CHAPTER FIVE:

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary of Findings

This project focused on carrying out a perimeter and detail survey of the Federal Staff School located along Adewole Kano Road in Ilorin, Kwara State. The objective was to determine the precise boundary limits and to capture all visible features within the school premises. The process involved reconnaissance, perimeter traversing, detail data collection, and data processing to produce a topographic map of the area.

The major activities undertaken during the course of the project include:

- Reconnaissance Survey: This provided a general overview of the terrain, access routes, and station visibility.
- Establishment of Control Points: Primary and secondary control points were established using Total Station to ensure accurate measurements.
- Perimeter Survey: The boundary of the school was measured using traversing and coordinated with respect to the established control points.
- Detailing: All significant features such as school buildings, roads, fences, gates, trees, drainage lines, poles, and playgrounds were observed and recorded.
- Data Processing: Observed field data were processed using AutoCAD and CivilCAD to generate a detailed site map of the school premises.

The successful execution of the survey produced a well-detailed topographic map, useful for administrative, legal, and infrastructural development purposes.

5.2 Conclusion

The perimeter and detail survey of Federal Staff School, Adewole Kano Road, Ilorin, was successfully conducted using modern surveying techniques. The survey has provided accurate spatial data, which has been translated into a map showing both the boundary lines and internal features of the site.

This project highlights the importance of combining field knowledge, precise measurements, and digital processing tools to produce professional surveying outputs. The final map can be used for:

- Land documentation and security
- Development planning and project design
- Dispute resolution or encroachment detection
- Integration into digital land information systems (LIS/GIS)

Conclusively, surveying remains a critical tool in infrastructure development, land management, and planning. The exercise also provided a practical opportunity to apply classroom knowledge in real-world conditions, reinforcing the importance of accuracy, methodical procedures, and proper documentation.

5.3 Recommendations

Based on the outcomes of this project, the following recommendations are made:

1. Regular Updating of Site Plans

The school management should ensure that surveys are carried out periodically (especially after major developments) to maintain updated and reliable records.

2. Permanent Boundary Markers

It is recommended that all major boundary points be marked with concrete pillars or beacons to prevent loss or shifting due to human or environmental factors.

3. Integration with GIS Platforms

The surveyed data can be incorporated into Kwara State's Geographic Information System (KWAGIS) for wider accessibility and future spatial planning.

4. Use of Survey Plans in Decision-Making

Authorities should consult the survey map for future structural changes, new buildings, or fencing projects to avoid overlapping or congestion.

5. Training and Equipment Maintenance

Survey equipment should be properly maintained and calibrated regularly. Also, students and professionals should undergo continuous training on modern surveying software and tools to enhance efficiency and accuracy.

6. Documentation and Archiving

A copy of the survey plan should be submitted to appropriate government agencies and archived digitally and physically for reference.

5.4 Suggestions for Further Study

A contour and elevation survey of the site can be conducted to support drainage and structural engineering designs.

Integration of the survey data with environmental impact assessment (EIA) can aid in sustainability planning.

A cadastral survey can be done to legally register the school property with the Kwara State Ministry of Lands and Housing.