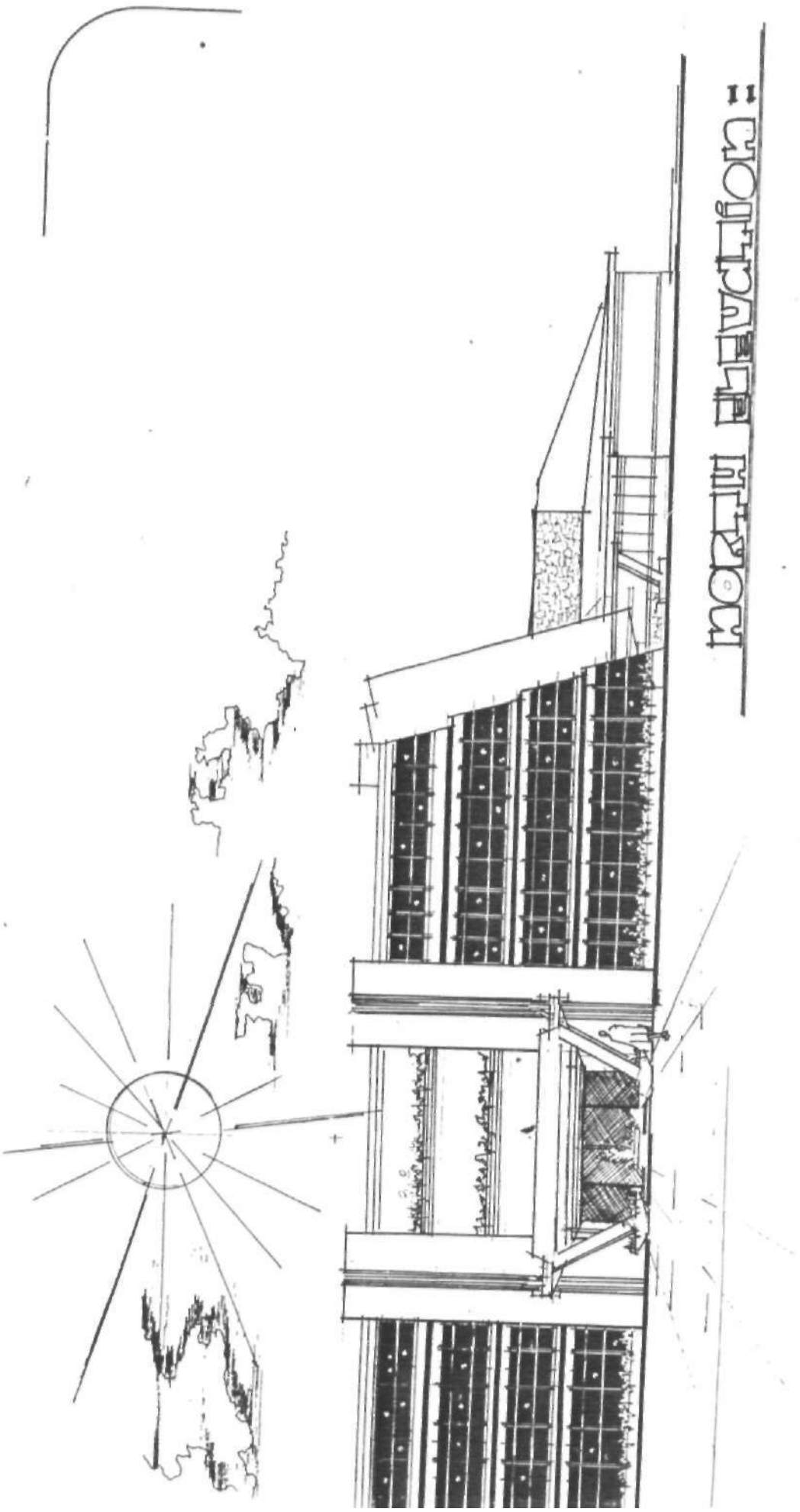
SECOND FLOOR PLAN ::

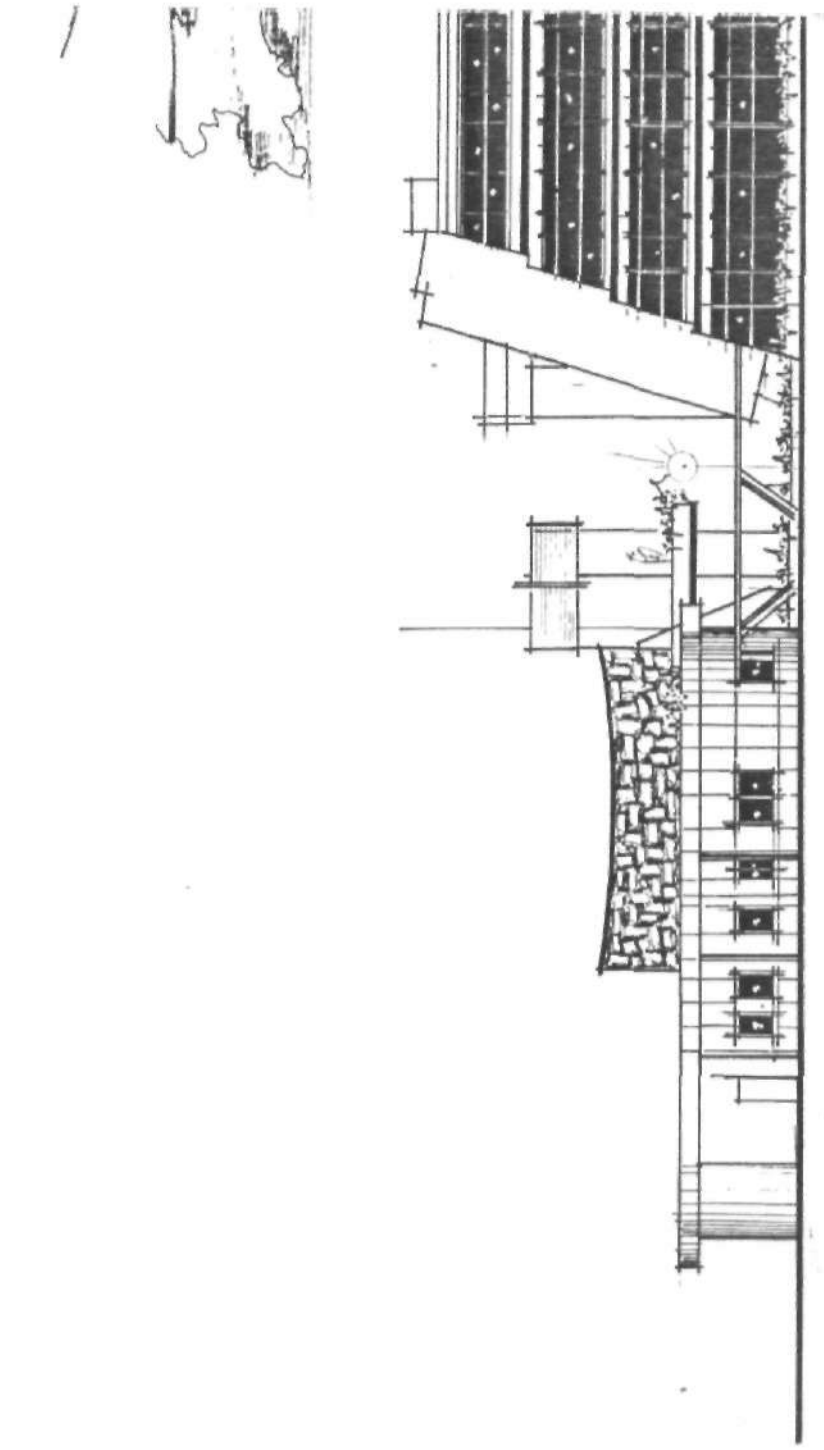
LC
NIGERIAN
INSTITU
INTERNATIO
AFFAIRS COU



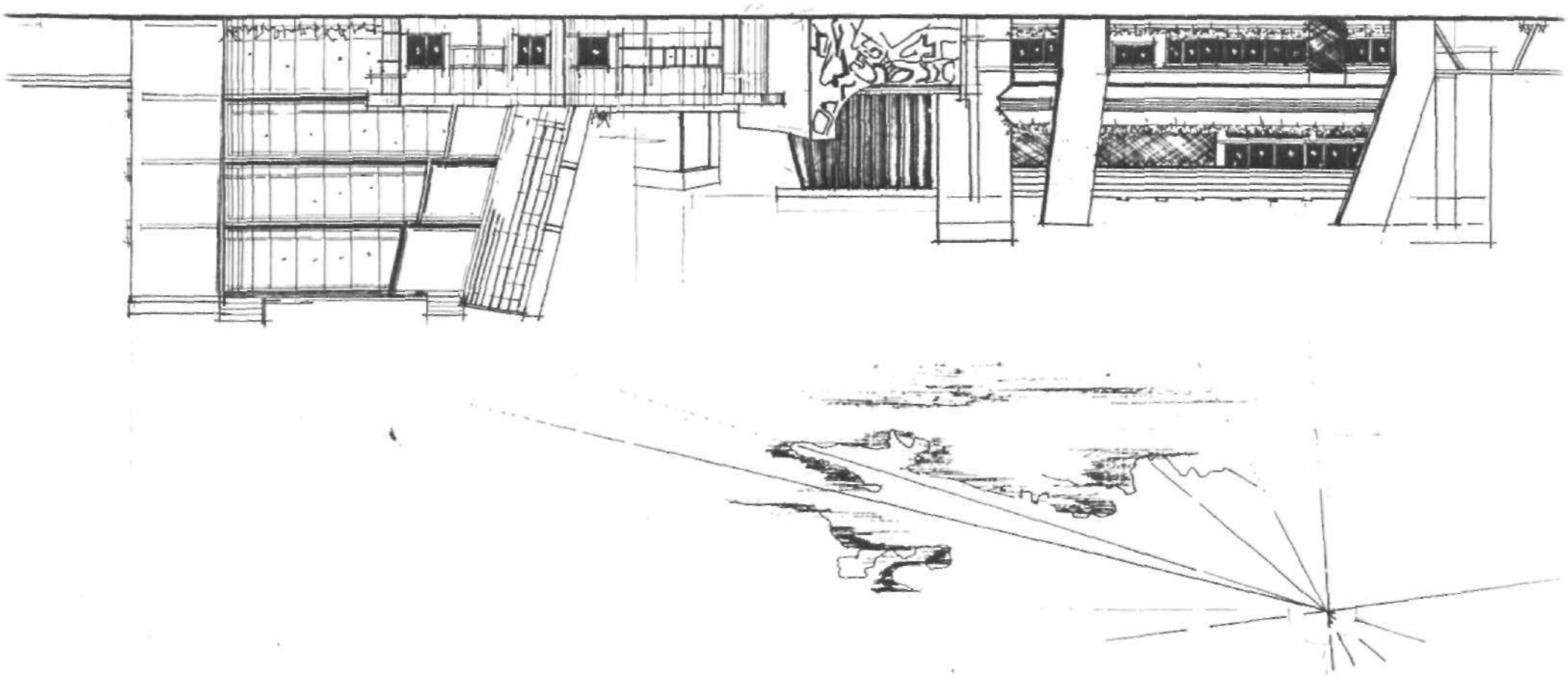
THIRD FLOOR PLAN.

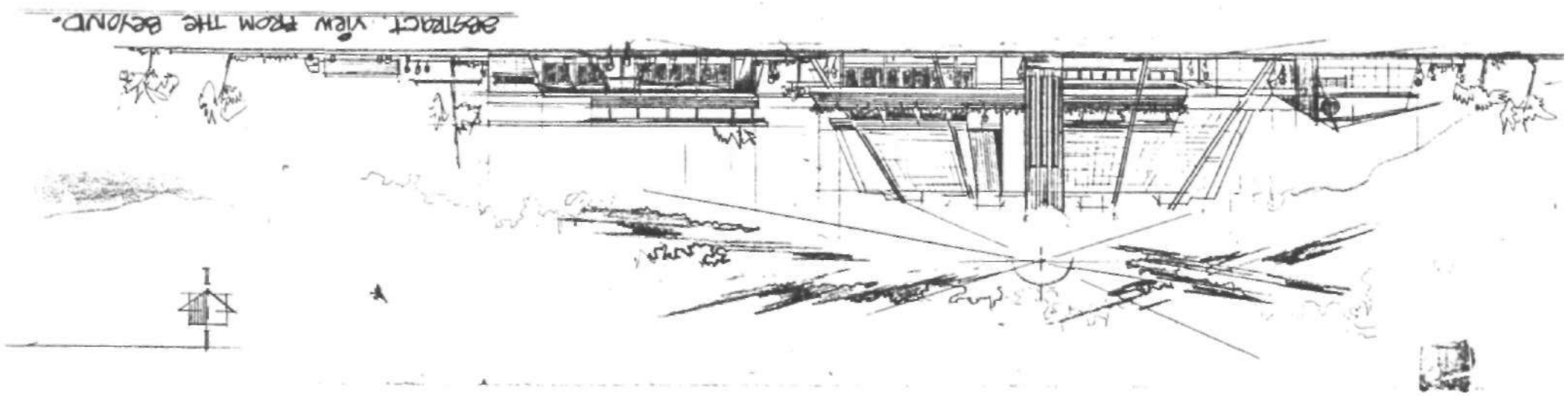






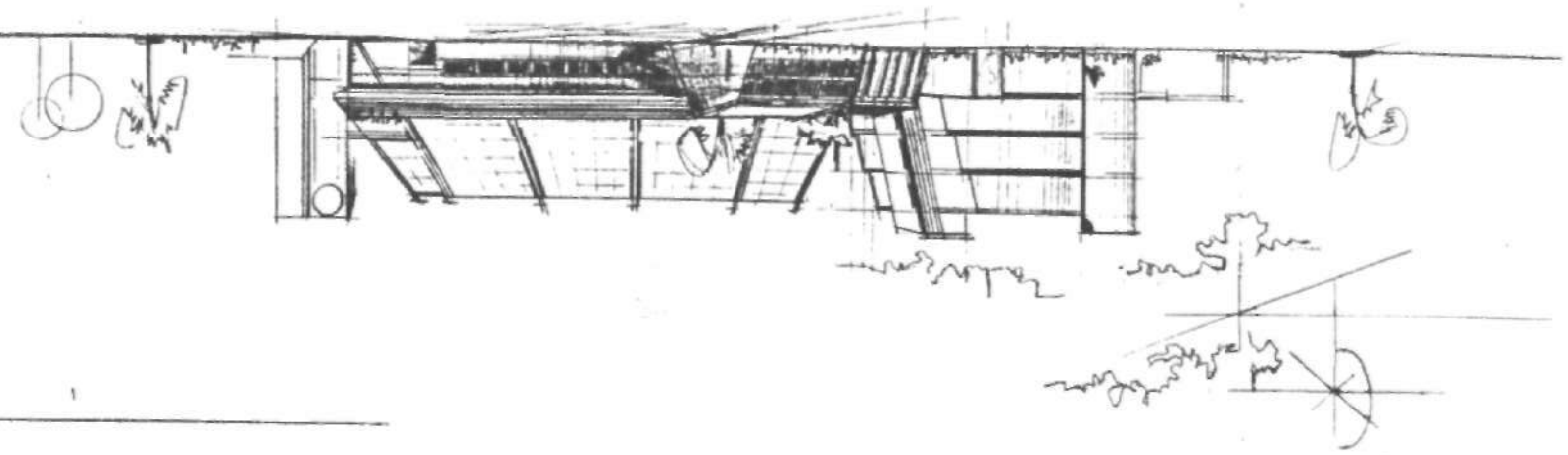
RESTAURANT/BAR
BANQUETTE CONVENTION IN THE
BACKGROUND


SOUTH ELEVATION
11

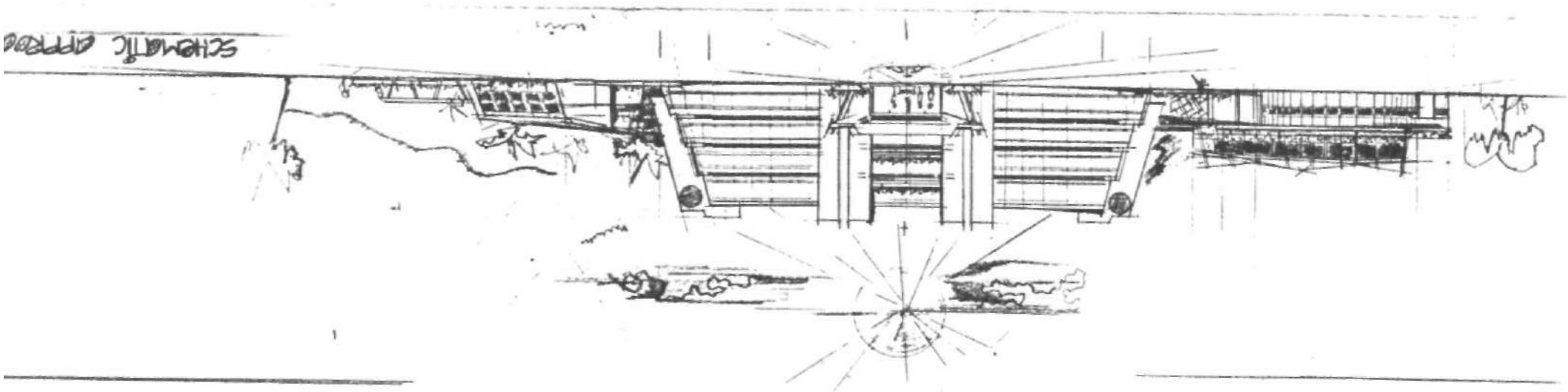


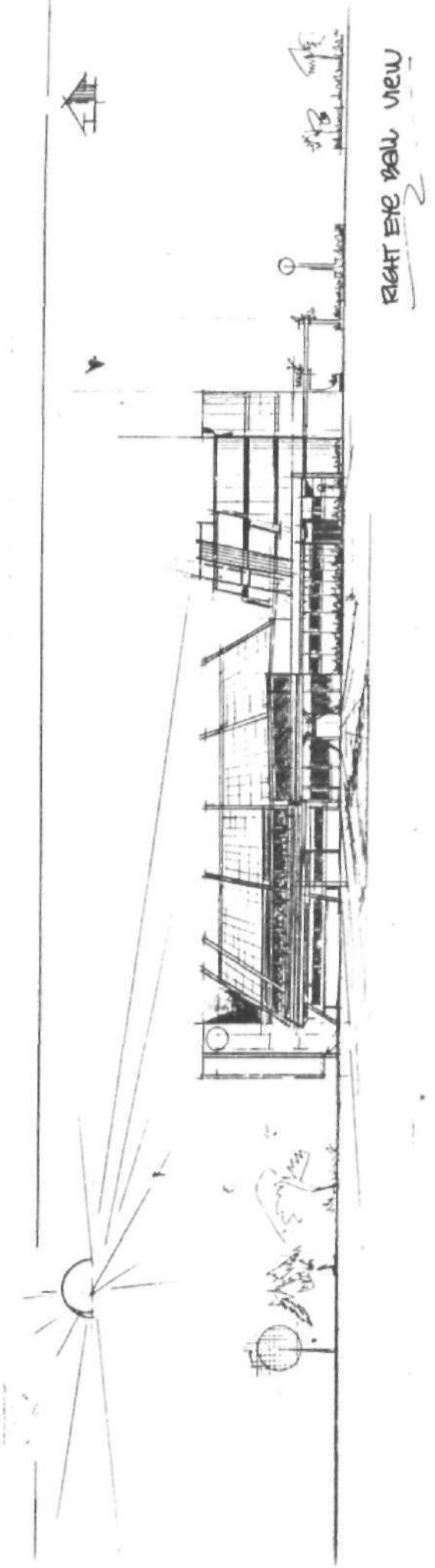
ABSTRACT. VIEW FROM THE BEYOND.

left eye base view.

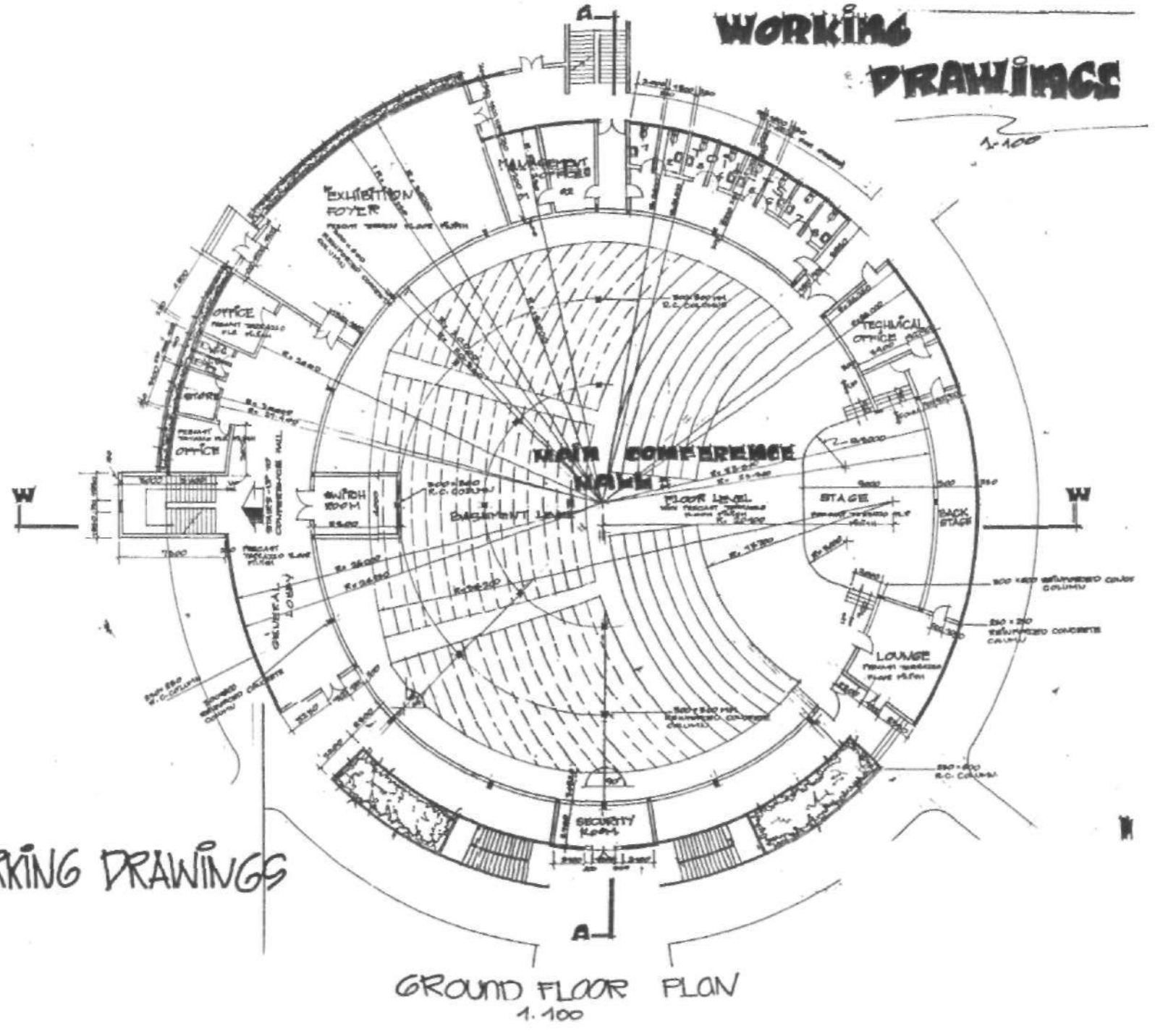


SCHEMATIC APPROACH



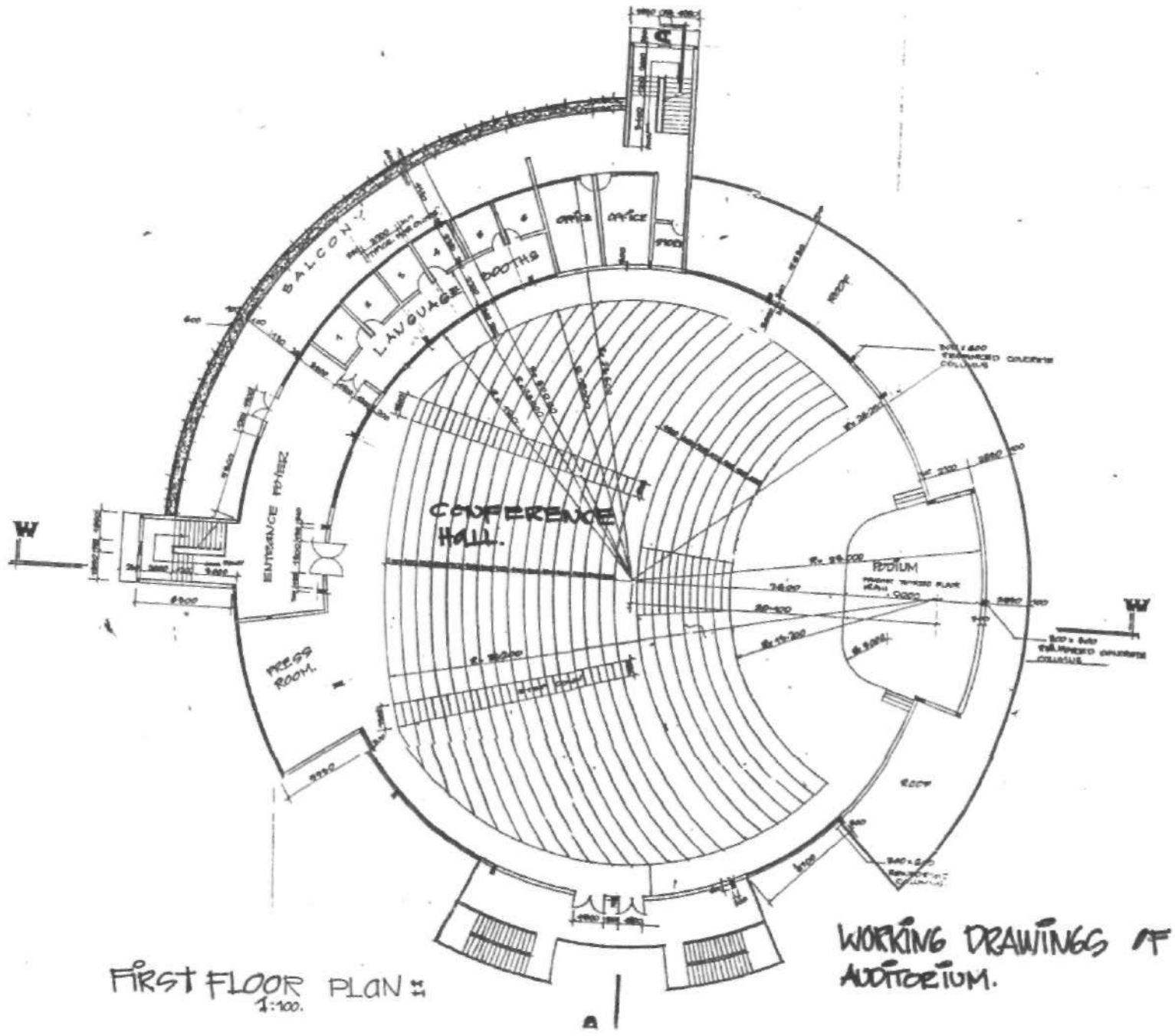

RIGHT SIDE WALL VIEW

WORKING DRAWINGS



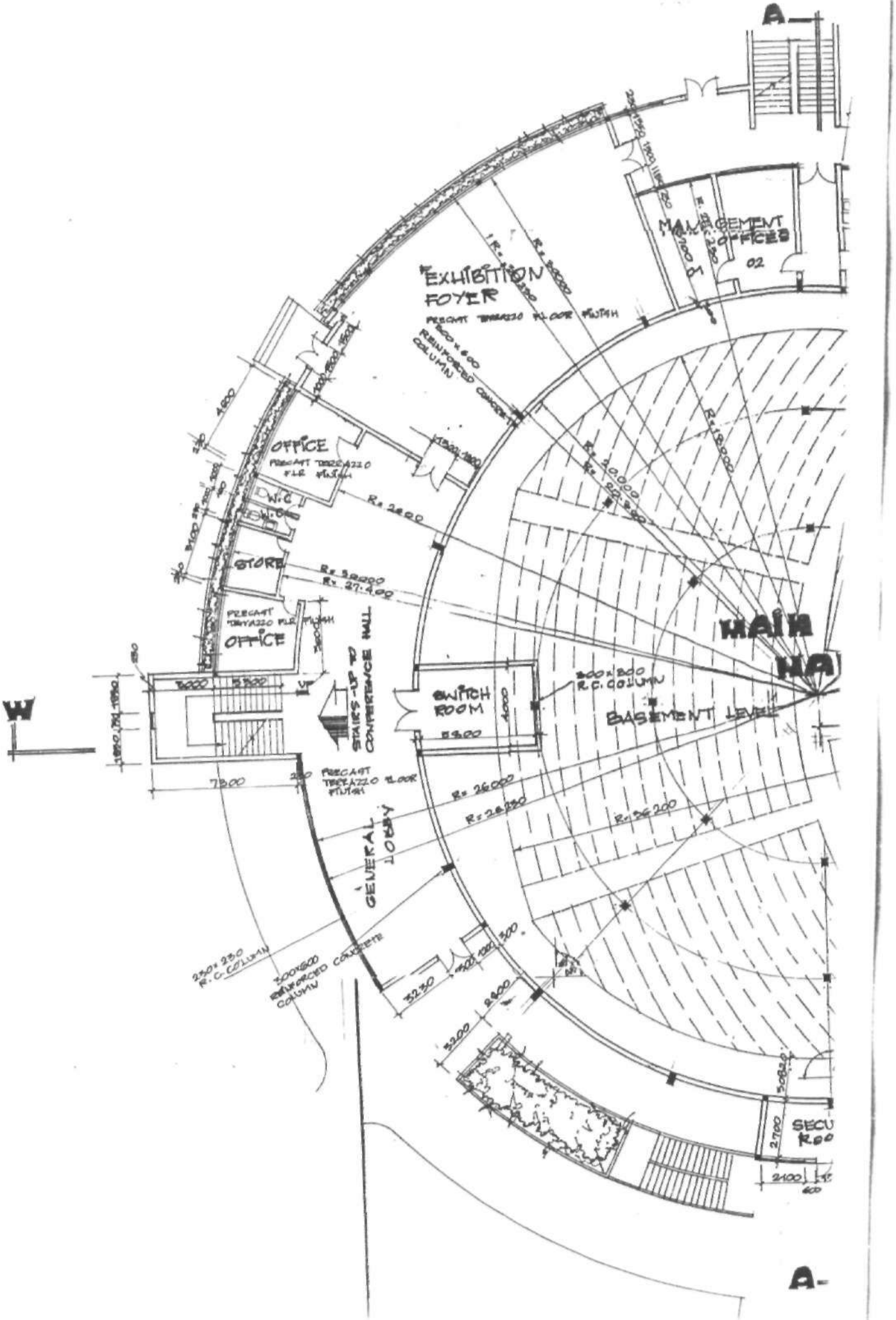
WORKING DRAWINGS

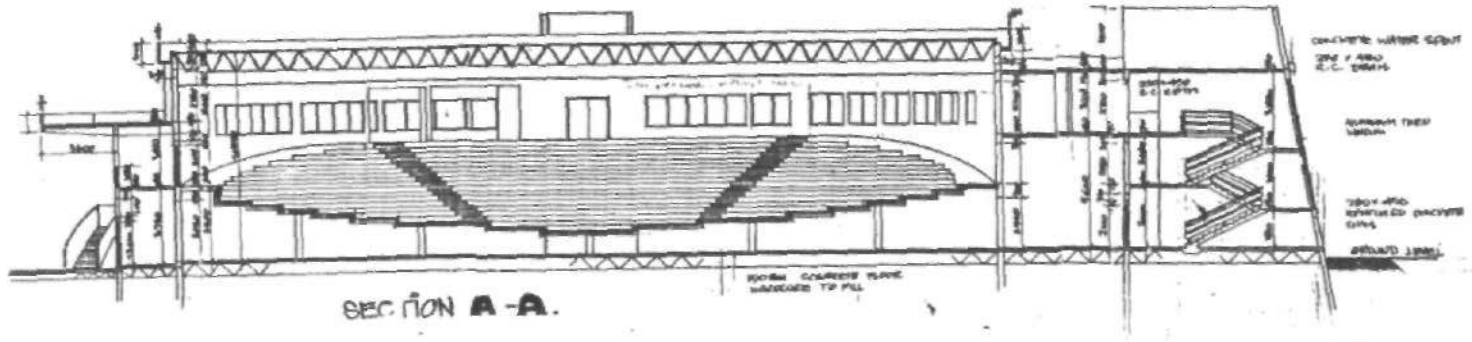
GROUND FLOOR PLAN
1.100



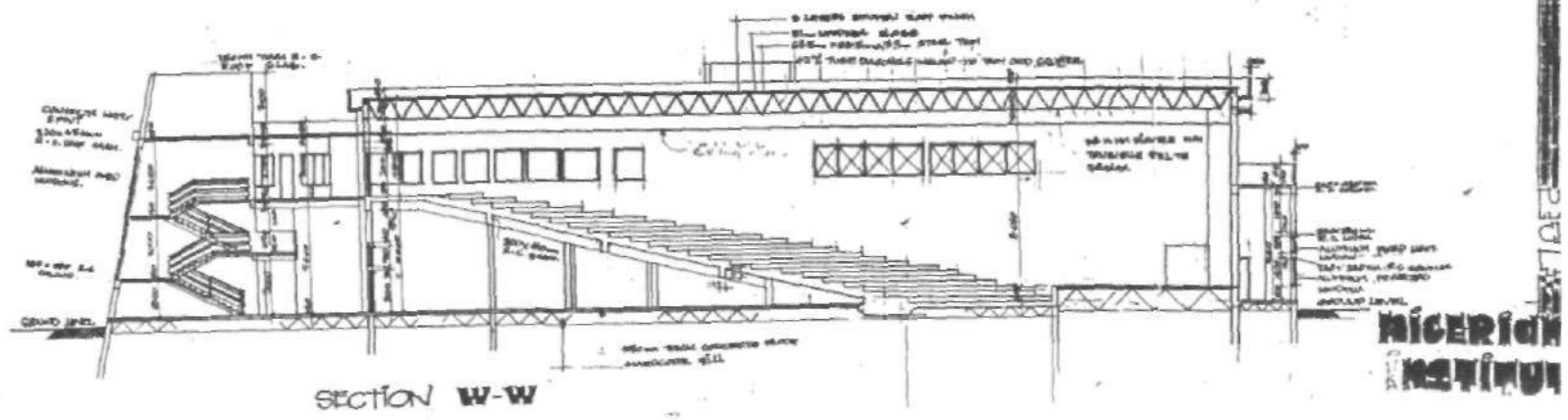
FIRST FLOOR PLAN :: 1:100.

WORKING DRAWINGS OF AUDITORIUM.


A
MANAGEMENT OFFICES 02
EXHIBITION FOYER
PRECAST TERRAZZO FLOOR FINISH
REINFORCED CONCRETE COLUMN
OFFICE
PRECAST TERRAZZO FLR FINISH
W.C
STORE
OFFICE
STAIRS-UP TO CONFERENCE HALL
SWITCH ROOM
BASEMENT LEVEL
MAIN
GENERAL LOBBY
PRECAST TERRAZZO FLOOR FINISH
W
A-

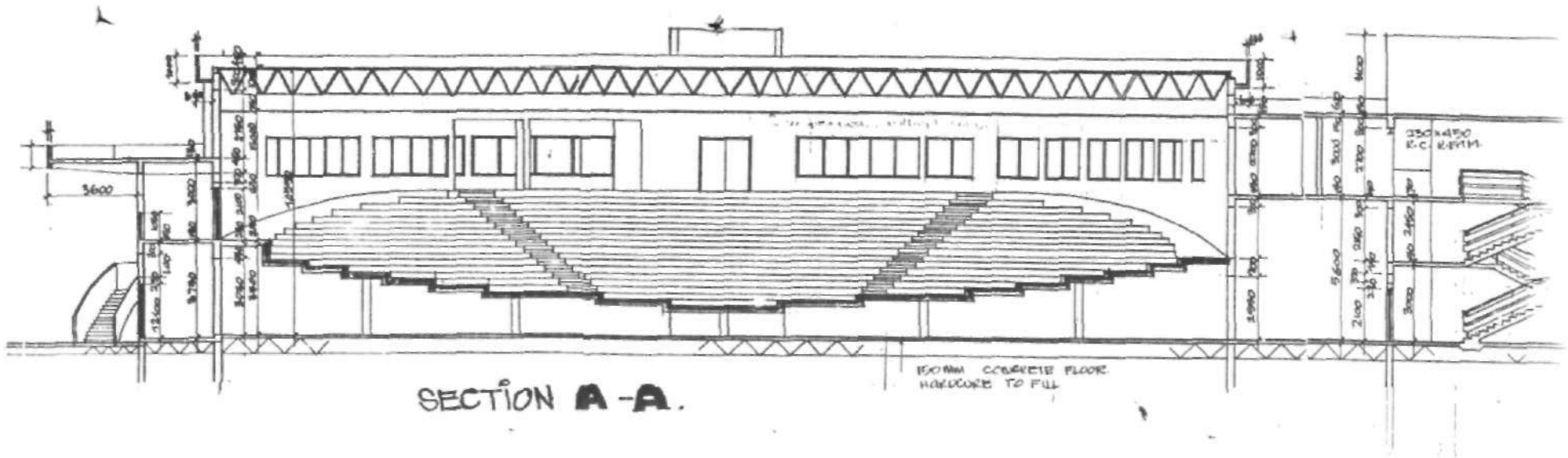


SECTION A-A.

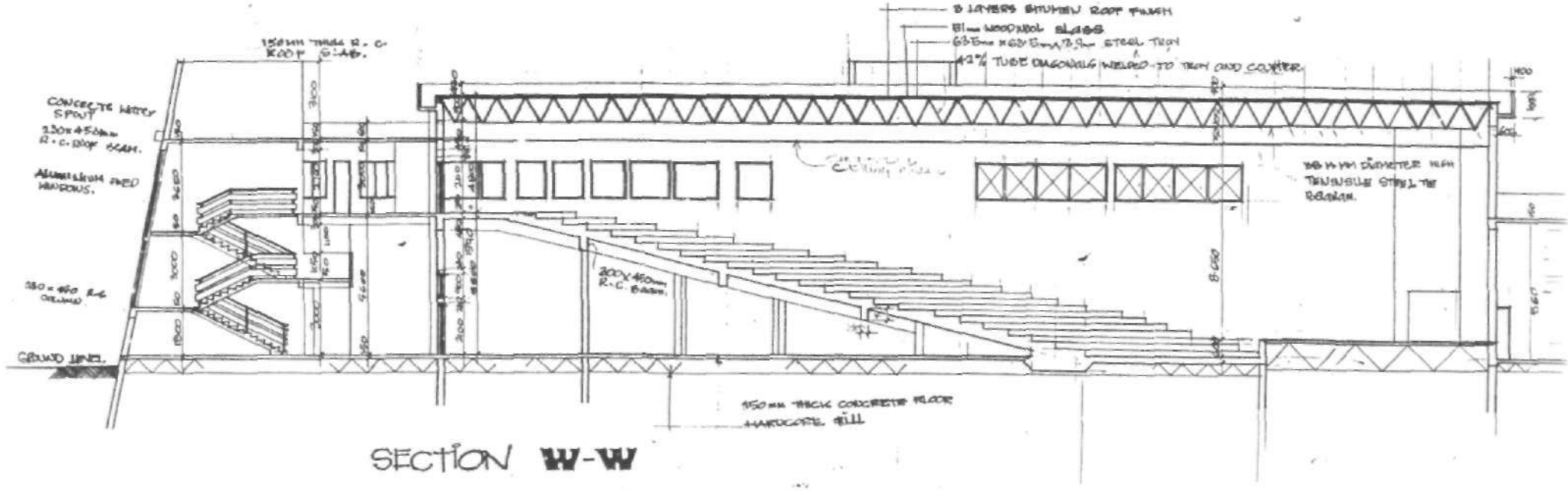


SECTION W-W

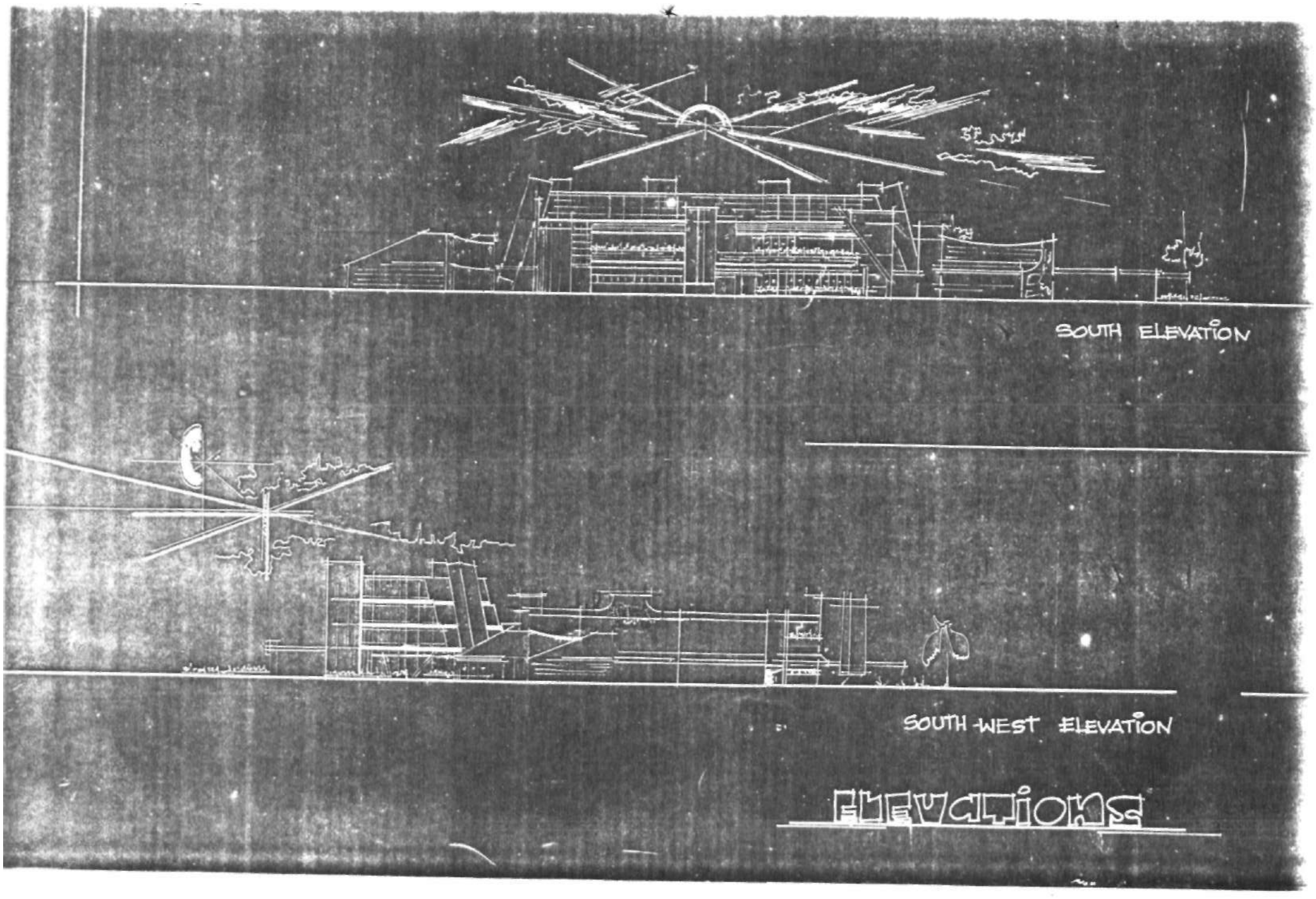
WORKING DRAWING SECTIONS
OF THE AUDITORIUM - CONFERENCE HALL

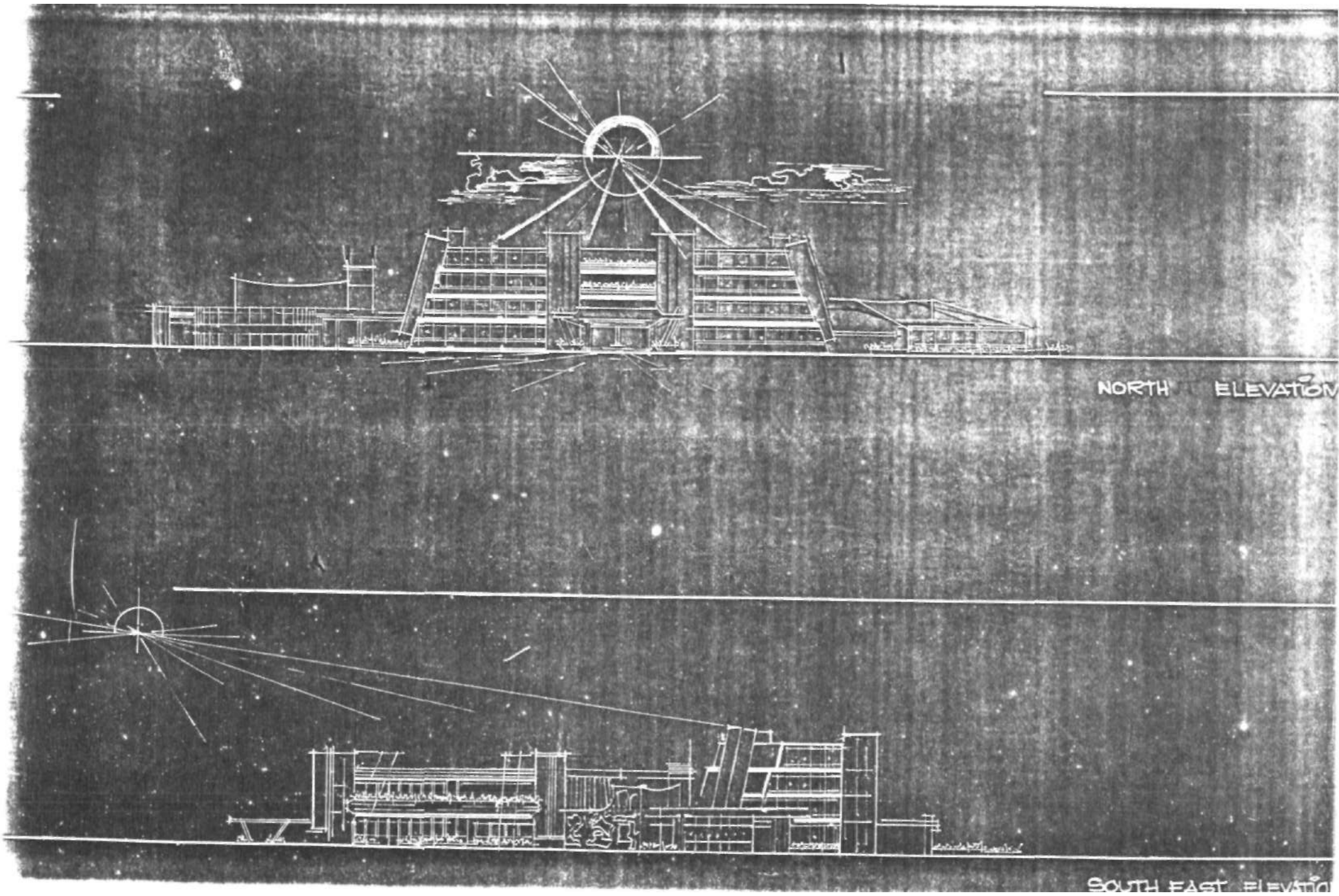


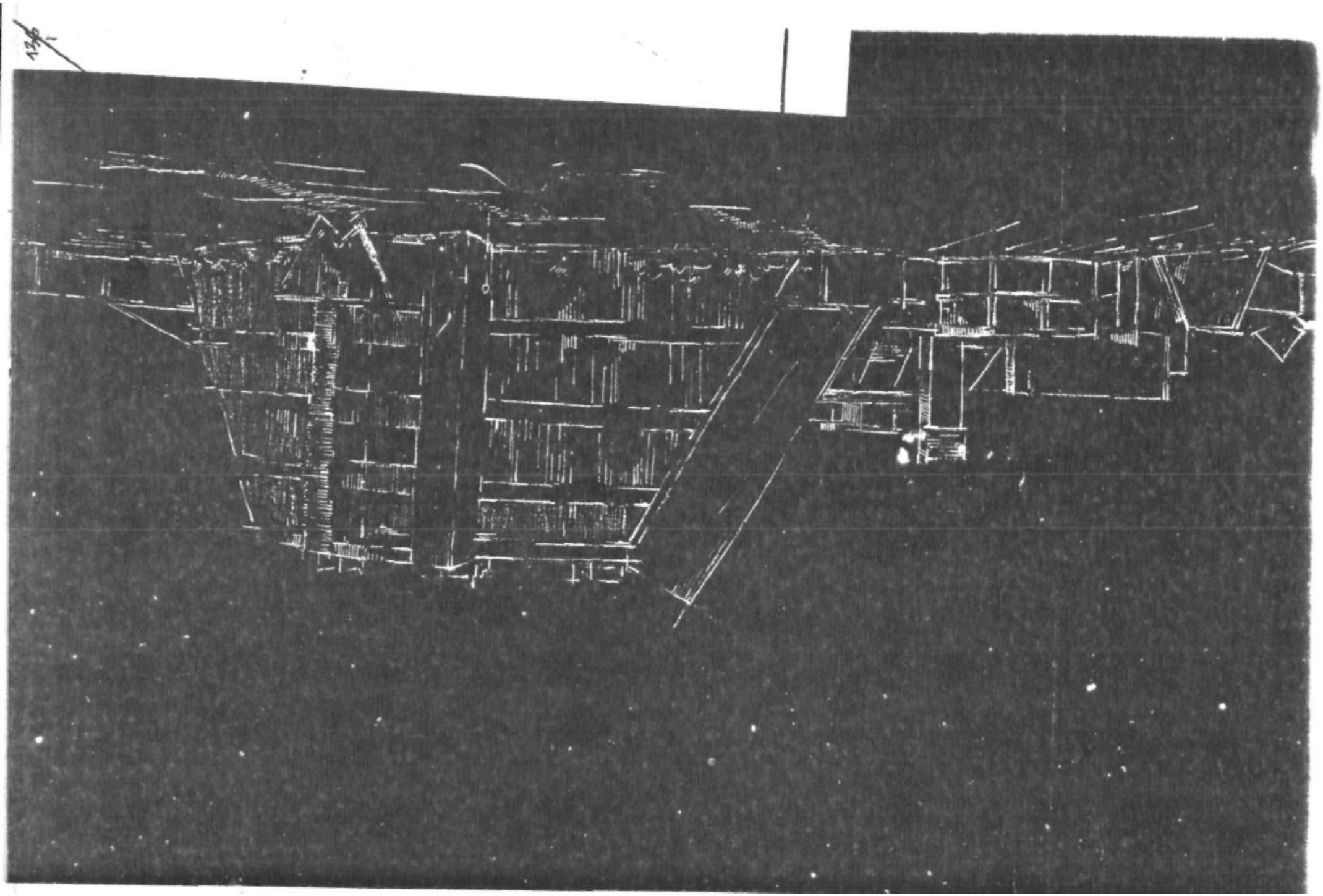
SECTION **A-A.**

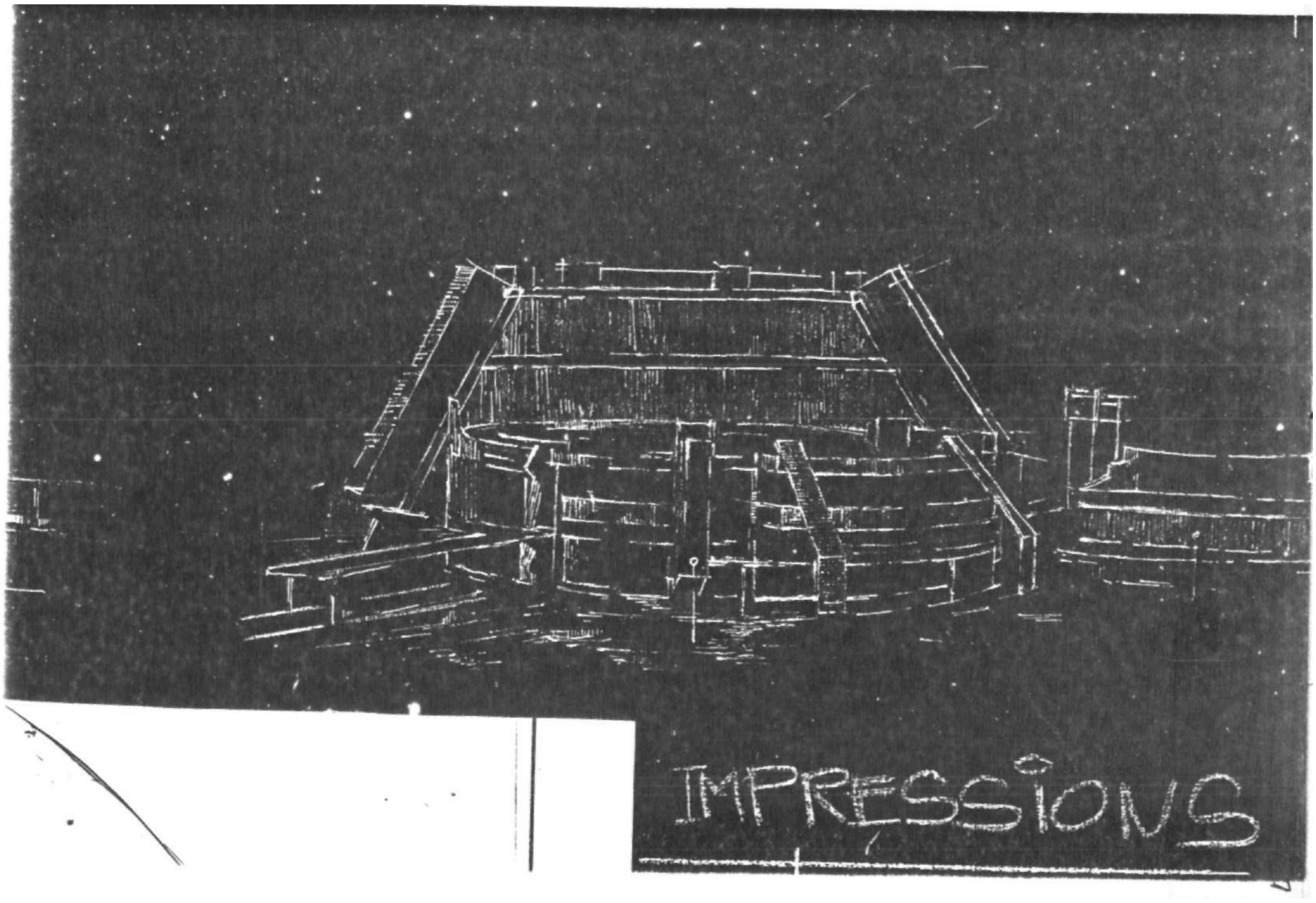


SECTION **W-W**


SOUTH ELEVATION
SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION
ELEVATIONS

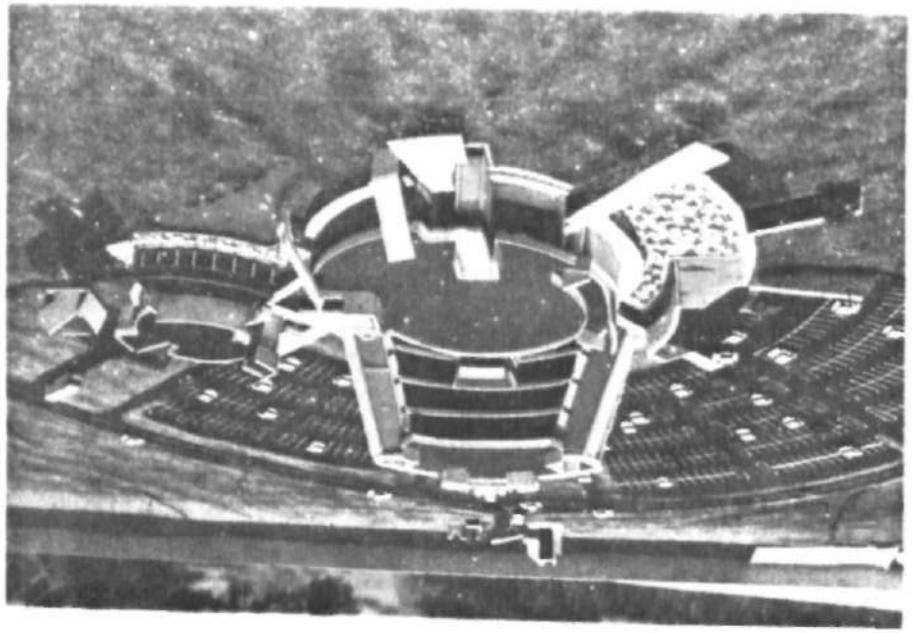

NORTH ELEVATION
SOUTH EAST ELEVATIO

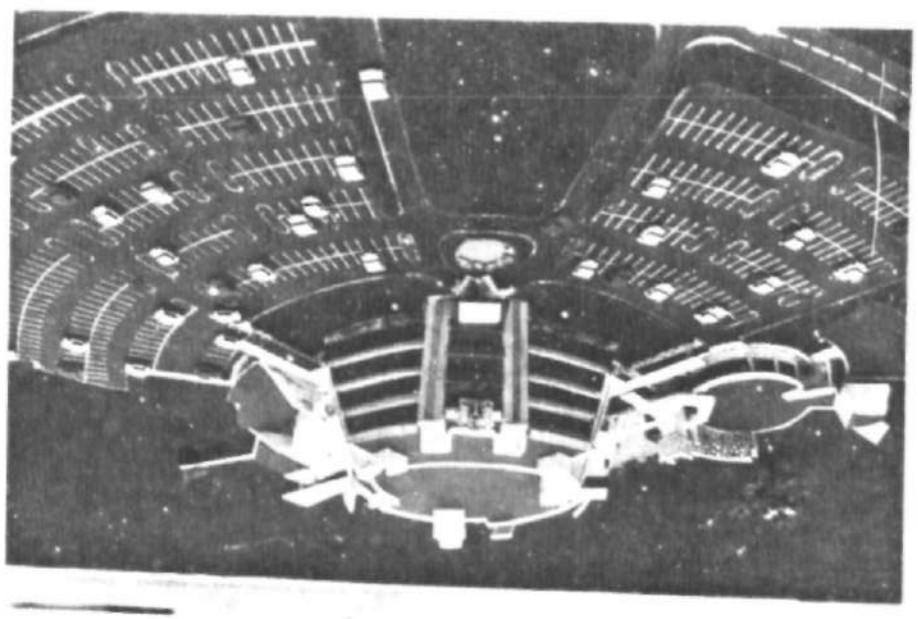



IMPRESSIONS









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