

# **JOURNAL 24**



# ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY & SCIENCE JOURNAL (ETSJ)

VOLUME 9 | NUMBER 2 | DECEMBER, 2018 | ISSN 2006-0459

22 Saba, M, Shittu, A. A. & Idiako, J. E. (2018).

**JOURNAL PAPER 24**

**PUBLISHED BY**  
School of Environmental Technology  
Federal University of Technology,  
P.M.B. 65, Minna, Niger State, Nigeria.  
© 2018

# Environmental Technology & Science Journal

Vol. 9 Number 2

December 2018

## Aim and Scope

The Environmental Technology and Science Journal (ETSJ) is devoted to the publication of papers which advance knowledge of practical and theoretical issues that daily plague our society. The aim of the journal is to provide an avenue for the dissemination of academic research findings from various disciplines of the environment, engineering, pure and applied sciences, arts and social science which have materials that emphasize on environmental issues.

## ETSJ Policy

ETSJ prohibits an author from submitting the same manuscript for concurrent consideration in two or more publications. The author must ensure that when a manuscript is submitted to ETSJ, the manuscript must be an original work. The Author should check the manuscript for any possible plagiarism using any program such as TURNITIN or any other software before submitting the manuscripts to ETSJ. Authors are not permitted to add or remove any names from the authorship provided at the time of initial submission without the consent of the Journal's Editor-in-Chief.

## Guide for Authors

Please read the guidelines and follow the instructions carefully; doing so will ensure that the publication of your manuscript is as rapid and efficient as possible. The Editorial Board reserves the right to return manuscripts without review that are not prepared in accordance with these guidelines.

1. Manuscripts should not be more than 15 pages of A4 paper size (including abstracts, tables, figures, references and appendices) typed in double spacing, times new roman and font size 12. Additional fee of two thousand (N2000) Naira will be charged for every additional page in excess of 15 pages.
2. Each paper must be compiled in one column; all text should be left and right justified. The page settings to be 25cm (1 inch) each for the top, bottom, left and right margins of an A4 paper. Decimal numbering of all sections of the article is recommended (with the exception of the reference and acknowledgement sections).
3. To ensure anonymity in the peer reviewing process, articles must be structured in such a way that the title of the paper, authors' names, address, and affiliation are written on the first page, followed by abstract and the body of the paper in that order.
4. Each article should contain an abstract of not more than 300 words.
5. Each article should contain between 5 and 7 key words (avoid use of phrases).
6. Use the SI (*Système Internationale*) units and symbols, while Unusual Characters and symbols should be explained in a list of nomenclatures.
7. The journal's referencing style is the APA format.
8. Figures, Tables and Graphs are to be placed at the appropriate places in the paper and not at the end of the paper.
9. Acknowledgement is optional, except for researches being funded through research grant awards.
10. Authors should avoid using headers, footers and special page breaks within the manuscripts.
11. The manuscript is to be sent via electronic means to: [etsj@futminna.edu.ng](mailto:etsj@futminna.edu.ng) for a blind peer review, which under normal circumstance will not exceed 4 weeks, after which the status of the article will be communicated to the Author(s).
12. Author(s) with positive review will be asked to effect corrections or revisions after which the camera-ready manuscript is to be emailed to [etsj@futminna.edu.ng](mailto:etsj@futminna.edu.ng) and to be accompanied by evidence of payment of publication fee.

13 The Editorial board is not responsible for the information or views expressed by the author(s).

## Frequency of Publication

The journal is published twice a year in **June and December**

## Subscription Details

The 2018 subscription rates for hardcopies of the journal including postage are:

Individual within Nigeria: N2,000 per copy and N1,000 for postage

Individual outside Nigeria including postage \$ 100

Institution within Nigeria: N5,000 per copy and N1,000 for postage

Institution outside Nigeria including postage: \$ 150

## Correspondence

All correspondence should be addressed to

The Managing Editor

Environmental Technology & Science Journal

SET, FUT, Minna, Nigeria

Email: [etsj@futminna.edu.ng](mailto:etsj@futminna.edu.ng)

Phone: +234 805 170 3663, +234 803 653 4507

## Published By

School of Environmental Technology, Federal University of Technology,  
Minna-Nigeria



## Managing Editor

**Dr R. A. Jimoh**  
Department of Building,  
Federal University of Technology,  
Minna, Nigeria

## Editorial Secretary

**Dr B. O. Ganiyu**  
Department of Quantity Surveying,  
Federal University of Technology,  
Minna, Nigeria  
+234 803 626 9235

## Assistant Editorial Secretary

**Dr E. B. Ogunbode**  
Department of Building,  
Federal University of Technology,  
Minna, Nigeria  
+234 806 328 6122

## Editorial Committee

**Dr O. F. Adedayo**  
Department of Architecture,  
Federal University of Technology,  
Minna, Nigeria

**Dr A. D. Adamu**  
Department of Quantity Surveying,  
Federal University of Technology,  
Minna, Nigeria

**Dr I. C. Onuigbo**  
Department of Surveying &  
Geoinformatics,  
Federal University of Technology,  
Minna, Nigeria

**Dr O. A. Kemiki**  
Department of Estate Management  
and Valuation,  
Federal University of Technology,  
Minna, Nigeria

**Dr P. Ayuba**  
Department of Architecture,  
Federal University of Technology,  
Minna, Nigeria

**Dr J. E. Idiake**  
Department of Quantity Surveying,  
Federal University of Technology,  
Minna, Nigeria

**Dr A. Kawu**  
Department of Urban & Regional  
Planning,  
Federal University of Technology,  
Minna, Nigeria

**Dr I. B. Muhammad**  
Department of Architecture,  
Federal University of Technology,  
Minna, Nigeria

## Editorial Advisers

**Prof. (Mrs) S. N. Zubairu**  
Department of Architecture,  
Federal University of Technology,  
Minna, Nigeria

**Prof. A. M. Junaid**  
Department of Urban & Regional  
Planning,  
Federal University of Technology,  
Minna, Nigeria

**Prof. Y. A. Sanusi**  
Department of Urban & Regional  
Planning,  
Federal University of Technology,  
Minna, Nigeria

**Prof. D. A. Muazu**  
Department of Building,  
Federal University of Technology,  
Minna, Nigeria

**Prof. I. O. Aje**  
Department of Quantity Surveying,  
Federal University of Technology,  
Akure, Nigeria

**Prof. B. T. Aluko**  
Department of Estate Management,  
Obafemi Awolowo University,  
Ile-Ife, Nigeria

**Prof. P. C. Nwilo**  
Department of Surveying &  
Geoinformatics,  
University of Lagos,  
Lagos, Nigeria

**Prof. U. O. Nkwogu**  
Department of Architecture,  
Imo State University,  
Owerri, Nigeria

## Editorial

The synergy (the journal, the contributors and the reviewers) has produced yet another edition. In furtherance of the journal's mandate to disseminate research findings to the research community, volume 9, number 2, December edition is presented to our expanding audience. This edition could not have come at a more auspicious time as the United Nations Conference on Climate Change (COP 24) has just been concluded in Poland where stakeholders met to chart the way forward on the huge challenge that has been thrown up as a result of climate change. It is therefore not surprising when the Nigerian government declared at the conference that no country could confront the change alone thereby urging all the member nations that signed up to the charter to re-dedicate themselves to the task of re-building and restoring a healthy environment for future generations. In a related development, the World Bank restated its commitment to step up climate finance to \$100 billion, half of which will go to build better adapted homes, schools and infrastructure and also invest in smart agriculture, sustainable water management and responsive social safety nets. It is therefore heart-warming to present 16 articles a la carte to you all during this festive season. The articles ranged from design variables and considerations, transportation, building finishing, rework, competencies to building information modelling, real estate investments, building materials, construction forecasting logistics, urban crime and physiological effects of the environment on human wellbeing.

Adedokun, Adedayo and Isah in the 1<sup>st</sup> paper examined the architects' perception regarding the spatial needs of users in general hospitals with a view to determining how effective the methods used by architects are in arriving at design

decisions. The study recommended that general hospitals like any other public building should be subjected to public presentations where prospective users could make inputs, which would help the architects in the final design and that, the clients should not be considered as the users of the hospitals.

The influence of socio-economic attributes on travel demands of inter-urban public transport passengers in Lagos metropolis were explored by Agunloye and Nwokoro in the 2<sup>nd</sup> article. The study showed that there is a positive significant relationship between respondents' income and travel distances and between respondents' number of cars and travel distances meaning that passengers' income level influence travel distances amongst others. The study concluded that there is a need for socio-economic considerations in transport policy formulations.

Aluko, Ogunsote and Adedeji argued that building facades are the most noticeable element of buildings and are directly associated to the quality of urban environment hence prone to the effects of climatic conditions. Based on this, their paper assessed the degradation of external paint finish in some public residential buildings in coastal climatic zones of Nigeria. The paper revealed that the average service life for the external paint finish in coastal climatic design zone of Nigeria is 2-5 years contrary to the established research findings in different climatic zones different from Nigeria that stipulate 5-10 years.

The 4<sup>th</sup> article by Amifowose, Babarinde and Olanrewaju on the adoption of building information modelling (BIM) among professionals in Kwara State recommended that BIM should be



incorporated in the curricula of all Tertiary Institutions providing training in undergraduate programmes in built environment and also by incorporating a short-term BIM training for professionals could enhance the adoption.

Dosumu *et al.* in the 5<sup>th</sup> paper investigated the implication of rework on selected residential building projects in Lagos, Nigeria. They came to a conclusion that the causes of rework are mostly design-related and they are different for government-owned and private residential buildings. Hence, it was recommended that designers/consultants should visit construction sites before recommending any type of substructure, and projects should be supervised and coordinated by experienced personnel.

Babarunde and Kemiki in the 6<sup>th</sup> paper established that the potentials of Real Estate Investments (REI) in growing the Nigerian economy had not been adequately explored. They therefore advocated for reforms that would provide for investment databank, institutional framework for transparency and ease of land titling among other far reaching reforms.

Coming from the background that many studies have focused on women who are employed in the construction industry, but only a limited number of these studies have specifically investigated their actual involvement. Ali *et al.* in the 7<sup>th</sup> paper assessed the competences of women in the evolved and emerging roles of Quantity Surveying. Their paper recommended that female Quantity Surveyors should develop and increase their competency especially in those roles they least perform, in order to attract women participation in the area.

Yamusa *et al.* also assessed the capability of contractors in the Nigerian construction industry with a viewing to establishing and improving the contractors about their performance in risk management in the 8<sup>th</sup> paper. The paper advised contractors to define clearly their risk management responsibilities.

The 9<sup>th</sup> paper by Ibrahim *et al.* explored the possibility of using waste gear inner wire (WGIW) in Fibre Reinforced Mortar (FRM). The paper concluded that the development of FRM using WGIW from local wastes was an interesting approach to solving raw material shortage for the current generation mortar or structural concrete and to reduce waste disposal cost and related environmental issues in Nigeria.

Nasiru, Kasimu and Mohammed in the 10<sup>th</sup> paper investigated the causes of rework in building projects. The authors advocated that adequate attention be focused on quality supervision, monitoring and communication among the players during the course of building projects.

In a related development, the 11<sup>th</sup> paper by Isah, Shakantu and Ibrahim investigated how material requirement planning (MRP) technology could be utilised from the manufacturing and retailing industries background to improve the forecasting processes of construction logistics. The paper concluded that effective utilization of MRP technology in the logistics system of the construction industry could lead to realization of full efficiency gains in the forecasting aspect.

Land Use (LU) and change analysis have always been the contemporary challenge in sustainable environmental management. Based on this, Oladejo and Morenikeji in the 12<sup>th</sup> paper provided a baseline data for sustainable environmental management and adaptability of GISRS techniques for identifying the observed changes due to human activities in the studied area.

The influence of architectural design variables on the cost of energy consumption in office buildings was sought by Saba, Shitru and Idiako in the 13<sup>th</sup> paper. The paper established that design variables like floor areas, shape, height, perimeter, orientation, shading and extent of glazing have significant effect on cost of energy consumption in office buildings.

Medayese *et al.* in the 14<sup>th</sup> paper analysed urban crime in Maitumbi neighbourhood in Minna. Their paper recommended that adequate equipping of the security personnel is imperative for effectiveness in execution of duties; deployment of officers from CID unit in patrolling the crime hotspots is a necessity in apprehending criminals and ameliorating the incessant occurrence of crime in the neighbourhood.

GIS application for suitability assessment of sites for municipal solid waste disposal in Kano Metropolis, Nigeria was the focus of Adegboye's paper. Based on the final suitability map, he asserted that parts of Ungogo and Kumbotso areas provided the suitable ground and location for solid waste disposal facility in the studied area.

The last paper by Ojobo advances empirical evidence of the physiological effects of contact with mountain landscape environment compared with urban environment using quantitative research approach to elicit objective physiological responses from subjects. The study concluded that contact with mountain landscape environments promote recovery from stress and supports the notion that natural landscape environments improve human wellbeing.

So far, the ride has been pleasant through the help of numerous people from the members of the Board of the School of Environmental Technology, Federal University of Technology (SET), Minna, SET Postgraduate Co-ordinators of the Departments of Architecture, Building and Quantity Surveying, reviewers and the contributors. Above all, without the seamless support of the Editorial Board members, it would have been difficult to keep fate with our audience.

Past editions of the Journal can be found at this web address: <http://etsj.futminna.edu.ng> for download

Let us do it again next year, peace!

**R. A. Jimoh, PhD**  
**Managing Editor**

# Contents

- 1-14 Architects' Perception on Spatial Design Considerations for Users in General Hospitals in Niger State Nigeria  
*Adedokun A.J., Adedayo O.F. & Isah A.D.*
- 15-25 Socio-Economic Influence of Inter-Urban Travel Demands of Road Transport Passengers in Lagos Metropolis  
*O. O. Agunloye & I. I. C. Nwokoro*
- 26-34 Evaluation of the service life of external paint finish in Public Residential Buildings in coastal climatic zone of Nigeria  
*Aluko O. O., Ogunsoye, O. O. & Adedeji Y. M. D*
- 35-44 Adoption Level of Building Information Modelling by Selected Professionals in Kwara State  
*Anifowose O. M., Babarinde S. A. & Olanrewaju, O. I.*
- 45-57 Implication of Rework on Selected Residential Building Projects in Lagos, Nigeria  
*O. S. Dosumu, O. E. Akinsiku, F. J. Giwa & C. O. Aigbavboa*
- 58-67 The Potentials of Real Estate Investments in Growing the Nigerian Economy  
*Babatunde I. O. & Kemiki O. A*
- 68-75 Perception of Competences of Women in the Evolved and Emerging Roles of Quantity Surveying in Nigeria  
*A. A. Ali, F. M Bello, F. A. Idowu & R. Salanu*
- 76-86 An Assessment of the Risk Management Capability Level of Building Contractors  
*Yamusa M. A, Muhammad A, Dalhatu A & Dahiru A*
- 87-93 Experimental Study of Mortar Containing Steel Fibre from Waste Gear Inner Wire  
*A.G. Ibrahim, M.M. Garba, J. Usman & S. Gambo*
- 94-103 Professionals Perception of the Factors Causing Rework in Building Projects in Abuja  
*A.M. Nasiru, A. M. Kasimu & Y. D. Mohammed*
- 104-113 Improving Construction Forecasting Logistics Using Material Requirement Planning (MRP) Technology in Nigeria  
*Y. Isah, W. M. W. Shakantu & S. Ibrahim*
- 114-122 Assessment of Land Use Change using Remote Sensing and GIS Techniques in South Western Nigeria  
*Oladejo S. O. & Morenikeji O. A.*



- 123-135 Influence of Architectural Design Variables on Cost of Energy Consumption in Office Buildings in Minna  
*Saba, M., Shittu, A. A & Idiake, J.E.*
- 136-147 Analysis of Urban Crime in Maitumbi Neighbourhood, North-Central, Nigeria  
*Medayese S. O., Kemiki A. O., Shaibu S. I., Alonge O. D. & Abbah A. O.*
- 148-157 GIS Application for Suitability Assessment of Sites for Municipal Solid Waste Disposal in Kano Metropolis, Nigeria  
*Adegboyega, S.A.*
- 158-169 Physiological Effects of Contact with Mountain Landscape Compared with Urban Environment on Human Wellbeing  
*Ojobo, H.*



# Influence of Architectural Design Variables on Cost of Energy Consumption in Office Buildings in Minna

Vol

Saba, M., Shittu, A. A and Idiako, J.E.

Department of Quantity Surveying, School of Environmental Technology, Federal University of Technology, Minna, Nigeria

The prime objective of the study is to investigate the influence of architectural design variables on the cost of energy consumption in office buildings. The study is restricted to office buildings within Minna metropolis. Data was collected through field survey and computation from architectural plans. A random sample of 30 buildings form the basis of the study. Descriptive analysis was used to compute the mean, maximum, minimum and modes for all the variables. Partial correlation coefficient of the dependent and all the independent variables explored the strength of association between the variables and detected collinearity among the variables. Regression analysis determined the strength of the relationship between the dependent and independent variables. Multiple regression analysis using the 'stepwise' regression procedure determined the extent to which the design parameters acting together explained the variation of the dependent variable. It was established that design variables like floor areas, shape, height, perimeter, orientation, shading and extent of glazing have significant effect on cost of energy consumption in office buildings. The conclusion derived from the study is that the designer during the design stage will have control of about 62.6% of energy consumption cost of the building. Therefore, it is recommended that designers should control these parameters from inception in order to produce energy conscious buildings with minimal running costs.

**Key words:** Energy, Electricity, Design variables, Running Cost, Office buildings

## Introduction

Energy has been described as a force multiplier that enhances man's ability to convert raw materials into useful products, providing varieties of useful services (Sorensen 2003). It is a basic necessity for domestic, commercial and industrial uses. According to Mulugeta, Nondo, Schaeffer, and Gebremedhin, (2010), energy consumption is an indispensable component in growth, directly or indirectly as a complement to capital and labour as an input in the production process. Basic form of energy used for domestic and industrial purposes in Nigeria is the electric power. It is used mostly in office buildings for lighting, heating, cooling, communication and powering of equipment and machines (Akomolafe and Danladi, 2014). As one of the common energy forms in Nigeria, it is insufficient to satisfy the needs of the highly increasing population. It currently

contributes less than 1% to the country's GDP. (Base Line Power Report, 2015).

Nigeria's commercial sector which consists of both private and public buildings including small businesses, consume about 48% of the total electricity produced for all the sectors of the economy (Maxwell *et al*, 2014). Office buildings use about 21% of the total energy used in the commercial sector annually. It is generally used in lighting, heating and cooling, communication and running the equipment in the buildings. It is therefore quite clear that the proportion of energy consumed by office buildings in the commercial sector is high. This will consequently increase running cost. Hence, the need to embark on the design of energy efficient buildings from the onset, by paying attention to design parameters that significantly influence energy consumption patterns of office

buildings. The proportion of subsequent running cost of office buildings is shown in Figure 1.

The aim of the study is to evaluate the influence of architectural design variables on cost of energy consumption in office buildings in Minna, with a view to suggesting effective strategies for designing energy efficient office buildings with minimal running costs.

This research considers only the running cost of electrical energy consumed by office buildings with respect to varying architectural design parameters associated with each building. These are the costs that are incurred to generally pay for the electricity charges that the offices use.

#### Literature Review

Energy consumption is simply defined as the amount of energy consumed in a process or system, or by an organization or society. Energy consumption in buildings has been a topic discussed in various forums. The aim has always been to reduce energy consumption in buildings through adoption of energy conservation measures and energy conscious designs.

Energy conservation refers to the steps taken to reduce energy use and increase efficiency in an existing stock of buildings. Energy conservation can achieve significant reduction in energy consumption. It has been shown that energy saving of about 25% or more can be achieved through the adoption of energy conservation measures

(Leach and Dewson, 2006). Energy conscious design on the other hand refers to attempts made at the design stage to produce a low energy consuming building. This is achieved by taking into account various design parameters that result to high levels of energy consumption in buildings.

#### Energy Use Determinants in Building

The objective of a building system is to provide the optimum internal environmental conditions to aid human activity. Mavers (2001) mentioned that to achieve the objective, the building system must contain a sub-system referred to as the services subsystem. Service system will include: (1) Ventilation and air conditioning sub-systems (2) Lighting systems (3) Acoustic systems (4) Vertical transportation systems and (5) Drainage/water systems.

#### Energy Consumption and Energy Costs

Energy consumption of any building will ultimately result to an energy bill which is expressed as a cost to the consumer. Though the quantity of energy consumed might remain fairly constant over the years, energy cost will vary throughout the life of the building. Energy cost will be influenced by tariff regulations, inflationary factors and taxation among other factors (Stone 2009). Energy cost for any building will be highly significant if viewed as a life cycle cost of the building. Stone (2009) argues that over the life of a building running costs are usually greater than initial construction costs. Running costs account for over 55 - 60% of cost over the life of the office building in temperate climates.

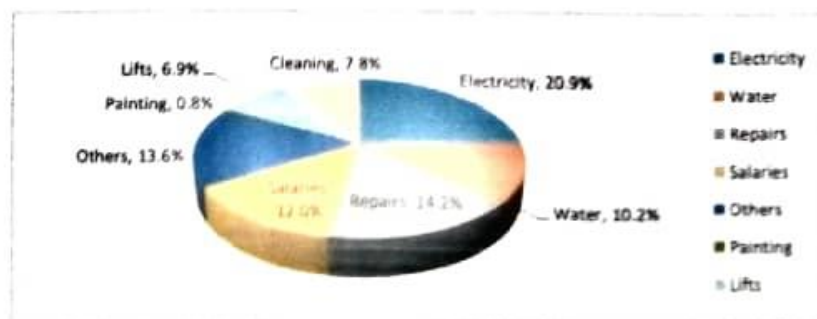


Figure 1: Proportion of subsequent running cost

Source: Moringo (2006)

### **Architectural Design Variables having Influence on Energy Consumption**

The design variables in the conceptual design stage in building construction are defined as the variables that describe the building in the conceptual phase. Variables have to be synthetic, simple and meaningful either from thermal engineering or from architectural point of view, hence architects can take rational conclusions easily. These variables include: (1) Plan shape and Perimeter (2) Total Plinth area (3) Building height (4) Storey height (5) Orientation (6) Circulation space (7) Shading devices (8) Glazing area

### **Impact of Design Parameters on Energy Use in Buildings**

Reference has been made to energy conscious design as a way of influencing energy use patterns in the building. It is only through design that energy use by air conditioning, lighting and vertical transportation can be controlled.

It is observed that energy consumption in any single building is due to the interaction of a large set of variables. This study separates these variables into four groups; climate-based parameters, parameters due to siting, occupancy parameters and the building design parameters. The first three groups cannot be influenced by the designer. Design variables associated with the building form, orientation, fenestration and thermal physical properties of the materials among others have significant impact on energy use in the building. Variables considered for detailed study are floor areas, perimeter/floor area ratio, glazed area, heights of buildings, shading, orientation and perimeter.

### **Cost Effective Strategies for Designing Energy Efficient Buildings with Minimal Running Costs**

There is no one best design or construction technique for achieving the most desirable energy efficiency for any new home construction. Builders are now exposed to a wide variety of materials, components, appliances and construction techniques. Good work and quality materials have

always been distinguishing characteristics of a well-built house but is essential to have an understanding of how a house operates as a complete system in building an energy efficient home. In order to produce a highly efficient home, knowledge of how to integrate all of the building components properly and understanding that they all act together is important. An Energy efficient home has tight ducts, proper ventilation, high insulation levels, highly effective windows, air-tight construction, and energy efficient heating and cooling appliances. The combination of these results in reduced utility bills, fresh indoor air, and less maintenance.

### **Research Methodology**

This study is based on a survey of 35 office buildings. A sample size of 30 buildings forms the basis of the survey because there was restriction in getting information on the remaining 5 buildings due to security reasons relating to those buildings.

Primary data on energy consumption is obtained from the Abuja Electricity Distribution Company (AEDC) Niger Region Office in Minna. The data was extracted from 2012-2016 utility bills or consumption records. The design variables were measured and computed from architectural plans. These were compared with the existing building to take account of any modifications. The architectural drawings for both the private and public buildings were obtained from Niger State Urban Development Board (NUDB). The design variables obtained are the glazed areas, floor area, average perimeter, height of the building, circulation space and orientation.

Secondary data on energy demand and supply in Nigeria was obtained from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Energy Commission of Nigeria (BLPR 2015). The data comprise of energy demand and supply statistics. Inferential analysis was carried out in various stages. First, the partial correlation coefficient of the dependent and all the independent variables was carried out. In the analysis the



dependent variable is the mean annual energy consumption cost and the independent variables are the Architectural design parameters.

The purpose of computing the partial correlation coefficients is twofold:

- i) To explore the strength of association between the variables.
- ii) To detect collinearity among the variables.

The result of the partial correlation analysis is presented as a correlation matrix. Simple regression analysis was performed between the dependent variable, mean annual energy consumption cost and each of the seven design parameters (independent variables). Regression analysis was carried out to determine the strength of the relationship between the dependent and independent variables. The result of this analysis is presented in form of regression coefficients and scatter plots. Multiple regression analysis was carried out using the 'stepwise' regression procedure. The main aim is to

determine the extent to which the design variables acting together could explain the variation of the dependent variable.

### Results and Discussion

During the data collection process, the independent variables were measured and computed from architectural plans while the dependent variable was computed by calculating the mean of the annual consumption cost for the five-year period. The dependent variable is the mean annual energy consumption cost while the independent variables are floor area, glazed area, height, orientation, perimeter and shading.

The above variables were measured in a sample of 30 buildings, both private and government owned. Each building is represented with a numerical code from 1-30. The data was then tabulated as shown in table 1 below.

**Table 1: Data on measurement and energy consumption charge**

BUILDING	X <sub>1</sub>	X <sub>2</sub>	X <sub>3</sub>	X <sub>4</sub>	X <sub>5</sub>	X <sub>6</sub>	X <sub>7</sub>	C	T	E
1	350.23	0.17	43.20	5.75	0	0.25	39.39	3,560.00	27.45	97,722.00
2	842.90	0.13	42.09	9.80	0	0.25	110.00	10,080.00	34.48	347,578.40
3	1,296.90	0.09	36.78	10.62	1	0.22	122.73	12,407.00	34.48	457,793.36
4	1,178.19	0.06	34.90	9.63	0	0.50	107.80	9,892.25	34.48	341,084.09
5	967.00	0.10	38.00	10.34	0	0.60	97.50	8,605.35	34.48	296,515.91
6	322.63	0.23	67.97	5.90	1	0.45	118.17	5,431.02	27.45	149,630.50
7	874.54	0.12	35.67	10.45	0	0.26	108.51	13,076.15	34.48	450,865.62
8	778.00	0.12	32.48	9.93	0	0.26	94.89	10,876.00	34.48	373,054.48
9	1,215.30	0.11	85.02	7.23	0	1.00	139.33	9,434.26	37.76	356,248.99
10	1,256.90	0.11	65.01	8.67	1	1.00	125.12	9,870.00	34.48	340,317.60
11	987.06	0.11	47.00	10.21	0	0.26	108.50	8,508.10	34.48	293,266.18
12	470.98	0.22	21.60	5.78	0	0.23	99.42	3,460.00	27.45	149,877.00
13	2,400.67	0.10	102.80	9.60	1	1.00	226.00	4,678.98	37.76	176,678.28
14	2,330.00	0.10	90.76	9.60	1	1.00	223.39	5,040.00	37.76	190,310.40
15	2,300.89	0.10	89.97	9.60	1	1.00	241.97	3,939.08	37.76	130,677.66
16	2,420.00	0.10	95.01	9.60	1	1.00	237.60	3,691.44	37.76	139,464.26
17	1,987.67	0.10	78.00	9.23	0	0.09	193.78	4,015.87	37.76	151,639.24
18	2,175.00	0.09	116.54	8.98	1	0.27	197.50	11,342.13	34.48	393,077.33
19	624.95	0.22	42.00	5.95	1	0.23	118.44	9,783.11	27.45	248,002.41
20	564.00	0.22	36.15	6.95	1	0.27	121.77	5,798.02	27.45	159,155.62
21	450.23	0.23	29.65	7.15	0	0.26	105.23	8,845.31	34.48	104,936.29
22	786.06	0.27	48.63	7.63	0	0.23	210.47	9,667.43	34.48	333,313.68
23	674.78	0.30	43.07	7.42	0	0.23	200.62	9,393.00	34.48	323,870.64
24	345.00	0.17	38.78	6.20	0	0.24	59.43	4,630.23	27.45	127,138.60
25	267.03	0.24	39.46	6.11	0	0.23	62.84	4,231.42	27.45	116,152.48
26	267.03	0.23	31.66	6.13	0	0.23	63.50	4,379.00	27.45	123,693.23
27	1,318.00	0.14	50.23	8.63	1	0.24	190.03	7,800.90	34.48	248,975.03
28	679.60	0.21	40.02	8.21	0	0.26	143.78	6,240.22	34.48	223,206.79
29	467.98	0.20	25.00	7.60	1	0.26	92.82	4,691.13	27.45	128,771.32
30	1,879.00	0.11	65.94	8.63	1	0.24	206.89	5,078.66	37.76	193,777.12

Source: Measurement and field survey (2017).



**KEY:** X1 - Floor area (m<sup>2</sup>), X2 - Perimeter floor area ratio, X3 - Glazed area (m<sup>2</sup>), X4 - Height of building (m), X5 - Shading, X6 - Orientation, X7 - Perimeter (m), C - Mean annual energy consumption (kwh/yr), T - Tenth, E - Mean annual energy Cost (\$Kwh/yr).

**Descriptive Analysis**

**Mean Annual Energy use - Variable C**

The results show that the maximum annual energy consumption is 19.65 KWH/yr m<sup>2</sup> and the minimum is 1.55 Kwh/yr m<sup>2</sup>. The mean annual energy consumption is 9.51 KWH/yr m<sup>2</sup>.

KWH/yr m<sup>2</sup> and 13.34% of the buildings had mean annual energy use of 15.00 KWH/yr m<sup>2</sup> and above, see Figure 2.

**Floor Area (m<sup>2</sup>) - Variable X1**

The floor area was distributed with a maximum of 2,500.89m<sup>2</sup> and a minimum of 267.05m<sup>2</sup>. The mean floor area is 1,093.96m<sup>2</sup> with a standard deviation of 719.52m<sup>2</sup>. About 37% of the buildings had floor areas between 501 and 1,000m<sup>2</sup> (Figure 3).

About 20% of the buildings in the sample have mean annual energy use of between 0 and 5.0

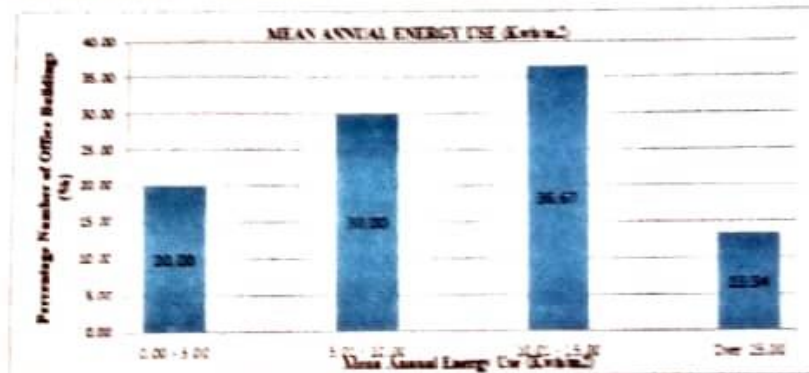


Figure 2: Distribution of the mean annual energy use

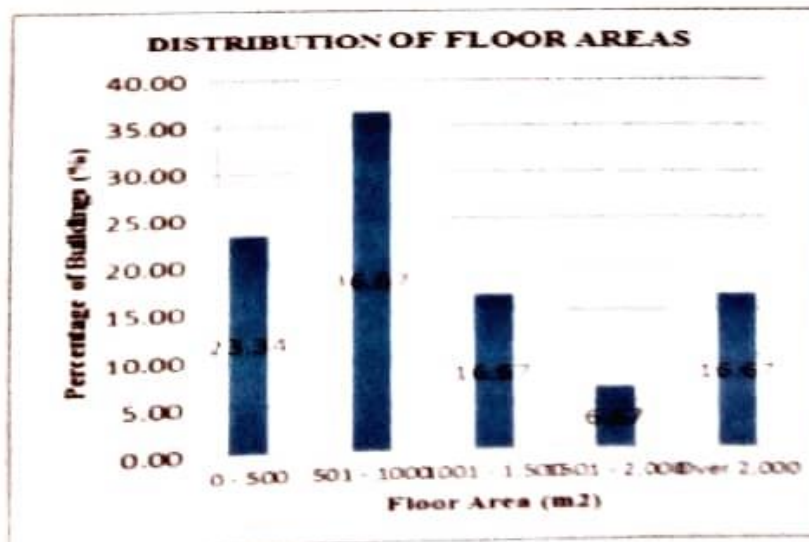


Figure 3: Distribution of the floor area (X1) in the sample  
 Source: Measurement and Computation from Architectural plan (2017)

**Glazed areas - Variable X<sub>3</sub>**

The distribution of glazed areas in the sample had a maximum of 116.54m<sup>2</sup> and a minimum of 21.60m<sup>2</sup>. The mean glazed area is 55.40m<sup>2</sup> with a standard deviation of 24.85m<sup>2</sup>, see figure 4.

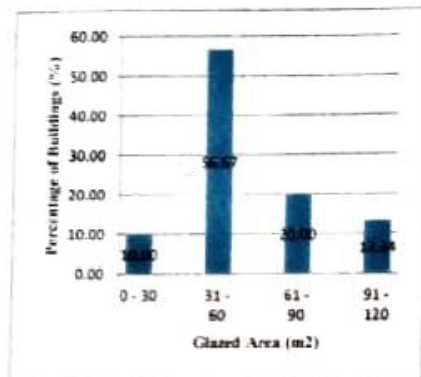


Figure 4: Distribution of the glazed areas (X<sub>3</sub>) in the sample.  
Source: Measurement and Computation from Architectural plan (2017)

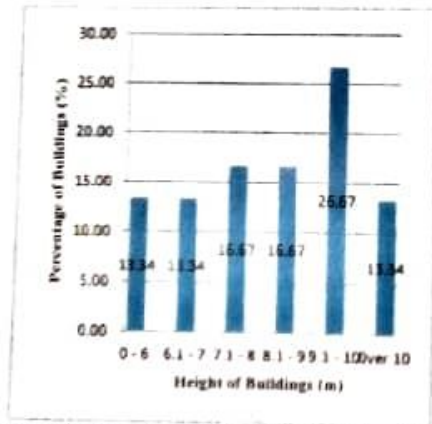


Figure 5: Distribution of the height of buildings (X<sub>4</sub>) in the sample  
Source: Measurement and Computation from Architectural plan (2017)

**Height of Buildings - Variable X<sub>4</sub>**

The internal heights of the buildings are distributed with a maximum of 10.62 meters and a minimum height of 5.75 meters. The mean height of the buildings in the sample is 8.26 meters.

**Perimeter - Variable X<sub>7</sub>**

The maximum perimeter is 241.95 meters and minimum perimeter is 59.39 meters. The mean perimeter is 141.72 meters. (See figure 6)

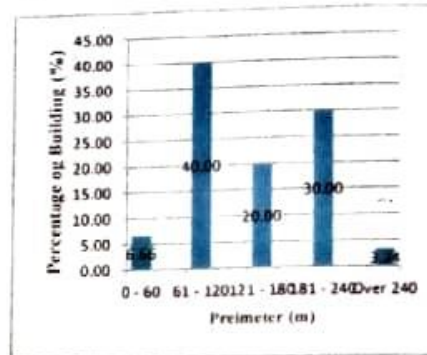


Figure 6: Distribution of the Perimeter (X<sub>7</sub>) in the sample.  
Source: Measurement and Computation from Architectural plan (2017)

**Energy Consumption Model**

The model of this study is based on the hypothesis that energy consumption in office buildings is influenced by the various design variables. Thus

$$E = X_c + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \dots + \beta_7 X_7 + e$$

Where E = mean annual energy cost (₦/KWH/yr); X<sub>c</sub> = constant term; X<sub>1</sub> = floor area (m<sup>2</sup>); X<sub>2</sub> = shape (perimeter floor area); X<sub>3</sub> = glazed area (m<sup>2</sup>); X<sub>4</sub> = total height of buildings (m); X<sub>5</sub> = existence of shading; X<sub>6</sub> = orientation; X<sub>7</sub> = perimeter (m); β<sub>1</sub>..... β<sub>7</sub> Beta Coefficients; e = error term. This is a stochastic model with an infinite number of variables.

**Assumptions:** The above model is based on the following assumptions.

- (i) The population is normal
- (ii) The variables are not significantly interacting with each other.

With regard to the data collected and the study model formulated, data was analysed statistically using the correlation and regression techniques.

**Correlation Analysis of the Model**

The partial correlation between all the variables in the model was computed. The

resulting correlation matrix is illustrated in Table 2 below

The result in Table 2 above show the strength of relationship between the dependent variable (E) and the independent variables  $X_1$  to  $X_7$ .

**Floor Area (X1)**

The correlation coefficient is 0.048 showing a positive relationship between energy consumption cost and floor area. The correlation coefficient is significant at 95% confidence level.

**Perimeter/Floor Area Ratio (X2)**

The correlation coefficient for the two variables is - 0.282 showing a negative relationship between the variables E and  $X_2$ . It is also probable that the relationship is curvilinear. This relationship will be explored further using regression analysis.

**Glazed Area (X3)**

The correlation coefficient between mean annual energy consumption cost and total glazed area is  $r = 0.042$ . This shows that there is a positive but very weak relationship between the two variables. The correlation coefficient was significant at a 95% confidence level. This shows that there is little or no relationship between the two variables.

**Total Height (X4)**

The correlation coefficient between mean annual energy consumption cost (E) and

total height of buildings in the sample  $r = 0.529$ . This shows that there is a positive relationship between the two variables.

The correlation coefficient is significant at 95%. This implies that the chance of getting no relationship given a correlation coefficient of 0.529 is less than 0.03. It is highly probable that a relationship exists.

**Shading (X5)**

The correlation coefficient for the two variables  $r = - 0.145$ . This illustrates a negative relationship between the two variables. The relationship is not significant at 95% of confidence level. It is likely that there is curvilinear relationship or a high likelihood of chance variation due to inadequate measurement of the parameter.

**Orientation (X6)**

The correlation coefficient between the two variables is  $r = - 0.056$  showing a weak negative relationship between mean energy consumption cost and orientation. The relationship is probably curvilinear hence linear approximation is inadequate. The likelihood of chance variation also exists.

**Perimeter X7**

The correlation coefficient is 0.044 showing a positive but weak relationship between the two variables. The relationship is probably curvilinear or there is a possibility of chance variation. This is explored further in regression analysis.

Table 2: Correlation matrix

	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	E
X1	1							
X2	-0.715**	1						
X3	0.873**	-0.564**	1					
X4	0.624**	-0.769**	0.375*	1				
X5	0.532**	-0.265	0.552**	0.127	1			
X6	0.617**	-0.453*	0.613**	0.281	0.383*	1		
X7	0.840**	-0.288	0.757**	0.393*	0.523**	0.492**	1	
E	0.048	-0.282	0.042	0.529**	-0.145	-0.056	0.044	1

\*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

\* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Source: Computation from partial correlation



#### Regression Analysis of the Model

The energy consumption cost function is represented as

$$E = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + \beta_6 X_6 + \beta_7 X_7 + e_1$$

To ascertain the influence of the independent variables on energy consumption cost, regression analysis is used. The procedure adopted in the development of the model is to perform a test between the dependent variable and each of the seven independent variables. Then the second stage is multiple regression analysis to determine the effect of all the variables acting together. Each partial correlation will be discussed below.

#### Floor Area ( $X_1$ )

Regression analysis on the two variables with E as the dependent variables reveals that the best line of fit has a slope ( $\beta_1$ ) of 6.9786 and an intercept ( $\beta_0$ ) of 238977.9805 thus the equation of line can be expressed as  $E = 238977.9805 + 6.9786 X_1$

Table 3 shows that the coefficient of determination is  $R^2 = 0.002$ , showing a positive but weak relationship between the two variables. The standard error of the slope of  $\beta_1$  is 27.730 at 95% confidence level and standard error of intercept ( $\beta_0$ ) is 36242.759 at 95% confidence level. The hypothesis test is done to determine whether the relationship exists.

The hypothesis in this case is that there is no relationship between the two variables and the

slope  $\beta_1 = 0$ . It was revealed that  $t_{\text{calculated}} = 0.252$  and  $t_{\text{significant}} = 0.803$ . Thus  $t_{\text{calculated}} < t_{\text{significant}}$  which confirms the above hypothesis.

The ANOVA test reveal that  $F_{\text{calculated}} = 0.063$  and  $F_{\text{significant}} = 0.803$  thus  $F_{\text{calculated}} < F_{\text{significant}}$ , this shows that  $R^2 < 0$ , thus the independent variable has no explanatory characteristics for the dependent variable.

#### Perimeter/Floor Area ratio ( $X_2$ )

Regression analysis between the dependent and independent variable reveals that the correlation coefficient is 0.282 and coefficient of determination  $R^2 = 0.080$ . The coefficients are relatively low.

The regression line has an intercept of 319260.738 and a slope of - 457648.191 (see Table 4). The standard errors of ( $\beta_0$ ) and  $\beta_1$  were 50321.049 and 294079.092 respectively. The regression line is estimated as

$$E = 319260.7411 - 457648.2088 X_2$$

(50321.049)      (294079.092)

The  $t_{\text{calculated}} = - 1.556$  and the  $t_{\text{significant}} = 0.131$  thus  $t_{\text{calculated}} < t_{\text{significant}}$  which shows that there might be no linear relationship between the two variables.

The ANOVA-test is done to determine the variability between the two variables thus  $F_{\text{calculated}} = 2.422$  and  $F_{\text{significant}} = 0.131$ .  $F_{\text{calculated}} > F_{\text{significant}}$ . The hypothesis  $R^2 > 0$  hence there is a linear relationship between the two variables. The large size of the standard error of the slope, reveal the possibility of a curvilinear relationship between the two variables.

#### Glazed Area ( $X_3$ )

The correlation coefficient between the two variables is  $R = 0.042$  and the coefficient of determination  $R^2 = 0.002$  (see Table 5). This reveals that a positive but weak linear relationship exists between the two variables.

The slope is 178.7801 and the intercept is 236743.5799. The standard errors of intercept and slope are 48625.321 and 803.139 respectively thus the regression equation is

$$E = 236743.5799 + 178.7801 X_3$$

(48625.321)      (803.139)

The  $t_{\text{calculated}} = 0.223$  and the  $t_{\text{significant}} = 0.825$  thus  $t_{\text{calculated}} < t_{\text{significant}}$  showing that there is no significant linear relationship between the two variables.

The ANOVA-test show that the  $F_{\text{calculated}} = 0.050$  and the  $F_{\text{significant}} = 0.825$ . This shows that  $R^2 > 0$ , thus there is a relationship between the two variables. The standard error of estimate of the slope is reasonable which shows a possible significant effect of chance variation.

#### Height of Building ( $X_4$ )

The correlation coefficient is  $r = 0.529$  and coefficient of determination  $R^2 = 0.280$  see



regression output Table 6. This shows a positive relationship between the dependent and independent variables.

The regression line has a slope ( $\beta_1$ ) of 34352.6529 and the intercept ( $\beta_0$ ) is -36956.8261 thus the regression line is  
$$E = -36956.821 + 34352.652 X_4$$
$$(87616.118) \quad (10419.022)$$

The standard errors of estimates of intercept and slope are 87616.118 and 10419.022 respectively.

The  $t_{\text{calculated}} = 3.297$  and the  $t_{\text{significant}} = 0.603$  thus  $t_{\text{calculated}} > t_{\text{significant}}$ . The hypothesis that slope = 0 is rejected proving that a relationship exists between the two variables.

A further ANOVA test reveal that the  $F_{\text{calculated}} = 10.871$  and the  $F_{\text{significant}} = 0.03$  thus  $F_{\text{calculated}} > F_{\text{significant}}$  the hypothesis that  $R^2 > 0$  is accepted. This proves existence of a linear relationship between the dependent and the independent variable.

#### Shading Area (X5)

Regression analysis shows that the correlation coefficient  $r = -0.145$  and coefficient of determination  $R^2 = 0.021$  (see Table 7). The adjusted  $R^2 = -0.014$  showing the possibility of a negative or curvilinear relationship

The regression analysis shows that the slope = 30384.3172 and the intercept = 259813.7628. Thus the regression equation is  
$$E = 259813.764 - 30384.319 X_5$$
$$(25814.140) \quad (39214.494)$$

The  $t_{\text{calculated}} = -0.715$   $t_{\text{significant}} = 0.445$  thus  $t_{\text{calculated}} < t_{\text{significant}}$ . The hypothesis states that there is no slope, thus there is no relationship between the two variables.

The ANOVA test for the hypothesis that  $R_2 = 0$  shows that  $F_{\text{calculated}} = 0.600$  and  $F_{\text{significant}} = 0.445$  thus  $F_{\text{calculated}} > F_{\text{significant}}$ . The hypothesis that  $R^2 = 0$  is rejected, indicating that there is a linear relationship between the two variables. The relationship is probably curvilinear or there is a greater possibility of chance variation. This is illustrated by the large standard errors of the slope.

#### Orientation (X6)

The regression analysis output Table 8 shows that the correlation coefficient  $r = 0.056$  and coefficient of determination  $R^2 = 0.03$ . The  $r$  is positive which implies a linear relationship between orientation and the mean annual energy cost.

The slope was -19091.689 and the intercept = 254691.190. The regression equation was  
$$E = 254691.190 - 19091.689 X_6$$
$$(33609.678) \quad (64785.916)$$

The  $t_{\text{calculated}} = -0.295$  and  $t_{\text{significant}} = 0.777$  thus  $t_{\text{calculated}} < t_{\text{significant}}$  showing the possibility of positive slope.

The ANOVA test showed that  $F_{\text{calculated}} = 0.087$  thus  $F_{\text{calculated}} < F_{\text{significant}}$  the hypothesis  $R^2 = 0$  is accepted revealing a negative relationship between orientation and mean annual energy cost.

The high standard error of estimate for the slope implies that the relationship is possibly curvilinear or a high possibility of chance variation exists.

#### Perimeter (X7)

The correlation coefficient was  $r = 0.044$  and the coefficient of determination  $R^2 = 0.002$ . This is shown in Table 9.

The slope is 80.095 and the intercept is 235296.317 thus the regression equation.  
$$E = 235296.317 + 80.095 X_7$$
$$(52728.709) \quad (345.350)$$

The  $t_{\text{calculated}} = 0.232$  and  $t_{\text{significant}} = 0.818$  thus  $t_{\text{calculated}} < t_{\text{significant}}$  which indicates the possibility of a negative slope.

The ANOVA test reveal that  $F_{\text{calculated}} = 0.054$  and  $F_{\text{significant}} = 0.818$ , thus  $F_{\text{calculated}} < F_{\text{significant}}$ . The hypothesis  $R^2 = 0$  is upheld confirming that a negative relationship exists between energy cost and perimeter of the building. The standard error of estimate of the slope ( $\beta_1$ ) is large showing a possibility of chance variation.

Table 3. Regression analysis output for floor area versus mean annual energy cost

CORRELATION COEFFICIENT					
Multiple R		0.048			
R Square		0.002			
Adjusted R Square		0.033			
Standard Error		107447.9633			
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE					
	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F <sub>C</sub>	F <sub>S</sub>
Regression	1	7311810347	7311810342	0.063	0.803
Residual	28	3.231E + 11	11545064812		
VARIABLE IN THE EQUATION					
	B	SE B	BETA	T <sub>C</sub>	T <sub>S</sub>
X <sub>1</sub>	6.0786	27.730	0.048	0.252	0.803
(Constant)	238077.98705	36242.759		6.594	0.000

Table 4. Regression analysis output for Perimeter/Floor ratio versus mean annual energy cost

CORRELATION COEFFICIENT					
Multiple R		0.282			
R Square		0.080			
Adjusted R Square		0.047			
Standard Error		103198.0078			
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE					
	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F <sub>C</sub>	F <sub>S</sub>
Regression	1	25792067802	25792067802	2.422	0.131
Residual	28	2.982E + 11	10650033142		
VARIABLE IN THE EQUATION					
	B	SE B	BETA	T <sub>C</sub>	T <sub>S</sub>
X <sub>2</sub>	-457648.191	294079.092	-0.282	-1.556	0.131
(Constant)	319260.738	50321.049		6.344	0.000

Table 5. Regression analysis output of Glazed area versus mean annual energy cost

CORRELATION COEFFICIENT					
Multiple R		0.042			
R Square		0.002			
Adjusted R Square		-0.034			
Standard Error		107474.3556			
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE					
	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F <sub>C</sub>	F <sub>S</sub>
Regression	1	572356607.0	572356607.0	0.050	0.825
Residual	28	1.214E + 11	4350337113		
VARIABLE IN THE EQUATION					
	B	SE B	BETA	T <sub>C</sub>	T <sub>S</sub>
X <sub>3</sub>	178.7801	803.139	0.042	0.223	0.825
(Constant)	236743.5799	48623.321		4.869	0.000

Table 6. Regression analysis output for Height versus mean annual energy cost

CORRELATION COEFFICIENT					
Multiple R		0.529			
R Square		0.280			
Adjusted R Square		0.254			
Standard Error		91296.75734			
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE					
	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F <sub>C</sub>	F <sub>S</sub>
Regression	1	9061025332	9061025332	10.871	0.03
Residual	28	2.334E + 11	8335097937		

VARIABLE IN THE EQUATION	B	SE B	BETA	T <sub>C</sub>	T <sub>S</sub>
X <sub>1</sub>	34352.652	10419.022	0.529	3.297	0.603
(Constant)	-36956.821	87616.118		-0.422	0.676

Table 7: Regression analysis output of Shading versus mean annual energy cost

CORRELATION COEFFICIENT					
Multiple R	0.145				
R Square	0.021				
Adjusted R Square	-0.014				
Standard Error	106434.4263				
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE					
	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F <sub>C</sub>	F <sub>S</sub>
Regression	1	6800957024	6800957024	0.600	0.445
Residual	25	3.172E+11	11328287098		
VARIABLE IN THE EQUATION	B	SE B	BETA	T <sub>C</sub>	T <sub>S</sub>
X <sub>1</sub>	-30384.319	39214.494	-0.145	-0.715	0.445
(Constant)	259813.764	25814.140		10.065	0.000

Table 8: Regression analysis output of Orientation versus mean annual energy cost

CORRELATION COEFFICIENT					
Multiple R	0.056				
R Square	0.03				
Adjusted R Square	-0.033				
Standard Error	107402.9868				
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE					
	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F <sub>C</sub>	F <sub>S</sub>
Regression	1	1001751949	1001751949	0.087	0.770
Residual	28	3.230E+11	11335401565		
VARIABLE IN THE EQUATION	B	SE B	BETA	T <sub>C</sub>	T <sub>S</sub>
X <sub>1</sub>	-19091.689	64785.916	-0.056	-0.295	0.777
(Constant)	254691.190	33609.678		7.578	0.000

Table 9: Regression analysis output of Perimeter versus mean annual energy cost

CORRELATION COEFFICIENT					
Multiple R	0.044				
R Square	0.002				
Adjusted R Square	-0.034				
Standard Error	107466.2187				
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE					
	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F <sub>C</sub>	F <sub>S</sub>
Regression	1	621206948.6	621206948.6	0.054	0.818
Residual	28	3.234E+11	11348992458		
VARIABLE IN THE EQUATION	B	SE B	BETA	T <sub>C</sub>	T <sub>S</sub>
X <sub>1</sub>	80.095	345.350	0.044	0.232	0.818
(Constant)	235296.317	52728.709		4.462	0.000

### Conclusion

The study has shown that architectural design variables such as floor area, perimeter floor area ratio, glazing, height of building, shading, orientation and perimeter influence energy consumption cost in office

buildings. It was also revealed that there is significant relationship between the architectural design variables and energy consumption cost. All the variables explain over 62.6% of the variation in energy consumption cost.



The conclusion derived from the model is that the designer during the design stage will have control of about 62.6% of energy consumption cost of the building. This percentage would however increase as more information on how buildings use energy is acquired. Consequently, this will result in a significant reduction in the cost of utility services in office buildings, hence a reduction in the running cost.

### Recommendations

The development of energy conscious building designs so as to reduce energy consumption cost in new buildings can basically be achieved by paying more attention to architectural design variables that influence the cost of energy consumption and the adoption of cost-effective strategies for designing energy-efficient office buildings with minimal running costs.

(1) The designer is seriously constrained as far as floor area is concerned. It is recommended that even if the designers cannot control the floor area, they should avoid deep plan buildings, which would significantly rely on artificial lighting and ventilation. Buildings with extensive floor areas should adopt other principles of passive design to ensure energy efficient buildings.

(2) The designers should carefully control the shape of the building; complex shapes result to higher energy costs. Complex shapes are however useful where natural lighting and ventilation is being maximised.

(3) It is important to pay attention to the efficiency of shading to be used in buildings. This is important to avoid cases where shading is only effective for shorter periods in the year. The shading elements should also be able to dissipate heat away from the building.

Finally, to reduce energy consumption in buildings there is need to adopt energy conscious design principles from inception. Winch and Burt (2010) suggest that a co-ordinated design concept whereby the design of the building fabric, the functions of various spaces, required environmental conditions and external environmental

factors should be incorporated to produce energy saving design. To achieve energy conscious design there should be general awareness on the need to conserve energy use in the built environment considering the inadequate power supply situation experienced in the country. The Government should lead on this by providing detailed energy use policies that should set energy use standards. These would provide energy use yardsticks to the clients and the designers, thus promoting energy conscious design.

### References

- Agu, N.N. & Ajator, U.O. (2016). Cost Implications of Architectural Design Variables in Building Industry (A Case Study of 10 Houses in Enugu State). *Journal of Scientific and Engineering Research*, 3(4), 252-257
- Akomolafe, A.K.J. & Danladi, J. (2014). Electricity consumption and Economic Growth in Nigeria: A Multivariate investigation. *International Journal of Economics, Finance and Management*, 3(4), 177-178
- BLPR (2015). Base Line Power Report 2015
- Hornby, A.S. (2001). *Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary of Current English*. UK: Oxford University Press.
- Leach, S.J. & Dession, R.A. (2006). *Energy Consumption in Buildings in UK and Possibilities of Energy Conservation in Built Environment* ed London. Roger G. Courtney, Construction Press.
- Mavers, W. T. (2001). *Building Services Design - A Systematic approach to Decision Making*. RIBA Publication Ltd.
- Moirongo, B. O. (1996). Influence of Architectural Form on the Subsequent Running Costs of Office Buildings in The Central Business District of Nairobi-Kenya. Unpublished thesis submitted for Degree of Masters of Arts in Building Management in the University of Nairobi.
- Mulugeta, S.K, Nondo, C., Schaeffer, P.V. & Gehremedhin, T.G. (2010). Does



- level of income matter in the energy Consumption and GDP Nexus: Evidence from Sub-saharan African Countries. Research Paper#7, Research Institute, West Virginia University.
- Sorensen, H.A. (2003) *Energy conversion systems*. US: Wiley
- Stone, P.A. (2009). *Building Design Evaluation*. London: E & F N Spon Ltd.
- Winch, G.R. & Burt, W. (2010). *Environmental Design Strategy in Energy Conservation in the Built Environment* ed. London. G. Courtney, CIB.