PROJECT REPORT
ON

PERIMETER AND DETAILING SURVEY OF PART OF KWARA STATE POLYTECHNIC, ILORIN. FROM ENGINEERING BUILDING TO GTBANK

BY

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ND23/SGI/FT/0039

SUBMITTED TO:
THE DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYING AND GEO INFORMATICS KWARA STATE POLYTECHNIC, ILORIN.

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF NATIONAL DIPLOMA IN SURVEYING AND GEO-INFORMATICS

JULY, 2025

CERTIFICATE

I, **OLAJIDE HANNAH IBUKUNOLUWA** with Matric Number **ND/23/SGI/FT/0039** hereby certify that the information contained in this project report were obtained as a result of observations and movements taken by me and the Perimeter and Detailing was done in accordance to Surveying rules and regulations and Departmental instructions.

Signature of student: ______________________________

Name of student: ______________________________

Date of completion: ______________________________

Matric Number: **ND/23/SGI/FT/0039**

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that OLAJIDE HANNAH IBUKUNOLUWA with Matric number **ND/23/SGI/FT/039** **from department of** surveying and Geo-informatics, Institute of Environment Studies carried out a practical field work which formed basic of the project in accordance with survey rules and regulations and departmental instruction.

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DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to Almighty God and my lovely partner MR AND MRS OLAJIDE who saw mw through the programme.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My utmost gratitude goes to the Almighty and ever living God, for his divine grace from which I have always benefited from. I also appreciate him for giving me the inspiration and ability which cannot be qualified to face all challenges from the beginning of my life bill now, in him I live, move and have my being.

My profound gratitude and appreciation to those who contributed indirectly or directly in making my project possible and successful. I like to use this medium to thank my dad for his financial and moral support and also for his care and love over me, I pray you shall reap the fruit of your labour (Amen). My appreciation goes to my supervisors' MRS. S. O. ADEOTI For their encouragement and motivation as regard the writing of the project thank you and God bless you. And to all lecturers in the department of surveying and Geo informatics, Surv. Ambibola, Surv. Banji, Surv, Diran, Surv. Kabiru, Surv. Kazeem and others May God bless you all (Amen).

Finally, I appreciate the effort of all my colleagues in the department of surveying and Geo-informatics and those who help me in one way or the other. I love you all. And to those whose name were not mentioned who had one way or the other contributed towards the success of this project and those who stayed with

me on campus right from day one up till this moments it's not been easy, and also to my bestie OGUNBIYI ADENIKE OMOWUMI thanks for your love and support I love you, I pray God in his infinite mercy will reward everyone I say a big thank you, I love you all. To be a surveyor is not easy.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE		i
CERTIFICATION		ii
DEDICATION		iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT		iv
ABSTRACT		v
LIST OF FIGURES		vi
TABLE OF CONTENT		vii
CHAPTER ONE		
1.0	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY	1
1.2	STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM	7
1.3	STUDY AREA	8
1.4	AIM OF OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT	9
1.4.1	AIMS	9
1.4.2	OBJECTIVE	9
1.5	SCOPE OF THE PROJECT	10

1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROJECT 10

1.7 PERSONNEL 11

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LITEATURE REVIEW 12

CHAPTER THREE

2 METHODOLOGY 20

3.1 RECONNAISSANCE 21

3.1.1 OFFICE RECONAISSANCE 21

3.1.2 FIELD RECONNAISSANCE 21

3.2 MONUMENTATION 23

3.3 EQUIPMENT USED 24

3.3.1 PERIMETER SURVEY AND DETAILING OBSERVATION 24

3.3.1.1 TEST OF INSTRUMENT 25

3.4 COLIMATION TEST FOR TOTAL STATION 25

3.5 DATA ACQUISITION 26

3.5.1 GEOMETRIC DATA ACQUISITION OF PERIMETER 27

3.5.2 GEOMETRIC DATA ACQUISITION OF DETAILING 27

3.6 PERIMETER TRAVERSING 28

3.7 DATA DOWNLOADING 29

3.7.1 DATA PROCESSING 33

3.8 COMPUTATION 33

3.8.1 TRAVERSE BACKWARD COMPUTATION 34

3.9 AREA COMPUTATION 34

3.9.1 LINEAR ACCURACY 35

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 RESULTS 36

4.1 CONTROL ESTABLISHMENT RESULTS 36

4.1.1 CONTROL ESTABLISHED 36

4.4.2 TEST OF INSTRUMENT 36

4.2 TEST OBSERVATIONS 37

4.3 CONTROL CHECK 37

(COMPUTED VALUE AND OBSERVED VALUE) 37-38

4.4 TRAVERSE BACK COMPUTATION 38

4.5 RESULTS OF THE AREA COMPUTATION 39

4.6 RESULTS OF LINEAR ACCURACY 40

4.7 DATA ANALYSIS 40

4.7.1 THE PERIMETER BOUNDARY POINTS 41

4.8 INFORMATION PRESENTATION 41

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS 44

5.1 SUMMARY 44

5.2 PROBLEM ENCOUNTERS 44

5.3 CONCLUSION 45

5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS 45

REFERENCES 47

APPENDIX 48

LIST OF TABLES

1. Record of coordinates points

2. Reading obtained during instrument test

3. Back computation of the coordinates

ABSTRACT

This project is based on perimeter and detailing survey of part of [I.O.T], Kwara State Polytechnic, Moro Local Government Area, Ilorin, Kwara State. This project has been divided into different chapters. Chapter one of this project gives an introduction about the project topic as a whole. This enables better understanding of the Project so as to know what perimeter and detailing entails as well as the scope and aim of the project. Chapter two is the literature review i.e. the works of past professionals and projects that had been done in the past as regards this specific topic which were examined in order to help to shed more light on what perimeter and detailing survey is all about. Chapter three of this project is the methodology which describes how the project was carried out using digital instrument e.g. Total Station and its accessories from the first stage to the final stage. Chapter four of this project is Data presentation which consists of all the data acquired from site during the project execution. Chapter five comprises of summary, problems encountered, conclusion and recommendations. Reference comprises of list of names and works of prominent authors or professionals whose works on survey as regards this specific topic were used in the course of this project.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

Land is the prime natural resource of the world. It is also a very important natural resources of any country due to its limited nature and without land there can be no country. This then implies that the wealth of a nation and its economic and sustainable developments are dependent in the state of its land and its usage. Therefore, the opportunities of tomorrow will be determined by the land use decisions made today (Effiong 2010).

Surveying is a profession with many definitions as applied to it over the years, changing even as the duties of the surveyor had been dynamic over the years. Some years back surveying was defined as the science and art of making reliable measurements of the relief position of features on, above or beneath the earth surface and plotting of these measurements to some suitable scale to form a map, plan or chart (Brinker 1977).

Perimeter detailing is a crucial aspect of architectural design, construction, and security planning that involves the precise definition, enhancement, and protection of property boundaries. This practice encompasses both aesthetic and functional considerations, from ornamental fencing and landscaping to sophisticated security measures and boundary demarcation systems. Historically, perimeter detailing evolved from simple boundary markers such as stone walls and wooden fences to today's integrated systems that combine security, aesthetics, and environmental considerations.

In contemporary architecture and urban planning, perimeter detailing has gained increasing importance due to several factors. The growing emphasis on property security, privacy concerns in densely populated areas, the need for clear legal boundary demarcation, and the desire for aesthetic enhancement of properties have all contributed to the evolution of perimeter detailing from a simple necessity to a sophisticated discipline combining multiple fields of expertise.

Surveying is the first step for the execution of a construction projects. With the change in time, there has been great development and improvement in the surveying techniques. From the vintage chain surveying to satellite surveying and the modern engineering projects, construction has reached a new modern era of engineering.

Surveying is the branch of engineering that deals with the art and science of determining the relative positions of distinctive features on or beneath the surface of the earth, by measurements of distances, directions and elevations (Agor 2008). There are different branches of surveying such as Geodetic survey, Topographic survey, Hydrographic survey, Mining survey, Photogrammetry and remote sensing, Engineering survey, Cadastral survey which include perimeter and detail survey.

Cadastral surveying is the sub field of cadastre and surveying that specializes in the establishment and re-establishment of real property boundaries.

Cadastral survey is the branch of surveying which is concerned with the survey and demarcation of land for the purpose of defining parcels of land for registration in the land registry. It is concerned with land management and more specifically with issues of landownership, measurement delineation of property boundaries. It is survey that creates, mark, define or re-establish the boundaries and subdivision of public land and through this, ownership can be recorded in public register.

Perimeter surveying is a type of property survey that determines the particular boundaries of a parcel of land areas by setting corner markers or monuments, to determine coordinates of these corners, and to obtain boundary and area information required for record, deed descriptions and for plotting parcels of real property. These markers are desirable for public record and to ensure correct title for the rightful owner of the land.Cadastral surveys are usually performed for either re-establishment of existing property boundaries or for the creation of new property boundaries in land division process.

Detailing is a process whereby features on the ground are surveyed and represented by a suitable scale on a plan, regardless of their shape, all objects can be located by considering them as a composition of a series of connected straight lines, with each line being determined by two points.

Detail survey is a survey that a surveyor needs to record all the permanent features on the ground such as:- Buildings, land utilities, Drain, Culvert, Electric Pole, Road, Fence and all the permanent features on the ground for proper assessment of the existing development in the surveyed area or modification of it and usually confined to the boundaries of the parcel of land.

A surveyor is a professional person with the academic qualifications and technical expertise to determine, measure and represent land, three dimensional objects, points fields and trajectories; to assemble and interpret land and geographically related information, to use that information for planning and efficient administration of the land, the sea and any structure thereon.

A surveyor determines the relative positions of natural and manmade features on the earth's surface and records these in a graphical and usable form. He is also involved in the determination of the size, shape and gravity field of the earth using equipment and techniques which can sometimes be highly sophisticated (Fajemirokun1980).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

There is no adequate up-to-date map of the part of Kwara State Polytechnic. To aid decision making by the management. It has been observed that people find it difficult getting to their destination with all the structure and roads on ground, thus the need for ease of movement for the thousands of people passing the route. A map can provide response to questions like: where a particular road is, where it leads to, the distance and the fastest route or shortest route between two points. This survey will be used for future planning regardless of the type of construction to be carried out. Some other project where the survey will be relevant includes in designing the drainage network, road and also new building. This will definitely affect proper planning and decision making for the management.

Despite its importance, perimeter detailing faces several challenges and issues that affect its implementation and effectiveness:

1. **Balancing Security and Aesthetics:** Many perimeter solutions prioritize security at the expense of visual appeal, resulting in boundaries that appear fortress-like and unwelcoming. Conversely, purely aesthetic approaches may compromise security needs.

2. **Regulatory Compliance:** Navigating the complex web of local building codes, zoning regulations, and property laws that govern perimeter installations can be challenging for property owners and designers.

3. **Environmental Impact:** Traditional perimeter materials and construction methods often have significant ecological footprints, from resource-

intensive manufacturing processes to disruption of natural water flow and wildlife movement.

The primary areas of investigation include:

1. **Residential Housing Developments:** Single-family homes, townhouse complexes, and multi-family residential buildings, examining how perimeter detailing varies across different housing typologies.

2. **Mixed-Use Developments:** Areas where residential properties interface with commercial, institutional, or public spaces, requiring perimeter solutions that accommodate different user groups and functions.

3. **Urban Renewal Projects:** Neighborhoods undergoing revitalization, where perimeter detailing must balance preservation of historical elements with modern security and aesthetic needs.

4. **Master-Planned Communities:** Large-scale developments with comprehensive design guidelines, analyzing how perimeter detailing contributes to community identity and cohesion.

5. **Transit-Oriented Developments:** Residential areas near transportation hubs, where perimeter solutions must address higher pedestrian traffic and public-private transitions.

1.4 Aim and Objectives of the Project

1.4.1 Aim of the Project

The aim of this project is to carry out perimeter and detail survey of part of kwara polytechnic ilorin, The New engineering building to Guarantee trust bank.

1.4.2 Objectives of the Project

The following are the objectives of the study;

- To carry out proper planning and reconnaissance in the office and field respectively.
- To carry out traverse and determination of detail features of the survey area using Total station.
- Production of a perimeter plan and a detailed perimeter plan of the area.

1.5 Scope of the Project

the scope includes the following:-

- Traverse connection to established controls.
- Perimeter traversing
- Detailing of features using offset
- Data Downloading and Processing
- Data editing
- Analysis of result

- Plotting and plan production

1.6 Significance of the study

This study would be of high significance, as it can find applications in the following areas;

- As it will help to produce a well detailed survey plan
- Building location and facility planning could be well aided.
- Proper planning on the usage of the vacant land.
- Proper planning of drainage system within the case study.

1. **For Architects and Designers:** The findings will provide evidence-based guidelines for perimeter detailing that achieves balance between competing priorities, potentially leading to more innovative and effective design approaches.
2. **For Property Developers:** The research will offer insights into how strategic perimeter detailing can enhance property marketability and value, potentially improving return on investment.
3. **For Homeowners and Property Managers:** The study will develop practical frameworks for selecting appropriate perimeter solutions based on specific needs and constraints, potentially reducing long-term costs and maintenance issues.
4. **For Urban Planners and Policy Makers:** The findings will contribute to understanding how perimeter detailing affects neighborhood character, security

perceptions, and community cohesion, potentially informing more effective regulations and guidelines.

5. **For Security Consultants:** The research will expand the knowledge base regarding the integration of security features with other perimeter functions, potentially leading to more holistic security approaches.

6. **For Environmental Advocates**: The study will advance understanding of ecological considerations in perimeter design, potentially promoting more sustainable practices in property development.

7. **For Technology Developers:** The findings will identify gaps and opportunities in current perimeter technologies, potentially stimulating innovation in materials and systems.

8. **For Academic Research:** The study will contribute to the theoretical understanding of boundaries and thresholds in built environments, potentially opening new avenues for architectural and urban design research.

1.7 PERSONNEL

The under listed names are the member if the group who participate immensely in project given

S/N	NAMES	MATRIC NO	ROLE
1	OLAJIDE HANNAH IBUKUNOLUWA	ND/23/SGI/FT/0039	AUTHOR
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7	LAFIA ISHIAK ALHASSAH	ND/23/SGI/FT/033	MEMBER

1.3 Study Area

The project site is located at Kwara State Polytechnic (The New engineering building to Guarantee trust bank.), Ilorin Kwara State of Nigeria having a latitude of N 8° 28' 55.4196" and Longitude of E 4° 31' 34.4208".

MAP OF STUDY AREA

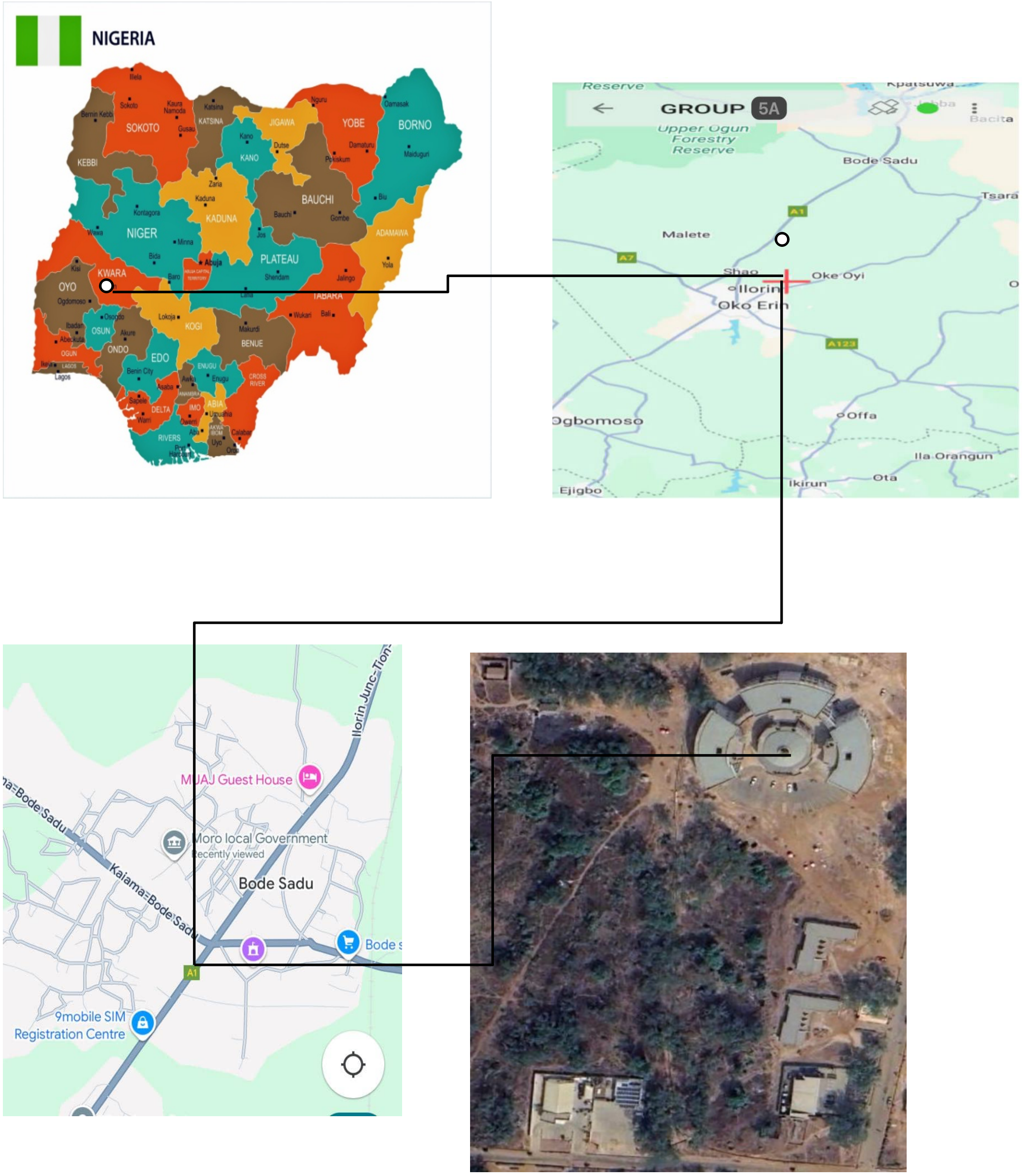

Fig 1: Image showing the study

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW ON PERMITER AND DETAILING

Comprehensive Literature Review: Perimeter and Detail Surveying

1. Land as a Critical Resource

Land represents the fundamental natural resource upon which all nations depend. Its finite nature makes it exceptionally valuable, serving as both the physical foundation of countries and a primary determinant of national wealth. As noted by Effiong (2010), land usage decisions made today directly shape future opportunities for development and prosperity.

The critical importance of land manifests across multiple dimensions:

Economic Value: Land provides the basis for agriculture, infrastructure development, urban planning, natural resource extraction, and real estate markets

Legal Significance: Property rights and land tenure systems form cornerstones of legal frameworks worldwide

Cultural Connection: Many communities maintain deep cultural, historical, and spiritual connections to specific territories

Environmental Impact: Land use decisions directly affect biodiversity, carbon sequestration, water management, and ecosystem services

Geopolitical Importance: National boundaries and territorial sovereignty rest upon clearly defined land borders

The management of this limited resource requires sophisticated systems for documentation, demarcation, and rights allocation—making surveying an essential discipline for sustainable development.

2. Evolution of Surveying as a Profession

Surveying has undergone significant transformation throughout history, evolving from rudimentary measurement techniques to a highly specialized profession incorporating advanced technologies.

Historical Development

Ancient Civilizations: Early surveying emerged in Egypt, Mesopotamia, and other civilizations primarily for agricultural land division and taxation purposes

Renaissance Period: Development of more precise instruments like the theodolite and mathematical principles for triangulation

Colonial Era: Surveying became crucial for territorial expansion, mapping new territories, and establishing property boundaries

Industrial Revolution: Increased demand for precise measurements to support infrastructure development like railways and canals

Shifting Definitions

As noted in your reference to Brinker (1977), surveying was traditionally defined as "the science and art of making reliable measurements of the relief position of features on, above or beneath the earth surface and plotting of these measurements to some suitable scale." However, this definition has expanded to encompass:

- Data analysis and interpretation

- Three-dimensional modeling and visualization

- Integration with geographic information systems (GIS)

- Remote sensing and satellite-based measurements

- Legal boundary determination and documentation

- High-precision engineering applications

- Environmental monitoring and assessment

Professional Requirements

Modern surveying has developed into a regulated profession requiring:

- Formal education in surveying engineering or geomatics

- Extensive field experience and technical training
- Professional licensure and certification in most jurisdictions
- Continuing education to maintain competency with evolving technologies
- Adherence to ethical standards and professional codes of conduct
- Specialized knowledge in mathematics, physics, law, and data management

3. Perimeter Detailing in Modern Construction and Planning

Perimeter detailing has evolved from simple boundary marking to a sophisticated discipline incorporating multiple considerations and technologies.

Functional Dimensions

Security Integration: Modern perimeter designs incorporate layered security approaches, including physical barriers, electronic surveillance, access control systems, and intrusion detection technologies

Environmental Considerations: Sustainable perimeter designs now address wildlife corridors, stormwater management, microclimate effects, and ecological connectivity

Regulatory Compliance: Perimeter designs must satisfy building codes, zoning regulations, accessibility requirements, and environmental protection laws

Risk Assessment: Perimeter planning increasingly incorporates vulnerability analysis, threat assessment, and defensive architecture principles

Technological Advancements

Smart Fencing: Integration of fiber optic sensors, motion detection, and AI-based analytics for perimeter protection

3D Scanning: LiDAR and photogrammetry techniques for precise documentation of existing perimeters and site conditions

Augmented Reality: On-site visualization of proposed perimeter designs before construction

BIM Integration: Perimeter elements are now commonly incorporated into Building Information Modeling systems for coordination with other building systems

Aesthetic and Social Considerations

Placemaking: Perimeter design contributes to community identity and sense of place

Social Inclusivity: Balancing security needs with accessibility and avoiding hostile architecture

Visual Impact: Considering views, sightlines, and landscape integration

Cultural Context: Respecting local traditions and preferences in boundary demarcation

4. Cadastral Surveying and Property Boundaries

Cadastral surveying serves as the technical foundation for property ownership systems worldwide, providing the precise spatial definition required for land registration.

Legal Framework

Land Registration Systems: Various models exist globally, including Torrens systems (title registration), deed registration systems, and hybrid approaches

Boundary Definitions: Fixed (monumented) versus general (descriptive) boundary systems, with significant legal implications for property rights

Easements and Encumbrances: Documentation of rights-of-way, utilities, and other restrictions affecting land use

Adverse Possession: Legal principles related to boundary disputes and long-term occupation

Riparian Rights: Special considerations for water boundaries and their changes over time

Technical Standards

Monumentation: Evolution from physical markers (stone cairns, concrete posts) to coordinate-based systems with GPS reference points

Measurement Precision: Standards for angular and distance measurements based on land value and context

Coordinate Systems: Local, regional, and national coordinate reference systems and their transformations

Error Analysis: Statistical methods for assessing and reporting measurement uncertainty

Historical Records: Integration of historical survey evidence with modern measurements

Modern Approaches

Coordinate Cadastres: Movement toward coordinate-based boundary definitions rather than physical monuments

3D Cadastre: Development of volumetric property rights for complex urban environments

Fit-for-Purpose Cadastre: Pragmatic approaches balancing precision with practical needs in developing contexts

Participatory Mapping: Community involvement in boundary definition, particularly in indigenous territories and customary land systems

5. Detail Surveying for Documentation of Land Features

Detail surveying provides the comprehensive documentation of existing site conditions required for planning, design, and construction projects.

Feature Classification

Natural Features: Topography, vegetation, watercourses, soil conditions, and geological features

Built Environment: Buildings, infrastructure, utilities, transportation networks, and artificial structures

Boundary Elements: Fences, walls, hedges, and other physical demarcation elements

Heritage Features: Archaeological sites, protected structures, and culturally significant elements

Subsurface Components: Underground utilities, foundations, and geological conditions

Methodological Approaches

Conventional Traversing: Traditional methods using total stations and levels

GPS/GNSS Techniques: Satellite-based positioning for efficient data collection

Terrestrial Laser Scanning: High-density point cloud collection for comprehensive documentation

Photogrammetry: Structure-from-motion techniques for rapid site documentation

Mobile Mapping Systems: Vehicle-mounted sensors for efficient corridor mapping

UAV/Drone Surveys: Aerial documentation providing perspective and coverage advantages

Ground Penetrating Radar: Non-destructive subsurface investigation techniques

Data Management and Representation

Digital Twins: Creation of comprehensive virtual models mirroring physical reality

Temporal Analysis: Documentation of changes over time through repeat surveys

Level of Detail Standards: Defined requirements for feature capture based on project needs

GIS Integration: Incorporation of attribute data with spatial information

Quality Assurance: Verification and validation protocols for survey data

Metadata Standards: Documentation of data collection methods, accuracy, and processing steps

6. The Modern Surveyor's Role

The surveyor's professional responsibilities have expanded significantly beyond simple measurement to include:

Technical Expertise

Multi-sensor Integration: Combining data from diverse sources (GNSS, total stations, scanners, etc.)

Software Proficiency: Advanced data processing, adjustment, and visualization tools

Error Analysis: Statistical evaluation of measurement quality and uncertainty propagation

System Calibration: Ensuring measurement equipment operates within specifications

Legal Responsibilities

Expert Testimony: Providing evidence in boundary disputes and land litigation

Regulatory Compliance: Ensuring surveys meet legal standards and requirements

Due Diligence: Thorough research of existing records and historical evidence

Ethical Standards: Maintaining professional integrity and impartiality

Emerging Roles

Spatial Data Management: Organization and preservation of spatial information assets

Environmental Monitoring: Tracking physical changes for conservation and remediation

Disaster Response: Rapid deployment for damage assessment and reconstruction planning

Urban Planning Support: Providing foundational data for sustainable development initiatives

Infrastructure Lifecycle Management: Supporting asset management through accurate spatial documentation

This comprehensive overview demonstrates how perimeter and detail surveying have evolved from simple boundary-marking operations to sophisticated disciplines integrating advanced technology, legal frameworks, and environmental considerations. As land resources become increasingly valuable and contested, the importance of accurate, legally defensible boundary determination and comprehensive site documentation continues to grow.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Methodology

This refers to the method and the principles used to achieve the aim and objectives of this project work. The execution of this project was based on the following basic principles of surveying:

- Working from whole to part.
- The principle of choosing the method of survey most appropriate to meet the desired result.
- The principle of provision for adequate checks to meet the required accuracy.

The method are traversing and detailing.

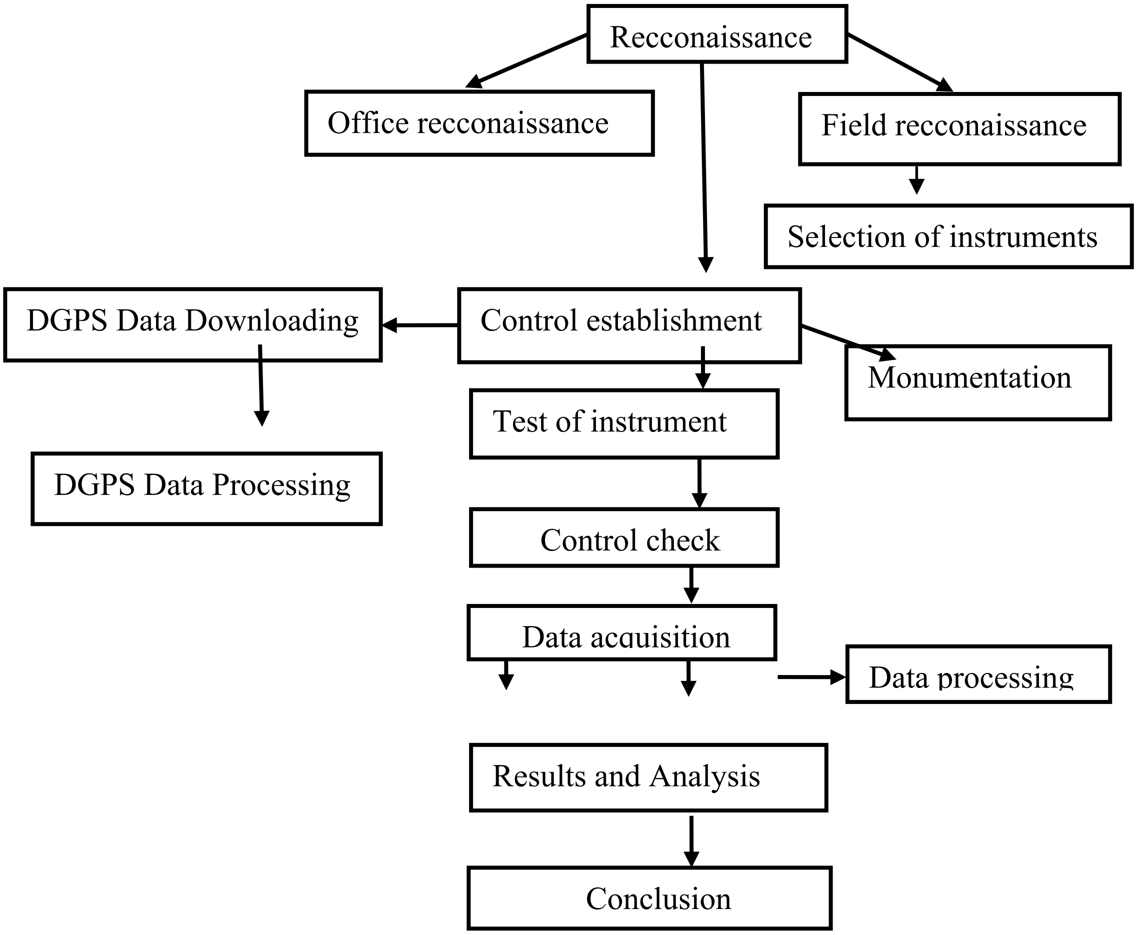

Figure 3.0:- Research methodology flow chart

3.1 Reconnaissance

Reconnaissance is a pre-requisite stage of any survey project to be carried out. It is the study of the subject matter as regard to a particular survey of an area of land. During reconnaissance, the purpose, specification and required accuracy of the survey were closely examined as these would affect the choice of the instruments and method of survey to be employed. The reconnaissance done comprise of office planning and field reconnaissance.

3.1.1 Office Reconnaissance

At this stage, decisions were made on the easiest approach to achieve the aim of the project using available sources of information about the study area and also the nature of survey. The imagery of the study area, personnel, initial control for orientation, choice of instrument and method to be employed were considered and determined at this stage. Also costing of the survey operation was done in the office.

3.1.2 Field Reconnaissance

The project site was visited to have the true picture of the site for better planning and execution and to locate the control pillars for necessary orientation of the study area. For proper selection of the boundary stations, the following factors were taken into consideration, the position and shape of the boundary, indivisibility of the consecutive stations selected. The boundaries were marked with wooden pegs driven into the ground to avoid disturbance or removal by any one and for the proper identification. The intervisibility of these selected stations were put into consideration.

Controls were not found around the study area which necessitated the transfer of control points to a reasonable distance within the study area. The end product of the field reconnaissance is the recce diagram which is shown in figure 3.2 below.

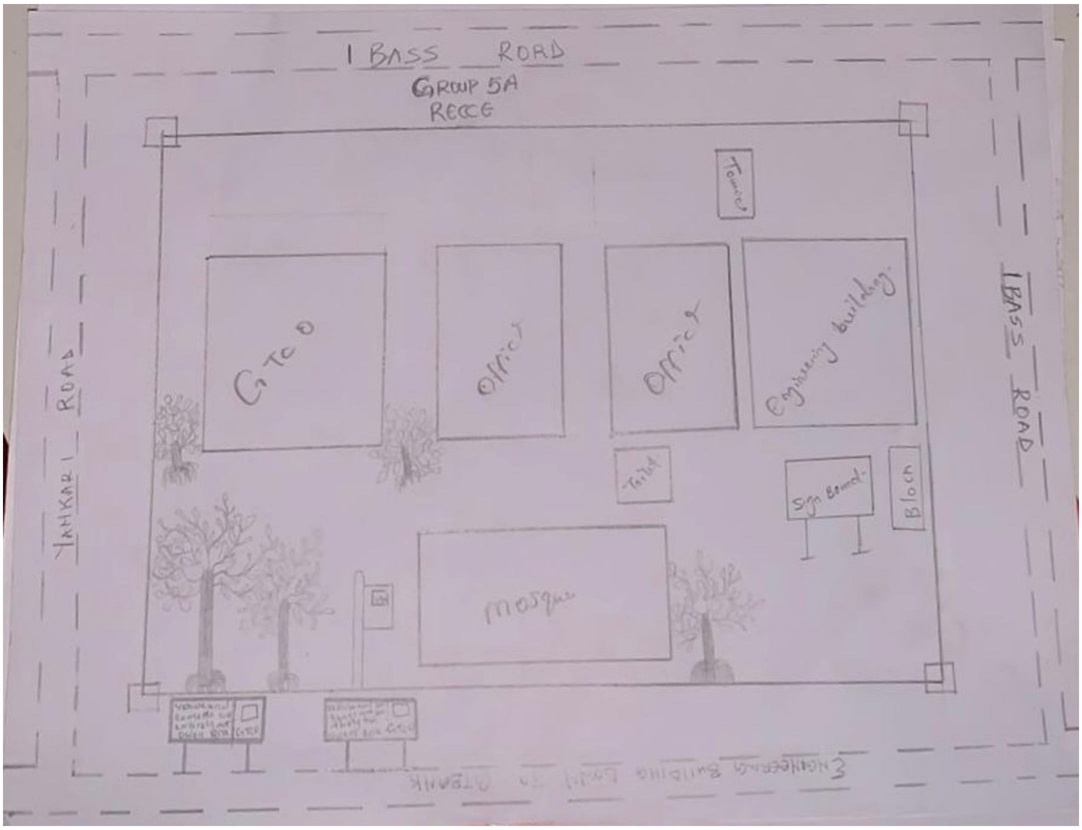

Figure 3.1.2: Reconnaissance Diagram (Not drawn to scale)

3.2 Monumentation

This is the selection of points at all change of directions and defining the points using pegs, beacons upon which centering can be made during field operation. This could be temporary or permanent, depending on the nature of the work. Specifically for this project, precast concrete beacons of dimension 18cm by 18cm by 65cm height were used. Each was buried vertically such that 10cm protruded above the ground surface.

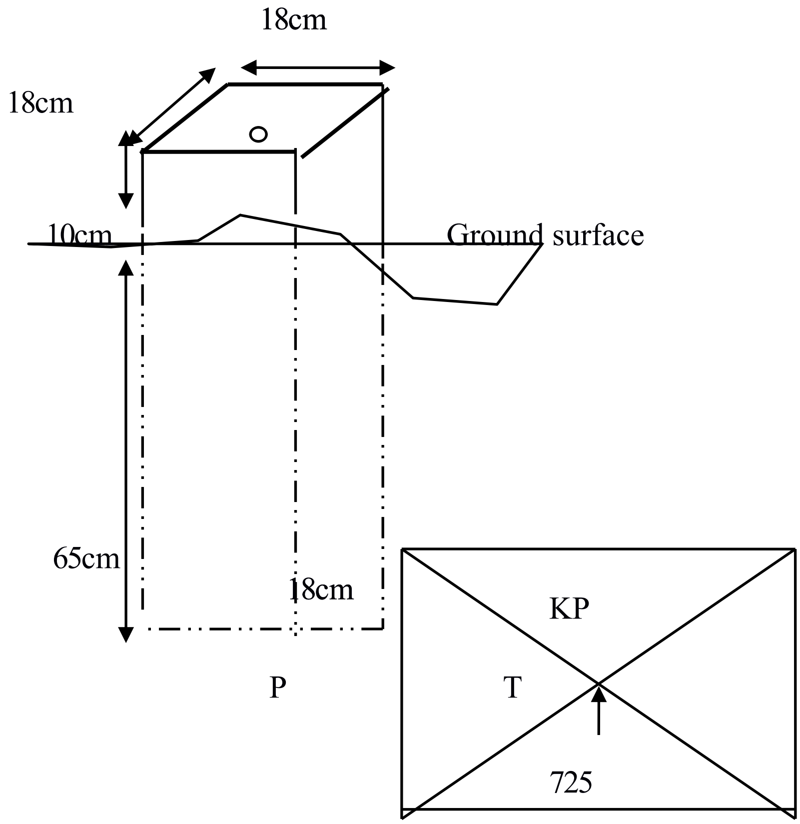

Figure 3.2.1: Plan View

Figure3.2.1:-Dimensional Representation Of Boundary Beacon

3.3 Equipment Used

The instrument used for the execution of the project are listed below

- Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS)
- Total station and its accessories (Trimble)
- Reflector stand and target
- Beacon
- pegs
- Tape (5m)
- Writing materials

Other Hardware and software used include:

(i.) Laptop

(ii.) GNSS solution

(iii.) Trimble software office

(iv.) Trimble Geo office downloading cable.

(v.) AutoCAD 2010

(vi.) Notepad and Microsoft Excel for editing and running of the script

(vii.) Microsoft word for report writing

3.3.1 Perimeter Survey and Detailing Observation

The perimeter and detail observation was carried out using the total station. This was done carefully in such a way to achieve the desire objective for the project. Before observation, test of instrument was carried out.

3.3.1.1 Test of Instrument

Test of instrument is very important in surveying operation. The accuracy of any work done depends on the quality of the instrument used, using faulty instrument will mar the output of the work.

In view of this, test of instrument was done in order to ascertain the working condition of the instrument acquired from the departmental store.

3.4. Collimation of Test For Total Station

The instrument total station (TRIMBLE PT1) was tested for both horizontal and vertical collimation errors. This was done by setting the instrument on a station and applying all necessary temporary adjustment such as centering, leveling and parallax elimination.

The coordinates of the known station (KW725PT) was inputted into the instrument. The target was also placed on another known station (KW111PT) and was carefully bisected and measured at the end the result supplied were compared with the available result (see table 3.4)

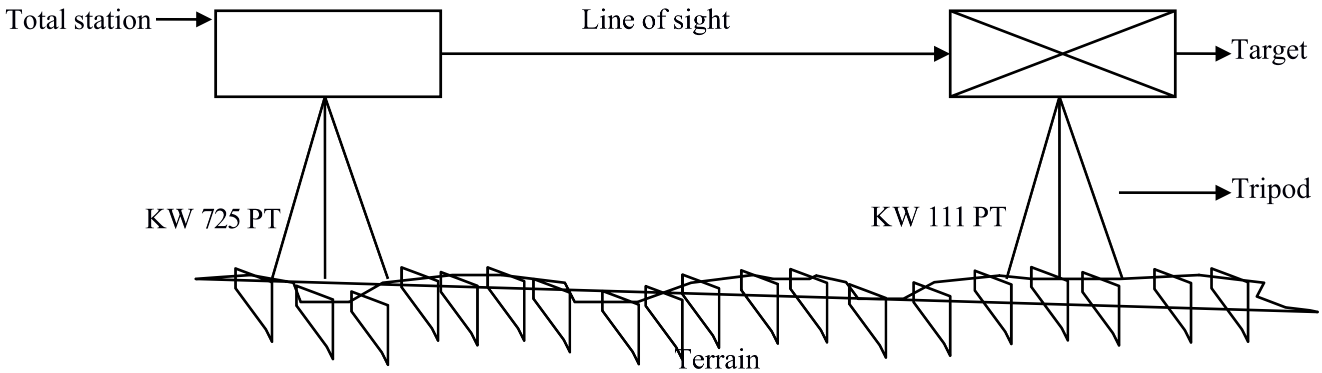

FIG 3.4:- Diagram showing the position of the total station and the reflector during the total station (collimation test).

3.5 Data Acquisition

This involves the processes in acquiring the data needed for the project. This involves the actual making of measurements and recording of observed data on the field. There are different methods of acquiring data in the site with different instrument such as Total station, Theodolite, Compass, Level Instrument etc.

3.5.1 Geometric Data Acquisition For Perimeter Traverse

Geometric data are positional data, that is, they are data having the X, Y, Z coordinates which makes it possible to locate their position on the surface of the earth. The total station (TRIMBLE PT1) was used for collection of geometric data.

The third order closed traverse was carried out using Trimble Total Station to determine the positions of all stations in the project area. For perimeter traverse, total station was set up on control pillar KW725PT and temporary adjustment performed. The coordinates of the instrument station, Backsight station the heights of instrument and that of the target were measured with tape and keyed-in into the memory of the total station for storage and the orientation was completed. After this, the target was moved to SC/KW F.RS 4404for observation. With the instrument on KW725PT, the target was focused and the cross-hair bisected msr1 was clicked on the total station. The instrument displayed the coordinates (E, N and H) of the station and the values were stored in the memory of the instrument which serves as field book. Then, the instrument was moved to KW111PT orientation was repeated and the same procedures were taken until we closed back on the control pillar KW725PT.

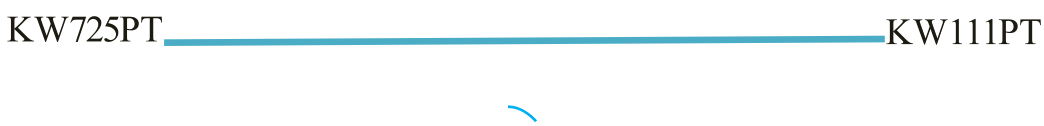

Figure 3.5:- Description of the traverse connection

3.5.2 Geometric Data Acquisition For Detailing

For the collection of details, the total station was set up on KW111PT and temporary adjustments were performed and back sighted KW725PT for station orientation. Then, various points of interest were coordinated by placing the reflector at such points and measure. The coordinates of such points taken were stored in the internal memory of the instrument and on the field book. For points which could not be visualized from KW111PT, other station points were selected to facilitate their coordination. Feature like buildings, electric poles, trees and water tank, road, security house and mosque were all detailed, after which the traverse was closed back on KW111PT. Having bisected these features, readings were taken and stored in the internal memory of the instrument.

3.6 Perimeter Traversing

After the demarcation, capping and numbering of the beacons, the actual data acquisition using the total station MATO TC1010 commenced. The traverse started from KW725PT with KW111PT as reference point. The total station was set up over control KW725PT, centered, leveled and telescope focused to eliminate parallax. The parameters of the instrument station i.e. station name, height of instrument over the station mark, and the XYZ coordinates of the station were keyed in. The reference control point was then bisected and the station name

KW111PT, height of target over the station mark, and the XYZ coordinates of the station were key in. Though the total station was set in coordinate mode it actually measured and recorded horizontal readings, vertical readings and distances automatically into the internal memory of the instrument on both faces which it used to compute and display coordinates. At every set up of the total station, the temporary adjustment was carried out and the following parameters measured:

- Height of instrument
- Height of the back target
- Height of the fore target
- Distance to back and fore station

This is the determination of bearing and distance of series of connected lines from known coordinated point so as to obtain coordinate of the newly established station.

3.7 Data Downloading

This explains the method in downloading, retrieving, sorting and analyzing of the acquired data (field data). Here, the data is being downloaded from the total station to a computer system and processed into information using the appropriate method and software.

Steps To Follow When Downloading From Total Station

- The downloading software was already installed on the computer system (Trimble Total Station Software) and was launched.
- The total station was connected to the computer system via downloading cable
- The Total station was switched on and the following options were selected to download the file.
  - GOTO Data Transfer
  - SELECT Send data (by pressing F1)
  - SELECT/CLICK Measure Data
  - SELECT File Name (Hafiz)
  - CLICK ENTER
  - SELECT Yes (Option)
- It was ensured that the parameter on total station and the computer system were the same.
- A folder was created on the laptop to save the data from the software and the link selected on the software.
- Transfer was clicked on the total station software to download the file into a folder on the laptop.

- After the transfer was completed, click on transform coordinate on the total station software resident in the computer system. After converting the required data into dxf format.
- The coordinates were exported from the software environment to Microsoft excel for further processing

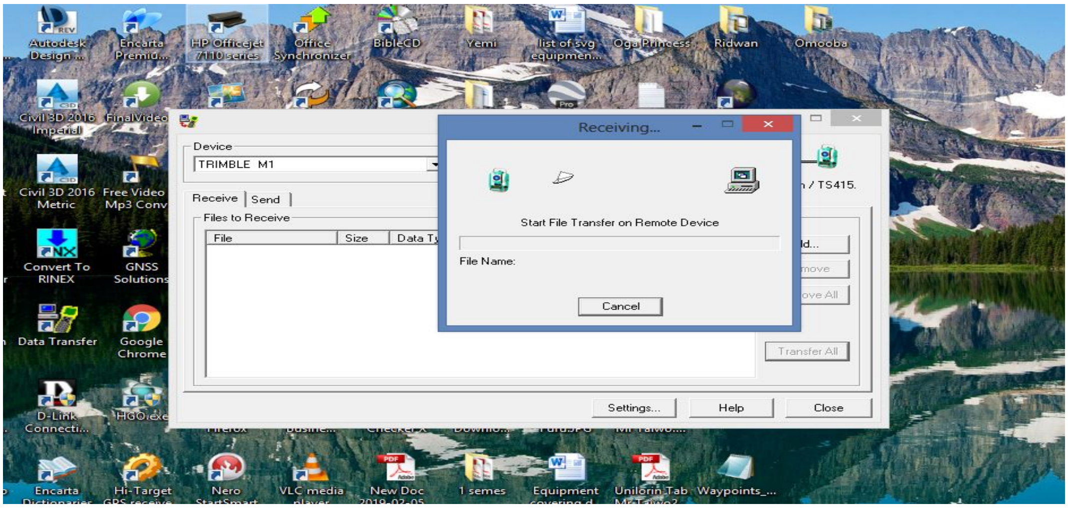

Figure 3.6a: Downloading process from total station

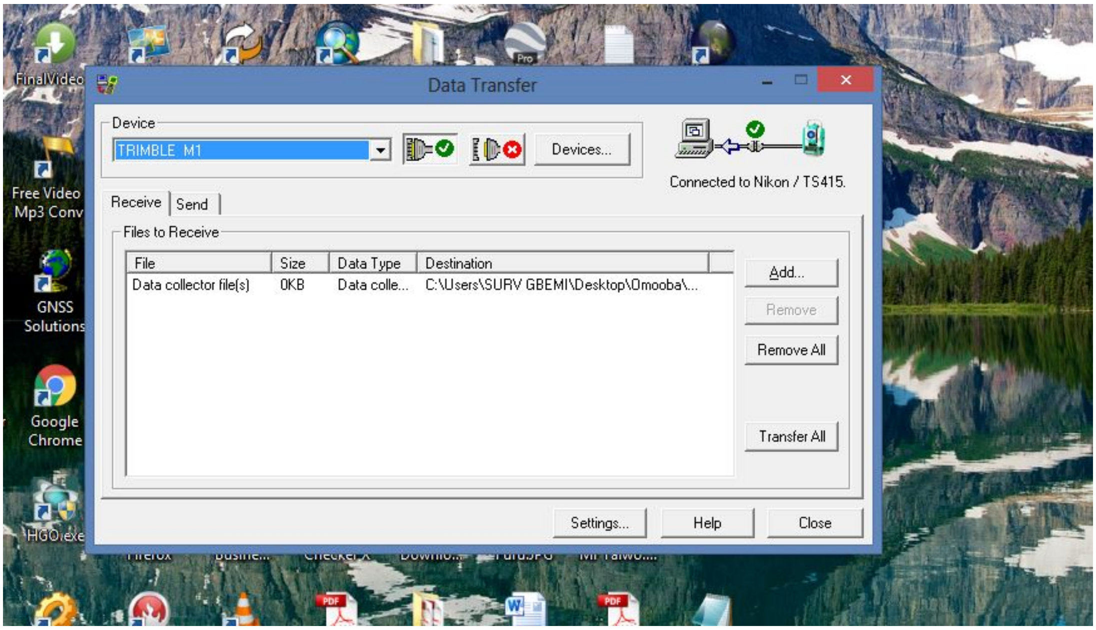

Figure3.6b: Downloading process from total station

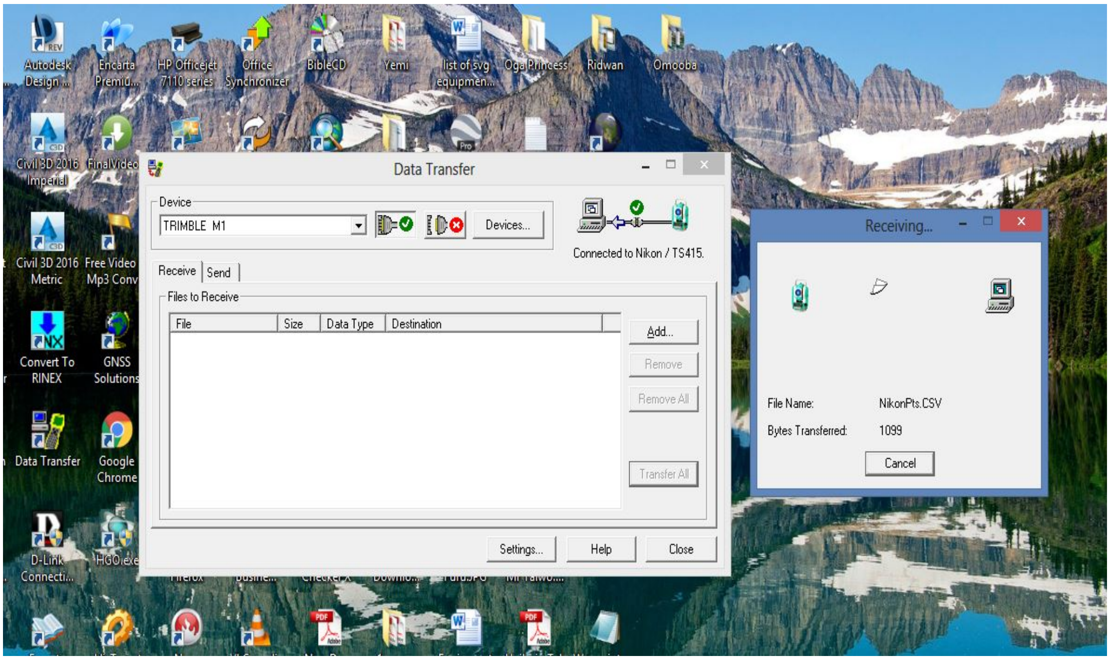

Figure 3.6c: Downloading process from total station

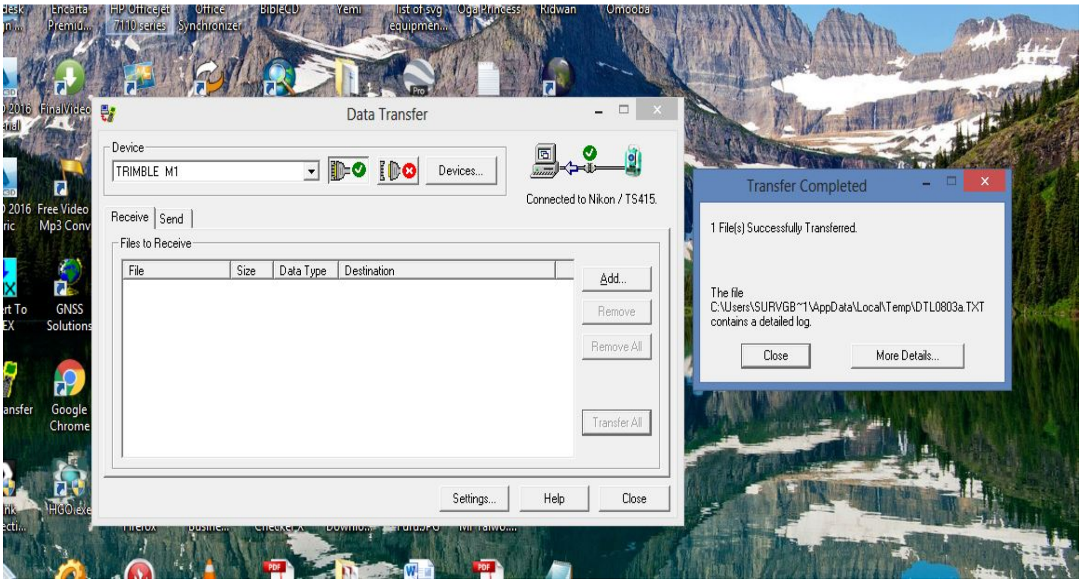

Figure 3.6d: Downloading process from total station

3.7.1.1 Data Processing

As the instrument downloading cable is faulty, Microsoft Excel 2007 Software was used to type the final coordinates of all points except the unwanted

3.7.1.2 Data Editing

The downloaded data were edited in the Microsoft Excel environment before the edited data were exported to Notepad. During the editing process, the irrelevant and redundant data were removed while edited data were saved in a plotable format of file.scr.

3.8 Computations

Computation can be said to be calculations of a kind or another from a large part of the work of surveying and the ability to compute with speed and accuracy is an important qualification for the surveyor.

Computations are made algebraically by the use of simple arithmetical procedures and trigonometric functions and graphically by accurate scaled drawing. Computation come up after field work and is very important in survey work because it serves as the final information shown on plan.

Computation is the operation carried out when the raw data obtain from the field has been processed to obtain final result from which plans were produced.

The various computation procedures carried out in this project are analyzed as follows.

After the field book has been deduced the following computation were carried out

- Traverse backward computation.
- Area computation.
- Linear accuracy.

3.8.1 Traverse Backward Computation

The processed boundary data downloaded from the instrument and the already existing control information were used to determine the latitude, departure, bearings and distances of traverse lines as shown in the table below

Bearing of line =

Distance (L) = $\sqrt{(\Delta N)^2 + (\Delta E)^2}$

The back computation was done in order o have final bearing and distance of the boundary lines.

The below formulae was used

$\Delta N = N_2 - N_1, N_3 - N_2$

$\Delta E = E_2 - E_1, E_3 - E_2$

Putting the sign they carried into consideration

Distance = $\sqrt{(\Delta N)^2 + (\Delta E)^2}$

Bearing = Tan-1 DE/DN

Where

ΔN is difference in northing (m)

ΔE is difference in easting (m)

3.9 Area Computation

Using cross coordinates method, area computation was done by a small program in an excel spread sheet. The results were as shown below:

NORTHING (A)	EASTING (A)
NORTHING (B)	EASTING (B)
NORTHING (C)	EASTING (C)
NORTHING (D)	EASTING (D)
NORTHING (A)	EASTING (A)

$$\text{AREA} = \frac{\text{LEFT SIDE PRODUCT - RIGHT SIDE PRODUCT}}{2}$$

3.9.1 Linear Accuracy

The linear accuracy was calculated according to the specifications by Surveyors Registration Council of Nigeria (SURCON). Since this is classified as third order job, the following formula was used:

Linear Accuracy =£d/e

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DATA ANALYSIS

4.1 Results

This presents the results and explains how data obtained from field were analyzed, processed, plotted and presented.

4.1.1 Control Establishment Result

After processing of the data acquired during the control extension, the results of the controls established are as shown in table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Control Established

PL ID	Easting	Northing	Heights
KW TL02	679751.84	946272.55	343.452
KW725PT	679689.67	946321.81	344.737
KW111PT	679836.92	946009.53	328.57

4.1.2:- Test Of Instrument

The instrument in view is the total station used to carry out the perimeter survey observations.

Table 4.2:-Test Observation

Station	Readings	Northings(M)	Eastings (M)	Bearing	Dist(M)
Target Station	Initial Reading	946009.53	679836.92	141°57'10.6''	321.156
	Total Station Reading	946009.89	679836.46	141°57'10.6"	321.156
	Differences	-0.46	0.36	00°00'00''	0.001

Source: Field Observation

It is evident that the instrument is in good working condition.

4.3 Control check

The controls used were checked to determine if they were still in-situ, the results are given in table 4.3a and 4.3b

Table 4.3a Control Checks (Observed values)

Station From	Bearing (° ' ″)	Distance (m)	Northings (m)	Eastings (m)	Station To
KW 725 PT	154° 45' 16.3"	345.278	946321.83	679689.66	KW 725 PT
KW 111 PT	141° 57' 10.6"	321.156	946009.53	679836.92	KW 111 PT

Source: Field Observation

Table 4.3bControl Check (Computed Values)

Station From	Bearing (° ' ″)	Distance (m)	Northings (m)	Eastings (m)	Station To
KW 725 PT	154° 45'16.3"	345.278	946321.81	679689.67	KW 725 PT
KW 111 PT	141° 57'10.7"	321.156	928399.494	683747.738	KW 111 PT

4.4 Traverse Back Computation

Table 4.4:. Back computation of the traverse

Station from	Bearing	Dist (m)	ΔN	ΔE	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	Station To
					946321.81	679689.67	SC/KW F.RS 4404
SC/KW F.RS 4404	03°26'47.8"	195.61	11.76	195.26	946333.57	679884.93	SC/KW F.RS 4405
SC/KW F.RS 4405	81°34'20.37"	327.58	-324.04	-48.01	946009.53	679836.92	SC/KW F.RS 4406
SC/KW F.RS 4406	177°0'34.39"	83.57	4.36	-83.46	946013.89	679753.46	SC/KW F.RS 4407
SC/KW F.RS 4047	11°42'14.6"	314.36	30.92	-63.79	946321.81	679689.67	SC/KW F.RS 4404

4.5 Area Computation

Table 4.5: Results of Area Computation

	Coordinates			
	Final Northing	**Final Easting**	**Left Side Product**	**Right Side Product**
Stn. Id.	**(m)**	**(m)**	**(m^2)**	**(m^2)**
A	946321.81	679689.67		
B	946333.57	679884.93	6433899375749.3232	643213151903.2219
C	946009.53	679836.92	643352499521.4044	643177623083.3829
D	946013.89	679753.46	643053251210.4738	643135169254.8187
A	946321.81	679689.67	642995868709.5162	643265524620.9626
		SUM =	2572791556990.718	2572791468862.385

				7	
	AREA =	LEFT SIDE PRODUCT - RIGHT SIDE PRODUCT			
			2		
	AREA =	2572791556990.718- 2572791468862.3857			
			2		
	AREA =	88128.3323	-	-	
		2			
	AREA =	44064.166	Sqmtrs		
	AREA =	4.406	Hectares		

The total area was found to be 4.406**Hectares** and the perimeter was **1023.052m**.

4.6 Linear Accuracy

Linear Accuracy =

Table 4.6: Results for linear accuracy

Remarks	**Eastings(M)**	**Northings(M)**	**Hts (M)**	**Stn**
Starting Coord. (original)	679689.67	946321.81	344.737	KW725PT
Closing Coord. (observed)	679689.46	946321.89	344.71	KW725PT
Difference	-0.21	-0.08	+0.027	

Misclosure in northing (ΔN) = -0.08

Misclosure in easting (ΔE) = -0.21

Total distance = 1059.05

=

=

=

= 1: 8050.412145

The linear accuracy is **1:8050**which conforms with the Third order accuracy.

4.7 Data Analysis

Table 4.7 shows the perimeter survey boundary points seven (5) number of points defines the perimeter of the institute.

Table 4.7: The Perimeter Boundary Points

Station	Northings (M)	Eastings (M)	Height (M)
SC/KW F.RS 4404	946421.81	679689.67	344.737
SC/KW F.RS 4405	946333.57	679884.93	338.481
SC/KW F.RS 4406	946009.53	679836.92	328.57
SC/KW F.RS 4407	946013.89	679753.46	325.71
SC/KW F.RS 4404	946321.81	679689.67	344.737

The coordinates of the details such as buildings, GTB, trees, office, mosque, toilets, signboards and roads were also obtained and are as shown in appendix A

4.8 Information Presentation

The end product of this project exercise was the graphical representation of the processed field data of the survey area which was drawn to a suitable scale. The digital representation of the project area was done according to survey rules and regulations as well as departmental instructions.

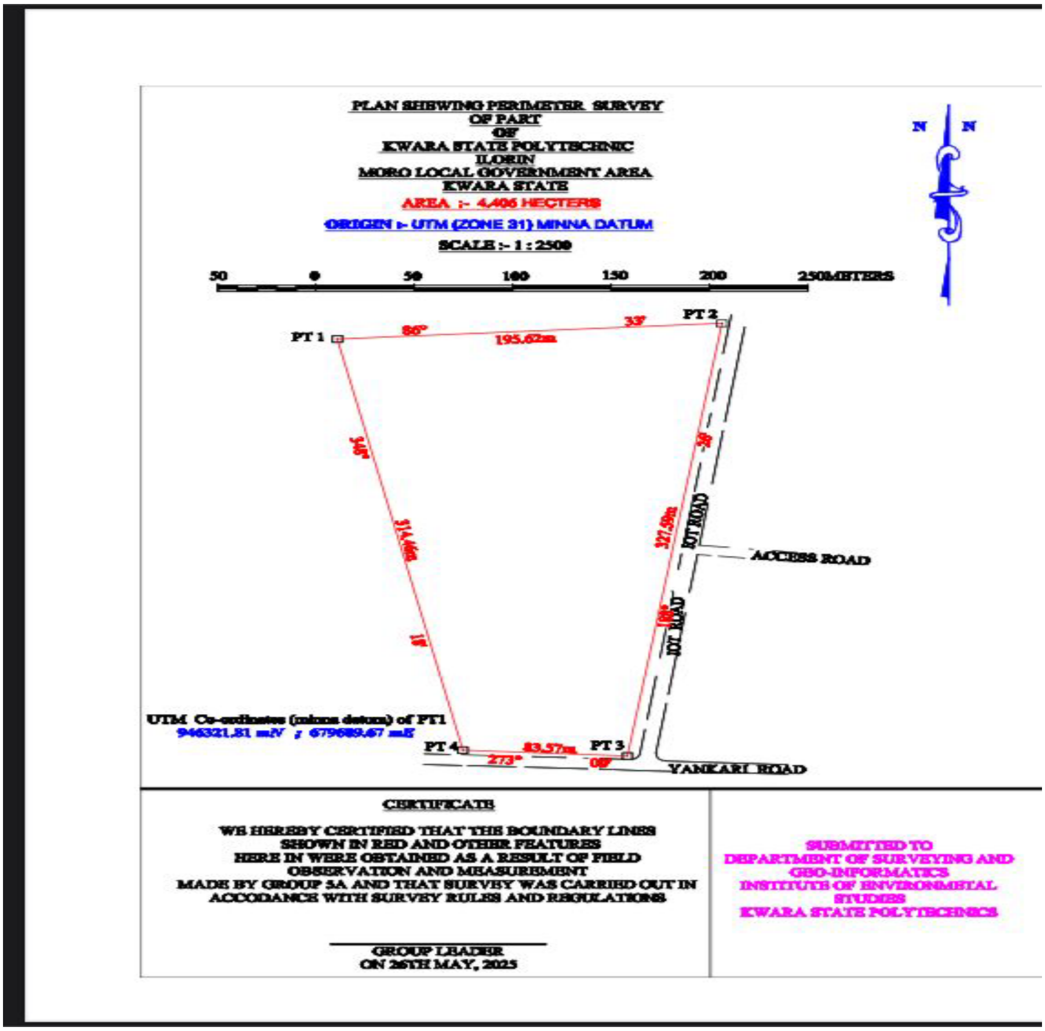

Figure 4.1: Perimeter plan of the study area

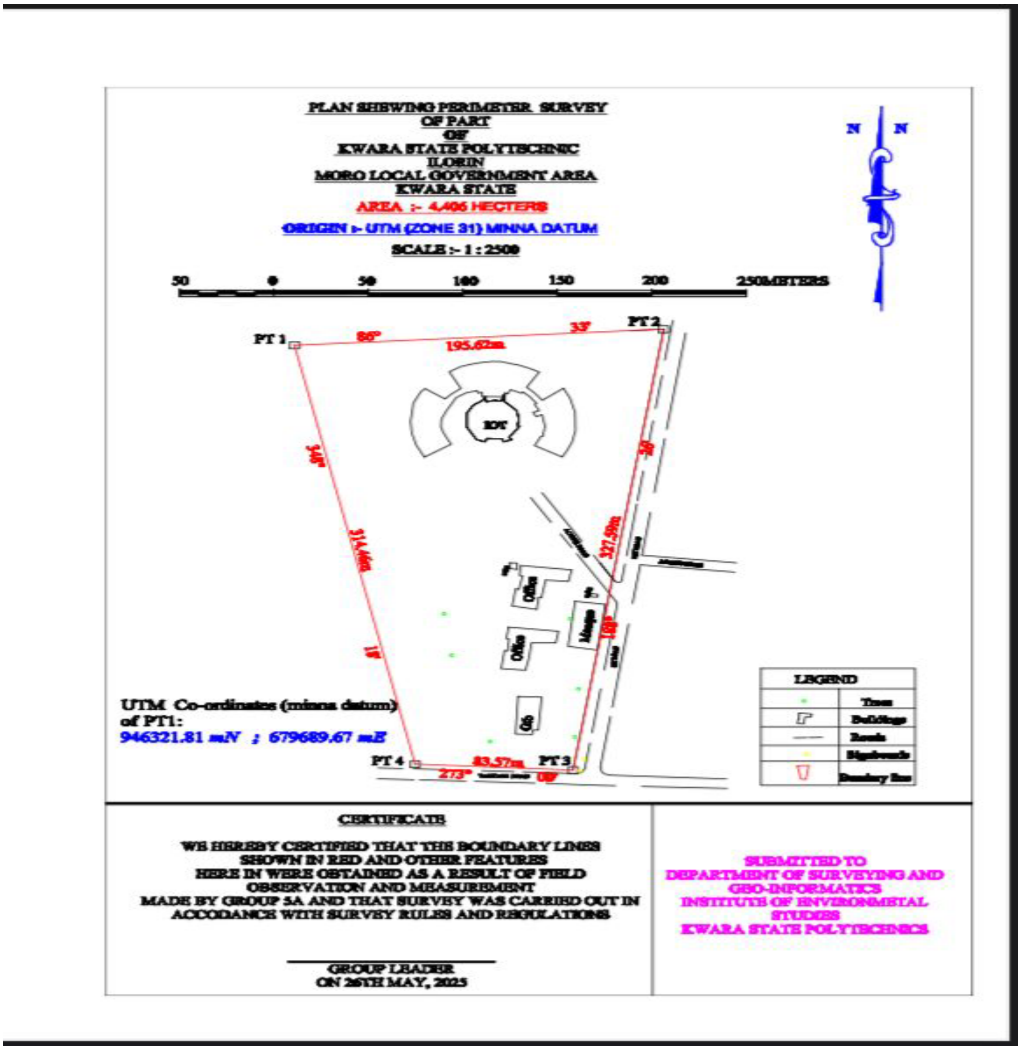

Figure 4.2: Perimeter and detail plan of the study area

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMERY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 SUMMARY

The project perimeter and detailing survey was carried out at Kwara State Polytechnic Part of engineering building down to GTBANK. The project is carried out in accordance with the two order specification. The reconnaissance survey was properly carried out and office, this was done for proper planning of the operation by cheating initial controls that is within the project site for the orientation, the instrument to be used, and selected station in which the indivisibility of the selected station were put into consideration and finally, drawing of selected diagram of the area to be surveyed.

The field operation includes (traversing and detailing). Therefore data processing was done and plan was produced in analysis (manual) and digital format tithe plan showing perimeter and detail of all project was executed

5.2 PROBLEM ENCOUNTER

The problem encountered during the process of the execution of this project

1. Student passing by were obstructing the right of observer and causing disturbance.
2. The weather was not conducive and it was draining all days.

5.3 CONCLUSION

Have gone through all stages of this project, it is right to say thetask is well interesting particularly at the planning and execution stage thought field procedure was very tedious and time consuming from all indications. The project has been successful executed and adequate data acquired processed represented in plans all necessary computations were carried out to meet specification is given finally, the following project has been exposed me to the procedure of cadastral survey and perimeter anddetail survey also the task has given me a self confidence on it has improved my skills in carrying out perimeter and details survey. Despite the fact that I have not done this before but in still achieving aim and objectiveof the project. Plan of the study were produced, the survey was executed in the accordance and respect with survey rules and the departmental instruction in carrying out the project topics. And conclusively the report written was done on how the entire project was executed both field and office work.

5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the experience acquired during the course ofexecuting this project, I hereby recommend that this kind of project should be a continuous one in order to boost the student's knowledge within and outside the citadel of learning. I also recommend that practical within the semester of the project should be given a time and instrument should be distributed on time so that practical assignment will not with the project.

I also recommend this particular project practical to be done often to update the infrastructural features and the society for the development of the particular area, also it should be carried out in school for the next development in the premises, moreover it is necessary for every Survey & Geo-Informatics Students to be able to carry out this particular practical.

Also that the school provide more new digital station, EDM and analogue instruments should be supply to the school store for student in carrying out both their practical and project in order to get accurate data from the field.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: SORTED ACQUIRED DATAS

APPENDIX B: PERIMETER AND DETAIL PLAN IN ENVELOPE

APPENDIX A

SORTED ACQUIRED DATAS

CONTROL USED

POINT ID	EASTING	NORTHING	HEIGHT
KW725PT	679689.671	946321.807	344.737
KW111PT	679836.916	946009.525	328.57

PERIMETER POINTS

POINT ID	EASTING	NORTHING	HEIGHT
SC/KW F.RS 4404	679689.671	946321.807	339.655
SC/KW F.RS 4405	679884.932	946333.571	340.917
SC/KW F.RS 4406	679836.916	946009.525	341.958
SC/KW F.RS 4407	679753.459	946013.889	342.848
SC/KW F.RS 4404	679689.67	946321.807	343.452

DETAIL POINTS

POINT ID	EASTING	NORTHING	HEIGHT
EG1	679758.321	946239.632	344.084
EG2	679754.063	946248.243	344.24
BL1	679751.63	946257.142	344.164
EG3	679751.011	946266.072	343.997
EG4	679751.841	946272.552	343.954
BL2	679752.551	946279.262	343.867
EG5	679756.371	946287.501	343.803
EG6	679758.576	946289.906	343.609
EG7	679769.145	946282.317	343.418
EG8	679772.746	946286.056	343.223
EG9	679777.631	946290.125	342.998

BL3	679771.545	946302.256	342.702
BL4	679777.585	946306.165	342.464
OFF1	679804.82	946130.166	342.176
OFF2	679806.553	946142.711	341.918
OFF3	679808.381	946142.4	341.65
BL5	679810.251	946152.25	342.447
OFF4	679808.639	946152.645	342.32
OFF	679809.212	946159.839	342.135
BL5	679836.221	946156.67	340.809
W11	679834.491	946148.172	340.455
EG10	679822.443	946149.114	339.173
CL1	679820.121	946136.201	337.856
OFF6	679818.791	946136.312	337.259
OFF7	679817.762	946127.563	336.735

OFF8	679804.823	946130.174	336.202
TL1	679803.381	946161.872	338.847
Tl 2	679807.183	946161.612	339.603
TL3	679807.433	946157.032	339.536
TL4	679803.541	946157.623	340.18
TL5	679803.382	946161.871	341.117
OFF9	679802.871	946114.623	341.166
OFF10	679829.342	946111.532	341.589
OFF11	679827.832	946102.981	341.487
OFF12	679814.952	946103.281	342.113
BL6	679813.531	946091.342	342.133
CL2	679811.82	946082.893	342.564
OFF13	679798.951	946084.122	342.686
OFF14	679800.742	946097.313	342.775

OFF15	679802.322	946097.031	343.059
OFF16	679803.172	946105.841	343.277
OFF7	679801.641	946106.072	343.323
OFF18	679802.872	946114.621	343.498
GTB1	679807.852	946063.82	343.941
GTB2	679807.871	946063.592	343.852
GTB3	679820.351	946063.132	343.882
GTB4	679818.551	946038.839	343.833
GTB5	679815.629	946038.938	343.906
GTB6	679815.327	946035.605	343.982
GTB7	679806.509	946036.039	343.685
GTB8	679807.865	946063.589	343.178
MQ1	679838.087	946133.585	342.571

MQ2	679853.92	946131.287	342.041
MQ3	679849.725	946097.686	341.591
MQ4	679834.275	946100.5	340.697
MQ5	679838.089	946133.579	339.655
TL6	679846.21	946139.201	331.519
TL7	679850.038	946138.648	332.814
TL8	679849.871	946136.692	332.786
TL9	679846.202	946136.941	331.939
TL10	679846.211	946139.201	331.861
TR1	679768.701	946124.21	331.818
TR2	679772.619	946093.729	331.736
TR3	679807.852	946063.82	343.941
TR4	679793.091	946030.537	331.36
TR5	679837.931	946033.652	331.418

TR6	679839.881	946069.127	331.478
SB1	679840.578	946009.091	331.542
SB2	679842.739	946017.61	331.488
RD1	679733.439	946003.161	331.519
RD2	679733.748	946011.162	329.899
RD3	679838.041	946006.852	331.927
RD4	679843.285	946011.141	331.497
RD5	679860.225	946131.321	330.103
RD6	679814.447	946209.941	329.427
RD7	679820.475	946213.501	329.048
RD8	679859.029	946148.369	327.577
RD9	679862.731	946149.111	327.887
RD10	679889.64	946340.005	328.09
RD11	679896.425	946330.871	329.036

RD12	679873.388	946167.387	328.9
RD13	679923.27	946161.85	329.899
RD14	680019.278	945985.8966	328.45
RD15	680019.5192	945985.8926	328.452
RD16	680049.2592	945985.3466	329.851
RD17	680052.7984	945994.9155	330.765
RD18	680035.8983	945995.2747	329.206
RD19	680021.1428	945998.93	329.071
RD20	680014.553	946000.8285	328.984
RD21	679998.9224	946013.2946	328.691
RD22	679979.8714	946033.5673	328.071
RD23	679965.4018	946049.4666	328.419
RD24	679958.6616	946062.734	329.066
RD25	679959.5686	946094.9526	331.567

RD26	679960.8124	946132.8956	332.923
RD27	679962.2135	946229.3587	338.138
RD28	679966.6673	946409.1306	342.532
RD29	679931.9204	946045.2297	327.91
RD30	679938.595	946053.831	328.233
RD31	679942.537	946052.9746	328.123
RD32	679948.3344	946044.4573	327.538
RD33	679940.406	946045.6251	327.73