LOCAL GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT, SAMINAKA (EXPRESSION OF CULTURE ON THE ARCHITECTURE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN KADUNA STATE)

A THESIS

PRESENTED TO POST-GRADUATE SCHOOL OF AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF MASTER OF SCIENCE DEGREE IN ARCHITECTURE

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DECLARATION

I, Anthony Peter, do solemnly declare that this thesis is an authentic and original documentation of my research for the award of "Master of Science" degree in Architecture, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, and that all references therein have been duly acknowledged.

Anthony Peter

2-11-98

Date

CERTIFICATION

This thesis titled "Local Government Secretariat Saminaki" with a subtopic "Expression of culture on the architecture of public buildings in Kaduna State" by Anthony Peter, meets the regulation governing the award of Master of Science in Architecture of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

No one has a right to consume happiness without producing it (Hellen Keller).

Keep one thing forever in view-the truth; and if you do this though it may seem to lead you away from the opinions of men, it will assuredly conduct you to the throne of God (Horace Mann).

Faith is not jumping to conclusions. It is concluding to jump (W.T. Purkiser).

As far as possible, I have to give gratitude to whom its due. My parents, brothers and sisters, who helped in no small measures in making this project a success; morally and financial wise. Special thanks to the staff of the various local governments secretariat that I went for my case study, they are really brotherly for allowing me any information as far as they can.

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Again and again my special love and thanks to my parents brothers, sisters and the Almighty God for given me life, health, happiness and strength.

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my nuclear family, especially my sick sister, Christie Anthony.

ABSTRACT

Lack of facilities of Kaduna State Local Government Secretariats is a common thing which should be a concern and it demands urgent attention. It's uncommon to have all the six departments of Local Government Secretariat at close proximity. To have people of common interest having offices at different far locations is obviously a reduction of efficiency and a cause of inconvenience. Bringing people of same interest and goals together is a way of achieving much efficiency and dedication to work.

With reference to Lere Local Government having it's headquarter at Saminaka, the sprayed structures at distances of up to five kilometers, have no any cultural expression. This may be due to modernity. But modernity in itself doesn't always mean progress, neither did traditional values mean stagnation. It is therefore very important to have a design of Lere Local Government Secretariat showing some of their traditional values expressed on the building.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 PREAMBLE

Modern office building is unique. No other structure pyramid, cathedral, hospital, home school or factory has ever been quite like it.

The special characteristics that set office buildings apart is not it's size - because the pyramids are mighty monuments even in a world where huge buildings are common. It's not it's construction because a modern factory employs steel frame, curtain walls and all the advances of twentieth century architecture and Engineering. But rather the distinctive feature of the modern office building differentiating it from all other types of construction, is the audience which it alone among large modern buildings exists to serve.

Again, the office building is a symbol of the ultimate achievement of the machine age - a building which serves as administrative and planning centre for a machine Society; and a building in which machines themselves are relatively insignificant. The most important fact about modern office buildings is that they are the largest and most complex structure ever built solely for human beings and to answer human needs.

Furthermore, most Local Governments as components of the State Government and subsequent component of the Federal

Government have never realised this vital function of office building and have over the years developed a culture of renting non-functional and unplanned building as their offices. And more often than not, the buildings are lacking in such facilities as would provide necessary environment for the maximum performance of the office workers.

1.1 PROBLEM STATEMENT

A new Local Government Secretariat for Lere Local Government is necessary. Though, the Local Government is old, but it's still lacking facilities. The building is to be located in the sector falling into the categories of buildings called public buildings and a local institutions.

The building is to serve as a Link between the rural populace and the State Government, with the function of effective representation of the people at grassroots government. It is the government that is closest to the people, headed by the Local Government Chairman.

1.2 ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The proposed is aimed at providing an economically viable and befitting Secretariat to accommodate the staff of Lere Local Government. The performance of the staff will increase, at least because they are convenient.

Again, without been told the sight of the structure will express to spectators a cultural heritage. It will

convince any one that the building is at Saminaka, expressing the people's culture, and not in Lagos or elsewhere. Modernity and traditional values will be seen merged.

1.3 MOTIVATION

Local government Secretariat occupies and plays very important roles in propagating and disseminating information and activities of the grassroots government. The creation of new States on 1st October, 1996, leads to creation of more Local governments. These Local government need a Secretariat, to accommodate as much staff as possible. To this effect the Federal Government gave out Fund to provide these Secretariats. This is one of the reasons that necessitated the take up of this Project, with a view to contributing to the development of the Local Government in so doing set a precedent for other Local Governments.

The other factor is to have a unique, Secretariat for Lere Local Government. Unique in the sense that the inhabitants culture is seen expressed on the physical elevations of the Secretariat.

1.4 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In the Search for subject research materials, during the course of this study, the bulkiest sources of data analysed are mainly from primary and secondary Sources. The spring-board of data for the thesis is from first hand information

inform of interviews and discussions with representative of the Local Government connected with the projects.

Review of Literature with respect to office buildings in general shall form the background upon which the design thesis shall be postulated, while dialogue shall be carried out with professionals and colleagues so as to illuminate on issues and this would help in reaching good conclusions.

In general terms, the methods of synthesis in this study are in the following order:-

(a) Collection and documentation of subject materials and data.

(b) Analysis of the documented data and materials, drawings of inferences and deductions.

(c) Formulation of Solution, design criteria, concepts and proposals.

1.5 SCOPE AND LIMITATION

The Scope of this project is limited to making provision for a local government Secretariat. This involves the case studies of five Local Government Secretariats within Kaduna State. The result of these case studies when analysed, will be applied in the design of the proposed Lere Local Government Secretariat at Saminaka. Due to undocumented design by some Local government Secretariat in the State, some case studies will be in Sketched or pictorial form. This is the limiting factor.

1.6 PROSPECT

It is hoped and Planned that at the end of this thesis write up, it would provide data for successors in this field. Most of all it would serve as a contribution to knowledge.

1.7 CONCLUSION

To initiate a project of this kind on expressionism is thoughtful, and for such to be accepted by the inhabitants of the local government is another thing. It is hoped that all in the local government will embrace with all joy the finished work.

CHAPTER TWO

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN PERSPECTIVE

2.0 PREAMBLE

In Nigeria, the issue of creating more States and Local Government has always been in demand and more often than not politiced to the extent that if it were possible every small town would become a Local Government.

However, from independence, it is only military regimes that has ever succeeded in creating more Local Governments, this dated back to 1967, during General Yakubu Gown regime till 27th August, 1991 during General Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida's regime. The local governments of the federal republic of Nigeria increased to 589, with thirty states. And again, the administration of Late General Sani Abacha created six additional states on 1st October, 1996, raising the number of local governments to 772; 183 local governments are added. Kaduna State which used to have 18 local governments now has 23. The new local governments and their headquarters are:-

Local Government	Headquarter
1. Kudan	Hunkuyi
1. Gwagwada	Kajuru
3. Kubau	Anchau
4. Sanga	Gwantu
5. Kagarko	Kagarko

...

2.1 DEFINITION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Different names and definition has been given by different poeple/scholars all over the world. For Local Government . In Brazil they are called Municipal but in U.S.A. , they are called count y, while we here in Nigeria called it Local Government. Whatever, it may be called it is government at the grassroots closest to the populace.

The definition of Local Government however is made to suit the country in which the system is operating. In Nigeria, according to the Guidelines on Local Government reforms of 1976, the local government has been defined as "a government at local level exercised through representative councils established by law to exercise specific powers within defined areas. These powers should give the council substantial control over local affairs as well as the staff and institutional powers to initiate and direct the provision of services and to determine and implement projects. So as to complement the activities of states and federal governments in their areas, and to ensure thorough devolution of functions to these councils and through the active participation of the people and their traditional institutions that local initiative and response to local needs and conditions are maximized."

2.2 ORIGIN OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Native Authority was introduced during the colonial era by the colonial masters to replace the indigenous kingdoms which were governing the natives. These Kingdoms were rueld by kings and they include, the Benin Empire, the Sokoto caliphate in the North. The Oyo empire in the south etc. The introduction of the Native authority brought to an end the independence of these kingdoms and between the people and the white district Officers.

The Native Authority system of government continued to function even after Nigeria's independence on October 1st 1960. when 12 states were created in 1967 from the former regions, the following year, the name Native authority was changed to local government. However the council membership consisted of the traditional rulers who were indigenes of the local government area.

The local government reform laws was introduced in 1976 due to the fact that there were a lot of problems in the former system of local government administration. These functions which the local governments were created for by the administration and misrepresentation of the people by their traditional rulers to the state and federal government.

since 1967, Nigeria has been divided and sub-divided into new states and Local Government areas. the latest states and Local government creation took place on Tuesday 1st October, 1996 by the late head of state General Sani Abacha. On this

independent day six more states were created bringing the number of states to thirty six. Again on Friday 6th December, 1996, 183 additional local governments area were created. Bringing the total number of local government area in the federal Republic of Nigeria to 772. Of the creation of local government areas in Nigeria, kaduna has five (5) raising the number from 18 to 23.

2.3 FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local Government organisations provide a range of services-education, welfare, housing and transport out of many which are central to the social and economic well being of their citizens. They are large scale spenders of public money and major sources both directly and indirectly of employment.But the local government is about more than the delivery of services. It is the level of government closest to the citizen and has a role in representing the concerns and views of the locality. Local government provides an opportunity for political participation and expression that can have a pivotal role in a democratic political system.

The powers and characteristics of Local Government as governmental unit at grassroots differ mainly because they have developed in different regions of the country, in different times, and different social , economic and political context. Still four general functions are common to all local government.

a) AGENTS OF STATE GOVERNMENT

One general function of a local government is to carry out state functions in a specific geographical section of the state territory. Among the typical activities carried out by a local government are the issuance, recording and maintenance of legal documents such as marriage and birth certificates, mortgages, wills and deeds to property the state itself authorizes these legal documents and the local government act as agents for the state in administering these activities. For example all the records for the about one hundred million (100m) people in the 1991 census was all compiled at local government level initially. It is the summation of the population from the local governments that gives the total population of a state. And subsequently states summation amounts to the one hundred million in the country, Nigeria.

Originally, there was a practical advancement to decentralization of state offices, because officials could be within easy traveling distance of the citizens who needed their services. Modern development in communication, travel and data processing have reduced the necessity of having some state officials near the citizens. A single centrally located computerised state facility can provide a far more convenient means of handling state legal documents than dozens of local government areas facilities scattered throughout the state.

On the other hand, certain activities that the local government areas perform as agents of the States may still

make sense as decentralized functions. It is easy to see how impractical it would be especially in a large state if every person arrested under state law had to be brought to a single detention facility at the state capital, or if all trials had to be held there.

b) PROVIDING LOCAL SERVICES

Local services of local government areas range from preserving the peace to the building of roads and sewers. These service are not part of the statewide programs, but are undertaken to meet strictly local needs through the authority granted to local governments by the states. Thus, a local governments road may be built because of a local governments decision to have it for a specific local purpose. The fund to finance the building of such a road would be levied and collected by the local government only from residence of that local government not from citizens in other parts of the state. Local governments are the only political structures people can turn to for essential loc al facilities and services such as schools, fire and police protection, sanitation systems etc.

...

c) PERFORMANCE OF STATE FUNCTIONS

Because local governments act as state agents many of their officials have functions related to responsibilities of the state. Typical of these officials are those involved in

keeping public records or in law enforcement and judicial activities.

A very common function of a local government is to handle vital statistics or records of the people and properties within its boundaries. Sometimes these records are kept by a local government clerk, but usually the clerk is more concerned with the recording and filling of personal records such as birth, marriage and death certificates. The clerk also issue licenses required by State law for marriages, hunting and fishing. Again, in the preparation and recording of ballots in State elections, and for maintenance of all local government administrative record.

State law-enforcement functions are also major responsibilities of the local government. Their major function is to carry out the orders of the local government Courts, to detect and arrest suspected law breakers, to prevent the violation of laws, and to maintain peace and safety in the local government area.

d) PERFORMANCE OF LOCAL FUNCTIONS

The activities of some local government areas have more to do with providing local services and facilities than with implementing direct state responsibilities. These officials perform functions related to education, fire prevention and protection, health services public works, and levying collection and expenditure of taxes.

Health and welfare may be important local government functions in urban as well as in rural areas in Saminaka town, for instance, there is a big General hospital and about ten private clinics. A local government health department often administers public health programs for the prevention of disease and epidemics, builds and maintains essential hospitals nursing homes and other long-term care institutions, mental health facilities, sanitariums, and rest homes. The local governments welfare department makes financial payments to persons who have little or no income, and often provides residents with counseling and other social services to help them cope with their personal and family problems. Most of these activities are administered by local government director of health and the local government director of welfare.

Most Local Governments also have public works departments that built bridges and roads, controls insects by draining swamps and spraying foliage with pesticides, and survey property lines.

Furthermore, regardless of the range and character of local government's activities one function is common to most local governments - the levying, collection, and expenditure of taxes from the local government's residents to finance the local governments activities. Revenue are raised by taxing property holders in proportion to the value of the property they own (in contrast to an income tax which provides the federal government with most of its revenue). the value of the

property to be taxed within a local government is determines usually the local government assessor. The actual collection of taxes is performed by the local government treasurer. The most important financial executive, is however, the auditor- the general book keeper, accountant, and controller of the local government's fund. he balances accounts, authorizes all expenditure and examines the transactions of other local government's official to make sure that public funds are being used for appropriate authorized purposes.

There is no limit to possible local government's activities. Some maintain museums, zoos, parks, forest reserves and other recreational areas. Others engage in social conservation and agricultural research. The functions and responsibilities of local governments are likely to continue expanding to meet new demands from local residents.

2.4 THE STRUCTURE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The local government structure is divided into three main units for the purpose of carrying one its function and they are:-

(i) Administrative structure (ii) Committee structure (iii) Allied facilities

2.4.1 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

This consist of the general administration of the local government which is led by the chairman of the local

government. It comprises the chairman, vice chairman, councilors, head of Administration, secretary and departmental Heads.

(a) CHAIRMAN'S OFFICE: It's from this office that all take directives. the secretary works directly under the chairman and thus, the final decision in the local government is from this office

(b) VICE-CHAIRMAN' OFFICE: It's from this office that the financial and commercial activities of the local government is carried out. Led by the vice chairman of the local government.

(c) HEAD OF PERSONNEL OFFICE:- This office is charged with the responsibility of the overall administration of the local government. the heads or supervisors of all the departments in the local government report directly to this office while the head of personnel reports in person to the vice chairman.

(d) THE DEPARTMENTS - For the purpose of executing its functions effectively, the local government administration is divided to six departments. The departments work directly under the Head of administration and are as follows:

(i) THE PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT: It is charged with the responsibility of staff training, discipline and promotion. it coordinates all the administrative functions of the local government.

(ii) WORKS DEPARTMENT:- It has three main divisions

(a) Engineering - with roads, water, engineering and mechanical sectors.

(b) Building - Housing inspection and project management.

(c) Lands - comprising lands and survey.

It is charged with the overall responsibility of construction maintenance and supervision of all physical projects of the local government. it also carriers out the implementation of all technical programmes.

(iii) EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES - it has six main divisions namely - Adult education, sports, marriage Registry, information, social welfare and community development with a sub-unit for women activities. All these divisions are headed by a senior staff officer in that department. This department handle all aspects of councils functions that relate to education. it recruits primary school teachers, and their salaries is part of its sole responsibility. Again, it uplifts the well-being of its people, by encouraging sports, marriage register, markets and park and cemetry repairs.

(iv) FINANCE AND SUPPLY DEPARTMENT - Is the local government treasury and headed by the local

government treasurer. There are three units each headed by an assistant treasurer. These units include:-

(a) planning and Budgeting (Receipts and Expenditure)

(b) Revenue division (Property rates,and statutory local revenue)

(c) Account division (They budgets plan and take statistics)

There is yet another, sub-unit, the store which is headed by a store keeper.

The department is generally charged with all financial transactions of the local government which include the payment and receiving of money from the public. it also devices means of collecting revenue and finances the local government projects.

(v) AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT - This department is headed by the head of agriculture. This again has sub-division among others, as Home economics, forestry division headed by forestry officer and veterinary division headed by livestock superitendant. This department is charged with anything that connects the local government to farming. They nurse flowers, shrubs, local government to farming. They nurse flowers, shrubs herbs and even trees and subsequently dispose or sell them. this normally encourage them to have a

nursery garden for the upbringing of these plants.

vi. Health or primary health care (P.H.C) department - It's charged with assential drugs, equipments, and clinic within the local government supervision. It also inspect water and sanitation, immunization and other prevention services. Furthermore, its involve in family planning and material and child health (MCH). The section also educate its citizens on food nutrition, and enlightening people on any disease. For proper keeping of the drugs, there is a medical store headed by a store keeper with cool room (deep frizer). (see figure 3.7)

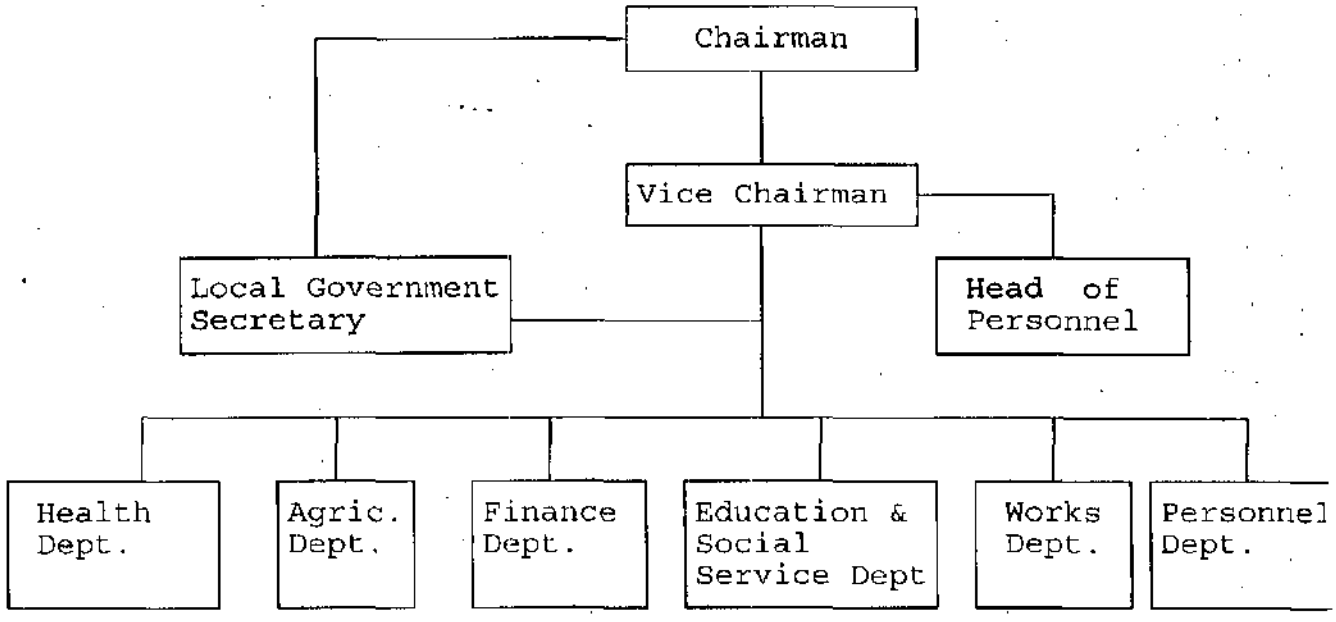


Fig. 3.7 Local Government Administrative Structure

2.4.2 COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

This is not a major part of the local government but is set up from time to time to carry out some functions like promoting mass literacy and the development of the local government. A local government is allowed to set only two standing committee but may add other committees as the need arises. The two standing committees are: The Education committee and the finance and General or all purpose committee. Other committees which can be set up as the need arises are:- The works, Health, Police, Agriculture and social welfare. These committees when set up are given the power by the council to look into problems facing the local government and come up with possible solutions to these problems. These committees are normally headed by heads of departments.

2.4.3 ALLIED FACILITIES

Is also an integral part of the secretariat, because all the anxillary functions are located here. it comprises the council chamber, recess room, library and conference hall.

(i) the council chamber - Is the chamber where the councilors, vice chairman, secretary to the local government, chairman, head of personnel meet to deliberate and decisions are taken.

(ii) The committee room - Serves as a room for not pre-arranged meetings of the local government.

(iii) The Recess room - The room which the council have their break during the time when meetings are adjourned. It is also here that they consult one another on issues relating to their various wards which they stand for.

(iv) The library - Educational and political materials are provided for the staff of the local government. It also serves the purpose of local government documentation of past activities for reference.

(v) The conference Hall- The hall is primarily to provide venue for seminar, political enlightenment and other related activities which relate to the local government's area development. Again, it can be let-out to non-governmental organisations in order to raise funds for the local government. For this reason the hall can be used for activities such as :- Exhibition and agricultural shows, public lecturer and symposium, social gathering as wedding, cinema shows to enlightened the public. It can be seen clearly that the conference hall can be put into sundry use. To achieve this effectively the hall is double volume.

2.5 *ROLES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATORS*

To different posts and different people, functions are assigned, with a view of encouraging good team work. Unless

there is ignorance or lukewarm attitudes to work, the local government worker works dependently to achieve the goal of bringing to the rural populace, a sense of belonging.

2.5.1 LOCAL GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

The local government Administration Executive arm forms the governing body of the local government and it comprises, the chairman, vice chairman, councilors, Head of administration, secretary and heads of departments. They see to the day to day affairs of the local government staff and other organisations directly under the local government.

2.5.2 THE CHAIRMAN

The chairman is other overall head of the local government and in charge of appointment, promotion and dismissal of any staff of the local government. He also coordinates all the activities of the local government and all the staff are answerable to him. The local government secretary works directly under the chairman and he serves as 'eye' of the chairman in all the departments in the local government.

2.5.3 THE VICE CHAIRMAN

The vice chairman is answerable only to the chairman of the local government. He acts as the chairman of the local government when the chairman is absent or when he travels out.

The head of personnel and that of Finance work directly under the vice chairman.

2.5.4 THE COUNCILORS

They are elected representative of all the wards in a local government and they form the council. Their election just like that of the chairman and vice-chairman is done by the people of the local government. they are the decision making body of the local government, headed by the local government's chairman.

2.5.5 HEAD OF PERSONNEL

The entire administration of the local government is carried out by the head of personnel. Before the 1991 reforms, it was carried out by the secretary to the local government.

2.5.6 LOCAL GOVERNMENT SECRETARY

He is incharge of the legal, security and information units of the local government. he also summons all staff meetings and works directly under the chairman and the council.

2.5.7 OTHERS

Other administrative arm of the local government are the Departmental Heads or supervisors and they are in control of their various departments. Again, there are staff like

clerks, cleaners, machanics, Technical officers etc and they work under their different heads of Departments.

2.6 CONCLUSION

To work together, efficiently and with a view to achieving success, all administrators and staff of the local government should do their work appropriately.

CHAPTER THREE

CASE STUDIES

3.0 PREAMBLE

Five case studies were made for the purpose of the thesis research. these include the following local governments secretariat in Kaduna state, Lere, Soba, Sabon Gari, Zaria and Giwa Local Governments. Three out of the five case studies have well documented drawings, while two have not. The three fully documented ones include:- Giwa, Soba and Sabon Gari. In all the cases thorough observations were noted for analysis.

The main purpose of case studies is to study already built structures and learn where necessary and discard the shortcomings. For the purpose of this research, the main emphasis is laid on seeing culture expressed on the physical external elevations of the structure. the materials to be used must not necessarily be traditional type.

The analysis of these case studies will be based on the following design criteria or observations,

1. Zoning and the use of vegetation as protective devices against noise penetration.
2. Pedestrian and vehicular circulation which are closely interrelated must be clearly separated.
3. Ventilation and natural lighting provision optimally.
4. Space organisation in and outside offices should be put into cognizance.
5. Public accessibility of the secretariat.

6. Future expansion provision
7. Parking space provision for both the staff and visitors to the secretariat.
8. Climatic considerations in the design and use of relevant traditional materials.
9. Landscaping of necessary areas.
10. Possibilities of maintenance, especially of the superstructure.
11. Location of the secretariat in relation to densed population

3.1 LERE LOCAL GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT, SAMINAKA

The secretariat is located at Saminaka, the head quarter of the local government. it's located along Ahmadu Bello Way, Saminaka, behind Allied Bank, and yet another part opposite the Nigerian Police force offices. Though, scattered, part is also along Kano road at Ungwuwan Bawa. (Plates 1.1 - 2.6)

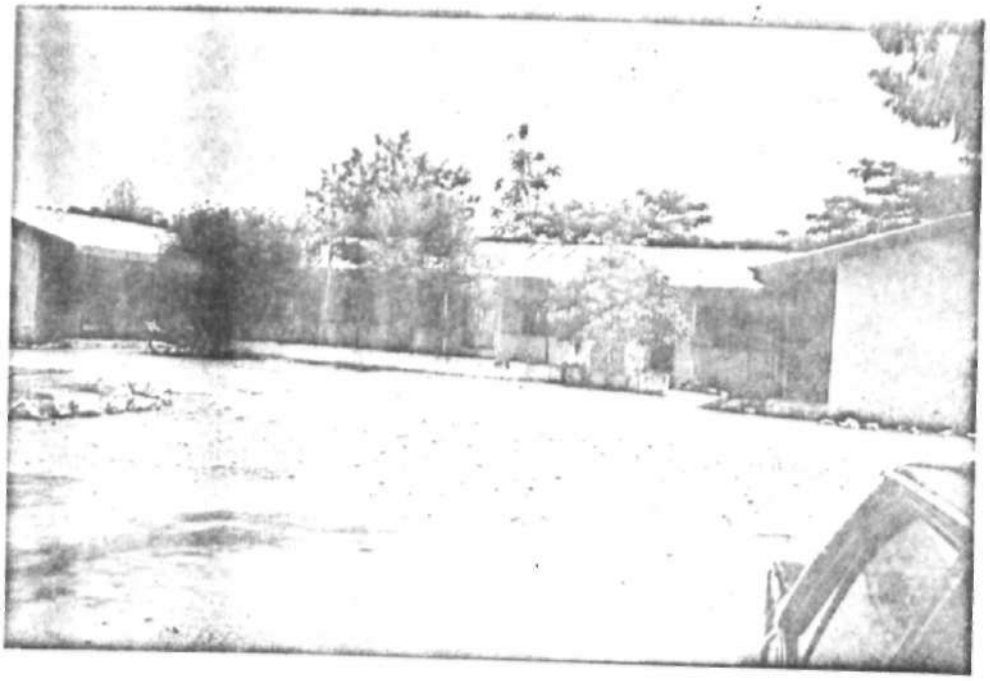


PLATE 1.1: Part of Dept. of Health, Lere L.G.A

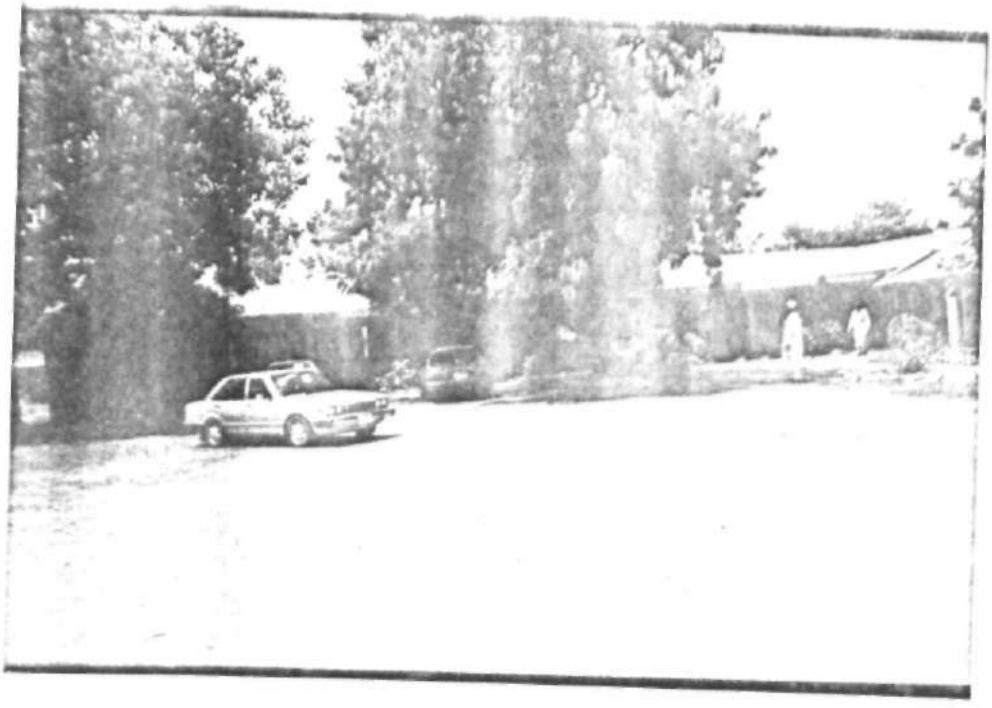


PLATE 1.2: Part of finance Dept., Lere L.G.A

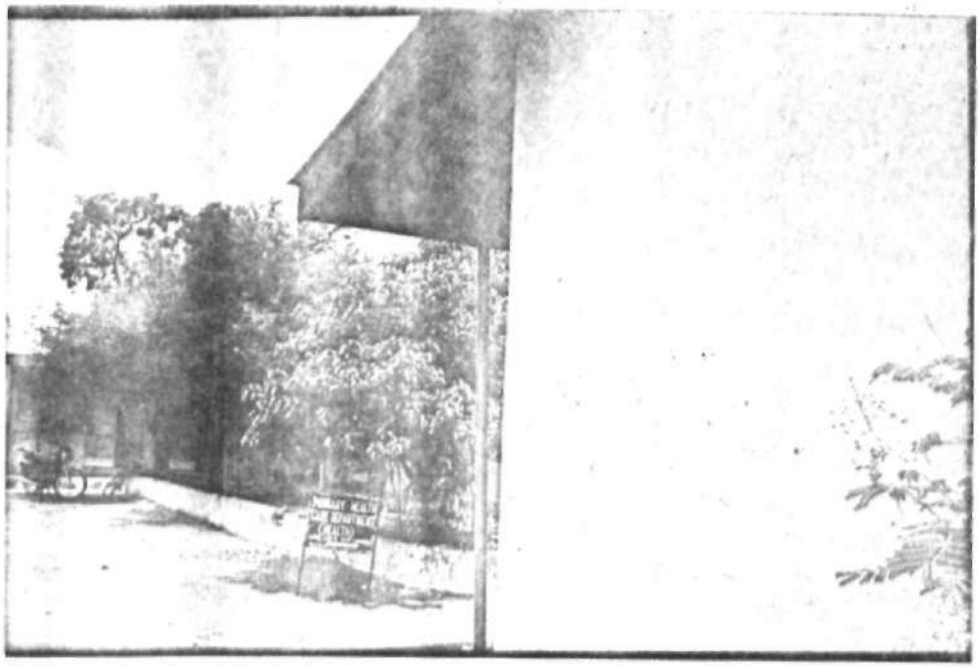


PLATE 1.3: A View of Health Dept., LERE L.G.A

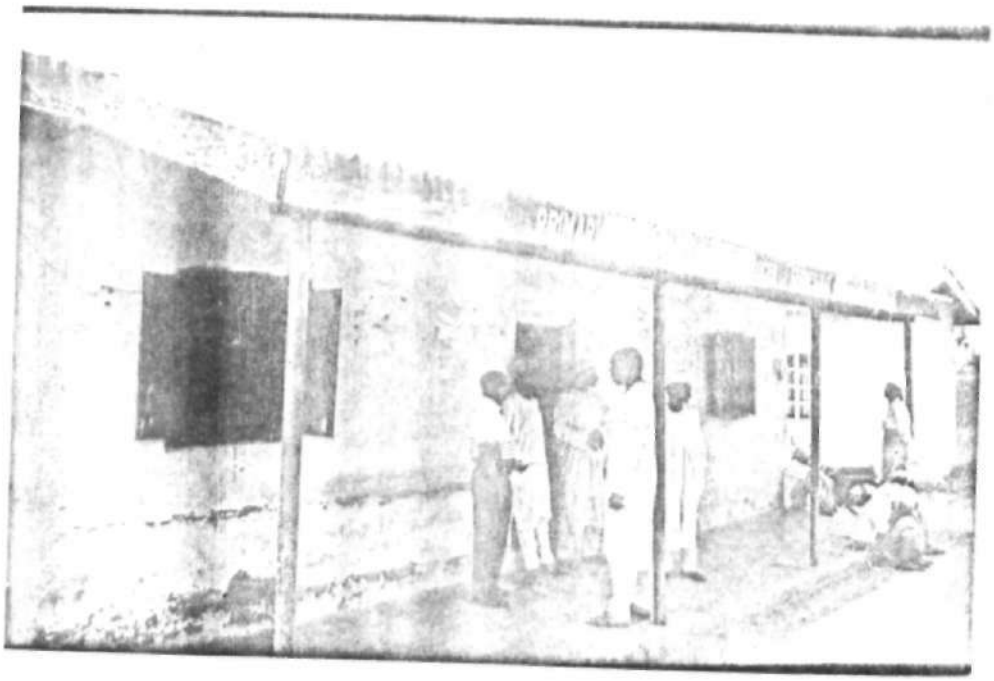


PLATE 1.4: DETACHED VIEW of Health Dept. Lere L.G.A

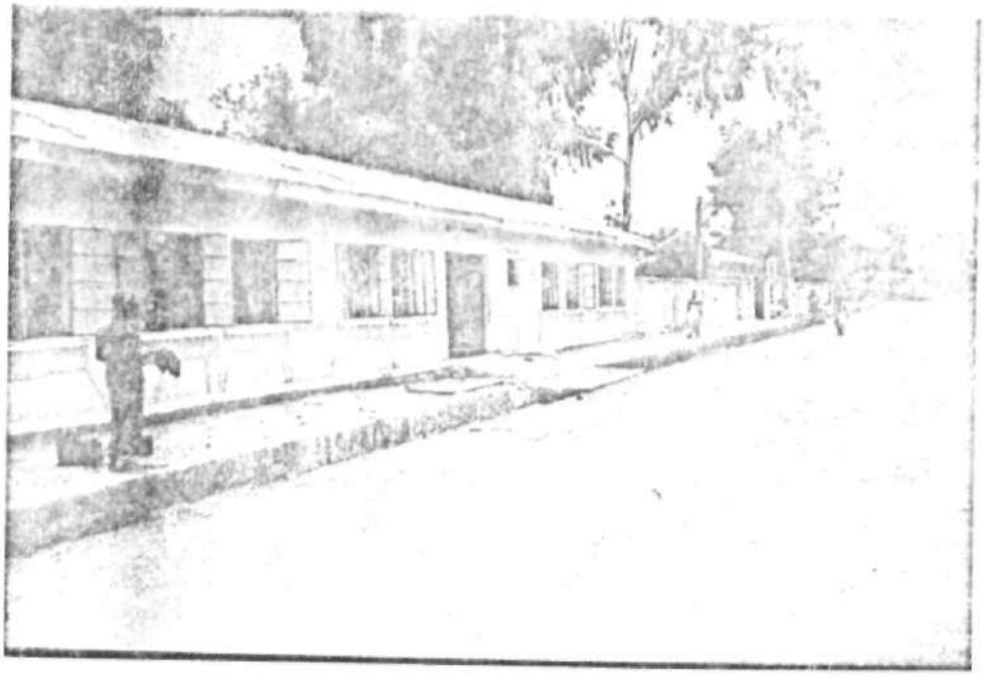


PLATE 1.5: Facade of main Secretariat, Lere L.G.A

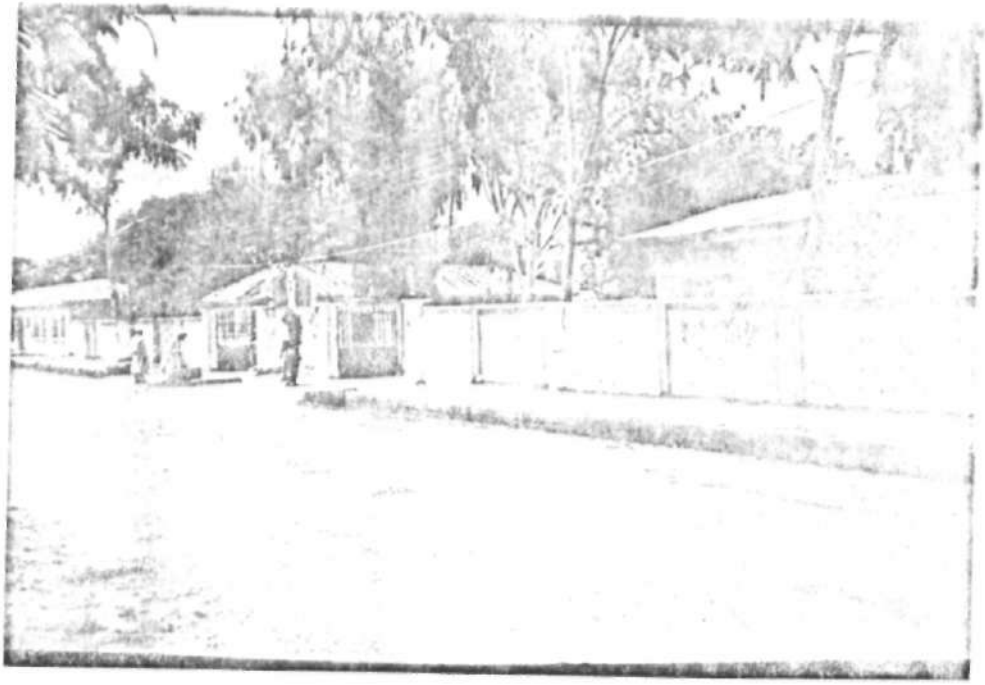


PLATE 1.6 : A View of the Entrance Gate, Lere L.G.A

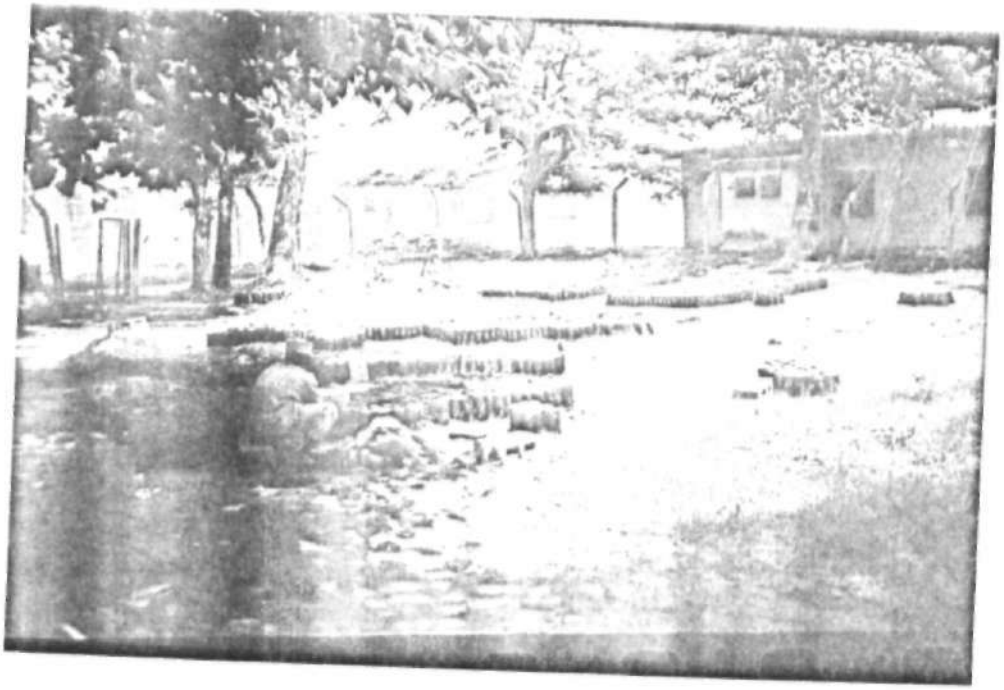


PLATE 1·7 : Trees Nursery Garden, Lere L·G·A



PLATE 1·8 : A View of the Dept of Agric. Lere L·G·A



PLATE 1·9 : A View of Social Welfare Dept. Lere L·G·A

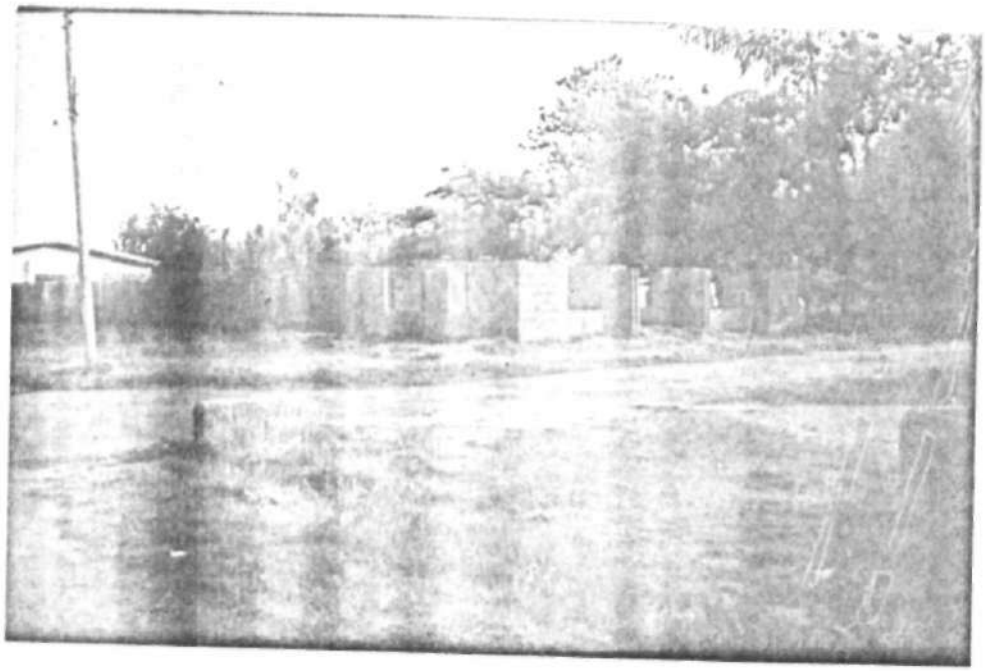


PLATE 2·0 : Proposed Chairman's Chamber, Lere L·G·A

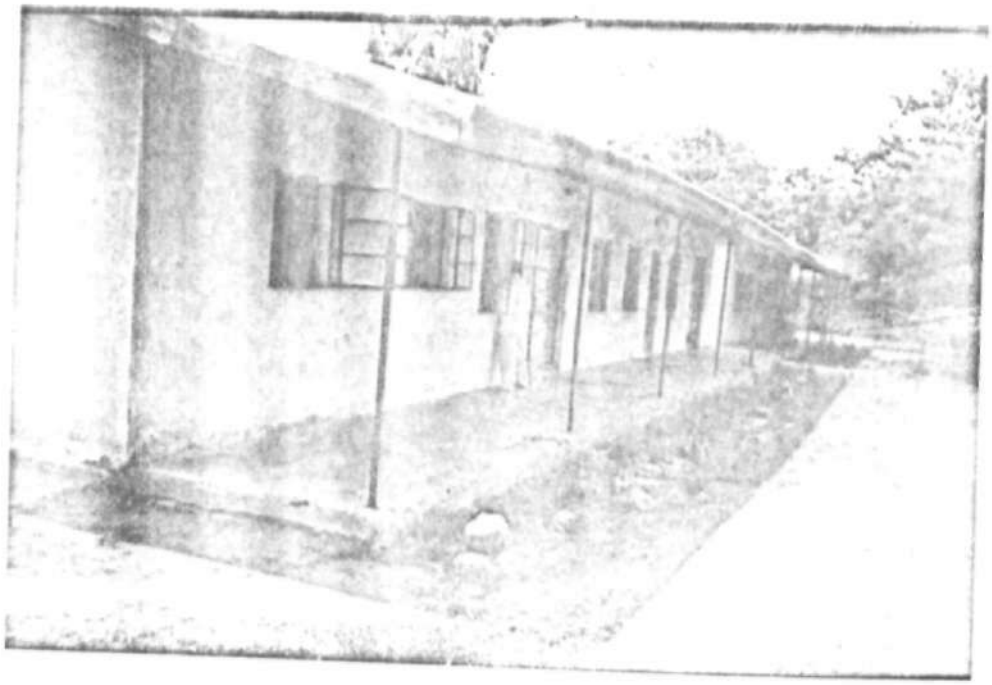


PLATE 2.1: A View of Dept of Agriculture Lere L.G.A

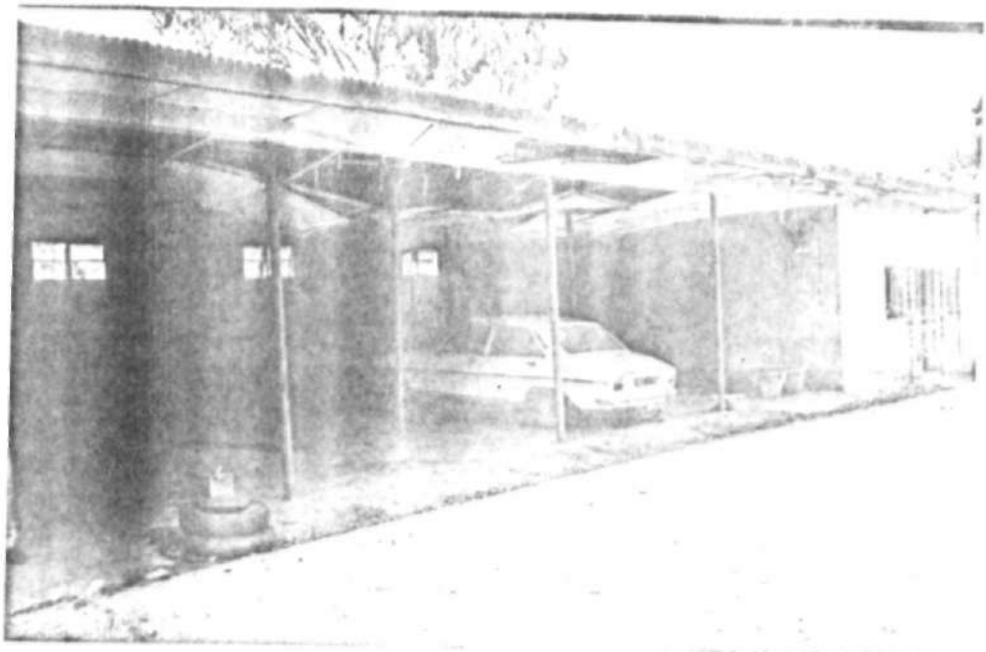


PLATE 2.2: Dilapidated View of Works Dept. Lere L.G.A

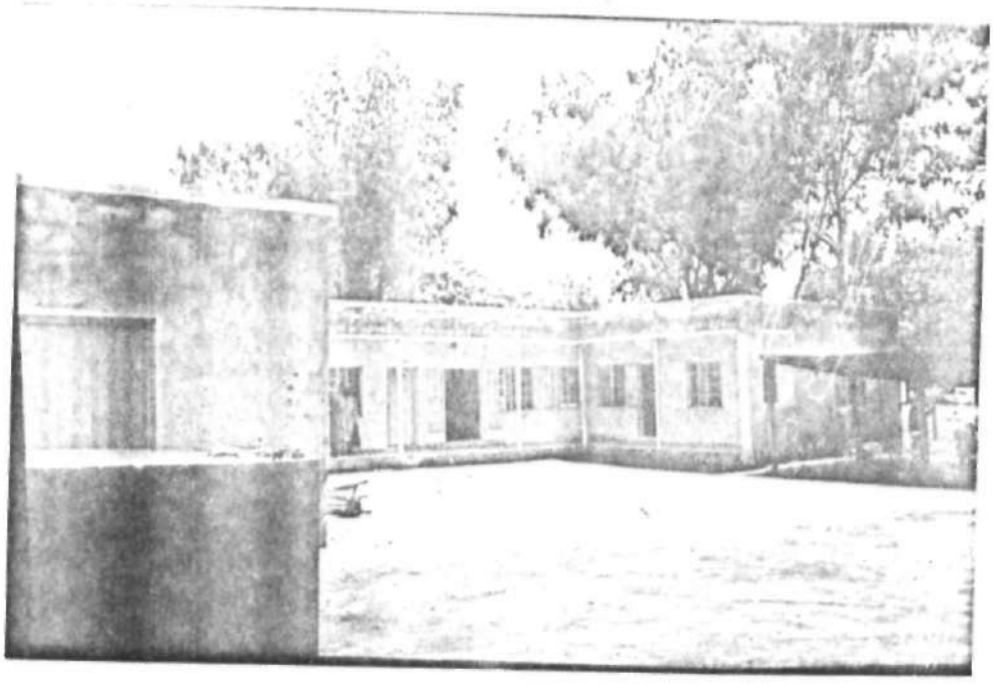


PLATE 2.3: A View of the Dept. of Works Lere L.G.A



PLATE 2.4 : Mechanical Section, Works Dept. Lere L.G.A



PLATE 2.5: Defunct S.D.P Secretariat, as Educ. Dept.

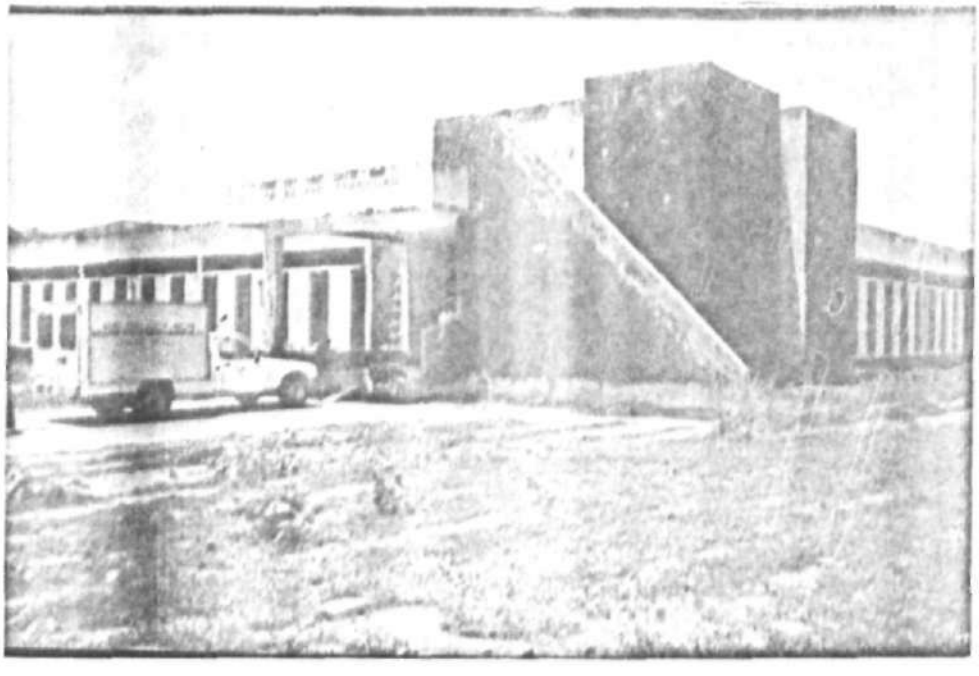


PLATE 2.6: A View of the Dept. of Education Lere L.G.A

MERITS

(a) The secretariat is accessible to both pedestrian and motorist.

(b) Services like electricity and water are provided in the secretariat.

(c) Internal space organisation is fairly good.

(d) Circulation of the interior of the office is good.

(e) Located not too far from market.

DEMERITS

(a) Works, administration, and agriculture departments far apart. Education department is about six kilometers from the scattered others.

(b) Poorly landscaped sites.

(c) The site layouts are poorly designed.

(d) The various sites seem to be an after thought.

(e) No clear defined parking spaces.

(f) Lack of provision for future expansion, leads to different sites for the different departments.

(g) Pedestrian circulation on the various sites not good.

(h) Due to the scattered departments; coming to meetings is tasking to the participants

(i) No any expression of culture on its architecture.

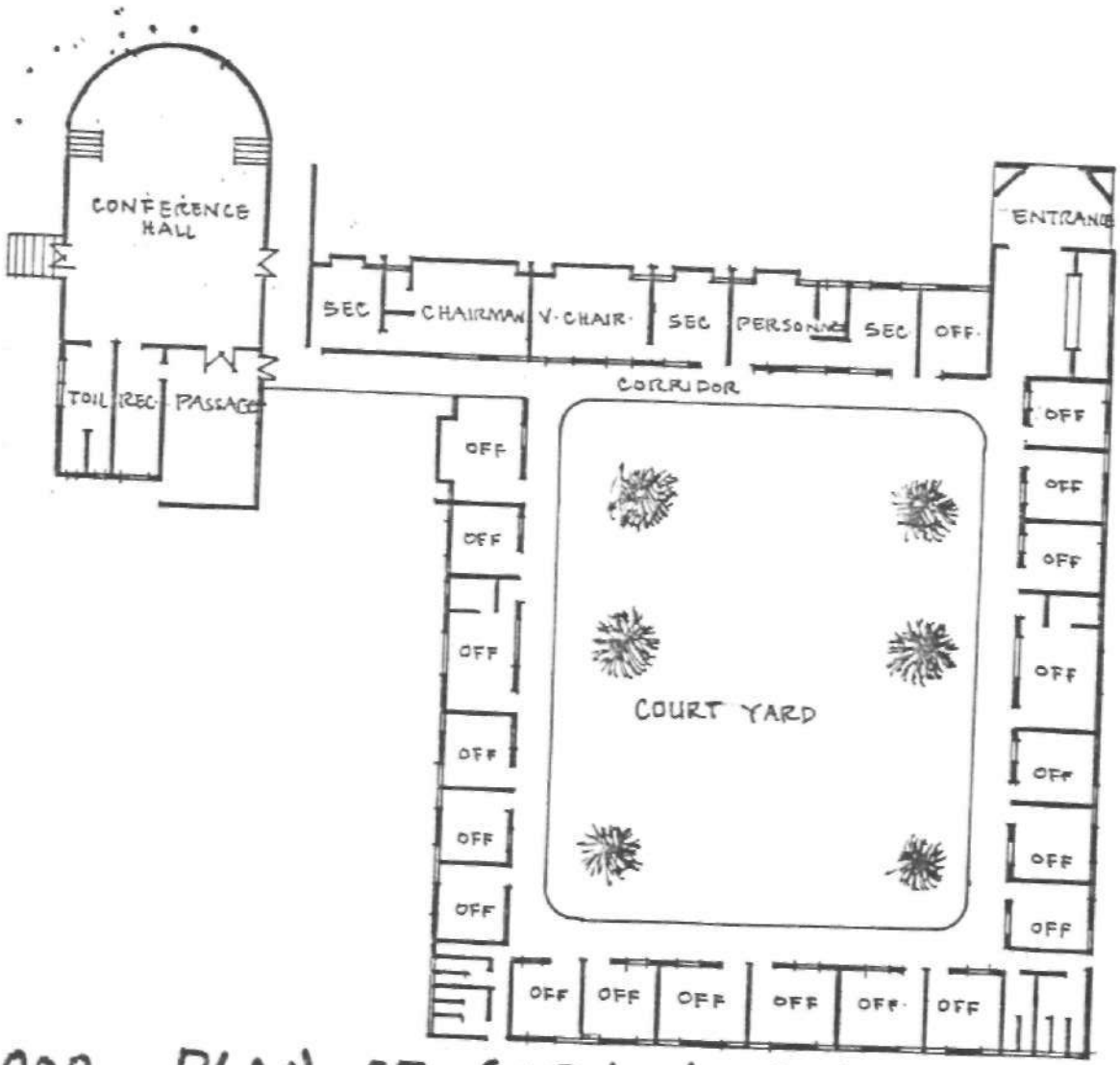


Fig. 3.8 FLOOR PLAN OF SOBA L.G.A AT MAGANA

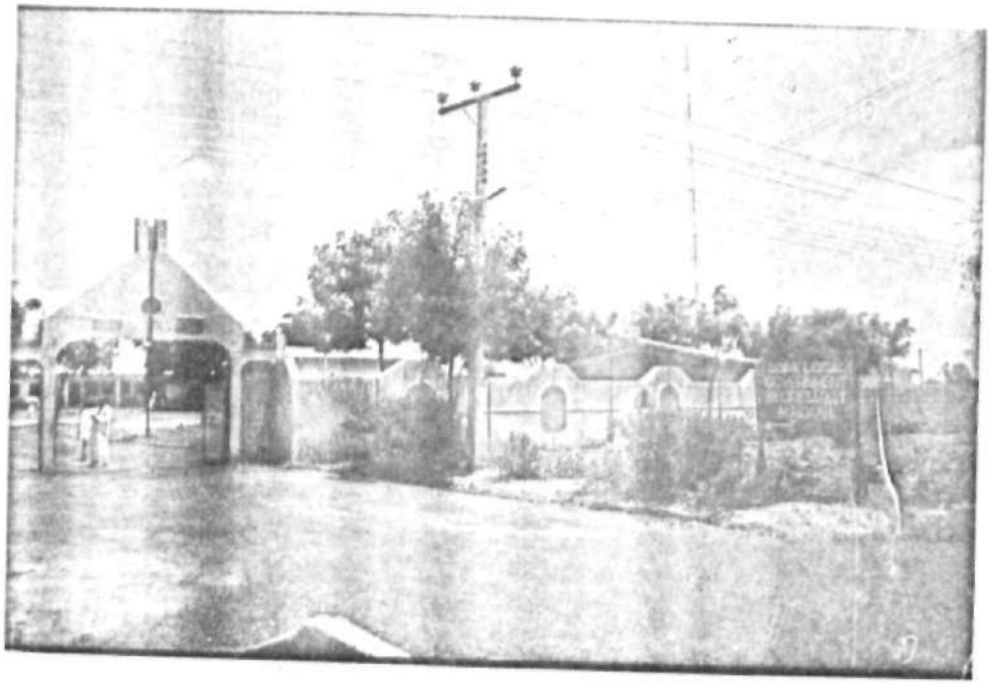


PLATE 2·7: A View of main Gate, Soba L·G·A Maigana

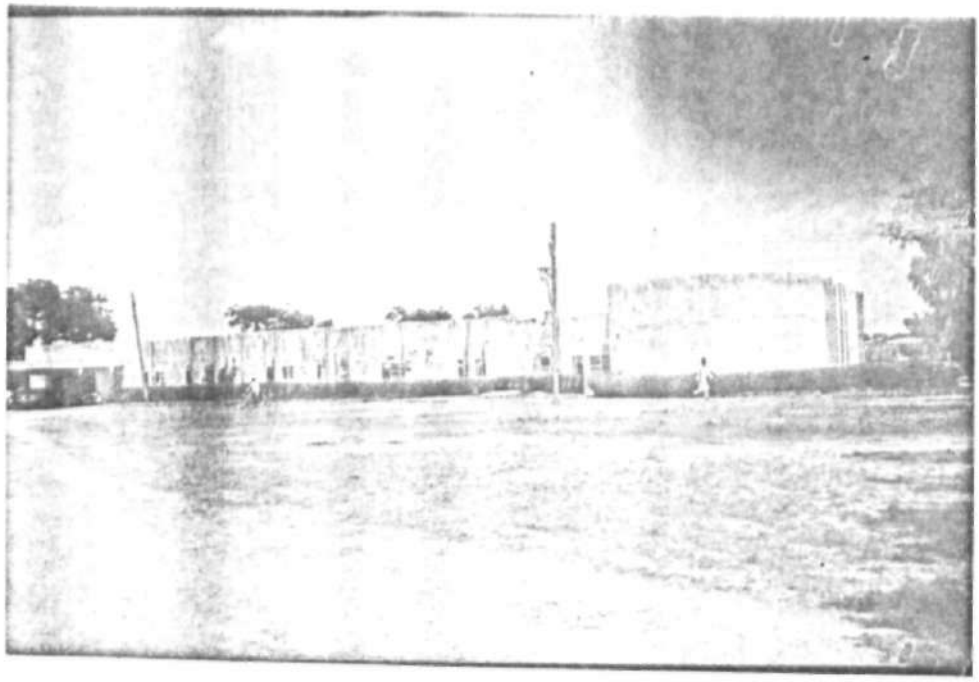


PLATE 2·8: Front View of Soba L·G·A Maigana

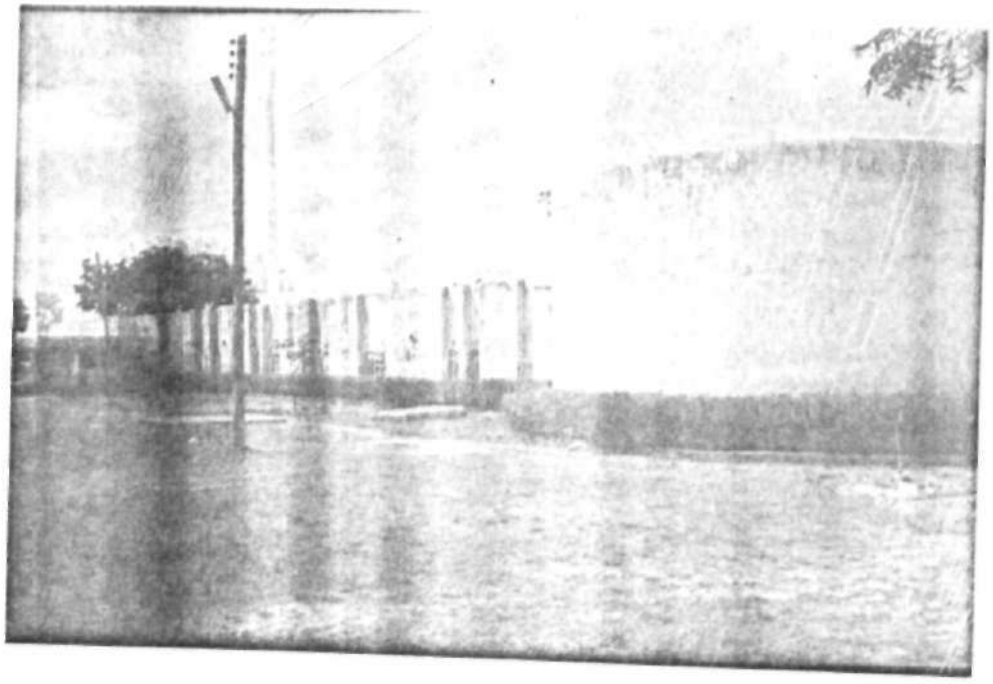


PLATE 2.9: A View of Soba L.G.A Secretariat Maigana

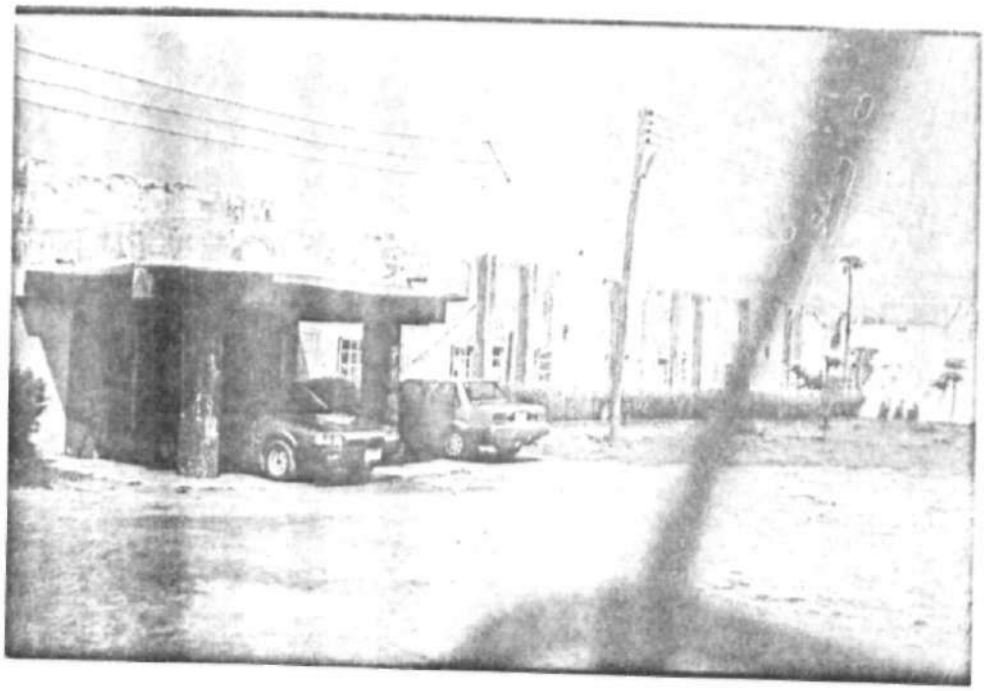


PLATE 3.0 : A View of the Entrance to Soba L.G.A Sec.

3.3 SABON GARI LOCAL GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT, KWANGILA

The secretariat is located at Kwangila Zaria. it is very close to the Kaduna-Kano dual carriage road. the secretariat is one of the newest in the state (See figure 3.1 and 3.2)

MERITS

a) Services like telephone, water and electricity are present in the secretariat.

b) Internal office space organization is good.

c) There is provision for future expansion.

d) Internal and external circulation within and outside the offices is good.

e) The dome at the main entrance gives a sense of expression of culture on the structure.

f) Ventilation and lightning are fairly good.

g) the site layout is well designed.

DEMERITS

a) Accessibility is not clearly defined, this may be due to a very deep hole directly in front of the secretariat.

b) The secretariat is poorly landscaped.

c) There is no defined parking spaces.

d) Pedestrian and motorist circulation not clearly defined.

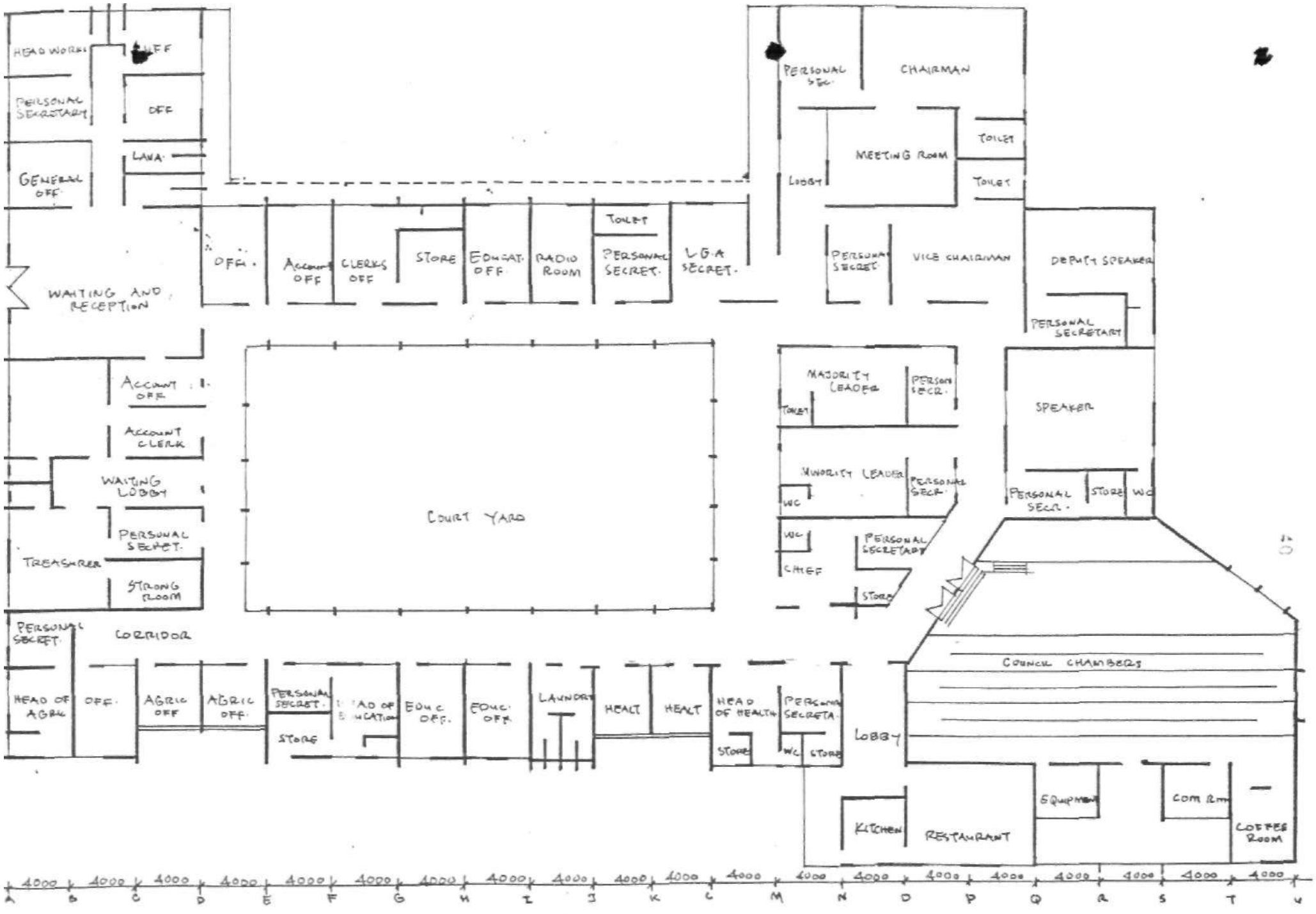


Fig 3.9 FLOOR PLAN SABUN GARI LOCAL GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT.



PLATE 3·1: A View of Sabon Gari L·G·A Secretariat

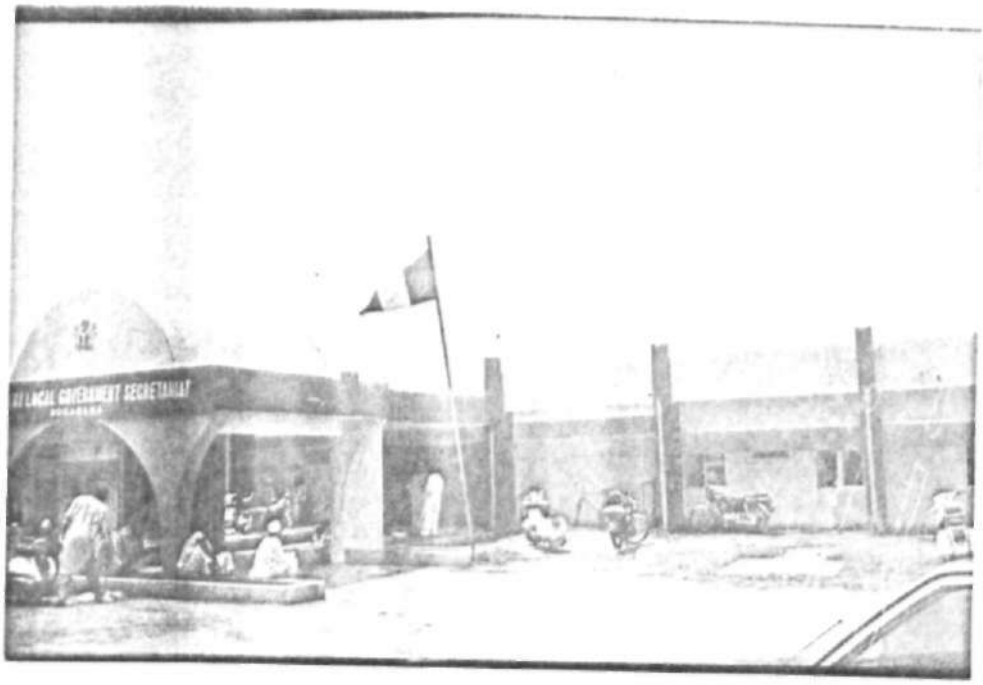


PLATE 3·2: Entrance View of Sabon Gari L·G·A

3.4 ZARIA LOCAL GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT, ZARIA CITY

The local government secretariat is one of the oldest in the state. It's located in the old Zaria walled city, close to the Emir's Palace. While the department of Agriculture and works are located along the road that leads from the city to Kofar Doka. (See figure 3.3 and 3.4)

MERITS

a) The secretariat is accessible to both pedestrian and motorist along the road leading from Sabon Gari to the emir's palace.

b) There are telephone, water and electricity services.

c) Good natural lightning and ventilation achieved.

d) The internal circulation of the offices are fairly good.

e) Located at a densely population and one of the most busy places.

f) Organisation of internal offices is good.

DEMERITS

a) The secretariat is not landscape at all.

b) The departments are far apart and not properly coordinated.

c) Both pedestrian and motorists circulation undefined.

d) No enough land to house the different departments at close vicinity and hence no provision for future expansion.

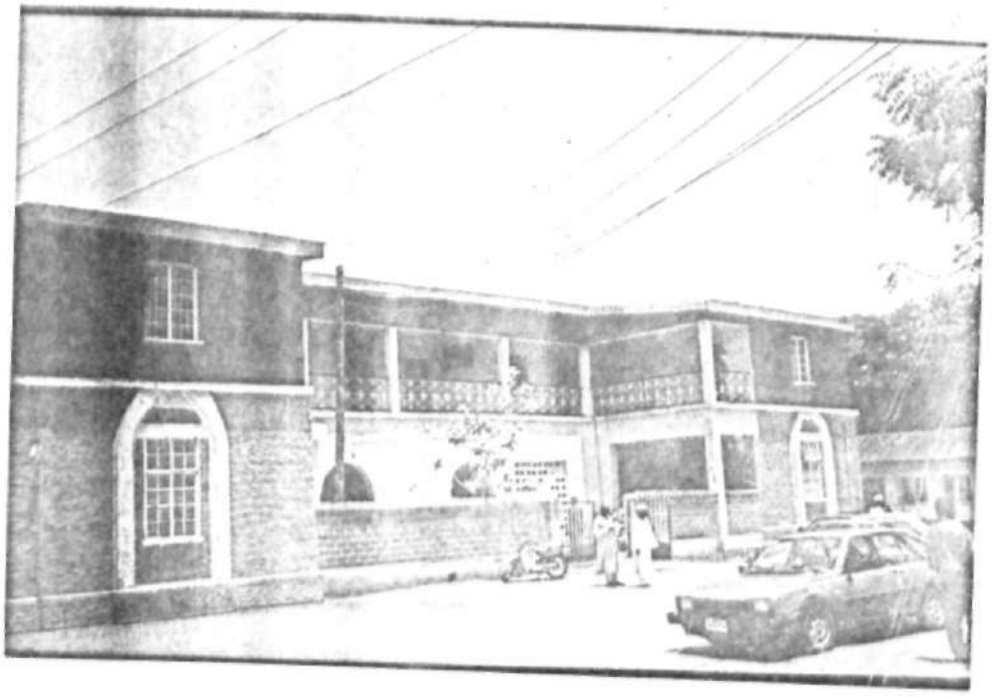
e) There is no defined parking spaces.

f) The design of the whole secretariat is poor.

g) The site layout is poorly designed.

h) The offices available are deficient compare to the staff strength.

l) Culture is not expressed on the structures.



PLATE· 3·3· A View of Zaria L·G·A Secretariat, Zaria



PLATE 3·4: A View of Works Dept· Zaria L·G·A·

3.5. GIWA LOCAL GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT, GIWA

The secretariat is located along the Zaria-Funtua road at Giwa. It is one of the newly built secretariat in the state, and is well designed (See figures 3.5 and 3.6).

MERITS

a) Due to availability of land, provision was made for future expansion.

b) The parking spaces were fairly well defined.

c) The site layout is well designed.

d) Internal and external circulation within and outside the offices is good.

e) Electricity and water services available.

f) The landscaping is fairly well done.

g) There is good internal office organisation.

h) The design shows an identity of the peoples culture.

i) Ventilation and natural lighting is good.

DEMERITS

a) Though land is in abundance, offices are not sufficient.

b) Lack of a definite separation of pedestrian from motorists circulation.

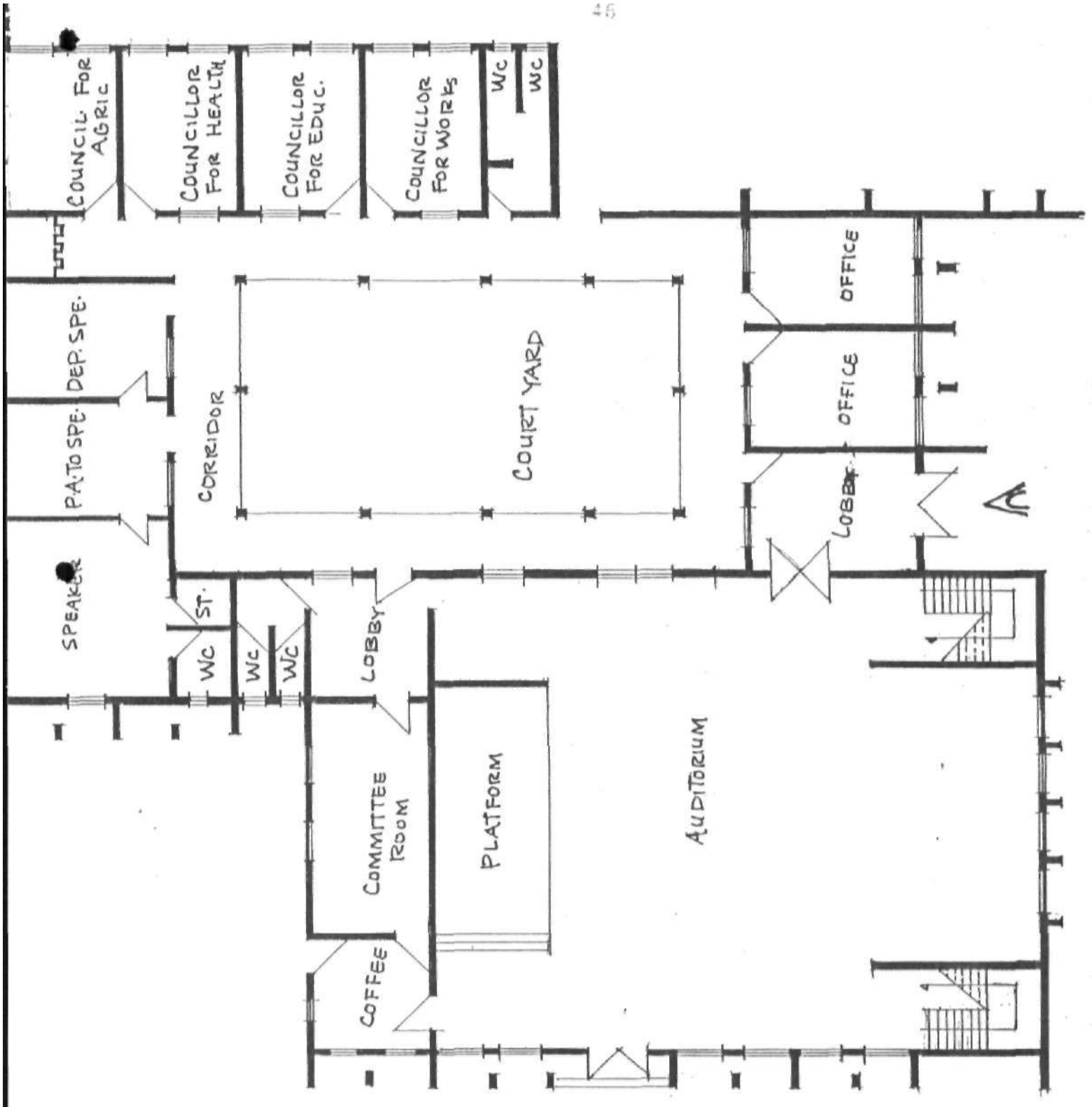


Figure 4.0: Floor plan Giwa L.G.A Secretariat, Giwa

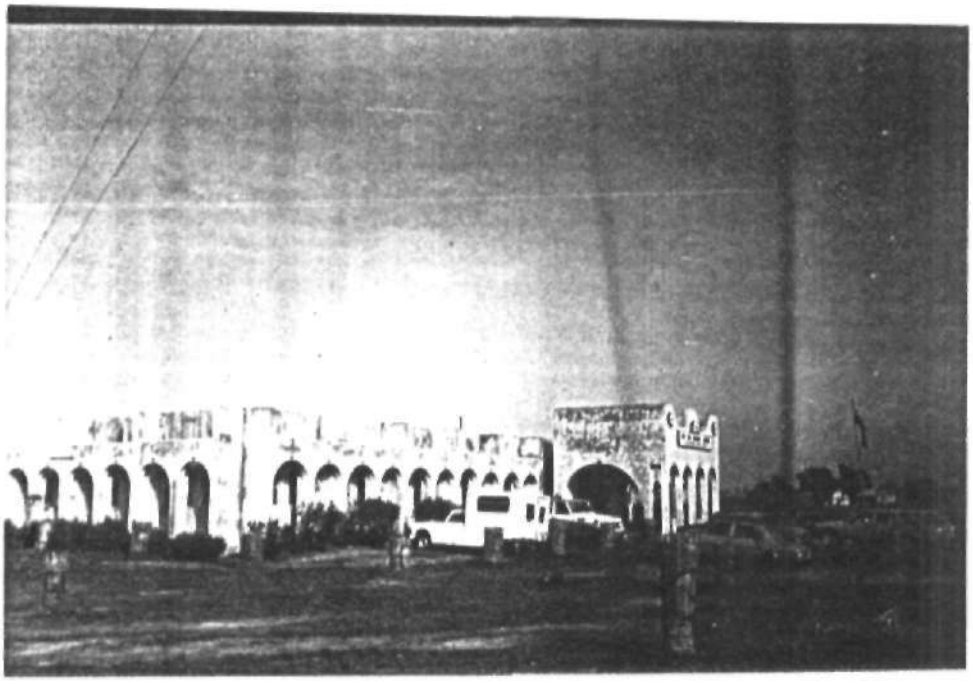


PLATE 3·5 : A View of the Entrance to Giwa L·G·A Secretariat

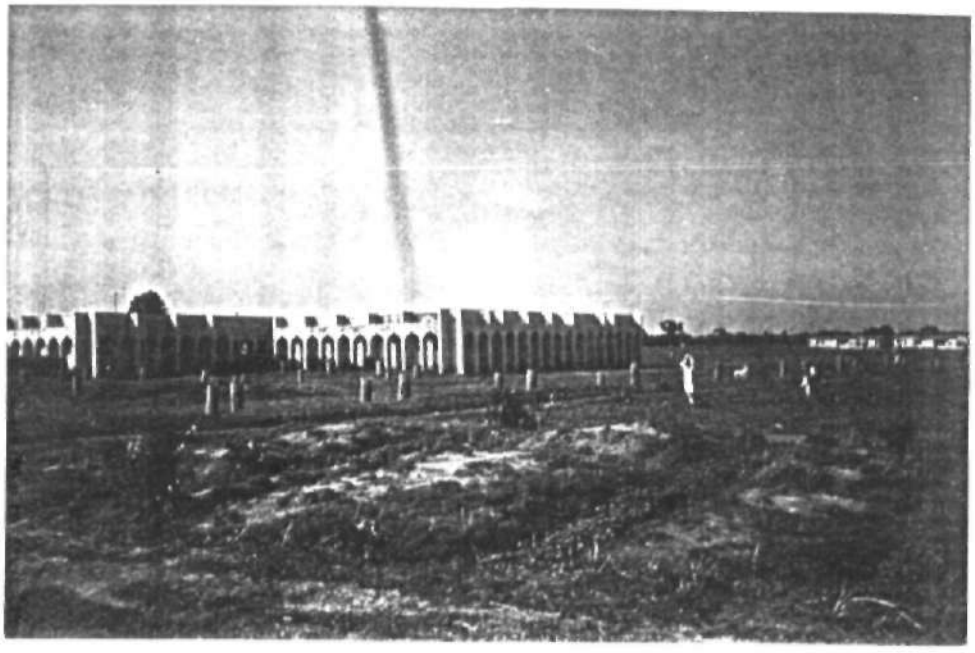


PLATE 3·6 : A View of Giwa L G·A Secretariat, Giwa

3.6 CONCLUSION

From the five case studies analysed, only two have a bit of cultural expression on their elevation. It is therefore a challenge on me to include as much as possible cultural elements on the proposed Lere Local Government Secretariat at Saminaka.

CHAPTER FOUR

LERE LOCAL GOVERNMENT: AN OVERVIEW

4.0 PREAMBLE

Lere Local Government council is one of the local government created on 27-5-1989. The defunct Saminaka local government council was divided into present Kauru and Lere local government areas. Though Lere Local Government still retain it's head quarter at Saminaka but the local government's name is no more Saminaka, but Lere. It is located at the south-Eastern part of Kaduna State. It shares boundaries with Bauchi, Plateau and Kano States, and also Ikara and Kauru Local Government areas of the state. Wednesday is the weekly market day of Saminaka.

4.1 TOPOGRAPHY

The land is mostly flat, with part of it hilly. the flat land creates an avenue for agricultural cultivation, which make the region outstanding in terms of agriculture. Coupled with the fertiled soil the area has made name in agriculture both within and outside the state.

4.2 POPULATION

According to the 1991 census the Local Government area recorded a total of two hundred and twenty one thousand, fifty eight people (221,058). From this population males comprises one hundred and fourteen thousand, one hundred and fourteen



Figure 4.1 : 36 States Of Nigeria.



Figure 4.2: Kaduna state local government areas



Figure 4.3: Lere Local Government Area.

people (114,114), and the female population amounts to one hundreds and six thousand, nine hundred and forty-four people (106,944). Obviously the male population is seven thousand one hundred and seventy (7.170) more than the female population.

The major ethnics groups in the area are Hausa/fulani, Kurama, Kahugu, Amo, Gure, Piti, Janji, Dingi and Rumaiya. On the physical structures, the dominant expression for culture is that of the Hausas. This may be due to their large population in the local government and their long term architectural identity.

4.3 CHIEF EXECUTIVES

From the defunct Saminaka Local Government area to the present day Lere Local Government are the following executives in an ascending order.

1. Mallam Yakubu Danbaki
2. Mallam Haikali Maigari
3. Mallam Dan'azumi
4. Mallam Tanimu Tanko
5. Mr Maruku Agaji
6. Mr Sabo Kabarak
7. Mr Patrick Yakowa
8. Alhaji Badamasi Aliyu
9. Dr. Lazarus M. Soni
10. Alhaji Sherehu Mohammed
11. Alhaji Aliyu Sale Ramin Kura
12. Hajiya Sa'adatu Sani
13. Alhaji Suleiman Tanimu Galma
14. Alhaji Abbas Usman Sugau
15. Mr. Be. Mataimaki (August 1998 present)

4.4 TOWNS/VILLAGES

There are a lot of villages and towns in the Local Government, but the major ones are:-
Saminaka, Yarkasuwa, Dan'alhaji, Kahugu, Gure, Doka, Unguwan Bawa, Garun Kurama, Mariri, Ramin Kura, Kayarda, Tude, Lere, Krosha, and Federe.

4.5 RECREATIONAL/SPORTS FACILITIES

Saminaka Hotel is a residential building owned by the Kaduna State government. Board, with a government V.I.P Lodge attached to it. There are many hotels owned by the private sectors, which include among many, River Side Hotel, Mandala Hotel, V.I.P. Hotel, New Nigerian Hotel, Wasa da Dariya Hotel, Ifeoma Hotel, Maryland Hotel, Kuwait Hotel. there is a stadium located at Saminaka and a number of T.V viewing centres located in major villages within the area.

4.6 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND RESOURCES

There are a number of financial institutions as follows. Nigerian Universal Bank Ltd Saminaka, Nigerian Universal Bank Ltd., Dan'alhaji, Nigerian Universal Bank Ltd Kahugu/Gure, Allied bank Nigerian Ltd. Saminaka, Balera Community bank Ltd, Lere, Kurama Community Bank Nigerian Ltd Yarkasuwa. There is also a branch of NACB in Saminaka to carter for the small scale farmers.

Apart from government subvention received from the Federal government, it derives revenue from the weekly markets located in the major towns and villages within the local government.

4.7 IMPORTANCE OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN AGRICULTURE

Apart from supplying food to neighbouring state, it also acts as a trade centre in terms of agricultural products. Both cash and food crops are imminent, examples include:- maize, guinea corn, rice, soya beans, millet, beans, hungary rice etc. The local government is normally called the food basket of Kaduna State. Again, the local government is rated one of the largest three producers of maize in Nigeria. Some even say it is the largest producer of maize in the whole country.

4.8 ARTS, CULTURE AND RELIGION

Apart from christmas and the El-el-Fitric/Ed-el-Kabir festivals, there are cultural activities, because the people were endowed with traditional festivals that are on annual basis. Example, Kurama cultural Day, Amo Day, mambo Piti Day and so on.

Christianity and Islam are the main religious institutions in the area.

IBRAHI A LIBRARY

4.9 MINERAL RESOURCES

Generally, blessed with fertile lands, precious stones and tin deposits which were discovered at Kahugu and Kudaru respectively, but they are yet to be exploited. Timber is also in the local government area.

4.9.1 COMMERCE AND JUDICIARY

The people of Lere Local Government are highly industrious, because close study has indicated that they are involved in dyeing, black-Smithing, mat making, weaving, Poultry, leather works and most of all farming.

It has five (5) area courts, one (1) Upper Court and a magistrate court. Plans are under way for the take-off of a high court in the local government area.

4.9.2 EDUCATION

A good number of learning institutions are available in the area. It has about ten (10) nursery schools, Seventy three (73) primary schools, with a staff strength of one thousand, three hundred and thirty five (1,335). One Business Apprentice training Centre (BATC). Again, there are nine (9) Secondary schools, namely; G.J.S.S. Kayarda, G.J.S.S Garun Karama, G.J.S.S. Ramin Kura, G.S.S Dan'alhaji, G.S.S Yarkasuwa, G.S.S Lere, G.S.S. Kahugu, G.S.S Gure and Government College Saminaka, which is one of the model secondary schools in Kaduna State.

4.9.3 ROAD NETWORK

There is a State owned road that starts from Unguwan Bawa junction to Kafanchan. There are also two (2) Federal highways that pass through the local government area; one from Zaria to Jos and the other from Kano to Jos.

4.9.4 GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND HEALTH FACILITIES

The Government Agencies include National Electric Power Authority (N.E.P.A), National Postal Service (NIPOST), Nigerian Police Force (NPF), Nigerian Prison Service (N.P.S), Immigration and Civil Registration department.

There is one General Hospital owned by the State government and about twenty-eight (28) health centres located in various villages within the local government area, and a number of private clinics.

4.9.5 TRADITIONAL RULERS

The Local Government has three (3) district heads.

1. Lere District with it headquarters at Saminaka is headed by Alhaji Umaru Mohammed Lere.
2. Garu District with it headquarter at Garu is headed by Alhaji Halilu Adamu as the Rubun Zazzau.
3. Kudaru District with it headquarter at Yarkasuwa is headed by Alhaji Sha'aibu Tanimu as the Kilishin Zazzau.

4.9.6 VEHICLE NUMBER (AS FROM DEC. 30, 1996)

The local government vehicle number is KD.....LR, but the Road Safety Commission has just introduced a new one as AA.....SNK.

4.9.7 WATER

The local government is enjoying a Skeletal services of the Kaduna State water Board with a good number of boreholes and concrete wells and rivers.

4.9.8 PROBLEM OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

The Major Problem of the area is lack of industries, Lack of good road network within the local government, Inadequate supply of drugs in the General Hospital, and again inadequate supply of fertilizer and if finally supplied is highly expensive.

4.9.9 CONCLUSION

Lere Local Government area is blessed both in agriculture and Western Education. There should be the encouragement of decentralization of tertiary institutions especially from Zaria to Saminaka, this will give the people of the local government a sense of belonging. It is really unfair and a thing of sadness to have all or over 90% of the tertiary institutions in Kaduna State located at Zaria alone. Again, due to the maize producing nature of the local government, the

government of Kaduna State should site a maize processing industry at the area.

CHAPTER FIVE

EXPOSING THE TRADITIONAL VALUES IN ARCHITECTURE

5.0 PREAMBLE

Traditional Architecture wherever found is full of symbolic expressions which have been incorporated into the architectural language in form of structural elements and decorations. The expression is strongly tied with religious concepts, the case of Zanko (Pinnacle) and the Tulluwa (dome) shows this concept clearly; in the Hausa-Islamic architecture.

5.1 EXPRESSIONISM

The style dominant in Northern Europe about 1905 - 25. In Architecture, it's partly a continuation of ART Nouveau and was itself continued after the Second World War by Brutalism. Buildings should not be confined to functioning well but create sensations of freely shaped abstract Sculpture. Gaudi in his late work was the greatest architect of expressionism. In Holland expressionism is represented by housing estates of Michael de Klerk (1884 - 1923) and most by Van de Meijs Scheepvarthuis of 1911 - 16, both in Armsterdam. In Denmark the Grundtvig church in copenhagen (1913 - 26) by Klint is gothicizing expressionism. In Germany the most radical architectural expressionism was never built. It is the style of Findsterlins Sketches which often do not look like buildings at all, and of Poelzigs House of Friendship for Istanbul (1916) and Sketches for the Salzburg Festival theatre

(1920). The Style of the later was only once allowed to appear in reality, in the remodelling of a circus in Berlin as the Grosses Schauspielhans (1918-19). As expressionism also must be regarded the Einstein Tower at potsdam by Mendelsohn (1918-20 and the Chile-Haus in Hamburg by Fritz Hoger (1922 - 23)

At whatever length one can argue expressionism, it is basically the methods, style or attitude of expressionists, especially in artistic technique. The representations of ideas can be in form of monuments, sculpture, murals or paintings.

5.2 ABSTRACT EXPRESSIONISM

(Also called American - Type Painting). The Principal actors were Arshile Gorky (regarded as a transitional Figure), Jackson Pollock, Willem de Kooning, Franz Kline, Mark Rothko, Barnett Newman, Clyfford still, Philip Guston, Robert Motherwell, Mark Tobey, Theodore Stamas and Adolph Gottlieb. They did not subscribe to a single style but did fall into two main camps; the qestural or action painters (Pollock, de Kooning, Kline) and the colour-field Painters (Rothko, Newman, Still). They also tender to work in an all - over manner on large canvases (reflecting the influence of mural painting) and to stress the creative act or process of painting.

This is a major movement in American Painting dating from the 1940s and '50s; the first to be acclaimed and imitated

throughout the World. The term 'Abstract expressionism' was first used in the 1920s to refer to the work of Kandinsky; Robert Coates of the New Yorker applied it to American Painting in 1945. (Clement Greenburg was the critic who, following Patrick Heron Forwarded the term 'American - type painting' in a 1955 Partisan Review article). The movements name suggested it was a synthesis of two earlier idioms - abstraction (Hans Hofmann's work derived ultimately from cubism) and expressionism - but this was an over-simplification because several other influences were also crucial to its formation: surrealism, oriental calligraphy, Mexican and works progress Administration mural paintings and 'primitive' art.

Their paintings often appeared to be completely abstract but this was a misleading impression because most of the abstract expressionists did not seek total abstraction: de Kooning painted women and landscapes, even late pollack drip paintings included figuration and the majority of the artists laid great stress on 'subject matter', that is tragic and timeless themes represented via a type of indirect symbolism called 'ideographs (defined by Newmann in 1947 as characters, symbols or figures suggesting the idea of an object without expressing its name). An art school Newman, Rothko and still established in 1948 was called significantly, 'subjects of the artist."

Although Mark Tobey worked on the West Coast abstract expressionism was primarily a New York phenomenon - consequently in the '40s' the term 'New York School' was synonymous with the movement

5.3 FANTASTIC ARCHITECTURE

Otherwise called expressionist Architecture. A broad category encompassing building and designs that depart from the norms of architecture by being extraordinarily imaginative, eccentric or fantastical. Example include structures by professional such as the art Nouveau Spanish architect Antonio Gaudi (his cathedral in Barcelona) and by obsessive outsiders such as Simon Rodia who built the watt towers in Los Angeles. Often fantastic Architecture is excessively ornamental, employs many desperate materials, and is Irrational' in its form compared to the 'rational' architecture of the modernists. Surveys of Fantastic Architecture have provided a corrective to the partial view of modern architecture as a logical and functional development by citing the expressionistic designs of architects like Bruno Taut, Hermann finterlin and Paul Scheerbart. The adjective 'Fantastic', has also been applied to designs for futuristic, high-technology megastructures. Technological progress has often meant that schemes which seem fantastic when they are first proposed, become everyday reality within a few years.

5.4 NEO-EXPRESSIONISM

(Also energism, Naive Nuoveau, New Fauves, New Wave, Violent wind or vehement painting). During the late 1970s and early 80s painting in the West, and to the lesser extent sculpture, was dominated by a new stylistic tendency called 'Neo-expressionism' because it appeared to owe a debt to the german expressionist movement of the early twentieth century. It was an unsatisfactory label because much of the new work was not expressionist in appearance or intention. After the media pluralism of the 70s, neo-expressionism signalled a 'return' to the more traditional art forms of painting and sculpture. It was therefore welcomed by art dealers curators and collectors. While much of the art of the '70s' had been politically motivated, neo-expressionism on the other had emphasized the imagination and personal subjective experience; many of the artists involved adopted an apolitical or post-political attitude, as a result their work was judged by left-wing critics as reactionary both artistically and politically, typically, the neo-expressionist work was large, figurative fragmentary and crudely, rapidly executed. Paintings often had embedded in their surfaces peculiar objects or materials example straw, broken plates, antlers etc. There was a desire to shock viewers and to overwhelm them by sheer size and aggression. Although the works were figurative, they contained such a mish-mash of images quotations and narratives that coherent stories or statements were hard to discern. Certain

images were indeed, painted and exhibited up side down (Baselitz). In some respect neo-expressionism exemplified post-modernist characteristics-historicism, eclecticism, non-utopianism etc. In other respect it reproduced modernist tactics (example novelty shock value, making strange primitivism). While supposedly transcending the concept of the avant garde, it nevertheless turned out to be 'the next big thing.'

Neo-expressionism has many supporters and advocates in the art world but its critical reception was very mixed. Much of the work seemed deliberately had, that is conventional notions of skill and quality were ignored. This resulted in several critical attacks evaluating the work as 'unauthentic,' 'ersatz expressionism', 'fashionable trash'. Donald Kuspit, the American art critic was one writer who provided thoughtful and ingenious defence of the German branch of neo-expressionism.

Paradoxically, the tendency was at once national and international, that is it was an international phenomenon with nationalistic inflections. Germany, italy and the united states contributed most. German artists included; George baselitz, Walter Dahn, George Jiri, dokoupil, rainer fetting, Jory Immmendorff, Anselm Kiefer, Markus Lupertz, A.R. pench Salome and Bernd Zimmer. Italians include Sandro Chia Francesco clemente, Enzo cucchi, Nimo Longobardi, and Mimmo Paladino. Americans included: Robert Kushner, Suscan

rothenberg, David Salle and Julian Schnable. This list indicates the masculine bias of neo-expressionism. Two major exhibitions at the beginning of the decade signalled the canonization of the tendency. 'The new spirit of painting' (london royal Academy, 1981) and 'Zeitgeist (West Berlin, 1982). A further seal of approval was the large sum of money spent by the saatchis acquiring works for their collection.

5.5 UNEXPRESSIONSIM

A term coined by the Italian critic Germano celant to designate those artists of the 1980s whose work rejected the mystification of expressionistic style of painting dominant in the first half of the decade (See neo-expressionism). Celant first used the label in Italian 'Inexpressionismo' - in 1981 and then in English as the title of a book published in 1988. The unexpressionists celant had in mind were both men and women, both American and European. they worked in various media: photography, performance, video, sculpture and mixed-media installations. so this was not a common factor. They also addressed different subject matters though many of them did create works in response to mass-media imagery and as comments on issues of authorship, ownership and commodification. According to celant, what distinguished their work from the new-expressionists, was an 'analytical and critical investigation of banality and its deficiencies'. among artists celant cited were: Gretchen bender, Tony Cragg,

Jenny Holzer, Jeff Koons, Sherrie levine, Robert Longo Gerhard Merz, Cindy Sherman, Ettore Spalleti and Jeff Wall.

5.6 TRADITIONAL VALUES

The values of traditional architecture of forms and concepts ranging from socio-cultural and environmental factors are now being relegated, picking international concepts by architects who are short sighted in their architectural vision which are busy cutting away from the roots of their traditional heritage in their pursuit of illusionary ideas under the shadow of technology. Time has come for young visionary and brilliant architects to break a new system by attempting to resolve many of the dilemans in these architectural misfittings using our architectural treasury which is full of traditional and cultural values. In Hausaland it includes the life style of the people, its cultural institution and its adaptive ideas of the master masons for a better and visionary architectural future equal to the technological capability.

H.T. Saad (1983) in his writing on "Hausa Traditional architecture in a historical perspective' asserts that a precise definition of architecture had been quite difficult but one broad meaning is that architecture is a practical art of providing shelter. Again, scholars in that field have a number of points of disagreement, its therefore an issue benched in controversy. In art-historical thinking the term is

reserved for buildings of marbles, stones, brick, metal or of large durable wooden structures (of-Rapport 1964, pg 4-5). the designation is rarely applied to mud and stick construction. Traditional building technology in Hausaland, as in most of sub-saharan Africa, is based on these materials of short durability. As permanence is one of those canons historically associated with edifices referred to as "architecture". traditional buildings in sub-saharan would not have fallen under the conceptual category....architecture.

However, of recent architectural theoreticians, art historians presumably under the influence of cultural anthropologists have seriously questioned this definition of architecture. This soul searching has brought about a change of attitude towards the subject in architectural theoretical circles. Architecture in the new conception is used in a fairly broader context to include "total man built environment". But; even employing the discarded art-historians criteria of monumentality, permanence and spaciousness (or commody as some would prefer). Another conception is that only structures designed by architects quality for the term "Architecture". The confusion is more compounded when architectural critics or historians by the application of somewhat indeterminate laws of values and concepts of architecture emerged passing some works which did not merit the term architecture and relegating other works previously acclaimed to mere "shelters" (Adeyemi)

At whatever length we may judge some of the more recent divergent trends in present day Architects, that they all possess in common is a totally altered awareness of history, which is often seen from an entirely new angle, an architecture that is oriented to technology. It is probably not difficult to understand why traditional buildings had not been given much architectural recognition, there non-monumentality? Earlier concept saw nothing monumental in traditional buildings or worthy of reference even though Nicolaus Pevsner, an architectural historian, did not limit his acclamation of architecture to monumentality but says: "that which evokes sensation by the treatment of surface and details". Traditional buildings are therefore more than instinctive creations because they were developed from a conscious effort to create functional space borne out of social needs within an aesthetically satisfying form.

5.7 LOCATION OF THE PEOPLE

This proposed thesis will be in Hausa/fulani community and therefore the need to know where Hausa/fulani society are located and their architecture. Saminaka the site of the project is in Kaduna State, and is predominantly Hausas. Though other ethnics groups exist in Saminaka like: Kurama, Amo, Gure, Kahagu, Piti, Rumaiya and janji, but they are in minority compared to the Hausa/fulani. the architecture of these ethnic groups is interwoven with the Hausa's in that one

cannot draw a line between. Their architecture is therefore that of Hausa-Islamic.

The Hausa/fulani occupies the defunct Northern region of Nigeria. the latest states creation of 1st October 1996 asserts that nine states have Hausa/fulani in the majority. These states, are: Kano, Jigawa, Kaduna, Katsina, Bauchi, Gombe, Kebbi, Zanfari and Sokoto.

5.8 HAUSA ARCHITECTURE

Earth or mud architecture, which is the tradition of most societies of the world is also the tradition of the Hausas to which Saminaka in Kaduna State belong. it is often described as impermanent and therefore an inferior material, forgetting its magnificient engineering feat in construction of the great Wall of China, the Pyramids in Egypt and great Ziqgurats.

The sophistication of mud technology reached the highest level of development in the Hausa vault. This allows the roofing of roms of large dimension without the use of internal support, an example is the Zaria Friday Mosque. It's in the architecture of the compound that Hausa traditional culture and social organisation finds the greatest expression to an extent that the house form is created to suit the occupants as it is based on the people vision of an ideal life which even climate and material are not considered to be determinants.

The Hausa house follows the traditional African pattern of rooms within or surrounding a courtyard such that it

Figure 4.4 : Child's Head Terracotta and House

provides security and privacy for the occupant. The system of extended family within the Hausa/fulani society is given form and continuity through the formation of new cells or huts for the architecture gives it an organic architectural form in perfect harmony with its purpose. Islamic influenced on house form provides some degree of privacy necessary for segregation of sex.

5.9 PLANNING AND STRUCTURAL FORMS

In the Hausa architectural tradition, just as it is the case in the African tradition there is a lack of rhythm in the geometric composition of built up forms. the dominant geometric elements are the quadriteral (square and rectangle) and the predominant circular forms. These forms are together used indiscriminately to give a variety of shapes. Very often, Hausa architectural planning has been linked with the Islamic culture and thus, the many design features of the houses was the cultural concept of separating male from female quaters in the notion of privacy and security.

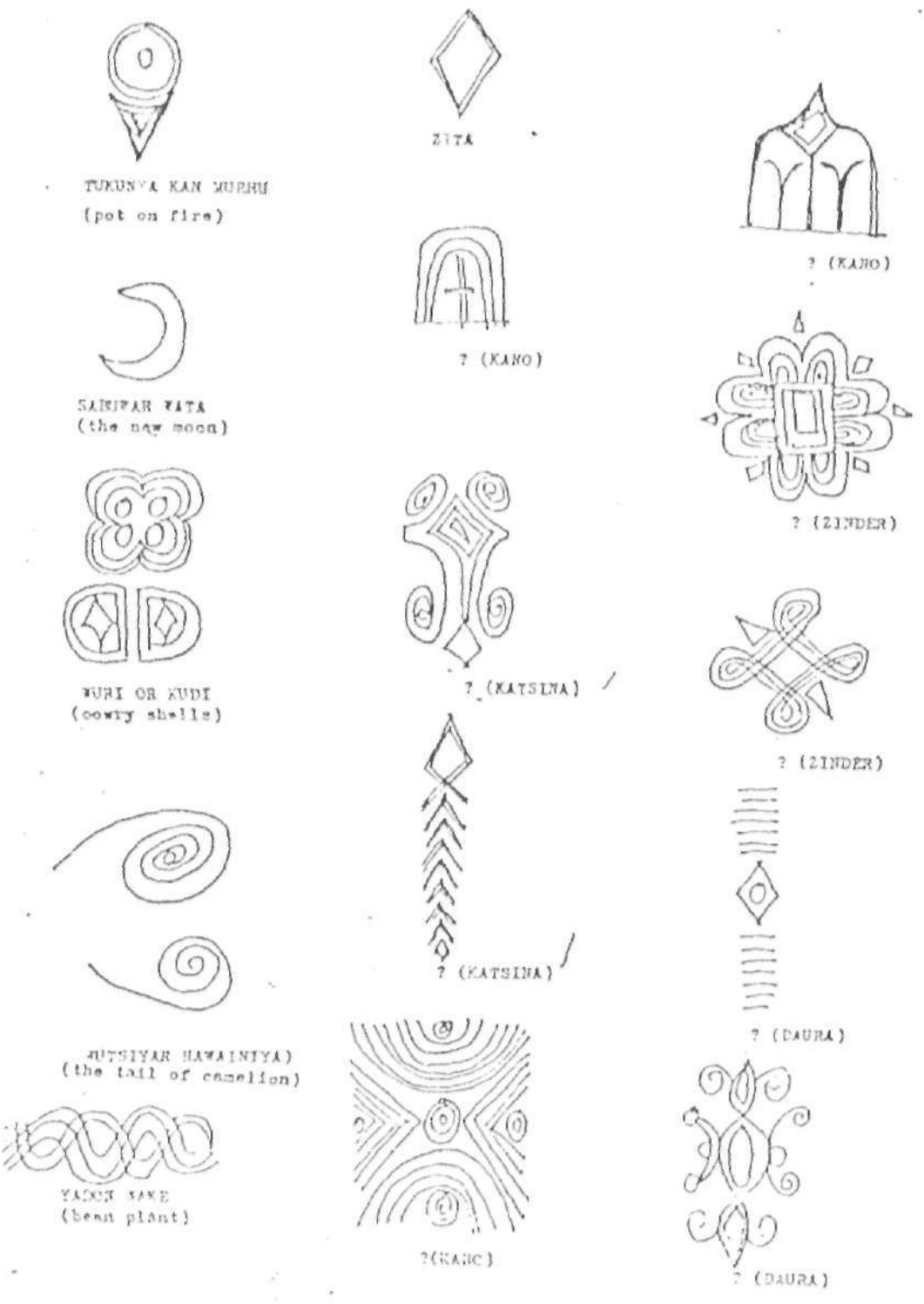
Structurally, forms used in residential and commercial buildings vary with those used in public buildings. thus, simple construction and structural systems are employed in residential or commercial buildings, while complex in public buildings. the arch and the column are the main structural system. the column (ginshiki) is used to reduce span and is constructed the same way as the wall, though normally built to

support roofs and failing walls. Thus, deleb palm timber trunks are inserted in the column to increase its carrying capacity bonding with cob mortar found in drying ponds. Another type of column is the buttressing type used externally to support tall slender wall called "engaged column" (H.T. Saad 1981).

5.9.1 MURALS AND PAINTING

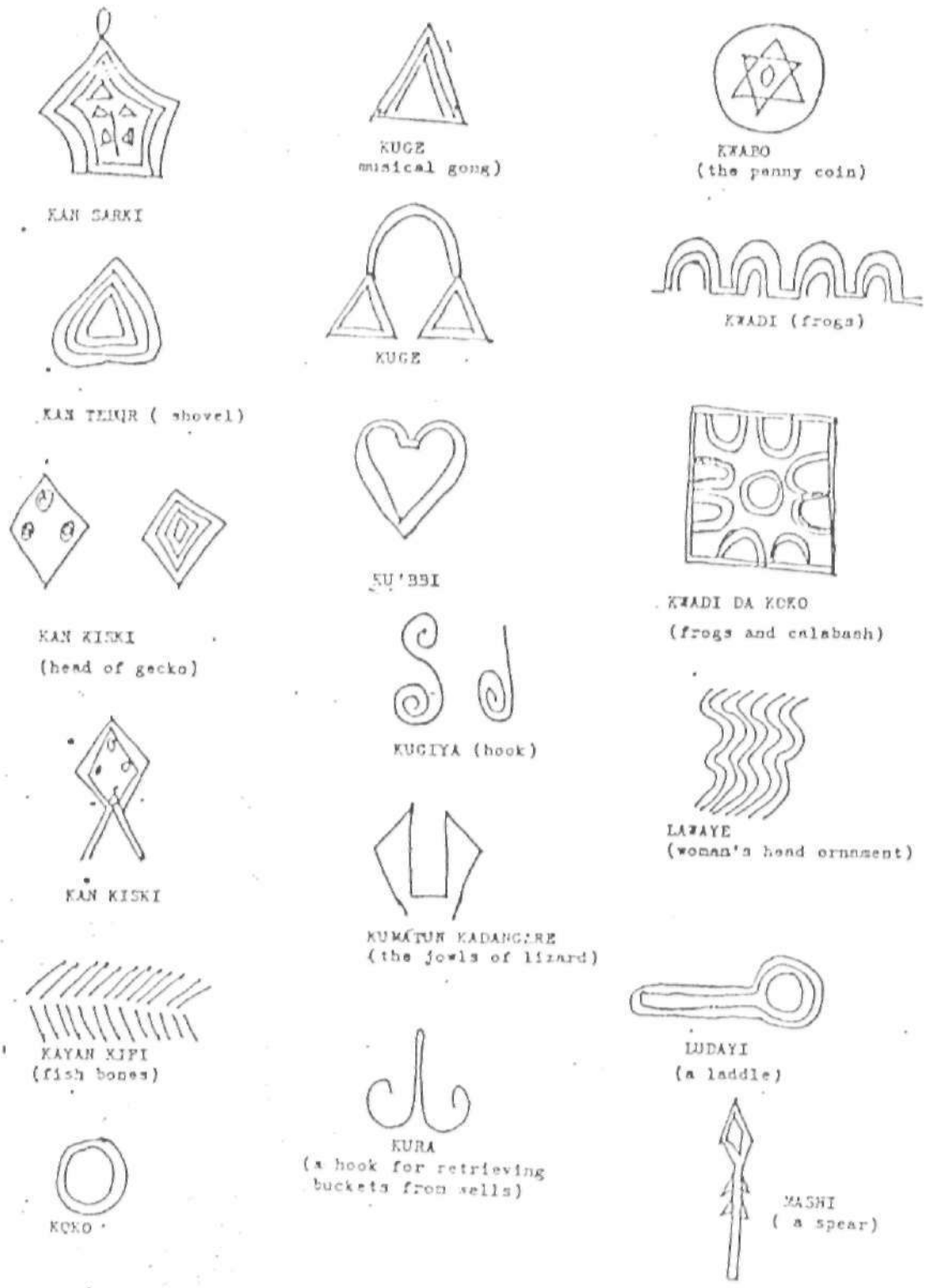
Murals and painting are part of artifacts which promote psychological feelings in any building environment. Good works of paintings rendered to wall or any surface area in situ or hung increase the architectural scale and proportion in that space.

Odutokun (1979) in his writing on "Wall Decoration amongst the Hausa" asserts that traditional African buildings like architecture of other parts of the world offer structurally impressive and decoratively charming. The influence of Islamic culture in Africa enhances wall decoration in buildings. The earliest Muslim Hausa wall decoration probably began as restrained and rather geometrical work that arises in an almost unpremeditated fashion from established techniques used for building in mud. One of such effect according to David heathcote in "The arts of Hausa" says its pattern of parallel curved lines that results from the natural work of a builders hand applying mud plaster. the elaborate ornamentation of exterior walls, incorporating



Fig·4·5a - Decorative Motif in Hausaland.

Source: SA'AD, H.T.(1981), BETWEEN MYTHS AND REALITIES The Aesthetics of Architecture in Hausaland, An unpublished, P.hd(Arch). Thesis, University of Michigan, U.S.A.



Fig·4·5b - Decorative motifs in Hausaland.

Source: SA'AD, H.T.(1981), BETWEEN MYTHS AND REALITIES - The Aesthetics of Architecture in Hausaland, an unpublished, P.hd(Arch). Thesis, University of Michigan, U.S.A.

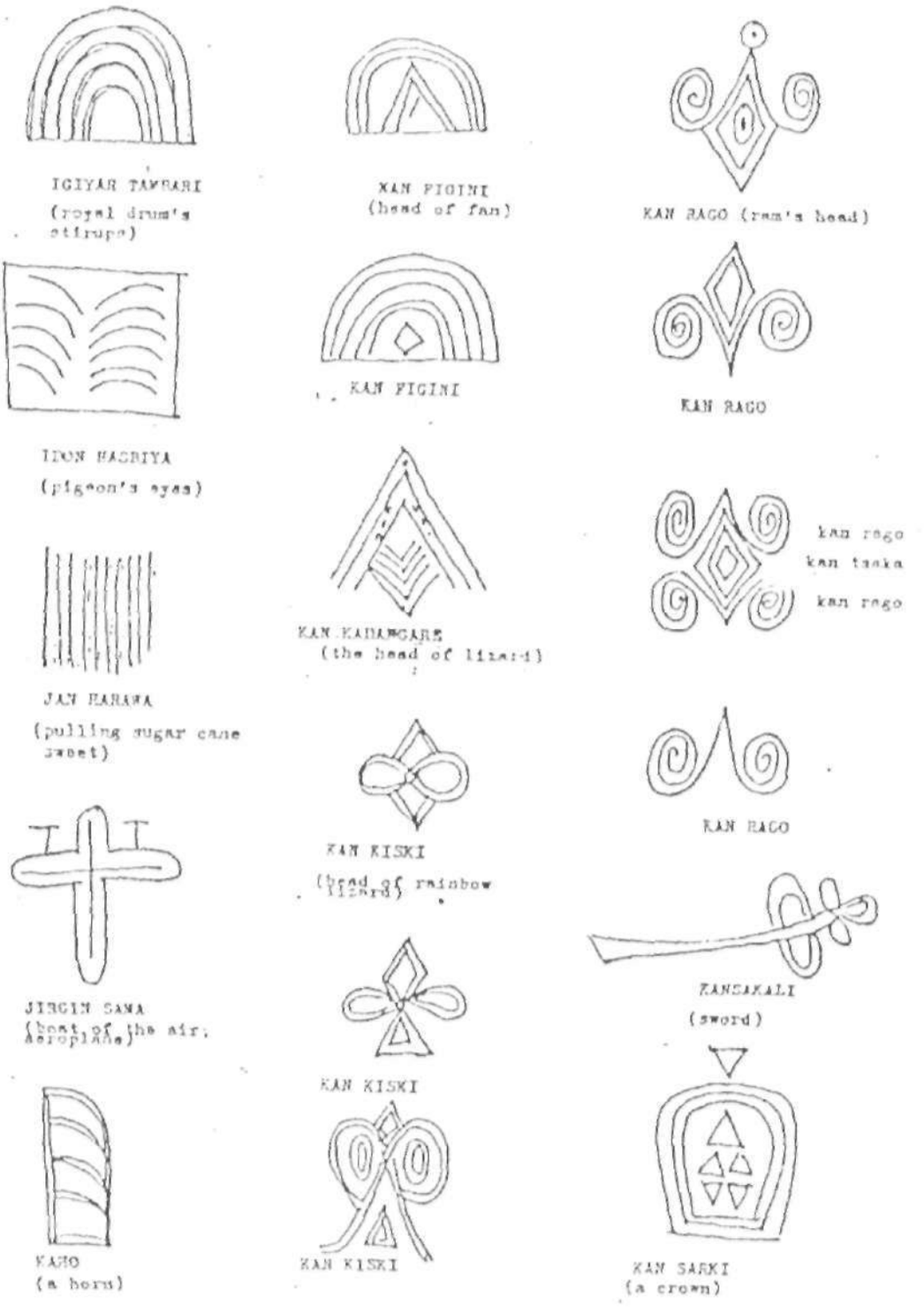


Fig. 4.5c - Decorative motifs in Hausaland

Source: SA'AD, H.T.(1981), BETWEEN MYTHS AND REALITIES. The Aesthetics of Architecture in Hausaland, an unpublished P.hd(Arch) Thesis, University of Michigan, U.S.A.

representational motifs such as those of lorries, bicycles, guns, animals and people, drew some of its initial inspiration from the more geometrical types of decoration that has already been made for interiors, the best example of decoration is the 19th century mosque of Zaria. Some writers argued that some of the established Hausa ornamental motifs and techniques such as the embedding of coloured enamel ware into wall or ceiling are foreign, Hausa builders especially women have also contributed specially. Other examples include ceiling decoration in the Emir of Kano palace, and interior of Kano old treasury building 1930.

The challenges in roof design have shifted from purely traditional outlook to utilitarian innovations in architecture. The traditional architect notably Babban Gwani of Zaria and others have made contribution in the design of Friday mosque and mosque in Birnin Gwari.Such achievements are unparallel in the history of African traditional architecture. The upsurge of British Nigerian trained architects since independence has seen improvement in architectural design especially in introduction of new materials for roof structures.

5.9.2 CONCLUSION

If Nigerians, people of Kaduna State and precisely Lere Local Government area people will continue to copy in full, foreign designs and worst of all foreign elevations, then we in

Lere L.G.A may have no legacy for the younger generations architecturally. It is already time to have an architecture which is conforming to our culture.

CHAPTER SIX

DESIGN BRIEF AND CONSIDERATION

6.0 PREAMBLE

For any design, there must be certain conditions or situations to be considered. For the local government secretariat or basically office design the major considerations are spaces allocation and the relationship of these spaces to one another.

6.1 SCHEDULE OF ACCOMMODATION

In the allocation of spaces for different people in office design a lot of factors has to be considered. For instance, existing situations from case studies are considered and the ideal is drawn out. The major condition considered is the hierarchy of bureaucracy which tells us the individuals office position. The clerk is worthy of an office and also the most senior ranking officer, but the space allocation is where you can differentiate one from another. This is mainly due to the office contents, the nature of the officers job, and the officers status.

Again, a look is given to the guidelines on standard space requirement for offices as put forward by the Federal Ministry Establishment, organisation and management unit and the proposal is quoted below:

RANK OF OFFICER	OFFICE SPACE (M^2)
Permanent Secretary	36.80
Deputy Permanent Secretary under	23.00
Secretary	23.00
Principal Assistant Secretary 1	23.00
Principal Assistant Secretary 2	16.56
Senior Assistant Secretary	16.56
Assistant Secretary	16.56
Principal Executive Officer	16.56
Senior Executive Officer	16.56
Higher Executive Officer	16.56
Executive Officer	10.12
Assistant Executive Officer	10.12
chief Clerical Officer	10.12
Senior Clerical Officer	10.12
Clerical Officer	4.14
Clerical Assistant	4.14
Typist	4.14

Table 5.4a

i) According to the six departments and the main block spaces are allocated as:-

(See Table 5.4 a-i)

A THE MAIN COUNCIL BLOCK

SECTION	SPACE	NUMBER REQUIRED	TOTAL AREA (M^2)
CHAIRMAN'S SUITE	Chairman	1	36.00
	Confidential Sec.	1	12.00
	Typist	1	4.50
VICE-CHAIRMAN'S SUITE	Vice Chairman	1	30.00
	Confidential Sec.	1	12.00
	Typist	1	4.50
HEAD OF PERSONNEL (ADIM.)	Head of Personnel	1	30.00
	Confidential Sec.	1	12.00
	Senior Assistant Secretary	1	18.0
	Clerical Officers	2	9.00
	Typist	2	9.00
	Secretary to LGA	1	30.00
	Councillor	10	240.00
COUNCIL'S SUITE	C/Secretary	1	12.00
	S/A/Secretary	1	18.00
	A/Secretary	2	36.00
	C/Officers	2	9.00
	Typist	3	13.50

SECTION	SPACE	NUMBER REQUIRED	TOTAL AREA (M^2)
AUDIT	Auditor	1	24.00
	Higher E/Officer	1	18.00
	S/C/Officer	1	12.00
	C/Officers	6	27.00
	Typist	2	9.00
	S/I/Officer	1	18.00
	H/I/Officer	1	18.00
INFORMATION	I/Officers	4	48.00
	C/Officers	4	18.00
	C/A/Officer	2	9.00
	Typist	3	13.50
	C/Chamber	14	72.00
	C/Rooms	6	360.00
ALLIED	Recess Rooms	15	50.00
FACILITIES	Library	50	144.00
	C/Rooms	200-300	432.00
	Restaurant	50	140.00
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	Total	439	1947.00

Table 5.4b

B. DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

SECTION	SPACE	NUMBER REQUIRED	TOTAL AREA (M^2)
(ADMIN.)	Supervisor of Admin (Head of Admin)	1	24.00
	C/Secretary II	1	12.00
	A/Secretary	2	36.00
	S/E/Officer	1	18.00
	H/E Officer	1	18.00
	E/Officer	1	12.00
	A/E/Officer	2	24.00
	C/Officers	3	13.50
	Typist	3	13.50
	S/A/Secretary	1	18.00
PLANNING AND ESTABLISHMENT	A/Secretary	1	18.00
	H/E/Officer	1	18.00
	E/Officers	2	24.00
	A/E/Officer	2	24.00
	C/Officers	2	9.00
	A/C/Officer	2	9.00
	Typists	2	9.00
	S/A/Secretary	1	18.00
	A/Secretary	1	18.00
	E/Officers	2	24.00
	A/E/Officer	1	12.00
COMMERCIAL	C/Officer	2	9.00
	A/C/Officer	2	9.00
	Typists	2	9.00
	L.G/City Dev. Officer	1	18.00
INSPECTORATE	A/L.Govt. Officer	1	18.00
	A/City O/Officer	1	18.00
	C/Assistant	1	4.50
	Typist	1	4.50
	TOTAL	44	462.00

Table 5.4c

C DEPARTMENT OF WORKS

SECTION	SPACE	NUMBER REQUIRED	TOTAL AREA (M^2)
WORKS	Head of works (supervisor of works	1	24.00
	C/Secretary	1	12.00
	S/A/Secretary	1	18.00
	Asst. Secretary	1	18.00
	S/E/Officer	1	18.00
	E/Officer	1	12.00
	C/Officers	2	9.00
	A/C/Officers	2	9.00
	Typist	2	9.00
BUILDING CONTROL	S/T/Officer	1	18.00
	B/Supritendant	1	12.00
	A/B/supritendant	1	12.00
	B/inspectors	4	18.00
MAINTENANCE	S/T Officer	1	18.00
	H/T/Officer	1	18.00
	T/Officers	2	24.00
	E/Officer	1	12.00
	C/Officers	2	9.00
	A/C/Officers	2	9.00
	Typist	1	4.50
TOWN PLANNING	S/Architect	1	18.00
	S/T/Planner	1	18.00
	Draughtmen	4	18.00
TRAFFIC TESTING	P/T/T/Officer	1	18.00
	H/T/T//Officer	1	18.00
	T/T/Officer	2	24.00
	T/T/Inspectors	4	18.00
	C/Officers	2	9.00
	A/C/Officers	2	9.00
	Typist	1	4.50
CAPITAL PROJECT	P/T/Officer	1	18.00
	S/T/Officer	1	18.00
	H/Officers	2	36.00
	T/Officers	2	24.00
	E/Officers	1	12.00
	C/Officers	2	9.00
	A/C/Officer	2	9.00
	Typist	1	4.50
		60	568.50

Table 5.4d

D. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

SECTION	SPACE	NUMBER REQUIRED	TOTAL AREA (M^2)
HEALTH (ADMIN)	Head of Health (S/Of Health)	1	24.00
	C/Secretary	1	12.00
	S/A/Secretary	1	18.00
	E/Officer	1	12.00
	A/E/Officer	1	12.00
	C/Officers	2	9.00
	A/C/Officer	2	9.00
	Typist	2	9.00
ENVIRON-MENTAL HEALTH	P/H/Supritendant	1	18.00
	S/H/Supritendant	1	18.00
	H/Health supritendant	1	18.00
	H/Supritendants	2	24.00
	H/Assistants	3	13.00
MEDICAL	Medical Officer	1	18.00
	Pharmacist	1	18.00
	Mid-wife Sisters	2	24.00
	Staff Mid-wives	2	24.00
VITAL STATISTICS (BIRTHS, DEATH REGISTRA-TION)	P/H/Officer	1	18.00
	H/H/ Officer	1	18.00
	H/supritendant	1	12.00
	H/Assistants	2	9.00
	TOTAL	30	337.50

Table 5.4e

E. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

SECTION	SPACE	NUMBER REQUIRED	TOTAL AREA (M^2)
AGRIC. (ADMIN.)	Head of Agriculture	1	24.00
	C/Secretary	1	12.00
	A/Secretary II	1	18.00
	E/Officer	1	12.00
	S/C/Officer	1	12.00
	C/Officer	1	4.50
	Typist	2	9.00
AGRIC. EXTENSION	Chief Agric. Officer	1	18.00
	Snr. Agric. officer	1	12.00
	Agric. Exten. officer	4	18.00
	Clerical Officer	1	4.50
	Clerical Asst.	1	4.50
	Typist	1	4.50
NATURAL RESOURCES	Chief forestry Officer	1	18.00
	Snr. Forestry Officer	1	12.00
	Forestry Officers	4	18.00
	clerical officer	1	4.50
	Clerical Asst.	1	4.50
	Typist	1	4.50
	Livestock supritendant	1	18.00
VETERINARY	Snr. Vet. Officer	1	12.00
	Vet. Officers	4	18.00
	Clerical Officer	1	4.50
	Clerical Asst.	1	4.50
	Typist	1	4.50
		35	277.00

Tbale 5.4f

F. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

SECTION	SPACE	NUMBER REQUIRED	TOTAL AREA (M^2)
FINANCE (ADMIN.)	Treasurer	1	24.00
	C/Secretary	1	12.00
	S/A/Secretary	1	18.00
	S/E/Officer	1	18.00
	E/Officers	2	24.00
	C/Officers	2	9.00
	C/Asst.	2	9.00
	Typist	2	9.00
REVENUE (CASH OFFICE)	S/E/ Officer	1	18.00
	H/E/Officer	1	18.00
	E/Officer	1	12.00
	C/Officers	2	9.00
	Revenue collectors	4	18.00
ADVANCES AND STAFF SALARIES	S/E/Officer	1	18.00
	H/E/Officer	2	36.00
	E/Officer	2	24.00
	C/Officers	4	18.00
	C/Assistant	4	18.00
EXPEN DITURE (PAY OFFICE)	H/E/Officer	1	18.00
	E/Officer	1	12.00
	C/Officers	2	9.00
	C/Assistants	4	18.00
FINAL ACCOUNTS	P/E/Officer	1	18.00
	H/E/Officer	1	18.00
	E/Officer	1	12.00
	C/Officers	2	9.00
	C/A/Assistant	2	9.00
	Typist	1	4.50
STORES	Snr. Store Officer	1	18.00
	S/Officers	2	24.00
	S/Keepers	2	9.00
	Typist	1	4.50
		56	495.00

Table 5.4g

G. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES

SECTION	SPACE	NUMBER REQUIRED	TOTAL AREA (M^2)
EDUCATION (ADMIN.)	Education Secretary (Head of Educ.)	1	24.00
	C/Secretary	1	12.00
	S/A/Secretary	1	18.00
	E/Officer	1	12.00
	S/C/Officer	1	12.00
	Clerical officer	1	4.50
	Typists	2	9.00
PRIMARY EDUCATION	Chief Education Off.		
	Snr. Education Off.	1	24.00
	Education Officers	2	36.00
	Clerical Officer	4	48.00
	Asst.Clerical Off.	1	4.50
	Typist	1	4.50
		1	4.50
LIBRARY SERVICE	Principal Librarian		
	Snr. Librarian	1	18.00
	Executive officer	1	18.00
	Snr. clerical off.	1	12.00
	Clerical Officer	1	12.00
	Typist	2	9.00
		2	9.00
SOCIAL WELFARE (ADMIN)	supritendant of social Welfare	1	24.00
	C/Secretary		
	S/A/Secretary	1	12.00
	E/Officer	1	18.00
	C/Officer	1	12.00
	C/Asst. Officer	2	9.00
	Typist	2	9.00
		1	9.00
SPORTS	Sports Officer/Sec.		
	A/S/O/Secretary	1	12.00
	C/Officer	1	12.00
	C/Asst. Officer	1	4.50
	Typist	1	4.50
		1	4.50
MARRIAGE REGISTRY	Marriage Registrar		
	A/M/Registrar	1	18.00
	C/Officer	1	12.00
	C/Assistance	4	18.00
	Typist	2	9.00
		2	9.00
MARKET	Market Supritendant		
	A/M/Supritendant	1	12.00
	M/Inspector/Clerks	2	24.00
	Typist	6	27.00
		2	9.00
PARKS AND CEMETRY	Parks and Cemetery Supritendant		
	A/P/C/Supritendant	1	12.00
	Clerical Officers	1	12.00
	C/Asst.	2	9.00
	Typist	2	9.00
		1	4.50
		68	529.50

Table 5.4h

6.2 SUMMATION OF THE SPACES ALLOCATION

The figures from items A - G can be summarized in the table

below:-

DEPARTMENT	PEOPLES POPULATION	TOTAL AREA(m2)
A) The main council block	439	1947.00
B) Administration Block	44	462.00
C) Works	60	568.50
D) Health	30	337.50
E) Agriculture and Natural resources	35	277.00
F) Finance	56	495.00
G) Education and Social Services	68	529.50
...	732	4,716.50

Table 5.4i

6.3 CLIMATIC DATA

The climatic condition of Saminaka, the site of the project was collected at the only meteorological station at Saminaka. The datas collected included that of rainfall relative humidity temperature and wind speed. (See figure 4.6 - 5.3)

6.4. DESIGN CONSIDERATION

In the design of the local government at Saminaka, the following salient points are considered.

(i) using as much murals as possible to portray culture.

(ii) Use of simple conforming forms to achieve a harmonious environment.

(iii) The buildings longer axis is on the East West direction, which is the ideal.

(iv) the combination of modern and traditional architectural concepts aimed at achieving a tradi-modern architectural complex.

(v) Nice design of floor plans to achieve good ventilation and natural lighting.

(vi) Separation of pedestrian from vehicular circulation.

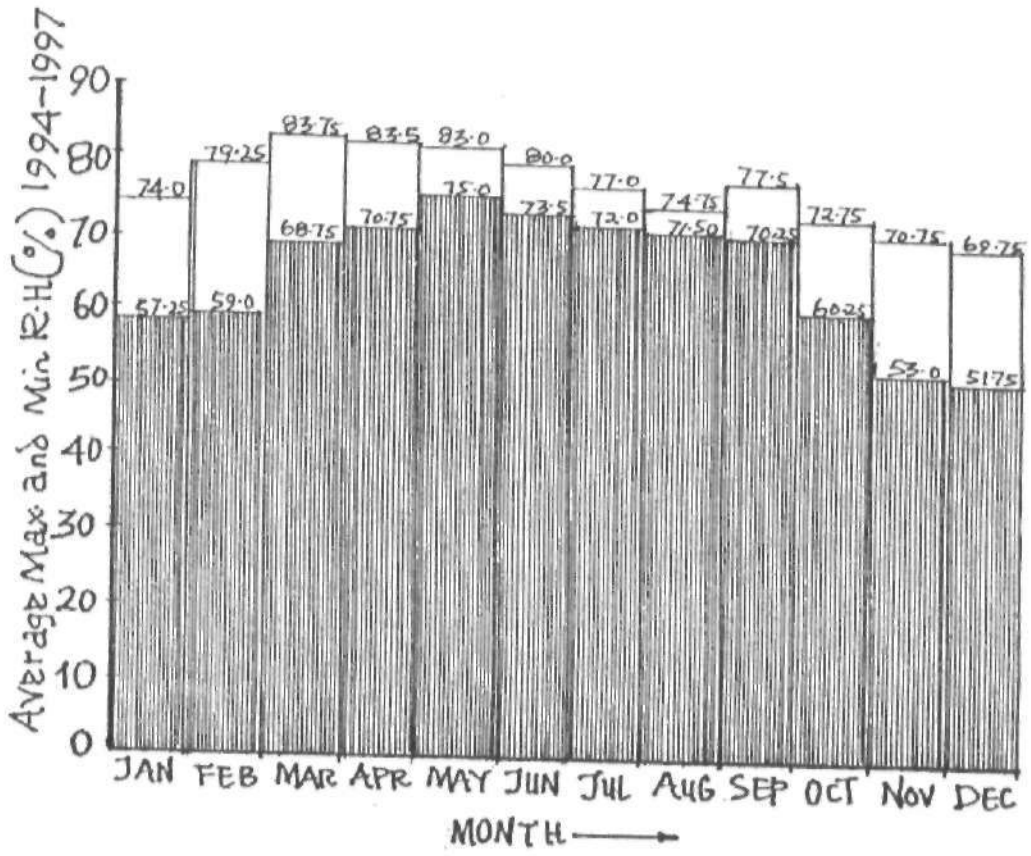


Fig 46 Average monthly Maximum and Min. Relative Humidity

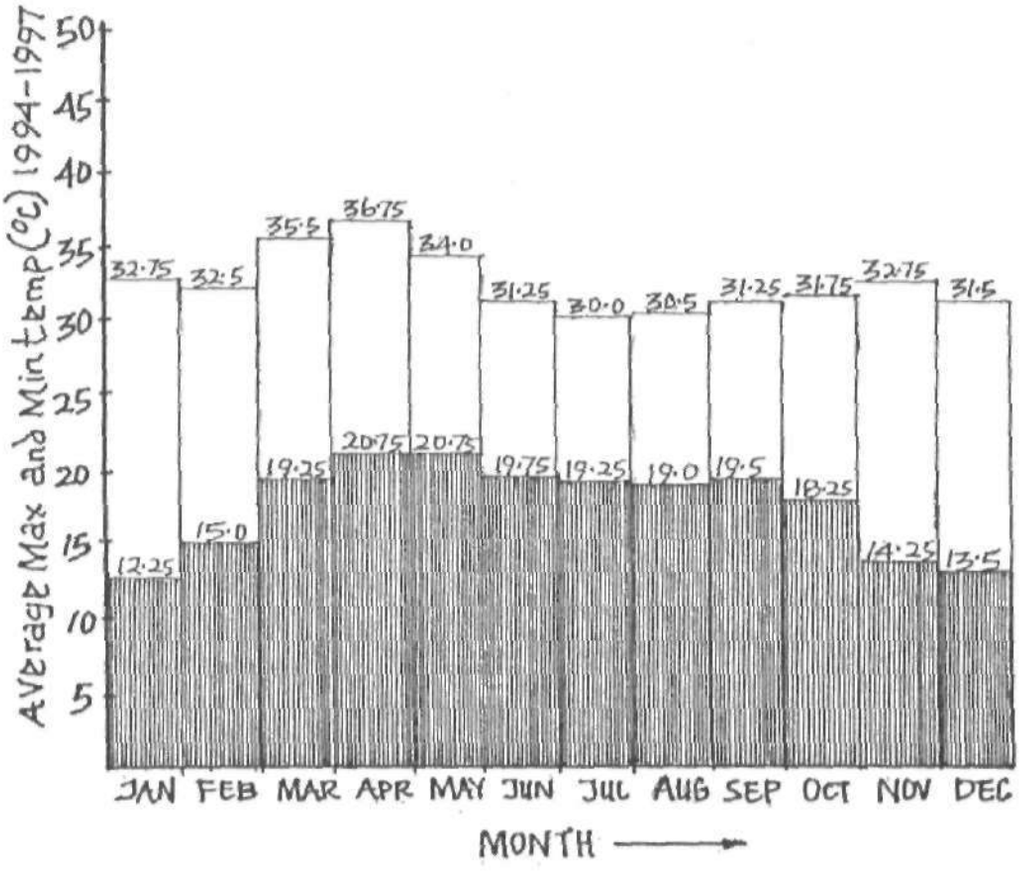


Figure 4·7: Average monthly Maximum and Minimum temperature.

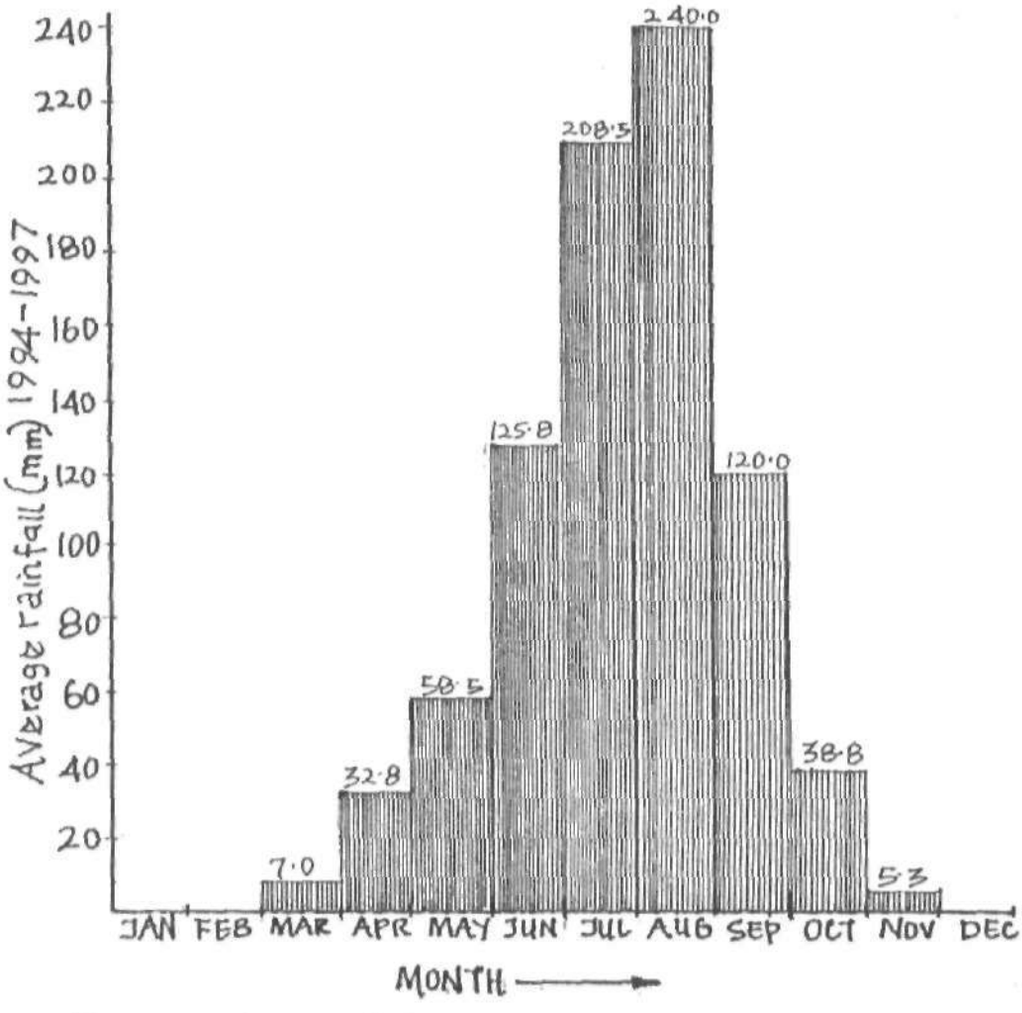


Figure 4·8: Average monthly rainfall

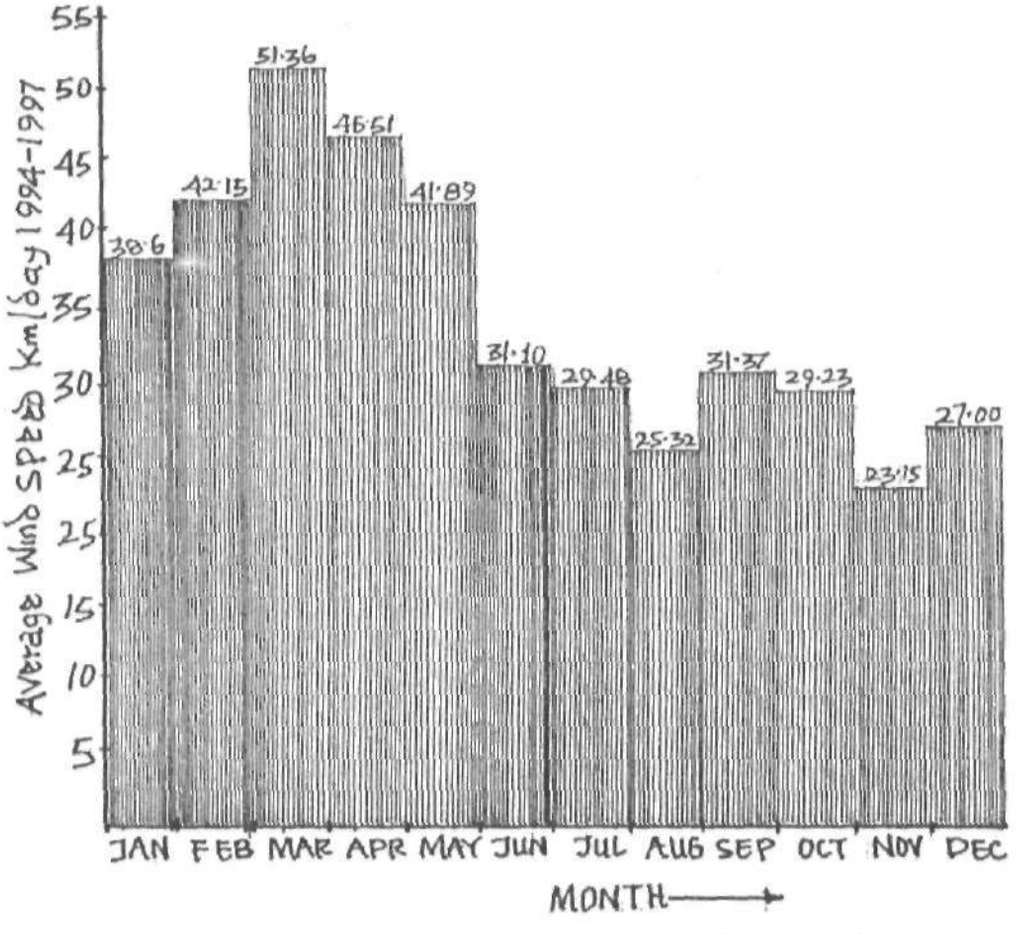


Figure 4.9: Average monthly Wind speed.

RELATIVE HUMIDITY

Maximum R.H °F 1994-1997 DRY												
YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1994	71	75	78	80	83	85	77	74	76	86	88	82
1995	70	73	88	77	83	78	78	76	75	88	84	87
1996	74	87	85	92	80	79	76	76	79	85	83	84
1997	81	82	84	85	86	78	77	77	80	32	28	26
AVERAGE	74	79.25	83.75	83.5	83	80	77	74.75	77.5	72.75	70.75	69.75

Table 5.0 a: Average Maximum Relative Humidity.

Minimum R.H °F 1994-1997 WET												
YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1994	52	57	62	69	73	76	72	71	70	73	64	58
1995	51	55	75	70	75	74	73	72	69	70	61	60
1996	58	62	75	71	76	73	72	71	72	76	63	64
1997	69	62	63	73	76	71	71	72	71	22	24	25
AVERAGE	57.25	59	68.75	70.75	75	73.5	72	71.5	70.25	60.25	53	51.75

Table 5.0 b Average Minimum Relative Humidity.

TEMPERATURE °C

Maximum Temp. °C 1994-1997												
YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1994	31	30	29	33	34	31	30	29	30	31	32	28
1995	32	33	38	39	35	32	30	31	32	32	34	33
1996	33	36	38	38	34	30	30	31	31	32	32	34
1997	35	31	37	37	33	32	30	31	32	32	33	31
AVERAGE	32·75	32·5	35·5	36·75	34·0	31·25	30·0	30·5	31·25	31·75	32·75	31·5

Table 5·1a: Average Monthly Maximum temperature

Minimum Temp. °C 1994-1997												
YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1994	13	15	17	20	22	21	19	18	21	19	12	13
1995	12	14	21	23	21	20	19	19	19	18	17	13
1996	13	15	20	19	20	19	20	20	19	16	13	16
1997	11	16	20	21	20	19	19	19	19	19	15	12
AVERAGE	12·25	15·0	19·25	20·75	20·75	19·75	19·25	19·0	19·5	18·25	14·25	13·5

Table 5·1b Average Monthly Minimum temperature

Rainfall (mm) 1994-1997												
YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1994	–	–	7	4	49	132	200	268	98	67	–	–
1995	–	–	3	47	56	107	155	233	107	16	–	–
1996	–	–	2	12	71	138	222	228	149	20	–	–
1997	–	–	16	32	58	126	257	230	126	52	21	–
AVERAGE	–	–	7	32·8	58·5	125·8	208·5	240	120	38·8	5·3	–

Table 5·2 : Average monthly Rainfall.

Wind SPEED (km/day) 1994-1997												
YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1994	28·21	42·71	59·5	50·2	24·72	29·32	23·81	20·33	31·92	21·04	20·83	22·0
1995	39.12	49·26	50·49	53·46	36·67	25·67	29.20	30·23	36·55	37·05	26·8	23·45
1996	45·46	38·72	56·26	43·09	57·92	31·25	30·71	26·0	26·91	33·71	20·72	40·8
1997	41·56	42·91	39·17	39·29	38·23	30·15	34·20	24·71	30·11	25·10	24·23	21·72
AVERAGE	38·6	42·15	51·36	46·51	41·89	31·10	29·48	25·32	31·37	29·23	23·15	27·0

Table 5·3 : Average Monthly Wind Speed.

6.5 THE SITE

The site is located at the local government's area headquarter; Saminaka, its along ahmadu Bello Way. It is bounded to the south by chief Magistrate court and N.E.C.O. offices. to the West and across the road, bounded by the local government proposed staff quarters, to the East and still across the express road the veterinary offices. The site is gently sloping towards the West and of good bearing capacity for erecting structures.

6.6 SITE ANALYSIS

There are trees unevenly spread on the site, which need to be organize by destroying some and still planting others at the most needed positions. Sunrise in the east is bright and is an early morning sun, desirable, warm effect some windows can be oriented this way. the sunset in the west is fairly not desirable.

There are two major winds blowing through the site, the North-East trade winds and the south West Manson winds. the later is moistened wind and comfortable, cool moistened laden, rain bearing wind and of average speed of 2.59m/s, while the former is usually dusty and reduced visibility from sahara desert, brings harmattan and therefore not comfortable for human comfort, has an average speed of 1.98m/s

6.7 ZONING

The local government secretariat is basically comprising six departments. these departments are placed in their degree of privacy and noise tolerance.

The public zone consist of the outer precinct of the secretariat the main entrance and the administration department. The semi-public zone comprise the reception Hall. The semi-private comprises the departments of Education, Health, agriculture and works. The most private part is the council chamber, civil suites and recess room for the elected members of the council.

6.8 DESIGN CONCEPT

The concept of the design is the grid zoning concept of public, semi-public and quiet or non-public zones.

Again cross ventilation is easily achieved in linear design, but it lack good functional relationship. In my design the backyard system is chosen to allow good functional relationship and simultaneously a good functional relationship to the buildings around. Single banking system is good, and is that system in which offices are arranged singly in row along corridors and it has the advantage of providing good cross ventilation and natural lighting but the following shortcomings are seen.

i) It does not allow for good privacy, since anyone standing much further can see through the offices

whenever the doors are opened.

ii) Too much space is occupied and hence fewer offices are produced.

iii) Proper integration of work cannot be facilitated.

iv) There is boredom of movement of staff from an office to another due to the resulting long corridors.

But the double banking system is mostly used here. This is a system in which offices are arranged in rows on both sides and are linked to one another by corridors leading to doors for easy communications. The system is noted for not providing good cross ventilation and natural lighting. But the system is efficient if properly designed. the system is used here due to the following good characteristics:-

i) It provides for good privacy to the workers

ii) It also allows for the provision of large number of offices, since both sides are used as offices.

iii) There is effective integration of workers.

iv) Minimization of long corridors.

v) There is effective utilization of space.

6.9 DRAINAGE, REFUSE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Pipes adjoining walls collect storm water from the roof qutters to subteranean covered channels. subsequently it is conveyed through other water outlets to the main storm water drainage bounding the site. Refuse collection is done by

keeping bins at strategic locations and these bins are collected in return and emptied into the main bins. And again due to the inherent nature of Nigerians and the inconsistent water supply toilets are located at the extreme ends of the building so as to maintain a clean and sanitary environment at all times. sewers are emptied into the main septic tanks which is drawn out by the sewage tank as soon as it fills up.

6.9.1 FIRE SERVICES

At strategic, easily accessible positions, stand pipes, where they can be readily accessed by fire men. At entrances and suitable locations, hoose racks have been proposed for usage. Also, handy extinguisher are mounted at different points of importance. Ionization detective have also been installed at different points for early detection of fire.

Furthermore, there should be complete compartmentalization of the fire risk areas such as kitchens and restaurants, to avoid easy spread of fire. Materials used for construction should have a fire resistance of at least two to three hours, this helps easy evacuation of documents or goods before the structure's demise. Still yet there should be provision of fire escape routes which should not be more than 45 metres apart, these include emergency exists and stairs.

6.9.2 CONCLUSION

No one can go about solving any problem without knowing or identifying such problem. To have a good design the existing problems or situations around the site must be identified and considered in the final design. In any case the designer may not perfectly do the ideal, but let it be close to the ideal.

CHAPTER SEVEN

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

7.0 SUMMARY

Architecture is essentially the art of reconciliation. It involves resolving specific and General demands of its users within a projected image of three dimensional form. The design of a building is a creative rather than a calculatable process, but unlike other art forms, it is concerned with a positive search for solutions. For it is clear that, there can be nothing like a solution without a problem, and still no problem without a constraint and again no constraint without a need. Either a need is automatically met at the outset and there is no problem, or the need is not met because of certain barriers. Finding out how to overcome these barriers is the design problem.

The Secretariat inevitably reflects the faults or weakness of the case studies. If the pattern of relationship between all the parts of the design seem complete and self sufficient, and yet there is only a tenuous link with its original intention, the finished building will be so far removed from what was anticipated that it will be incomprehensive to it's users. On the other hand, if the solution does not extend very far beyond basic requirements, it will be too obvious and predictable to be successful, having it's roots in the case studies. In the case studies very vital and relevant situations were taken and incorporated

into the design and the shortcomings thrown out. The efficient use of case studies is the most important aspect that endows a building with a meaning beyond the level which is a mere sum of its components.

Furthermore, the elevations shows the walls that grace the facades of most Hausa buildings peculiar to Saminaka. These are exemplified especially on the four outer elevations. The buttresses are also visible. Maize and hoe are used on the building to show that the local and typical man there is a farmer, and not just any farmer, but one that uses manual labour; hoe and reap maize in abundance. Decorative motifs were also used on the building, which are a set of signs largely employed in rotational Hausa ornamentation. The physical elevations therefore has succincted what the ideal building should look like at Saminaka.

7.1 CONTRIBUTION TO ARCHITECTURE

Young visionary and brilliant architect should turn back and stop the pursuance of the fantastic but irrelevant elevations of foreigners. But rather include only the best parts as construction methods and technology of the advanced world. The elevations must always show the culture of where the building is to be erected. By borrowing or copying fully and without the slightest addition or subtraction means we are still colonised architecturally. We should therefore

meticulously look back at our architectural treasury which is full of traditional and cultural values.

7.2 CONCLUSION

My greatest desire is to improve the elevations of the secretariat building to conform to the architectural heritage of the people of Lere Local Government Area which is now fast disappearing. Again, the proposed secretariat design is able to tackle the problem of accommodation to the staff of the local government area.

Pedestrian circulation was taken care of for the benefit of the most populated part of the workers and visitors that have no vehicles. The problem of having a poorly designed secretariat is now a thing of history.

Modernity does not necessarily mean liveness and change is not always for the better. Tradition is not necessarily old fashioned and is not synonymous with stagnation (Hassan Fatty). Tradition is the Social analogy of Personal habit, and in art has the same effect of releasing the artist from abstracting an inessential decisions so that man can give his whole attention to vital ones.

With no confusion or mistake, the architecture of Kaduna State with reference to Saminaka, should reflect the culture of its people. This is the only way one can know he/she is at Saminaka, typical of Hausa architecture not in Lagos in the southern State.

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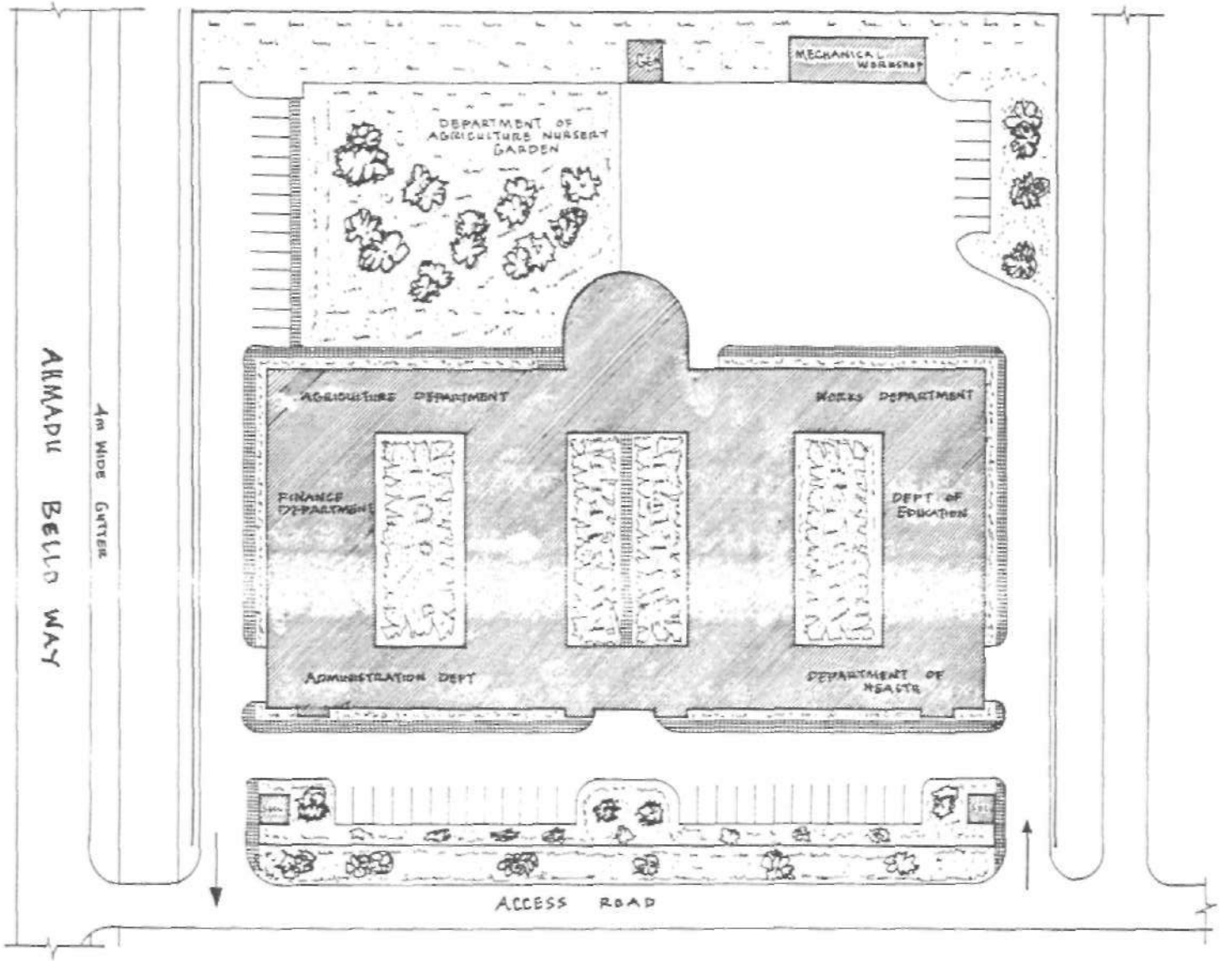
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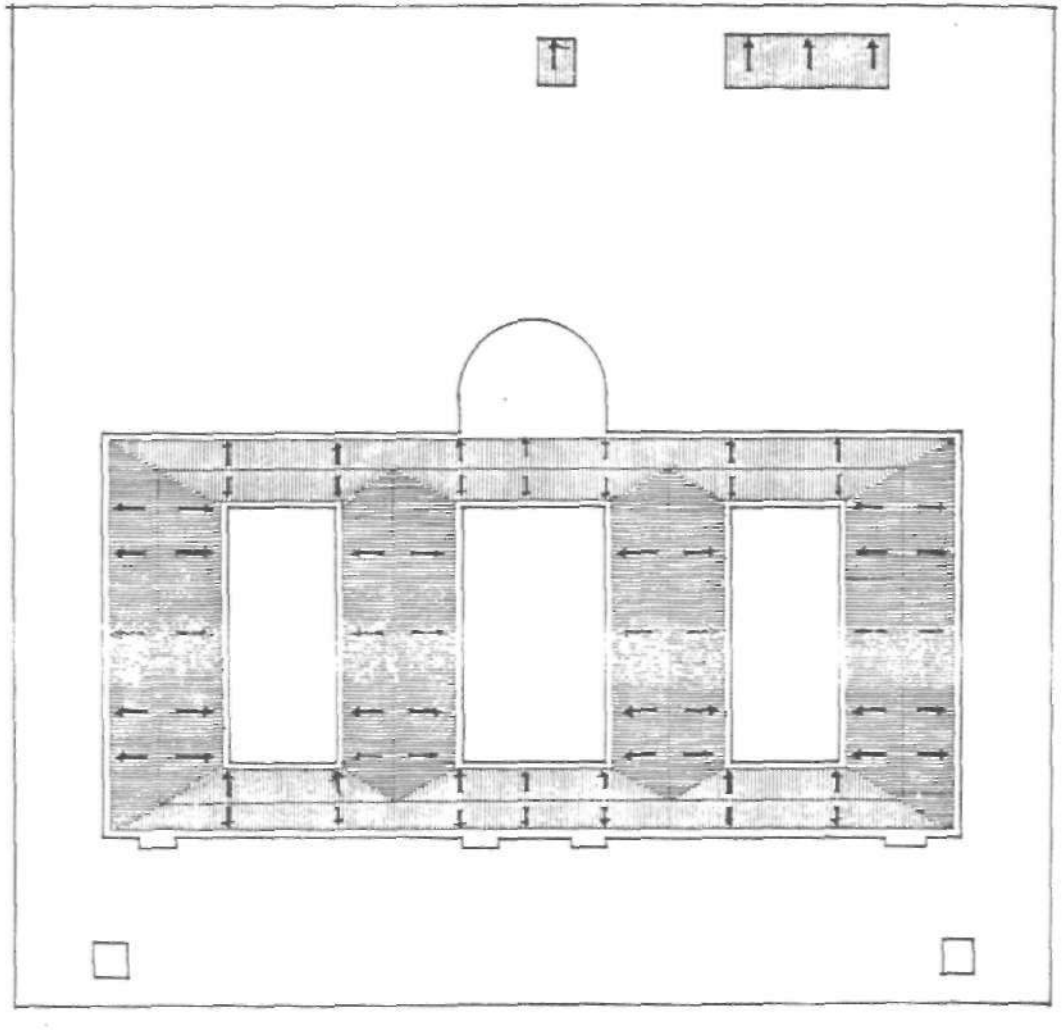
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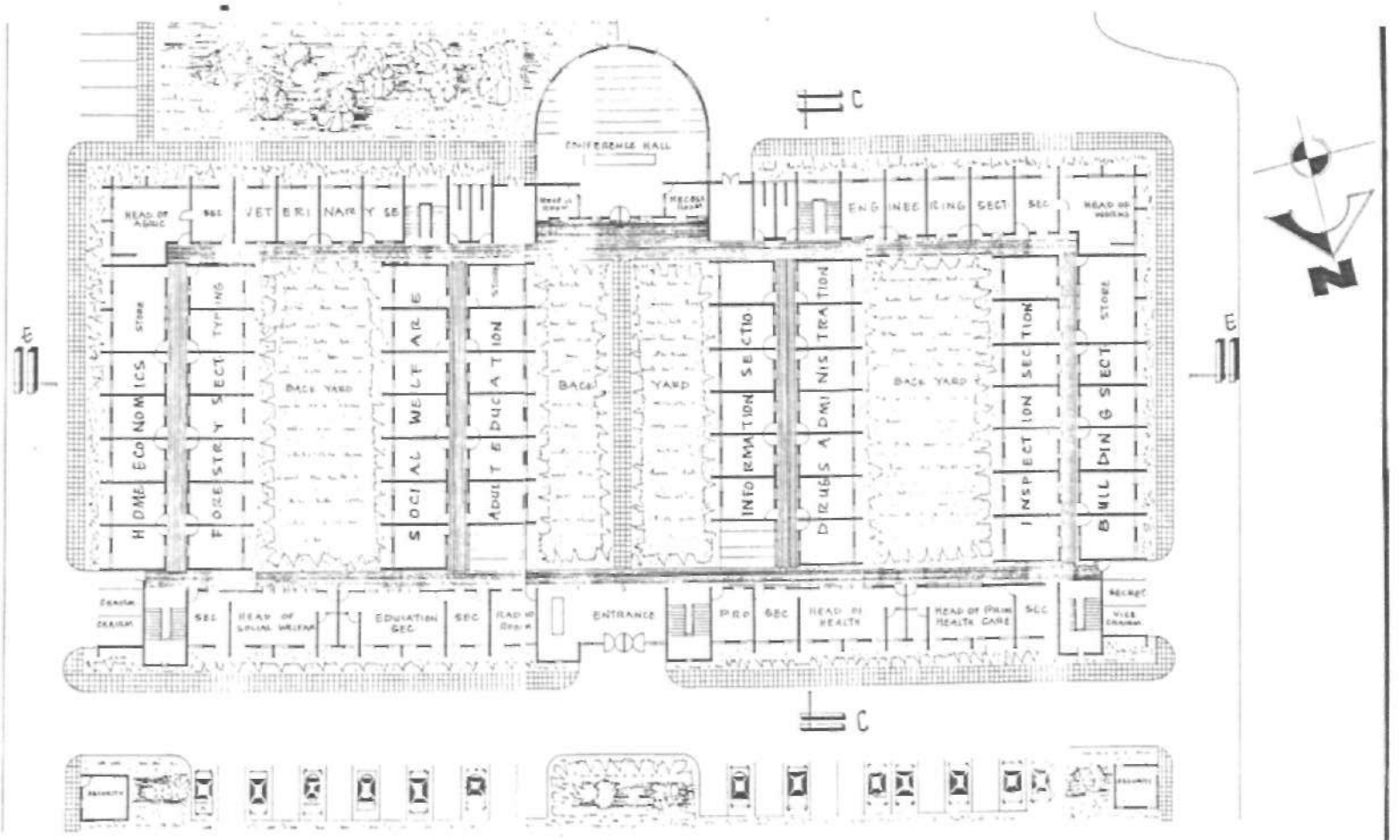


SITE PLAN 1:500

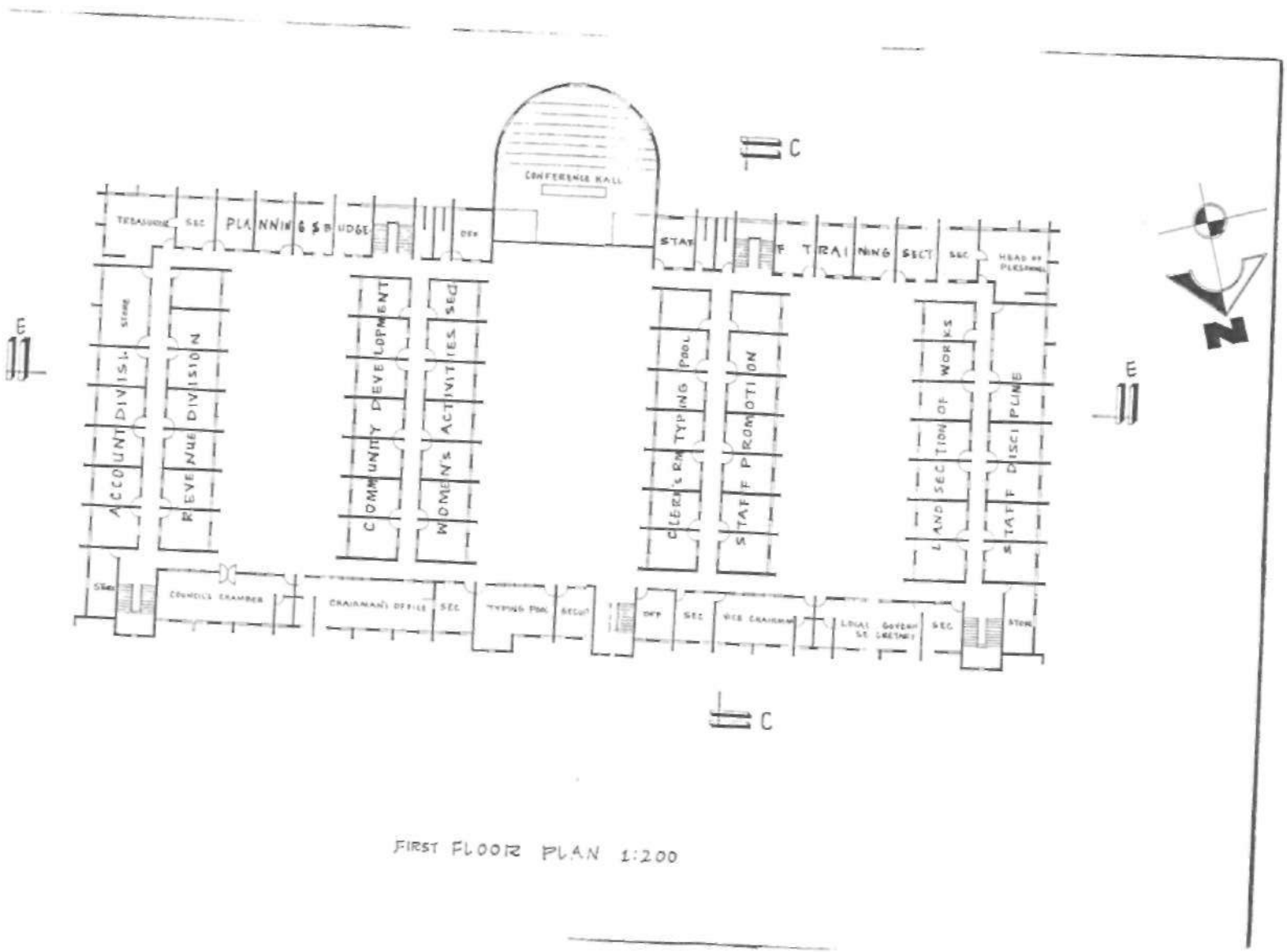




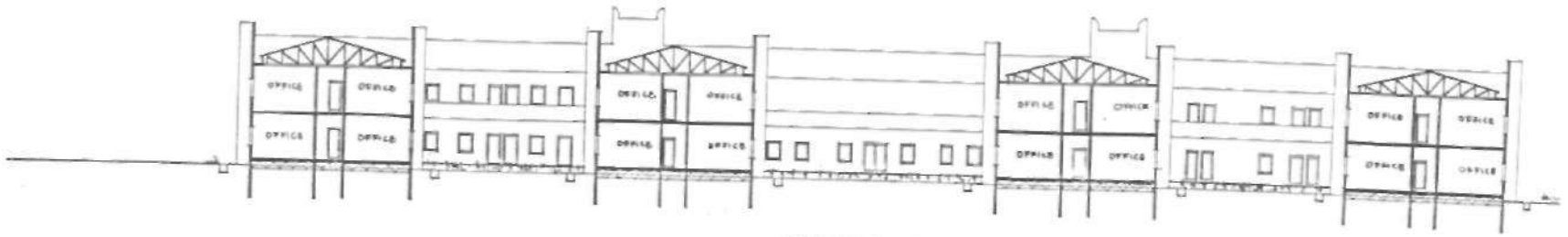
ROOF PLAN 1:500



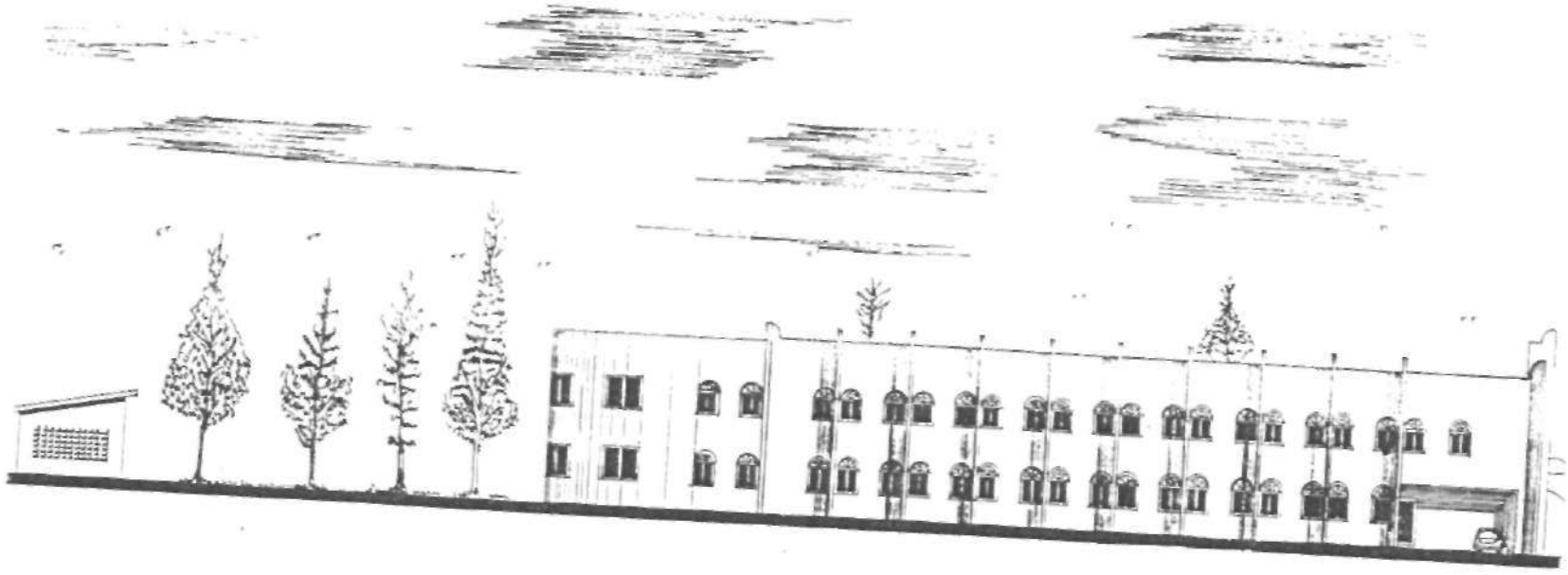
GROUND FLOOR PLAN 1:200



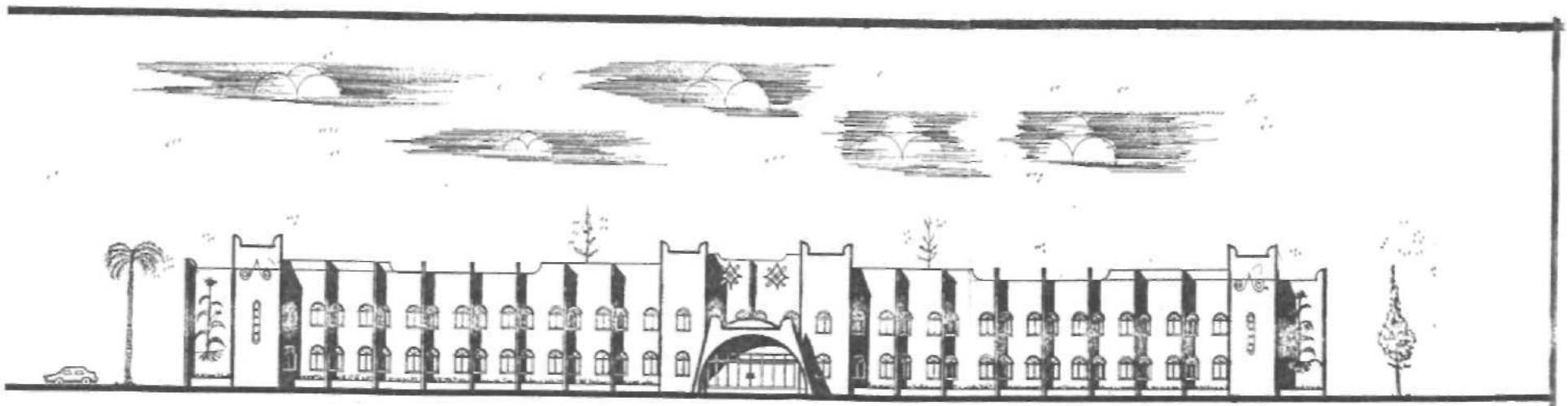
FIRST FLOOR PLAN 1:200



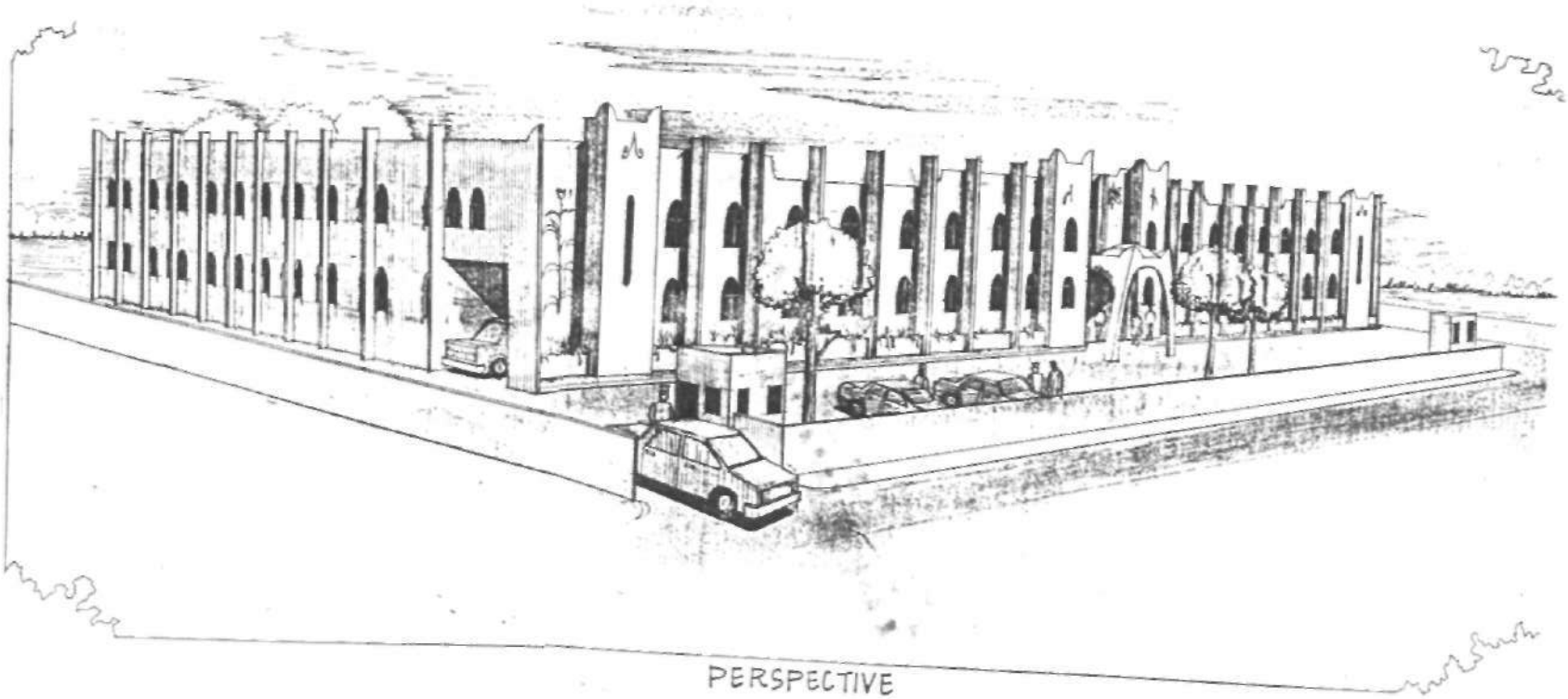
SECTION E-E 1:200



EAST ELEVATION 1:200



NORTH ELEVATION 1:200



PERSPECTIVE