

**Utilization of Soft Landscape Elements in Shopping Mall in Ibadan
(A Remodel of Agbowo Shopping Complex)**

**Emmanuel Olutola AJALA
LCU/PG/002868**

**Being a MSc Thesis Submitted to the Department of Architecture, Faculty of
Environmental Design and Management, Lead City University, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria**

**In partial fulfilment of the Requirements of the Award of Master Degree (MSc) in
Architecture**

2023

Certification

This is to certify that Emmanuel Olutola AJALA, with matriculation number LG/PG/002868, carried out this research work titled “Utilization of Green Landscape Elements to Provide Aesthetics and Wellbeing in Commercial Building in Ibadan: A Remodel of Agbowo Shopping Complex” in the Department of Architecture, Faculty of Environmental Design and Management, Lead City University, Ibadan, Oyo State for the award of Master Degree (M.Sc.) in Architecture and that this has not been previously submitted.

.....
Arc. Olamide Martins
(Supervisor)

.....
Date

.....
Arc. (Dr.) Adedire Funmilayo
(Head of Department)

.....
Date

Dedication

This research is dedicated to Almighty God for his grace and mercy upon my life, especially during the research process. I also dedicate this to everyone who contributed and supported me in making the research successful. I appreciate you all.

Do Not Copy, Lead City University, Nigeria

Acknowledgment

I sincerely wish to express my gratitude to every institution where information and data were collected to complete the research work.

Also, I express my sincere gratitude to Arc. (Dr.) Mrs. F.M. Adedire, Arc. O.M. Olaniyan, Arc. (Dr.) Mrs. O.D. Ayanleke and all other lecturers for their immense support and selfless effort in ensuring this research work is successful.

I would also like to sincerely thank my fellow course mates for their support and contribution during this research. And, to my parents, I appreciate your support. Thank you all.

Do Not Copy, Lead City University, Nigeria

Abstract

This study examines the incorporation of soft landscape elements in renovating the Agbowo Shopping Complex in Ibadan, Nigeria. It investigates the impact of integrating green spaces, water features, and natural vegetation on visitor perceptions and the overall functionality of the shopping mall. Agbowo Shopping Complex, once a prominent retail hub, transformed to meet contemporary architectural standards and promote sustainable urban development. This thesis delves into the significance of soft landscaping in our environment, specifically focusing on commercial buildings. In our community, particularly in the Southwestern part of Nigeria, there is an alarming and ongoing rate of deforestation, leading to the gradual extinction of wildlife and fauna and turning the loss of nature, including animals, trees, and forests, into a historical tale. The thesis concentrates on applying soft landscaping at Agbowo Shopping Complex and discusses the extent of its deterioration and proposed renovation. Several case studies of shopping malls, both local and international, are reviewed. The findings indicate that including soft landscape elements significantly influenced visitors' experiences by providing relaxation, fostering social interaction, and establishing biophilic connections with nature. Water features served as focal points, creating a sense of tranquility, while natural vegetation improved air quality and enhanced the shopping environment. The successful integration of soft landscape elements at Agbowo Shopping Complex is a noteworthy example of the potential of these elements to create sustainable and inviting commercial spaces. This study offers valuable insights for future shopping mall projects and urban developments to enhance visitor experiences and foster environmental sustainability.

Keywords: Green spaces, Landscape, Mall, Shopping, Vegetation.

Word count: 249

Table of Contents

Content	Page
Certification	ii
Dedication	iii
Acknowledgment	iv
Abstract	v
Table of Contents	vi
List of Table	xi
List of Figures	xii
List of Plates	xiii
Chapter One: Introduction	
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Research Problem	5
1.3 Justification of the Project	6
1.4 Aim and Objectives	7
1.5 Research Question	8
1.6 Significance of the study	8
1.7 Scope of the study	9
1.8 Limitation of the study	10
1.9 Operational definition of key terminologies	10
Chapter Two: Literature Review	
2.1 Historical Evolution of Soft Landscape Elements in Commercial Spaces	11

2.2	Theoretical Frameworks and Concepts in Landscape Design for shopping malls	12
2.3	Psychological and Physiological Effects of Soft Landscapes on Shoppers	14
2.4	Soft Landscape Elements and Shopper Behavior	16
2.5	Local Environmental Factors and Landscape Design Considerations for Agbowo Shopping Complex	17
2.6	The Current State of Agbowo Shopping Complex and its Landscape Design	19
2.7	Integrating Soft Landscape Elements in the Remodel of Agbowo Shopping Complex	22
2.8	Challenges and Constraints in Implementing Soft Landscape Elements	24
2.9	Synergy between Landscape Architecture and Environmental Psychology	26
Chapter Three: Methodology		
3.1	Research Design	27
3.2	Case study Analysis	28
3.2.1	Ventura Mall, Ibadan, Nigeria	28
3.2.1.1	Description of building	28
3.2.1.2	Appraisal	28
3.2.1.3	Merits	29
3.2.1.4	Demerits	29
3.2.2	Ikeja City Mall, Lagos, Nigeria	32
3.2.2.1	Description of Building	32
3.2.2.2	Appraisal	32
3.2.2.3	Merits	33
3.2.2.4	Demerits	33

3.2.3	Les Oceanides, Biscarrosse, France	36
3.2.3.1	Description of the Building	36
3.2.3.2	Appraisal	36
3.2.3.3	Merits	37
3.2.3.4	Demerits	37
3.2.4	Galaxy Mall, Tianjin, China	42
3.2.4.1	Description of the Building	42
3.2.4.2	Appraisal	42
3.2.4.3	Merits	43
3.2.4.4	Demerits	43

Chapter Four: Site Analysis and Design Synthesis

4.1	Study Area	44
4.1.1	Site Location	45
4.1.2	Site Selection Criteria	47
4.2	Project Analysis and Design Synthesis	47
4.2.1	Brief Analysis	49
4.2.1.1	Project Overview	49
4.2.1.2	Site Analysis	51
4.2.1.3	Location	51
4.2.1.4	Topography	52
4.2.1.5	Climate	52
4.2.1.6	Surrounding Environment	55
4.2.1.7	Accessibility	55

4.3	Brief Development	55
4.3.1	Project Overview	55
4.3.2	Site Analysis	56
4.3.3	User Analysis	57
4.3.4	Functional Analysis	59
4.3.4.1	Desired Activities and Functions	59
4.3.4.2	Design Constraints	61
4.3.4.3	Design Objectives	62
4.4	Sustainability Considerations	63
4.4.1	Design Criteria	64
4.4.2	Conceptual Development	66
4.4.3	Functional Relationship	68
4.4.4	Schedule of Accommodation	68
4.5	Construction Materials and methods	71
4.5.1	Site Preparation	71
4.5.2	Structural Rehabilitation	71
4.5.3	Exterior Facade Enhancement	71
4.5.4	Landscaping	72
4.5.5	Hardscaping	72
4.5.6	Sustainable and Energy-Efficient Features	73
4.5.7	Collaboration and Consultation	73
4.6	Building Services	74
4.6.1	Electrical Systems	74

4.6.2	Mechanical Systems	75
4.6.3	Plumbing Systems	75
4.6.4	Fire Protection Systems	76
4.6.5	Communication and Security Systems	77
4.6.6	Transportation Systems	77
Chapter Five: Conclusion		
5.1	Project Appraisal	78
5.2	Conclusions	78
5.3	Recommendations	80
	Bibliography	80
	Appendices – Appendix 1 – Presentation Drawings	90
	Appendices – Appendix 2 – Working Drawings	101
	Appendices – Appendix 3 – Perspectives Drawings	108
	Bio-data	111
	The University Compliance Certification	115

List of Table

Tables	Title	Page
4.1:	Schedule of Accommodation for The Ground Floor of The Proposed Mall	70
4.2:	Schedule of Accommodation for The First Floor of The Proposed Mall	71
4.3:	Schedule of Accommodation for The Highrise apartment of The Proposed Mall	72

Do Not Copy, Lead City University, Nigeria

List of Figures

Figures	Title	Page
4.1	Map of Nigeria showing Ibadan	46
4.2	Map of Ibadan showing local government Areas	48
4.3:	Map of Ibadan north local government showing Areas within	49
4.4:	Image showing the site analysis	53
4.5:	Google map showing Agbowo Shopping complex Are	54
4.6:	Graph showing temperature data of Ibadan	55
4.7:	Graph showing Rainfall data of Ibadan	56

Do Not Copy, Lead City University, Nigeria

List of Plates

Plates	Title	Page
3.1	Ventura mall	31
3.2	Ventura mall	31
3.3	Ventura mall	32
3.4	Ventura mall	32
3.5	Ikeja City Mall	35
3.6	Ikeja City Mall	35
3.7	Ikeja City Mall	36
3.8	Ikeja City Mall	36
3.9	Les Oceanides, Biscarrosse, France	39
3.10	Les Oceanides, Biscarrosse, France	39
3.11	Les Oceanides, Biscarrosse, France	40
3.12	Les Oceanides, Biscarrosse, France	40
3.13	Les Oceanides, Biscarrosse, France	41
3.14	Les Oceanides, Biscarrosse, France	41
3.15	Galaxy Mall, Tianjin, China	43
3.16	Galaxy Mall, Tianjin, China	44
3.17	Galaxy Mall, Tianjin, China	44
3.18	Galaxy Mall, Tianjin, China	45
3.19	Galaxy Mall, Tianjin, China	45
4.1:	Image showing Aerial view of abandoned Agbowo Mall	51

4.2:	Image showing side view of abandoned Agbowo Mall	51
4.3:	Image showing external view of abandoned Agbowo Mall	52
4.4:	Image showing side view of abandoned Agbowo Mall	52

Do Not Copy, Lead City University, Nigeria

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

In an urban setting like Ibadan, where the ambient temperature can be overwhelming, shopping malls play a crucial role as architectural respites. They offer a controlled environment buffered from the harsh exterior climate, providing visitors with a comfortable and enjoyable shopping experience. Nevertheless, even a well-designed mall may appear sterile without incorporating soft landscape elements. These elements, such as trees, shrubs, and flowers, create an enticing and aesthetically pleasing ambience. Moreover, they contribute to enhancing air quality and mitigating noise pollution. Additionally, soft landscape elements offer vital shading and shelter, thereby elevating the comfort of both shoppers and employees. In the light of the continuous growth of Ibadan, it is imperative to recognize the pivotal role that soft landscape elements can play in the development of shopping malls. By seamlessly integrating soft landscape elements into architectural designs, this will foster more inviting and sustainable spaces that positively impact the environment and the well-being of communities.

The Agbowo Shopping Complex stands as a remarkable landmark in Ibadan, Nigeria. Erected in the 1970s, it thrived as a bustling commercial hub. However, in recent years, the complex has endured neglect and dilapidation. A comprehensive remodel of the Agbowo Shopping Complex would undoubtedly be a substantial undertaking; nonetheless, it represents a highly valuable investment for the city. Such a renovation possesses the potential to rejuvenate the area and attract new businesses and visitors alike. The complex could be thoughtfully redesigned to prioritize pedestrian-friendly features and incorporate abundant green spaces. Simultaneously, the interior spaces could be thoughtfully reconfigured to accommodate modern amenities and

diverse retail establishments. While a remodel of the Agbowo Shopping Complex may present intricate challenges and necessitate considerable resources, restoring this iconic landmark would undoubtedly prove a worthy endeavor. Such an initiative would generate new employment opportunities and invigorate the local economy, making the urban landscape of Ibadan an even more appealing destination to reside, work, and visit.

The relevance of this study anchored upon the Agbowo Shopping Complex in Ibadan lies in its potential to rejuvenate its visual appeal and competitiveness through the incorporation of soft landscape elements. As Farghaly et al. (2021) asserted, well-designed soft landscapes can profoundly impact shopper behavior and satisfaction, enhancing the overall shopping experience. Moreover, Agbowo Shopping Complex, a prominent retail hub in Ibadan, benefits from insights gleaned from successful international case studies, as highlighted by Bigon and Arrous (2021). By addressing current design shortcomings and aligning with local environmental factors (Barnes *et al.*, 2019), this research provides valuable insights for the mall's management to make informed decisions on remodeling and future landscape projects.

The evolution of shopping mall designs has witnessed significant changes over time. Historically, shopping malls emerged as centralized marketplaces during the early 20th century (Howard and Stobart, 2018). These early malls primarily focused on functionality and convenience, accommodating various shops under one roof to attract urban consumers. As emphasized by Tahseen and Ahmed (2020), key design elements such as spacious walkways, ample parking, and anchor stores became integral to successful mall layouts, shaping the concept of the modern shopping center.

However, in recent years, mall design has shifted to prioritize aesthetics, ambiance, and the overall shopping experience (Calvo and Levy, 2018). This shift has led to the emergence of soft

landscape elements in contemporary mall designs. Soft landscapes, comprising green spaces, plantings, water features, and seating areas, have gained recognition for their potential to create visually appealing and inviting environments (Vargas *et al.*, 2023). As consumers increasingly seek immersive and relaxing shopping experiences, soft landscape elements have become vital in mall design strategies. These elements provide visual aesthetics and offer psychological benefits, such as stress reduction and enhanced shopping experiences (Jim and Hui, 2022). The incorporation of soft landscapes aligns with the growing trend of integrating biophilic elements in commercial spaces to establish a connection with nature and improve well-being.

Soft landscaping elements play a critical role in elevating the ambiance and appeal of shopping malls. Idowu *et al.* (2023) state that soft landscaping elements encompass natural features, such as plants, trees, shrubs, and other greenery, which soften and beautify the built environment. These elements contrast "hardscape" elements, which include concrete, pavement, and structures. Shopping malls commonly incorporate soft landscaping elements to create an alluring atmosphere for shoppers (Bartley *et al.*, 2022). Illustrative examples comprise lush gardens, flowerbeds, indoor plantings, green walls, and water features. Beyond their aesthetic value, these elements contribute to improved air quality and tranquility. The advantages of integrating soft landscapes in commercial spaces are manifold. As Kang *et al.* (2021) underscore, these elements can alleviate stress levels and enhance well-being, positively influencing shopper behavior. Moreover, soft landscapes offer relaxation and social interaction opportunities, encouraging shoppers to extend their time spent in the mall (Rasool and Rasool, 2020). Additionally, incorporating green spaces aligns with the burgeoning emphasis on sustainable and eco-friendly practices in contemporary mall designs.

The impact of soft landscaping elements on shopping behavior constitutes a subject of growing interest in the field of environmental psychology. According to Zhang *et al.* (2020), green spaces in shopping malls have demonstrated significant psychological effects on human emotions and well-being. Research indicates that exposure to nature, even in urban environments, can mitigate stress levels, promote relaxation, and elevate mood among shoppers. Bin (2022) further accentuates that well-designed soft landscapes can influence shopper behavior, increasing dwell time and potentially influencing spending patterns. The inviting ambiance created by soft landscapes entices shoppers to linger, explore, and engage with the retail environment, positively impacting their overall shopping experience (Roux and Maree, 2021). International case studies of successful shopping malls exemplify how the strategic incorporation of soft landscaping elements contributes to the triumph of these commercial spaces. Numerous examples showcase shopping malls with exemplary soft landscape designs that have proven instrumental in attracting and retaining shoppers.

Al-Kodmany's (2018) analysis highlights the significance of well-designed green spaces in enhancing the visual appeal of architectural structures. These spaces contribute to a stronger sense of place, creating a more meaningful connection between visitors and the built environment of the mall. The insights gleaned from these case studies offer invaluable observations that can be applied to the Agbowo Shopping Complex, which has encountered challenges in enticing shoppers and maintaining competitiveness (Ajala *et al.*, 2018). Assimilating successful strategies employed in other malls to Agbowo's context could revitalize the mall's image and broaden its appeal to a more diverse audience. Analyzing the Agbowo Shopping Complex's present state is pivotal to gauging the potential impact of incorporating soft landscape elements. Detailing the mall's existing layout and design, evaluating extant quiet

landscape elements and their effectiveness, and collating shopper feedback and perceptions concerning the mall's ambiance and aesthetics will furnish essential data to steer future decisions. Pertinent concerns about maintenance and sustainability are critical factors in ensuring the long-term viability of soft landscapes. Moreover, considering stakeholder perspectives and potential resistance to change will aid in devising effective strategies for successful implementation. By exploring the influence of soft landscape elements on shopping behavior, drawing insights from international case studies, and evaluating the current state of Agbowo Shopping Complex, this research aims to provide practical recommendations for effectively leveraging soft landscapes to enrich the overall shopping experience, address extant challenges, and elevate Agbowo Shopping Complex's competitive edge in the retail market.

1.2 Statement of the Research Problem

The Agbowo Shopping Complex in Ibadan, Nigeria, confronts several challenges that impact its competitiveness and attractiveness to shoppers. Despite being a renowned retail hub in the region, the mall's design and ambiance have become outdated and fail to meet the evolving expectations of contemporary shoppers. The absence of soft landscape elements, such as green spaces and plantings, within the mall's layout has resulted in a stark and uninspiring environment that does not foster a positive shopping experience. One of the primary issues facing Agbowo Shopping Complex is the lack of aesthetically pleasing soft landscape elements that could create a sense of natural tranquility and comfort for visitors. As a result, shoppers may perceive the mall as unwelcoming and lacking recreational spaces to unwind, directly impacting shopper behavior and dwell time within the mall. This deficiency in soft landscapes will likely lead shoppers to spend less time in an environment that fails to offer pleasant aesthetics and a relaxing atmosphere, potentially affecting the mall's revenue.

Moreover, neglecting soft landscape elements in the mall's design has significant environmental implications. The absence of greenery and vegetation contributes to poor air quality within the mall, as plants play a vital role in air purification and oxygenation. The lack of such elements affects shoppers' well-being and diminishes the mall's image as a socially responsible and sustainable establishment.

Another critical aspect of the problem is the mall's overall brand perception and competitiveness in a highly saturated retail market. Contemporary shopping malls increasingly prioritize integrating soft landscape elements to provide shoppers with a more immersive and enjoyable experience. Agbowo Shopping Complex's outdated design puts it at a disadvantage compared to modern, well-designed malls, potentially losing potential customers to other shopping destinations that offer a more appealing environment.

1.3 Justification of the study

Agbowo shopping complex was built in 1983 by the Bola Ige administration of the old Oyo state, it was initially design by the military governor of the western region of Nigeria general David Gemibewon to be the biggest shopping mall in western Nigeria.

It adds a cinema house, over hundred shops, a functional firefighting office, developmental shops, grocery store, and a ten-story office complex. It is situated amidst vast of Oyo state, Ibadan in particular most cherished monument and facilities such as the prestigious university of Ibadan sitting directly opposite the complex, the ever bogus and vast Bodija market is one kilometer behind the complex. The famous Sango/Ojoo road strolled in front of the complex and has two other road navigating to Bodija/state secretariat and Agbowo community respectively.

It is an edifice that had numerous benefits to the entire Agbowo community and its environs such that it generates over 5000 direct jobs in its glory days. Through the year – especially over the

last 20 years – the shopping complex fell from grace as the facility began to come apart and rot away. The beauty of the shopping complex faded and it's become a den of hoodlums, beggars, and the mentally deranged made the complex their home; it is an eyesore.

On the 23rd of September 2020, Engineer Seyi Makinde the governor of Oyo state flagged off its renovation and remodeling into a premium commercial estate and a four-star hotel. Sadly, the remodeling exercise became abrupt and the contractor fled the site after majority part of the building vandalized and ransacked.

With the incessant rise of insecurity in the contrary, Ibadan in particular, Agbowo shopping complex if left alone in decadence will become an environmental menace to the lives, properties and security of Oyo state habitats.

1.3 Aim and Objectives of the Study

To investigate the potential benefits of utilizing soft landscape elements in the remodel of Agbowo Shopping Complex in Ibadan, Nigeria.

To achieve the research aim, the following objectives will be pursued:

- i. To identify and evaluate the soft landscape elements suitable for shopping malls, considering their impact on shopper behavior and well-being.
- ii. To assess the effectiveness of existing soft landscape elements in Agbowo Shopping Complex and their contribution to the mall's ambiance and aesthetics.
- iii. To explore the psychological effects of green spaces on human emotions and how incorporating soft landscapes can positively influence shoppers' dwell time and spending patterns.
- iv. To analyze international case studies of successful shopping malls with exemplary soft landscape designs and draw lessons applicable to the Agbowo Shopping Complex.

1.4 Research Questions

- i. What are the critical soft landscape elements commonly used in shopping malls, and how do they enhance the overall shopping experience?
- ii. How do soft landscape elements influence shopper behavior, dwell time, and spending patterns in shopping malls?
- iii. What are the psychological effects of green spaces on human emotions and well-being, and how can these effects be leveraged in shopping mall design?
- iv. What are some international case studies of successful shopping malls with well-integrated soft landscape designs, and how can these examples be adapted to the Agbowo Shopping Complex?

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study with the title *Utilization of Soft Landscape Elements in shopping mall in Ibadan: A Remodel of Agbowo Shopping Complex* holds multi-faceted significance, encompassing landscape architecture, environmental psychology, and retail management. It addresses critical issues faced by Agbowo Shopping Complex and offers valuable design insights to revitalize the mall and enhance its competitiveness in the retail market. Through the integration of soft landscape elements, the research proposes pragmatic design suggestions for developing a visually appealing ambiance that fosters desirable shopping experiences, increased foot traffic, prolonged periods of customer stay, and heightened customer spending, thus amplifying the overall prosperity of the mall. Additionally, the study emphasizes the mounting significance of incorporating sustainable and environmentally friendly practices in commercial architecture.

The Agbowo Shopping Complex can contribute to air purification by introducing green spaces and fostering a healthier and more sustainable shopping environment. This aligns with global

efforts towards environmentally responsible urban developments and community well-being. Additionally, the research explores environmental psychology, investigating the psychological impact of green spaces on human emotions and well-being. Understanding these positive influences empowers designers to make informed decisions for shopping malls and other public and commercial spaces to enhance customer experiences. Moreover, the study's cross-cultural approach, examining international case studies of successful shopping malls with exemplary soft landscape designs, fosters knowledge exchange and enriches design possibilities for the mall's remodel. By adapting successful examples to the local context of Agbowo Shopping Complex, this comparative analysis encourages innovative design ideas and best practices from diverse regions.

1.6 Scope of the study

The primary objective of this research is to investigate the application of soft landscape elements in the renovation of the Agbowo Shopping Complex in Ibadan, Nigeria. The study will focus on identifying and evaluating diverse soft landscape elements suitable for shopping malls, emphasizing examining their influence on shopper behavior and well-being. Additionally, it will assess the efficacy of any existing soft landscape elements within the Agbowo Shopping Complex and their contribution to the mall's overall ambiance and aesthetics. Furthermore, the research will delve into the psychological effects of green spaces on human emotions and the potential of positively incorporating soft landscapes to influence shoppers' dwell time and spending patterns.

An in-depth analysis of successful international case studies of shopping malls with well-integrated soft landscape designs will also be undertaken to draw pertinent lessons applicable to the Agbowo Shopping Complex. Drawing from these findings, the study will propose design

recommendations and strategies for seamlessly integrating soft landscape elements into the mall's renovation, considering local environmental factors and budgetary constraints. It is crucial to highlight that this study's scope is confined to Agbowo Shopping Complex and does not encompass a broader assessment of other shopping malls in Ibadan or beyond. This research aims to offer valuable insights and practical recommendations that will enhance the mall's appeal, competitiveness, and overall shopper experience by strategically incorporating soft landscape elements.

1.7 Limitations of the Study

This thesis was limited to the followings:

1. Access to some information ad regards Agbowo blue print was difficult.
2. Access to some of the local case studies for detail information was quite security tight.

1.8 Operational Definition of Key Terminologies

- (i) Green spaces: This refers to any vegetated land or water within an urban area. This includes, parks, gardens, playing fields, children's play areas, and allotments
- (ii) Landscape: Refers to the development and decorative planting of gardens, yards, grounds, parks, and other planned green outdoor spaces
- (iii) Mall: The word mall comes from a 16th century Italian alley game that resembled croquet. Furthermore, it defines as a large retail complex containing a variety of stores and often restaurants and other business establishment housed in a series of connected or adjacent buildings or in a single large building.
- (iv) Shopping: The process of buying goods or services, or searching for those suitable to buy.

- (v) Vegetation: Plants considered collectively, especially those found in a particular area or habitat.

Chapter Two

Literature Review

2.1 Historical Evolution of Soft Landscape Elements in Commercial Spaces

The historical evolution of soft landscape elements in commercial spaces is a critical aspect that provides insights into the development and transformation of urban environments. Early utilization of soft landscapes in urban settings can be traced back to ancient civilizations, as Southern (2014) suggested. In these early periods, green spaces served as places of recreation, worship, and social gathering, contributing to the community's well-being. However, as urbanization progressed, the focus shifted toward practical aspects of urban planning, leading to a decline in the incorporation of soft landscapes in commercial spaces. Throughout history, notable examples of soft landscape elements in shopping malls have been highlighted by Ma *et al.* (2020). The grand atriums adorned with lush indoor gardens in 19th-century European arcades and the picturesque courtyards of Middle Eastern bazaars exemplify the significance of greenery in enhancing the shopping experience. These historical instances demonstrate that soft landscapes were once integral to the design and allure of commercial spaces. Nevertheless, changing urban planning and commercial development trends have led to a gradual decline in integrating soft landscapes into modern commercial designs (Cameron, 2021). The shift towards dense, high-rise structures and the emphasis on maximizing space utilization have limited the availability of open green spaces in shopping malls. As a result, contemporary commercial spaces often lack the calming and refreshing ambiance that soft landscapes can provide. Despite the declining trend, recognizing the historical significance of soft landscape elements in

commercial spaces is crucial for revitalizing their role in modern urban environments. By critically assessing historical practices and understanding their impact on human well-being and social interactions, urban planners and designers can reimagine innovative approaches to integrate soft landscapes back into shopping malls. A renewed focus on biophilic design principles and sustainable landscape strategies could restore the lost connection between nature and urban spaces, enhancing the overall shopping experience while promoting environmental consciousness.

2.2 Theoretical Frameworks and Concepts in Landscape Design for Shopping Malls

Biophilic design, a concept introduced by Hung and Champ (2021), underscores the intrinsic human affinity with nature and advocates integrating natural elements into the built environment to enhance well-being. In the context of shopping malls, biophilic design offers a promising approach to crafting spaces that foster tranquility, balance, and a connection with nature amidst the bustling commercial ambiance. Mollazadeh and Zhu (2021) contend that incorporating indoor gardens, living walls, and water features can evoke positive emotions and reduce stress among visitors, providing opportunities for relaxation, reflection, and rejuvenation, encouraging extended stays within the mall. Moreover, these biophilic elements can significantly impact the shopping complex's perception, rendering it a distinctive and unforgettable destination. Nevertheless, the practicality of implementing biophilic design in large-scale shopping malls has been questioned by Kellert *et al.* (2011), who raise concerns regarding the maintenance and sustainability of green features, particularly in regions with extreme weather conditions. To address these concerns, shopping mall developers must adopt innovative solutions such as automated irrigation systems and the selection of locally adaptive plant species to ensure the longevity of biophilic elements.

Aesthetics and visual appeal in shopping mall design profoundly influence shoppers' perceptions of the space. According to Hong and Hsu (2021), creating an aesthetically pleasing environment that engages the senses and stimulates positive emotions is paramount. Thoughtfully integrated soft landscape elements contribute to the mall's overall enhanced shopping experience by adding a layer of natural beauty. Botchwey *et al.* (2022) found that well-designed green spaces with curated pathways, seating areas, and focal points lead to increased foot traffic and prolonged dwell time. Additionally, aesthetically pleasing landscapes facilitate social interaction, prompting shoppers to share experiences, thus promoting the mall through word-of-mouth. However, Wiedemeijer (2022) raises concerns about the potential neglect of functionality and practicality due to excessive focus on aesthetics. They argue that while visually appealing landscapes are crucial, the design must prioritize ease of navigation, accessibility, and convenience, balancing aesthetics and functionality for a positive shopping experience.

The psychology of green spaces, explored by Schertz and Berman (2019), delves into nature's profound impact on human emotions and behavior. Green environments have been linked to reduced stress, improved mood, and enhanced cognitive function. In shopping malls, including green spaces positively influences shoppers' emotional states, resulting in a more satisfying retail experience. Yin *et al.* (2018) suggests that soft landscape elements, such as open courtyards, green roofs, and pocket gardens, provide visual respite from the commercial environment, mitigating shopping overwhelm. Furthermore, exposure to greenery encourages shoppers to linger, explore, and engage with retail offerings, ultimately benefiting mall businesses. Nonetheless, Wyles *et al.* (2019) question the universal applicability of the positive effects of green spaces, as cultural factors and individual preferences may influence perceptions and interactions with nature. To ensure the effectiveness of soft landscape elements, shopping mall

designers must consider the target audience's local context, demographics, and cultural inclinations.

2.3 Psychological and Physiological Effects of Soft Landscapes on Shoppers

Urban environments often give rise to sensory overload and heightened stress levels due to their fast-paced and congested nature (Cuong & Khan, 2023). However, soft landscapes integrated into shopping malls offer a potential solution to these urban challenges. Research suggests that even brief encounters with nature, such as observing greenery or hearing the sound of flowing water, can significantly impact psychological well-being (Lehmann, 2019). Studies have established a positive correlation between soft landscapes in urban settings and reduced anxiety and depression levels among individuals. The sight of plants and natural elements induces a sense of tranquility, providing visitors with an escape from the urban hustle and bustle, leading to enhanced mood and emotional states, thereby enriching the shopping experience (Lehmann, 2019). Nevertheless, the long-term effects of soft landscapes on shoppers' psychological well-being warrant further investigation, as questions have been raised about the sustainability of the immediate benefits (Kang *et al.*, 2021). More in-depth research is required to fully comprehend the optimal frequency and duration of interaction with soft landscapes for enduring psychological advantages (Kang *et al.*, 2021).

The potential stress-reducing impact of soft landscapes garners significant attention from researchers (Vella & Gilowska, 2022). Studies indicate that the presence of vegetation and natural elements can reduce cortisol levels, the stress hormone, among individuals, thereby contributing to an overall decrease in stress and anxiety levels in shoppers (Vella & Gilowska, 2022). Additionally, green spaces enhance mood, inducing positive emotional responses and fostering an uplifted mood and a more positive outlook among visitors (Cameron *et al.*, 2020).

Such mood enhancement can influence shopping behavior, increasing consumer satisfaction and enhancing brand loyalty (Cameron *et al.*, 2020). However, it is crucial to consider the generalisability of these effects across different demographics and cultural backgrounds, as cultural influences and individual preferences may play a role in shaping the psychological response to soft landscapes (Hwang *et al.*, 2019). To ensure the positive resonance of green spaces with all shoppers, designers must carefully cater to the diverse composition of their target audience (Hwang *et al.*, 2019).

The Attention Restoration Theory, proposed by Stevenson *et al.* (2018), posits that exposure to natural environments allows individuals to replenish their cognitive resources, leading to improved focus and concentration. Consequently, soft landscapes in shopping malls provide an opportunity for cognitive restoration, particularly benefiting shoppers who may experience mental fatigue from decision-making and sensory stimuli within the commercial environment (Stevenson *et al.*, 2018). Furthermore, Hu *et al.* (2021) delve deeper into the role of soft landscapes in enhancing cognitive functioning, finding that the restorative effect of nature positively impacts shoppers' information processing, purchase decision-making, and engagement in shopping-related activities, ultimately leading to increased exploration of the shopping mall and greater exposure to retail offerings (Hu *et al.*, 2021). Nonetheless, Peter and D'Penna (2020) raise concerns about potential distractions that soft landscapes in shopping malls might cause. While green spaces aim to enhance cognitive restoration, they may inadvertently divert shoppers' attention from the primary purpose of their mall visit – shopping (Peter & D'Penna, 2020). Thus, designers should carefully balance providing a restorative environment with maintaining the commercial focus of the mall (Peter & D'Penna, 2020).

2.4 Soft Landscape Elements and Shopper Behavior

Brand *et al.* (2020) posit that incorporating soft landscape elements in shopping malls can profoundly influence shopper flow and movement patterns. Research has indicated that well-designed green spaces act as attractive focal points, guiding shoppers through the mall and shaping their navigation behavior. For example, strategically placing a vibrant indoor garden or a serene courtyard can be landmarks, encouraging visitors to explore different mall sections. Nevertheless, De (2019) raises queries about whether soft landscapes might lead to unintended congestion and hinder the smooth flow of shoppers, especially during peak hours. To address this concern, shopping mall designers should carefully consider the layout and size of soft landscape elements to ensure they complement rather than disrupt the overall foot traffic flow.

Dwell time, the duration that shoppers spend within a shopping mall, holds significant importance for businesses seeking to maximize customer engagement. Rishbeth *et al.* (2019) highlight a positive correlation between inviting soft landscapes and increased dwell time. Green spaces offer relaxation and social interaction opportunities, prompting shoppers to linger, rest, and engage with their surroundings. Consequently, prolonged dwell time provides more opportunities for shoppers to make unplanned purchases, thereby boosting retail sales. However, Abderahman *et al.* (2018) express concerns about a potential trade-off between dwell time and the number of shoppers entering the mall. While soft landscapes may encourage visitors to stay longer, they might also decelerate the rate at which new shoppers enter the complex. Mall management must balance creating a welcoming environment that fosters prolonged stays and ensuring the mall can accommodate a steady flow of visitors.

The influence of soft landscapes on consumer spending piques the interest of retailers and mall developers. Jackson *et al.* (2019) contends that integrating green spaces can positively affect shoppers' moods and emotions, leading to a more favorable perception of the mall's offerings. As

a result, consumers may be more inclined to make impulse purchases or spend more on non-essential items. On the other hand, Terblanche (2018) cautions against overstating the direct impact of soft landscapes on consumer spending. While green spaces may contribute to a pleasant shopping experience, other factors such as product assortment, pricing, and promotional strategies are more significant in driving consumer spending. It is crucial to view soft landscapes as part of a comprehensive retail strategy rather than relying solely on them to boost sales. Kautish and Sharma (2019) propose conducting in-depth shopper behavior studies within malls that have incorporated soft landscape elements to explore this relationship further. These studies can help identify specific patterns and nuances in consumer spending behavior in response to the presence of green spaces. By understanding the interplay between soft landscapes and consumer spending, retailers and mall developers can tailor their strategies to create more effective and profitable retail environments.

2.5 Local Environmental Factors and Landscape Design Considerations for Agbowo Shopping Complex

In the context of landscape design for the Agbowo Shopping Complex, a comprehensive comprehension of the local climate and weather conditions is imperative. Ibadan, situated in the tropical savanna climate zone, experiences discernible wet and dry seasons. Rao and Gupta (2020) stress the significance of designers considering the region's high humidity, intense sunlight, and heavy rainfall when selecting soft landscape elements. The elevated humidity can impact plant growth and augment the risk of fungal diseases, making plant selection a pivotal consideration. Ogundele *et al.* (2018) accentuates the importance of opting for plants that can thrive in humid conditions while preserving their aesthetic appeal. Indigenous plant species adapted to Ibadan's climate offer a practical solution, as they are more likely to endure local

weather fluctuations and necessitate less maintenance. Furthermore, the intense sunlight in Ibadan demands meticulous planning to ensure that soft landscape elements receive adequate shade and protection. Nwalusi *et al.* (2022) propose strategically positioning shade-providing structures, such as pergolas or shade sails, to shield shoppers from direct sunlight while creating congenial outdoor spaces within the complex. Considering the substantial rainfall during the wet season, Ayyam *et al.* (2019) recommend incorporating permeable surfaces and proper drainage systems to prevent waterlogging and soil erosion. These design considerations are vital to maintaining soft landscape elements' health and ensuring visitors' secure and gratifying shopping experience.

The selection of plant species for the Agbowo Shopping Complex should prioritize indigenous plants that are well-adapted to the local climate and ecology. Larson *et al.* (2022) underscore the ecological benefits of using native plants as they contribute to biodiversity conservation and support local pollinators and wildlife. Indigenous plants are also likely to require less water and maintenance than non-native species, making them a sustainable and cost-effective choice. Tribulato *et al.* (2019) emphasize the importance of choosing drought-tolerant plants that can endure water scarcity during the dry season, diminishing the need for excessive irrigation. Besides their environmental benefits, indigenous plants can enhance the aesthetic and cultural value of the shopping complex. Adegun *et al.* (2021) propose exploring incorporating autochthonous ornamental plants that have cultural significance to the people of Ibadan. These plants can evoke a sense of place and identity, fostering a stronger connection between shoppers and the shopping complex.

One of the critical challenges in landscape design for the Agbowo Shopping Complex is optimizing available space, particularly in a densely urbanized area like Ibadan. Golassz *et al.*

(2019) advocate for innovative design solutions that maximize limited space, such as vertical gardens and hanging planters. These vertical elements add greenery and enhance the complex's visual appeal without requiring significant ground area. Attwa et al. (2021) also propose integrating soft landscape elements with other functional spaces, such as seating areas and walkways. By amalgamating green spaces with seating and resting spots, designers can create multi-functional zones that encourage relaxation and social interaction while maximizing space efficiency. Furthermore, the rooftop presents an underutilized area for soft landscape integration. Marques and Kally (2020) champion green roofs, which contribute to aesthetics and offer environmental benefits, such as improved insulation and stormwater management. However, despite the potential for creative solutions, it is imperative to consider the load-bearing capacity of structures, especially for rooftop green spaces. Collaborating with structural engineers is crucial to ensure the complex can safely support the additional weight of green features.

2.6 The Current State of Agbowo Shopping Complex and its Landscape Design

Agbowo Shopping Complex, situated in the bustling city of Ibadan, presently serves as a significant commercial hub in the region. The complex's layout and design are primarily geared towards accommodating diverse retail outlets, eateries, and entertainment spaces, catering to the myriad needs of shoppers. Fakere *et al.* (2021) observe that the architectural layout revolves around a central atrium, providing a pivotal gathering space for visitors. The interior spaces are characterized by concrete floors, glass facades, and artificial lighting, contributing to a contemporary and modern aesthetic. Nevertheless, the current layout may lack opportunities for green spaces and soft landscape elements. The exterior areas primarily serve parking and access purposes, with limited consideration for outdoor relaxation and interaction. Consequently, the

shopping complex might overlook the benefits of incorporating soft landscape elements to enhance the overall shopping experience.

The existing Agbowo Shopping Complex landscape design might lack significant soft landscape elements. Reith *et al.* (2022) indicate that the existing green spaces, if any, may be limited to small planters or decorative pots near the entrances. Such minimalist greenery might not fully realize the potential of soft landscapes in enhancing the environment and shopper experience. Moreover, the effectiveness of the current soft landscape elements, if present, necessitates critical evaluation. Ugolini *et al.* (2020) emphasize the importance of analyzing shopper feedback and behavior in response to the existing green spaces. Customer surveys and observation can aid in determining whether the current soft landscape elements contribute to increased dwell time, positive emotions, and overall satisfaction among visitors.

A critical analysis of the current state of Agbowo Shopping Complex's landscape design reveals several gaps and areas for improvement. Firstly, a significant scarcity of soft landscape elements within the shopping complex exists, thereby limiting the potential benefits they can offer. Expanding the integration of greenery throughout the interior and exterior spaces can foster a more inviting and refreshing environment for shoppers. Secondly, the exterior areas, which currently prioritize parking and access, remain underutilized and have the potential to be transformed into well-designed landscaped zones with seating, shade, and greenery, thus encouraging outdoor interaction and relaxation. Thirdly, the absence of biophilic design principles is evident, overlooking the opportunity to establish a stronger connection between humans and nature. Incorporating biophilic elements, such as water features and living walls, can significantly contribute to shoppers' well-being and positive emotions. Fourthly, if soft landscape elements are already present, their maintenance and sustainability require prioritization. Regular

care and preservation of the green spaces are critical to ensuring their longevity and continued positive impact on the shopping complex. Lastly, improving the integration of soft landscape elements with the existing architecture can create a harmonious balance between built and natural environments. A seamless design integration can enhance the overall visual appeal of the shopping complex, rendering it more appealing to visitors. Addressing these identified gaps and areas for improvement will aid Agbowo Shopping Complex in elevating its landscape design and creating a more welcoming and appealing environment for shoppers in Ibadan.

2.7 Integrating Soft Landscape Elements in the Remodel of Agbowo Shopping Complex

The successful incorporation of soft landscape elements during the renovation of the Agbowo Shopping Complex necessitates meticulous consideration of the mall's unique environment. According to Tauqeer *et al.* (2022), conducting a thorough site analysis to understand existing conditions, including sunlight exposure, wind patterns, and soil quality, is paramount. This analysis will guide the selection of suitable plant species that can thrive in the specific microclimates within and around the shopping complex. Furthermore, gaining insights into the needs and preferences of the shoppers is crucial. Vagas *et al.* (2023) recommend engaging the local community through surveys and public consultations to identify appealing and beneficial types of green spaces. Involving the public in the design process enables the creation of soft landscape elements that align with the community's desires, fostering a sense of ownership and pride. Additionally, seamless transitions between indoor and outdoor spaces should be prioritized. Sparke (2020) underscores the strategic placement of greenery near entrances and windows to establish visual connections with nature from inside the mall, enhancing the overall shopping experience and encouraging the exploration of outdoor spaces.

A cohesive and integrated approach is necessary to ensure the soft landscape designs harmonize with the mall's architecture. Huyen and Didier (2023) propose close collaboration with architects and landscape designers from the initial stages of the renovation to achieve a seamless blend of built and natural elements. Leveraging the mall's architectural features as a canvas for vertical greenery is an effective strategy. Goel *et al.* (2022) suggest integrating living walls on blank walls or pillars, transforming them into green focal points that add visual interest to the design. Apart from enhancing aesthetics, vertical gardens also serve as biophilic elements, strengthening the connection between shoppers and nature. Additionally, the selection of materials plays a significant role in creating a unified look. Goksel and Yeler (2021) advocate using natural and sustainable materials, such as reclaimed wood and stone, to complement the soft landscape elements, promoting authenticity and reflecting the shopping complex's commitment to environmental sustainability.

Ensuring the long-term viability of soft landscape elements requires incorporating sustainable practices and efficient maintenance approaches. According to Olanrewaju *et al.* (2022), using native and drought-tolerant plant species that can thrive in Ibadan's climate with minimal water consumption is crucial. Prioritizing indigenous plants helps reduce water usage and supports local biodiversity. Moreover, implementing intelligent irrigation systems is essential. Wu *et al.* (2023) suggest utilizing technology to monitor soil moisture levels and weather conditions, adjusting irrigation schedules accordingly. This approach optimizes water usage, minimizes waste, and contributes to the overall ecological resilience of the soft landscape elements. Furthermore, the maintenance approach should include regular assessments of the health of the green spaces. Brewer *et al.* (2022) recommends establishing a dedicated maintenance team or partnering with professional landscape maintenance services to ensure periodic care, pruning,

and replacement of plantings as needed. Educational initiatives, such as workshops or seminars for staff and the public on proper gardening practices and preserving green spaces, foster a sense of responsibility and shared ownership in caring for the soft landscape elements (Sameraro *et al.*, 2021).

2.8 Challenges and Constraints in Implementing Soft Landscape Elements

One of the primary obstacles in implementing soft landscape elements during the renovation of the Agbowo Shopping Complex lies in the financial implications and budgetary constraints. As Juan and Tsaih (2022) highlighted, integrating green spaces and soft landscapes necessitates substantial investments in landscaping materials, irrigation systems, and professional design services. The management of the shopping complex must conduct a meticulous assessment of the available budget and allocate funds for the soft landscape project. Nevertheless, budget limitations may curtail the extent of greenery and design features that can be incorporated. To surmount financial constraints, potential solutions include seeking external funding or collaborating with local organizations or governmental agencies that promote sustainable urban development. A phased approach to implementation can also spread the financial burden over time, enabling a more comprehensive and sustainable soft landscape integration, as Souliotis and Voulvoulis (2022) suggested. The successful implementation of soft landscape elements also hinges on proper maintenance and sustainable management. Naqvi (2023) observes that maintaining green spaces requires consistent care, encompassing watering, pruning, pest control, and periodic plant replacement. Inadequate maintenance can lead to the deterioration of the greenery and compromise the overall aesthetic and environmental benefits. To ensure the long-term viability of soft landscape elements, a dedicated maintenance plan should be established, with a skilled maintenance team equipped with the knowledge and expertise to effectively care

for the green spaces. Cojocariu *et al.* (2022) accentuate the importance of selecting low-maintenance plant species well-suited to the local climate. By opting for hardy and drought-tolerant native plants, the maintenance workload can be minimized, while the green spaces flourish with reduced water and resource consumption. Innovative irrigation systems can also contribute to sustainable management by leveraging technology to monitor soil moisture levels and weather conditions, optimizing water usage, and minimizing wastage. These sustainable irrigation practices reduce maintenance costs and align with the shopping complex's commitment to environmental responsibility.

The introduction of soft landscape elements during the renovation of the Agbowo Shopping Complex may encounter potential resistance from various stakeholders. Adanlawo and Vezi (2021) acknowledge that some stakeholders, such as tenants and business owners, may express concerns about how the changes could impact their operations or business visibility. Addressing these concerns necessitates effective communication and collaboration with all stakeholders. Engaging in open dialogues and involving stakeholders in the design process can foster support and understanding for the soft landscape integration. Highlighting the potential benefits of the green spaces, such as increased foot traffic and improved shopper experience, can alleviate stakeholders' concerns and garner their support. Kubalikova *et al.* (2022) also underscore the importance of educating stakeholders about the positive environmental impact of soft landscape elements. Emphasizing the potential for reduced energy consumption, improved air quality, and enhanced overall aesthetics may make stakeholders more receptive to the remodeling process.

2.9 Synergy between Landscape Architecture and Environmental Psychology

The correlation between landscape architecture and shoppers' well-being constitutes a pivotal aspect in designing attractive and prosperous commercial spaces, exemplified by the Agbowo

Shopping Complex. Tsegaye and Shen (202) underscore that landscape architecture surpasses mere aesthetics and is vital in shaping human behavior, emotions, and overall well-being. Designers can craft environments that positively influence shoppers' experiences by strategically incorporating soft landscape elements. Understanding the concept of "biophilic design" lies at the core of grasping this relationship. Zare et al. (2021) state that biophilic design aims to restore people's connection with nature in the built environment. When applied to shopping malls, integrating soft landscapes can evoke tranquility, reducing stress and enhancing shoppers' well-being. Additionally, these design elements foster a stronger connection between visitors and the shopping complex, encouraging extended stays and repeat visits.

Incorporating soft landscapes in commercial spaces, such as shopping malls, yields several psychological benefits. Song *et al.* (2022) emphasizes that exposure to greenery and natural elements can significantly influence shoppers' cognitive and emotional responses. Research indicates that soft landscapes promote relaxation, reducing anxiety and heightened satisfaction with the shopping experience. Kitheka *et al.* (2020) point out that soft landscapes improve mental restoration. Amidst the hustle and bustle of shopping, green spaces provide a sanctuary for shoppers to unwind and recharge, resulting in a more enjoyable visit to the shopping complex. Moreover, soft landscapes can potentially enhance shoppers' attention and focus. Huang (2021) suggests that greenery can have a restorative effect on cognitive functions, enabling visitors to concentrate better and engage more with the shopping environment, thereby positively impacting retailers' exposure and sales.

Soft landscapes play a significant role in eliciting a positive emotional response and promoting relaxation among shoppers. Hedblom *et al.* (2019) highlights the concept of "psychophysiological stress reduction," proposing that exposure to green spaces can reduce stress

hormones and increase parasympathetic nervous system activity, inducing a state of relaxation. Additionally, Tan and Lee (2022) point out that the visual appeal of soft landscapes contributes to shoppers' emotional well-being. The aesthetics of greenery and natural elements evoke positive emotions such as joy, comfort, and tranquility, thus influencing shoppers' perceptions of the shopping complex and creating a lasting positive impression, ultimately leading to increased customer loyalty. Furthermore, soft landscapes offer opportunities for social interaction and community engagement. Pettersen *et al.* (2023) explain that green spaces can serve as gathering points, bringing shoppers together and fostering a sense of belonging within the shopping complex, enhancing the overall experience and encouraging shoppers to return to the mall as a social destination. By comprehending the psychological impact of soft landscapes, designers can create environments that resonate with shoppers' needs and preferences, elevating the overall shopping experience. Embracing biophilic design principles and fostering a connection with nature through soft landscapes can transform the Agbowo Shopping Complex into a vibrant and inviting destination for shoppers in Ibadan.

Chapter Three

Research Methodology

3.1 Research Design

A comprehensive analysis of case studies from both local and international contexts is indispensable to comprehend the ramifications of soft landscaping in commercial areas. By examining various case studies, valuable insights can be gleaned regarding optimum practices, challenges, and opportunities associated with incorporating soft landscaping in shopping malls. Employing the case study methodology remains a favored approach in such investigations, enabling a thorough exploration of specific projects or sites to unveil insights and inform design strategies. In this study, we will adopt the case study methodology to explore the application of soft landscaping in commercial areas, with a particular focus on shopping malls. Soft landscaping, encompassing plants, trees, and other vegetation, can significantly enhance commercial spaces' aesthetic appeal and environmental quality. However, its effective implementation demands meticulous planning and execution. Through examining case studies exemplifying the successful integration of soft landscaping in shopping malls, this aim to discern best practices and design strategies that can be employed in future projects. The analysis will

encompass factors such as plant species selection, maintenance requisites, and the overall impact on the user experience.

By employing this case study approach, we aspire to contribute to the advancement of more sustainable and user-friendly commercial spaces.

3.2 Case study Analysis

The study will examine local and international case studies to identify the best practices, challenges, and opportunities for incorporating soft landscape into mall design.

3.2.1 Ventura Mall, Ibadan, Nigeria

3.2.1.1 Description of the building

The Ventura Mall is a modern shopping mall in Ibadan's heart. It is a four-story building with a total floor area of approximately 13,000 square meters. The mall features a mix of retail stores, restaurants, a cinema, and a supermarket.

3.2.1.2 Appraisal

The Ventura Mall has become a popular destination for shopping and entertainment in Ibadan since its opening in 2018. The mall's central location, modern amenities, and ample parking space have made it a preferred destination for retail businesses looking to establish a presence in Ibadan. The mall has also contributed to the economic development of Ibadan by creating employment opportunities and generating revenue for the local economy. Its architectural design features a mix of contemporary and traditional styles, which can be seen in (Plate 3.2), which

adopts a rectangular shape and form with large glass facades on the approach and stair hall in (Plate 3.2, 3.3) and metal finishes on the upper level of the building seen in (Plate 3.2). At the same time, the use of ceramic tile is used for the floor finish both the public and the retail spaces. The structural system used can be defined as a frame structural system, that includes the connection of columns and beams, bringing about the stability of the whole four-storey building. Lighting and ventilation of the building depend more on mechanical means more like central air-condition system and power saver lighting bulbs. This now prone the building use more of energy in its day-to-day functions.

Site and land scape adopted on this case of study is the use of hard landscape features such and carbs, interlocks barricades in (Plate 3.4) etc. more than the required soft landscapes such as trees and grass. The use of water fountain (Plate 3.4), at the entrance of the mall serves as a thermal effect reducer to the climate round the entrance and also compliments the aesthetic value of the building entrance.

3.2.1.3 Merits

- **Location:** The Ventura Mall is located in a central area of Ibadan, providing easy access for visitors and researchers to conduct studies on the utilization of soft landscape elements in commercial areas.
- **Space:** The mall has ample space, providing researchers with a suitable area to install and evaluate the effectiveness of soft landscape elements in commercial areas.
- **Existing Greenery:** The mall already has some greenery in the form of trees, shrubs, and lawns, providing a basis for an analysis of the impact of soft landscape elements on an existing commercial area.

3.2.1.4 Demerits

- **Climate:** Ibadan has a tropical savanna climate with a prolonged rainy season and a short dry season. Extreme weather conditions can make growing and maintaining soft landscape elements challenging.
- **Maintenance:** Maintaining soft landscape elements can be costly and time-consuming, especially in a commercial area like a high-traffic shopping mall.



Plate 3.1 Ventura mall
Source: Google, 2023



Plate 3.2 Ventura mall
source: Author, 2023



Plate 3.3 Ventura mall

Source: Google, 2023



Plate 3.4 Ventura mall
source Google, 2023

3.2.2 Ikeja City Mall, Lagos, Nigeria

3.2.2.1 Description of Building:

The Ikeja City Mall is a modern shopping mall that covers an area of approximately 23,000 square meters. It consists of four levels of retail space, housing various stores, restaurants, cinemas, and a supermarket. The mall's architectural design incorporates a mix of contemporary and traditional styles, with large glass facades and metal finishes, creating an inviting and vibrant space.

3.2.2.2 Appraisal

The Ikeja City Mall has been a significant landmark in Lagos since its opening in 2011. It has become a popular destination for shopping, dining, and entertainment, attracting both local

residents and tourists. The mall's central location, modern amenities, and ample parking space have made it a preferred destination for retail businesses looking to establish a presence in Lagos. Its architectural design adopts contemporary concept which can be seen in (Plate 3.6, 3.7), which adopt a rectangular shape and form with long walk way terrace to access stores and retail outlets which can be seen at the approach in (Plates 3.6, 3.7) and the use of stone finishes on the fine walls of the building seen in (Plate 3.7) while the use of ceramic tile is used for the floor finish both the public and the retail spaces seen in (Plate 3.5)

The structural system used can be define as a frame structural system which includes the connection of columns and beams which brings about the stability of the whole one-storey building.

Lighting and ventilation of the building depends more on a mechanical means more like central air-condition system and pauer saver lighting bulbs. This now prone the building to use more of energy in its day-to-day functions.

Site and land scape adopted on this case of study is the use of hard landscape features such and carbs, interlocks barricades in (Plate 3.7) etc. more than the required soft landscapes such as trees and grass. The use of water fountain (Plate 3.8), at the entrance of the mall serves as a thermal effect reducer to the climate round the entrance and also compliments the aesthetic value of the building entrance.

3.2.2.3 Merits

- **Space:** The Ikeja City Mall is spacious, providing ample room for the installation of soft landscape elements.
- **Climate:** Lagos has a tropical climate, which is ideal for the growth and maintenance of soft landscape elements.

- **Existing Greenery:** The mall already has some greenery in the form of trees and shrubs, which can be used as a basis for further installations of soft landscape elements.

3.2.2.4 Demerits

Maintenance: Maintaining soft landscape elements can be expensive and time-consuming, especially in a commercial area like a shopping mall with high traffic.

Security: Due to the high level of foot traffic, ensuring the security and safety of soft landscape elements can be challenging.



Plate 3.5 Ikeja City Mall
Source: Author, 2023



Plate 3.6 Ikeja City Mall
Source: Author, 2023



Plate 3.7 Ikeja City Mall
Source: Author, 2023



Plate 3.8 Ikeja City Mall
Source: Google, 2023

3.2.3 Les Oceanides, Biscarrosse, France

3.2.3.1 Description of the Building

The structure is a modern three-storey edifice, incorporating a combination of glass, steel, and concrete. The mall's façade features an amalgamation of glass and metal, facilitating the ingress of natural light. A central atrium with a glass ceiling infuses the interior with abundant natural light, creating a vibrant and capacious ambiance for shoppers. The internal layout adheres to an open plan design, ensuring fluid navigation and easy discovery of merchandise.

3.2.3.2 Appraisal

The Les Océanides shopping mall has garnered praise for its contemporary design and functional layout. The fusion of glass and steel on the façade imparts a sleek and modern appearance, as depicted in (Plate 3.10). The central atrium, crowned with a glass roof, not only enables the influx of natural light but also fosters an inclusive and inviting atmosphere, as illustrated in (Plate 3.11). The mall's open plan design streamlines shoppers' movement and enhances their

shopping experience. Moreover, the mall's strategic location at the heart of the city ensures easy accessibility for visitors. This project exemplifies a minimalist and refined design, devoid of any ostentatious commercial advertisements. It demonstrates adept management of industrial data, controlling typical construction expenses in this sector, and exhibits a genuine reflection on the architectural and functional aspects of such establishments. Key aspects incorporated in our project were: voluminous interior spaces, ample natural lighting, and an efficient flow of visitors and merchandise. The predominant features on the site are primarily hardscape, with a touch of trees and flowers employed to enclose the outdoor seating area, as evident in (Plate 3.10). Additionally, the use of metallic shading devices, artfully integrated into the entire exterior of the mall, complements the building entrance aesthetically.

3.2.3.3 Merits

- **Location:** The shopping mall is situated in a prime location, with easy accessibility to public transport and high foot traffic, making it an ideal location to analyze the impact of soft landscape elements in commercial areas.
- **Size:** The shopping mall is quite extensive, providing a large area to analyze the effectiveness of different soft landscape elements in a commercial area.
- **Existing Greenery:** The shopping mall has some greenery in the form of trees, shrubs, and green walls.

3.2.3.4 Demerits

- **Limited Space for New Installations:** Due to the mall's size, there may be limited space available for the installation of new soft landscape element in the future.
- **Climate:** The shopping mall is located in a coastal region, which experiences significant temperature fluctuations and high humidity levels. This could impact the growth and

maintenance of soft landscape elements, making it challenging to draw clear conclusions on their effectiveness.

- **Maintenance:** Maintaining soft landscape elements can be costly and time-consuming, which could present practical difficulties in a commercial area like a shopping mall.



Plate 3.9 Les Oceanides, Biscarrosse, France
Source: Google, 2023



Plate 3.10 Les Oceanides, Biscarrosse, France
Source: Google, 2023

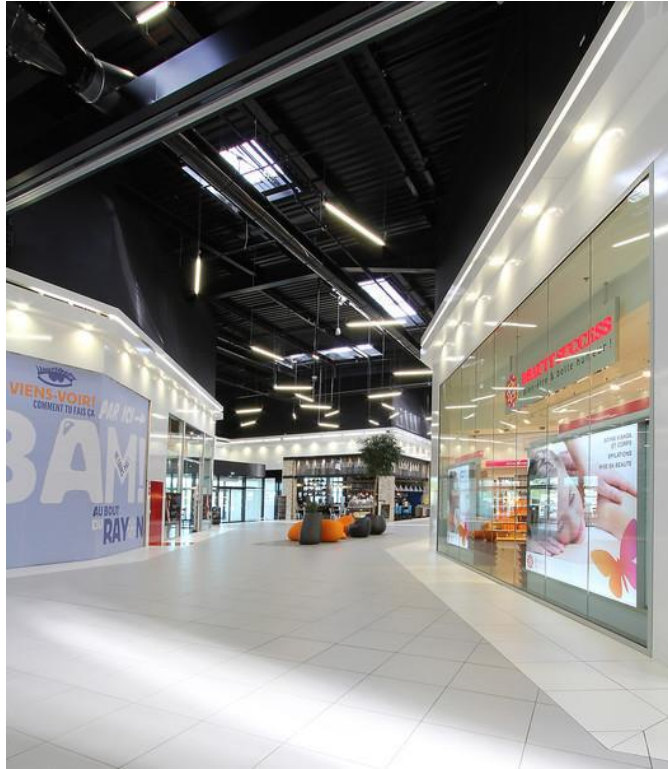


Plate 3.11 Les Oceanides, Biscarrosse, France
Source: Google, 2023



Plate 3.12 Les Oceanides, Biscarrosse, France
Source: Google, 2023



Plate 3.13 Les Oceanides, Biscarrosse, France
Source: Google, 2023



Plate 3.14 Les Oceanides, Biscarrosse, France
Source: Google, 2023

3.2.4 Galaxy Mall, Tianjin, China

3.2.4.1 Description of the Building

Galaxy Mall, situated in Tianjin, China, stands as a significant commercial complex that harmoniously integrates modern architectural elements with soft landscaping. The culmination of this unique design approach occurred in 2012, resulting in a captivating edifice. Comprising three interconnected main buildings interconnected by walkways and bridges, the complex achieves a seamless flow between indoor and outdoor spaces. Embraced by lush greenery, water features, and diverse soft landscaping elements, the mall exudes a tranquil ambiance, ideal for discerning shoppers.

3.2.4.2 Appraisal

An appraisal of Galaxy Mall reveals a successful exemplar of how contemporary architecture can artfully blend with soft landscaping, culminating in a compelling commercial environment. The complex caters to diverse needs, encompassing retail outlets, restaurants, cinemas, and recreational areas. Notably, the strategic incorporation of soft landscaping elements elevates the visual allure of the surroundings, imparting a sense of serenity amidst the vibrant commercial activities.

A faceted glass building stands as the sculptural icon of the Tianjin Cultural Complex. Aligned along a gentle arc, the design of cafés and restaurants serves as a focal point for the internal street and gardens while gracefully complementing the museum buildings across the lake. Together, they effectively preserve the Opera House's visual prominence and significance. Drawing inspiration from the galaxy, the interior architects ingeniously curated four distinct shopping experiences: the Sun, Moon, Star, and Earth Courts. Each court within Galaxy Mall offers shoppers exclusive shopping and dining opportunities, enhanced by exceptional features and entertainment venues.

3.2.4.3 Merits

The commendable incorporation of soft landscaping elements within the mall's interior amplifies shoppers' natural beauty and tranquility. Moreover, this thoughtful integration also contributes to improved air quality and reduced noise levels, creating a more gratifying and comfortable shopping experience.

3.2.4.4 Demerits

An evident drawback of Galaxy Mall lies in its notable energy consumption, imperative for maintaining its vast, open interior spaces and comprehensive lighting and air conditioning

systems. In addition, critics have raised concerns about the mall's impact on the surrounding community, including potential effects on local businesses and the displacement of residents.



Plate 3.15 Galaxy Mall, Tianjin, China
Source: Google, 2023



Plate 3.16 Galaxy Mall, Tianjin, China
Source: Google, 2023



Plate 3.17 Galaxy Mall, Tianjin, China
Source: Google, 2023



Plate 3.18 Galaxy Mall, Tianjin, China
Source: Google, 2023



Plate 3.19 Galaxy Mall, Tianjin, China
Source: Google, 2023

Chapter Four

Site Analysis and Designs Synthesis

4.1 Study Area

The study area for this research project is the Agbowo neighborhood of the Ibadan North Local Government Area of Oyo State, Nigeria. Agbowo is a bustling and populous community known for its vibrant atmosphere and active commercial activities. The Agbowo Shopping Complex holds immense historical and cultural significance within this neighborhood, having played a central role as a prominent commercial hub for several decades. However, the Agbowo Shopping Complex has been abandoned over the years, facing various challenges that have led to its decline. Issues such as functionality problems, deteriorating infrastructure, and changing user

needs have contributed to its diminished vitality and relevance in the local context. Recognizing the importance of revitalizing this iconic complex, the Oyo State.

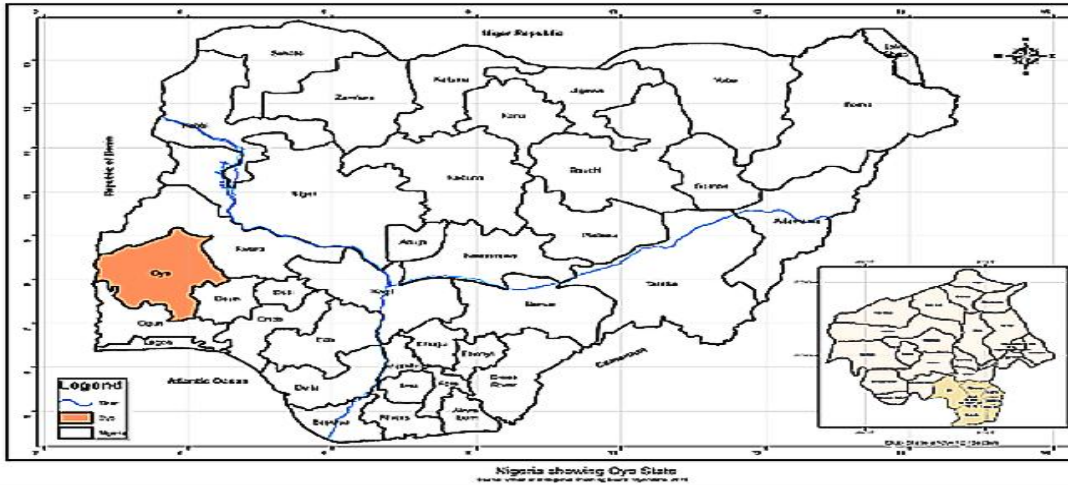


Figure 4.1 Map of Nigeria showing Ibadan
Source: Wikipedia, 2023.

The government has undertaken the initiative to remodel and reopen the mall, aiming to restore its prominence within the community and beyond. The comprehensive remodeling of the Agbowo Shopping Complex is envisioned as a transformative endeavor that goes beyond mere restoration. It aims to breathe new life into the complex, infusing it with modern functionality, enhanced aesthetics, and sustainable design principles. The revitalized mall seeks to meet the evolving demands of the community and cater to the needs and preferences of a diverse range of users, including residents, visitors, and university students, faculty, and staff.

Through this remodeling project, the Oyo State Government aims to create a revitalized Agbowo Shopping Complex that catalyzes economic growth, social interaction, and community development. The project's objectives include fostering a vibrant commercial environment, preserving the historical and cultural heritage of the area, promoting sustainable practices, and

providing a modern and inviting space for individuals to shop, dine, and engage in various activities. By undertaking this ambitious remodeling project, the Oyo State Government endeavors to revitalize the Agbowo Shopping Complex, re-establishing its significance within the community and positioning it as a thriving commercial and cultural destination once again.

4.1.1 Site Location

This vibrant area is located in the heart of Ibadan, the largest city in Oyo State and a major economic and cultural center in Nigeria. Agbowo is characterized by its bustling commercial activities, making it a focal point for retail, entertainment, and socializing. The neighborhood is known for its diverse array of shops, restaurants, cafes, and entertainment venues, attracting a large and diverse population. Its dynamic atmosphere and vibrant street life contribute to its popularity among residents and visitors alike. The Agbowo community is a vibrant hub that thrives on its residents' and businesses' energy and diversity. It has a unique charm that blends tradition and modernity, as evidenced by the mix of older buildings and contemporary architectural styles. The community's cultural heritage is often celebrated through festivals, events, and artistic expressions. The proximity of the Agbowo Shopping Complex to Bodija, another major commercial and residential district in Ibadan, adds to its appeal and market potential. Bodija is well-known for its array of businesses, including banks, supermarkets, markets, and restaurants. Its proximity creates opportunities for collaboration and synergy between the two districts, expanding the customer base and fostering economic growth. Furthermore, the Agbowo neighbourhood is situated opposite the prestigious University of Ibadan, which holds significant influence and draws a large population of students, faculty members, and staff. This proximity presents a unique opportunity for the Agbowo Shopping

Complex to cater to the needs and preferences of the university community, further enhancing its market potential and customer base.

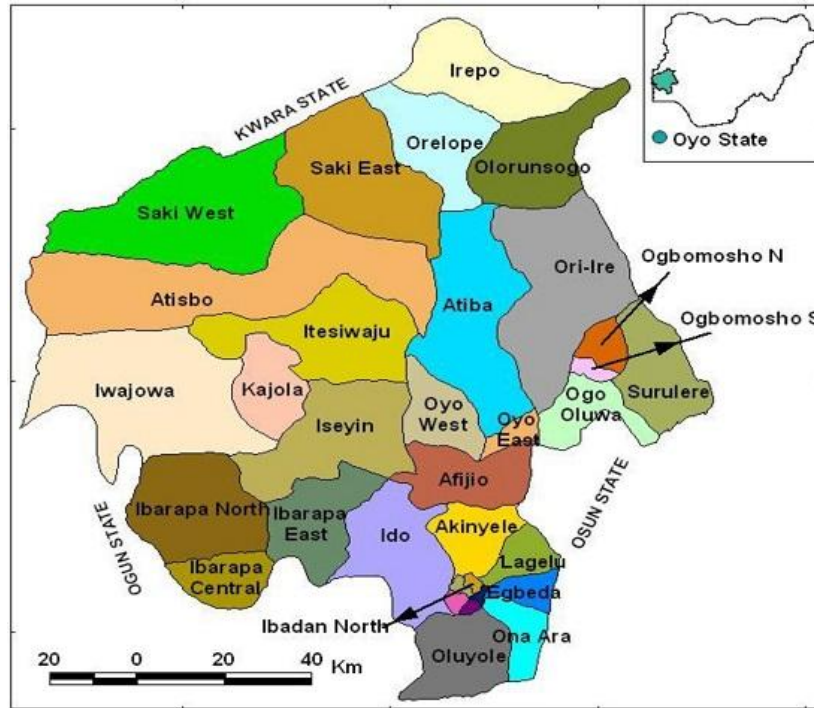


Figure 4.2 Map of Ibadan showing local government Areas
Source: Google image, 2023.



Figure 4.3: Map of Ibadan north local government showing Areas within.
Source: Google image, 2023.

4.1.2 Site Selection Criteria

Site selection for this project is very important, as it greatly affects the functional use of the facility, for the effective site selection.

4.2 Project Analysis and Design Synthesis

1. **Established Commercial Hub:** Agbowo community has a long-standing reputation as a prominent commercial hub in Ibadan. The community is known for its bustling retail activities, diverse shops, and vibrant street life. Choosing Agbowo as the site for the remodeling project capitalizes on the existing economic activity and provides an opportunity to enhance and revitalize the community's commercial center.
2. **Strong Local Market:** Agbowo benefits from a large and diverse population within the community itself. The site selection takes into account the market potential that comes from the high population density and the demand for retail, entertainment, and socializing options within Agbowo. Remodeling the shopping complex in this location ensures that it meets the needs and preferences of the local residents, enhancing their quality of life and contributing to the socio-economic development of the area.
3. **Proximity to Bodija:** Agbowo's proximity to Bodija, another major commercial and residential district in Ibadan, further strengthens its suitability as the site for the remodeling project. The close proximity creates synergies and opportunities for collaboration between the two districts. The remodeled Agbowo shopping complex can benefit from the spillover effect of customers from Bodija, expanding its customer base and increasing its market potential.
4. **Adjacent to the University of Ibadan:** The location of Agbowo community, directly opposite the prestigious University of Ibadan, presents a unique advantage. The presence of the

university draws a significant population of students, faculty members, and staff who require various goods and services. Choosing Agbowo as the site for the remodeling project allows the shopping complex to cater to the needs of this captive market, creating a valuable and sustainable customer base.

5. **Cultural and Historical Significance:** Agbowo community holds historical and cultural significance within Ibadan. By selecting this site, the remodeling project can respect and preserve the community's cultural heritage. The design and redevelopment of the Agbowo shopping complex can be sensitive to the local architectural style, creating a space that reflects the identity and character of Agbowo, enhancing community pride, and fostering a sense of place.

4.2.1 Brief Analysis

4.2.1.1 Project Overview

The purpose of this study is to propose a project aimed at remodeling the Agbowo Shopping Complex in Ibadan, Nigeria, with a specific focus on integrating soft landscape elements to enhance the commercial area. The primary objectives are to revitalize the complex, restore its vitality, and meet the evolving needs of its users. The stakeholders involved in this project include the Agbowo community, local businesses, shoppers, visitors, and relevant government agencies



Plate 4.1: Image showing Aerial view of abandoned Agbowo Mall
Source: Researcher's Archive, 2023.



Plate 4.2: Image showing side view of abandoned Agbowo Mall
Source: Researcher's Archive, 2023



Plate 4.3: Image showing external view of abandoned Agbowo Mall
Source: Researcher's Archive, 2023



Plate 4.4: Image showing side view of abandoned Agbowo Mall
Source: Researcher's Archive, 2023

4.2.1.2 Site Analysis

The site analysis comprises an assessment of various factors related to the Agbowo Shopping Complex:

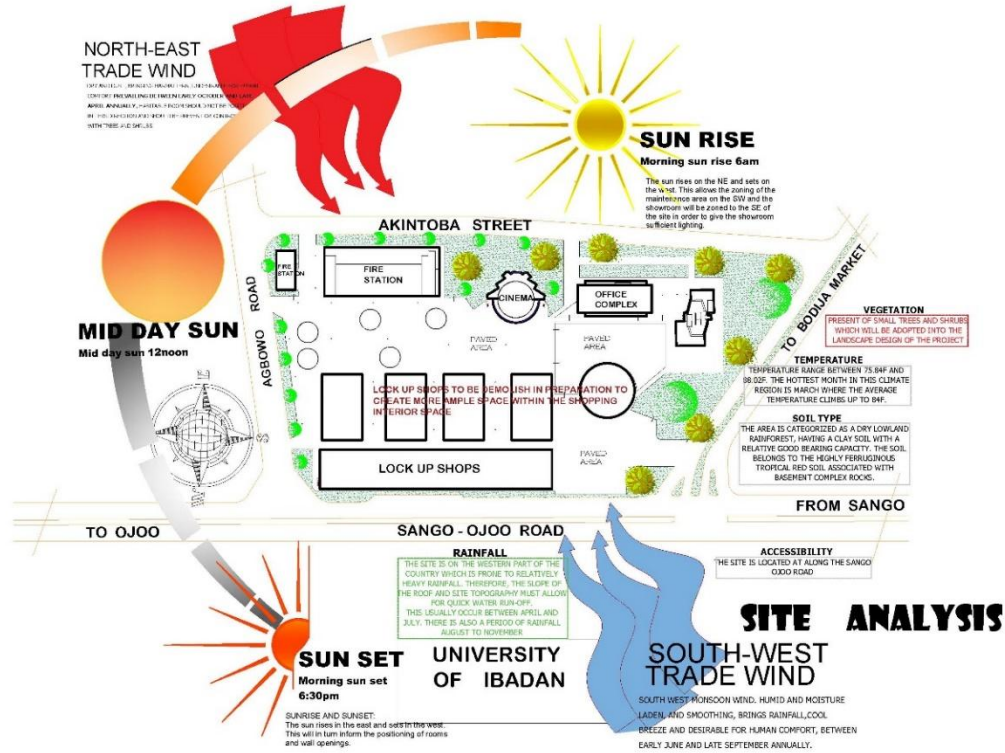


Figure 4.4: Image showing the site analysis
 Source: Researcher's Archive, 2023

4.2.1.3 Location:

The complex is situated in the Agbowo neighborhood of Ibadan, Nigeria. Agbowo is a vibrant area known for its commercial activity, educational institutions, and residential communities. The location offers a central position within Ibadan, providing easy access to various amenities and services.



Figure 4.5: Google map showing Agbowo Shopping complex Are.
Source: Google image, 2023.

4.2.1.4 Topography:

The topography of Agbowo is assessed to understand its impact on the design and implementation of soft landscape elements within the complex. The evaluation includes factors such as slopes, elevation changes, and soil conditions, which influence drainage, planting schemes, and the overall layout of the landscape.

4.2.1.5 Climate:

The climatic conditions, including rainfall patterns, temperature ranges, sunrise and sunset timings, and the direction of northeast and southwest trade winds, are considered to inform plant selection and sustainable design strategies.

- Temperature:** Agbowo experiences a tropical climate characterized by high temperatures throughout the year. The average daily temperatures range from 25°C to 33°C (77°F to 91°F). The hottest months are typically between January and March, with temperatures reaching their peak during this period. It is essential to consider the temperature variations when designing and planning for the community, as high temperatures can impact thermal comfort and influence the choice of materials, shading, and ventilation strategies

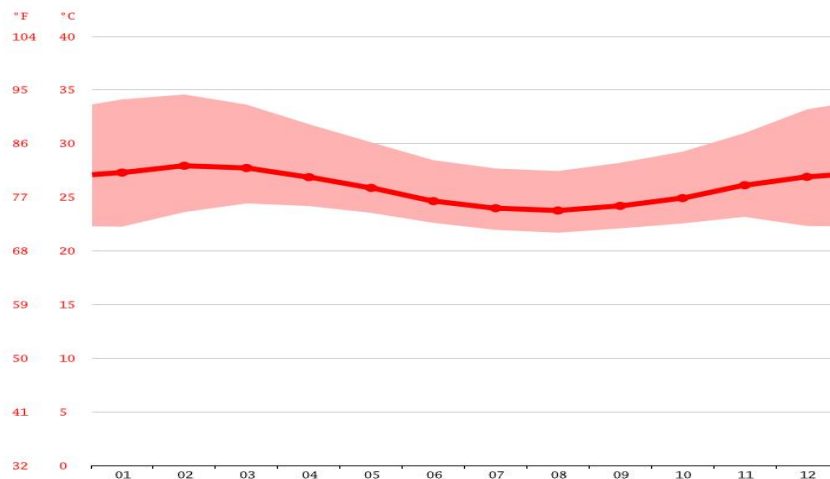


Figure 4.6: Graph showing temperature data of Ibadan
Source: Google image, 2023.

- Rainfall:** Agbowo receives a significant amount of rainfall due to its tropical wet and dry climate. The rainy season usually starts in April and extends until October, with the peak rainfall occurring between June and September. The average annual rainfall in Agbowo is approximately 1,200 to 1,500 millimeters (47 to 59 inches). Heavy downpours and thunderstorms are common during this period, which can lead to challenges such as localized flooding and soil erosion. Incorporating proper drainage

systems and flood management strategies in the community's design can help mitigate these issues.

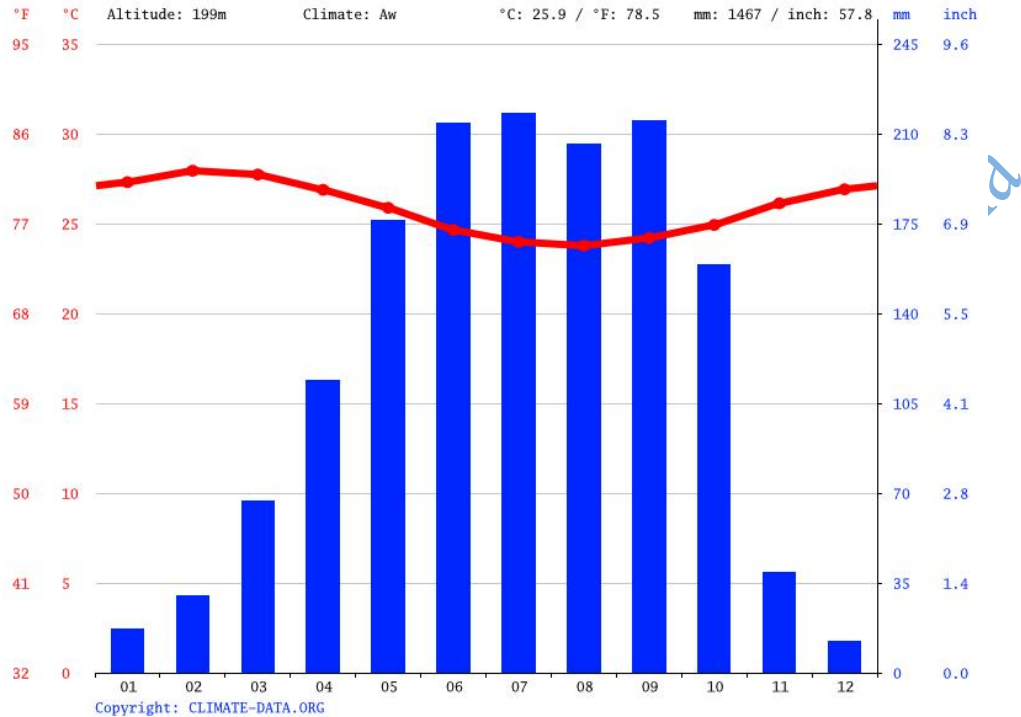


Figure 4.7: Graph showing Rainfall data of Ibadan
Source: Google image, 2023

- Humidity:** Agbowo experiences relatively high humidity levels throughout the year. Humidity ranges from 70% to 95%, influenced by the tropical climate and the community's proximity to water bodies. High humidity can affect human comfort, leading to feelings of stickiness and discomfort. It is crucial to consider appropriate ventilation and moisture control measures when designing buildings and public spaces in Agbowo to ensure optimal indoor air quality and comfort for residents and visitors.
- Wind:** Agbowo is influenced by the north-east and south-west trade winds. These prevailing wind directions bring variations in weather patterns. During the rainy season, strong gusts of wind may accompany thunderstorms. However, wind speeds are

generally moderate throughout the year. Understanding the wind patterns is important for outdoor design considerations, such as windbreaks, shading structures, and the placement of open spaces and recreational areas.

4.2.1.6 Surrounding Environment:

The existing landscape, nearby buildings, and infrastructures surrounding the complex are carefully evaluated. This assessment ensures that the design of the complex integrates harmoniously with the surroundings, creating a visually pleasing and cohesive environment. Consideration is given to preserving existing trees or natural features that contribute to the overall aesthetics and ecological value of the site

4.2.1.7 Accessibility:

The accessibility of the site for pedestrians, cyclists, and individuals with disabilities is a key consideration in the design process. The complex is designed to be inclusive and accommodating, with features such as ramps, pathways, and designated areas for parking and rest. Attention is given to ensuring safe and convenient access points, clear wayfinding signage, and adherence to universal design principles.

4.3 Brief Development

4.3.1 Project Overview:

The proposed project aims to remodel the Agbowo Shopping Complex in Ibadan, Nigeria, with a specific focus on integrating soft landscape elements to enhance the commercial area. The objectives include revitalizing the complex, restoring its vitality, and meeting the evolving needs of its users. The stakeholders involved in this project include the Agbowo community, local businesses, shoppers, visitors, and relevant government agencies. The project will be approached

as a collaborative effort to ensure that the design aligns with the community's vision and requirements.

4.3.2 Site Analysis:

- **Location:** The Agbowo Shopping Complex is situated in the Agbowo neighborhood of Ibadan, Nigeria. The location's specific characteristics, such as its proximity to residential areas, educational institutions, and transportation hubs, will be considered during the design process. This information will help determine the complex's role in serving the community and attracting visitors.
- **Topography:** The topography of the site will be carefully assessed to understand how it influences the design of soft landscape elements. Factors such as slopes, elevation changes, and natural drainage patterns will inform the placement of green spaces, walkways, and seating areas. The design will aim to optimize the use of the site's topography to create an engaging and functional environment.
- **Climate:** Detailed analysis of the local climate will be conducted, considering factors such as rainfall patterns, temperature ranges, and wind directions. This information will guide the selection of plant species that are well-suited to the region's climate, ensuring their long-term health and resilience. Sustainable design strategies, such as utilizing shading elements and optimizing natural ventilation, will be incorporated to enhance user comfort and reduce energy consumption.
- **Surrounding Environment:** The existing landscape, nearby buildings, and infrastructures will be thoroughly evaluated to ensure a seamless integration of the remodeled complex. The design will take into account the visual harmony between the complex and its surroundings,

considering elements such as architectural styles, color palettes, and material choices. This integration will create a cohesive and aesthetically pleasing environment.

- **Accessibility:** The accessibility of the site for all users, including pedestrians, cyclists, and individuals with disabilities, will be a priority. The analysis will assess existing infrastructure, pathways, and entrances to identify areas that need improvement. The design will incorporate elements such as ramps, elevators, and tactile paving to ensure easy and inclusive access throughout the complex. Consideration will also be given to parking facilities and bicycle-friendly infrastructure to encourage sustainable modes of transportation.

4.3.3 User Analysis:

User analysis is a crucial aspect of understanding the target audience and their specific requirements when remodeling the Shopping Complex. The following is a more detailed user analysis:

- **Primary User Groups:** The shopping complex caters to various primary user groups, including local residents, visitors, and university students, faculty, and staff. Understanding their unique needs and expectations is vital for creating a successful shopping and entertainment destination.
- **Local Residents:** The complex serves as a convenient retail hub for the local residents of Agbowo and the surrounding neighborhoods. Their shopping preferences, daily needs, and convenience play a significant role in determining the mix of stores, services, and amenities within the complex.
- **Visitors:** Agbowo Shopping Complex also attracts visitors from other parts of Ibadan and beyond. These visitors may seek a diverse range of shopping options, entertainment

venues, and dining experiences. Understanding their preferences and expectations helps in designing an appealing and attractive environment that encourages repeat visits.

- **University Students, Faculty, and Staff:** Being located near universities, the complex serves as a social and commercial hub for students, faculty, and staff. These users may have specific requirements related to academic supplies, casual dining options, and spaces for socializing or studying. Providing facilities that cater to their needs and preferences creates a vibrant and dynamic atmosphere within the complex.
- **Demographic Diversity:** Agbowo Shopping Complex accommodates users with diverse demographic profiles, including various age groups, cultural backgrounds, and income levels. Design elements should be inclusive and flexible enough to cater to the diverse needs and preferences of the user base. This could include considerations such as providing accessible entrances, seating areas for all age groups, and stores with a variety of price ranges.
- **Needs and Preferences:** Understanding the needs and preferences of the user groups is crucial. This can be accomplished through surveys, focus groups, and market research. Some users may prioritize convenience and accessibility, while others may value a wide range of retail options or leisure activities. By incorporating these insights, the complex can provide a tailored and satisfying experience for all users.
- **Overall Experience:** The shopping complex aims to create a positive and enjoyable experience for its users. This includes factors such as the layout and circulation within the complex, the ambiance and aesthetics, the availability of parking and transportation facilities, and the provision of amenities like seating areas, restrooms, and security

measures. By considering the overall experience, the complex can differentiate itself and foster user satisfaction and loyalty.

4.3.4 Functional Analysis

The functional analysis aims to determine the desired activities and functions within the complex, such as retail, dining, entertainment, and social gatherings. It involves analysing circulation patterns, pedestrian flows, and spatial requirements to optimize the layout and functionality of the complex. Furthermore, any technical or operational requirements, such as lighting, security, waste management, and infrastructure upgrades, are identified.

4.3.4.1 Desired Activities and Functions:

The remodeled Agbowo Community Shopping Complex aims to accommodate a range of functional spaces, including:

1. **Retail Spaces:** Multiple retail stores offering a diverse range of products and services.
 - **Dining Areas:** Restaurants, cafes, and food courts providing various culinary options.
 - **Entertainment Zones:** A cinema, gaming arcade, or recreational areas for entertainment activities.
 - **Social Gathering Spots:** Indoor and outdoor spaces for community events, gatherings, and socializing.
 - **Office Units:** Large office spaces to accommodate businesses, organizations, and service providers.
 - **Vehicle Parking Facilities:** Sufficient parking spaces for cars, motorcycles, and bicycles to accommodate visitors and shoppers.

- **Amenities:** Restrooms, seating areas, information kiosks, and public utilities for convenience and comfort.

2. Circulation Patterns and Pedestrian Flows:

The functional analysis considers the circulation patterns and pedestrian flows within the complex:

- **Main Entrances:** Clearly defined and easily accessible entrances for visitors from different directions.
- **Pathways:** Well-designed pathways leading to various functional areas, ensuring smooth movement and avoiding congestion.
- **Wayfinding:** Clear signage and visual cues to guide visitors to different sections and facilities within the complex.
- **Pedestrian Safety:** Designated pedestrian walkways, crosswalks, and traffic management measures to ensure the safety of pedestrians.

3. Spatial Requirements:

The functional analysis determines the spatial requirements for each function within the complex:

- **Retail Spaces:** Assessing the required floor area, shelving systems, product display areas, and storage spaces for individual stores.
- **Dining Areas:** Determining the seating capacity, kitchen spaces, food preparation areas, and circulation space for a comfortable dining experience.
- **Entertainment Zones:** Analyzing the space required for theater halls, gaming areas, seating arrangements, and equipment installations.

- **Social Gathering Spots:** Designing flexible indoor and outdoor spaces with seating arrangements, event stages, and communal areas for social activities.
- **Office Units:** Assessing the floor area, partitioning options, meeting rooms, utility areas, and communal spaces for efficient office operations.
- **Vehicle Parking Facilities:** Determining the required parking capacity, layout design for different vehicle types, and accessibility to the main entrances.
- **Amenities:** Allocating space for restrooms, seating areas, information kiosks, and public utilities in convenient locations throughout the complex.

4. Technical and Operational Requirements:

The functional analysis identifies technical and operational requirements for efficient functioning of the complex:

- **Lighting:** Ensuring adequate lighting levels in all functional areas to enhance visibility, create ambiance, and ensure safety.
- **Security Systems:** Implementing CCTV surveillance, access control systems, and security personnel to maintain a secure environment for users and their belongings.
- **Waste Management:** Designing waste disposal areas, recycling stations, and garbage collection systems to maintain cleanliness and environmental sustainability.
- **Infrastructure Upgrades:** Assessing the existing infrastructure and making necessary upgrade reliable electricity, water supply, ventilation, and other essential utilities.

4.3.4.2 Design Constraints

Several design constraints are taken into account during the research process:

- **Budgetary Constraints:** The remodeling project operates within a specific budget, and therefore, cost-effective design solutions are prioritized. The research process carefully analyzes different design options and materials to ensure that they align with the available financial resources.
- **Regulatory Requirements:** Compliance with local building codes, zoning regulations, and environmental standards is a critical aspect of the design process. The research team thoroughly examines and incorporates the necessary legal and regulatory requirements to ensure that the remodeling project meets all the necessary guidelines and permits.
- **Cultural Considerations:** The cultural heritage of the Agbowo community is highly valued, and design elements that respect and reflect their traditions and values are integrated into the project. The research process involves studying and understanding the local culture, traditions, and architectural styles to incorporate elements that resonate with the community's identity.
- **Environmental Factors:** The research process addresses various environmental factors to create a sustainable and eco-friendly design. This includes considering challenges such as water scarcity, soil conditions, and biodiversity conservation. Strategies such as water-efficient fixtures, rainwater harvesting systems, soil improvement techniques, and preservation of existing green spaces are explored to minimize the environmental impact of the remodeling project.

4.3.4.3 Design Objectives

The design objectives for the remodeling project of the Agbowo Shopping Complex include:

- **Aesthetic Enhancement:** Creating a visually appealing and inviting atmosphere by incorporating soft landscape elements that complement the existing architectural style and local culture.
- **Outdoor Gathering Spaces:** Designing outdoor gathering spaces within the shopping complex that utilize soft landscape elements to create inviting and comfortable areas for socializing, relaxation, and community engagement. These spaces may include seating areas, green pockets, and recreational amenities that enhance the overall user experience.
- **Functional Efficiency:** Improving the functionality and circulation within the complex to enhance the overall user experience and optimize space utilization.
- **Sustainability:** Integrating sustainable design principles, such as energy efficiency, water conservation, use of native plants, and green infrastructure, to minimize environmental impact and promote long-term sustainability.
- **User Experience:** Designing a space that caters to the diverse needs and preferences of users, providing comfortable seating areas, outdoor gathering spaces, and a connection with nature.
- **Cultural Identity:** Preserving and celebrating the cultural heritage of the Agbowo community through the incorporation of design elements that reflect their history, traditions, and artistic expressions

4.4 Sustainability Considerations:

In terms of sustainability, the following considerations are addressed:

- **Energy Efficiency:** Incorporating energy-efficient lighting systems, natural ventilation strategies, and renewable energy sources to reduce energy consumption.

- **Material Selection:** Prioritizing sustainable and locally sourced materials with low environmental impact and considering their life cycle assessment.

Water Conservation: Implementing efficient irrigation systems, rainwater harvesting, and permeable surfaces to manage stormwater runoff and reduce water consumption.

- **Waste Management:** Promoting recycling and waste reduction through proper waste disposal systems and design elements that encourage responsible waste practices.

By considering these components in the design brief, the remodeling project for the Agbowo Shopping Complex can be effectively guided, ensuring the incorporation of soft landscape elements in a manner that aligns with the project's objectives, stakeholder needs, and sustainable design principles

4.4.1 Design Criteria

The design criteria for the project aim to provide a comprehensive framework for the remodeling of the Agbowo Shopping Complex in Ibadan, Nigeria. This project focuses on integrating soft landscape elements to enhance the commercial area and meet the evolving needs of its users. The design criteria address various aspects, including functionality, aesthetics, user experience, sustainability, cultural integration, integration with the surroundings, compliance with regulations, cost-effectiveness, safety and security, and flexibility and adaptability.

- **Functionality:** The design would prioritize the functional requirements of the Agbowo Shopping Complex, ensuring efficient circulation, optimal space utilization, and smooth user experiences. The layout would facilitate easy navigation, provide well-defined areas for

various activities (retail, dining, entertainment), and incorporate necessary technical and operational features (lighting, security, waste management).

- **Aesthetic Appeal:** The design would enhance the visual appeal of the complex by incorporating soft landscape elements that would complement the existing architectural style and local culture. The use of materials, colors, textures, and visual accents would create an inviting and visually cohesive environment.

Landscaping: Incorporate landscaping elements to enhance the overall ambiance and atmosphere of the complex. This would include the thoughtful selection and arrangement of plantings, hardscapes, water features, and other natural elements that contribute to the aesthetic and sensory experience.

- **User Experience:** The design would prioritize the needs, preferences, and expectations of the diverse user groups, including local residents, visitors, and university students, faculty, and staff. It would provide comfortable seating areas, well-designed pathways, and outdoor gathering spaces that would foster social interaction, relaxation, and community engagement. Accessible facilities and inclusive design elements would be incorporated to ensure a positive experience for all users.
- **Sustainability:** The design would integrate sustainable design principles to minimize environmental impact and promote long-term sustainability. This would include incorporating energy-efficient lighting systems, passive design strategies for natural ventilation, utilization of renewable energy sources, water-conserving measures, and the use of locally sourced and recyclable materials. Landscaping would prioritize the use of native plants, efficient irrigation systems, and stormwater management techniques.

- **Cultural Integration:** The design would respect and celebrate the cultural heritage of the Agbowo community. Design elements would reflect their history, traditions, and artistic expressions, creating a sense of cultural identity and pride within the complex.
- **Integration with surroundings:** The design would seamlessly integrate with the surrounding environment, considering the existing landscape, nearby buildings, and infrastructures. Visual harmony and compatibility with the neighborhood's character would be achieved through appropriate architectural styles, color palettes, material choices, and landscape design.
- **Compliance with Regulations:** The design would comply with local building codes, zoning regulations, and environmental standards. Necessary permits and approvals would be obtained, and environmental impact assessments and mitigation measures would be integrated into the design process.
- **Cost-effectiveness:** The design would consider budgetary constraints and seek cost-effective solutions without compromising quality or functionality. Value engineering, efficient use of resources, and life cycle cost analysis would be employed to optimize costs, including the selection and maintenance of landscaping elements.
- **Safety and Security:** The design would prioritize the safety and security of users. Adequate lighting, surveillance systems, and clear wayfinding elements would be incorporated to ensure a secure environment.
- **Flexibility and Adaptability:** The design would allow for future adaptability and flexibility to accommodate evolving needs and potential changes in the retail and commercial landscape. Spaces would be designed with modularity in mind, allowing for easy reconfiguration and adaptability to different uses over time.

4.4.2 Conceptual Development

In the context of architecture, the conceptual development phase plays a pivotal role in the planning process, particularly concerning the integration of soft landscape elements in commercial areas. This phase serves as a bridge to transform abstract ideas into tangible design solutions, effectively incorporating the principles of sustainability.

The core concept underlying this study is derived from the notion of sustainability. The objective is to create commercial areas that not only fulfill their functions as economic hubs but also embrace self-sustainability. By infusing soft landscape elements into these areas, we seek to harmoniously integrate nature and technology, ultimately creating environments that are environmentally responsible, resource-efficient, and visually appealing.

The concept revolves around harnessing the power of soft landscape elements to drive the design theme. These elements encompass innovative and dynamic features that interact with the physical environment to optimize energy consumption, improve waste management, and enhance user experience. Through this integration, we aim to achieve a well-balanced ecosystem within the commercial areas that promotes ecological health while satisfying the needs of businesses and the community. To realize the concept fully, the thesis will explore various aspects, such as the selection and implementation of soft landscape elements, the analysis of their impact on the commercial areas' sustainability, and the identification of potential challenges and opportunities in their adoption. By delving into these areas, the research endeavors to contribute to the knowledge and understanding of utilizing soft landscape elements in modern commercial developments.

Ultimately, the conceptual development phase of this thesis seeks to foster a novel approach to commercial area design that harmonizes nature, technology, and sustainable practices through the innovative integration of soft landscape elements."

4.4.3 Functional Relationship

4.4.4 Schedule of Accommodation

Table 4.1: Schedule of Accommodation for The Ground Floor of The Proposed Mall

Space	Area	Unit
Art/Craft Photography	95.2 M ²	5
Atrium	323 M ²	1
Cosmetics	861 M ² 58 M ²	2
Conveniences	196 M ²	1
Delivery Bay/Offloading	265 M ²	1
Fashion/Clothing	513 M ²	1
Food Store	426 M ²	1
Furniture	191 M ²	3
Gallery	92.2 M ²	5
Hypermarket/Superstores /Anchors	2000 M ²	1
Jewelrey	61.75 M ²	4
Kitchen	124 M ²	1
Medicine	35.5 M ²	4
Principal Customer Ent.	198 M ²	1
Restaurant	280 M ²	1
Service Shops	92.875 M ²	8

Store	38 M ²	1
Stores	566 M ²	1
Walkways	2802 M ²	1

Source: Author's Fieldwork (2023)

Table 4.2: Schedule of Accommodation for The First Floor of The Proposed Mall

Space	Area	Units
Agencies	131.8 M ²	5
Atrium	521 M ²	1
Bar	233.5 M ²	2
Cinema	124 M ²	4
Electronic Gadgets/Accessories	40.66 M ²	6
Food Court	264 M ²	3
Music/Entertainment	37.57 M ²	7
Service Shops	474 M ²	1
Specialty Shops	49.53 M ²	13
Sport Stores	63.33 M ²	3
Stationery Stores	57 M ²	4

Walkway	2790 M ²	1
Coviniences	196 M ²	1

Source: Author's Fieldwork (2023)

Table 4.3: Schedule of Accommodation for The Highrise apartment of The Proposed Mall

Space	Area	Units
BAR	243 m ²	1
EATERY	284 m ²	1
RECEPTION	228 m ²	1
LIVING AREA	40 m ²	10
LIVING ROOM	28.75 m ²	40
ROOM	23. 1m ²	128
TOILET	3m ²	128

Source: Author's Fieldwork (2023)

4.5 Construction Materials and methods

4.5.1 Site Preparation

Comprehensive measures were undertaken during the site preparation phase to ensure a pristine and suitable construction area. This encompassed the clearance of shrubs, vegetation, and debris from the complex. Moreover, meticulous demolition and removal of any existing structures irreparable or inconsistent with the remodeling plan were executed. Excavation and grading activities were conducted to address the uneven terrain and establish a level foundation for the new construction. The implementation of adequate drainage systems aimed to manage water runoff within the complex, thereby mitigating water accumulation and potential structural issues.

4.5.2 Structural Rehabilitation: The restoration of deteriorated elements of the Shopping Complex involved an extensive assessment conducted by architectural and structural engineering experts. This assessment identified areas of decay, damage, and weakness in the existing building structure. To reinforce and repair these elements, contemporary construction materials, such as reinforced concrete, structural steel, and composite materials, were utilised. Additionally, modern construction techniques, including seismic retrofitting to enhance earthquake resistance and post-tensioning to reinforce concrete using high-strength steel tendons, were employed to augment the structural integrity of the complex. These measures ensured that the remodelled complex met or surpassed current safety standards.

4.5.3 Exterior Facade Enhancement: The exterior facade of the Shopping Complex played a pivotal role in its overall aesthetics and visual impact. With meticulous consideration, contemporary design materials were selected to transform the facade and provide the complex with a modern and appealing appearance. These materials included high-quality glass panels, aluminium composite panels, or architectural concrete with decorative finishes. Additionally, energy-efficient features, such as the installation of double-glazed windows to enhance thermal insulation and reduce energy consumption, were incorporated. Furthermore, the integration of

sunshades or louvres helped regulate solar heat gain and optimised natural lighting within the complex, contributing to both energy efficiency and occupant comfort.

4.5.4 Landscaping: Soft landscaping elements were essential to create a welcoming and visually appealing environment within the Agbowo Shopping Complex. The selection of native plant species, guided by thorough research and collaboration with botanists and horticultural experts, ensured their adaptation to the local climate and minimal maintenance requirements. Strategically positioned, these plants enhanced the greenery and biodiversity of the complex, thus creating a refreshing atmosphere for visitors. To optimise water usage and minimise wastage, efficient irrigation systems, such as smart controllers and drip irrigation, were implemented. Moreover, the integration of vertical gardens or living walls, using modular planting systems and contemporary lightweight materials like composite panels or lightweight plant frames, further enhanced the visual appeal and integration of green elements within the complex.

4.5.5 Hardscaping: Thoughtful consideration of contemporary materials and design principles went into meticulously planning the design and construction of hardscaping elements, encompassing pathways, plazas, and seating areas. The selection of robust, aesthetically pleasing, and low-maintenance materials such as architectural concrete, porcelain pavers, or eco-friendly composite decking materials ensured enduring visual appeal despite wear and tear. Street furniture, including benches, seating areas, and waste bins, was chosen based on sustainability and resilience to environmental factors. For instance, choices like recycled plastic or metal seating with weather-resistant finishes exemplified meeting both functional and eco-friendly criteria. The strategic incorporation of artistic elements, like sculptures or kinetic installations,

contributed to creating focal points, enriching the overall ambiance of the complex and elevating the visitor experience.

4.5.6 Sustainable and Energy-Efficient Features: In the remodeling of Agbowo Shopping Complex, paramount importance was placed on sustainability and energy efficiency. The integration of various features aimed to diminish environmental impact and improve operational efficiency. Renewable energy systems, such as solar panels or wind turbines, were installed to generate clean energy for on-site consumption, thereby reducing reliance on conventional power sources and lowering the complex's carbon footprint. Energy-efficient lighting systems, encompassing LED fixtures with smart controls and motion sensors, were implemented to minimize energy consumption while providing optimal illumination. Rainwater harvesting systems facilitated the collection and storage of rainwater for irrigation and non-potable uses, ensuring efficient water management within the complex. These sustainable and energy-efficient features not only contributed to environmental conservation but also yielded long-term cost savings and improved sustainability performance.

4.5.7 Collaboration and Consultation: The triumphant remodeling of Agbowo Shopping Complex hinged on the close collaboration and consultation with diverse stakeholders. Architects, landscape designers, and construction professionals collaborated to ensure the selection and utilization of appropriate materials that aligned with the remodeling objectives. Working in concert with sustainability experts and green building consultants, the integration of sustainable design principles and contemporary construction techniques permeated the remodeling process. Regular meetings, design reviews, and site visits facilitated effective communication and coordination among all parties involved, facilitating a seamless project progression and the realization of desired outcomes.

Implementing these comprehensive construction materials and methods, the remodeling of the Shopping Complex sought to restore structural integrity, enhance aesthetics, and create a sustainable and inviting commercial space. Leveraging contemporary materials and design approaches, in tandem with the integration of sustainable and energy-efficient features, proved instrumental in revitalizing the complex, fostering economic activities, and establishing an appealing destination for visitors and businesses

4.6 Building Services

4.6.1 Electrical Systems: The Agbowo Shopping Complex boasts meticulously designed and executed electrical systems, ensuring dependable and efficient power distribution throughout the premises. A thorough analysis of the complex's electrical requirements was carried out to ascertain the suitable capacity and configuration of these systems. The installation encompassed main distribution panels, sub-panels, circuit breakers, wiring, outlets, and energy-efficient lighting fixtures.

Safety took precedence, with the implementation of proper grounding and protection devices to avert electrical hazards. Moreover, emergency backup power systems, such as generators or uninterruptible power supply (UPS) units, were put in place to guarantee continuous power supply during electrical outages, thus avoiding operational disruptions.

Energy-efficient lighting fixtures, including LED bulbs, played a pivotal role in curbing energy consumption within the complex while maintaining optimum illumination levels. This not only resulted in reduced electricity costs but also contributed to the complex's sustainability by minimizing its environmental impact.

4.6.2 Mechanical Systems: The Agbowo Shopping Complex's mechanical systems were meticulously planned to ensure a comfortable indoor environment for its occupants. The HVAC

(Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning) system played a pivotal role in maintaining suitable temperature levels, controlling humidity, and ensuring superior air quality throughout the complex.

Comprising centralised heating and cooling units, ductwork, air handling units, and ventilation systems, the HVAC system incorporated energy-efficient equipment such as high-efficiency heat pumps or variable refrigerant flow (VRF) systems. These systems effectively regulated temperatures while minimizing energy consumption, resulting in cost savings and reduced environmental impact.

The complex's ventilation system was equipped with air filters and exhaust fans to ensure optimal air circulation and pollutant removal, creating a healthier and more comfortable environment for its occupants. Additionally, control systems were implemented to regulate temperature and ventilation based on occupancy levels and external conditions, further optimizing energy usage and enhancing occupant comfort.

4.6.3 Plumbing Systems: The Agbowo Shopping Complex's plumbing systems were meticulously designed and executed to ensure a reliable water supply and efficient wastewater management. A well-designed network of pipes, fixtures, and fittings facilitated the distribution of potable water throughout the complex.

Water conservation was prioritized through the installation of water-saving fixtures such as low-flow taps and toilets, reducing water consumption while ensuring proper functionality. Drainage systems were thoughtfully planned and implemented to effectively handle wastewater and prevent backups or flooding within the complex.

To ensure compliance with health and safety regulations, backflow prevention devices were integrated into the plumbing systems, preventing the contamination of the potable water supply by ensuring the non-reverse flow of wastewater or contaminants.

The complex was equipped with water heaters to provide hot water for various purposes, including sinks and showers, enhancing convenience and comfort for its occupants.

4.6.4 Fire Protection Systems: Fire protection systems took paramount importance within the Agbowo Shopping Complex, ensuring the safety of its occupants and safeguarding the property from fire-related incidents. The installation of robust fire alarm systems, fire sprinklers, and strategically positioned fire extinguishers played a critical role in early fire detection, suppression, and control.

Strategically placed smoke detectors and heat sensors throughout the complex triggered the fire alarm system in response to signs of fire, promptly alerting occupants and initiating evacuation procedures. The installation of fire sprinkler systems, comprising water pipes and strategically positioned sprinkler heads, enabled effective fire suppression and control during emergencies.

Regular inspections and maintenance were conducted to ensure the reliability and functionality of these fire protection systems, providing peace of mind to occupants and enhancing the overall safety of the complex.

4.6.5 Communication and Security Systems: To ensure effective communication and enhance security within the Agbowo Shopping Complex, a comprehensive set of communication and security systems were meticulously integrated into the infrastructure.

A robust network infrastructure supported telecommunication and data transmission, facilitating seamless communication within the complex. Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras were

strategically positioned throughout the complex to monitor and record activities, enhancing security and providing valuable evidence in the event of incidents.

Access control systems, including key cards or biometric readers, were employed to restrict unauthorised access to sensitive areas, further enhancing overall security. In emergency situations, emergency communication systems such as public address systems or intercoms were installed to provide clear instructions and guidance to occupants, aiding evacuation procedures and ensuring the safety of all within the complex.

Regular maintenance, monitoring, and updates of these communication and security systems were conducted to ensure optimal performance and reliability.

4.6.6 Transportation Systems:

The Agbowo Shopping Complex has carefully planned transportation systems that enable efficient movement of people and goods throughout the premises. These systems play a crucial role in ensuring seamless and convenient access within the complex.

Vertical transportation between different floors is facilitated by strategically positioned elevators and escalators. The number and capacity of these systems are determined based on anticipated foot traffic and building occupancy. For passenger safety and efficiency, safety features such as emergency buttons, sensor technology, and automated controls are incorporated.

Staircases, designed and constructed in adherence to building codes and regulations, serve as alternative means of vertical transportation, especially during emergencies or limited elevator usage. Proper dimensions, handrails, and non-slip surfaces ensure user safety.

Loading docks and service areas are designed to accommodate the transportation of goods and supplies into the complex. Infrastructure like ramps, wide doorways, and durable flooring facilitates the movement of delivery vehicles and loading/unloading of merchandise. Adequate

space and access points are provided to ensure efficient handling and storage of goods while prioritizing worker safety and minimizing disruptions to other building operations.

Convenient and secure parking spaces for visitors, employees, and service vehicles are provided through well-constructed parking facilities. Capacity, accessibility, lighting, and traffic flow are considered in the design to ensure an organized and efficient parking experience. Disabled parking and electric vehicle charging stations are also included to promote inclusivity and sustainability.

Wayfinding systems, including signage, maps, and directories, assist visitors in navigating the complex and locating various destinations. Strategic placement of clear and intuitive signage at entrances, elevators, staircases, and parking areas enhances the overall visitor experience. Real-time information and updates may be offered through digital displays or interactive kiosks.

Chapter Five

Conclusion and Recommendation

5.1 Project Appraisal

This project appraisal provides a project evaluation of the investigation concerning integrating soft landscape elements in commercial edifices. The principal aim of this project was to explore innovative and sustainable approaches for incorporating soft landscape elements in commercial areas, with particular attention to augmenting the aesthetic allure, functionality, and well-being of individuals utilizing these spaces. Throughout the study, a thorough examination was undertaken to scrutinize the benefits, limitations, and challenges inherent in assimilating soft

landscape elements. Moreover, relevant case studies were subjected to comprehensive analysis, design solutions were proffered, and their potential impact was meticulously assessed.

5.2 Conclusions

In this thesis, the utilization of soft landscape elements in renovating the Agbowo Shopping Complex in Ibadan has been thoroughly explored. This investigation delved into integrating nature within a commercial setting, aiming to create a harmonious balance between the built environment and the natural world. The benefits and challenges of incorporating green spaces in a shopping mall were examined through an architectural lens, with the primary goal of enhancing the overall user experience while promoting a sustainable future. The findings of this research unequivocally demonstrate that the strategic incorporation of soft landscape elements within the Agbowo Shopping Complex can yield numerous benefits for visitors and the environment. Embracing nature in the complex can create a transformative urban oasis, attracting shoppers, fostering a sense of community, and promoting a more sustainable retail experience. Firstly, feedback from user experiences gathered through surveys and observations consistently highlighted the positive impact of soft landscape elements on visitors' well-being. The integration of lush greenery, soothing water features, and inviting seating areas provided a much-needed respite from the hustle and bustle of urban life, encouraging shoppers to linger and engage more relaxedly. Furthermore, green spaces enhanced the sense of place and identity, setting the Agbowo Shopping Complex apart as a unique destination in the city. Additionally, incorporating nature in a commercial setting positively influenced the shoppers' perception of the complex, resulting in increased footfall and longer dwell times, ultimately benefiting the retailers and contributing to the economic viability of the space.

Secondly, integrating soft landscape elements significantly improved the complex's microclimate. By providing shade, mitigating the urban heat island effect, and promoting natural ventilation, the green spaces enhanced the overall comfort of visitors and employees. This microclimate moderation also translated into energy savings for the complex by reducing the need for excessive air conditioning during hot periods, aligning with sustainable practices, and decreasing the complex's ecological footprint. However, while the benefits of incorporating soft landscape elements are substantial, this research also addressed several challenges that need to be addressed to ensure the success and longevity of such an initiative. The main challenges include selecting and maintaining appropriate plant species, the careful preservation of the architectural identity of the complex, and the cost implications associated with implementing and sustaining green elements. Recognizing these challenges allows us to propose practical solutions, such as employing drought-resistant plant species, involving landscape experts in the design process, and creating a long-term maintenance strategy, which can help mitigate potential obstacles.

The proposed redesign of the Agbowo Shopping Complex showcases the immense potential of soft landscape integration in revitalizing existing urban structures. However, it is essential to acknowledge that each context is unique, and the success of such projects relies on site-specific considerations, stakeholder involvement, and ongoing evaluation. As architects deeply invested in the interplay between the built environment and nature, we firmly believe this research opens up exciting possibilities for future urban developments in Ibadan and beyond. The transformation of the Agbowo Shopping Complex into a dynamic, green-infused space could serve as a model for sustainable commercial architecture in the city and inspire other shopping malls and commercial complexes to follow suit. In conclusion, the journey of soft landscape integration at Agbowo Shopping Complex has only just begun. Continued collaboration, adaptive management,

and continuous evaluation will be critical in ensuring this transformative initiative's long-term success and impact. As architects, we hold the power to reshape urban spaces responsibly, enhancing the quality of life for the people while preserving and enriching our natural heritage.

This study contributes to the growing body of knowledge on green architecture. It serves as a call to action for architects and developers to prioritize sustainability, innovation, and user experience in their future projects. By harmonizing nature and the built environment, we can create more vibrant, resilient, and inclusive cities that stand as beacons of sustainable progress.

5.3 Recommendations

Given the extensive research and findings presented in this thesis concerning the incorporation of soft landscape elements in the renovation of the Agbowo Shopping Complex, the subsequent suggestions are proffered to guide architects, urban planners, and developers in effectively integrating green spaces into commercial environments. Firstly, before commencing any soft landscape integration project, it is imperative to conduct a comprehensive site analysis to comprehend the existing environmental conditions, the complex's architectural identity, and the community's requirements. Collaboration with landscape architects, environmental consultants, and stakeholders should be sought to develop a holistic plan that respects the site's natural features, cultural context, and heritage. Such a well-considered site analysis will inform the strategic placement of soft landscape elements, ensuring optimal user experience and ecological benefits.

Secondly, selecting a diverse array of native or adaptive plant species thriving in the local climate and requiring minimal water and maintenance is crucial. The inclusion of drought-resistant plants not only reduces irrigation needs but also contributes to the establishment of a resilient ecosystem. Additionally, where feasible, incorporating green roof and wall installations

can maximize vertical greenery and improve the microclimate. It is also vital to emphasize using sustainable and eco-friendly materials in constructing landscape elements, considering their life cycle and environmental impact. Furthermore, community and stakeholder engagement is of utmost importance. Involving the local community and relevant stakeholders from the project's outset fosters a sense of ownership and ensures the design aligns with their needs and preferences. This participatory approach can lead to greater acceptance of the remodel and instill a sense of pride in the transformed complex. Valuable feedback and insights can be gathered through public workshops, surveys, and focus groups, informing design iterations.

Lastly, to ensure the longevity of the soft landscape elements, it is essential to establish a comprehensive maintenance plan. Collaboration with skilled horticulturists or gardeners can aid in monitoring the health of the plants, managing irrigation systems efficiently, and promptly addressing any maintenance requirements. Allocating sufficient resources and budget for regular maintenance ensures that the green spaces remain vibrant and attractive, leaving a positive impression on visitors. The successful integration of soft landscape elements in remodeling the Agbowo Shopping Complex offers a blueprint for future architectural projects seeking to enhance user experience, promote sustainability, and harmonize the built environment with nature. By implementing the recommendations mentioned above, architects and developers can create inviting, environmentally responsible spaces that enrich visitors' daily lives and contribute to the city's broader ecological well-being.

- References**
- Abdelrahman, A., Al-Hagla, K. and Saadallah, D., 2018. The role of landscaping elements in enhancing passive and active engagement in urban promenade: The case of Pharos Promenade, Alexandria, Egypt. *Alexandria engineering journal*, 57(4), pp.3227-3236.
- Adanlawo, E.F. and Vezi-Magigaba, M., 2021. The Effect of Shopping Centre Establishments on Small Businesses and South African Environment. *African Journal of Development Studies*, 11(4), p.139.

- Adegun, O.B., Ikudayisi, A.E., Morakinyo, T.E. and Olusoga, O.O., 2021. Urban green infrastructure in Nigeria: A review. *Scientific African*, 14, p.e01044.
- Ajala, M.A., Olabimitan, B.A., Gandonu, B.M. and Taiwo, K.O., 2018. Perceived impact of the relocation of the displaced street-shop owners on traders' psychoeconomic wellbeing in Ibadan Metropolis. *IFE Psychologia: An International Journal*, 26(1), pp.1-15.
- Al-Kodmany, K., 2018. Planning guidelines for enhancing placemaking with tall buildings. *ArchNet-IJAR: International Journal of Architectural Research*, 12(2), p.5.
- Attwa, Y., Refaat, M. and Kandil, Y., 2022. A study of the relationship between contemporary memorial landscape and user perception. *Ain Shams Engineering Journal*, 13(1), p.101527.
- Ayyam, V., Palanivel, S., Chandrakasan, S., Ayyam, V., Palanivel, S. and Chandrakasan, S., 2019. Approaches in land degradation management for productivity enhancement. *Coastal Ecosystems of the Tropics-Adaptive Management*, pp.463-491.
- Barnes, M.L., Bodin, Ö., McClanahan, T.R., Kittinger, J.N., Hoey, A.S., Gaoue, O.G. and Graham, N.A., 2019. Social-ecological alignment and ecological conditions in coral reefs. *Nature communications*, 10(1), p.2039.
- Bartley, R., Poesen, J., Wilkinson, S. and Vanmaercke, M., 2020. A review of the magnitude and response times for sediment yield reductions following the rehabilitation of gullied landscapes. *Earth Surface Processes and Landforms*, 45(13), pp.3250-3279.
- Bigon, L. and Arrous, M.B., 2021. *Street-naming cultures in Africa and Israel: power strategies and place-making practices*. Routledge.

- Bin Rusman, M.S., 2022. *An Investigation on the effects of Shopping Atmospheric Variables on children aged between three to seven years during shopping activity within shopping environment* (Doctoral thesis, University of Southampton).
- Botchwey, N., Dannenberg, A.L. and Frumkin, H., 2022. *Making healthy places: designing and building for well-being, equity, and sustainability*. Island Press.
- Brand, C., Schwanen, T. and Anable, J., 2020. 'Online Omnivores' or 'Willing but struggling'? Identifying online grocery shopping behavior segments using attitude theory. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 57, p.102195.
- Brewer, D.P., Koempel, A., Moellering, A., Stephenson, T., Kostelic, A., Plasencia, J., Sheffield, A., Guerrant, B. and Price, A., 2022. Building Sustainable Community-Academic Partnerships while Implementing a Nutrition-Based Blackberry Garden Program at a Senior Center. *Journal of Hunger & Environmental Nutrition*, pp.1-13.
- Calvo-Porrá, C. and Lévy-Mangín, J.P., 2018. Pull factors of the shopping malls: an empirical study. *International Journal of Retail & Distribution Management*, 46(2), pp.110-124.
- Cameron, R.W., Brindley, P., Mears, M., McEwan, K., Ferguson, F., Sheffield, D., Jorgensen, A., Riley, J., Goodrick, J., Ballard, L. and Richardson, M., 2020. Where the wild things are! Do urban green spaces with greater avian biodiversity promote more positive emotions in humans? *Urban ecosystems*, 23, pp.301-317.
- Carmona, M., 2021. *Public places urban spaces: The dimensions of urban design*. Routledge.
- Cojocariu, M., Chelariu, E.L., Chiruță, C., Amișculesei, P. and Sonea, A.C., 2022. A comparative study of the behaviour of *Antirrhinum majus* species cultivated in fields and in vertical systems for green façades under the climate conditions in the North-Eastern region of Romania.

- Cuong, V.H. and Khan, W.A., 2023. Exploring the Relationship Between Green Spaces and Mental Health in Urban Environments. *Journal of Sustainable Urban Futures*, 13(6), pp.22-33.
- De Mooij, M., 2019. Consumer behavior and culture: Consequences for global marketing and advertising. *Consumer Behavior and Culture*, pp.1-472.
- Fakere, A.A., Ayoola, H.A. and Daramola, O., 2021. User satisfaction with multi-storey residential buildings in Ibadan Metropolis, Nigeria. *FUTY Journal of the Environment*, 15(2), pp.16-25.
- Farghaly, Y., Hany, N.A. and Moussa, Y., 2021. The Interrelationship Between Restorative Environments and Visual Preferences in University Campus Landscapes. In *4 th International Conference of Contemporary Affairs in Architecture and Urbanism, ICCAUA2021 Conference full paper proceedings book, Alanya HEP University, Alanya, Turkey. doi* (Vol. 10).
- Goel, M., Jha, B. and Khan, S., 2022. Living walls enhancing the urban realm: a review. *Environmental Science and Pollution Research*, 29(26), pp.38715-38734.
- Göksel, U.L.A.Y. and Yeler, O., 2021. Wood and wood based materials in urban furniture used in landscape design projects. *Wood Industry and Engineering*, 2(1), pp.35-44.
- Golasz-Szolomicka, H. and Szolomicki, J., 2019, September. Vertical Gardens in High-Rise Buildings—Modern Form of Green Building Technology. In *IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering* (Vol. 603, No. 2, p. 022067). IOP Publishing.
- Hedblom, M., Gunnarsson, B., Iravani, B., Knez, I., Schaefer, M., Thorsson, P. and Lundström, J.N., 2019. Reduction of physiological stress by urban green space in a multisensory virtual experiment. *Scientific reports*, 9(1), p.10113.

- Hornig, J.S. and Hsu, H., 2021. Esthetic Dining Experience: The relations among aesthetic stimulation, pleasantness, memorable experience, and behavioral intentions. *Journal of Hospitality Marketing & Management*, 30(4), pp.419-437.
- Howard, V. and Stobart, J., 2018. Arcades shopping centres and shopping malls. *The Routledge companion to the history of retailing*, pp.197-215.
- Hu, M., Simon, M., Fix, S., Vivino, A.A. and Bernat, E., 2021. Exploring a sustainable building's impact on occupant mental health and cognitive function in a virtual environment. *Scientific reports*, 11(1), p.5644.
- Huang, T.L., 2021. Restorative experiences and online tourists' willingness to pay a price premium in an augmented reality environment. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 58, p.102256.
- Hung, S.H. and Chang, C.Y., 2021. Health benefits of evidence-based biophilic-designed environments: A review. *Journal of People, Plants, and Environment*, 24(1), pp.1-16.
- Huyen, N.T. and Didier, O., 2023. Community Approach for Public Flower Garden Renovation in Hanoi Center: Perspective for Building a Green City. *Water*, 15(15), p.2712.
- Hwang, Y.H., Yue, Z.E.J., Ling, S.K. and Tan, H.H.V., 2019. It's ok to be wilder: Preference for natural growth in urban green spaces in a tropical city. *Urban Forestry & Urban Greening*, 38, pp.165-176.
- Idowu, O.O., Martins, V.I., Shittu, K.A. and Yerima, E., 2023. Appraisal and Design of Landscape Elements in the Federal College of Education Kontagora, Nigeria. *Journal of inclusive Cities and Built Environment*, 3(5), pp.49-64.

- Jackson, N.E., Webb, M.A. and de Pablo, J.J., 2019. Recent advances in machine learning towards multiscale soft materials design. *Current Opinion in Chemical Engineering*, 23, pp.106-114.
- Jim, C.Y. and Hui, L.C., 2022. Offering green roofs in a compact city: Benefits and landscape preferences of socio-demographic cohorts. *Applied Geography*, 145, p.102733.
- Juan, S.I. and Tsaih, L.S.J., 2022. Exploring views on design and service factors for improving housing development green space quality in Taiwan. *Journal of Asian Architecture and Building Engineering*, 21(5), pp.1926-1941.
- Kang, J., Martinez, C.M.J. and Johnson, C., 2021. Minimalism as a sustainable lifestyle: Its behavioral representations and contributions to emotional well-being. *Sustainable Production and Consumption*, 27, pp.802-813.
- Kang, J., Martinez, C.M.J. and Johnson, C., 2021. Minimalism as a sustainable lifestyle: Its behavioral representations and contributions to emotional well-being. *Sustainable Production and Consumption*, 27, pp.802-813.
- Kautish, P. and Sharma, R., 2019. Managing online product assortment and order fulfillment for superior e-tailing service experience: an empirical investigation. *Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing and Logistics*, 31(4), pp.1161-1192.
- Kellert, S.R., Heerwagen, J. and Mador, M., 2011. *Biophilic design: the theory, science and practice of bringing buildings to life*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Kitheka, B.M., Baldwin, E.D. and Larson, L.R., 2022. Romanticism in urban landscapes: parks, tourism, and the rebirth of Chattanooga, Tennessee. *Tourism Geographies*, 24(4-5), pp.621-645.

- Kubalíková, L., Bajer, A., Balková, M., Kirchner, K. and Machar, I., 2022. Geodiversity action plans as a tool for developing sustainable tourism and environmental education. *Sustainability*, 14(10), p.6043.
- Larson, K.L., Lerman, S.B., Nelson, K.C., Narango, D.L., Wheeler, M.M., Groffman, P.M., Hall, S.J. and Grove, J.M., 2022. Examining the potential to expand wildlife-supporting residential yards and gardens. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 222, p.104396.
- Lehmann, S., 2019. Reconnecting with nature: Developing urban spaces in the age of climate change. *Emerald Open Research*, 1, p.2.
- Ma, B., Hauer, R.J. and Xu, C., 2020. Effects of design proportion and distribution of color in urban and suburban green space planning to visual aesthetics quality. *Forests*, 11(3), p.278.
- Marques da Costa, E. and Kállay, T., 2020. Impacts of green spaces on physical and mental health.
- Mollazadeh, M. and Zhu, Y., 2021. Application of virtual environments for biophilic design: a critical review. *Buildings*, 11(4), p.148.
- NAQVI, S.M.S., 2023. *MAXIMIZING GREEN SPACE IN A BUILDING COMPLEX THROUGH ALTERNATIVE LANDSCAPE DESIGN ELEMENTS* (Doctoral thesis, Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University Delhi).
- Nwalusi, D.M., Obi, N.I., Chendo, I.G. and Okeke, F.O., 2022, September. Climate responsive design strategies for contemporary low-rise residential buildings in tropical environment of Enugu, Nigeria. In *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science* (Vol. 1054, No. 1, p. 012052). IOP Publishing.

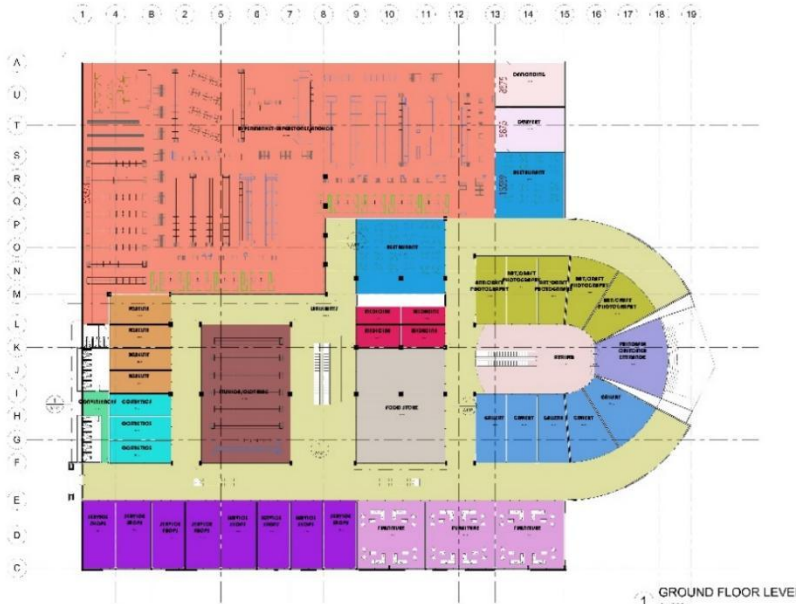
- Ogundele, O.M., Rapheal, O.M. and Abiodun, A.M., 2018. Effects of municipal waste disposal methods on community health in Ibadan-Nigeria. *Polytechnica*, 1(1-2), pp.61-72.
- Olanrewaju, O.S., Oyatomi, O., Babalola, O.O. and Abberton, M., 2022. Breeding potentials of Bambara groundnut for food and nutrition security in the face of climate change. *Frontiers in Plant Science*, 12, p.798993.
- Peters, T. and D’Penna, K., 2020. Biophilic design for restorative university learning environments: A critical review of literature and design recommendations. *Sustainability*, 12(17), p.7064.
- Pettersen, G.R., Nordbø, E.C., Ese, J. and Ihlebæk, C., 2023. Can shopping centres foster wellbeing? A scoping review of motivations and positive experiences associated with non-shopping visits. *Wellbeing, Space and Society*, p.100133.
- Rao, P. and Gupta, J., 2020. Energy-efficient landscape design. In *Architectural Design—Progress Towards Sustainable Construction*. IntechOpen.
- Rasool, H. and Rasool, Y., 2020. Ethnography as a Competitive Advantage in Retail: a study of how ethnographic research is used in food courts in shopping malls.
- Reith, A., Balogh, P.I., Szabó, K., Doma-Tarcsányi, J. and Jákli, E., 2022. Role of Urban Public Open Spaces Around Schools. In *Proceedings of the Fábos Conference on Landscape and Greenway Planning* (Vol. 7, No. 1, p. 15).
- Rishbeth, C., Blachnicka-Ciacek, D. and Darling, J., 2019. Participation and wellbeing in urban greenspace: ‘curating sociability’ for refugees and asylum seekers. *Geoforum*, 106, pp.125-134.

- Roux, A.T. and Maree, T., 2021. Joy to the (shopper) world: An SOR view of digital place-based media in upmarket shopping malls. *Journal of Promotion Management*, 27(7), pp.1031-1060.
- Schertz, K.E. and Berman, M.G., 2019. Understanding nature and its cognitive benefits. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 28(5), pp.496-502.
- Semeraro, T., Scarano, A., Buccolieri, R., Santino, A. and Aarrevaara, E., 2021. Planning of urban green spaces: An ecological perspective on human benefits. *Land*, 10(2), p.105.
- Song, C., Ali, F., Cobanoglu, C., Nanu, L. and Lee, S.H.J., 2022. The effect of biophilic design on customer's subjective well-being in the hotel lobbies. *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management*, 52, pp.264-274.
- Souliotis, I. and Voulvoulis, N., 2022. Operationalising nature-based solutions for the design of water management interventions. *Nature-Based Solutions*, 2, p.100015.
- Souter-Brown, G., 2014. *Landscape and urban design for health and well-being: using healing, sensory and therapeutic gardens*. Routledge.
- Sparke, P., 2020. *Nature inside: plants and flowers in the modern interior*. Yale University Press.
- Stevenson, M.P., Schilhab, T. and Bentsen, P., 2018. Attention Restoration Theory II: A systematic review to clarify attention processes affected by exposure to natural environments. *Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Health, Part B*, 21(4), pp.227-268.
- Tahseen, F. and Ahmed, N., 2020. Investigating the emergence and performance of shopping malls from design review and users' perspectives in Karachi, Pakistan. *International Research Journal of Architecture and Planning*, 5(1), pp.111-122.

- Tan, T.H. and Lee, J.H., 2022. Residential environment, third places and well-being in Malaysian older adults. *Social Indicators Research*, 162(2), pp.721-738.
- Tauqeer, H.M., Turan, V. and Iqbal, M., 2022. Production of safer vegetables from heavy metals contaminated soils: the current situation, concerns associated with human health and novel management strategies. In *Advances in bioremediation and phytoremediation for sustainable soil management: principles, monitoring and remediation* (pp. 301-312). Cham: Springer International Publishing.
- Terblanche, N.S., 2018. Revisiting the supermarket in-store customer shopping experience. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 40, pp.48-59.
- Tribulato, A., Toscano, S., Di Lorenzo, V. and Romano, D., 2019. Effects of water stress on gas exchange, water relations and leaf structure in two ornamental shrubs in the Mediterranean area. *Agronomy*, 9(7), p.381.
- Tsegaye, W.H. and Shen, Z., 2020. Meaning in architecture and landscape architecture: enhancement of contemporary design practices based on the review of postmodernism and surrealism aesthetic philosophies. *Journal of Landscape Research*, 12(1), pp.73-84.
- Ugolini, F., Massetti, L., Calaza-Martínez, P., Cariñanos, P., Dobbs, C., Ostoić, S.K., Marin, A.M., Pearlmutter, D., Saaroni, H., Šaulienė, I. and Simoneti, M., 2020. Effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the use and perceptions of urban green space: An international exploratory study. *Urban forestry & urban greening*, 56, p.126888.
- Vargas-Hernández, J.G., Pallagst, K. and Zdunek-Wielgołaska, J., 2023. Urban green spaces as a component of an ecosystem. In *Sustainable Development and Environmental Stewardship: Global Initiatives Towards Engaged Sustainability* (pp. 165-198). Cham: Springer International Publishing.

- Vargas-Hernández, J.G., Pallagst, K. and Zdunek-Wielgołaska, J., 2023. Urban green spaces as a component of an ecosystem. In *Sustainable Development and Environmental Stewardship: Global Initiatives Towards Engaged Sustainability* (pp. 165-198). Cham: Springer International Publishing.
- Vella-Brodrick, D.A. and Gilowska, K., 2022. Effects of nature (greenspace) on cognitive functioning in school children and adolescents: A systematic review. *Educational Psychology Review*, 34(3), pp.1217-1254.
- Wiedemeijer, J., 2022. Designing for flexibility in public green spaces.
- Wu, X., Walker, J.P. and Wong, V., 2023. Proximal Soil Moisture Sensing for Real-Time Water Delivery Control: Exploratory Study over a Potato Farm. *Agriculture*, 13(7), p.1297.
- Wyles, K.J., White, M.P., Hattam, C., Pahl, S., King, H. and Austen, M., 2019. Are some natural environments more psychologically beneficial than others? The importance of type and quality on connectedness to nature and psychological restoration. *Environment and Behavior*, 51(2), pp.111-143.
- Yin, J., Zhu, S., MacNaughton, P., Allen, J.G. and Spengler, J.D., 2018. Physiological and cognitive performance of exposure to biophilic indoor environment. *Building and Environment*, 132, pp.255-262.
- Zare, G., Faizi, M., Baharvand, M. and Masnavi, M., 2021. A review of biophilic design conception implementation in architecture. *Journal of Design and Built Environment*, 21(3), pp.16-36.
- Zhang, Y., Mavoja, S., Zhao, J., Raphael, D. and Smith, M., 2020. The association between green space and adolescents' mental well-being: a systematic review. *International journal of environmental research and public health*, 17(18), p.6640.

Appendices 1– Presentation Drawings



1 GROUND FLOOR LEVEL
1:200

<p>PROJECT: A PROPOSED REMODELLING OF AGOBWO SHOPPING MALL FOR OYO STATE GOVERNMENT, IBADAN</p>	<p>DESIGNED BY: AJALA EMMANUEL OLUTOLA LCU/PG/002868 ARC 721 ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN DATE/AUGUST 2023</p>	<p>SKETCHED BY: DR. (ARC.) ADEDIRE FUNMILAYO DR. (ARC.) JOSEPH OBALEYE ARC. OLUWAKEMI AJIJOLA</p>
--	---	---

Ground Floor Mall



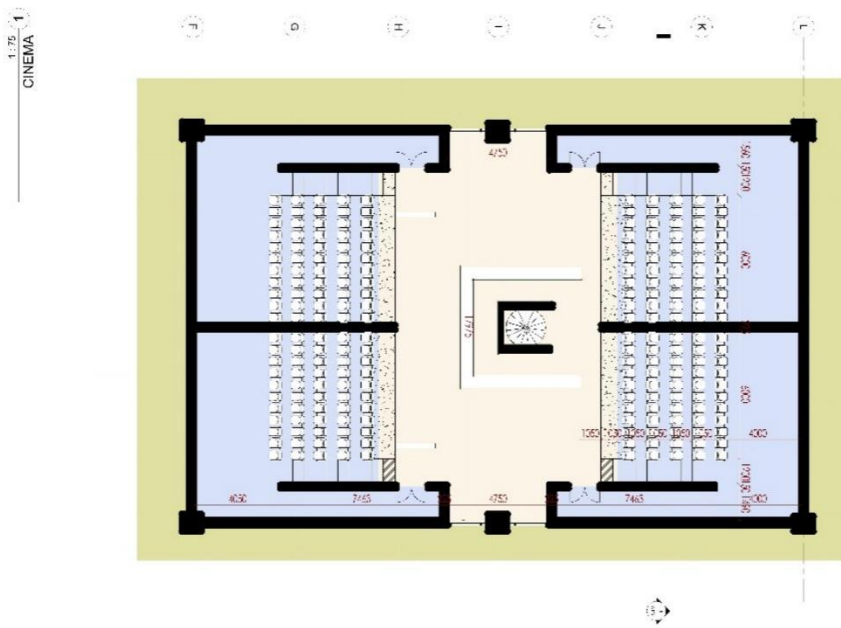
<p>PROJECT: A PROPOSED REMODELLING OF AGOBWO SHOPPING MALL FOR OYO STATE GOVERNMENT, IBADAN</p>	<p>DESIGNED BY: AJALA EMMANUEL OLUTOLA LCU/PG/002868 ARC 721 ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN DATE/AUGUST 2023</p>	<p>SKETCHED BY: DR. (ARC.) ADEDIRE FUNMILAYO DR. (ARC.) JOSEPH OBALEYE ARC. OLUWAKEMI AJIJOLA</p>
--	---	---

First Floor Mall



1 ANCHOR 1:200	PROJECT A PROPOSED REMODELLING OF AGOBWO SHOPPING MALL FOR OYO STATE GOVERNMENT, IBADAN	DESIGNED BY: AJALA EMMANUEL OLUTOLA LCU/PG/002868 ARC 721 ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN <small>DATE: AUGUST 2023</small>	STUDIO CRITICS: DR. (ARC.) ADEDIRE FUNMILAYO DR. (ARC.) JOSEPH OBALEYE ARC. OLUWAKEMI AJIJOLA <small>SCALE: 1:200</small>
	<small>DATE: AUGUST 2023</small>		

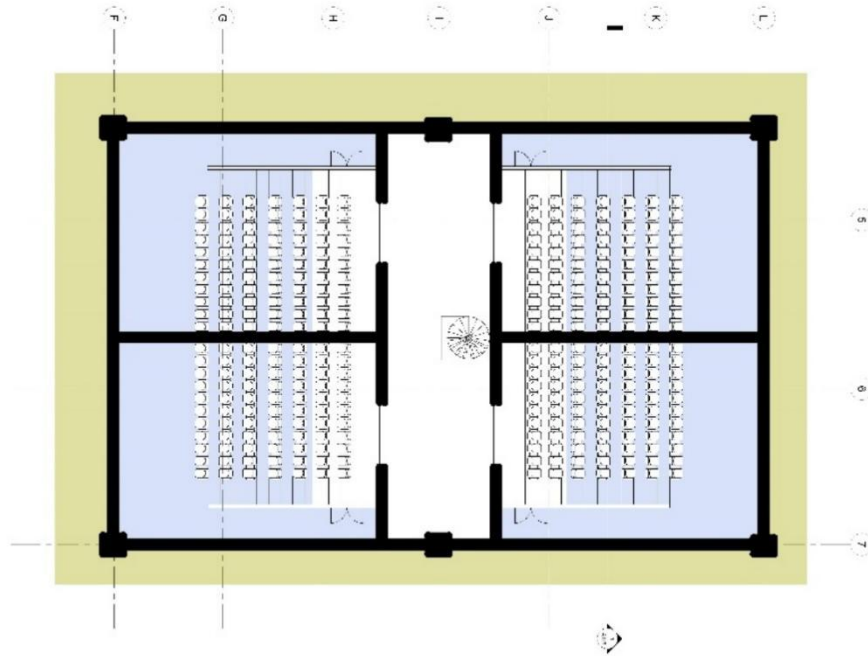
Anchor Tenant Call Out Plan Mall



1.75 CINEMA 1:200	PROJECT A PROPOSED REMODELLING OF AGOBWO SHOPPING MALL FOR OYO STATE GOVERNMENT, IBADAN	DESIGNED BY: AJALA EMMANUEL OLUTOLA LCU/PG/002868 ARC 721 ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN <small>DATE: AUGUST 2023</small>	STUDIO CRITICS: DR. (ARC.) ADEDIRE FUNMILAYO DR. (ARC.) JOSEPH OBALEYE ARC. OLUWAKEMI AJIJOLA <small>SCALE: 1:200</small>
	<small>DATE: AUGUST 2023</small>		

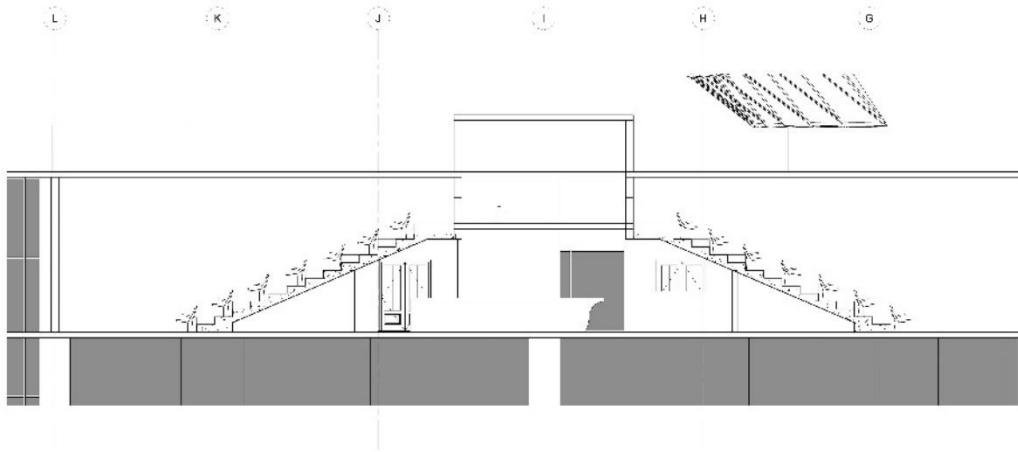
Cinema Call Out Ground Floor Plan Mall

1:75
CINEMA Copy 1



<p>PROJECT</p> <p>A PROPOSED REMODELLING OF AGOBWO SHOPPING MALL FOR OYO STATE GOVERNMENT, IBADAN</p>	<p>DESIGNED BY</p> <p>AJALA EMMANUEL OLUTOLA LCU/PG/002868</p> <p>ARC 721 ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN</p> <p><small>DATE: AUGUST 2023</small></p>	<p>STUDIO OFFICE:</p> <p>DR. (ARC.) ADEDIRE FUNMILAYO DR. (ARC.) JOSEPH OBALEYE ARC. OLUWAKEMI AJIJOLA</p> <p><small>SCALE: 1:200</small></p>
---	--	--

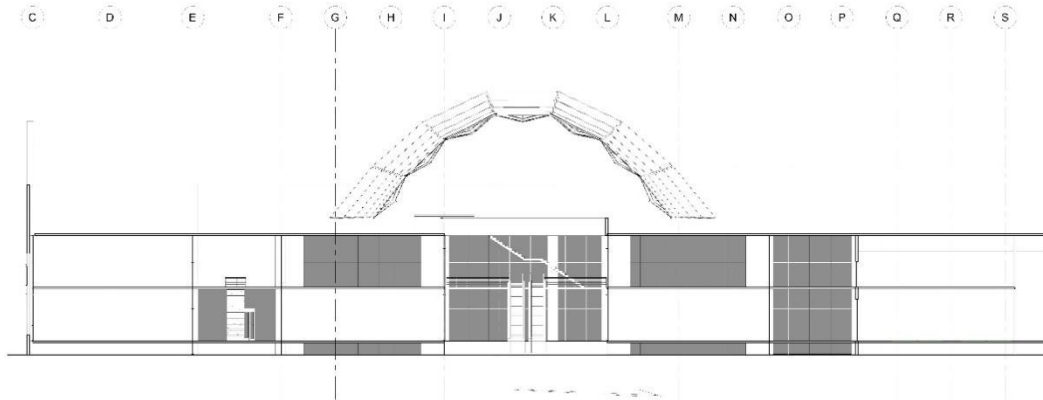
Cinema Call Out Upper Floor Plan Mall



1 Section 1
1:50

<p>PROJECT</p> <p>A PROPOSED REMODELLING OF AGOBWO SHOPPING MALL FOR OYO STATE GOVERNMENT, IBADAN</p>	<p>DESIGNED BY</p> <p>AJALA EMMANUEL OLUTOLA LCU/PG/002868</p> <p>ARC 721 ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN</p> <p><small>DATE: AUGUST 2023</small></p>	<p>STUDIO OFFICE:</p> <p>DR. (ARC.) ADEDIRE FUNMILAYO DR. (ARC.) JOSEPH OBALEYE ARC. OLUWAKEMI AJIJOLA</p> <p><small>SCALE: 1:200</small></p>
---	--	--

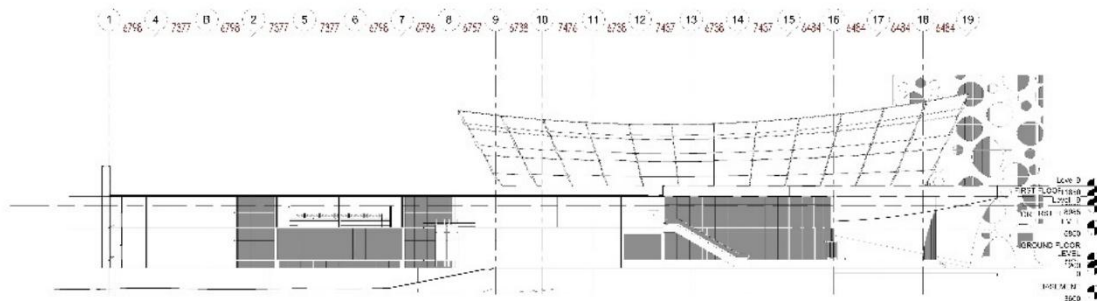
Cinema Section Q-Q Mall



1 MALL SECTION 1
1:150

<p>PROJECT A PROPOSED REMODELLING OF AGOBWO SHOPPING MALL FOR OYO STATE GOVERNMENT, IBADAN</p>	<p>DESIGNED BY: AJALA EMMANUEL OLUTOLA LCU/PG/002868 ARC 721 ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN</p>	<p>STUDIO CRITICS DR. (ARC.) ADEDIRE FUNMILAYO DR. (ARC.) JOSEPH OBALEYE ARC. OLUWAKEMI AJIJOLA</p>
	<p>DATE/AUGUST 2023</p>	<p>SCALE: 1:200</p>

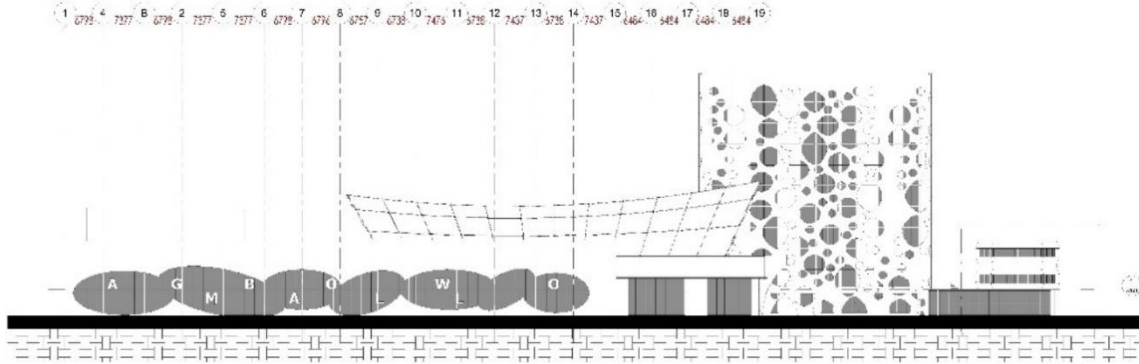
Section A-A Mall



1 CINEMA SECTION 2
1:250

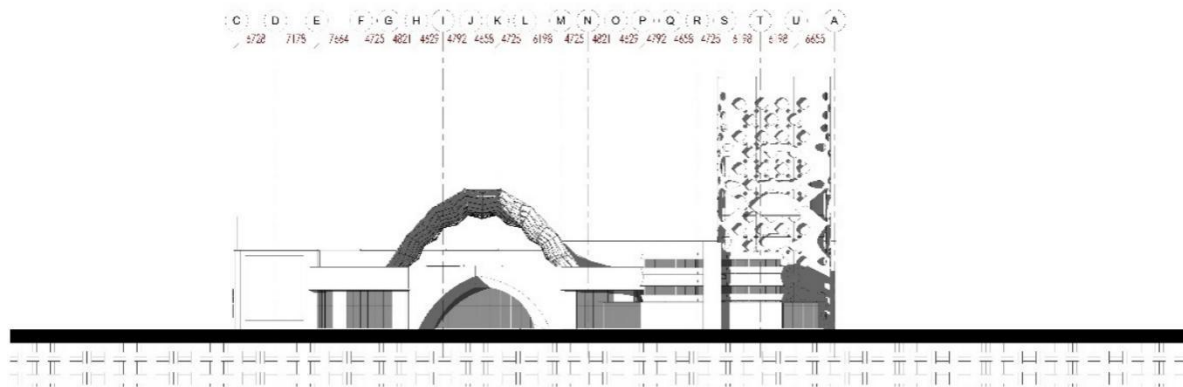
<p>PROJECT A PROPOSED REMODELLING OF AGOBWO SHOPPING MALL FOR OYO STATE GOVERNMENT, IBADAN</p>	<p>DESIGNED BY: AJALA EMMANUEL OLUTOLA LCU/PG/002868 ARC 721 ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN</p>	<p>STUDIO CRITICS DR. (ARC.) ADEDIRE FUNMILAYO DR. (ARC.) JOSEPH OBALEYE ARC. OLUWAKEMI AJIJOLA</p>
	<p>DATE/AUGUST 2023</p>	<p>SCALE: 1:200</p>

Section B-B Mall



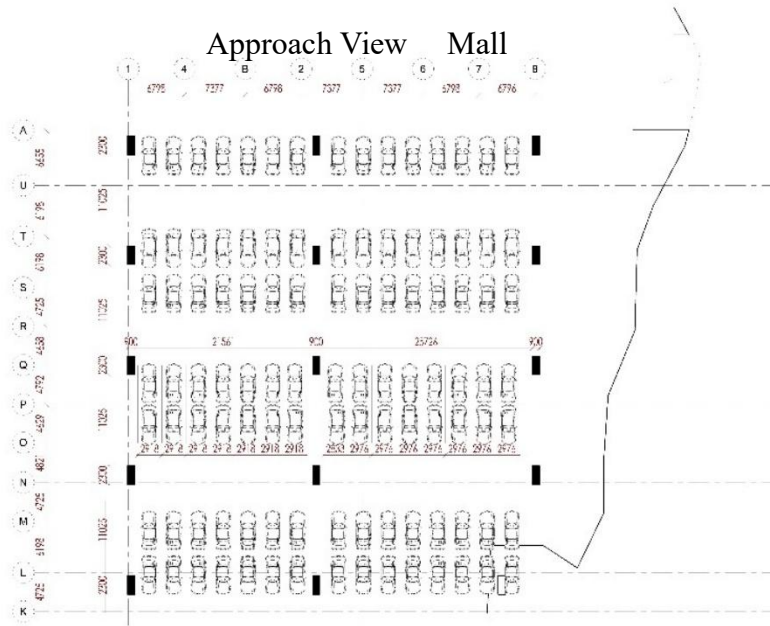
<p>1 South 1:300</p>	<p>PROJECT</p> <p>A PROPOSED REMODELLING OF AGOBWO SHOPPING MALL FOR OYO STATE GOVERNMENT, IBADAN</p>	<p>DESIGNED BY: AJALA EMMANUEL OLUTOLA LCU/PG/002868</p> <p>ARC 721 ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN</p> <p><small>DATE: AUGUST 2023</small></p>	<p>STUDIO CRIBBS: DR. (ARC.) ADEDIRE FUNMILAYO DR. (ARC.) JOSEPH OBALEYE ARC. OLUWAKEMI AJIJOLA</p> <p><small>SCALE: 1:300</small></p>
--------------------------	---	--	--

Side Elevation Mall



<p>1 East 1:300</p>	<p>PROJECT</p> <p>A PROPOSED REMODELLING OF AGOBWO SHOPPING MALL FOR OYO STATE GOVERNMENT, IBADAN</p>	<p>DESIGNED BY: AJALA EMMANUEL OLUTOLA LCU/PG/002868</p> <p>ARC 721 ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN</p> <p><small>DATE: AUGUST 2023</small></p>	<p>STUDIO CRIBBS: DR. (ARC.) ADEDIRE FUNMILAYO DR. (ARC.) JOSEPH OBALEYE ARC. OLUWAKEMI AJIJOLA</p> <p><small>SCALE: 1:300</small></p>
-------------------------	---	--	--

Approach View Mall



1 BASEMENT
1:200

<p>PROJECT</p> <p>A PROPOSED REMODELLING OF AGOBWO SHOPPING MALL FOR OYO STATE GOVERNMENT, IBADAN</p>	<p>DESIGNED BY</p> <p>AJALA EMMANUEL OLUTOLA LCU/PG/002868</p> <p>ARC 721 ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN</p> <p><small>DATE: AUGUST 2023</small></p>	<p>STUDY CHIEFS</p> <p>DR. (ARC.) ADEDIRE FUNMILAYO DR. (ARC.) JOSEPH OBALEYE ARC. OLUWAKEMI AJIJOLA</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>SCALE: 1:200</small></p>
---	--	--

Underground Parking Mall



1 HOTEL GROUND FLOOR
1:100

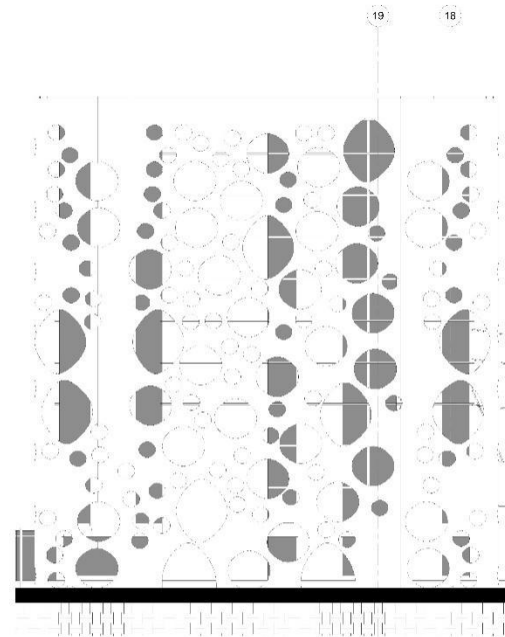
<p>PROJECT</p> <p>A PROPOSED REMODELLING OF AGOBWO SHOPPING MALL FOR OYO STATE GOVERNMENT, IBADAN</p>	<p>DESIGNED BY</p> <p>AJALA EMMANUEL OLUTOLA LCU/PG/002868</p> <p>ARC 721 ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN</p> <p><small>DATE: AUGUST 2023</small></p>	<p>STUDY CHIEFS</p> <p>DR. (ARC.) ADEDIRE FUNMILAYO DR. (ARC.) JOSEPH OBALEYE ARC. OLUWAKEMI AJIJOLA</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>SCALE: 1:200</small></p>
---	--	--



HOTEL FIRST FLOOR TO TENTH FLOOR

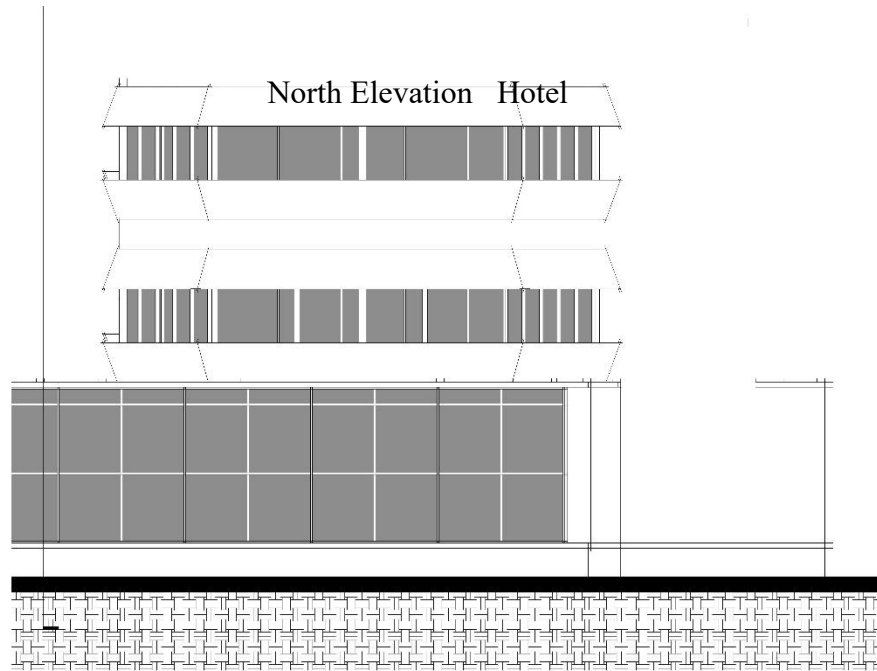
<p>PROJECT A PROPOSED REMODELLING OF AGOBWO SHOPPING MALL FOR OYO STATE GOVERNMENT, IBADAN</p>	<p>DESIGNED BY: AJALA EMMANUEL OLUTOLA LCU/PG/002868 ARC 721 ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN <small>DATE: AUGUST 2023</small></p>	<p>STUDIO CRITICS DR. (ARC.) ADEDIRE FUNMILAYO DR. (ARC.) JOSEPH OBALEYE ARC. OLUWAKEMI AJIJOLA</p>
--	---	---

Typical First Floor to Tenth Floor Plan Hotel



North - Callout 1
 1: 150

<p>PROJECT A PROPOSED REMODELLING OF AGOBWO SHOPPING MALL FOR OYO STATE GOVERNMENT, IBADAN</p>	<p>DESIGNED BY: AJALA EMMANUEL OLUTOLA LCU/PG/002868 ARC 721 ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN <small>DATE: AUGUST 2023</small></p>	<p>STUDIO CRITICS DR. (ARC.) ADEDIRE FUNMILAYO DR. (ARC.) JOSEPH OBALEYE ARC. OLUWAKEMI AJIJOLA</p>
--	---	---

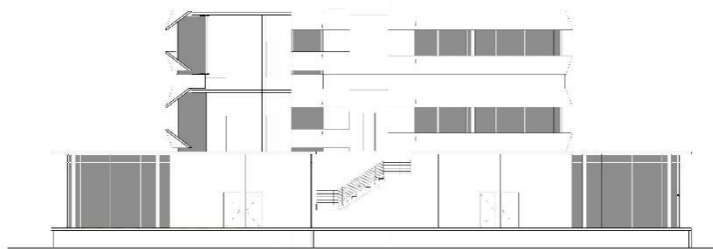


1 South - Callout 1
1:50

<p>PROJECT</p> <p>A PROPOSED REMODELLING OF AGOBWO SHOPPING MALL FOR OYO STATE GOVERNMENT, IBADAN</p>	<p>DESIGNED BY: AJALA EMMANUEL OLUTOLA LCU/PG/002868</p> <p>ARC 721 ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN</p> <p>DATE: AUGUST 2023</p>	<p>STUDIO CRITICS:</p> <p>DR. (ARC.) ADEDIRE FUNMILAYO DR. (ARC.) JOSEPH OBALEYE ARC. OLUWAKEMI AJIJOLA</p>
--	--	---

South Elevation Hotel

Appendices – Working Drawings

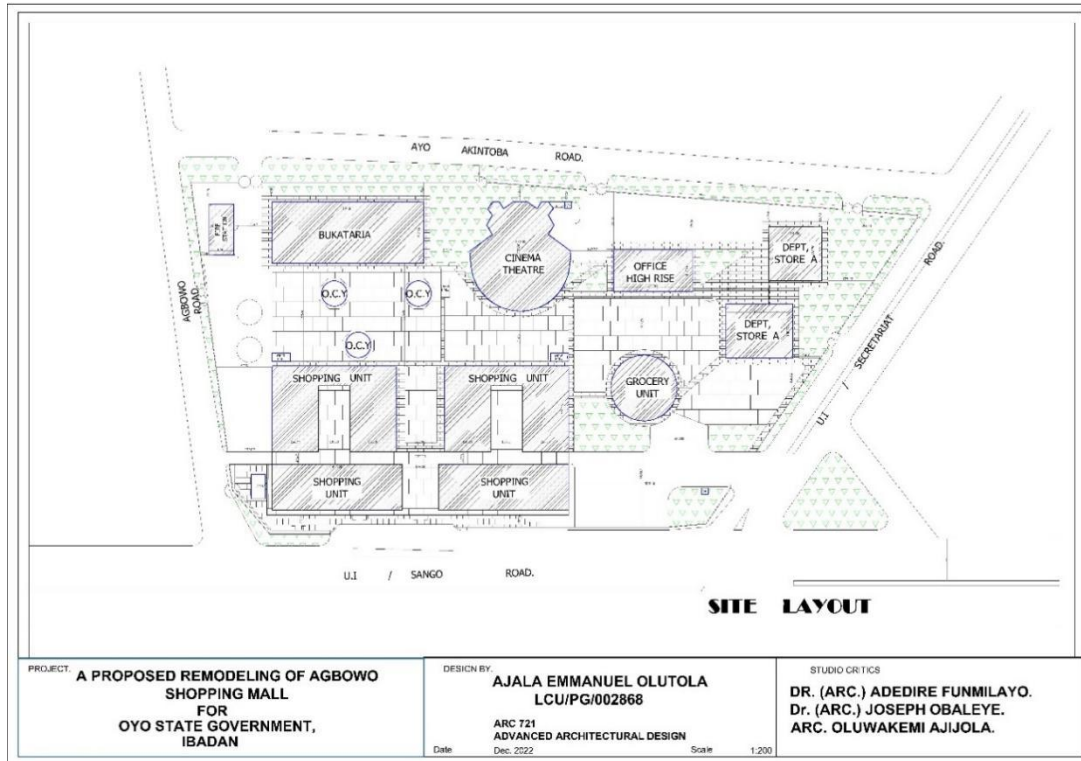


1 Section 3
1:100

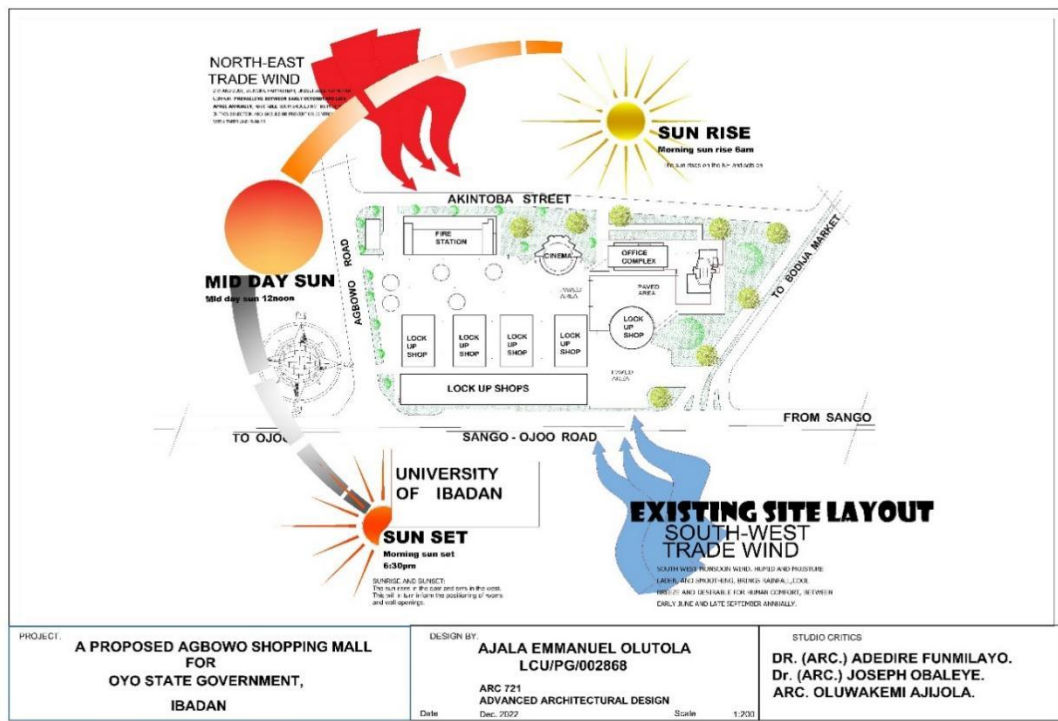
<p>PROJECT</p> <p>A PROPOSED REMODELLING OF AGOBWO SHOPPING MALL FOR OYO STATE GOVERNMENT, IBADAN</p>	<p>DESIGNED BY: AJALA EMMANUEL OLUTOLA LCU/PG/002868</p> <p>ARC 721 ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN</p> <p>DATE: AUGUST 2023</p>	<p>STUDIO CRITICS:</p> <p>DR. (ARC.) ADEDIRE FUNMILAYO DR. (ARC.) JOSEPH OBALEYE ARC. OLUWAKEMI AJIJOLA</p>
--	--	---

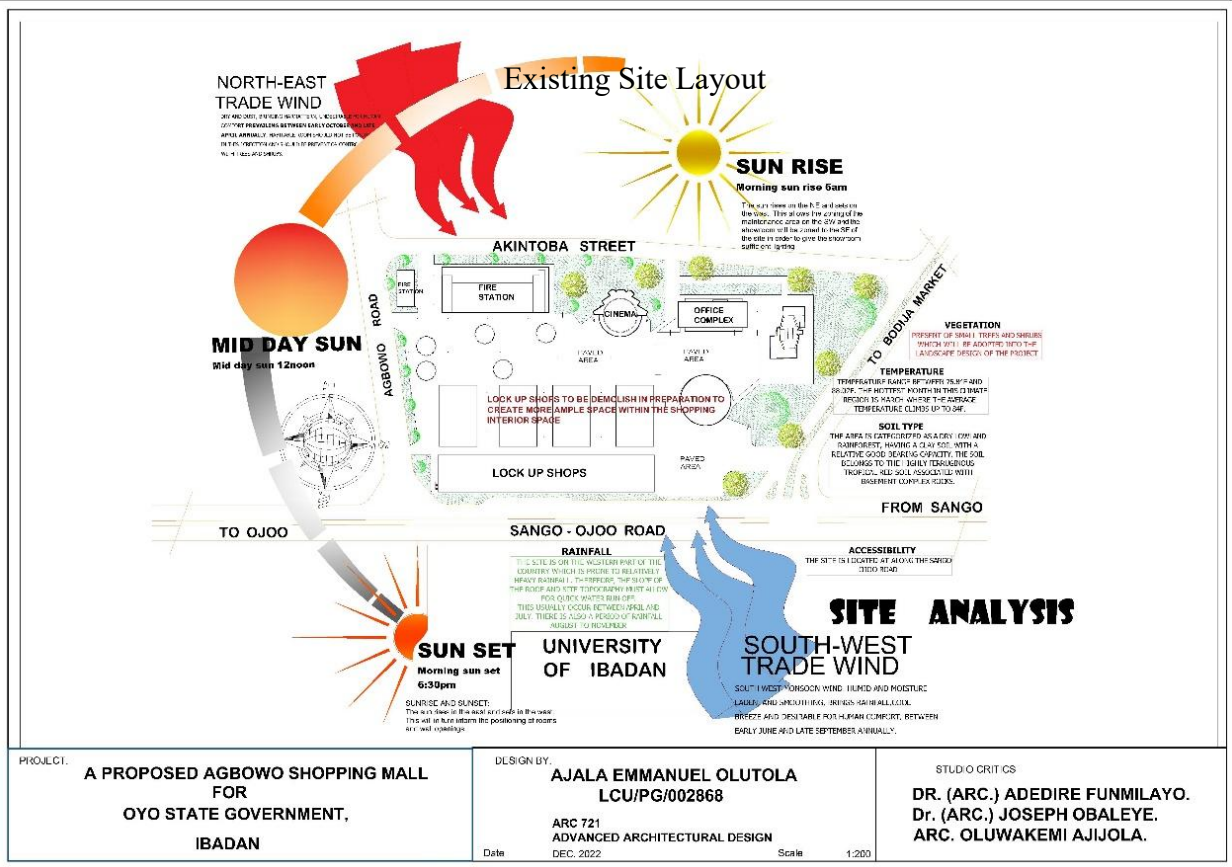
Section M-M Hotel

Appendices 2 – Working Drawings

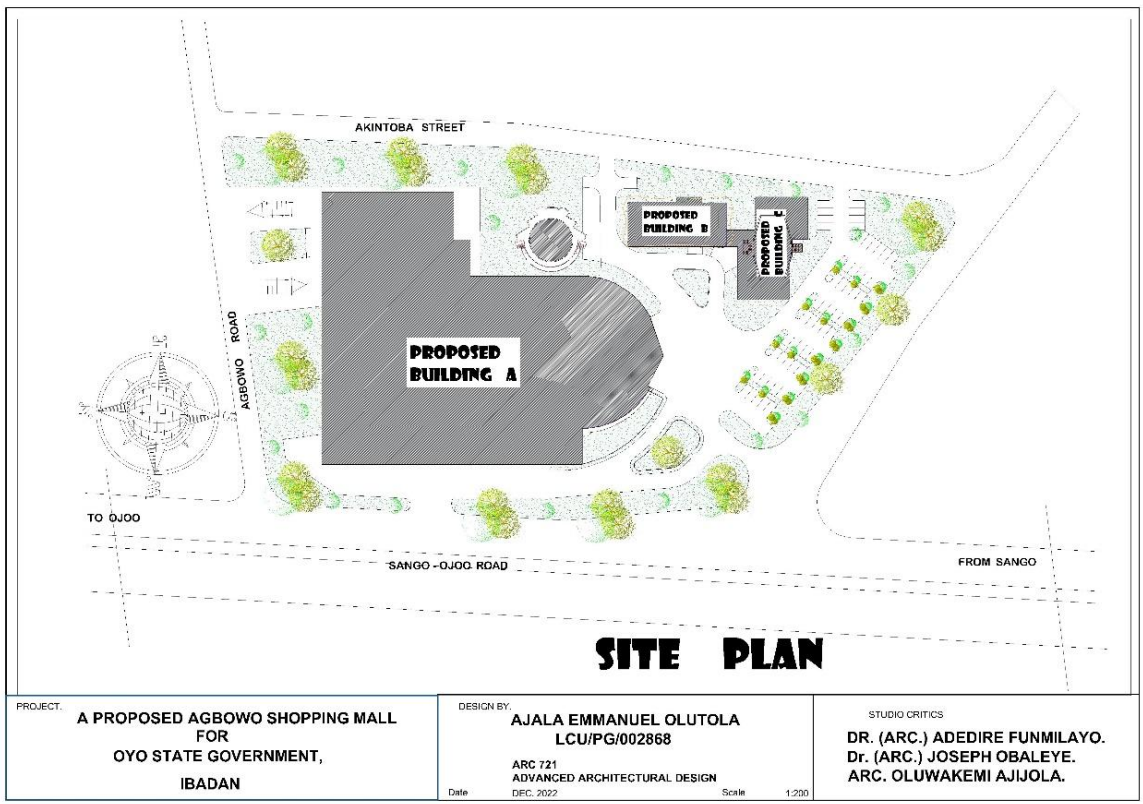


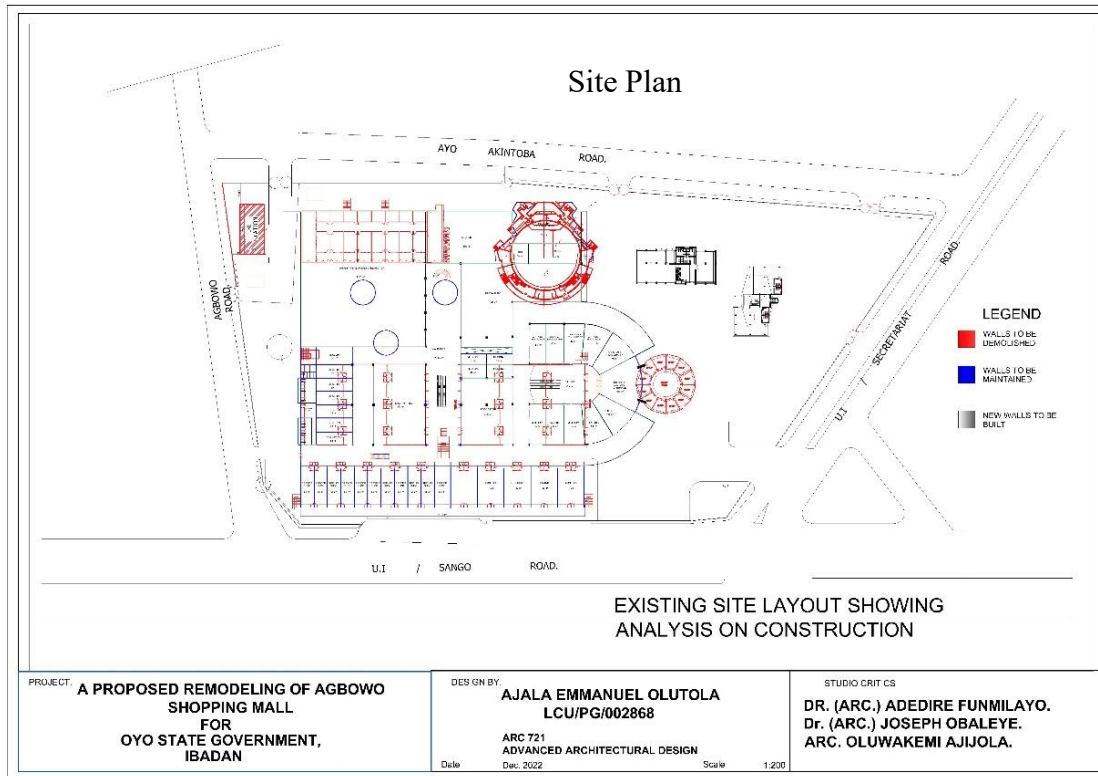
AS BUILT SITE PLAN



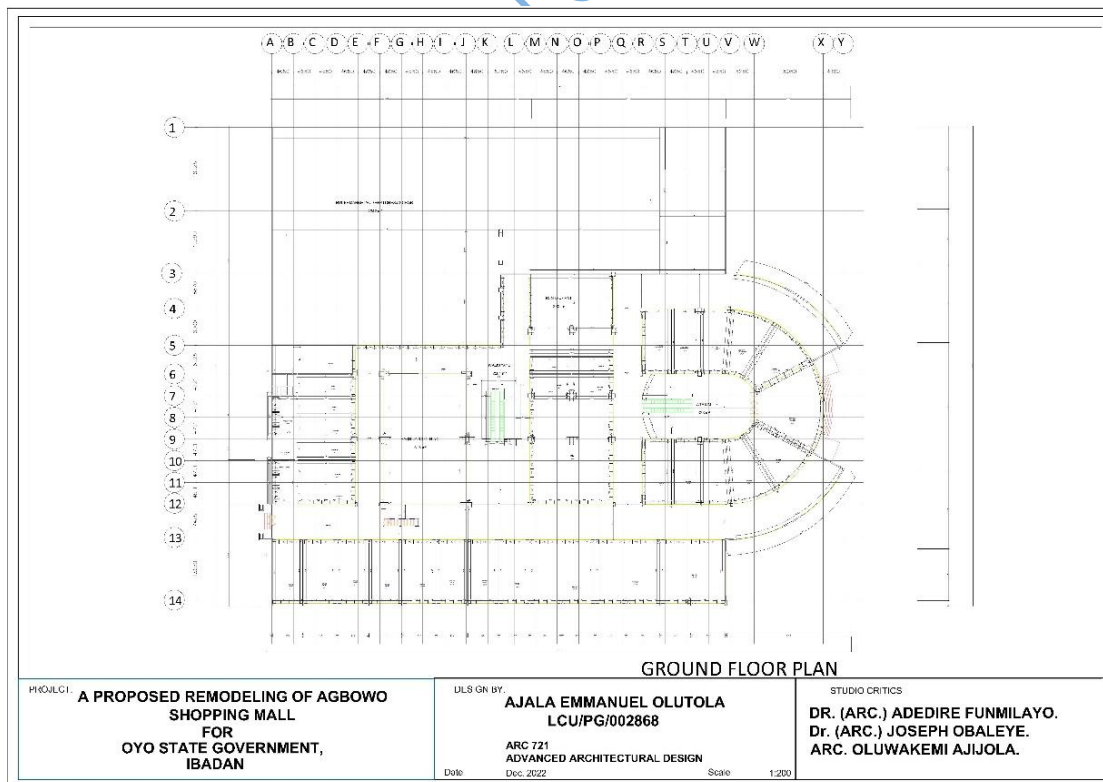


Site Analysis

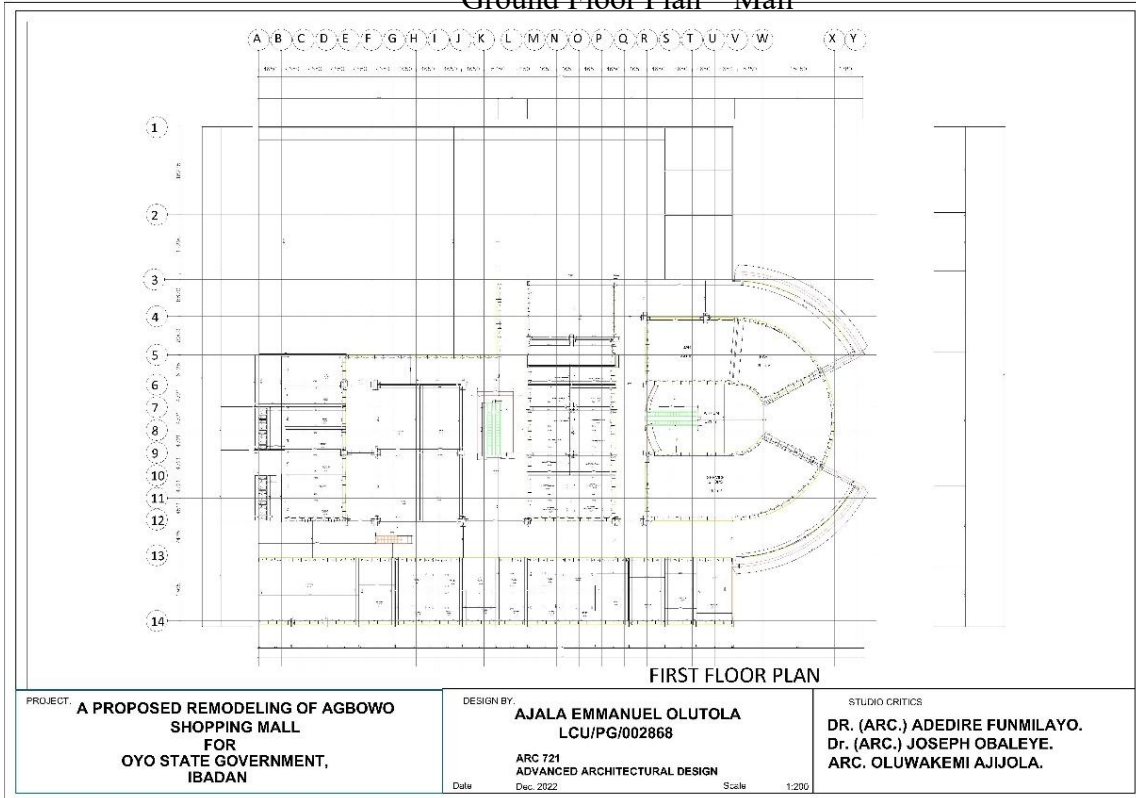




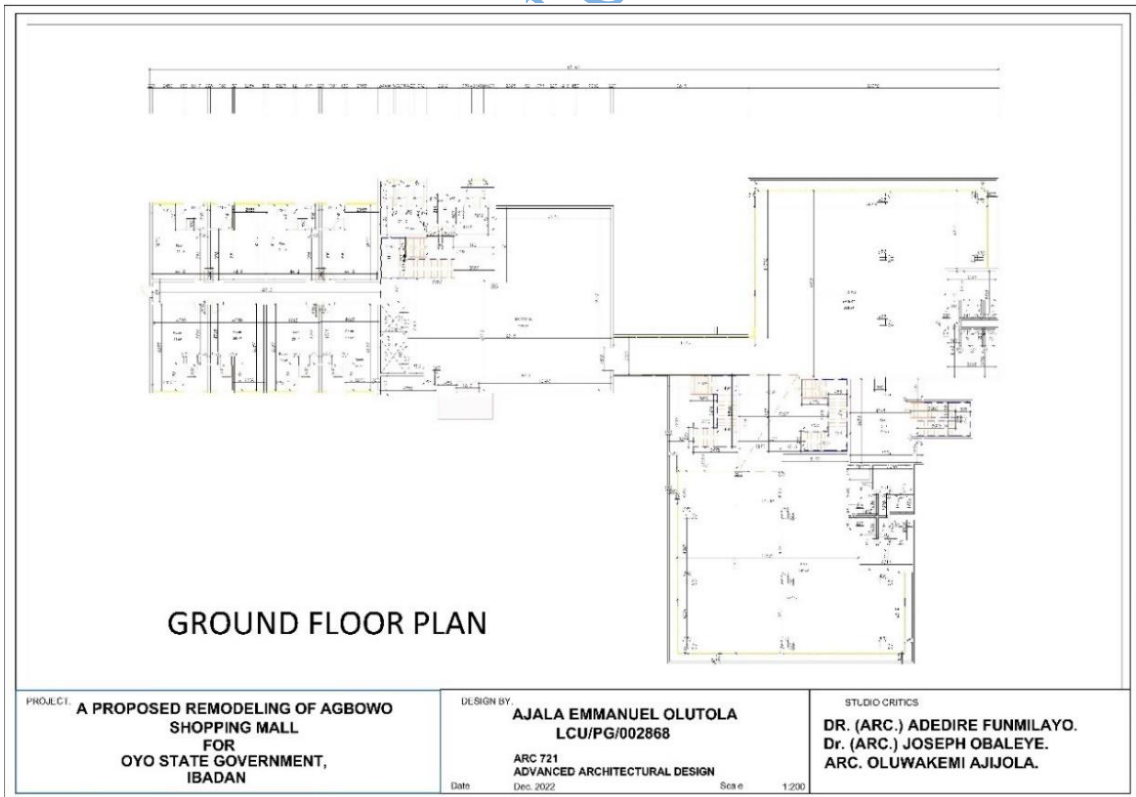
Existing Site Layout Showing Analysis Of Construction



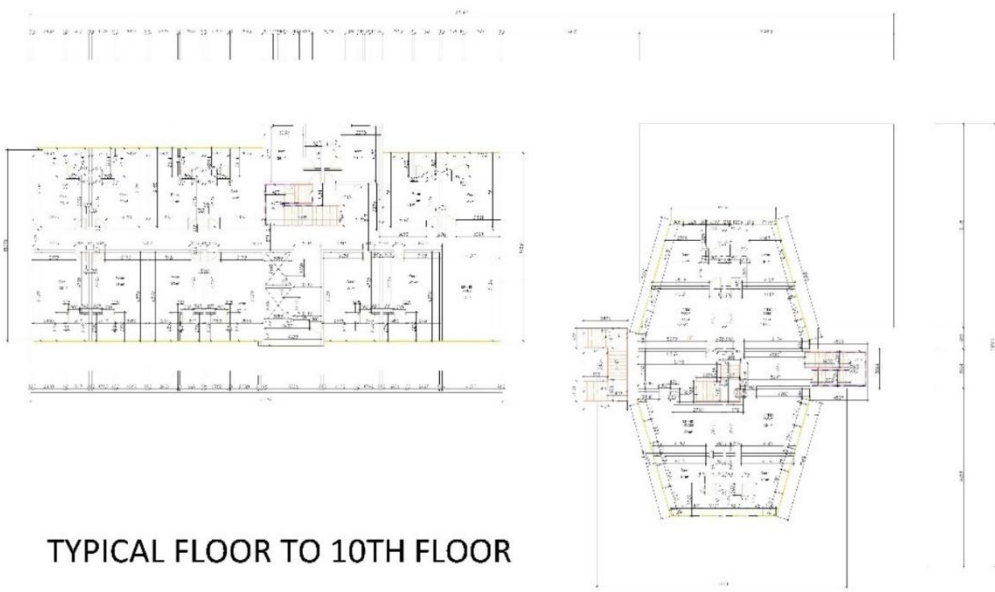
Ground Floor Plan Mall



First Floor Plan Mall



Ground Floor Plan Hotel



TYPICAL FLOOR TO 10TH FLOOR

<p>PROJECT: A PROPOSED REMODELING OF AGBOWO SHOPPING MALL FOR OYO STATE GOVERNMENT, IBADAN</p>	<p>DESIGN BY: AJALA EMMANUEL OLUTOLA LCU/PG/002868</p> <p>ARC 721 ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN</p> <p><small>Date: Dec. 2022 Scale: 1:200</small></p>	<p>STUDIO CRITICS: DR. (ARC.) ADEDIRE FUNMILAYO. Dr. (ARC.) JOSEPH OBALEYE. ARC. OLUWAKEMI AJIJOLA.</p>
---	--	--

Typical First Floor to Tenth Floor Plan Hotel

Our Strategies

GREEN APPROACH.

TIMBER PERGOLA

This garden feature will provide a sitting area that allows breeze and mild sun, and also providing growing medium for creeping plants



GREEN ROOFS

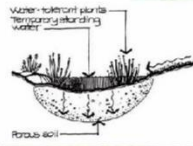
They help to reduce CO emissions and ecological footprints, they absorb heat as a means of passively cooling the environment, add beauty to the urban landscape



BIOSWALES

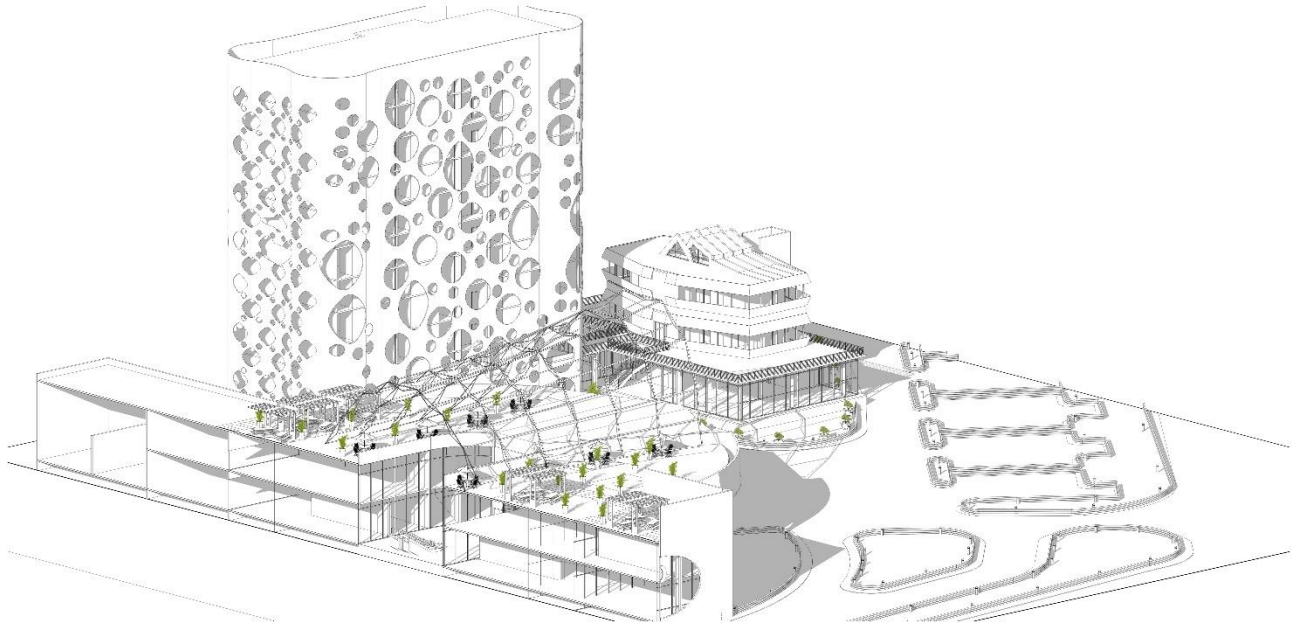
They are designed to concentrate and remove silt and pollution from surface runoff water. Once inside the bioswale, the top layer of soil absorbs the water slowly, the water passes through native plant roots, which filter out many of the pollutants. The water then moves to another filtration level made of sand or rocks.

After it has made its way through the bioswale's multiple layers, the purified water continues its original journey to the local waterway



<p>PROJECT: A PROPOSED REMODELLING OF AGOBWO SHOPPING MALL FOR OYO STATE GOVERNMENT, IBADAN</p>	<p>DESIGNED BY: AJALA EMMANUEL OLUTOLA LCU/PG/002868</p> <p>ARC 721 ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN</p> <p><small>DATE: AUGUST 2023 SCALE: 1:200</small></p>	<p>STUDIO CRITICS: DR. (ARC.) ADEDIRE FUNMILAYO DR. (ARC.) JOSEPH OBALEYE ARC. OLUWAKEMI AJIJOLA</p>
--	--	---

Detail C Solar Panel



<p>PROJECT</p> <p>A PROPOSED REMODELLING OF AGOBWO SHOPPING MALL FOR OYO STATE GOVERNMENT, IBADAN</p>	<p>DESIGNED BY: AJALA EMMANUEL OLUTOLA LCU/PG/002868</p> <p>ARC 721 ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN</p> <p>DATE AUGUST 2023</p>	<p>STUDIO CRITICS:</p> <p>DR. (ARC.) ADEDIRE FUNMILAYO DR. (ARC.) JOSEPH OBALEYE ARC. OLUWAKEMI AJIJOLA</p> <p>SCALE: 1:200</p>
--	---	--

Detail D Isometric View

Do Not Copy

Appendices 3– Perspectives Drawings

PERSPECTIVES

<p><small>PROJECT</small></p> <p>A PROPOSED REMODELLING OF AGOBWO SHOPPING MALL FOR OYO STATE GOVERNMENT, IBADAN</p>	<p><small>DESIGNED BY</small></p> <p>AJALA EMMANUEL OLUTOLA LCU/PG/002868</p> <p>ARC 721 ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN</p> <p><small>DATE: AUGUST 2023</small></p>	<p><small>STUDIO CRITICS:</small></p> <p>DR. (ARC.) ADEDIRE FUNMILAYO DR. (ARC.) JOSEPH OBALEYE ARC. OLUWAKEMI AJIJOLA</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>SCALE: 1:200</small></p>
---	--	--

PERSPECTIVES

<p><small>PROJECT</small></p> <p>A PROPOSED REMODELLING OF AGOBWO SHOPPING MALL FOR OYO STATE GOVERNMENT, IBADAN</p>	<p><small>DESIGNED BY</small></p> <p>AJALA EMMANUEL OLUTOLA LCU/PG/002868</p> <p>ARC 721 ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN</p> <p><small>DATE: AUGUST 2023</small></p>	<p><small>STUDIO CRITICS:</small></p> <p>DR. (ARC.) ADEDIRE FUNMILAYO DR. (ARC.) JOSEPH OBALEYE ARC. OLUWAKEMI AJIJOLA</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>SCALE: 1:200</small></p>
---	--	--

Perspectives Drawings



Perspectives Drawings



PERSPECTIVES

<p><small>PROJECT</small></p> <p>A PROPOSED REMODELLING OF AGOBWO SHOPPING MALL FOR OYO STATE GOVERNMENT, IBADAN</p>	<p><small>DESIGNED BY:</small></p> <p>AJALA EMMANUEL OLUTOLA LCU/PG/002868</p> <p><small>ARC 721</small> ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN</p> <p><small>DATE: AUGUST 2023</small></p>	<p><small>STUDIO CRITICS:</small></p> <p>DR. (ARC.) ADEDIRE FUNMILAYO DR. (ARC.) JOSEPH OBALEYE ARC. OLUWAKEMI AJIJOLA</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>SCALE: 1:200</small></p>
---	---	---



<p><small>PROJECT</small></p> <p>A PROPOSED REMODELLING OF AGOBWO SHOPPING MALL FOR OYO STATE GOVERNMENT, IBADAN</p>	<p><small>DESIGNED BY:</small></p> <p>AJALA EMMANUEL OLUTOLA LCU/PG/002868</p> <p><small>ARC 721</small> ADVANCED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN</p> <p><small>DATE: AUGUST 2023</small></p>	<p><small>STUDIO CRITICS:</small></p> <p>DR. (ARC.) ADEDIRE FUNMILAYO DR. (ARC.) JOSEPH OBALEYE ARC. OLUWAKEMI AJIJOLA</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>SCALE: 1:200</small></p>
---	---	---

Biodata

A. Personal Data

1. Full name: **AJALA Emmanuel Olutola**
2. Address: Zone A1, 98 Amosun Iyana Church Ibadan
Oyo state
3. Email Address: ajalaemmanuel070@gmail.com,
emmarioajala@gmail.com
4. Cell Number: 070 326 601 61
5. Date of birth: 12th February
6. Place of birth: Ibadan, Oyo state
7. Nationality: Nigerian
8. Marital Status: Single
9. Name, Address of Next of Kin: Ajala Samuel Oladimeji 090 384 451 12

B. Educational Background

1. Educational Institution Attended with Date and Qualifications:

Qualification	Institution	Date
M.Sc. Architecture	Lead city University, Ibadan Oyo state.	2021 – Date ongoing
BSc. Architecture	Lead city University, Ibadan Oyo state.	2019 – 2021
HND Architecture	The polytechnic, Ibadan Oyo state	2015 - 2018

ND Architecture	The polytechnic, Ibadan Oyo state	2011 - 2013
Secondary School Certificate	Army Barracks Grammar School	2000 - 2006
Primary School Leaving Certificate	Army Barracks Grammar School	1993 - 1999

C. Work Experience

- OYO STATE HOUSING CORPORATION**, PMB 5214 independence square Old Bodija estate Ibadan. Oyo state.

Responsibilities:

- ✓ Participated in the proposals of Housing Units in the state for the new governor His excellency SEYI MAKIDE.
- ✓ Supervision of building construction.
- ✓ Design of several residential, commercial, industrial and recreational drawings proposed and some under construction till date.

- COUMIND LTD**, Odo, Ona Kekere Podo Area old Lagos/Ibadan Road, Oyo state.

Responsibilities:

- ✓ January, 2018 Design/construction of AA. Rano filling stations (@ Ibadan, Sagamu & Akure)
- ✓ Producing full architectural working drawings for AA. Rano filling station Iwo Road Ibadan
- ✓ Producing 3 Dimensional Drawings of exteriors and interiors with animation.
- ✓ Supervision of building construction such as A.A. RANO NIG. LTD. @ Iwo Road Ibadan 2017 & Kara @ Sagamu 2018/2019.

3. REXQUE LTD, Shedibay Filling Station Waec junction Ijokodo Sango Ibadan, Oyo State.

January 2017–July 2017

Responsibilities

- ✓ Producing full architectural working drawings and animation of sport complex for Lead city university and Lead city high.
- ✓ Supervision of sport fertilities construction for Lead city high school 2015.

4. DOLLAR CONSTRUCTION LTD, No. 4, Bima close, off Otukpo Street, Area II, Garki, Abuja.

January 2019 - August 2023

Responsibilities

- ✓ Design of architectural working, presentation and animation of residential, hotels, commercial, recreational and layout design for
- ✓ Dollar estate 1 Jericho, idi-shin Ibadan, Oyo state
- ✓ Dollar estate 2 Ido local govt. reservation area Alafara, Ibadan Oyo state
- ✓ Dollar estate 3 Samanda sango-ui road Ibadan Oyo state
- ✓ CONSTRUCTION SUPPERVISION OF BUILDING From start to finish.

5. PRAGMATIC HOMES LIMITED–PLOT 3, Adetutu Odunlami close off Sowande streets off Ifeanyi Ubah crescent Omole phase 2 Lagos.

Jan. 2023 – October 2023

Responsibilities

- ✓ Design of Magodo Boulevard estate. Animation, building design & layout
- ✓ Design of 14units mini estate and construction supervision.

✓ CONSTRUCTION SUPPERVISION OF BUILDING From start to finish.

6. BRENT NIG. LIMITED–Old ife raod ibadan.

Jan. 2017 – march 2017

Responsibilities

✓ Design of Agbowo shopping complex renovation.

✓ Design of Bent cattle ranch Ibadan/ife road.

D. Publications

Utilization of Soft Landscape Elements in shopping mall in Ibadan: A Remodel of Agbowo Shopping Complex

.....
Signature

.....
Date

Do Not Copy, Lead City University, Nigeria

The University Compliance Form

This is to certify that the thesis by Emmanuel Olutola AJALA, with the matric number LG/PG/002868 in the Department of Architecture, Faculty of Environmental Design and Management Lead City University, Ibadan is in full compliance with the University format and style of Thesis

.....

Signature

.....

Date

Do Not Copy, Lead City University, Nigeria

AJALA_EMMANUEL_OLUTOLA_T HESIS.docx LCU LIBRARY

by Ajala_emmanuel_olutola_thesis.docx
Ajala_emmanuel_olutola_thesis.docx

Submission date: 15-Sep-2023 03:09PM (UTC+0100)
Submission ID: 2166937668
File name: AJALA_EMMANUEL_OLUTOLA_THESIS.docx (8.42M)
Word count: 16294
Character count: 101529

Do Not Copy, Lead City University, Nigeria

AJALA_EMMANUEL_OLUTOLA_THESIS.docx LCU LIBRARY

ORIGINALITY REPORT

2 %	1 %	0 %	1 %
SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	www.tvsa.com Internet Source	< 1 %
2	ocs.uniosun.edu.ng Internet Source	< 1 %
3	satprnews.com Internet Source	< 1 %
4	etd.aau.edu.et Internet Source	< 1 %
5	Submitted to Loughborough University Student Paper	< 1 %
6	Submitted to Global Banking Training Student Paper	< 1 %
7	Submitted to British Academy of Jewellery Student Paper	< 1 %
8	Submitted to The African Institute for Mathematical Sciences Student Paper	< 1 %
9	Submitted to Royal Holloway and Bedford New College	< 1 %

Student Paper

10	Submitted to University of Portsmouth Student Paper	<1 %
11	doaj.org Internet Source	<1 %
12	northernterritory.com Internet Source	<1 %
13	www.findaphd.com Internet Source	<1 %
14	psasir.upm.edu.my Internet Source	<1 %
15	spaces4learning.com Internet Source	<1 %
16	Ascione, Fabrizio, Nicola Bianco, Olaf Böttcher, Robert Kaltenbrunner, and Giuseppe Peter Vanoli. "Net zero-energy buildings in Germany: Design, model calibration and lessons learned from a case-study in Berlin", Energy and Buildings, 2016. Publication	<1 %

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography Off