



# **TECHNICAL REPORT**

**ON**

**STUDENT INDUSTRIAL WORK EXPERIENCE SCHEME (SIWES)**

**UNDERTAKEN AT**

**PROPOSED POULTRY**

**FROM SEPT, 2024 TO NOVEMBER, 2024**

**BY**

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**ND/23/ARC/PT/0050**

**SUBMITTED TO**

**THE SIWES COORDINATOR,  
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL TECHNOLOGY, INSTITUTE OF  
ENVIRONMENT STUDIES, KWARA STATE POLYTECHNIC, ILORIN**

**IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF NATIONAL DIPLOMA IN  
ARCHITECTURAL TECHNOLOGY FOR THE AWARD OF NATIONAL  
DIPLOMA, IN ARCHITECTURAL TECHNOLOGY KWARA STATE  
POLYTECHNIC, ILORIN**

**APRIL 2025**

## **DECLARATON**

I declare that this project work was written and composed by **SALVADOR GBOLAHAN  
ABDULLAHI**

(**ND/ARC/23/PT/0050**), and this is also record of my own research work, and it has not been presented before in any previous application and all the sources of information are specifically acknowledged by means of references, under **ARC. MRS. J.M TOMORI**

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## **CERTIFICATION**

I certify that this research project has been approved as meeting part of the requirement for the award of National Diploma In Architectural Technology, Institute Of Environmental Studies, Kwara State Polytechnic, Ilorin, Kwara State.

**ARC. MRS. J.M TOMORI**

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**Project coordinator**

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**ARC. MRS. J.M TOMORI**

**Head of Department**

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**Signature and Date**

**External Examiner**

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**Signature and Date**

**DEDICATION**

I dedicate this project to God Almighty the creator of the universe for the grace bestow upon my life, for he has strengthen me to this present time, and also to my beloved parent **MR. BABATUNDE OPEYEMI** and **MRS. OGUNDARE DAMIOLAOLA** for their prayer and support. May God Almighty bless and reward them abundantly and every other supporter to my academic life.

## **ABSTRACT**

*Institutional hostels serve as crucial facilities designed to accommodate individuals—typically students, employees, or other institutional members—within an organized and supervised environment. These hostels are integral to educational institutions, corporate organizations, and other entities requiring structured living arrangements. The primary objective of institutional hostels is to provide a safe, supportive, and conducive living environment that enhances the overall experience and productivity of its residents.*

*Institutional hostels are characterized by their adherence to specific rules and regulations aimed at ensuring the well-being of occupants. They often offer amenities such as communal living spaces, dining facilities, and recreational areas, fostering a sense of community and collaboration among residents. The management of these hostels usually includes a structured framework for addressing issues related to accommodation, maintenance, and resident welfare.*

*This abstract outlines the significance of institutional hostels in promoting academic success, personal development, and professional growth. It emphasizes the role of these facilities in providing a stable and supportive environment that facilitates the achievement of institutional objectives. The effectiveness of institutional hostels is measured through resident satisfaction, the quality of facilities provided, and the overall impact on the residents' performance and well-being.*

*Future research on institutional hostels could focus on improving management practices, enhancing resident engagement, and addressing challenges related to accommodation standards and resident diversity. The goal is to optimize the hostel experience and ensure that it aligns with the evolving needs of its residents and the institution as a whole.*

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

Everything that has beginning must have an end, therefore, all praises and adoration is unto God for the strength and courage he has accorded me in the process of this project.

Special thanks to my supervisor **ARC. MRS. J.M TOMORI** for taking her time to go through my research work, may Almighty God bless you abundantly.

I say thanks to the management, staff both teaching and non-teaching staff of Architectural Technology for their impact in my life during my course of study.

My deepest appreciation goes to my parents **MR. AND MRS. SALVADOR** for their moral and financial support towards my education.



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# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY**

The domestication of poultry dates back thousands of years and has played a significant role in human civilization. Here's a brief historical background:

#### **Ancient Origins**

- \* Chickens (*Gallus Gallus domesticus*) were first domesticated around 8,000 years ago from the Red Jungle fowl in Southeast Asia, particularly in regions of India, China, and Thailand.
- \* The earliest archaeological evidence of domesticated chickens dates back to around 5400 BCE in China and 2000 BCE in Egypt.
- \* Chickens spread across the world through trade and conquest, reaching Europe by around 800 BCE through Persian traders and the Romans.

#### **Medieval and Renaissance Periods**

- \* Poultry farming remained small-scale during medieval times, with chickens, ducks, and geese being raised primarily in backyards for eggs and meat.
- \* Selective breeding began, leading to different breeds for egg production and meat quality.

#### **Industrial Revolution to the 20th Century**

- \* The 19th and early 20th centuries saw advancements in poultry farming, with improved breeding, feeding, and housing techniques.
- \* The 1920s-1950s marked the beginning of large-scale poultry farming, with the development of broiler chickens (meat breeds) and increased egg production.
- \* The introduction of incubators, vaccination, and improved feed formulations contributed to rapid industry growth.

#### **Modern Poultry Industry**

- \* Today, poultry farming is one of the most significant agricultural industries worldwide, providing a major source of protein through eggs and meat.
- \* Technological advancements, genetic improvements, and automation have led to increased efficiency and sustainability in poultry production.

\* Ethical concerns, including animal welfare and environmental impact, have influenced modern farming practices, leading to the rise of organic and free-range poultry farming.

## **AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

### **AIM**

The aim of poultry farming is to efficiently produce high-quality poultry products (such as meat and eggs) for consumption, commercial sale, and economic development while ensuring sustainability and animal welfare

### **Objectives of Poultry Farming:**

- \* Production of Poultry Products: To provide a steady supply of meat (chicken, turkey, duck, etc.) and eggs for human consumption.
- \* Profit Generation: To establish a profitable agribusiness through efficient poultry management and market sales.
- \* Employment Opportunities: To create job opportunities in farming, feed production, processing, and distribution.
- \* Food Security: To contribute to the availability of affordable protein-rich food sources.
- \* Sustainability & Environmental Management: To adopt eco-friendly farming practices that minimize waste and maximize resource efficiency.
- \* Disease Prevention & Biosecurity: To ensure healthy poultry stock through proper hygiene, vaccination, and disease control.
- \* Genetic Improvement: To enhance poultry breeds for better productivity, resistance to diseases, and improved quality of meat and eggs.
- \* Market Expansion & Value Addition: To explore new markets, diversify poultry products (processed meats, packaged eggs, etc.), and maximize profitability.

## **JUSTIFICATION OF STUDY**

It is a well establish fact that poultry across the world a place of domestication. Hereby justify to design a proper planed structure that would house and provide a conducive environment for domesticating and raising of birds, chicken etc. at Ijaregbe Ilesha.

## **SCOPE OF THE PROJECT**

The scope of poultry refers to the various opportunities, industries, and aspects related to the production, processing, and consumption of poultry products. The poultry sector has significant economic, nutritional, and social importance. Here's a breakdown of the scope of poultry:

- Entrance
- Reception area
- Manger office
- Chemical room
- Feed production room
- Pen cage
- IT room
- Changing room
- General storage
- Toilet
- Exit

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

- Case study
- Oral interview
- Literature review
- Online review

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW**

Poultry refers to domesticated birds that are raised for meat, eggs, and feathers. Common poultry species include chickens, turkeys, ducks, and geese. Poultry farming is a crucial sector in agriculture, providing a major source of protein for human consumption.

Poultry refers to domesticated birds raised for their meat, eggs, and feathers. The term "poultry" encompasses various species, but the most common ones are chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, and guinea fowl. These birds are an integral part of human agriculture due to their high reproductive rates, low maintenance costs, and the versatility of the products they provide.

Poultry farming has a long history, dating back thousands of years, and has evolved significantly to meet the growing demand for affordable protein sources. The industry plays a vital role in global food security, as poultry products, particularly chicken and eggs, are among the most widely consumed animal proteins worldwide.

The production of poultry is typically divided into two main sectors:

1. **Layer Farming** – Focused on the production of eggs.
2. **Broiler Farming** – Focused on the production of meat.

Poultry farming can be done on a small scale (such as in backyard settings) or on a large commercial scale. Advances in breeding, nutrition, and disease control have enabled the poultry industry to thrive, contributing to economic growth in many regions. Additionally, poultry farming has become more industrialized, with automated systems for feeding, egg collection, and meat processing, ensuring a steady and efficient supply of products to consumers.

In addition to its economic importance, poultry farming is also a significant source of employment for millions of people globally. However, the industry also faces challenges such as disease outbreaks (e.g., avian influenza), concerns over animal welfare, and the environmental impact of large-scale operations. Despite these challenges, the poultry sector remains a cornerstone of modern agriculture.

## **Types of Poultry**

- \* Chickens – The most widely farmed poultry, used for both meat (broilers) and egg production (layers).
- \* Turkeys – Primarily raised for meat, especially in North America.
- \* Ducks – Valued for both meat and eggs, with some breeds specialized for egg production.
- \* Geese – Raised for meat, eggs, and feathers, and require more space than other poultry.
- \* Guinea Fowl – Known for their gamey meat and pest control abilities.

## **Benefits of Poultry Farming**

- \* **High Productivity:** Poultry birds grow and reproduce quickly.
- \* **Efficient Feed Conversion:** They require relatively less feed compared to other livestock.
- \* **Profitability:** Poultry farming is a lucrative business with a high demand for eggs and meat.
- \* **Nutritional Value:** Poultry products are rich in protein, vitamins, and minerals.

## **Basic Poultry Farming Practices**

- \* **Housing:** Proper ventilation, lighting, and space are essential for poultry health.
- \* **Feeding:** A balanced diet with protein, vitamins, and minerals ensures optimal growth.
- \* **Health Management:** Vaccination, hygiene, and biosecurity prevent diseases.
- \* **Breeding:** Selecting high-quality breeds improves productivity.

## **Definition of Poultry**

Poultry refers to domesticated birds that are raised for their meat, eggs, or feathers. Common examples include chickens, turkeys, ducks, and geese.

In architecture, "poultry" typically refers to buildings or structures designed for housing domesticated birds, such as chickens, turkeys, or ducks. These structures can range from simple chicken coops to large-scale poultry farms with controlled environments for breeding, egg production, and meat processing.

## **Architectural considerations for poultry structures include:**

- \* **Ventilation:** Ensuring fresh air circulation to maintain a healthy environment.
- \* **Lighting:** Proper natural or artificial lighting for bird growth and productivity.
- \* **Insulation & Temperature Control:** Maintaining optimal temperatures for different poultry types.
- \* **Space & Layout:** Designing efficient movement areas for birds and workers.
- \* **Biosecurity Measures:** Preventing disease spread through controlled access and sanitation.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **3.0 CASE STUDY**

According to JSTOR (January 2019), a case study is about a person, group, or situation that has been studied over time. It can be defined as an intensive, systematic investigation about a person, group of people, or a unit in which the researcher examines in depth data relating to several variables. Case studies can be produced by following a formal research method. These case studies are likely to appear in formal research venues, as journals and professional conferences, rather than popular works. The resulting body of 'case study research' has long had a prominent place in many disciplines and professions, ranging from psychology, anthropology, sociology, and political science to education, clinical science, social work, and administrative science. In doing case study



research, the "case" being studied may be an individual, organization, event, or action, existing in a specific time and place.

### **Outline of Cases Studied**

- ILORIN KWARA STATE
- ILORIN KWARA STATE
- ILESHA OSUN STATE
- IMO HILL FARM ILESHA OSUN STATE
- Online case study in France
- Online case study in, Italy