

# Environmental Technology & Science Journal

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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.

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## 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

**Prof R. A. Jimoh**

Department of Building,  
Federal University of Technology,  
Minna, Nigeria

## Editorial Secretary I

**Dr B. O. Ganiyu**

Department of Quantity Surveying,  
Federal University of Technology,  
Minna, Nigeria  
+234 803 626 9235

## Editorial Secretary II

**Dr E. B. Ogunbode**

Department of Building,  
Federal University of Technology,  
Minna, Nigeria  
+234 806 328 6122

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## Editorial

This year's World Cities Day theme was "Changing the world: innovations and better life for future generations". The situation in Africa is gloomy; by 2050, report has shown that an estimated 2.5 billion people will be added to urban areas, and it is expected that 90% of this growth will be in Africa and Asia. If well co-ordinated, the cities in Africa are supposed to be the hub for driving the economic growth resulting in poverty reduction. However, Africa is yet to tap maximally from the benefits of rapid urbanisation experienced in developed countries. Instead we are bogged down by inadequate infrastructure, climate change, housing deficit, spiralling unemployment, myriad health challenges among other issues. Welcome to volume 10, issues 1 and 2, December 2019 edition of Environmental Technology & Science Journal (ETSJ). There are 14 articles in this issue where diverse and topical issues are interrogated by our contributors. We may not be able to shout *eureka* yet but the narrative is changing.

Ahmed *et al.* in the 1<sup>st</sup> paper on the the impact of landmarks on route direction for successful hospital wayfinding. The paper recommended that local landmarks should be designed and placed at a clear distance before the decision points where user's need to use the landmark information for wayfinding.

In the 2<sup>nd</sup> paper by Ali and Idowu determined an optimum frame for monitoring labourers' activities and processes. The paper indicated that the number of Labourers' pouring measured fine aggregate (sand) with wheel barrow attained a maximum accuracy through different average point at 40-seconds, the number of labourers involved in dry mixing and wet mixing achieved a maximum accuracy at 1-minute and 30-seconds respectively.

Garba in the 3<sup>rd</sup> paper assessed the effects of abandoned building projects on the neighbourhood of Abuja by identifying and assessing the causes and effects of abandoned building project in Abuja. The advocated that government should therefore set a clear and strict deadline on contractors or owners of abandoned building projects to resume work on the project or face revocation of contract or ownership.

Emechebe and Eze argued in the 4<sup>th</sup> paper that inadequate green spaces in urban residential housing environment has been contributing to increase in environmental temperature. Therefore, the paper sought ways to integrate green spaces in the housing environment in order to lower the intense heat caused by sunlight in the residential areas of Abuja.

The 5<sup>th</sup> paper by Yahaya *et al.* examined the contributions of contracting parties to non-settlement of final accounts in building projects in Nigeria. The paper concluded that proper management of the identified factors would translate into effective settlement of final accounts in building projects.

Umar in the 6<sup>th</sup> paper examined the effects of neighbourhood security on property values in Bida, Niger State. The paper recommended the establishment of community effort in combating crimes.

Studies have shown that technological advancement is capable of creating fundamental impact on the manner in which business processes are undertaken in the construction industry. Based on this, Shittu *et al.* in the 7<sup>th</sup> paper evaluated the effect of technological advancement in QS on the cost, labour and time performance of construction projects with major emphasis on the use of QS and other built environment ICT software. the paper suggested was that QS firms should

strengthening the use of ICT more in the areas of BOQ preparation for final account; procurement technique exercise; valuation; and estimating in order to improve cost labour and time performance of construction projects.

The 8<sup>th</sup> paper by Opoko *et al.* reported on the studio experience of both lecturers/faculty in the Department of Architecture of selected tertiary institutions in Southwest Nigeria. It explored their studio philosophy, teaching methods, relationship with their students and perception of students' performance. The paper revealed that there is a variance in the relationship between students and lecturers in private and public schools.

Ojetunde *et al.* in the 9<sup>th</sup> paper examined the nature of retail property by providing empirical evidence from Minna, Nigeria. The paper recommended that efforts on future urban planning and development as well as public policy should be directed towards the south part of the study area, so as to promote balanced development of urban retail space in the study.

Ola-awo *et al.* argued that quality is one of the factors leading to high cost and is the most prominent source of dissatisfaction in construction projects in the 10<sup>th</sup> paper. The authors stated that the findings in the paper would assist the practitioners in decision making and would ensure a better quality outcome in future partnering projects.

Mohammed *et al.* in the 11<sup>th</sup> paper assessed the level of readiness of Nigerian construction firms on the adoption of lean construction principles. The paper advocated that workshop/Seminar should be organized periodically to enlighten the management and employees of construction firms as means of creating awareness of the needs and the benefits drive from the adoption of lean construction principles.

This 12<sup>th</sup> paper by Mamman *et al.* evaluated the impact of client related delays on completion cost of public construction projects in Niger State. The paper recommended that clients should ensure that there is sufficient fund to facilitate payment to contractors.

Isa *et al.* in the 13<sup>th</sup> paper asserted that while much has been written about the drivers and the mitigating barriers to sustainability and sustainable construction in Africa, the implementation of the concept is still a challenge. The paper therefore explored using an interpretative paradigm to add to what is known about the issues in sub-Saharan Africa. The paper advocated for a change in clients' perception of the cost of going green.

The last paper by Ogarawu *et al.* evaluated the physical and chemical properties of well water close to dumpsites and compared the results with World Health Organization (WHO) standard for domestic use. The paper concluded that water from the sampled wells was not safe and has to be treated for drinking purpose.

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

Let us do it again, peace!

**R. A. Jimoh**  
**Managing Editor**

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