PREVALENCE AND USAGE OF OPEN RECREATIONAL SPACES IN IBADAN, SOUTHWEST NIGERIA

A Ph.D Thesis

By

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Submitted to the School of Postgraduate Studies, Covenant University, in Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Award of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D) in Architecture, Covenant University, Canaan Land, Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria.

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DECLARATION

I, Simon, Raphael Funsho, declare that the work referred to in this thesis was carried out entirely by me under the supervision of Professor E. A Adeyemi (Main Supervisor) and Professor I. A. Okewole (Co-supervisor) of the Department of Architecture, Covenant University, Ota, Ogun State and Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Bells University of Technology, Ota, Ogun State respectively. Therefore, no portion of the thesis has been submitted in support of an application for another degree or qualification of this or any other University or institution of learning. All sources of scholarly information referred to in this thesis were properly acknowledged.

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SIMON Raphael Funsho

CERTIFICATION

This study entitled Prevalence and Usage of Open Recreational Spaces in Ibadan, Southwest Nigeria carried out by Simon, Raphael Funsho (Mat. number CUGP080212) under our supervision, meets the regulations governing the award of the degree of the Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D) in Architecture of the Covenant University, Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria. I certify that it has not been submitted in part or in full for the award of the degree of Ph.D or any other degree in this or any other University, and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to God. He is the giver of knowledge, the only known Creator of all things. To Him alone, who sees beyond now, be all glory and praise.

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ABSTRACT

Open Recreational Space (ORS) consists of natural and organized open spaces used for outdoor recreational purpose. However, there are limited studies in the prevalence and usage of ORS in Nigeria. Prior to the nation's colonial administration and even after, the embracement of ORS has been challenged as a result of the people's value system, rising urbanization, poor planning and adherence to cultural activities. Consequently, most traditional cities like Ibadan have experienced paucity of this stress reliever in many ways: children at the neighbourhood level have turned streets into fields of play; there is continuous congestion in the few parks during festive period and absence of open green spaces have faded with the city rate of urbanization.

The study aims examining the prevalence and uses of open recreational space in Ibadan. Six objectives formed the basis of the research namely: identifying the socio-economics characteristics and locations of recreational resources, determining the peculiarity in demand and provision of open recreational resources; examining the perceptions of the residents towards the open recreational resources and participation; examine various factors militating against good management of recreational space; examining the existing recreational participation relationships in the study zones; and to evaluate the level of compliance to the urban planning regulations in *the provision of recrea*tional spaces in the city of Ibadan. Data for the study were obtained primarily through oral interview and administration of questionnaires to 800 purposely selected residents in the core five LGAs of Ibadan and staff of Ministry of Physical Planning and Urban Development. Data collated were analyzed and interpreted using simple descriptive and inferential statistics assisted with the use of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS version 17). Binary logistic regression was also engaged to illustrate the relationship between participation in recreation and selected predictors. The results showed that cost, distance and poor management were significant predictors of participation in recreational activities in the study area (B = -0.096 at 0.068 level of significance). The study also shows that respondents lived at varied distances away from the recreational facility locations with about 45.3% of residents falling within two kilometres proximity range, while the rest 54.7 % lived outside the ideal distant range of two kilometres and more. Finding also revealed that there were payments of fees in some recreational centres, as 52.6% of the respondents affirmed paying fees at Ibadan Amusement Parks and Zoological Garden. Again, perception of the ORS provision revealed that

three perceived variables of crowdedness, poor information and poor road accessibility ranked first, second and third with standard means of 1.9262, 1.8955 and 1.895, respectively. The study discovered a wholesome 84.3% satisfaction level in the maintenance of the ORS across the five zones investigated. The study recommended more comprehensive empirical studies on the entire Ibadan which should form the basis for obtaining accurate data and correct predictions of its future recreational needs. Apparently, there are many factors that have to be considered along this holistic research proposition at the same time, such as government political will to support the proposal. The study concluded that a comprehensive plan will be the best option for decision to revitalize many parts of the study areas rather than the piece meal planning approach often engaged in by the government.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Town Planning generally involves the ordering of land uses, siting of buildings and communication routes in order to secure maximum level of economy, convenience and beauty, according to Keeble (1969). This emphasis unconditionally unveils the fact that there is a wide variety of elements that make up the human community and define its quality of life. These elements are possibly not limited to employment opportunities, the supply of quality housing, or cultural and social opportunities but extend to the quality of natural environments that often come through open spaces, parks and recreational planning (Greed, 2005).

The thrust of this research is premised on the fact that all growing communities (urban and rural) need to provide adequate open/recreational spaces within proximate distance for the benefit of the residents. The choice of the research focus is informed by the lack of concern for open recreational land use in most developing countries, particularly in the traditional cities where the value attached to such use has been eroded. Previous studies have identified the benefits of engaging in recreational activities to include promotion of healthy living; encouragement of social interaction; increased productivity; prevention of crimes and anti-social behaviours and enhancement of the economic base of the society among others (Brown, 2000; Moroukola, 2003; Vanguard, 2004; Obi-Ademola, 2008)

Considering all the benefits that may accrue to the community and the living environment by open space, there is a need to investigate further the fundamental principles of open recreation space planning and usage from wider perspectives, and how land use is being treasured in the contemporary times. Open recreational space, by its very nature lends itself to a variety of interpretations and means many things to individuals, cultures, and nationals (Enger, 2005). From a design perspective, Rutledge (1981) likened a park to a theater and each of its activity

areas to a potential stage. The different connotations given to open recreational space at urban level is something to dissect because of what an urban area represents – being a major location of the elite and other professional workers.

Open recreational spaces as used in this study comprise the reasonable larger open spaces; and these include children's play spaces within residential neighbourhood, public open areas in the city core, city green areas *et cetera*. In terms of importance, they offer opportunities for people to regulate their physical and psychological resources (Hobfoll, 2011). Open space as a planning concept manifests in different forms, shapes, purposes, and functions. In the fields of urban planning and urban design, different types of open spaces are recognized, and these include urban reserve or green lands, aesthetic value lands, hazardous critical, ecological critical, recreational parks and cultural sites (Burton, 1971; American Planning Association, 2002).

Many people may have misunderstood the real purpose of recreational open space in the urban centres whereas the consideration for its needs should not be divorced from thoughtfulness for education and welfare needs. Adejumo (2011), whose recent study centers on Lagos, sees it from a natural and micro climatic scale perspective – that open space system forms the hub of natural resources that promote environmental consciousness and protect the city's eco-zone biodiversity. It represents essential precondition for climatic and hydrological stabilization in human settlements. Traditionally, open recreational space is of significance to the communities in which it exists. Olukesusi (2004) maintained that primarily, sport which is an end product of open recreation space utilization is more of a social activity than athletic activity. In a broader perspective, if coupled with entrepreneurial activities such as markets or physical activities, for example, children playing, walking or cultural activities can be a source of socialization to the community members (Agbaeze, 2003).

This study supports the reawakening proposition of the Nigerian cities open recreation spaces even though the urban dwellers and the public planning agencies seem to have undermined in many respects the very essence of its provision for the overall good of urban dwellers.. The effects of this disregard are beginning to show negatively in nearly all Nigerian traditional cities, including Ibadan where open space value is expected to be tenaciously upheld going by the value often attached to such spaces from traditional points of view. Erosion of open recreational space value has been noticed in some Nigerian traditional cities in recent times. Agwu and Obialor's (2012) investigation on open space in Umuahia and Aba (South-east Nigeria) noted that due to rapid urbanization, the condition of the two cities have become worse both physically and functionally. This problem may as well be described as a national phenomenon. Falade (1998) had earlier come to the conclusion that the higher the rate of urbanization in a place (resulting in overcrowding), the greater the deficiency of open spaces.

Even though there may be obvious differences in open recreational space planning between two places, this study presupposes that the whole level of achievement in urban open recreational space planning particularly in the developed world may not be divulged totally from a good articulation and management of land uses. The idea of open space simply explains the whole process and actions that take place in blending land uses into a social functional entity through the provision of either active or passive outdoor spaces. The two classes (that is, active and passive) have the tendency to break the usual monotony of sight seen in many urban-scapes. A cursory observation of the morphological appearance of Ibadan city (southwest Nigeria), to a greater extent reveals a clumsy physical development condition which may have arisen from poor planning and insufficient provision of open recreational space in its numerous neighbourhoods that have grown unabated over the years.

This study which observed clear gaps in the recreational open space planning in the city of Ibadan from previous studies and quantitative analysis, has taken steps to recommending

possible planning strategic actions to the various stakeholders and government for possible implementation.

1.2 Statement of the Research Problem

Prior to the colonial days and the interest of the colonialists to enhance the livability of Nigerian indigenous cities, very little was probably known about open recreational resource. It may be assumed that because open space is conceptualized in people's mind as a 'free space for all' and the fact that it has less demand threshold when compared with other land uses in the urban centers, therefore little or no attention has been given to its further development. This problem may have held down the advancement of open recreational resources usage and planning. Akin to this is the paucity of researchers and planning advocacy of open recreational space in African context. The consequences of this as we now crave for international or world best practice, are obvious in the several unmet expectations such as the environmental aspect of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) or prescribed planning standard of "one acre of land space per 100 population" prescription for open recreational space planning (Dixon, 2008)

Many aspects of open recreational space planning and development are yet to be given a proper treatment in nearly all Nigerian cities. Although pockets of open recreational space (ORS) uses abound in both the traditional and modern cities, however, issues of standard setting, provision enhancement and data management are a mirage, and far from meeting the desired acceptable standard. Evidently, most of the challenges observed have their attendant consequences and these are reflected in the poor uses (distinct abuse) to which Nigerian urban landscapes are being subjected to, such as outright conversion to illegal or unplanned uses, children turning neighbourhood streets to recreational playgrounds are common phenomenon in many Nigerian urban centres.

Many researchers like Obateru (1981), Okewole (1998) and Tomori (2010) for instance lamented on the shortage of open recreational space land use in Ibadan city. The severity of recreational facilities provision gap in the city for a long time can make one to describe Ibadan as a city that needs an urgent planning attention. According to Obateru (1981), *ideally, Ibadan should have at least 500 children playgrounds, 125 neighbourhood parks 31 district parks and 10 city parks."* However, investigation revealed a gross inadequacy in all the required facilities. In the light of this fact coupled with realities of the modern era recreational demand, the researcher has considered an investigation into the city prevailing open recreational space system and the probable challenges confronting the system.

Aside the inadequate recreational planning agencies / policy framework and the consistent pressure of urbanization which in effect, has led to the incessant distortion of open space and biodiversity resources that are often perpetuated by profiteers who often create a constant tendency to encroach into public open space that should serve the recreational need of the city populace.

Against the backdrop of the observed inappropriateness of Ibadan city's open recreational space engagement (in terms of planning and usage) and the present human interference in open space resources harmonization, this research is set to investigate the prevailing usage and provision of open recreational space in the city. The intention is to proffer good planning by:

i. redirection of policy on land use planning and particularly the recreation and open space planning;

ii. alignment of Ibadan city planning along the path of sustainability and world best practice;

iii. rehabilitation and adequate integration of existing traditional values system into the current land use utilization, especially in the areas of leisure, recreation and tourism; and

iv. managing urbanization effect in order to check the consequences of negative spill over impact on the city population and the natural environment.

1.3 Research Questions:

The following few research questions which aligned with the research objectives were addressed in this study.

a. How has the existing socio-economics characteristics and open recreational locations help foster recreational behaviour in the study area?
b. To what extent do the residents make use of the existing recreational spaces or facilities in the study area?
c. What are residents' perceptions of the open space and recreational resources existing in the study area?
d. What are the factors militating against effective management and engagement with the open recreational spaces facilities in the study area?
e. What are the existing patterns of recreational behaviour and relationships among the residents in the study area?
f. To what extent have the open space recreational facilities providers in Ibadan complied with the regulations of Urban Planning Authority?

1.4 Aim and Objectives of the Study

The research aims principally to investigate the prevalence and usage of open recreational spaces in Ibadan, southwest Nigeria. The aim was achieved via the following set of objectives:

i. To identify the socio-economic characteristics of users and locations of recreational resources in the study area (Ibadan metropolis).
ii. To determine the peculiarity in demand and provision of open recreational resources in the study area.
iii. To examine the perceptions of the residents towards the open recreational resources and participation in the study area.

iv. To examine the various factors militating against good management of recreational spaces in the study area.

v. To examine the existing recreational participation relationships in the study areas and among the respondents' characteristics.

vi. To evaluate the level of compliance to the urban planning regulations in the provision of recreational spaces in the city.

1.5 Justification for the Study

From the perspective of available past and contemporary works done in open recreational space (ORS) and its development worldwide, it may not be far from reality that the benefits of ORS is lopsided in favour of cities in the developed nations. On the basis of obvious face-up with gross ORS inadequacies or abuses especially in the cities of developing nations, it seems legitimate to support the affirmation or belief that such provision is entirely alien to Nigerian culture and planning system. An overall evaluation of open recreational space provision and further development in the urbanized Ibadan from both stakeholders and users' perspective is important. This again has been buttressed by many individuals' research efforts and research institutions whose contributions towards Ibadan city physical transformation have upheld the current threshold of recreational space provision in the city. Therefore, this study is considered very important on many grounds.

First, since most Nigerian cities adopted British's Town and Country Planning system, with a large number of ranked cities have undergone preparation of comprehensive urban plans which now become a policy document to guide physical development. Cities like Kaduna, Enugu, Jos and etcetera have gained maximally from this colonial planning system. The comprehensive plan co-ordinates, organizes and arranges land-use activities in such a manner that it expresses the aims and ambitions of the community and at the same time delineates the form and

character it seeks to achieve. In a more specific term such a plan also expresses the purpose of providing efficient open space and recreational uses in the city.

Although a wholesome success has not been achieved in many aspects especially in the open space and recreational landuse planning (Obateru, 1981; Falade, 1985), nevertheless, a research platform like this has a propelling force to make contribution towards the prompt attainment of the physical plan, and in effect providing opportunities for urban dwellers to participate in a wide range of both active and passive open recreational activities.

Second, the study is imbued with a high propensity to project Nigerian cities from just mere population agglomerations to suitably endowed centres with life sustaining recreational resources. The city of Ibadan having experienced a significant population growth in the past few decades has continued to grow in a fashion that nearly surpasses human imagination. At the moment there are no matchable recreational services provisions for her teeming population, whereas the city should take pride in its image and character as a livable traditional city, and be capable of providing high quality and well managed public parks and open recreation space services to its residents. If this is logical in thought and conformity to best practices in all healthy cities development, then this study is finely justified.

Third, researchers in the area of recreational space design and planning often employ conferences/workshops to influence the government to act in a positive direction in order to attenuate the community aspiration. Therefore this study has the tendency to harness the many unique contributions from different environmental and social sciences disciplines particularly in the fields of sociology and economics. Many contemporary investigators in outdoor recreation studies have involved the knowledge base in psychology and ecology. This is very much applicable when there is need to build a sustainable and recreational friendly city.

Moreover, the engagement of all these fragmentations will propel the researcher in bridging the gap that is still left unfilled in this area of knowledge. At the moment there is a need to brace

up with the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals under goal 7 which spelt out the exigency to ensure environmental sustainability - including reversing the loss of natural resources. It has been estimated that at least 6 per cent of a city land budget or 300 hectares (741.31acres) need be devoted for open recreational space in any new town with population of 250,000. Judging from this estimate it is obvious that the present open recreational space need of Ibadan put at 4% or 400 hectares in area (Obateru, 2005) is grossly inadequate for a city of its status - with over a million residents (NPC, 2006).

Fourth, harnessing many platforms of development especially on the ground of government's policies (transformation agenda) towards better cultural and socio-economic changes, this study is desirable and justified. Moreover, the existing development schemes in Nigeria have little contributions from private sectors. This research initiative and many that will possibly stem out from it may lead to entrenching the culture of landscaping and open recreational space value system into Nigerian urban centres (Fadamiro, 2001).

Based on the multifaceted living environment in terms of social engagement and other activities coupled with a high degree of urbanization exemplified by the study area, deductions and findings from the study area may be applicable to other cities in Nigeria. In addition, because the study is possessive of cross multidisciplinary areas, it has the tendency to stimulate other researchers in the genre of landscape architecture and environmental sciences.

The fifth consideration delves fundamentally with issue concerning knowledge gap. Obviously most Africans and particularly Nigerians have focused research on housing need and other urban habitat issues but not quite too many of such contribution in ORS. There are limited studies on ORS from Africans' point of view. Most of the researchers in open recreational field, undoubtedly hailed from advanced nations whose interests are at variance with that of Africans and their advancement. The paucity of contributions of researchers to open recreational space planning especially in Africa has made certain open recreational space

concepts and methodologies look most foreign and their full adoption rather less relevant. This suggests that many variables employed in analyzing demands for low economy cities like ours are debatable. In effect, the study's conceptual framework will find applications in most related researches and equally boost research in critical areas of recreational need. There is, therefore, an urgent need to retrace ourselves (and planning system) back to indigenous knowledge that will benefit the black race. We need to develop our own concept of ORS in order to accommodate host cultural and traditional activities into it. Government in her physical planning policy needs to be informed through this study that every locality requires requisite land space where the residents can refresh and recreate themselves.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The field of open recreational space is quite wide due to its many connected branches or related fields of study that are germane to the built environment. Planning Policy Guideline 17 (2002) identified ten typologies of open spaces. These categories include nine types of green spaces and one category of urban open space. In a more specific goal, this study is focused on detailed survey of open recreational spaces within the five out of eleven local government councils that formed Ibadan Metropolitan Area. Emphasis was on the assessment of parks and gardens, natural and semi-natural open space, green space and provision for children and young adults' outdoor sports facilities (including pitches, tennis and bowls).

The focus of this research is to explore the overarching question of re-focusing open recreational space in order to effectively deal with recreational need and poor sedentary lifestyle of urban populace. The study did not focus on detailed recreational sports in general terms, but concerned with how recreational space resources could be expressed holistically in both traditional and modern urban contexts. It was reasonable to have integrated some aspects of the cultural affinity with the conventional open recreational activities Ibadan people are well

habituated with presently.

Five years before the new millennium in Nigeria marked an advocacy for further promotion of '*Ayoo*' game from its present unrecognized local ranking and insignificance to international recognition. This growing awareness of the localized need for government to pay more attention to these developmental trends in social matter, especially as it borders on the spatial distribution of outdoor recreational facilities across the Nigerian cities is a welcome idea and research must be at its alert.

Therefore, on the basis of local need, existing potentials and capacity for further development, the research has exerted adequate effort to focus discussion on culturally aligned and beneficial open recreational activities types for development. This, by implication, suggests that all foreign and non-environmentally related recreational types have not been discussed here for further planning. Indeed, it must be emphasized that unless we have adequate knowledge of classifying these activities in a more localized way, we will not be able to understand the differences in the open recreational structural system.

The study's main emphasis is on initiating planning and development of public open recreation and encouragement of more private initiatives within Ibadan metropolitan area. Major privately owned recreational centres and open green areas of recreational significance have been covered. Adequate efforts have been made to categorize the types of recreational activities existing in the study area; this in effect helps the study to know the level of recreational facilities adequacy in the city. It is not unlikely that a particular recreational type dominates other types in the classification; nonetheless the basic tasks in this research include carrying out designated portions of an inventory of existing recreation resources and gathering, analyzing facts which are parts of a larger study.

In view of the veracity of the recreational development need at the moment it is not the goal of this study to produce a recreational or tourism master plan for Ibadan (the study area).

However, the expectation is that the work will form the basis for such plan to be made real. Conjecturally, the research aligns well with current global green-city design which employs an interdisciplinary knowledge such as: Urban planning and design, Landscape Architecture, Urban Ecology and conservation. They all tend to engage or highlight innovative research approaches which focus on people's access to ORS.

1.7 Limitations of the Study

In physical area term, the study's attention is confined to the built up area of Metropolitan Ibadan which excludes as yet underdeveloped parts included in the estimation of the physical extent of the city in many past studies. Though Ibadan extends beyond the boundary of the study area, the study area is limited to the metropolitan Ibadan consisting of about 400 square kilometers of land covering the five Local Government Areas of Ibadan North, North-east, North-west, South-east and South-west (location is depicted in the composite maps in Fig. 1). Additionally, the study focused on the most prevalence types of urban open recreational space which includes City Park, gardens, playing field, amusement parks, natural reserved area, green ways, vacant lots, wildlife corridor, street trees *et cetera*.

The two areas of the study scope limitation as stated above have helped to minimize the many potential constraints that would have been imposed on the entire work. Such constraints are not limited to paucity of knowledgeable field assistants, correct identification of many open and recreational spaces in their different forms. However, the researcher was able to overcome the common limited manpower need such as field assistants by employing and training few available ones. Moreover, the whole work was strategically spread over more time duration to reduce fatigue and workout of the field staff.

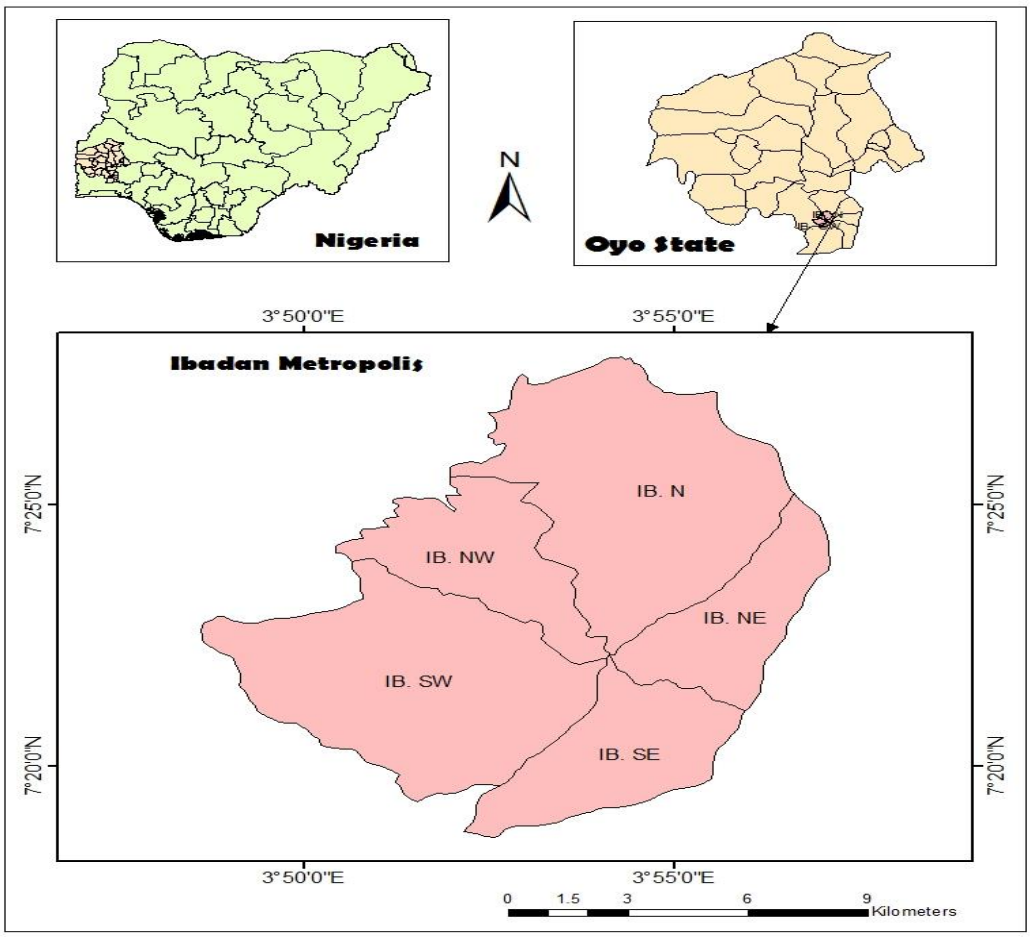

Figure 1 : Map of Ibadan and Oyo State in Nigeria Physical Setting
Source: Synthesize from Google Map 2014

1.8 Layout of the Study

The thesis consists of six chapters, organized in a logical manner in order to enable the readers to appreciate the thought of the researcher in achieving the objectives of the study. Chapter One which is the set out stage focuses on the research fundamental issues such as statement of research problem, the goal and the objectives of the study.

Chapter Two focuses on the literature review otherwise known as theoretical basis of the research. Also the theoretical framework of the study which deals with related models or theories discussed. The westerners' literature on ORS ideas, usage and standards setting were discussed. These include Demand and Supply of Recreational Facilities; Standard Setting for

Urban Open Recreation Space development; Review of Nigerian Cities Open Recreational Space Planning and Management; Open Space and Recreation Activities Participation Determinants; All of these were discussed in the light of literature and best practices. The Chapter equally focused on established concepts and models that are useful to recreational space study and have been verified in the outdoor recreation planning field. These include the urban location theory, urban ecology, public real, reserved area and biodiversity et cetera.

The study area for the research was examined in Chapter Three. This involved the overall assessment of the city morphological growth and existing major open recreational resources. In addition the Chapter highlighted the physical growth, demographic change and recreational features of the study area in some details. These gave the researcher the knowledge of judgment as to what is most exigent and essentially the recreational provision gap to be filled in Ibadan city recreational space development.

Chapter Four outlined the whole workings of the research methods employed in carrying out the research work. These include clarifying the research design; study population; sample frame; sampling size and technique; data collecting instruments; and methods of data analysis.

Distinctively, Chapter Five of the study analyzed the raw data from the field survey using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (version 17). The analyzed data were interpreted in a simple style and clear language. Finally, Chapter Six deals with summary of findings, recommendations and concluding remarks.

1.9 Definition of Terms

For a better understanding of what this research portends the following highlighted and frequently used terms in the work have been defined and explained.

1.9.1 Leisure: From the view of International Study Group on Leisure and Social Science, 'Leisure' consists of 'a number of occupations in which the individual may indulge of his own free will – either to rest, to entertain himself, to add to his knowledge and improve his skills naturally and to increase his voluntary participation in the life of the community after discharging his professional, family and social duties'. Porterfield and Kenneth (1995) had differentiated recreation from leisure more clearly: that, Leisure is time and experienced-based, while recreation is activity and space-based.

1.9.2 Open Space land: Land generally is seen as a 'space-room' and surface within which all life engagements take place. Land does not only include the surface of the earth but also the cubic space. Land embraces lithosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere and troposphere (lower stratum of atmosphere). Therefore, 'Open space' is used in this study to describe a non-built environment or out door space that provides green relief to its users. Such spaces are absolutely accessible and not under any roof cover as found in indoor spaces. As a relevant concept in the urban area, it means areas not permitted for erection of any form of structures commonly found in residential or commercial uses. It is a place marked out for relaxation purpose by either urban planners or by city developers in any urban area. Two types are recognized, that is, *Private Open Space* (this is, an underdeveloped portion of a plot kept open for outdoor use) and *Public Open Space* – an open space owned, leased to or put in trust of the community and used by the public for outdoor activities.

1.9.3 Neighbourhood Unit: This is described here as a minute unit (residential area) of the city status through which city residents can access city infrastructural provisions such as open recreational space, physical planning, roads, social integration and/or economic opportunities.

The quality of the neighbourhoods is often defined by the provision of services and facilities that meet a range of needs. In the researcher's opinion all of these constitute the aggregate healthy conditions of the city. There are diversities of neighboourhood types and qualities in Ibadan city that provided the good platform to carry out this research. While neighbourhood aggregation and segregation factors exist in Ibadan according to Fabiyi (2004), it was noticed that most parts of the city high dense population areas, especially those at the south eastern parts of the metropolis have low quality neighbourhoods.

1.9.4 Prevalence: The word 'prevalence' comes from the Latin *praevalere*, meaning "condition of being widespread or general." According to Wikipedia (2014), the free encyclopedia 'prevalence' means how often something occurs and how widespread it is engaged. Seeing this from another perspective, it is another word for extent, and it is usually used to describe a phenomenon. In health and medical sphere, Prevalence has been used to explain the proportion of individuals in a population having a disease or characteristic. It is a statistical concept referring to the number of cases of a particular disease or occurrence.

This word as used here explains what is dominant or predominant recreational culture or behaviour of a group of people in a place. It is understood that social and cultural beliefs of ethnic population often tend to affect not only the type of food, dressing, and customs of people, they also tend to influence their recreational behaviour and use of open space. But where a particular people's practice has not been established in a cultural or customary setting, what seems to be alien or borrowed practices, may eventually become more prevalent as existing or accepted norm in the place or at a particular time. Many factors can be adduced to this and even on reasons for extinction or dominance of a behaviour in the usage of open public recreational space. The goal here in this study is bringing open recreational space to a prevalence proportion in order to harness its overall benefits

1.9.5 Urban Open Space: In the context of this study, urban open space has been defined as a natural or cultural resource site or spot that exists within an urban environment which may not necessarily be unused land. Urban spaces usually come in a variety of sizes and shapes whether they are found along the street corridor or as squares. Space within a built up area where buildings are together, usually gives visual pleasure. Further remarkable features of urban space in the context of urban recreation is the formation of a network of interconnecting paths linking open spaces, community centres and residential areas. Space permeability and legibility character often influence how well the space is to be used or engaged.

1.9.6 Open space environmental resource: Generally, open space is considered as a reservoir of benefits to the public. This means that land and/or water area with its surface open to the sky which may be consciously or publicly acquired can serve conservation and urban areas' temperature regulating function, in addition to its recreational opportunities. Such environmental resources includes intangible items such as human health and safety, the existence and preservation of flora, fauna, ecosystem and biological diversity; climate and landscape. There has been assertion by Seabrook, Goodman and Jaffry (1997) and others that those environmental resources denote more than utility used in defining resources but includes the non use aspect of the environment ((Dixon, 2008; Ajibola, 2012).

1.9.7 Recreation: This is used in this study to symbolize any form of physical exercise, sport, play, leisure (relaxation) or amusement capable of taking place within the immediate environment around local residential neighbourhoods or within designated areas where urban residents can expend their leisure hours or dissipate stress. This is categorized into two viz- one is the local park, where children can play and as a meeting place where the older generation relax; this must necessarily be close to the home place.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on literature review and the major theoretical concepts or models that are useful to the study. The theoretical understanding of this research has been harnessed through copious study of previous works in this area of investigation. Literature on city and nature, land use planning and urban space contention has equally complemented the much needed assistance to bring about a good delivery of the research goal. The chapter discusses the importance of integrating nature in urban environments. Conservation principles are drawn from the study of urban and landscape ecology that are useful for guiding the design of the urban open recreational space. Many accomplished works on urban open recreational space planning include classes of parks and open space, general characteristics and development parameters. The many manifestations or diversifications of open recreation resources that have found expression in both modern and traditional usage have been unveiled through the recent works of others. Relevant literature from a broad environment, biodiversity, urban conservation, public and civic sphere development also provide the necessary avenues to integrate compatible elements in the proposed study area. From the view of exigency and universality of concept application, the open recreational research has been given appropriate treatment.

The major concepts or models that are useful to the study include urban location theory, urban ecology, public domain planning, reserved area and biodiversity. Models generally are analogous to the term ‘concept’. In the same vein, theory, model, or concept are related terms and are therefore used in this study to refer to mean established object or action that conveys clear information. With this illumination, few models or concepts of urban planning relevant to

this study have been further highlighted for their usefulness.

2.2 Conceptual Meaning of Urban Natural and Planned Open Recreational Space

Every urban area is assumed to have emerged from a purely natural environmental state, from where diversity of human interferences and technological engagements impose drastic modifications to the original form with plan to create the urban world (Coffin and Stacey, 2005). Raven, Berg and Hassenzahl (2010) whose research hinges on the environment have argued that because manufactured chemicals are now found everywhere – in water, air and soil - there are really no true natural environment. Obviously, the recreational urban resources such as public parks and open spaces in their natural or planned state are features of our today city. They serve a most useful purpose because they give the people in a crowded city opportunity to breathe fresh air all the time. In some other studies, city natural conservation zones are being called 'the lungs' of the city (Jackson 1972). Such uses stimulate 'human interaction' as well as dispensing of 'physiological comfort' (Motloch, 2005; Mosher, 2009).

Open spaces which may be active or passive can offer opportunities for recreational games and if given further attention can transform into tourist development site. Many Americans parks sprang from a radical thought. One of these is the magnificent and sacred national parks which are being preserved for public use. Burns and Duncan (2009) who probed into the history of parks in America, from its first discovery in 1851 and the creation of the world's first national park at Yellowstone (United States) reveal that America has nearly four hundred sites and eighty four million acres in its park system, aside other reserved natural resources. While the city park movement continued to sharpen the form of American cities, Ebenezer Howard in 1902 introduced the "Garden City Concept" in England on the same philosophy of living with nature (Gallion and Eisner, 1980).

Findings from isolated studies across the globe on the real essence of open recreation space are quite revealing. The Research findings on outdoor recreation participation carried out by the Outdoor Foundation in United States reveals that building a critical connection to nature at an early age is vital to the enjoyment of the outdoors later in life and such could help in fostering a generation of passionate outdoor enthusiasts and committed stewards (US Outdoor Recreation Report, 2011). The research which covered categories of US population from the age of six and above reveals further that nearly 50 per cent of Americans aged six and older participated in outdoor recreation in 2011. That equates to a total of 141.1 million Americans.

Urban cityscape according to Hussain (1999) is the physical result of the urbanization process of a growing nation as induced by the bio-economic and political forces of evolution. The phenomenon of planning an open recreational set-up is a life requirement to an acceptable degree of appreciating the fundamental beauty of nature. In many cities, because of the outright challenge with the ever increasing pressure of population on land and the correspondent greed for profiting tendency there are rapid encroachment into unutilized land space in the city; that again informs the need for government conscious intervention. In effect today's urban dwellers must keep in mind that every locality or community must be provided with requisite land space where the urbanites can recreate and refresh themselves.

Historically, concrete evidence revealed that both passive and active open spaces had existed from the beginnings of the United States parks movement and the park spaces created by Frederick lmsted, beginning with Central Park in New York City in the 1870s (Mumford 1961 and PPS, 1998).

In the collective, cross-country discussion that took place for the America's Great Outdoors (AGO) Initiative, Americans spoke from their minds and their hearts, and out of that came a clear vision: a future where their children are near safe and clean parks where they can "play, dream, discover, and recreate." They see a future in which everyone shares responsibility for

protecting and caring for his/her natural and cultural heritage, where rural lands are conserved, and public and private lands essential to supporting wildlife and human needs are unified.

Going by the city's make up with its attendant poor roads conditions among others, it is almost impossible to develop a consensus about how to handle the opportunities that the city has to grow its infrastructures (Keith, 2012). It does this by looking at the four main types of land use – that is, the open recreational space, residential (neighborhoods), commercial (centres), and corridors) and the preferred intent for how to use the land preserve, enhance, or develop it, through the development of policies for subzones. This makes it possible to provide better and more targeted zoning and planning direction; meaning that the theoretical new urban look is translated into a practical reality. It is imperative therefore to look at some key ecological zones within the city which are quite sizeable to be used as a sample of survey.

Akintola-Arikawe (1995), in his investigation on Lagos (Nigeria) open recreational space provision, maintains that the adequacy of urban recreational space is usually measured in two ways viz: the percentage of city area allocated to recreational use; and amount of recreational space available per unit of urban population. He further observes that there are variations in urban parks both in form of development and facilities provided and this reflects the fact that no single park can satisfy the varied open recreational needs of the population. The implication of this is that not only are there identifiable orders of urban parks but also that urban parks provision can be viewed in terms of spatial and functional hierarchies.

McCool's (2012) has revealed that though recreational space constitutes an important component in urban development, recreation planning and management are very paramount to achieving any success. In essence open recreational planning has always been confronted with series of challenges which often emanate from fundamental shifts in social values and preferences, large scale demographic changes, development of new technologies, economic restructuring and new perspectives on public land governance and decision-making (Freemen,

1977). This emphasis is germane to the study only in one aspect: that is, the continuous swing of emphasis by government and its agencies from recreation/open space development to other societal needs.

Research findings showed that since the beginning of western civilization, the real evidence of open public space development was found around many towns or cities in the form of squares, which were planned to be centrally located. Public squares were the first recognized public space elements in town and they were often anchored with the singular function of enhancing urban livability. At the same time, they provided good identity to the towns/cities centres development (Keeble, 1969).

It is widely assumed that a public square exhibits a central attraction to cities throughout the world. It does not only bring economic rewards but offers people a comfortable spot to gather for social, cultural and political activities. They are the pulsing heart of a community and foster true urban sustainability. It is an acceptable practice in our contemporary world that cities everywhere are thinking more broadly about how to boost up the city economy through some appropriate land use planning strategies. In most societies investments into recreation (like sports, parks and performing arts centers) are not only viewed as mere social health promoting centres but they are now seen as avenues for fostering prosperity. There are indications that public squares and urban parks are emerging as the best way to make town centres more livable and vibrant - this observable trend is not just limited to depressed urban centres but equally include the developing cities. Further on this, Mosher (2009) went to present a related study in the development of the Central Platte Valley (United States) where there was a dire need to formally transform the city through the application of zoning and relevant design processes and principles among which include: the need for a strong pedestrian-oriented urban character; an emphasis on a dynamic, urban, mixed-use environment and, the development of Commons Park as a significant regional amenity.

According to the highlight, the most urgent central role of this scheme was to foster the development of a plan that features open space - Commons Park in particular as a cornerstone, and also to provide the necessary political support to make it a reality. This was achieved with the involvement of a diverse group of players such as City Council, neighbourhoods, wildlife interest groups, state parks staff, city public works staff and residents etcetera. The only hope for the centre sustainable growth lies with the continuous patronage of the park by the highly influential people of the community – making the park a priority (PPS, 1998 and Mosher, 2009)

The fact given here is of necessity selective, but helps give an opening to the research on this topic. There are limited studies which directly measure the travel associated with different neighbourhood and street network design types. Out of those existing, traditional neighbourhoods and well streetscape design, including finely laid grid-networks which ease walking and cycling, are associated with higher public transport, walk and cycle mode shares and trip rates, but with a weak significance because there are other factors involved in the rationale for travel. On the other hand urban fringe neighbourhoods and loosely-linked street networks are interrelated with lower public transport, walk and cycle mode shares and trip rates.

2.3 Conceptualization and Utility of Open Space in Traditional Yoruba City

The importance of open space throughout the course of history is indisputable. The concept of ORS as it relates to urban area is in many aspects indigenous to most African traditional cities. Their planning is structured on open spaces that are permeating the urban fabric serving numerous functions ranging from socio-cultural to religious, commercial and agricultural purposes (Abdulkarim,2004).

A brief reflection on Yoruba history has a lot to unfold on the physical environment design pattern and in the belief of the early settlers. They depended purely on organic formations -

including the kinds of shelter they lived and their cultural affiliation which often manifest in some displays such as dancing, singing and creation of spaces. All these took place within the mixed space (Bascom, 1955). In the early days of human civilization, the Roman and Greek's generous use of space was admirable (Coffin and Stacey, 2005). Over the years planning has gone beyond mere organization of land use for the purpose of building city, housing provision, transportation and regional context to a more fervent continuity existent between these activities including recreation and tourism, open space and where to go for leisure pursuit and with whom to associate on a whole variety of personal, social, cultural and sportive pursuit (Jackson, 1972 and Hussain, 1999).

From the antecedent of Yoruba history, the culture of articulating open space value in the built environment dates back to the 'New Stone Age period' which probably falls within the terminal end of gathering lifestyle of the early man (settlers). According to Coffin and Stacey (2005), domestication and development of semi-permanent or permanent settlements processes are the fundamental changes or breakthroughs that first occurred during the Neolithic age. In Yoruba history this started first in Ile Ife (the town that is believed to be the cradle of Yoruba race) as far back as 17th century (Mabogunje, 1968). The whole idea and quest to have a more stable settlement for living was probably conceived through the provision of shelters which in turn paved way for further development. It is believed however that in the process of time, walking, swimming, fruits gathering and hunting or fishing soon became the most common forms of recreational activities which grew with the early Yoruba settlers. The environmental conditions under which all the recreational activities hold may not be fathomed so easily by many urbanites of this contemporary generation. However, as difficult as these conditions may appear to civilized urbanites, they composed the normal, acceptable living environment for the great majority of Yoruba natives throughout the period of 'dark age' until the spread of western civilization. With advancement in learning and settlement expansion many of these

activities were said to have been replicated within proximate walkable distance (Basorun, 2004).

Falade (1998) has affirmed that African indigenous settlers managed all kinds of public and private open spaces, ranging from the village greens, town squares, sacred gardens and squares, and private yards to the royal gardens. Typical examples are the Igbo and Yoruba traditional architecture, characterized with the courtyard concept (Figure 2.1).

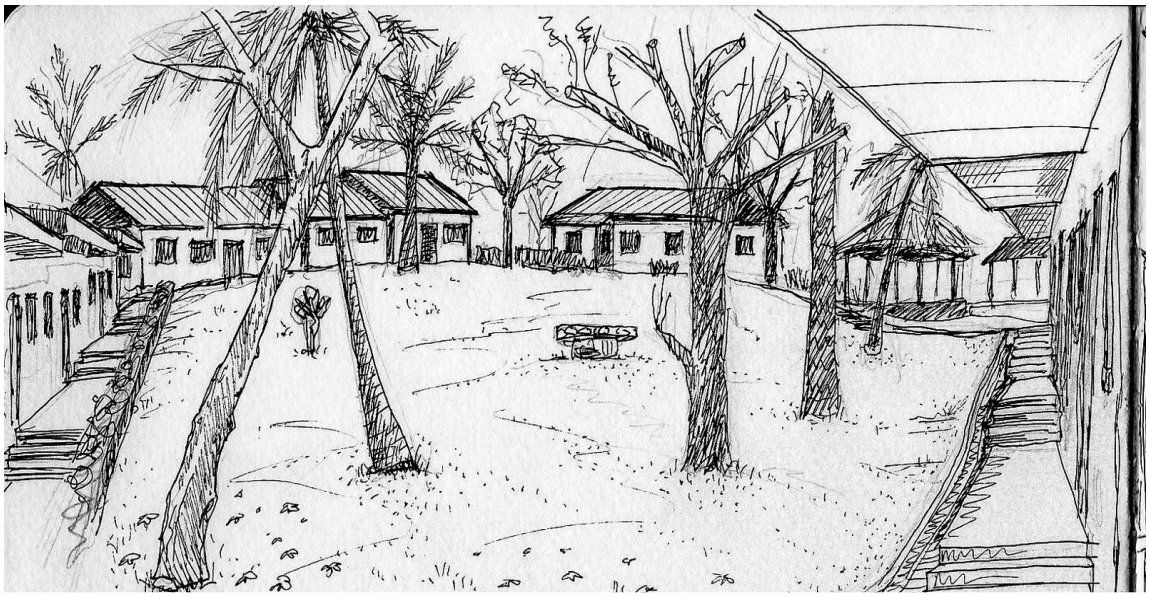

Figure 2.1: A typical rendition of a Yoruba Courtyard (within a compound setting)
Source: Architectural design piece (2012)

From the shelter perspective, it is possible to trace or link what existed within any confinement to what we can see in the open space. In the courtyard houses of the Yoruba, spaces are organized not only to accommodate the activities of sleeping, cooking and storage but are so disposed as to promote family cohesion (Adeyemi, 2008). The centripetal nature of Yoruba compounds allows rooms to be organized round the ancestral resting place usually located in the centre of the courtyard. Courtyard concept typified the Yoruba architecture – which depicts series of separated apartments occupied by close patrilineal related families. Findings from

Umoru-Oke's (2010) studies on Risawe's Palace of Ilesa South west Nigeria, reveals that the courtyard design concept of the traditional Yoruba architecture comprises of four buildings that usually faced one another across the courtyard; with the roof being built continuously round the courtyard. The study further reveals that most Yoruba palaces are characterized by multiple courtyards (*Akodi)* each with its open space devised for the purpose of heat control and social interaction (Jiboye, 2004 and Osasona, 2007). Expectantly in this formation, all the rooms in the house faced the courtyard with covered verandahs where most of the daily and domestic activities are undertaken. The courtyard style also gives ample opportunity for public and private activities such as social and religious matters. Courtyard type keeps the union of family in tightly knot and this therefore strengthened the kinship bond.

Cultural meaning of dwellings has been elaborated further by Coolen (2006). In his view the human dwelling has become the center piece of life for ages so much that a large part of people's daily life is spent in and around the dwelling, which forms the centre of their activities, and for which enough space is wanted. The appearance of such prominent meanings as multi-functionality, comfort, privacy, and social contacts is well in line with one shown in Figure 2.1 (a typical rendition of a Yoruba Courtyard (within a compound setting)

The existing situation described here helps in no small deal to elicit further light to this study. There are limited studies however, which directly relate to the traditional open space design and recreational resources articulation in Yoruba towns. This may be as a result of the late transformation of many rural settlements into urban areas in this part of Nigeria, and the belief that open space or recreational activities are purely western world/cities affairs.

The contemporary traditional Yoruba towns recognize varieties of open spaces. These include Palace arena (*Ojude Oba*), shrine area, sacred forest, and grave yards. There are many shady trees planted for no other purposes than to serve as shades for sitting, relaxation, meeting and playing some sorts of home-related games like *ayoo* (*ere ayoo*, a peculiar game

among the Yorubas). The Yoruba culture is expressed first and foremost in their traditional architecture (Osasona, 2007). The whole pattern of a typical settlement in the pre-colonial Yoruba was something very unique in the sense that the King's palace was at the centre followed by the market, chiefs 'quarters, the shrine and the houses of ordinary citizens (Darley, 1978 and Osasona, 2007). The Yoruba traditional compound *(agbo'le*) is made up of individual units (*Oju'le*) brought together as a whole with a spatial relationship that foster social interaction.

By all assessment it is clear from oral attestations that the traditional Yoruba culture embraces the good value of open space provision. The western idea of the modernized open recreational space is a replicate of Yoruba traditional value in this aspect of discussion. For reasons not too far from civilization, urbanization and technology, several of open space resources have been upgraded, nationalized in the city development effort.

The concern of this investigation is that Nigerian cities can no longer continue to rely on the miniature provision of the recreational space at the traditional level. Rather, adequate steps must be initiated by all, to enlarge recreational base to more people in their different locations within urban place. The rate of city growth coupled with erosion of open space value in some quarters demand that both traditional open space and conventional open space be adequately provided for the surging city population. In that regards it must be consciously acquired or publicly regulated to serve as conservation and provide recreational opportunities (Wilson, 1980 and Ward, 1994).

2.4 Demand and Supply of Recreational Facilities and Environmental Service

Demand and supply as used in recreational or environmental services have many interpretations across different disciplines, agencies or groups. Roberts (1974), has defined

demand in recreation as the number of persons (or units of participation) requiring to take part in a particular recreation activity. Current demands may manifest in different forms - as effective deferred and potential demands. All these can be hypothetically forecasted into the future recreational need of a place where potential demands (that is, those without the means or time to participate, but who could be converted) are possibly converted to effective demands provided their social/economic status change. Haas (2002) has brought the issue of future recreational demands to plain light having defined Recreation demand as the estimated number of people who are projected to participate in a particular recreation opportunity at some predetermined future and location.

The estimated number of people is typically expressed as number of individuals and groups (e.g. 10,000 visitors, 120 to 150 groups) the number of people can only be expressed as a percentage increase or decrease in participation from some baseline year (e.g. year 2014).

In developed countries across the globe, there has been wide spread of urban redevelopment which embraces obsolete uses of space in order to manifest what Perry (1998) called 'a synthetic rural community lifestyle'. This idea which has increased in tempo over the years upon attempts to achieve sustainable metropolitan growth is viewed as a malformation. Moreover, it is being noted by many researchers that supplying outdoor recreation is taking on an increasing sense of urgency as open and publicly accessible lands experience increased demand pressures (Cherry, 1988; Fyson, 1999). As urban landscapes become fragmented by private residential and commercial developments, the extent and quality of accessible public recreation lands becomes increasingly scarce (Scott, Marcouiller and Prey, 2005). Moreover, with a match-able growth in demand for opportunities to partake in outdoor recreation, there has been urgent demand to satisfy this and increasingly creative, management input for those charged with prioritizing scarce public resources. The importance of open recreational space depends not only on the ability to supply environmental services, but also on the demand for

such services. An urban area with a large number of users of a particular open-space service will have a greater need or demand for the type of open space that supplies the required service (Roberts *el al.,* 2005). The first step to achieving any meaningful advancement in cities recreational plan and development is making the resources (facilities) available suitably at various locations with good accessibility..

According to Clawson and Knetsch (1966) and Zegras (2005), certain factors were identified as to have great influence on particular recreation areas. Among others these include first, factors relating to the potential recreation users as individuals; second, factors relating to the recreation area itself; and third, relationships between potential users and the recreational area *viz:* the time required to travel from home to the area, and return; the comfort or discomfort of the travel; the monetary costs involved in a recreation visit to the area; and the extent to which demand has been stimulated by advertising.

Out of much concern for the integration of recreation demand on the wider rural economy the Dartington Amenity Research Trust (DART), according to Robert (1974), came out with a formula for calculating the capacity of the area (in numerical term) and people who can be accommodated without overcrowding or causing physical damage to specific facilities such as roads, car parks, etcetera. Three types of capacity were defined – existing, potential, which takes into consideration possible improvements; then necessary capacity (which is really demand made on resources). Robert (1974) further explained in a formula form, the leisure purpose trip as follows:

Formula- $$P = 1/3(A/2 + 2B + C/3)$$

In which **P** = Leisure purpose trips

A = over-night visitors

B = day visitors

C = local residents

While this formula may not have been without inadequacies in assessing the recreational

capacity of an area or at a particular recreation facility, there was suggestion that it should be complemented with many active variables peculiar in the local situation.

For the purpose of achieving a set goal for the different recreational resources and users in a location, it is imperative that details survey or enumeration of the existing environmental services in the location is carried out. This is because different needs or preferences in terms of recreational services users abound in all locations. A ranking of these needs may be developed at a workshop setting and as such need is based on the workshop participants' knowledge and understanding of the demand generated by different land- use types for environmental services in the area. For example, an urban area with a large number or percentage of high-density informal residential settlements will have a high demand for a number of different environmental services, including flood control, natural products, etcetera. This highlights the fact that environmental services are important in meeting the basic needs of communities that do not have access to high levels of utility services or infrastructure.

2.5 Standard Setting for Urban Open Recreational Space Development

Recreation and recreational standards have long been the subject of much discussion and controversy, extending so far as to question the value of standards as a measure of our recreational needs. This study holds the view that standards are imperative, although not to the extent that they become hard and fast rules, but rather as a point from which one may begin recreation planning standard for developing cities like ours - Nigerian cities do not have any functional standard at present. The Town and Country Planning Act of 1946 of Nigeria took cognizance of the part that open spaces play in the aesthetics and environmental health of a city and therefore has established planning authorities in all States of the country. However, the Act has been replaced by Urban and Regional Planning decree No. 88 of 1992, which provides adequately for open space reservations and their developments as well as the

promotion of general amenities in Nigerian cities. The Act specifically empowers Planning Authorities to acquire land, if it is compulsory, for the reservation of land for open spaces, preservation of views and prospects and amenities of places and features of national beauty of interest. Planning Policy Guideline17 (2002) and Planning Policy Statement 8 (2004) advocate that planning policies for open space, including playing fields, should be based upon local standards derived from a robust assessment of local need.

Alexanda (2000) opined that it is a hard task to define whether or not an area is 'adequate' yet recreation specialists have come up with certain rough rules which are often used. One standard, for example, is that a city should have one acre of city park or play ground per 100 population, plus another acre of large city or regional park on the outskirts of the city for more extensive types of recreational use. Even this amount of recreational space is not adequate unless the separate tracts are located according to need and unless they are well planned, developed, and managed

Generally outdoor recreation standards differ from place to place and may be prescriptive where the desired specifications in quantity, quality and intensity are higher than the minimum requirements. Many examples of this cut across cities globally – including international standards of a football pitch, or national standards for buildings which may be lowered to local standards of minimum requirements. In any case anything above such prescription is considered a mere luxury (Madanipour, 2010). It has been suggested, however, that the general rule be modified, especially for densely populated cities and cities whose economic status will make it practically impossible to attain such standards. Precisely, in September 1959, the proposed Standards for Recreational Facilities as prepared by Detroit Metropolitan Area Planning Commission, has suggested that one acre per 200 populations is reasonable standard in cities with population over 500,000 and one acre per 300 population for cities over a million inhabitants (Obateru, 2005).

Consequently, Planning Policy Guideline 17 (2002) has emphasized that space standards are fundamental tools of urban planning, and are scarcely found in urban planning literature due to the fact that certain peculiarities which stepped from the reality that open space standards are best set locally in order to cater for local circumstances. Space standards are prepared by urban planners deriving them from empirical investigations (field work), the specialized knowledge and development of urban land. It is a normal practice by all local authorities involved to utilize information obtained from their assessments of needs and opportunities to set locally derived standards for the provision of open recreational spaces and sports in their areas. In the real sense, such standards should include quantitative elements of additional needs, qualitative components which measure the need for enhancement of existing facilities, and accessibility (including distance thresholds and consideration of the cost of using a facility).

It is being observed from many studies that in the cities of the developed countries of the world, not less than about 5% (per cent) of urban land is set aside for formal and informal outdoor (open) recreation. Comparing this figure with specific cities or continents tend to reveal how important land use is to the nations concerned. American cities on the average have between 5 and 9 per cent while Australian cities of Sydney and Adelaide have between 12 and 16 per cent respectively - making them among the highest in the world (Obateru, 2005). Such provision helps to appreciate the rich recreation resources in and around cities as well as the high standard of living of the developed cities. Looking at the enormous demand for recreational resources in some cities and the need to motivate more urban residents to participate in recreational activities, it is desirable at least that between 8 and 10 per cent of urban land is devoted to open recreational activities.

From Tables 2.1 and 2.2, a number of observations and conclusion can be drawn. First, the shrinking percentage of areas occupied by residential land use averaging 39.61 per cent is

amazing compared with most Nigerian cities with an average of 55 per cent (Obateru, 2005). It shows that most residents in American cities enjoy recreational activities outside the home base areas. Basically, out door recreation space ranks third in land areas occupied by the various land uses, after the residential and institutional uses. The opposite seems to be the trend in many African cities and most especially in the rural hinterlands

Table 2.1: Land uses of the developed land of 53 Central America Cities

Land use	Percentage	Aggregate percentage
Residential	37.16 – 41. 4	39.61
Industrial	4.79 – 8.46	6.44
Commercial	2.58 – 4.26	3.32
Road	24.75 – 33.27	28.1
Railway	4.38 – 5.39	4.86
Public/ Semi Public	9.59 -13.25	10.93
Out door Recreation	5.08 – 8.59	6.74

Source: *Bartholomew Barland (1955) 'Land use in American cities*'

Table 2.2: Acceptable Standard for Land allocation for Open Recreation Space in Cities.

City population	Percentage of urban land
Under 50,000	6.0 – 7.5
50,001 – 100,000	7.0 - 8.5
100,001 – 500,000	7.5 - 10.5
Over 500,000	8.0 – 10.0

Source: Obateru (2005)

The standard for open recreational spaces differs from one planned area to another. Out of the five types of outdoor recreational areas that may be shown on urban structures plans, district, neighbourhood, city playground and regional urban parks are prominent.

In the cities of the developed economies not less than 5 per cent of urban land is devoted to

formal and informal outdoor recreation. The percentage of this in American cities as earlier cited is far less than this figure. Also from the same reference, Australian cities apparently have the highest percentage in two of their cities, that is, Sydney (12%) and Adelaide (16%).

It has been estimated that at least 6 per cent or 300 Ha (741.31Ac) is ideal for open recreational space in a new town with population of about 250,000. The estimated outdoor recreation of Ibadan in 2012 was put at 4 per cent or 400 Ha in area (Obateru, 2005). This is grossly inadequate for a city of over a million people. It is reasonable that a positive action is taken towards increasing the provision to abate the gross gaps or shortages currently experienced in the city. The previous open recreational space (ORS) audit result of Ibadan depicts the poor situation and provision of what improves the living quality of the city residents.

The components of the modern urban outdoor recreation system include: the children play ground (play lot), neighborhood play ground or park, district play ground and park, city play ground (stadium) and park, and urban / Regional Park.

Table 2.3 shows the five levels or hierarchies in urban outdoor recreation system that are common in well planned cities. These include local, neighbourhood, district, city and regional recreation areas. While this may find effective application in most developed cities, it is worthy of note that playgrounds are principally for formal (active) recreation, whereas, parks development are primarily for informal (passive) recreation. Notwithstanding both are seen as active recreation activity arenas unlike some unplanned open space which may just lay idle.

It can be seen from Table 2.3 that urban outdoor recreation areas, like central places, are varied in spatial arrangement, sizes, types and functions. Their minimum sizes vary from 0.2 hectare for the children's playground to 240 hectares for the urban regional park.

Table 2.3: The Urban Outdoor Recreation System

Hierarchy		***Type***		***Area in Ha. (Minimum)***	
Order	*Designation*	*Play Ground*	*Parks*	*Play ground*	*Park*
1st order	*Local*	*Children*	_	*0.2*	--
2nd order	*Neighbourh'd*	*Neighbourh'd*	*Neighbourh'd*	*1.6*	*0.8*
3rd order	*District*	*District*	*District*	*6*	*2*
4th order	*City*	*Stadium*	*City*	*6*	*20*
5th order	*Regional*	---------	*Regional*	---	*240*

Source: Adapted from - National Playing field Association, London, 1971 and California Committee on Planning for Recreation, Parks area and Facilities, 1956.

Against the background of exigencies to develop developing cities' recreational land use, which can be satisfied through self adaptation or outright taking clue from the existing standards in the developed nations of United Kingdom or America, Nigerian cities may adopt the same pattern of provision as depicted in Tables 2.3 and 2.4 which spelt out the different categorization of recreational planning.

Obviously, the antecedent of experiences Nigeria gathered from adopting British system of planning has helped in no small way in her physical planning since the nation's independence. During this time several new towns and the Federal Capital City were built; the nation could begin to fathom out ways open recreation planning can meet or enhance local recreational needs. However, from this study's point of view the existing planning standards as contained in the Tables 2.1 to 2.4, are not difficult attainments to accomplish in any respect. They could actually be improved upon by frequent usage.

Table 2.4: Criteria for Determining Nature and Distribution of Parks and Open space

Park type	*Function*	*Min. size (acres)*	*Max. distance from Home(km)*	*Components*
Metropolitan	week end type (bus/car travelers	150	2 to 5	General recreation area playing fields/ special Facilities
District	Weekend type Mainly pedestrians Travel	50	three-quarters	
Local	Everyday type (short visits/workers)	5	one-quarter	General recreation area /court game / children's play area.
Small local	Old people/ young children/ workers	under 5		Gardens/siting area/ children's play areas.

Source: Roberts, 1975

Ratcliffe (1974) suggested steps for assessing the recreational capacity of an area or a particular facility to include the compilation of an inventory of recreational resources and facilities, estimation of present level of use of each site as well as facility assignment of capacities to each site and facility. To promote a greater degree of consistency and continuity in the assessment of recreational demands, a classification of constituent elements could be valuable. Although no assessment of recreational facilities demands classification has been applied in practical terms in Nigeria, developing metropolitan cities can be guided by the report of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission published in the United States in 2012.

2.6 Review of Nigerian Cities Open Recreational Space Planning and Management

. Numerous observations and concerns abound on the state of Nigerian cities especially as they relate to the poor infrastructural facilities' provisions and management of open space and

general recreation. There is almost absolute acceptance of the fact that acute anomalies have set in the execution of land planning programme recently undertaken in Nigeria. So many portions of land originally reserved as open space like public parking, children playgrounds, leisure parks etcetera, in accordance with the original master plan of major cities like Lagos, Abuja and Kaduna have recently been converted to residential, private or commercial utilization. Public protest on this matter is enough evidence.

Abiodun (1985) in his earlier study in this area cited two examples of how previous master plans of developed areas were bastardized not too long after commissioning. A case of Dolphin estate open space conversion to a shopping complex in Lagos (1995) is a typical example. Other examples of this destruction in Lagos metropolis are former Ikoyi park, Abule nla park, Race course and Love garden which have now been converted to MUSON that is, Music Society of Nigeria centre (Guardian of 23rd February, 1996).

Early investigation carried out on Abuja, Nigerian capital city by Hussain (1999) reveals that out of the 32.5 per cent of land zoned for open space in the city's master plan, which looks very outrageous, one hardly can get 15 per cent of this fully implemented as at 2013. Nonetheless, Abuja master plan had conceived a good standard purposely because of the population which was originally planned to accommodate (over 3 million) after some years. However, recently after two decades of occupation of the Federal Capital Territory, a greater percentage of the open space has been converted to residential and commercial uses. By implication a large percentage of the residential enclave and parts of the commercial land use, particularly in Garki and Wuse districts (Abuja, Nigeria), are now grossly lacking adequate recreational space and desirable parks or vehicular parking space. Today, it is discouraging seeing the level of mutilation meted out to Nigerian cities landscapes through poor adherence to urban master planning. The consequence being an ill-defined traffic networking or inadequate open space definition and continuous connection between functions which can only

be remedied by proper execution of adequate use of landscaping elements **(**Hussain, 1999).

From the evidence of research findings, Tomori (2010) unveiled a total relegation of open space potentials in Ibadan city. For example, the famous "Alalubosa Lake**"** which used to be a flourishing recreation centre during festive periods has gone into extinction through human interference. Further more, the site was acquired for redevelopment by the Federal Government but it is now sand filled as a result of deforestation and development of GRA plots. Again, the well situated Ogunpa Lake (called 'Dandary' by the Indigenes) at the upper course of Ogunpa River has lost its recreational potential due to the decision of the State Ministry of Agriculture to establish Agodi Gardens near the lake for recreational activities. All these recreational centres are located along the Parliament/Secretariat Road of the city.

Such abuses and destruction of recreational areas are not different in other Nigerian cities. Aba and Umuahia suffered open space abuses from commercial land use encroachment (Agwu and Obialor, 2012). In Lokoja town open space land use was negatively affected as a result of combined forces of Urban sprawl and urbanization (Alabi, 2009). The common underlying factor of this challenge in Nigeria is lack of political will on the part of the government to encourage a holistic development of open recreation space at the expense of other societal necessities which they often give first priority.

From the integrated opinions as pioneered by SPG: Swindon Borough (2004) in United Kingdom, there is now a new way of determining open space requirement of any planned area. As shown in figure 2.2 the first step in open space determination is deciding whether or not the areas proposed for such development are required to provide open space. If this is satisfied, one needs to know the type of open space that is more appropriate - informal (such as incidental open space, natural space) or formal recreation sport and recreation facilities.

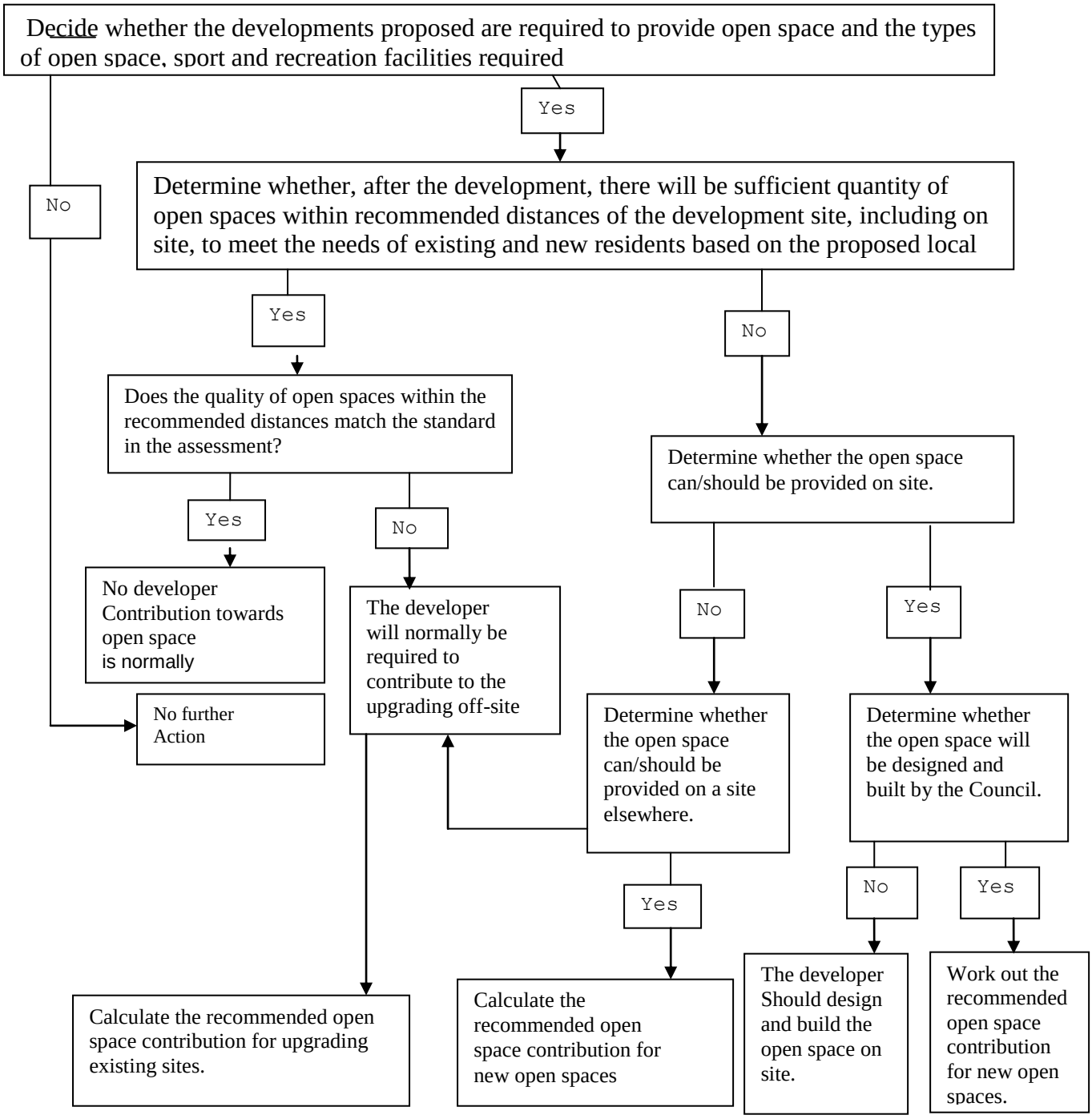

Fig.2.2: Proposed Process for Determining Open Space Requirements (adapted from Swindon Borough SPG: 2004)

The second step in the space process is to determine whether or not after the development, there will be sufficient quantity of open spaces within recommended distances of the development site, including site, to meet the needs of existing and new residents based on the proposed local standards. Enquiry into whether the quality of open spaces within the

recommended distances matches the standard in the assessment is very important at this stage as this helps decision that follows. If per chance there is correlation between the open space quality and assessment standard, then there should be a working out of the requirement for each applicable type of open space. Fadamiro (2001) whose study centered on development process has maintained that it is expedient that the planning history of the proposed site for open space development is carried out in collaboration with local planning authority, this is with the intention of knowing previous planning application decisions for the site, particularly the aspects of planning gain and other negotiations should be identified.

2.7 Determination of Open Space and Recreation Activities Participation

When considering the level of outdoor recreation participation, some peculiarities easily manifest themselves as strong forces that mould the entire process. In many research endeavours across the globe, the issues related to cost, supply (provisions), accessibility factor and residents behaviour have been identified as important moulding factors Recently, factors like culture and ethnic dimension have been reckoned with as significant entities (Michells and Kugler, 1998). A national survey conducted in United States in 1977 found that blacks participated less than whites in several outdoor recreation activities, including camping, boating, hiking/ backpacking, hunting, skiing and sightseeing at historical sites or natural wonders (Washburn and Wall, 1980). Similarly, another on-site survey conducted on a nation wide sample of federal and State Parks and outdoor recreation areas found that blacks comprised only 2 per cent of all visitors white representing 11.7 per cent of the US population (Hartmann and Overdevest, 1990).

Findings in those investigations suggest the followings:

i). Compared to whites, minority sub-cultural groups tend to use and prefer urban-oriented recreation facilities and services.

ii). Participate in large groups that often include extended family and friends and consist of more diverse age groups.

iii). Use and prefer more highly developed facilities.

iv). Participate in activities that are fittest and sports- oriented

v). Have a longer length of stay at recreation sites and use areas that are closer to home area.

vi). Use land-based rather than water-based area.

A second basic area of research has focused on why there are differences in recreation behaviour among sub cultural groups. Research in this area has been both theoretical and empirical. Three basic theories have been advanced to explain differences in recreation behaviour among sub cultural groups. The first two theories were developed in a seminar study by Washburn, (1978). That study suggested what were perceived to be the competing theory of marginality and ethnicity. The theory of marginality suggests that minority sub cultural groups, particularly blacks, suffer from economic and related disadvantages as a result of historic discrimination. These disadvantages act to inhibit participation in outdoor recreation by means of cost, transportation, information, location and other barriers. The theory of ethnicity, on the other hand, suggests that differences in recreation behaviour are a function of sub-cultural groups such as blacks and ethnic minority reflect cultural value different from the dominant white, European-American culture, and these values manifest themselves in recreation behaviour. The third basic theory has been developed more recently and focuses in racism or inters racial relations (West, 1989). This theory suggests that minority sub-cultural groups may experience personal or institutional forms of discrimination that inhibit their participation in selected recreation activities. A number of studies have addressed and tested these three basic theories (Washburn, 1978; Washburn and Wall, 1980; Floyd, 1999). All of these can further be verified in the study area which though tends to have a lesser degree of ethnic differentiation that can militate against effective recreation activity participation. However, some stronger

factors (stated earlier) like the time required to travel from individual home to recreation area, and return; the discomfort of the travel; the financial costs involved in the visit to the area; and the extent to which demand has been stimulated by advertising, are significant for consideration by the governments of developing nations especially if success must be achieved in open recreational space planning.

One of the criticisms of open recreational space is its social elitism or culturally distinction tendency. This problem of socio-cultural alienation as existed through the park experience for African-Americans is common in other parts of the world. Issues of class distinction or racial segregation are major factors affecting the patronage of public arenas especially in public parks (Adejumo, 2011). It is the opinion of the public that charging of high fees can be a big obstacle for persons in the low economic strata of the society in using public parks, although this has not been proved empirically especially in the developing countries. However, there are possibilities of impediments when private parks are allowed to dominate in a place.

Perhaps the major influence in the formation and consolidation of this phenomenon has been Oscar Lewis, an American who in 1966 popularized the term 'culture of poverty'. Lewis cursorily pointed out that not all poor people are part of the culture of poverty, attributing even to ordinary poverty a relatively high degree of social organization and integrated and self-sufficient culture (Lewis, 1966; Drakakis-Smith, 1981). It is, however, a difficult task in Lewis empirical writings to distinguish between those families who fall into the culture of poverty and those who do not. This shortcoming notwithstanding, the theory draws attention to the fact that the urban poor live a distinctive lifestyle, responding resourcefully to the difficulties which face them. Moreover, the notion of the culture of poverty has exerted considerable influence over the last three decades on the conceptual thought relating to city parks and other public areas.

The following case studies (that is, Kelly Ingram, Congo Square & Central Parks) in the United States (US) have been selected for this study in order to illustrate precisely the expected outcome or some levels of relationships in parks utilization especially in such a diversified culture like the Nigerian cities.

- Kelly Ingram Park (Birmingham, United States): The Park for many years had become the preferred arena for civil rights demonstrations because the city had closed its sixty-eight existing parks rather than having them integrated in the urban space (Alexanda, 2000). This is so because the park was the centre of the African-American experience in Birmingham where activities like picnics, events, many social activities were accommodated in the space arena. More interesting is the fact that it was in the park that the momentum for civil rights in Birmingham began.
- Congo Square (New Orleans, United States): The Project for Public Space report of 2009 has revealed Congo Square as one of the earliest representations of African-Americans interacting in urban parks, going back to the 1700s. It was a vital centre of the cultural Native Americans to hold feasts and other events. In addition, a number of free African-Americans and slave-owners have used the square during a free day. Eventually the most important American art form, jazz, was created in the Congo Square making it the first time, people from Senegal, Mali (West Africa) and other parts of Africa could trade instruments, rhythms, and all kinds of patterns that they did not have access to. As part of its credit, it was understood that modern dance has its roots in that Square.
- Central Park: It was on record that when Olmsted designed Central Park, he was confronted with an African-American village called Seneca Village which location was found inside the land set aside for Central Park. According to Allen (2009), fifty-seven per cent (57%) of the use of Central Park is by minority inhabitants. The understanding of this reveals a point: that is, there is a great opportunity to dream spaces anew. And this is not

just for African-Americans alone, but for other racial groups as well. However, we need to learn how to really see and recognize the valued knowledge these 'villages' have within them that they can bring about parks development.

In all of this, it is a good lesson for developing world to know that so many designs parks as discussed here have worked for over ten decades or more and most of the legacies are still very much sustainable basically because the designer was able to accommodate different types of people in the parks.

2.8 Open Recreational Space and Cost-Benefits Measurement

Measuring the economic impacts of outdoor recreation and tourism has received considerable attention in academic literature. Economic impacts are generally examined within a cost-benefit framework (Walsh, 1986, Dixon and Sherman, 1990; Kline, 2001) with the benefits measured by using expenditure surveys combined with input-output analysis (Propst 1985, Briassoulis 1991). Travel cost or contingent valuation methods also are commonly used to place monetary values on natural areas or marginal changes in their characteristics (Durojaiye and Ikpi, 1988; Forster, 1989; Loomis, 1989; Lee *et al.*, 1998; Moran, 1994; Echeverria *et al*., 1995). The trend is toward greater reliance on user fees in the financial management of public lands.

Cost-benefit analysis (CBA) concept has for many decades been applied purely to public sector investment decision. However, at the dawn of the 21st century there has been need for its application in other non-monetary investments. In most developed nations where CBA tool is being given expression, it is now extended to cover a wide range of applications including water resources management, forestry, recreational facilities and a whole range of urban investment projects (Balchin, Bull and Hieve, 1995). Along this line many questions have been asked as to whether or not it is worthwhile to invest public fund on what may not offer

any tangible return comparable with the total cost of investment. This makes sense if one considers other human capital needs. However, from the point of social benefit for intangible items, it has been argued that any project or activity of this sort should be capable of achieving a potential improvement in social welfare in which case the cost input should be far less that the benefit derived from such investment. For instance, since many public facilities such as parks are provided free of charge to many users, social benefit, determined by willingness to pay criteria, may have to be estimated indirectly.

Balchin, Bull and Hieve (1995) have identified some effective methods of carrying out these estimations which include: first, need to consider demand for similar facilities elsewhere for which charges are made (such as historic monument); second, need for extensive questionnaire analysis of potential users.

Although the problem here is that in the case of public goods where 'free riding' occurs, individuals may deliberately understate their preferences. By implication, from observed behaviour for example, many recreational facilities demand may be seen to fall with increasing distance from the facility. Willingness to pay can be imputed from the additional travel costs (in time and money). Those recreational facilities users are known to incur cost as distance increases. These methods are very much useful in the redesigning of open recreational space in a manner that distance barrier is eliminated especially among the poor urban recreational users.

Again, from many empirical studies on environmental services valuation, a wide application of the approach has been established particularly in the area of financial value of the goods and services from natural ecosystems. Consensus opinion affirmed that premium environmental resources such as water and access to recreational facilities are valued by the population at large. However, monetary evaluation of the benefits derived from such resources is often essential to support policies to control environmental contamination and the case for spending on projects which may secure environmental improvements. This is important to open-space

planning, as decision-making regarding the use of urban open space or the allocation of resources occurs through economic and political processes which compare the value of open space to the value of alternative land uses (e.g., housing, landfills, and industry). In most cases, the value of open space (outside of its aesthetic and recreational appeal) is not understood, while the benefits of the alternative land uses appear explicit and quantifiable. In cities, this situation has resulted in open spaces being significantly undervalued because of the general failure of society to recognize the value of a resource when it is not expressed in monetary terms or cannot be owned, or where the services provided are not immediately obvious. Consequently, the identification and economic valuation of environmental services is a critical tool in helping ensure the appropriate planning, management and resourcing of open spaces in urban areas. The economic valuation of environmental services is still in its infancy and is a complex exercise. Durban city (South Africa)'s international research revealed much more. (Roberts, *et al.,* 2005).

2.9 Concept of Recreational Centre as an Investment Management outfit

It is a well known fact that every product of physical development whether buildings, facilities or infrastructure, all require some sorts of management to keep it running for the goal for which it is set in place. While this may look clear, however, Okoroh, Jones and IIozor (2003) have affirmed that some definitions of 'Management' also touch proactive management and service efficiency and performance. The stance of this study is captured well in Wilder's (1977) emphasis that management is both an active human occupation and a procedure by which individuals and organizations achieve results. Explicitly 'Management' is work personified because it incorporates three fundamental tools which are leadership, decision making and communication.

Further more, Roberts (1989) has argued that the study of management has shown that there are two main management parameters: the Task (the job), and Relationships (the people), a balance between the two brings about positive results in meeting targets. Managers need to understand people and the relationships between them whether as individuals or as in groups. Without this basic understanding and without the ability to communicate, motivate and lead, the manager's chance of success and effectively undertaking a task or meeting the needs of his clients is considerably reduced. Moreover, management and leadership must be situational and adaptable to change. In a good spirit of management, manager must possess the notion that it is a privilege to direct the actions of others.

In the real estate and facilities management sense, maintenance management method serves to protect the owners of real estate investment and oversee the work carried out to preserve the asset in order to enable its continued use and function above a minimum acceptable level of performance (Real Estate Foundation of Information bulletin No.5, 2010). In recreational activities centres, this management task may include ensuring the good service design of the centre has less unforeseen renewal or major repair activities. In the context of a global practice one of the goals of public recreational centres or outfit is satisfying customers' expectations, desires or needs. Customer satisfaction is defined as "the number of customers or percentage of total customers, whose reported experience with a firm, its products, or its services (ratings) exceed specified satisfaction goals.

A clear understanding and awareness of dynamism in a natural system has become necessary if the application of maintenance management must work in the developing world. In line with this thought varied opinions like Motloch (2005), have maintained that managing structural and infrastructural systems for increased placeness (that is, the sense of a place) is a challenge because of conceptual difference in natural and infrastructural systems. Natural systems are dynamic: the nature of nature is change. Structural and infrastructural systems, on other hand,

are static. They grow not in an organic or biological sense, but incrementally as extension to existing systems, or as new subsystems. To a large extent, sense of place in the built environment depends on the degree to which the form of static infrastructural systems (whose patterns must address material and technology as formative influences) integrate with the form of dynamic natural systems. The managers in the urban recreational setting must imbibe this spirit of dynamism that exists in cities and its natural system, to enhance their performance for the good of the community.

2.9.1 Conceptual Framework of Open Recreation Space

Many associated studies (Manning, 2004; Moore, Smith and Newsome, 2003) affirmed that several overviews and comparative analyses of recreation frameworks exist in few places globally. Although many more studies with similar characteristics may have developed in specific policy and administrative contexts, their capability could at best influences the particular elements or components of open space. Moore and Spires (2004) suitably employed evaluation framework for urban regeneration in which the broad programme embraces the trio dimensions of economic, physical and social objectives. Each of these broad areas is often associated with a particular set of strategic objectives made up of activities reflecting the priorities and needs of the local area.

Fundamentally, developing planning frameworks can be viewed as an evolving critique of the inadequacies of government procedures to address complex problems in contentious situations. Such situations do not only require systematic processes that explain fundamental assumptions and perspectives but also those that incorporate differing value systems and types of knowledge (McCool, 2012). In this sense, planning can be viewed as an inclusive process where stakeholders and planners (as government representatives) jointly frame issues, construct futures, and choose socially acceptable, efficient, equitable and effective pathways to those futures. This has been the orientation of planning endeavour in western world, but not so

imbibed by the developing nations for reason that will not be discussed in the study.

As in general use of the term, 'Frameworks' are structures that enable researchers to apply critical thinking skills to a complex problem; they are not processes that can be simply followed without understanding their underlying rationale and conceptual underpinnings. McCool (2012) has defined 'Framework' in research as '*a process involving a sequence of steps that leads managers and planners to explicate the particular issue, which in a sense may not necessarily lead to formulation of the answer to an issue, but provides the conceptual basis through which it may be successfully resolved*'. Obviously, there are many planning related problems that can find direction toward solving them in frameworks structure formulation

By the same many problems identified in the context of this study (Ibadan open recreation planning challenges), it is imperative that an ideal solution is fashioned out through the instrumentality of a framework development. Applying similar methods used in other research works, will help both urban policy makers and stakeholders gain insight into open recreation issues which have for a long time confronted the community.

More specifically, framework as defined here is a structure that focuses on open recreational space – basically consists of a group of propositions, or steps that will help frame or define the problem, forcing explicit consideration of planning and management related issues. Again, the conceptual framework usually tries to incorporate into its solution model what Stankey and Clark (1996) called 'character of an effective framework' which involves: first, identification of trade-offs between provision of recreation opportunities with the resulting local economic impacts and protection of biodiversity values; second, appreciation of and address complexity; and third, accommodation of the range of constituencies with interests in the specific area or issue. On the basis of this understanding and the platform of numerous challenges confronting the 'traditional' recreational space in developing cities, a framework that seems to divide roles between the two levels of management agencies – the metropolitan management council on the

one hand and the traditional management institution on the other hand, all with intention to effectively care for outdoor recreational activities in a dual city set up. Figure 2.3 depicts details of the framework.

Consequently, it has been observed that the provision of recreation on public space within a dynamic and multidimensional context is complex and laden with misdirection. For example, increased demand or pressure on public space from other competing uses will result to commercializing recreational activities thereby denying the low income strata of urban residents the opportunities to recreate. This research has agreed for the adoption and formulation of a dual open recreational space management control mechanism - the traditional on the one hand and the metropolitan administration on the other side (see Figure 2.4). This can be interpolated with Moore and Spires's conceptual framework for open space development as shown in Figure 2.3.

Nilsen and Grant (1997) have argued that, the first step in determining suitability of frameworks is to "decide which questions they are seeking to answer". For example, the limits of acceptable change framework was developed in response to numerous failed attempts to establish recreational carrying capacities for components of the US National Wilderness Preservation System (Bostedt and Mattsson, 1995)

Many decisions in recreation management are value judgments (Krumpe and McCool, 1998) and thus a full discussion of the values involved is essential to addressing recreation management problems. This can only be done with inclusive public engagement processes because technical planners cannot be expected to equitably represent every value system. In addition, there must be recognition that different forms of knowledge are not only legitimate ways of knowing but each contributes constructively at varying points in a planning process.

From Figure 2.3, developing a holistic ORS which tends to benefit the public may require some levels of social, policy, demographic and technological harmony on one hand and

institutionalization of planning administration coupled with other components such as environment and social cohesion on the other hand. The existing planning administrative structure in Nigerian cities will be better off to adopt the Moore & Spires' (2004) framework for a holistic open space development.

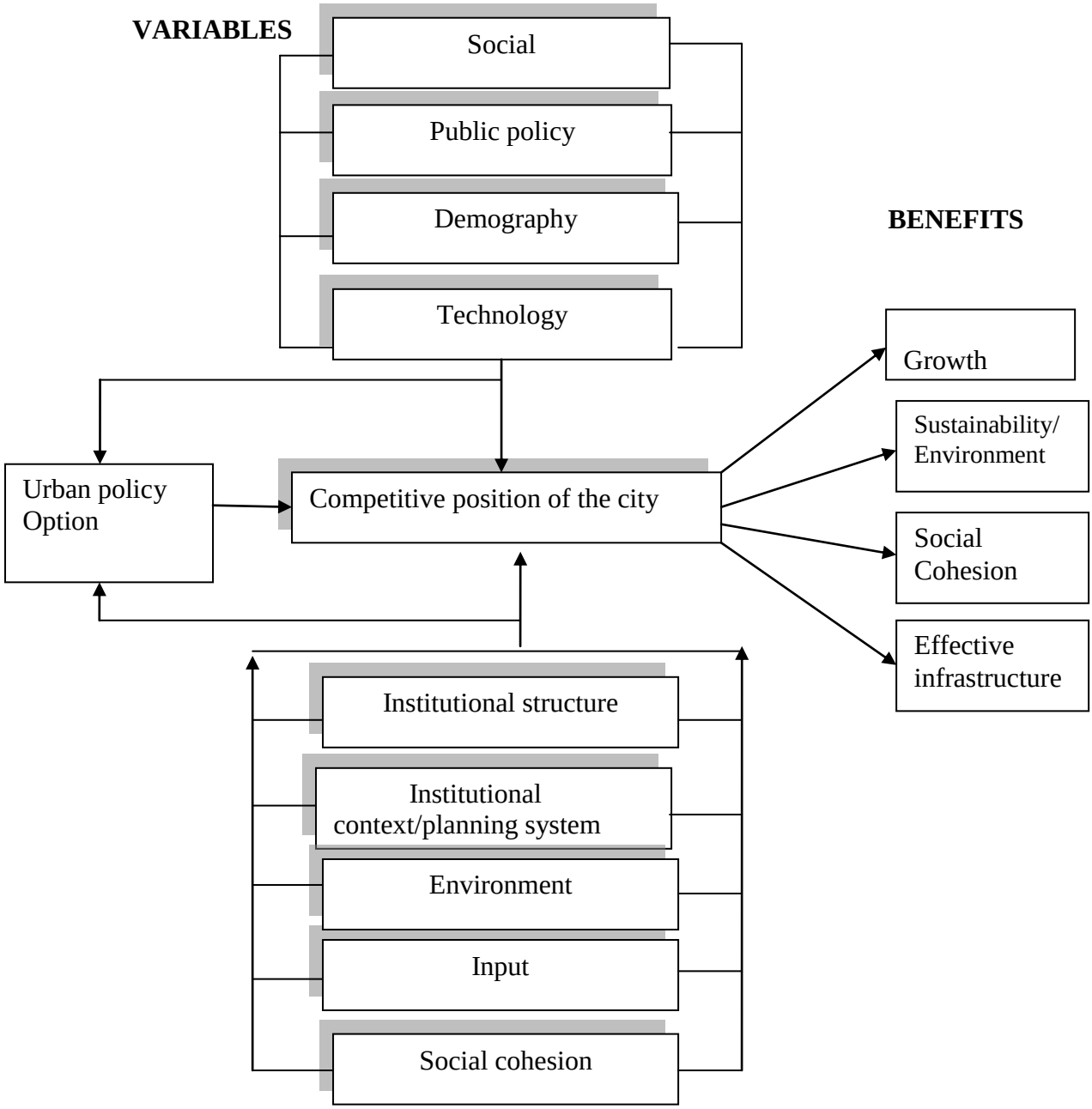

Fig.2.3: Conceptual framework for a holistic open space development
Source: After Moore & Spires (2004)

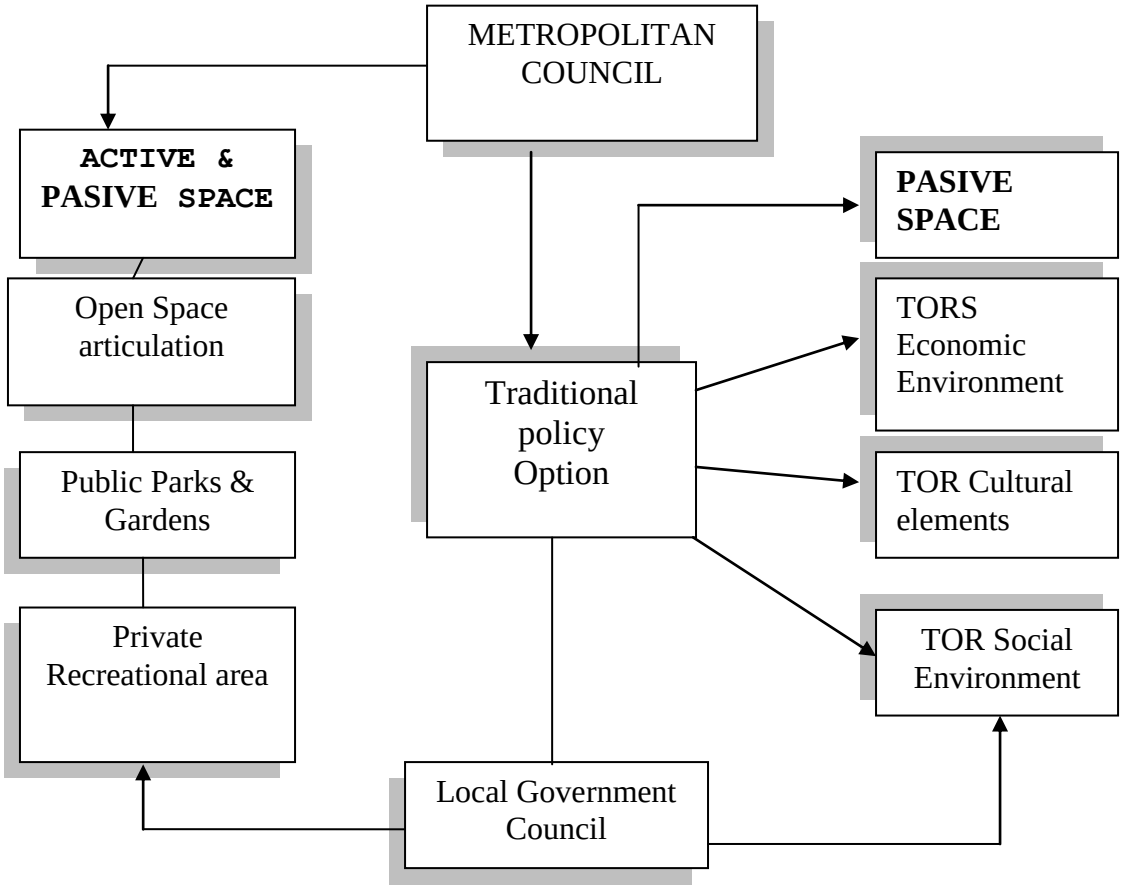

Fig 2.4. Two-level Management Strategy for Open Recreation Space in Traditional set up.
Source: Author's Concept of Open Recreational Space Management Process.

2.9.2 The Location Theory

The behaviour of individuals as well as firms and government agencies with regard to location are central to regional development (Mabogunje, 1985). In one sense, the problem of backwardness will remain with a region as long as it suffers from government development policies. When an urban environment is neglected in terms of location of services or industries, certain factors are at work producing limitations to the growth. We find that such location will lack adequate interactions that can allow for the effectiveness of its ability to manipulate available resources to its advantage. This theory is all about location decisions of firms and government agencies as they tend to either minimize or maximize spatial differences and equalities. The theory is relevant to this research in the sense that it illuminates the policy of equitable distribution of open space resources (that is, the recreational sport and parks) and

equitable accessibility by the users. In that case all recreational spots should be situated to every part of the city concerns. Equitable accessibility with less transportation cost is being held as one of the vital ingredients in open recreational space planning (Tietz, 1968). The proximity factor has significant role in this type of land use plan. Travelling to recreate is not ideal as extra cost can nullify the actual intention. This probably explains reasons why most stadia especially in the developing cities are constantly underutilized after colossal amount of dollars have been expended on such stadia. For instance, Abuja National stadium (Nigeria) has experienced this ugly situation of wasting investment in recent time. Among others involving costs, transportation cost usually frighten potential recreation users away from achieving their recreational goal.

2.9.3 Urban Ecology in Relation to City Greening and Recreational Open Space

One of the most exciting aspects of environmental science and many other fields of science is working out how a system that consists of many interacting parts function as a whole. As illustrated in figure 2.4, an urban area is a system that comprises of other interacting systems to make it function. A reasonable argument by Raven, Berg and Hassenzahl (2010) pointed that the system approach provides a broad look at overall processes, as opposed to the details of individual parts or steps. Therefore, using a system perspective helps scientists gain valuable insights that are not always obvious from looking at individual components within the system. In time past and even in the contemporary age, models were employed to describe the interactions that took place within urban environmental systems. Examples of such models are computer simulations that represent the overall effect of competing factors which help to describe an environmental system in numerical terms.

Hall (1992) noted a fundamental concept in the systems approach. That is, describing the interaction between two parallel systems: the planning or controlling system itself, and the

system (or systems) which it seeks to control. The systems view of planning is based on the notion that there are all sorts of planning and each constitutes a distinct human activity. Recreational planning is just a sub-class of this general activity called planning. Thus all planning is a continuous process, seeking to find ways to control the system concerned

Other empirical studies carried out in the city sphere (Kurt, 1976; Borcke, 2002; Motloch, 2005; Kaika, 2005; Keith, 2012) adequately engaged urban ecology and ecosystem methods to studying urban processes, trends and pattern. Such researches are conveyed within the context of four variables of population, organization, environment, and technology as depicted in Figure 2.5. In effect, the four inter-related variables must be understood and well synthesized in order to achieve the recreational vision of any city. To a greater extent open recreational space research is basically an action research that examines concrete situation as embedded in Kurt Lewin's notion of field theory, which holds that theoretical and practical knowledge must inform each other in a concrete context for establishment of a true domain of endeavour (Kurt, 1976). This assumption in the view of this study captures the essence of the synergy between the recreational system, human welfare and technology that is being engaged.

Both ecology and ecosystem operate as basic tools of environmental science and of studying the interrelationships between organisms and their environment. For many years, environmental scientists had tried to establish general principles on how the natural sphere functions, maintains equilibrium and gives feedback. Here, the city is seen as the field or ecological system which harbours diverse populations that are usually fragmented into social and economic structures for the purpose of efficient and effective functioning of the city ecosystem. The environment created as a result of the city population with its diversity of interactions coupled with full engagement of technology could lead to degradation. Without any conscious plan for adequate management control measure, the entire system has the tendency to halt.

Moreover, Raven, Berg and Hassenzahl (2010) reiterated that all the principles mentioned here are engaged in order to develop viable solutions to environmental problems (solutions based on scientific knowledge). This understanding confirms the essence of the interrelationship between the recreational system and city population on one hand and the technology on the other hand. Traditional value system should begin to appreciate the fact that changes are inevitable phenomena and no city can remain static with technology taking its full role in the society.

On public acquisition of land for landscaping and open space management, Falade (1998) observed that the Nigeria's high urbanization rate has several implications for the people's socio-economic and cultural life style. This also extends to parks' development capacity for outdoor recreation, landscape improvement and environmental conservation.

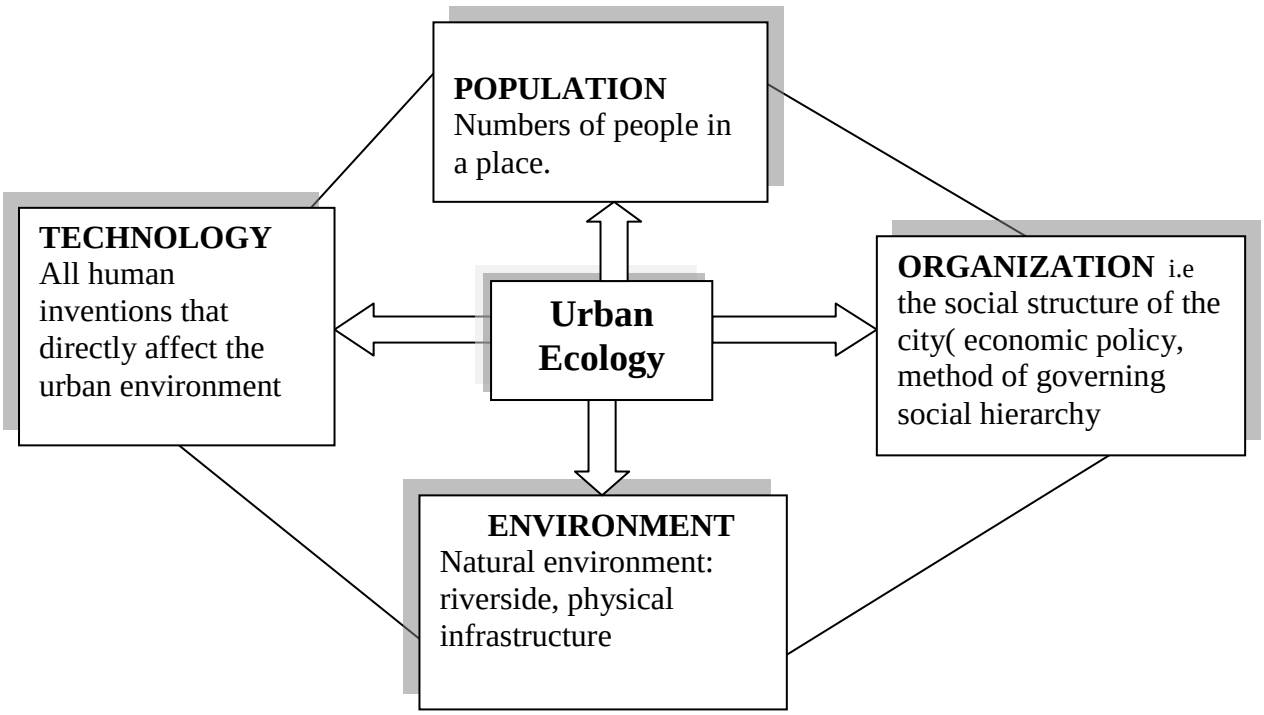

Fig. 2.5: Urban Ecology in relation to City Recreational open space

Sources: Author's Concept on Urban Ecology/ORS relationship (2014)

2.9.4 Public Domain Planning

Public domain or realm has come of age in the literature of urban design. Therefore, it is very relevant in this study. According to Carmona *et al.*, (2003), public realm has an overlapping relationship with 'public life'. In effect open recreational activities are not different from public life in an arena known for the public uses. It has been observed that public life involves relatively open and universal social contexts, in contrast to private life, which is intimate, familiar, shielded or controlled by the individual and shared only with family and friends (We may think it plausible, therefore, that public arenas such as park arena provide the opportunity for social, commercial or cultural integration. As a physical (space) zone of influence it is expected to be planned in accordance with the city master plan where such plan exists. From the time of acropolis, castle and public squares rendition, public domain continued to gain prominence even in the contemporary cities development. This also has remained one of the arenas for both recreation and relaxation. The chart in figure 2.6 describes succinctly the planning processes involved in the conceptualization of public domain. As a territorial based system of social relations, the whole process follows a system approach in its developmental order, political order, transformation order, etcetera..

Diverse opinions like Carmona *et al*., (2003) have argued that public realm as a conceptual space is not necessarily predicated on the existence of public space, but should be conceived as a city of self-governing political community whose citizens deliberate, debate and resolve issues. This study does not toe this line of thought but rather concerns with the declining nature of public realm in traditional cities particularly as it is articulated in the city of Ibadan, Southwest Nigeria. Many who observed the declining state of the public realm often attribute this to either unavailability of the space or insignificant value attachment to public space and public life by the government. Motloch (2005), who worked along this course, has observed that many social and civic functions that occurred in public paces have been transferred to private realms-leisure activities,

entertainment, gaining information, and consumption. It must be noted that activities that were once available in collective and public forms only have increasingly become handy in individualized and private forms, while the use of public space has been challenged by various developments and changes, such as increased personal mobility – initially through the use of car and subsequently through the internet. Friedmann (1987), in his proposition suggested a framework that gives an understanding to public domain structure (Figure 2.6). The components include: Territorially based, System of social relations, System of political order, System of maintenance, System of change, System transformation, Political practice, Bureaucratic practice, Social guidance, Administration and Planning. The planning elements include allocative, radical and/or revolutionary and practice.

The containment of these principles in perfect harmony helps public domain to develop into a level that every segment of the city benefits. The research observed that many African cities have not yet engaged this conception at least in the desirable manner that would yield positive results. For many decades an issue like governance or politics has remained a medium for conflict generation as against societal development. It is widely recognized that the provision of high quality 'public realm' facilities such as parks and open spaces can assist in the promotion of an area as an attractive place to live, and can result in a number of wider benefits.

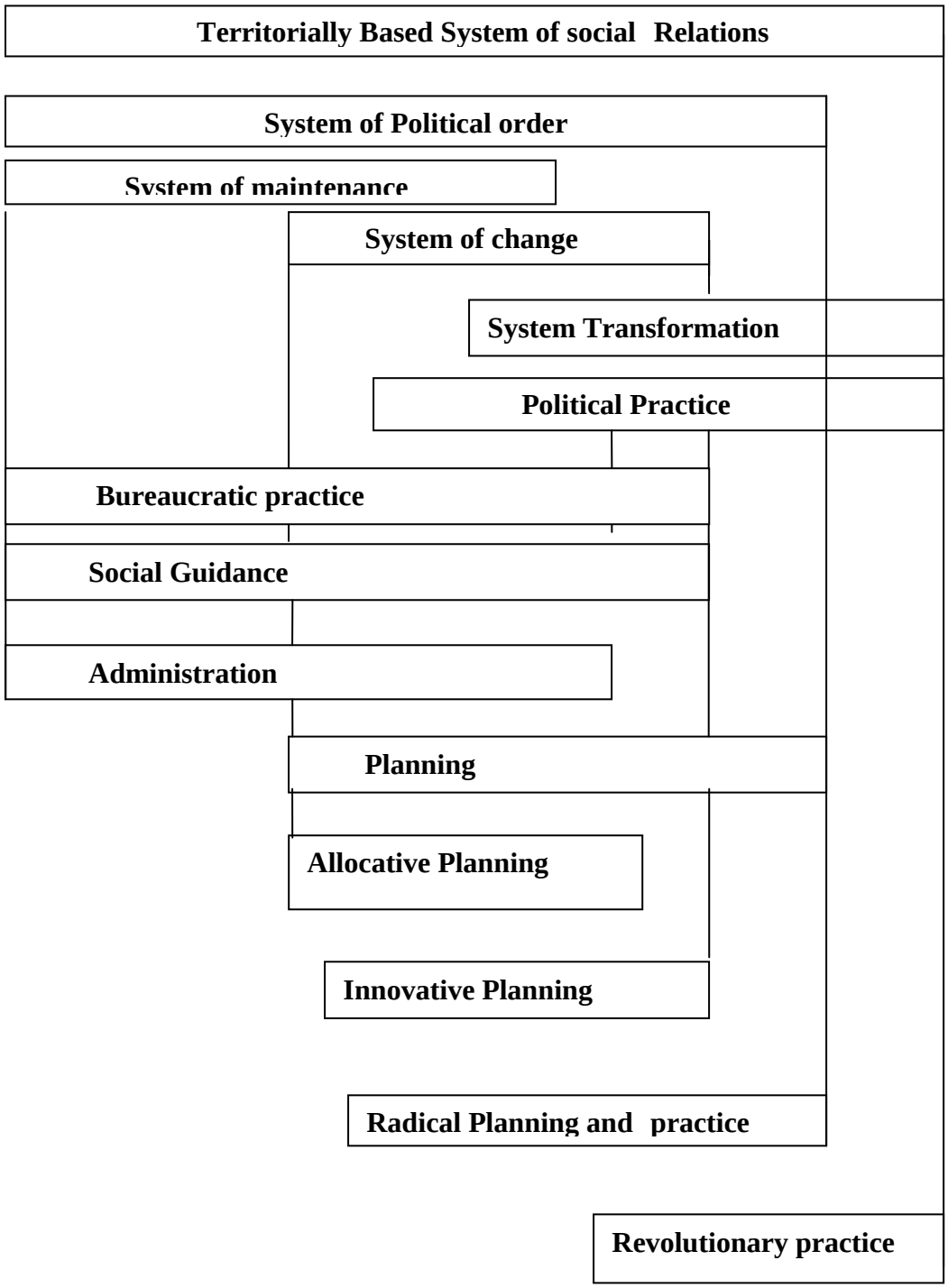

Fig. 2.6. Basic Concept of Planning in the Public domain
Source: Friedmann, 1987

2.9.5 Gaps indentified in Literature

Gaps have been discovered in the following areas:

1. Contents wise: The inadequacy of emphasis on developing nations in many recreation ideas and practices are obvious from the body of literature. The dominancy of the western world in all facets of cities planning and recreational spaces articulation are obvious. Whereas differing value systems and good knowledge have been institutionalized in the developed societies, however, the developing cities are still miles apart from achieving such feat. In the developing economy physical planning was never viewed as an inclusive process where citizens, stakeholders and planners should jointly frame issues or decide a common futures, and choose socially acceptable and efficient pathways to cities transformation. .

2. Again, the crucial issue that arises from the reviewed literature revealed many conflicting matter such as traditional culture system. The fact that African are backward in many aspects of economy, city development and dominated by informal sector, make other necessities of life in urban areas to follow same pattern. For instance, the informal sector is amenable to traditional practices and since the tradition does not separate work place from living, it is practically impossible to see any other things becoming too necessary. Akin to this is the over dominance of traditional / cultural activities.over the actual conventional or westernize form of recreational activities. This has shown clearly in the prevalence level of recreational facilities usage.

3. Context wise**:** From the body of literature it was observed that the rate of open space resources development was faster with a lot of planning techniques into it. Many of the developed cities have separate and efficient outdoor recreational plans with overwhelming varieties of sporting facilities. Literatures on Africans recreational system are rare and hardly discussed or brought to light. There is a whole optimism that the circumstances, poor backgrounds in recreational cultures may have led to this. Public awareness of the need for and

provision of facilities to support recreation would seem to vary not only with the level of development but also with the extent of urbanization. Consequently, while in more developed countries – such as the USA provision for recreation have long become a routine component of plans for urban region and the society at large.

4. Methodology/Standard gaps**:** Different methods exist for recreational demands determination between the developed nations and its counterpart in the developing nations. This has shown distinctly in the number of elements often considered in determining recreation demands. Whereas the advanced cities take adequate calibrations of both day and night visitors to a recreational centres, most upcoming outdoor recreational in a traditional setting do not consider this aspect as something that is necessary 9Roberts, 1974). Sections 2.4 and 2.5 unveiled this areas to some details.

There is also dichotomy in respect of criteria employed for determining nature and distribution of parks and open space across the length and breadth of the city. Such knowledge may be something that most developing cities are beginning to adopt in their cities planning system.

CHAPTER THREE

THE STUDY AREA: IBADAN

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents Ibadan in two broad forms. First, as a research platform in which the goal of recreational planning issue is dissected and concluded, and having to draw from the city physical anatomy this provides the required information in contextual case study. The second aspect is the analysis of the demographic composition, socio-economics and recreational nature of the city of Ibadan. The study has employed these two approaches to diagnose the right plan in respect of the city recreation development.

3.2 Setting of the Study

From historical evidence it is understood that the present site of Ibadan was established by Lagelu after the destruction of the first settlement near *Awotan* in the neighbourhood of *Apete* in the present day Ido Local Government Area of Oyo State. As a war camp, the earlier soldiers from Ife, Ijebu and Oyo resettled in Ibadan about 1820 after they had successfully destroyed the neighbouring kingdom of Owu.

Geographically, Ibadan city is located in Oyo state in the present south-western geo-political region of Nigeria (see the map in Figure 3.1). It has served as the capital of Oyo State since 1967, and is currently reputed to be the largest indigenous city in Africa, South of the Sahara. Ibadan is situated within Latitude 7^{o} 25' North and Longitude 3^{o} 5' East approximately and rightly located 145 kilometers north of Lagos.

3.2.1 Demo-Physiographic Constituents of Ibadan City

Many features such as demography (in density), topography, climate and vegetal are believed to have dotted Ibadan city landscape since its creation. These could be seen partly in figure 3.1

3.2.2 Demographic Change

According to Wang (2004), every significant urban change is an economic reform which further results in large scale increase in personal or household income. Ibadan has been known for its ability to attract population from time immemorial, before and after the colonial periods. Ibadan, like other Yoruba towns experienced the effect of urbanization which is most evident in the core area where the indigenes first settled. The settlers arrived at the area at a time when there was war and the planning laws were neglected. They built their houses too closely due to political and social reason and also to enable them achieve tight security from proximate and distant members of the extended family who lived together in a compound (Mabogunje, 1962; Onibokun, 1973; Fourchard, 2003).

Most of the residents in their responses to enquiry on the current composition of their place in terms of population structure revealed that the younger residents have relocated to more attractive neighbourhoods of the city. This is particularly pronounced in many parts of zones 1, 2 and 4 of the study areas. Historically, the entire city is mainly occupied by Ibadan indigenes or neighbourbouring Yorubas which probably share the same cultural affinity. The highly mobile younger residents see the old neighbourhoods as places in which their relatives live but which are now undesirable. This pattern of intra city migration can reduce socio-economic promotion of the neighbourhoods and indeed further unleash disastrous demographic structure imbalance significantly.

Two decades ago the population estimate of Ibadan was said to have varied from 2 to 5 million inhabitants (Ayeni, 1994; Olaniran, 1998). It was established that the city had a very low growth rate of 0.8 per cent between 1931 and 1952. In 1981, another calculation based on the average population per housing unit gave an estimate of two million inhabitants (Ayeni, 1994). Many of these notable changes are not unconnected with the different statuses assumed by the city. The population of the eleven local government areas that formed Ibadan was put at

2,550,593 out of which the study area (that is, the five urban area of the city)'s population constituted 1,338,659. The area has a population density of 2,639 persons per km^2 using 2006 census figure. Nonetheless, the population growth is gradually shifting to the less urbanized Ibadan city with a growth rate of 4.7% per annum between 1991 and 2006 (NPC, 2006).

The population growth rate and densities of this magnitude suggest that severe recreational supply problems exist in the city of Ibadan. From the antecedent of poor planning of the city, it is obviously impossible to inject recreational space within the entire city landscape. For most parts of the past three decades, flooding has been contended with by the State government and may have distracted government intention for the provision of other social infrastructural needs of residents.

Table 3.1a: Ibadan Metropolitan Demographic growth (1991- 2006)

Zone	Local Govt. Area in focus	1991 Popn.	2006 Popn.	% Change	Growth Rate
1	Ibadan North	302,271	306,795	1.5	0.1
2	Ibadan North East	275,627	330,399	19.87	1.22
3	Ibadan North West	147,918	152,834	3.32	0.22
4	Ibadan South East	225,800	266,046	17.82	1.1
5	Ibadan South West	227,047	282,585	2	0.13
	Total	1,178,663	1,338,659	-	-

Source: National Population Commission, 1991 and 2006

3.2.3 Physical Change

Figures 3.1a-d (aerial imageries) depict Ibadan physical development stages. According to Fourchard (2003), Ibadan has sprawled sporadically beyond all imaginations into the surrounding rural communities and farmlands that once delimited the city. Areola (1994) confirms that a total land area of 103.8 km^2 was estimated for the city in 1952. However, out of this figure only 36.2 km^2 (that is, 34.8%) was built up. This simply interprets the level of the city urbanization before independence.

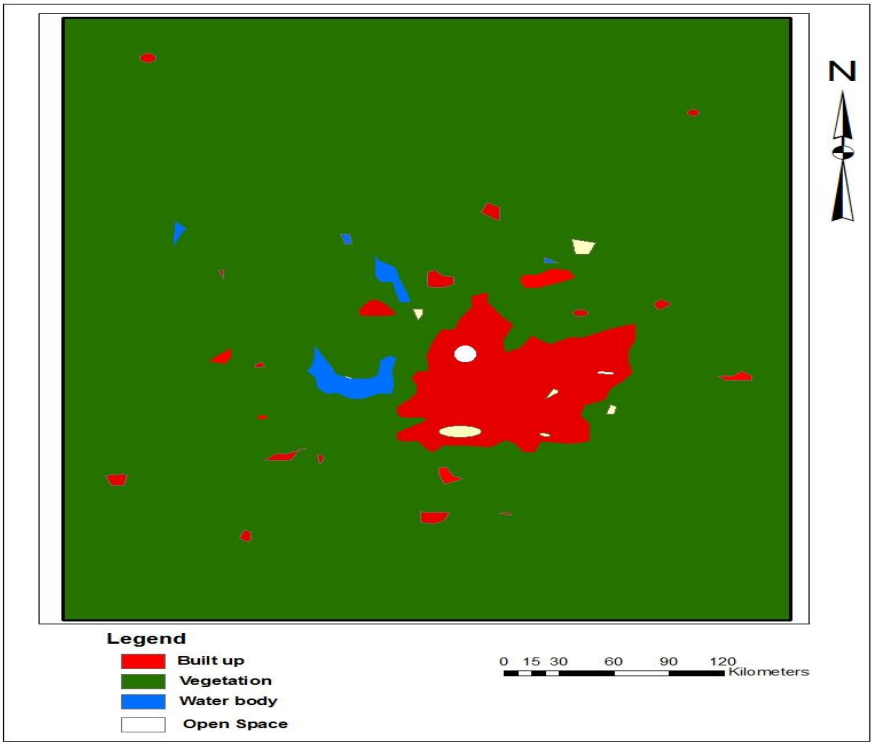

Fig. 3.1a: Ibadan Physical development – 30km^2 in area (1963)
Source: : Fourchard *(2003)*

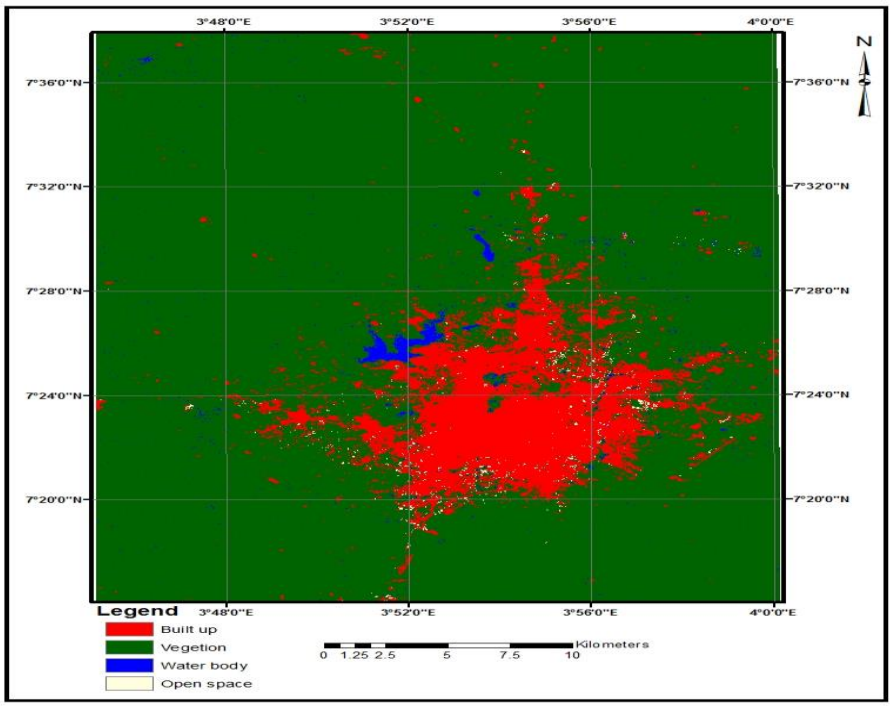

Fig. 3.1b: Ibadan Physical development – 240km^2 in area (1984)
Source: : Fourchard (2003)

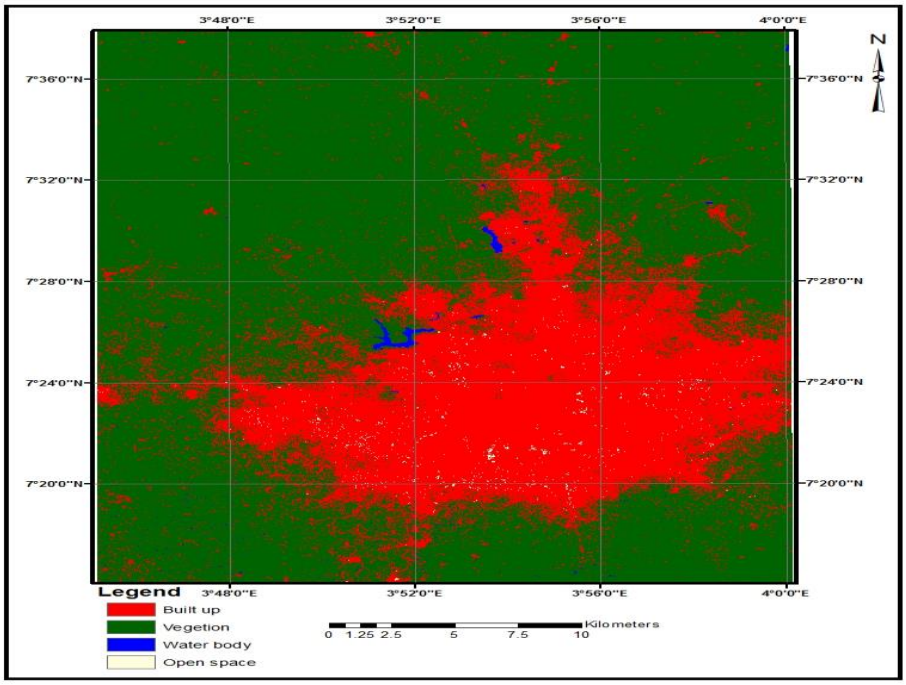

Fig. 3.1c: Ibadan Physical development – 400km^2 in area (2000)
Source: : Fourchard (2003)

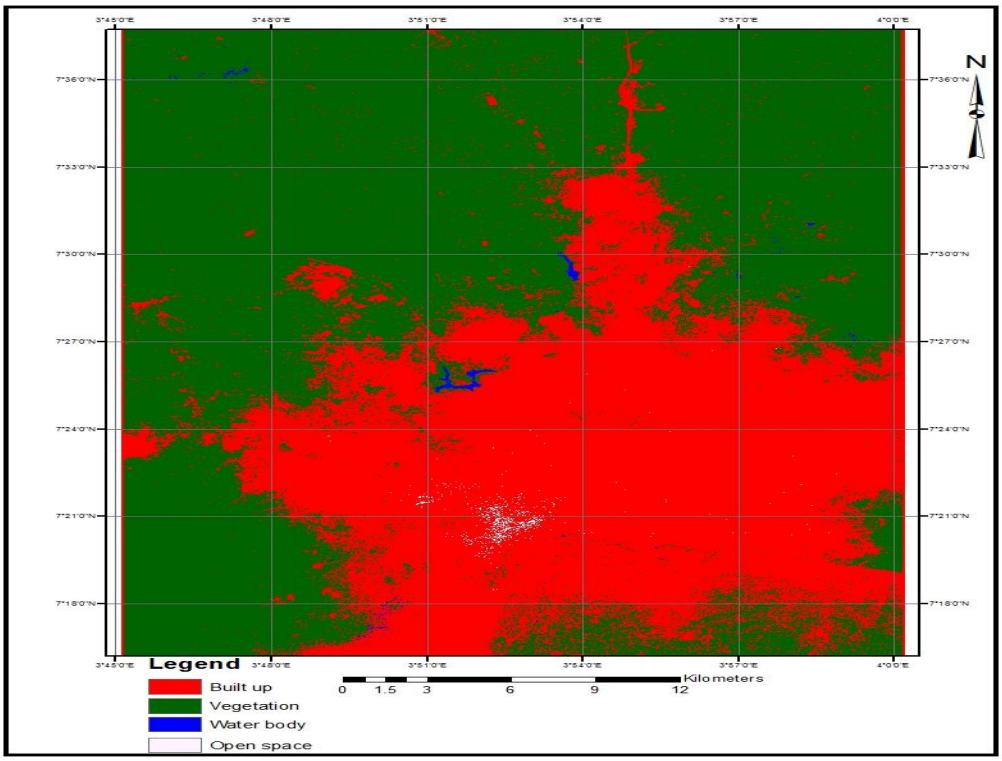

Fig. 3.1d: Ibadan Physical development - not less than450km^2 in area (2012)
Source: : Fourchard (2003)

All the afore mentioned aerial view of the stages in Ibadan physical metamorphosis attested to its high urbanization rate and in many respects the disregards or abuses meted on the open natural spaces of the city landscape.

Invariably majority of the non-urban land use filtered away shortly after the independence during which many urban centers transformed into administrative headquarters. From the evidence of the aerial photograph of 1973, Ibadan has completely sprawled to 112 km2 in area and thereafter had increased from 136 km^2 (1981) to 210 km^2 and 240 km^2 in 1988 and 1989 respectively (Areola, 1994: 101). By the new millennium, in 2000, Ibadan built up areas had covered 400 km2 (Onibokun and Faniran 1995). It may be logical to conclude that the current land areas going by the growth rate depicted in tables 3.1b may be nothing less than 500 sq. km.

Table 3.1b: The Population and Spatial Growth of Ibadan (1856-2010)

Year Interval	End Year Population	Land Size(Extent)
1830 – 1856	60,000	100 Ha.
1890 – 1931	386,359	12 km^2
1932 – 1963	X	30 km^2
1964 – 1973	X	112 km^2
1974 – 1981	X	136 km^2
1982 -1991	1,222,570	240 km^2
1992 -2006	2,550,593	400 km^2
2007 – 2010	2,893,137	X

Source: Areola (1994), Onibokun and Faniran (1995), NPC (2006),
Note: x. information not available.

3.2.4 Relief, Climatic and Vegetal Features

The physical setting of Ibadan city in actual fact consists of ridges of undulated hills that run closely in northwest – southeast orientation. From aerial photographic view point, the major part of these ridges lies in the central part of the city and includes such peaks as Mapo, Mokola

and Aremo .The relief of the city lies mostly on lowlands and intermittently punctuated by rocky outcrops and series of hills which provide a good panoramic view at almost every vantage view point. The average elevation of Ibadan has been put at 230 m above mean sea level from where the major rivers drain the landforms - these are rivers Ona, Ogbere, Ogunpa, Omi, Kudeti, and Alapata. See the map in Figure 3.2 for detail features of Ibadan city.

This combination of hills and river valleys provide a good drainage for the city but it has suffered a lot of abuse due to blockages by solid wastes on and along the water courses coupled with the construction of structures along the river courses and sometimes right within the river course itself. Observably, these practices constitute the major reasons for the incessant flooding as occasioned by the recent flood disaster on the night of 26th August 2011(Ibadan Report, 2011).

The microclimatic features of Ibadan are contained in the Oyo State weather and climate parameters which typify the West African Monsoon climate. Characteristically, this is marked by distinct seasonal shifts in wind patterns that ensure that between March and October, the city goes under the influence of moist maritime south-west monsoon winds which blow inland from the Atlantic Ocean, marking the rainy season. The dry season occurs from November to February when the dry and dust-laden winds blow over the city from the Sahara desert. The area experiences high relative humidity and generally two rainfall maxima regimes during the rainfall period of March to October. The mean temperatures are highest at the end of the Harmattan (averaging 28°C), that is from the middle of January to the onset of the rains in the middle of March. Even during the rainfall months, average temperatures are relatively high, between 24°C and 25°C, while annual fluctuation of temperature is about 6°C (Olaniran, 1998).

Rain forest and derived savannah dominate the vegetation of Ibadan and the surrounding settlements, although there has been colossal loss of the vegetation to continuous growth and

physical development of the city. The thick, low-lying, forests aggravate the spread of water as observed in areas like Ajibode and Oke Ayo.

One factor of climate that has great impacts on the city is altitude. This influences certain climatic elements like temperature and rainfall. Normally temperature generally decreases with height; thus areas on top of mountains like most parts of Ibadan city have lower temperatures than coastal areas like Port Harcourt and Lagos. This in particular provides a good atmospheric condition for the residents of the city and even the anticipated tourists to the city should the government of the State take an urgent step to develop the untapped recreational and tourist potential of the region.

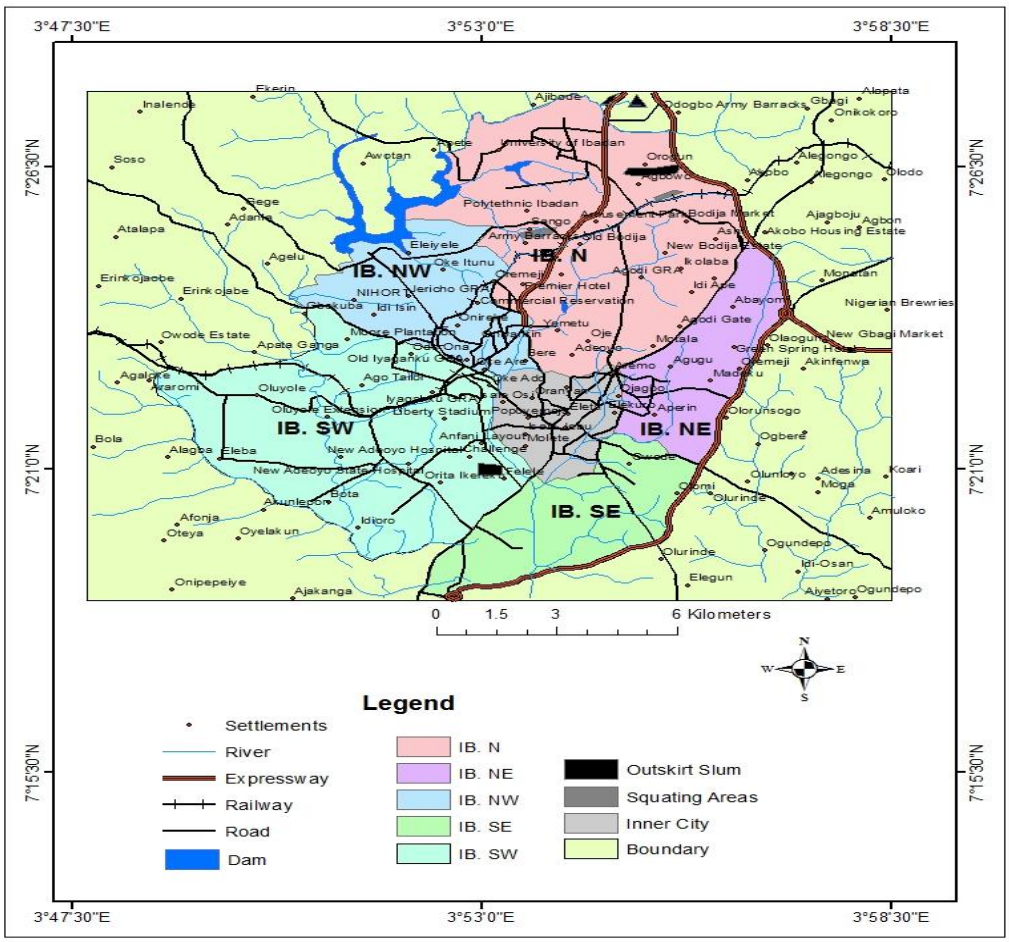

Fig. 3.2: Map of Ibadan, South-West, Nigeria.
Source: Fourchard *(2003)* updated

3.3. Evaluation of the Existing Neighbourhoods Recreational Resources in Ibadan

The evaluation of recreational space resources in Ibadan metropolis must first commence by identifying issues relating to the existing and potential increase in the use of the recreational facilities. The infrastructure, accessibility, safety, crowding, visual attractiveness, topography and size of an area, and availability of forest edges, waters and view points are important among environmental qualities influencing the attractiveness and use of a recreational area (Goosen and Langers, 2000; Chiesura, 2004). The ultimate goal here is to allow the study recommend future actions to ensure that recreational resources remain an asset to the city's economy and quality of life. From the preliminary survey carried out in the city by the investigator, it became obvious that most parts of the city's open recreational resources lack ample access in their locations. However, considering the equitable distribution of modern recreational facilities within the different geographical zones of the city, the oldest unplanned indigenous South-Eastern part of the city (including areas like Oke-Foko, Isale-Ijebu, Oke-Padi, Oke-Eleta and Oke-Mato) is devoid of any form of organized recreational spaces. According to the study by Tomori (2010), the crowded housing pattern in most residential zones of Ibadan and the consequent inaccessibility of locations made the establishment of recreational facilities difficult.

In the opinion of the researcher, many factors may have triggered the existing recreational space and resources in Ibadan. Aside the political influence which often comes through physical planning decision, there are other physical attributes of Ibadan such as the relief (undulated terrain) with rich soil coupled with good climate – all of which have contributed to the luxuriant growth of the area's vegetation.

Table 3.2: Existing Major Open Space/Recreational Facilities in Core Ibadan Metropolis

Open Space/Recreational Type	Community of Location / LGA	Phy Condition Assessment	Accessibility method
Cinema House	Agbowo/ Ibadn North	Fair	Fee-paying
Jogor Centre at Liberty road	Ibadan North	Fair	Fee-paying
Open space along Bodija -UI Road	Bodija/Ibadan North	Good	Free
Trans Amusement Park	Bodija/ Ibadan North	Very good	Free
Liberty Stadium	Ring Road Ibadan S/W	Very good	Free/fee-paying
Agodi Recreationa Club	Agodi/ Ibadan North	Fair	Limited
Agodi Garden	Agodi/ Ibadan North	Fair	Limited
Open space (GRA, Gov's House)	Agodi/ Ibadan North	Very good	Limited
Mapo Hall	Beere/ Ibadan North	Good	Fee-paying/ltd
Wanqui Garden and Event Centre	Jericho/Idi-Ishin/ Nort	Good	fee-paying
P.I Hostel Space (Bodija -UI Rd)	Bodija/ Ibadan North	Very good	Fee-paying
Open Space at Independent way	GRA/ Ibadan North	Fair	Free
Botanical garden at University	Univ.of Ibadan /North	Very good	Limited
Broadcasting TV of Oyo State	Bashorun /North	Good	Limited
Play ground at Univ. of Ibadan	Univ. of Ibadan/ North	Good	Free
Play ground at Ibadan Poly	Ibadan Poly/ North	Good	Free
Green Open Space	Agugu/North East	Good	Free
Incidental Open space	Radio OYO/N.East	Fair	Free
University of Ibadan Museum	Univ. of Ibadan /North	Good	Free
Captain Bowers Tower	Oke Aare/ South East	Fair	Free
Mokola Cultural centre	Mokola/ Ibadan North	Good	Limited
University Zoological garden	Univ. of Ibadan/North	Very good	Limited
Ibadan Museum/Children park	Aleshinloye /S. west	Good	Free
Kankanfo Inn at Joyce B- area	Ibadan /North	Fair	Fee-paying
NISER Open Space	Orogun Rd Ojoo /North	Good	Fee
Sport ground at Barrack vicinity	Barack/North West	Good	Free
Field playing ground at Sabo area	Sabo/North West	Good	Free
Sport ground at Molete	Molete/Ibadan S.East	Fair	Free
Green Space Corridor	Olorunda/ South East	Good	Free/fee-paying
Natural open space at IITA	Moniya/ North West	Good	Free
Ibadan Recreational Centre	Adamasingba/North	Very good	Free/fee-paying
Tennis recreational club	Oluyole/ South West	Fair	Limited

Table 3.2 presented thirty-two main recreational resource centres in metropolitan Ibadan with their locations and physical conditions. The gross comparative inadequacy of recreational space in the metropolis is further aggravated by three additional considerations. First, the existence of a higher average density of over 2,500 persons per hectares, suggests a strong need for open-space facilities to enable individuals to get away from the crowd when desires.

Secondly, of the thirty-two recreational resources referred to (Table 3.2), only 18 or 56-25 per cent, are free to the general public. The remaining fourteen or 43.75 percent have either limited accessibility, and in most cases require payment of some fees to use them. The obvious net effect of restricted access and the imposition of fees is a reduction in effective availability for an already inadequate supply system.

Those open recreational resources that are located along the western artery are among the city's greatest recreational opportunities. River Ogunpa and the mountainous terrain of the Mapo Hill provide the platform for wealthy outdoor recreational activities along the Ibadan bypass corridor. Obviously, there are limited open recreational varieties in the city of Ibadan; however, the following recreational spots and potentials were sighted in the city in their irregular locations. Pictures of these are shown in Figure 3.3a – g.

Fig. 3.3a: A tennis court within the premises of Molete Grammar School (Private Recreation)

Fig.3.3b: A front view of Mapo Hall, Ibadan: a refurbished colonial edifice located right beside Bere Market in Ibadan. The building is a home to the courts and visitors.

Fig.3.3c: Ibadan Botanical Garden - houses a number of species of plants which are grown to give a serene environment. The garden is used for picnics, retreats, relaxation and research purposes

Fig. 3.3d: An aerial view of Beere quarters (an area completely devoid of open recreational space or green space).

Fig. 3.3e: Ibadan Cultural Centre – a place of socio-cultural integration and exhibition.

Fig.3. 3f: A typical example of Street Green Space Corridor, in Ibadan

Fig.3. 3g: Drum (at the background) is a symbol of the traditional and cultural lifestyle of Ibadan indigenous residents

3.3.1 Bodija Recreation Park: This is located on a central position along the major inner arteries of the city. The park was constructed to offer a pleasant and safe location suitable for picnicking, public concerts and many other community gatherings. The park at the moment contains educationally oriented displays that provide information to the public. Its development was funded by the Oyo State Government but now being managed by the Oyo State Tourism Board.

As at the time of this survey, nearly all the modern and higher order of recreational facilities in Ibadan are found in the planned residential area of Bodija, the University of Ibadan, Samonda and Kongi areas. These facilities include the Zoological Garden, Trans-wonderland, and Cinema house at Agbowo Shopping Complex, Playgrounds at the Polytechnic and the University of Ibadan Campus, Agodi Zoological Garden. Other private recreational facilities are situated in some hotels and guests houses such as Premier Hotel, Kakanfo Inn at Jorce B-area, D-Rovans Hotels, K.S. Motel and D-Castle Inn along Queen Elizabeth Road. A sizable number of multipurpose Halls are springing up for social activities such as multi million Naira Jogor Centre at Liberty Road, Supreme Training Centre, Ibadan House, P. I. Hostels along Bodija-UI Road.

3.3.2 Ibadan Gardens: The two prominent gardens that is, Zoological Garden and the Botanical garden (called Agodi Gardens) are attractive spots hubs that most visitors to the city of Ibadan patronize regularly. Today the two gardens and Trans Amusement Park are fast becoming the tourist attraction centres in the city of Ibadan (see Fig.3.3c).

3.3.3 Bower Memorial Tower and Oke Aàre (Aare's Hill): Bower Memorial Tower, with a distinctive architecture style, is the highest point in Ibadan where tourists flock in to enjoy aesthetic view of city neighboring areas. Oke Aare's hill is situated west of the Bower Memorial Tower and looks great when viewed from Bower Memorial Tower. Aside the excellent view it offers to the residents and visitors alike, the hill is known for its cooling effect

especially at night time. The fact of the matter is that the site is well suited for recreational and tourists' spot but has remained dormant and untapped for further development. This is worrisome and unreasonable that government of Oyo state is 'sitting on precious golds' or treasures of life time but has failed to see the need for their exploits. From the researcher's observation, about one-third of Ibadan landscape is dominated by one level of hill height or the other.

3.3.4 Ibadan Golf Clubs and Stadia: Ibadan city has two 18-hole large golf clubs, called the Ibadan Golf Club and the Barracks (exclusive IITA Golf Club). Other conventional recreational centres include Liberty Stadium, Ibadan Recreation Centre, Obafemi Awolowo Stadium, Ibadan, which is a 40,000 sitting capacity stadium. The stadium was previously called 'Liberty Stadium' but has its name changed again in 2010. Lekan Salami Stadium is another stadium though smaller in capacity (about 18,000 sitting capacity). Even though the stadium was conceived as a multi-purpose stadium, currently it has been used mostly for football matches and serves as the home stadium for Shooting Stars Football Club.

3.3.5 Cycling as a Recreational Activity Medium

The use of bicycling is not to be seen as just a traditional affair that is used for transportation in all Ibadan rural hinterlands. Today, cycling has been used for many purposes including recreation activity. Nigerians are yet to cultivate the habit of engaging this very essential recreational type for meaningful benefit as is practiced in the developed cities. A city like Copenhagen (Denmark) is known for good engagement of bicycles not just for recreational purpose but as means of people centered transportation which have the overall benefit of reducing the effect of carbon emissions. Many of the curbside parking in the city have been replaced with bicycle paths and sidewalks (Raven, Berg and Hassenzahl, 2010).

Metropolitan Ibadan has a very low number of cyclists (sporting cyclists) on its highways.

Unlike in the rural location of the region, road bicycling safety is evidently an issue of primary concern in the city due to high traffic congestion. At this moment no Nigerian city has a separate cyclist route as it is practiced in the developed cities. This can be considered a serious set back to the development of cycling sport in Nigeria particularly among the younger folks. While some portions of the metropolitan city have capacity to accommodate cycling routes, greater parts of the bypass are either too narrow or winding, posing potential dangers to bicyclists. The eastern axis roads are particularly dangerous for less experienced cyclists. In the current trend, most Nigerian State governments have placed a ban on any form of cycling on the city major highways. As it were, Cycling for sports or for just casual exercise is only practicable within a traffic friendly or motorized-free zone.

Many of the city's recreation potential spots are still underdeveloped– that is, at the level that is yet to bring meaningful benefits to the teeming populace of Ibadan city. For instance, there are other recreational potentials that can be developed in the city. These include picnicking, camping and hunting which still remain unexplored possibly because of the current prohibition on free carrying of unregistered or authorized fire arms by any person. Fishing in the rivers (a seasonal affair) has been limited to farming activities and not a recreational adventure as done in the developed countries. Fishing has gradually reduced in Ibadan and in most towns in western Nigeria where fishing activities were once recognized. The reason may not be unconnected with the high urbanization rates and active de-forestation which further destabilizes the ecosystem under which these activities develop (Mabogunje, 1968).

Local wrestling, *Ayoo* game and masquerading are three major sporting activities that have remained in their moribund traditional state for too long. These traditional sporting activities have attracted all and sundry to a halt whenever they are displayed in the public. The engagement of these activities might equally have been affected by many factors which may include religious beliefs and limitation of such activities to a particular area. A good option is

the development of those activities along the line of tourism as has been done in some States in Nigeria, for example, Cross River State (Cultural festival), Lagos state (*Eyo* festival) and occupational *Argungu fishing festival* in Kebbi State. The situation of the moribund state of all culturally related recreation activities is however a good research for immediate consideration in tourism, and recreational planning. However, pragmatic efforts will be required by the government and the stakeholders to bring about the advancement of such diverse recreational opportunities to lime light within a reasonable time.

Figures 3.3 (a - g) pictorially show few existing open recreational spaces in Ibadan city. Majority of the recreational centres are either in the state of underuse or are under renovations. A few of them are patronized at evening time when many of the city's residents close from work. This includes Saturday which is more or less a free work day for most government employees.

3.3.6 Ibadan Neighbourhood ORS and Social Infrastructures Provisions

The creation of socially mixed and inclusive communities is a fundamental component in planning for a sustainable future. Open spaces are invariably one way of fostering social interaction and sense of community (Clarke, 2005; Kazmierczak, 2003). Most cities in the developing world, including Ibadan, Southwest Nigeria seem to have been deprived this essential community provision at the smallest unit of city formation which is neighbourhood. According to Carmona *et al*., (2003), neighbourhoods are seen as providing identity and character, creating or enhancing a sense of place. While this may be a relatively superficial sense of identity with the area's physical character, it may also provide a deeper and more meaningful sense of identity with the place's socio-cultural inclination. Figure 3.3 explains the physical character of an ideal neighbourhood with all its infrastructural facilities such as good transport, parks (open spaces); and more important common neighboourhood/community

facilities are centrally located within a walking distance. This idealized concept of walkable communities provides the basis for planning and design thinking at a variety of levels and in particular about how new –development and urban-management approaches can reinforce and strengthen a sustainable urban structure (Thomas, 2005).

The segmentation of Ibadan into different neigbourhoods and zones in this study is with a view to facilitating a thorough categorization of the city formation so as to see more clearly the existing open spaces and recreational activities spots in their various forms. As earlier noted, the indigenous population occupies the inner city which is highly populated and lacks space for recreational activities. Bere is one of the core neighbourhoods of Ibadan that is poorly planned and constitutes a poverty ridden residential neighbourhood, mostly inhabited by the indigenous Ibadan people and other Yorubas of the Southwest Nigeria.

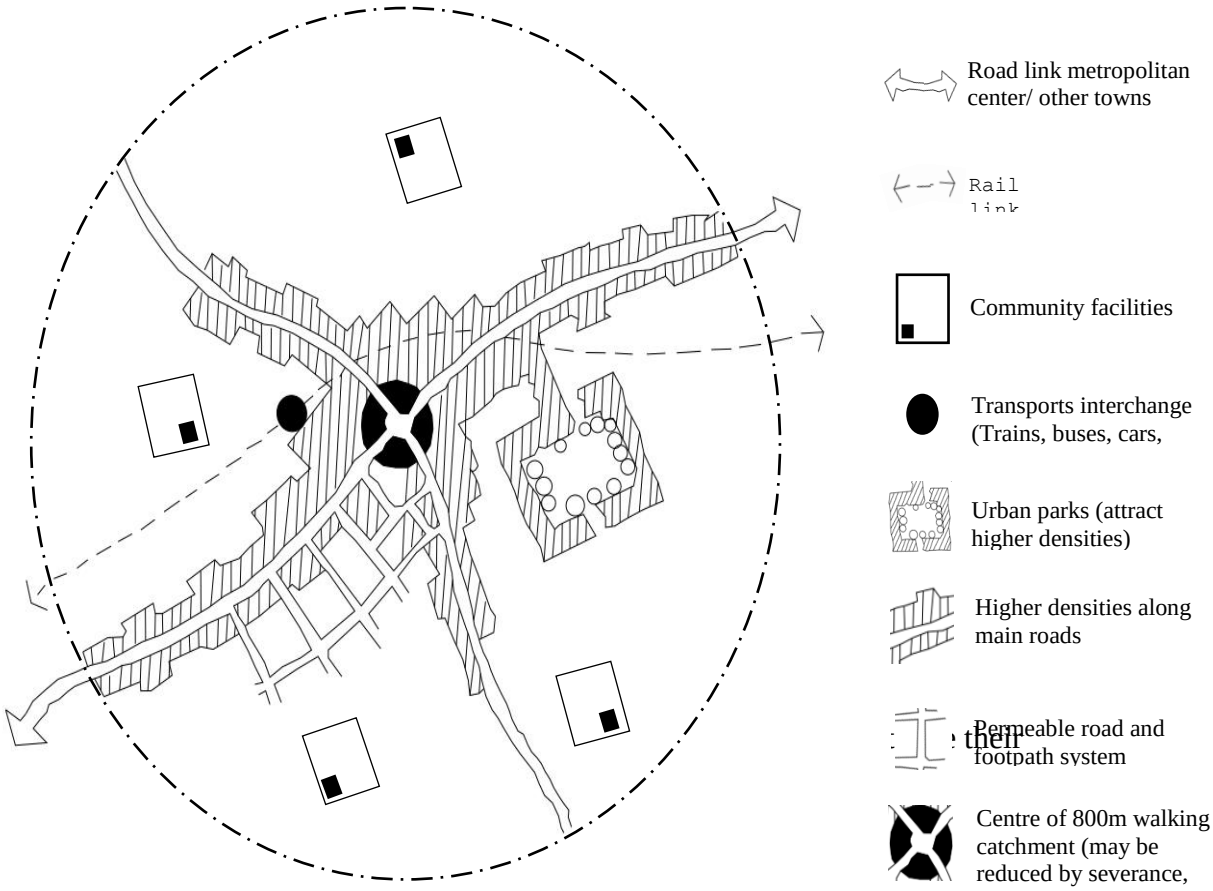

Figure 3.4: Attributes of a typical Neighbourhood (Walkable Community)
Source: Sustainable Urban Design (Clark, 2002)

The engagement of local communities in discussing how the respondents see their neighbourhoods and their priorities for the future was very fascinating as most of the people interviewed were very much aware that the area is less developed and lacks major social infrastructure. Again, areas such as Idi-isin, Alafara, Eko-tedo have experienced poor environmental services (devoid of recreational facilities) than the rest of the city. This observation appears clearly in Adewale (2014)'s assessment of some core housing neighbourhood facilities in the same areas. According to the investigation of facilities such as open space, meeting halls, sport and recreations were assessed in the neighbourhood. Most of the community members make use of a communal open space that is situated around the chief's Palace. Mabogunje (1962) observed that the high density areas of Ibadan lack open spaces because of the breakdown of the extended families into nuclear families. But further reasons for the acute shortage of these essential facilities have been traced by Tomori (2010), to factors which are not unconnected with the residents desire, government failure to rehabilitate the area and more importantly, the political game factor, which has characterized the political lifestyle (and landscape) of Nigeria.

By this common trend, it is obvious that the neighbourhood concept of development as practiced in this part of the world still has many challenges which if allowed to stretch beyond measure may clamp down expectation development wise. For instance, the fallacy of cementing the idea of 'physical' neighbourhoods (defined by territory or boundaries) with 'social' neighbourhoods (defined by relationships, associations, etc) must be thoroughly looked into to know which one best suites our traditional system. Different neighbourhoods (such as arbitrary, ecological, homogeneous, functional or community neighbourhoods) all serve different purposes.

Blowers (1993) have simply defined three types of neighbourhood namely: homogenous, functional and community. While 'homogeneous' neighbourhood is often inhabited by

particular socio-economic or ethnic groups, functional type is derived from the geographical mapping of service provision. However, 'Community neighbourhood' is one in which a close-knit, socially homogenous group engages in primary contacts.

Assessing Ibadan neighbourhoods' formation along these definitions has something to reveal. Most of the neighbourhoods within the inner city to a very large extent exhibit either 'homogenous' or 'arbitrary type' - where the only common feature is spatial proximity, with either a very little or no disbursement of public facilities provisions in the area. Over four decades ago, Lloyd (1967) in his study of Ibadan city observed the unique pattern of living in the city- that Ibadan indigenous people lived in huge compounds (these were structures of a series of enclosed rectangular courtyards), often containing several hundreds of inhabitants.

Table 3.3: Major Neighbourhood Units in the Study Area

Ib. S/West	Ib. N/West	Ib. N/East	Ib. S/East	Ib. North
Zone 1	**Zone 2**	**Zone 3**	**Zone 4**	**Zone 5**
Oke- Aremo	Eleyele	Bashorun	Olorunda	Agbowo
Beere	Barrack	Radio OYO	Stadium	UI
Dugbe	Jericho	Abayomi	Challenge	Orogun
Oke-Ado	Sabo	Akobi	Molete	Poly
Mokola	New GRA	Agugu	Felele	Sango
Stadium	Akinyele		Mapo	Ojoo
Idi-Isin	Apata	Akobo	Idi-Arere	Bodija

3.4 Characteristics of land use at different stages of Ibadan development

From figure 3.4, which reveals Ibadan city physical character in terms of residential densities and industrial distributions and transportation routes, it is possible to visualize the major spots of open space within the city. This section has fulfilled the earlier set objective one of the study. The real identity of Ibadan in terms of its physical compartment, trade and culture is invariably reflected at the centre of the city. However, unlike the central business district of

most cities, which form the central attractions in terms of proportion of commercial retail, day population threshold and functional activities, these areas are quite very far from any attraction. They cover greater portion of Bere, Olorunsogo, Oje, Oke-Irefin all within Ibadan North East Local Government. Other areas that are distinctly homogenous old residential enclave include Oja Oba, Orita Merin, Ide Arere - This core zone of Ibadan has been in existent from the city's formative state.

South Eastern Suburbs: South-Eastern part of the city (areas like Oke-Foko, Isale-Ijebu, Oke-Padi, Oke-Eleta and Oke-Mato) is devoid of well organized recreational spaces.

The development of unplanned urbanization along the major roads of the city from the 1970s to the 1990s has finally given birth to notable slums in the north, the east and the south of the city.

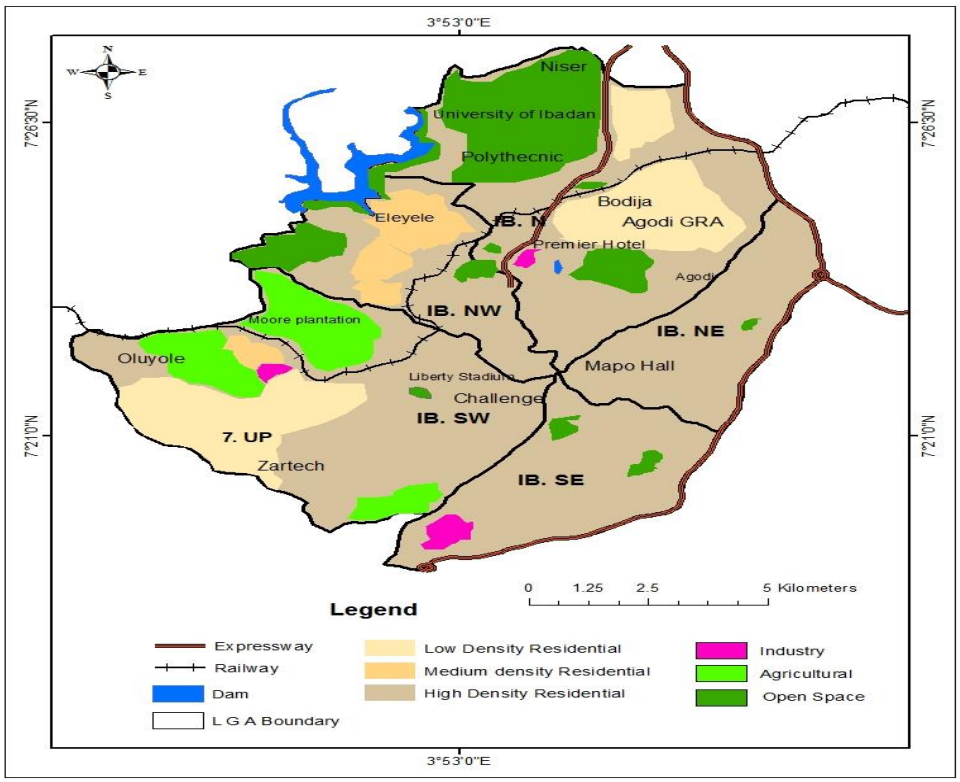

Figure 3.5 Ibadan Metropolitan Land-use and Residential Density Map
Source: Fabiyi, (2004) and Field update (2014)

3.4.1 Ibadan northern fringes

This sector of Ibadan includes Agbowo community which became extremely populous because of the development of a rental housing market for thousands of students and junior staff who cannot find accommodation on campus. According to Fabiyi (2004) and researcher's observation using the land-use/ residential density map in Figure 3.5, assessment of this core city reveals that there is either a complete absence of ORS or very few variety of it for both the active and passive types at the different locations of the city. The core neighbourhoods like Bere, Molete and Agbowo (prominent Ibadan neighbourhoods) are dominated by high density residential building space that lack any form of open space or outdoor recreational centres (Tomori, 2010).

3.4.2 Bodija Estate

This estate was about the first planned housing Estate to be built at such a large scale by the Western Regional Government, through the Housing Corporation, designed estates for the accommodation of the high-class population in the area. The Estate was built in 1959 with its entire design plan comprising of large numbers of housing units for workers and retirees alike. Moreover, it has few relaxation spots or open spaces within it according to the investigation carried out in the late nineties by Okewole (1998). What seems to be the current trend in socialization in Ibadan centred on social clubs, cultural dance and activities. For example, Ibadan has built a befitting cultural centre within Bodija area. It is one of the best places to learn about the cultural heritage of the Yoruba people because the centre is full of historical values and artifacts that are very important in the history of the Yorubas. Cultural dance is seen as a good form of recreational activity among the Yoruba. The original people of Ibadan are known for their tight attachment to cultural values such as cultural dance, cultural *ayoo* game and masquerading.

3.5 Strategic Open Recreational Space Planning, Development and Articulation

Table 3.4 depicts prioritized goals and objective for ORS Planning in any giving place that may require a better treatment in ORS service. Planning, as it is seen here, is a means to an end being the realization of certain pre-determined and well-defined aims and objectives laid down by the 'body responsible' for it. The end in this respect is to enhance both socio-economic and healthy living of the urban populace.

For effective planning and articulation of open recreation space (ORS) along social or income (economics) line there must be absolutely a categorization of centres for the different population strata. Beyond the geographical location criteria (Metropolitan, district, community and neighbourhoods) this study proposes additional location centres for satisfying recreational needs including: Convenience centre – Walkable distance recreation centre; Specialty centre; Multi- purpose centre and Central recreation centre

The Ibadan's future Open Recreation Space planning and articulation should contain the strategy to enhance and expand existing open and recreational space and programmes within the core city. The additional objective here (Table 3.4) is to review the challenges facing existing open space, and to draw up the appropriate goals and priorities for the town-wide open space and recreational needs

3.5.1 Renewal Strategies Option

Due to the fact that most parts of the study areas lack proper planning and have suffered a very high degree of poor ORS deficiency and environmental degradation , a whole lot of renewal strategies will be needed to transform the area into good recreation centres of different kinds. These can be brought about through the following strategies, that is

- Filtration – this was based on the out sieving of abandoned or derelict site to create a new order.

- Social planning – This focuses on people (residents) rather than on the urban recreational space or facilities. It equally involves detailed investigation into reasons for people deprivation or social exclusion.
- Replacement – the strategy focuses on outright clearance of incongruous uses and slum related uses thereby providing adequate room for new development.
- Coordinated strategy – this is all about leading management issue to direct or monitor the plan proposal. It is obviously thinkable to allow private sector to coordinate in the provision of the open recreational space across the five (5) residential zones of the study area. Direct government coordination may be affected negatively by political game of the city.

Table 3.4: Planned Goals and Objective for ORS Strategic Planning and Development

S/n	***Prioritized Goal and Objective for action***
1	*Better land management: Effectively protect and preserve public open spaces within the study area.*
2	*Acquire strategic land parcels: Expand protected open space and recreation access within the core metropolis.*
3	*Develop public partnerships: To educate the resident of Ibadan on the importance of conservation and tree planting issues and to encourage their participation in protecting the city's natural resources.*
4	*Expand recreational facilities and related programs: To expand the year-round recreational opportunities for both children and adults.*
5	*Improve park and playground maintenance: To make our parks cleaner, safer, and more attractive.*
6	*Publicize and promote usage of parks, outdoor recreation facilities: Make people more aware of what the city ORS has to offer.*
7	*Improve complete access to parks, playgrounds, and restrooms: Improve common access to our open spaces and facilities and improve opportunities for people with one form of disability and the other.*

3.6 The Policy Context

The idea of an integrated plan or designed land/ facilities for recreational uses was seen in the context of Government's broader policy agenda or plan. The key focus in this study is simply sustainability. In order to accurately assess and meet the recreation and open space needs of the study area, it was imperative to consider certain variables during the planning process. For instance when assessing existing and proposed recreational development, consider that even though a zone or neighbourhood may show a surplus of resources (for examples, football fields, open space and local parks) based on the locality's inventory of recreational resources, not all opportunities are available to all residents. Barriers like proximity (that is, travel distance) and access especially within a private, member-only facility must be taken into consideration to accurately meet local needs. The government often expects all local authorities to carry out assessments of needs and audits of open space and recreational facilities in line with the government social plan. (Planning Policy Guidelines 17, 2002).

3.6.1 The Sustainability Plan

The provision of space and facilities for recreational sport and play needs to be assessed in the context of sustainability issues. The anticipated impacts of this on ORS provision which need to be considered are:

• The recognition of the more efficient use of land through higher density development but also ensuring adequate provision of open space at all times

• The protection and enhancement of open space for use by the community at large, for both formal and informal recreation, and for other purposes including biodiversity, natural habitats, amenity and landscaping

• The preservation of open space in the cities by encouraging the prior use of urban fringe or green belt sites for development

• The value of recreational green space needs to be protected for future generations in a changing climate and urbanized world.

3.6.2 Design Elements Parameters

Active design should involve a set of priority to promote opportunities for sport and physical activity in the design and layout of development. This can be achieved through the three key active design principles of improving accessibility, enhancing facility and increasing awareness. We are made to understand that 'Active travel is travel by walking, jogging, cycling or otherwise moving and travelling without motorized assistance' (Fields in Trust, 2008). Therefore, the design consideration must consider the facts that open playing space provision needs to be generated in a sustainable manner, in terms of planning and design and the construction methods and materials employed. Appendix V shows some relevant plants species that are useful in developing open green space.

3.6.3 The Health and Physical Activity Plan

The points that are germane to this proposal include understanding that:

• The physical and cultural landscape of Ibadan is changing very fast and therefore the environment needs re-shaping in order to encourage more active lifestyles.

• Choice and a range of recreation opportunity options are needed so that the residents can be active on a daily basis.

• Everyday activity needs building into daily routines such as walking to the shops and cycling to school, and choice to participate in a wide range of leisure-time, sport, play and recreation activities.

• Planning applications for new developments to prioritize the need for people to be physically more active, as a routine part of daily life.

• Pedestrians, cyclists and users of other modes of transport involving physical activity should be given high priority when designing and maintaining streets.

3.6.4 Safety Consciousness plan

Safety has been one of the foremost intentions of Planners in their community planning effort. In this regard the following list of items is essential to this intention:

• A poor physical environment is associated with fear of crime and neglect by authorities leading to the public withdrawing from public spaces or arena.

• Public services need to respond quickly to signals of neglect, such as youth waywardness, litters on streets and abandoned cars, before problems escalate.

• Taking part in competitive sport and recreational activities which are volunteering in nature has a long-term beneficial effect on young people's lives. This helps in boosting self esteem and personal development, encouraging new perspectives, interests and aspirations, and promoting positive involvement in community and national life.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

This Chapter presents the methodological procedures adopted in the study. It covers the study population, sample frame/technique, research design and data sources. It also covers method employed in the selection of the five study zones. The chapter unveils how people use existing or new public recreation spaces through a variety of methods, including detailed user analysis, targeted interviews and stakeholder interaction.

4.2 Approach to the Study

The research has been conceived to improve on the existing and loosely coordinated open recreational spaces of Ibadan. One of the possible approaches to achieving a more coherent recreational system is diagnosing the existing city recreational planning challenges. Due to the fact that the city lacks formal planning schemes aside the few portions like Government Residential Areas and Bodija section, the study integrates these different parts of the city metropolis into neighbourhood recreational plans. The researcher went ahead to find a common factor in recreational plan requirement that is applicable to the different zones created for the purpose. Two sets of questionnaire were designed to elicit information on matters related to open space and recreational resources in the study area (see Appendix I and II)

The area was zoned along the existing administrative boundaries of Ibadan metropolis which currently has eleven local government councils. However, only five of them are treated in this study. These are, Ibadan North-east, Ibadan North, Ibadan South-east, Ibadan South-west, and Ibadan North west.

4.2.1 Method Employed in the Selection of the Five LGAs in Ibadan.

Given the fact that the study is not intended to cover the eleven Local Government Areas (LGA) of Ibadan but only five LGAs which were demarcated as zones of study, the selection of these were carried out through a performance evaluation of the eleven LGAs on two major considerations, that is - physical centrality and functionality. To achieve the selection method, five major criteria used previously by many researchers were employed. These included administrative functionality, major commercial (markets) existence, industrial presence, tertiary institutions and central area effectiveness (Colman, 1990; Heckscher, 1971). Moreover, five officers (respondents) from the State ministry of Urban Planning were co-opted in the assessment of the eleven LGAs. The investigator believed that both the respondents' opinions and the criteria for selection have the capacity to validate the research findings, especially the impact of the criteria on ORS relationships and optimum urban system performance. Likert-scale rating method, using weighting factors such as (Excellence - 5 points, Very Good-4points, Good-3 points, Fair- 2 points and Poor-1point) was chosen and applied as an acceptable measurement of the criteria in which the respondents indicated approval in varying degrees.

The evaluation results revealed that the five LGAs of Ibadan Southwest, Ibadan Northwest, Ibadan Northeast, Ibadan Southeast, and Ibadan North were far better in the ranking, having performed more than the six other Local Government Areas in respect of the set criteria or the study's goal. See Appendix 4 for details analysis of this.

4.2.2 Justification for the Research Approach Adopted

The study employed both qualitative and quantitative approach. This is because issues which the study is basically concerned with are exploratory and requires responses that can easily be answered through descriptive survey techniques. This is considered appropriate (Miles and Huberman, 1994; Groat and Wang, 2002). The qualitative approach was used to validate and

explain the quantitative data, especially since the field of recreation planning is specialist in nature. The use of observation and pictures in substantiating facts in a research has been on for many years and has been employed by other researchers (White, 1980; Lynch, 1986; Gobster, 1995). Their studies confirmed that pictures taken at the site have the same effect on respondents as on-site experience as the correlation between the two was 60 per cent greater (Uduma-Olugu, 2014)

Likert-type rating scales were choosen for the study as an acceptable measurement of attitudinal issue in which the respondents indicated approval or disapproval in varying degrees. City map and landuse: aerial photographs of the city captured in 1930, 1983 and 2012 were obtained from previous work carried out on the city of Ibadan in 2003 by Fourchard. The density and land use map gotten from secondary sources were updated through extensive fieldwork and other relevant data. This approach was adopted due to lack of geographically referenced maps in the study area as at the time of conducting this survey.

4.3 Sources of Data

Two sources of data were utilized in the study: The primary source and the secondary source of data. The two combined were adequately appropriated in the fulfillment of the research objectives.

4.3.1 Primary Data

The primary data for this study were obtained directly from the field, otherwise known as first hand data through direct observation, responses obtained from questionnaire administration and personal interviews with stakeholders in recreational career sphere (that includes the recreation providers, professional town planners and local government officials). Primary data were collected through questionnaire method, photography and personal observation.

This qualitative research type evidently requires a lot of information in order to justify its

essence. Moreover, a research in the field of open space and urban recreational planning needs copious primary data to make for research reliability. In this study, there were in-depth interviews with residents located in the core neighbourhoods, the professionals, government officials at local government offices and youth who constitute the bulk of the respondents. The interview method employed is one on one *defacto* discussion. The data derived through questionnaires administration was mainly from persons aged 10 years and above. This was so exclusively designed to capture all persons who are involved in recreation exercise from their pre-teen ages. In order to get the best of the physical attributes of the city (the study area in particular), the researcher made series of field trips and city tours on monthly interval between November, 2013 and June, 2014. This helped in updating information and in the photographical capturing of the existing open space and recreation inventories of the dual nature city.

4.3.2 Secondary Data

The secondary data were drawn from published works of other researchers in journals, text books, official records and monographs; both aerial and other maps (either in their natural form or in modified or updated format) were channeled towards the goal of the study. The reliability of these data was verified, to some extent, before they were utilized in the study. Where the integrity of the information was in doubt, the researcher devised a way of remedying such anomalies. This method of thorough examination helped in nearly all the maps and graphical illustrations used in this work. In like manner, the up-to-date information that could be generated from physical structures or elements was ultimately made possible with the use of photographs (a veritable instrument in primary information generation). This form of harmonious relationship that was made possible helped to filter out unwanted information.

4.4 Study population

The population for this study came from two groups. First group comprises the households

population covering the five urban local government areas of Ibadan North, Southeast, Southwest, Northeast and Northwest (these were called zones for the purpose of this study).

Table 4.1: Systematic derivation of Study Population

Zone	LGA equivalent	Estim. H/Hold Popn.
1	Ibadan Southwest	25,689
2	Ibadan Northwest	13, 894
3	Ibadan Northeast	47, 200
4	Ibadan Southeast	24, 186
5	Ibadan North	27,818
	Total	121,623

Source: Derived from National Population Commission, 2006

As contained in Table 4.1, a total of 121,623 households from the 2006 national population census figure in the five zones or local government areas form a part of the study population. The second group was made up of Town Planners and sports technocrats in Ibadan Metropolis. This was made possible through the membership register of the Oyo State Chapter of Nigerian Institute of Town Planners (NITP), registration which put Ibadan Town Planners at 152. In the same vain, the Ministry of Youth and Sport Development in Ibadan, puts the total sports technocrats at 55. Therefore, the study population on the basis of these information, was put at 121,830 - comprises of 121,623 numbers of households, 152 registered Town Planners and 55 sport technocrats. It is important to state that the high population figure was not all surveyed. Nonetheless, to achieve the set goal of the research, a careful selection of a sample frame was considered very adequate for the study.

4.5 Sample Frame

The sampling frame in this work is defined entirely by elements from which the researcher selected a sample of the target population as indicated in the study population. In obtaining the

sample frame of the study the researcher concentrated mostly on the residential neighbourhoods to determine the appropriate households' population within the five out of the 11 local government councils of the city. The numbers of households or families living in the study area (that is, 121,623) were generated through the 2006 population figure of the five zones under investigation. Because of the complexity and largeness of the study area, the researcher adopted 1% of the study population (that is, 1,216) as the sample frame for this research. This was in conformity with the Frankforth-Nachimias's recommendation for such a large population (Frankforth-Nachimias and Nachimias, 1992).

4.6 Sample size

Table 4.2 shows the universal minimum returned sample size scale for continuous and categorized data. The sample size of the study is 807, that is, one per cent of the total study population. The study adopted two-third of the population size (that is, eight hundred and seven) for easy handling or management and found to be adequate for the study area. The sampled recreational units were drawn from each of the areas designated which also captures the varied population of the city that is, the youth and sport enthusiasts, the low income earners and the high class living outside the densely populated areas.

From the theoretical point of view according to Bartlett, Kotrlik; and Higgins (2001) model, the study opted to use the estimated sample size to fulfill the goal of the research. Bartlett model is a unique tool for determining the minimum returned sample size for any given population size for continuous and categorical data. The model appropriates unfiltered errors that may arise, prescribes 0.03 as margin of error in a continuous data situation and 0.05 of same for Categorical data with consideration of appropriate study population, sample size and alpha value.

Table 4.2: Minimum Returned Sample Size Table for Continuous and Categorized Data

S/n	*Population Size*	*Sample Size*					
		Continuous Data (margin of error = 0.03)			*Categorical Data (margin of error = 0.05)*		
		alpha=.10 t=1.65	*alpha=.05 t=1.96*	*alpha=.01 t=2.58*	*P=.50 t=1.65*	*P=.50 t=1.96*	*P=50 t=2.58*
1	*100*	*46*	*55*	*68*	*74*	*80*	*87*
2	*200*	*59*	*75*	*102*	*116*	*132*	*154*
3	*300*	*65*	*85*	*123*	*143*	*169*	*207*
4	*400*	*69*	*92*	*137*	*162*	*196*	*250*
5	*500*	*72*	*96*	*147*	*176*	*218*	*286*
6	*600*	*73*	*100*	*155*	*187*	*235*	*316*
7	*700*	*75*	*102*	*161*	*196*	*249*	*341*
8	*800*	*76*	*104*	*166*	*203*	*260*	*363*
9	*900*	*76*	*105*	*170*	*209*	*270*	*382*
10	*1,000*	*77*	*106*	*173*	*213*	*278*	*399*
11	*1,500*	*79*	*110*	*183*	*230*	*306*	*461*
12	*2,000*	*83*	*112*	*189*	*239*	*323*	*499*
13	*4,000*	*83*	*119*	*198*	*254*	*351*	*570*
14	*6,000*	*83*	*119*	*209*	*259*	*362*	*598*
15	*8,000*	*83*	*119*	*209*	*262*	*367*	*613*
16	*10,000*	*83*	*119*	*209*	*264*	*370*	*623*

Source: Bartlett, Kotrlik; and Higgins (2001)

4.7 Sampling Technique

In all a total of 800 copies of questionnaire were administered to respondents in the 5 demarcated neighbourhood Zones namely: Zone 1-South west (Oke Aremo, Bere, Dugbe, Oke-Ado, Mokola, Stadium,Idishin); Zone 2 -N/West (Eleyele, Barrack, Jericho, Sabo, New GRA, Akinyele, Ekotedo); Zone 3 -N/East (Bashorun, Radio OYO, Abayomi, Akobo, Housing, Agugu, Akobo); Zone 4 - S/East: (Olorunda, Stadium, Challenge, Molete, Felele, Mapo, Idi-

Arere); and Zone 5 – Ibadan North (Agbowo, University of Ibadan, Orogun, Ibadan Polytechnic, Sango, Ojoo and Bodija). Table 4.3 depicts this in a more concise way.

. **Table 4.3: Sampled Neighbourhood Units**

Ib. S/West	Ib. N/West	Ib. N/East	Ib. S/East	Ib. North
Zone 1	***Zone 2***	***Zone 3***	***Zone 4***	***Zone 5***
Oke-Aremo	Eleyele	Bashorun	Olorunda	Agbowo
Beere	Barrack	Radio OYO	Stadium	UI
Dugbe	Jericho	Abayomi	Challenge	Orogun
Oke-Ado	Sabo	Akobi	Molete	Poly
Mokola	New GRA	Agugu	Felele	Sango
Stadium	Akinyele		Mapo	Ojoo
Idi-Isin	Apata	Akobo	Idi-Arere	Bodija
171	**116**	**99**	**145**	**276**

With the employment of twelve (12) well trained Research Assistants in questionnaire administration, direct method of questionnaire management was achieved. Each trained research assistant was tasked to administer at least 60 copies of the questionnaires within the two weeks slated for the exercise. However, the interview interaction was handled by the researcher. The probability sampling method was engaged because it was deemed most appropriate. In the study each person of appropriate age in all the neighbourhoods had the equal chance of being selected as a respondent. This was done systematically involving first grouping the various houses in the neighbourhood into smaller clusters of ten (10) houses per cluster. Two (2) to three (3) dwelling units were selected out of the cluster for questionnaire administration in the neighbourhoods.

4.8 Data Collection instruments

There were four major data collection instruments that aided in the data gathering process. These included questionnaire, observation guides, use of photographic materials and interviews

guide. The instruments were effective and useful in the collection of data needed for the study..

4.8.1 Questionnaire

The questionnaire was designed to accommodate both closed and open-ended questions. Either of the two questions is unique and has its respective advantages which help the researcher in obtaining required information needed. This is particularly very relevant in the collection of quantitative data. Structurally, the questionnaires were organized based on the variables investigated. These were expressed in the question form to elicit information on the subject matter. They constitute the basis of empirical investigation in research (Burns, 2000; Ekhaese, 2010).

The first section of the questionnaire contained information on socio-economic characteristics of the respondent such as age, gender, educational status, income level and occupation/professional affiliation. The second section consisted of information on recreational facilities provision and behaviour of the respondents, with variables like closeness and type of open space/ outdoor recreation in an area, frequency of recreating in a year, payment made at recreational centres, and reason for none participating in recreational activities. The third section concerns with issues on satisfaction with recreational space provision and management policy. The variables include satisfaction scale rating of recreational facilities provision, level of maintenance of recreational parks, and a detail assessment of management activities on reasons for shortage of open recreational space in Ibadan. Other sectors where questionnaires were administered included the recreation facilities providers and the Development Control unit of Urban Planning Authority.

4.8.2 Interview method

The data collected through this medium consisted of list of issues that needed further clarification from those in authority or that are possessive of the required information which the questionnaire could not capture well. In this study the researcher organized interview with

officials of the urban planning department to confirm relevant information concerning many issues about Ibadan. All information obtained through this medium was incorporated in the entire work. Appendix III shows the interview Guide used as direction to what questions to ask.

4.8.3 Research Design

Research design, which is being considered in many quarters as a Blue print of achieving a set goal deals basically with some problems solving questions viz: which question defines the study; which data are relevant'; what data types to collect, and how to analyse the result. In spite of its usefulness designing a particular research may posses either a negative trait or a positive attributes but the best approach that suits the desired research has to be adopted (Ratcliffe, 1974)

From this forgoing, therefore, this study has adopted a fixed type of design. By understanding, this considers quantitative measurement of variable resulting from field survey. Principally, the research design employed these two related steps of achieving the study's aim:

First, questionnaire administration and Interview surveys with flexible approach, These are conducted along a standardized format with both official stakeholders and household alike.

Second, personal observation and Photography; employed to monitor situation and localized activities of an essentially behavioural character.

4.9 Field Work

The field work consisted of the preliminary visits to the study area, pilot surveys, questionnaire administration and interviews.

4.9.1 Reconnaissance Survey

The study commenced with first reconnaissance survey on the 17th November 2013, followed by two other visits, all in an attempt to familiarize the researcher with the study area. Direct

observation helped in the investigation of the existing stock of recreational facilities in the study area. The regular monthly visits also enabled the researcher to identify the different stakeholders and the sections of the city where questionnaires were to be administered.

4.9.2. Validity and Reliability of Research Instruments

Validity and reliability in any research are very crucial in research design and methodology. According to Asika (1991), validity and reliability aim at making the results of a research dependable, usable and the research design to produce the same result if used elsewhere. To ensure validity copies of the questionnaires were given to the supervisors and professionals in the area of study to make inputs. All inputs which came in form of criticisms became very useful in the improvement of the questionnaires. The draft questionnaire was used through a pilot study conducted in two selected area in Zone 5 (that is, Agbowo and Ojoo areas) after passing through a reliability test which involved checking out for scale constituency by ensuring that all negatively worded items are reversed. The results of Alpha Cronbach's test on three major questions (that is, questions 16, 17 and 21) of the research questionnaire revealed coefficient values of 0.715, 0.657 and 0.646 respectively. The values, according to Pallant (2011) fall within an acceptable or fairly good internal consistency of reliability scales. In the conduct of the pilot survey in May 2014 only 20 copies of questionnaires were administered to respondents in the two randomly selected neighbourhoods by the field assistants.

4.9.3 Field Work Administration of Questionnaires

Timing and specific days were considered in the administration of the questionnaires. Most of the questionnaires were administered in the morning and evening periods of the week days and weekend, except Sunday, in order to create room for rest. The period in question is when most residents in the neighbourhoods are available. In all, 800 questionnaires were distributed, not at

one slot, but few copies at a time, a total of 718 valid questionnaires representing 89.75% were retrieved. To ensure that there is no challenge of encroachment into another neighbourhood outside the already sampled ones for this process, copies of the city maps were given to the trained field assistants for good direction. In the course of the fieldwork, pictures of relevant place features were taken.

4.9.4 Treatment of Research Questions and Objectives

For a good understanding of the method of data analysis used in this work, the under listed summary report provides information on the six set objectives of this work.

Objective 1: To identify the socio-economics characteristics and locations of recreational resources existing in the study area (Ibadan metropolis).

The data needed here was basically primary in nature, involving the use of observation guides, interview and photographic materials. Since up-to-date open recreational spaces were not available on government official documents, the task was achieved through the city base map which was updated during the field trip. The question on residential location of respondents and whether they have open recreational space became very useful in achieving this objective. The mode of measurement is embedded in base map, GIS, and field survey. Essentially the major task of this work was to take the pain in locating where significant open recreational spaces exist in the metropolitan city. The analysis of data (basically on open recreational spaces) was carried out according to zones. The information on this is contained in chapters 3 and 6.

Objective 2: **To determine the nature of demand and provision of open recreational resources in the study area.**

The required variables or data under this objective are qualitative and quantitative in nature and

were obtained primarily through the instrument of questionnaire. The perception variables included Place crowdedness, information on centres location, accessibility to venues, places maintenance, venues' toxicity, cost and distance related matters.

The data inputted are either nominal (for interview) or scaling type (for the questionnaire instrument). Questions like 'why residents think provisions of open space and recreation facilities are necessary' or 'why they lack interest in recreation activities participation' were asked. Outdoor recreation researchers world wide do not shy away from all those relevant questions which define the perception or opinion of residents of a place. All data from this engagement were further analyzed with the use of a statistical tool (SPSS version 17) and projected into future use.

Objective 3: **To examine the perceptions of the residents towards open recreational activities participation in the study area.**

Principally, the data for this objective/ research question were obtained through three channels. It included the questionnaires, interview with recreational relevant stakeholders (Planners and ORS Providers) and the field observation. The question on payment made in the various recreational centres and satisfaction rating with the recreational provision constituted the variables used for analyzing this objective. Moreover, the outcome of the interview with the director of physical planning on level of ORS provision in the city as well as respondents' view on ORS needs were adequate information for analysis using frequencies tables and percentages.

Objective 4: Examine various factors militating against good management of recreational space in the study area.

This objective or question was premised on the general attitude towards public facilities management. In the questionnaire designed for harnessing information from respondents, ten factors (depended variables) were subjected to respondents' opinions. They included Ibadan

Master Plan, Space inadequacy, Government political will syndrome, Over Population Problem, High cost of maintenance of Parks and Challenge of Security. All these were analyzed and depicted in statistical frequency table format.

Objective 5: To examine the existing recreational participation relationships in the study areas and among the respondents' characteristics.

The intention here is to establish the various relationships that exist among the respondents' characteristics (variables) and between one zone in the study area and other zone. This comparative variable includes respondent's sex, age, income and marital status on one hand and zones of study on the other hand. They were all analyzed using the cross tabulation tables existing in SPSS version 17.

Objective 6: Evaluate the level of compliance to the urban planning regulations in the provision of recreational spaces in the city.

The objective here was intended to reveal the level of compliance with the physical planning/ landuse laws by the general public, particularly the recreational facilities Providers in the study area. The objective was also tied to the importance or accruable benefit of open recreational landuse planning to any community. Data used in this regards came from interaction with officials of the Oyo state urban planning department, observation during field trips and the vital information retrieved from recreational facilities providers. Planning strategies that were suggested in the final chapter of this study, by and large are based on local needs and socio-cultural characteristic of the people.

4.9.5 Methods of Data Analysis

Analysis of data according to Schoenbach (2004), involves evaluating and enhancing data

quality in many respects such as assessment of potential bias (for examples, non-response, refusal and attrition), estimating measures of frequency and extent (prevalence, incidence, etcetera). There are several data analytical methods that are useful to analyzing recreational data. The particular one that may be selected depends solely on the user's desired result. Each method employed in this study is appropriate to address a particular research question or a combination of them. Variety of different types of statistics are allowed in a research work depending on the questions that are being addressed and the nature of the data that the study posses (Pallant, 2011). The methods used are discussed further in the sub-sections below:

4.9.5.1 Frequency Tables (FT) and Descriptive Statistics (DS)

FT is a statistical record of how often each value in a set of data occurs. It was used in this study to summarized categorical, normal and ordinal data. This gives rise to tables that shows distribution of generated variables and frequency of occurrence of a given element in numeric term or percentage. The DS which includes the mean, standard deviation, range of scores, were used to analyze most of the objectives set for this research. It was used because of its capability to helped describe the characteristics of the sample in the method section of the work, moreover it was useful in checking the variables for any violation of the assumptions underlying the statistical techniques that could be uses to address the research questions

4.9.5.2 Multiple and Logistic regression methods

Multiple regressions as a more sophisticated extension of correlation was employed in order to explore the predictive capacity of recreational participation independent variables on a *continuous* dependent measure. The research adopted two types of regression that is, (binary logistic or bivariate regression and multiple regressions) to enable the investigator compare

the predictive ability of its independent variables and to find the best set of other variables to predict a dependent variable (Tabachnick and Fidell, 2007).

Logistic regression was employed instead of multiple regression in the case of recreational factors (dependent variable) which are already categorized . It was again helped to test the predictive power of the nine management factors or variables presented in Table 5.17b.and further assess the relative contribution of each individual variable using the standardized coefficients and significant level.

All of the techniques (methods) covered here are based on correlation and simple descriptive statistics. . Correlation techniques was used or engaged in few cases here because the research is absolutely a non-experimental research designs type, By so doing the variables are not liable to any deliberate manipulation. They are therefore described as they exist naturally.

CHAPTER FIVE

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION

5.1 Introduction

The focus of this chapter is basically on the presentation, interpretation and discussion of keys findings of data collected through the questionnaires administration and through the structured interviews conducted with the stakeholders and professionals within Ibadan metropolitan area. Most of the categorized data were presented in tabular form using the simple frequency and percentage distribution tables of analysis. In few cases statistical testing tools such as the bivariate regression, binary logistic and correlation analyses were adopted for the research questions. The presentation pattern (in sections) fairly suits the earlier stated research objectives, although as many as two or three tables are employed to drive home a set objective.

5.2 Preliminary Survey Details

Three sets of questionnaires/interview were designed for the purpose of harnessing the diverse views of the target populations. First, a set of questionnaire was administered to the general public residing in the different neighbourhoods in the systematically selected zones of Ibadan urban area. Second set (basically combined with interview) was to the State ministry of urban planning and tourism development board within Ibadan (study area) administrative jurisdiction. The Oyo State Ministry of Urban Planning is currently saddled with the responsibilities of monitoring and controlling physical development in the study area. The officials of the State Tourism Board were interviewed on matters concerning their roles in the development of recreational spaces in their areas of jurisdiction. The third set of questionnaire was administered to the recreational facilities providers that are currently operating within the confine of the area designated as 'the study area' by the researcher. However, all these cover adequately the expected sampled population of the study area.

5.3 Questionnaires Distribution and Retrieval

A total of 800 questionnaires were prepared and finally engaged in conducting this survey. They were all administered in the study area, however only 718 questionnaires representing 89.75% of the total number returned valid for analysis. Table 5.1 shows the geographical distribution and retrieval across the 5 zones of the study area.

Table 5.1: Questionnaires Distribution and Retrieval

Zone of study & LGA	Questionnaire Distributed	Questionnaire Retrieved	Percentage of Retrieval
Zone 1- SW	171	153	89.5
Zone 2-NW	116	101	87.0
Zone 3-NE	88	72	81.8
Zone 4-SE	145	121	83.4
Zone 5-N	276	267	96.7
Total %	800	718	89.75

Table 5.1 shows the distribution and retrieval of questionnaires within the five (5) designated zones of the study area. These zones formed the core Ibadan metropolis (that is, North, North-West, North-East, South-East and South-West). The spread enables the researcher to harvest respondents 'opinions on recreational facilities provisions and utilization in their respective zones. All the five Zones have different levels of retrieval. While the largest number of questionnaires retrieved came from Zone five which has 96.7% of a successful questionnaires return, the lowest retrieval rate came from Zone 3, which is 82.6%. Zones 1 and 2 have retrieval rates of 89.5% and 87% respectively. The disparity observed in the questionnaire allocation was due to the differences in the estimated number of neighbourhood in the zones and the peculiarity attached to some zones. For example, Zone 5 which falls within academic institutions of (University of Ibadan and Ibadan Polytechnic) is very unique. In all cases, the

percentage of retrieval in each zone was very much adequate for the purpose of study.

5.4 Background information of the Respondents

This section satisfies the set objective 1 in partial form. Table 5.2a, shows the gender distribution of the respondents. It reveals that 50.4% of the respondents are male while 49.6% are female. This shows that there is no wide disparity in the gender representation of the sample.

Table 5.2a: Background Information about the Respondents

Gender	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Male	362	50.4
Female	356	49.6
Total	**718**	**100**
Age group		
< 15 years	204	28.4
16 - 25 years	182	25.3
26 - 35 years	109	15.2
36 - 45 years	146	20.3
46 years and above	77	10.7
Total	**718**	**100**
Single	377	52.5
Married	243	33.8
Divorced/Separated	62	8.6
Widowed	35	5
Total	**718**	**100**
Education Status		
Ph.D	48	12.1
M.Sc./MBA	104	14.5
B.Sc/HND	248	6.7
NCE/ND	87	34.5
Others	231	32.2
Total	**718**	**100**

The age group in the Table 5.2a, reveals that majority (that is, the first-two age groups totaling 53.7%) of the respondents were within ages less than 26 years. The age cohort 26-35 years represents 15.2% of the total sampled population while those in age group 46 years and above

constitute only 10.7% of the total respondents. This normal distribution pattern of the population in a study like this also conforms to what exist in many parts of Nigerian cities. It can be inferred therefore that the bulk of the surveyed population were teenagers and pre-adult population who are expected to be more active in recreation activities.

The pattern exhibited in the marital status is expected since a mixed population is under consideration. It is therefore not abnormal to see 52.5% of the entire surveyed population as single or unmarried. It is also not unlikely that the high percentage of this group was constituted by youthful respondents who may be either students or apprentices in specific trades. Further more, 33.8% of this population indicated married status. Only negligible percentages that is, 5% and 8.6%, respectively of the population were widowed and divorced /separated marital-wise.

The educational status of the study population confirmed diversities of educational attainment with 34.5% of the respondents possessing just first degree in either Higher National Diploma or Bachelor degree. There was as high as 14.5% of respondents that possessed Masters Degrees. On the other hand the numbers of the population with PhD degree was 6.7%. The relative high percentage of this group was however not unexpected hailing from the fact that one of the Zones for this survey is an academic community where University of Ibadan and Ibadan Polytechnic are situated. The National Certificate of Education /National Diploma holders constituted 12% of the total respondents. Interestingly, there are as much as 231 respondents or 32.2% who do not fall within the four (4) groups. They include students that are still in school or those outside schools working with school certificates or with no certificate. In all, it is important to note that the study areas chosen for this research have indeed shown a high level of literacy relatively. The implication of this however is the good understanding of what the research is all about to the respondents, hence the level of support enjoyed from them.

Table 5.2b reveals the occupation and income characteristics of the surveyed area, In terms of

occupation, trading activity takes the lead with 34.7%, followed by civil service job holders, (24.3%). Corporate private organization employees constitute 12.9%. The unemployed constituted a significant percentage (24.6%) of the total population. This figure included the numerous in- school population. Income structure shows that 33.6% of the respondents earned wages below ₦18, 001 (naira) while about 9.8% earned wages above ₦72, 000 monthly.

Table 5.2b: Information on the Respondents Occupation and Income

Occupation	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Civil Servant	174	24.3
Trading/Business	248	34.7
Corp. Private Org	92	12.9
Civil Servant/Trading	25	3.5
Unemployment	179	24.6
Total	**715**	**100**
Income Range		
≤ ₦18,000	240	33.6
₦18,001 - ₦36,000	170	23.8
₦36,001 - ₦54,000	126	17.6
₦54,001 - ₦72,000	108	15.1
₦72,001 and above	70	9.8
Total	**714**	**100**

Cursory observation indicated that different classes of respondents reside in urban areas of the study area which seem to possess high numbers of elites that are better off than average numbers of other communities across the zones of study. Nevertheless all the features contained in Table 5.2b are evidently the reflection of the low socio-economic status of the significant numbers of Nigerian urban and rural areas. An in-depth analysis into the income distribution of the five zones or local government areas selected for this study revealed that

Zone 5 (Ibadan North) has more affluential people with high salaries than the other four zones under investigation. This singular distinct characteristic of Zone 5 has some positive influences in the area development, especially as it concerns the very purpose of this research. Usually high income neighbourhoods often have ability to influence political decisions and therefore may be well provided with good social infrastructures than poor neighbourhood areas.

5.5 Spatial location of Recreational Facilities and Usage in the Study Area

One of the very central research objectives or questions of this study is to identify the spatial distribution of the various types of open recreational space resource in the study area. This was determined in three ways namely: i, through various maps from the State Ministry of Physical Planning, ii, updated work during field survey and iii, actual verification with the use of questionnaires administration in which the respondents were asked how close they are to any recreational facility within their neighborhoods. From the cluster Table 5.3, it is evident that about 47.5% of the respondents affirmed positively that recreational centre is close to them, while 52.5% disagreed with this. One thing is very clear here, the term 'closeness' is a subjective term unless it is well defined.

Table 5.3a: Recreational facility Proximity to the Respondents' Residences

Proximity Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	341	47.5
No	377	52.5
Total	**718**	**100**
Distance range in (Km)	Frequency	Percentage
less than 0.5km	80	11.1
0.51 - 1 km	163	22.7
1.1 - 2 km	83	11.6
2.1 - 3 km	82	11.4
3.1 km & above	310	43.2
Total	**718**	**100**

Table 5.3a has specified the distance measurement for the locations of the existing recreational centres. From the Table 5.3a, it is apparent that there are different distance measurements that can be employed to explain the relative term 'closeness'. Ideally, distance is calibrated in either metric or imperial units' of measurement. This further enhances good evaluation of inter space distance from one recreation centre to another. In neighbourhood design principle, the ideal distance for any centrally located facility such as recreation centre is a walking distance, which should not exceed two (2) kilometers range.

This study has adopted the neighborhood planning principle and therefore considers any recreational centre located in a place exceeding 2 kilometres as not ideal. From Table 5.3a, it is evident that about 54.6% respondents are within this category of over 2 kilometres, while the remaining 45.3% actually live close to one form of recreational spot or the other. The fact that more than half of the respondents are partially cut off from this proximate distance suggests that the government and stakeholders must do something to address the situation.

Table 5.3b: Closest Recreation Centre in Kilometer according to Zone

Zone of study	Mean	N	Std. Deviation
Zone 1	4.4211	152	1.03275
Zone 2	4.4343	99	1.03176
Zone 3	3.6081	74	1.47878
Zone 4	4.1626	123	1.13350
Zone 5	2.3815	270	1.24313
Total %	**3.5279**	**718**	**1.49613**

Table 5.3b reveals the statistical means of the spatial distribution of the recreational activities centres across the five zones investigated. This actually reveals how close (distance-wise) recreational facilities are to the neighbourhood residents - the lower the mean, the better the

access to the recreational centre. From the data in Table 5.3b Zones 5 and 3 appeared to have good spread with means 2.3815 and 3.6081, respectively. This is followed by Zone 4 with mean 4.1626. Zone 2 with standard mean of 4.4343 which ultimately is considered the least Zone in equitable distribution of the recreational facilities in the five zones under consideration. The mean of Zone 5 was expected because of the number of academic institutions within it which has contributed to good accessibility to the recreational centres within the zone.

While the Table 5.3b depicts the geographical distance (measured in kilometres) between the respondents and the nearest recreational centres, Figure 5.1 shows respondents' opinions on distance of the recreation centres as reason for poor-participation in recreational activities.

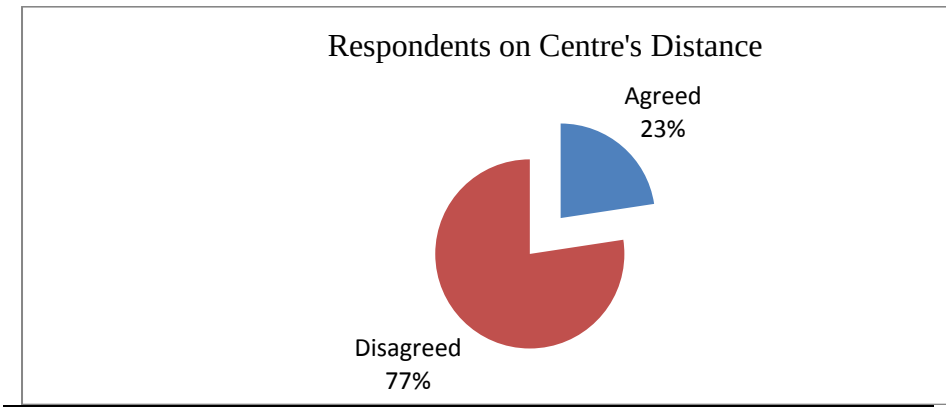

Figure 5.1 Respondents on Recreational Centre Distance

From Figure 5.1, only 23% of the respondents agreed that distance was a challenge, while 77% did not consider far distance as any challenge to recreational participation. From the neighbourhood design points of view a residential neighbourhood is entitled to a play field (recreational open space) within at least 15 minutes walking distance or 500 metres distance from the recreation centre to the farthest residential unit. Conceptually, it is required that at least 10% of the neighborhood land area is dedicated to parks and open space, creating places for play and community interaction (Lawhon, 2009). The link between Table 5.7 and Table

5.3a is quite significant to this study and its outcome. It may be assumed that recreational centres or facilities within the residential zones differ appreciably from each other with respect to easy accessibility and attraction to the public.

5.6 Length of Stay of Respondents in the Study Area

The length of stay in Ibadan by the respondents as shown in Table 5.4 is quite revealing. More than half of the respondents (that is, 65.5%) have stayed consistently within the study area for a period not less than five years.

Table 5.4: Length of stay by Respondents in the Study area (Ibadan)

Stay duration	Frequency	Percentage
less than 1 year	108	15.0
1- 5years	140	19.5
6 - 10years	200	27.9
11 - 15years	143	19.9
16years & above	127	17.7
Total	**718**	**100**

The modal class from Table 5.4 is 'staying duration' between 6 and 10 years with 27.9% of the respondents. Moreover, 17.7 % of the total respondents had lived in Ibadan for a period totaling 16 years and more. This result further validates the essentiality of ingredients and suggests a complete elimination of possible doubt that may be created from inadequate knowledge of trend in the development of the study area. In the researcher's view, residents that have not stayed in the study area for up to one year may not have adequate knowledge of the developmental trend of the place. As it is reflected in Table 5.4, the very information needed in this research has been provided by respondents whose length of stay in the city is reasonable long to provide reliable data for the research.

5.6.1 Level of Recreational Activity Participation Survey

From the view point of the research objective 2, the focus in this section is to generate the level of recreational facilities demand within the zones of study. From the standpoint of price theory, the more the demand on a commodity or service, the greater the supply trend of the good and service become, all things being equal. Table 5.5 depicts the frequency of recreation activity involvement of the respondents. It is evident from Table 5.5 that 2.1% of the respondents claimed that they were engaged in recreational activity on daily basis, while 7.4% do so on weekly basis.

Table 5.5: Frequency of Participation in Recreational Activities

Period	Frequency	Percentage
Daily	15	2.1
Weekly	53	7.4
Monthly	115	16
Quarterly	218	30.4
Yearly	221	30.8
Not Applicable	96	13.4
Total	**718**	**100**

It is not out of place that this trend of participation increased proportionally with length of time. In which case, greater percentages of participants go for recreational exercise on yearly basis or on quarterly basis than the weekly or monthly participants. Moreover, 13.4% of the total respondents acknowledged lack of involvement in recreation activity. This pattern of result is useful for further recreational planning or development in the area under study. For a better healthy and stress-free condition of urban working population there is obviously need for more frequent participation in recreational activities either within the private places or at the publicly provided centres.

The very interesting picture unveiled in Table 5.5 is the disclosure of how frequent the

respondents go out to recreate within specified time. About 30.8% affirmed a yearly experience and closely followed by 30.4% of respondents who recreate on quarterly basis. The least is 2.1% of the total respondents who do this on daily basis. Observably, this result appears to have depicted a linear progression in a graphical presentation.

5.6.2 User Charges Centre and the Residents Participation in Recreational Activities

The composition of recreational system is such that it can manifest like a public enterprise which seldom considers profits from its services, in many cases such services may be free of charges. Privately own recreational centres are fee charging ventures. Good examples of these are event centres with recreation facilities within the arena. Many holiday inns and hotels in the study area dispense varieties of recreational services to their visitors. Those who patronize such social integration centres have account of how much they cost to enjoy their services. However it is very clear from the field survey that only a minute percentage of the respondents patronize fees charging recreational centres within the study area

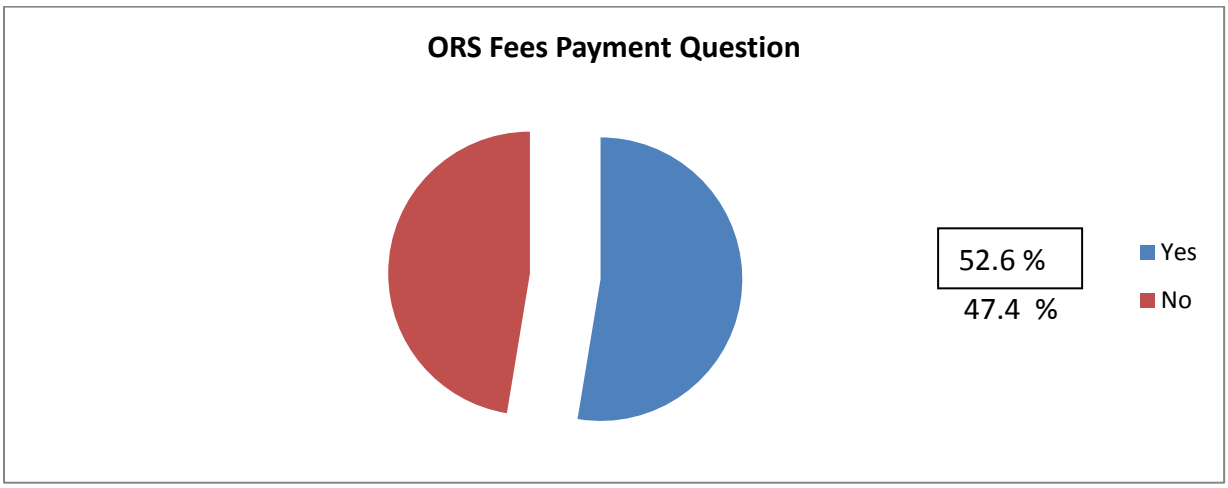

Figure 5.2: Fees payment evidence for using Recreational facilities in Ibadan

Figure 5.2 and Table 5.6 show the respondents' experience at fees charging recreation centres in the city of Ibadan. From Figure 5.2 not less than 52.6 % of the respondents claimed to have paid one form of fees or the other in order to recreate in the existing recreational centres. On

the contrary, 47.4% has not experienced such charges, including 13% of respondents who have never been involved in recreational activity (Table 5.5).

Table 5.6 displays the different types of open recreational space and fees paid by the respondents on some of them. Fee payment on recreational facilities is a global phenomenon as such it is not alien to Nigerian recreational culture. Usually every recreational trip has the tendency to impart one form of cost or another on the individual's concern.

Table 5.6: Recreational Fee Paying Centres in Ibadan

Type of Recreational Space	**Yes Fees**	**No Fees**	**Fees paid across different recreational types (in Naira value)**				
	Freq/ (%)	Freq/ (%)	**0-200**	**200-499**	**500-799**	**800 -1099**	**≥1100**
Metropolitan park	160(22.2)	558(77.7)	15(2.1)	11(1.5)	8 (1.1)	0 (0)	8 (1.1)
Open landscape	141(19.6)	577(80.4)	24(33)	28(3.9)	8(1.1)	2(3)	5(7)
Stadium/Play field	140(19.5)	578(80.5)	12(1.7)	13(1.8)	4(0.6)	2(0.3)	8 (1.1)
Natural reserved	58(8.1)	660(91.9)	12(1.7)	9(1.3)	5(0.7)	0(0)	3(0.4)
Green ways	40(6.8)	669(93.2)	13(1.8)	6(0.8)	3(0.4)	0(0)	0(0)
Botanical garden	119(16.6)	599(83.4)	25(3.5)	45(6.3)	6(0.8)	2(0.3)	2(0.3)
Zoological garden	278(38.7)	440(61.3)	39(5.4)	168(23.4	21(2.9)	6(0.8)	5(0.7)
Amusement parks	265(37.3)	450(62.1)	22(3.1)	157(21.9	28(3.9)	7(1.0)	6(0.8)
Vacant lots	64(8.9)	654(91.3)	8(1.1)	10(1.4)	2(0.3)	0(0)	2(0.3)
Street trees	54(7.5)	664(92.5)	7(1)	5(0.7)	3(0.4)	2(0.3)	0(0)
Urban forest area	47(6.5)	671(93.5)	8(1.1)	6(0.8)	4(0.6)	1(0.1)	0(0)
Private gardens	56(7.8)	662(92.2)	5(0.7)	2(0.3)	7(1.0)	6(0.8)	5(0.7)
Cemetery	85(11.8)	633(88.2)	10(1.4)	5(0.7)	7(1)	5(0.7)	19(2.6)
Wild life corridor	56(7.8)	662(92.2)	11(1.5)	8(1.1)	2(0.3)	6(0.8)	2(0.3)
Water arena	50(7)	668(93)	7(1)	6(0.8)	5(0.7)	1(0.1)	1(0.1)

In the city of Ibadan, findings of this study showed that there are very few fees' charging recreational centres where fees charged are considered outrageous. In the study areas, which cut across the five sectional zones, between a hundred (₦100) naira and one thousand (₦1, 100) naira were charged as recreational fees. Recreational activity zones like botanical gardens,

metropolitan parks and cemetery in the case of open space have levied charges on their visitors at every moment of recreational opportunity. From Table 5.6b it was observed that most recreation centres (like Green way, Natural reserved) restricted fee charges to between N100 (naira) and N500 (naira) range. It may be quite reasonable on the part of the recreation providers to exercise caution in arbitrary charges on recreation activity as this may affect both patronage and profit level of such centres on the long run.

5.6.3 Recreational Centres and Accessibility Challenge in Zones of Study

One of the most critical issues in developing cities like Ibadan compasses around inadequate accessibility to most parts of recreational centres, and where this provision exists, it is often wrinkled with poor maintenance. The investigation on this matter and its implication on recreational activities were verified among Ibadan residents through questionnaire administration and direct interview in some selected areas that are acutely affected by this challenge.

Table 5.7: Distance as Reason for Non-participation in Recreation Activities

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	162	22.6
Disagree	556	77.4
Total	718	100

Table 5.8: Challenge in locating Recreation centre in the City

Response	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Yes	589	82
No	129	18
Total	**718**	**100**

Table 5.7 actually depicts the opinion of the residents on whether distance has any mitigating effect on their recreational participation. About 77% respondents disagreed. However, Table 5.8 shows that 82% of the respondents at their different locations confirmed there are

challenges in the location of recreational activities venues in their respective zones or elsewhere within the metropolis. In the contrary, 18% of the respondents affirmed locating recreation centre as no issue in their areas. Notwithstanding, the very reason for this challenge has been discovered through this investigation. From the respondents' view, most of the existing recreational centres are not well connected with good access roads. In addition there are no adequate signages or way finding boards to aid visitors and first timers in locating some of the recreational centres.

Going by the opinion sample survey in the neighbourhoods few respondents that were interacted with affirmed difficulty in locating recreational centres because few existing centres are situated in obscured locations. Among other useful responses which support the statistical evidence in Tables 5.8 and 5.9 showed that most of the highly accessible recreational centres are at distant locations, from high density areas. Moreover, the obvious remotely located recreation centres (such as Oke-Aremo, Akobi, Beere and Fele) lack bill boards or signage to guide visitors into the venue or at least to create awareness of their existence. Few numbers of the residents interviewed at Beere, Jericho, Molete and Oojo neighbourhoods complained of poor aesthetical look of the recreation arena. Interestingly, rather than commenting on the failure of government and the other peculiar challenges, some have advanced reasons relating to themselves as they also affirmed that they are not socially inclined. This exposure is very crucial to this study as it does not believe that everyone in the study area is involved consciously in recreational activities. The study sees both under provision of recreational space resources and poor outdoor recreation participation as a serious challenge that must be first tackled through a research effort before considering other practical approaches.

Table 5.9: Binary logistic illustration of the interrelationship between Participation in Recreation and selected predictors

	B	S.E	Wald	Sig.	Exp(β)
Too busy with Family's Chores	0.251	318	0.624	0.43	1.286
Too Expensive	-0.096	0.37	0.068	0.794	0.908
Places of Recreation Costly	-0.177	0.411	0.186	0.666	0.838
Places of Recreation too far	-0.197	0.312	0.402	0.526	0.821
Too Busy with Other	-0.46	0.404	1.296	0.255	0.631
Places are poorly maintained	0.908	0.383	5.624	0.018	2.48

Since the value of a single variable Y (participation) is being tested against a multiple of factors (that is, independent/predictor variables) logistic binary regression analysis is quite very useful for any hypothesis testing. Table 5.9 shows the binary logistic illustration of the existing inter-relationship between participation in recreation and selected predictors. The analysis showed that perceived behaviour control, roles of cost, distance and poor management were significant predictors of participants' intention towards the behaviour. More specifically, the variable 'venue too expensive' as perceived behaviour control contributed to the prediction, at β = -0.096 at 0.794 level of significance. Bivariate statistical analysis of recreational cost, distance travel and participation is further explained in table 5.10.

Table 5.10: Recreation Cost and Distance as hindrance in Participation

Recreational Cost	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Yearly	Nil	Total
Agree	26.7	17	12.2	17.9	14	16.7	15.7
Disagree	73.3	83	87.8	82.1	86	83.3	84.3
Total (in %)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Recreation Distance	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Yearly	Nil	Total
Agree	33.3	24.5	20	22.9	22.6	21.9	22.6
Disagree	66.7	75.5	80	77.1	77.4	78.1	77.4
Total (in %)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 5.10 displays the result of bivariate analysis of the relationship that exists among recreational cost, distance travel and participation in recreational activities. The importance of this analysis is to test the validity of the general assumption that recreational costs and distance travelled contribute significantly to the poor outdoor recreations participation in any place. From table 5.10, the variable of cost as a hindrance to recreation participation among the respondents has interplayed with frequency of recreational participation. A total of 15.7% across the different levels of participation (that is, daily, weekly, etcetera) agreed that cost of travel was a challenge while 605 (84.3%) actually disagreed. However, the specific level or frequency of patronage is significant here. About 26.7% among the daily participants agreed that cost has a delimiting effect but 73.3% of this group did not agree that cost counts anything. The results or outcome of cost variable across the levels of participation proved negative. This may arise from the fact that it is not all recreational centres or types that are service charging centres within the study area.

This result obviously suggests a strong reason to reject the assumption. However, it has been further substantiated with an additional test using a gravitational model. Gravity model operates, as one might expect, on the principle that consumer behaviour can be understood in terms similar to those devised by Newton model. In other words, the gravitational force between two objects (in this case a recreation park and a customer) is related to the size of the recreational centres and the distance between them. When applied specifically to commercialized recreational centre, the larger the park, the more attractive it will be to users or consumers. Moreover, the further away the centre of recreation is from a group of consumers, the less attractive it will be to that group of consumers, this without prejudice to variety or appropriateness of facilities in such centres By calculating the gravitational pull between consumers and every recreational opportunity, the model establishes how likely it is that a consumer will spend a portion of his income at each recreation park.

In a pure economic view point, the best location however is that which gives the lowest total transportation cost (Odufalu and Loto, 2010). That is, the sum of both the outgoing and returning trips. Expectantly, locations near recreation centres within the neighbourhood (trip source) may be analyzed by the aid of the Figure 5.3, which depicts distance travels and cost incurred relationship. In a large metropolitan centre like Ibadan, cost may be said to be relative considering other things that are included in the recreation consumption. This may arise from the facility used or be incurred through the numbers of hours spent in the centre. For example, an indoor (enclosed) recreational facility is said to attract cost to users than the facilities available in the outer (open) space.

It is most probable that respondents living close to recreational centres incur additional costs outside transportation cost than inherited total transport costs by those consumers far away. That depends on other factors like quality of the facility engaged with at the centre (where quality commands a high premium of price)

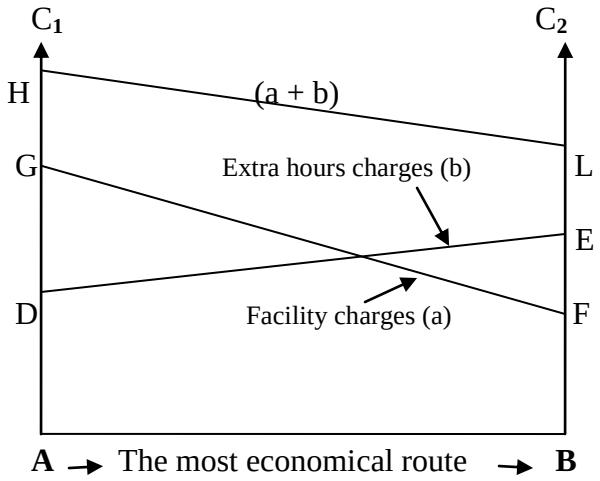

Figure 5.3: Economic routes to recreational centre
Source**:** Odufalu & Loto (2010) modified

By technical description point A is assumed to be the source of recreation trip (home point), while B is the recreation centre. The distance AB is the most economical route separating the two points. AC_1 and BC_2 measure the facility usage cost (DE) and the cost of the extra hours spent at the recreational centre (that is, FG). From the perspective of Travel Cost Method

(TCM) which uses indirect method for estimating user benefits from visits to recreational sites such as beaches, parks and heritage site (Listton-Heyes and Heyes, 1999; Ajibola, 2012), the issue of travel cost to recreational centre can be understood. Iamtrakul, Teknomo, and Hokao (2005) engaged travel cost method to estimate the economic value of a public park in Saga City, Japan. The study revealed that park users spent time to visit Shinrin park about 1.7 numbers of time on the average and 1.2 times more frequent than two other Parks located at Saga Castle and Kono. Moreover, the same travel distance trend was observed among some visitors who took longer distance to travel to Shinrin Park 2.8 times than others. The conclusion drawn from all these examples is that transportation to any recreational centre may influence high cost depending on many factors. From this case study, it could be implied that the longer the distance the higher expense to park users.

Table 5.11a: Recreational Places are poorly maintained

Recreational Places are poorly Maintained	**Zones of Recreational Activities locations in the Study Area**					
	Zone 1	**Zone 2**	**Zone 3**	**Zone 4**	**Zone 5**	**Total**
Agree	12.5	11.1	17.6	6.5	12.5	11.8
Disagree	87.5	88.9	82.4	93.5	87.5	88.2
Total (in %)	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Table 5.11b: Lack of Access to the Venue of Recreational Activities

No Way to the Recreational Venues	**Zones of Recreational Activities locations in the Study Area**					
	Zone 1	**Zone 2**	**Zone 3**	**Zone 4**	**Zone 5**	**Total**
Agree	6.6	10.2	16.2	8.9	11.9	10.5
Disagree	93.4	89.8	83.8	91.1	88.1	89.5
Total (in %)	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

From tables 5.11a and b, the percentage of the respondents that concurred with the fact that the

recreational places are poorly maintained varies from one residential zone to another, that is, 12.5%, 11.1%, 17.6%, 6.5%, 12.5% across zones-1,2,3,4 and 5, respectively. The same trend of affirmation goes with other predictor variable of 'no way to the Recreational venues'. In both tables 5.11a and b, the percentages of those that disagree to the two conditions of the venues are higher across the five zones. This simply means the two conditions, that is, 'poor maintenance' and 'poor accessibility' are not major problems to inhibit people's participation in recreational activity within Ibadan city. It may be paradoxical to think that such recreational outfits would not be well provided with good maintenance and accessibility for the businesses to thrive, realizing that they are also economic outfits.

5.7 Necessity for Recreational Space and Demand Trend Surveys

This section actually reveals the perception of the respondents in the study area on the necessity of open recreation spaces in their locality. See research objective 3 in chapter 1(1.3). The findings help in planning the areas.

Table 5.12: Respondents' Opinion on the Necessity of Recreational Space

Possible Reason	Agree(A)	% (A)	Disagree(B)	% (B)
Get exercise	579	80.6	138	19.2
Be with family/friends	445	62	273	38
Get away from the usual demand	279	38.9	438	61
Keep physically fit	343	47.8	375	52.2
Be close to nature	257	35.8	461	64.2
Observe the scenic beauty	232	32.2	486	67.8
Experience excitement/adventure	263	36.6	454	63.2
Enjoy the sound of smell of nature	210	29.2	508	70.8
Be with people who enjoy the same	204	28.5	514	71.5
Develop my skill/ability	219	30.5	492	69.5
Gain a sense of accomplishment	180	25.1	538	74.9
Develop a sense of self-confidence	183	25.5	535	73.5
Experience solitude	157	21.9	561	78.1
Be with people who share my value	152	21.2	566	78.8
Because it is cool to do so	181	25.2	537	74.8
Talk to new/varied people	231	32.2	487	67.8

Drawing from the theoretical background of Maslow's human needs – that is, food (for survival), shelter (for protection) and clothing (as a covering against atmospheric effects), the fourth need that can be added from the perspective of this research is recreational need. The intention of this recreational necessity survey is in order to anticipate the future demand for such uses, notwithstanding the current level of existing use or engagement.

Table 5.12 revealed the general opinion of respondents on the first priority of people in recreational attachment. In which case getting exercised physically will readily come to mind in the list of why one needs recreation. Not less than 82% of the respondents agreed that 'getting exercise' tops the priority list of reasons or necessity for recreational space. This however may differ from some western cultures, where involvement in recreational activities is in itself a way of life and not something that is done occasionally. The findings help to treat research set question three which posits to answer the question of how the people perceive the open space and recreational resources provision in the study area.

Table 5.13: Descriptive Statistics of Respondents' perception on Open Recreational Space

Tested variables	Means	STD Deviation	Rank
Places overcrowded	1.9262	1.11356	1st
No enough information about the Centre's location	1.8955	0.82429	2nd
No way to the Venues	1.8954	0.30625	3rd
Places for outdoor recreation are poorly maintained	1.8816	0.32329	4th
Venues for outdoor recreation are polluted	1.8482	0.35909	5th
Recreation too costly	1.8424	0.36462	6th
Places for outdoor recreation are too far away	1.8022	0.86293	7th

5.8 Respondents' Perceptions of ORS Resources provision in the Study Area

To further buttress on objective 3 of the study, Table 5.13 statistically is employed to describe the view of the respondents on the whole idea of recreational activities engagement. Seven

variables were tested statistically for relevance. The results show that the perception of the variable 'Places of recreation are overcrowded' with standard Mean of 1.9262 ranks first. This was followed by 'No enough information about centres location' and 'No way to the venue' with Means of 1.8955 and 1.8954 respectively.

There are no significant disparity among the other perception tested but all point to the fact that much prompt measures must be taken on the parts of government as well as the stakeholders to address the crucial challenges observed. In all practical sense many of the problems perceived have also been established in other Nigerian cities (Obateru, 2009; Agwu and Obialor, 2012). On the ground of incessant occurrence of the challenges, it is reasonable for this study to recommend best planning strategic approach to ameliorating the challenges.

Table 5.14 Reasons for Lack of Interest in Recreational Activities

Possible Reasons	**Agree**		**Disagree**	
	N	%	N	%
I am not Interested	234	32	484	67.4
I do not have the time	217	30.2	501	69.8
I do not have the skill/ability	106	14.8	612	85.2
Too busy with family responsibilities	135	18.8	583	81.2
It is too expensive	113	15.7	605	84.4
I do not have anyone to participate with	118	16.4	599	83.4
My health is poor	87	12.1	631	87.9
I have a physical disability	70	9.9	647	90.1
Places for outdoor recreation are too far away	162	22.6	556	77.4
Too busy with other recreation activities	114	15.9	604	84.1
I have no way to get to venue	75	10.4	665	89.6
I do not have enough information	95	13.2	623	86.8
Place for outdoor recreation are too crowded	93	13	625	87;0
I am afraid to get hurt by other people	92	12.8	626	87.2
Places for recreation are poorly maintained	85	11.8	633	88.2
I am afraid to get hurt by animals	75	10.4	643	89.6
Recreation Centres are overdeveloped	75	10.4	643	89.6
Venues for outdoor recreation are too polluted	109	15.2	609	84.8

Table 5.14 illustrates major factors that are germane to recreational outfit development in Ibadan (the study area) and indeed in Nigerian cities. Using the 2- point scale opinion of 'Agree' and 'Disagree' the views of the respondents have been sampled for each reason. All the reasons enumerated returned with 'not agree' affirmations, meaning that they are not in tune with the reality of those factors tendered. While the least score in the 'disagree' category is 67.4% (people with no interest in recreational activity participation), the highest is 90.1% constituting respondents who claim having one form of physical-limiting disability or the other. It is interesting to know that time factor was relegated to the background (second least) as it was only 69.8% that agreed to the fact that it has any significant effect. And for that reason they do not have interest in recreational activities.

The result shown here is quite in line with the findings of the previous studies in recreational settings, (for example Dzewaltowski, 1989; Ajzen and Driver 1992; Papaioannou and Theodorakis, 1996; Michels and Kugler, 1998, Courneya and Friedenreich, 1999) that reported perceived behavioural control as the most important determinant of intention to participate in exercise and recreation activities. Once again, it is of practical importance to further explore the personal meaning of this variable. For some individuals, it might mean perceived constraints (e.g., perceived lack of time), while for some others it might mean real constraints (for example, lack of financial resources). The meaning of perceived behavioural control is personal but it is also relative. It is expected that different factors will limit individuals' participation in either exercise activities or with outdoor activities.

5.8.1 Level of Satisfaction with Open Recreational Space Provision and Maintenance

Provision of recreational facilities and their regular maintenance are some of the few opinions sought after among the respondents. In line with general opinion, open spaces are meant to foster physical health, social interaction and sense of community (Ward, 2013). Table 5.15

shows the levels of satisfaction of the respondents regarding adequacy of outdoor recreational facilities existing around them. About 37.6% were very satisfied with the current level of provision while 46.7% were merely satisfied with such provision. These two results are sufficient to eulogize the efforts of government and private initiatives in this regard. However, 15.7% of respondents were dissatisfied with the level of open space and outdoor recreation facilities provided for the residents in the various residential neighbourhoods. This, however is an insignificant percentage, moreover, as residents can easily improvise where the neighbourhood community could not meet their demand. This same view was equally expressed by one of the latest open space surveys in the high density area of Ibadan. According to Adewale (2014), the major open spaces present at Oke- Foko were found around Foko Oyewole's palace and sites of dilapidated buildings.

Table 5.15: Level of Satisfaction with Open Recreation Space Provision

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very Satisfied	270	37.6
Satisfied	335	46.7
Not Satisfied	113	15.7
Total	**718**	**100**

In the view of Obateru (1981), Ibadan has experienced acute shortage of recreational centres provisions for an upward of three decades. To date there is hardly any noticeable additional provisions to match with the rate of population increases in the city. Many of the neighbourhoods in the study area are grossly affected by this short fall. A crude ratio test of the inadequacy can be carried out during a festive time when so many visitors crowded at the few parks around town. Town planning practice allows that where recreational land and facilities are of poor quality or under-used, this should not be taken as necessarily an absence of need in the area. Local authorities should seek opportunities to improve the value of existing facilities. Open recreational spaces usage might be improved by better management or by capital investment to secure improvements.

Moreover, planning obligations may be a good conforming decision where improvements are required to meet identified needs (Planning Policy Guidance 17, 2006)

Management of urban facilities is another fundamental matter in the community leisure infrastructural development. From the researcher's interaction with the respondents it is clearly evident that maintenance of the recreation centres in the study area has not gone beyond mere repair where such exist in the first place. From the respondents' opinion according to the chart in Figure 5.2, a whole 83% accepted the fact that repairs on the existing recreational centres is a possibility and should be intensified. On the contrary, 17% of the respondents however did not align with such assertion.

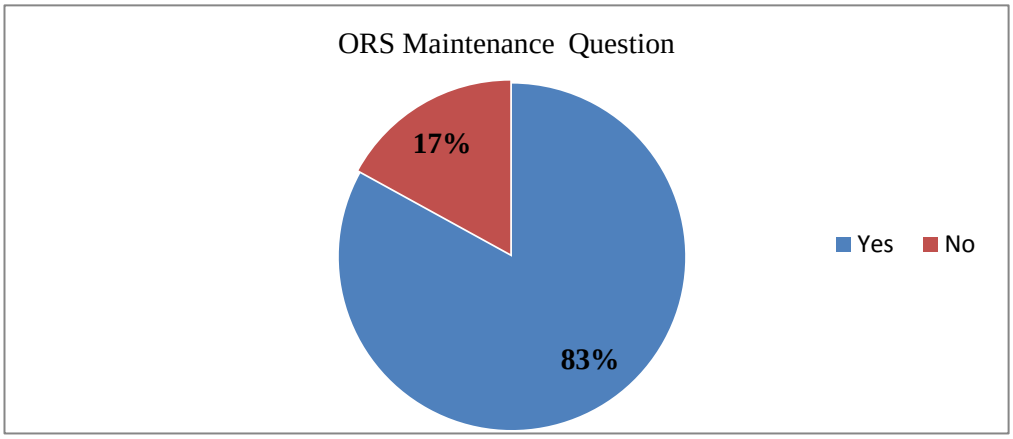

Fig. 5.2: Maintenance of Open Recreational Space

It has come to light that as long as public open recreational spaces are within a compact and densely populated community, maintenance will be constantly needed on such areas, particularly the more heavily used facilities. Many of Ibadan communities reflected a strong need to improve the overall maintenance and cleanliness of their open space areas which at the moment can be adjudged fairly attractive in some aspects.

5.8.2 Factors Affecting Recreational Parks Management

Many factors have been identified over time to have contributed to a good management of urban related social infrastructures. Some of the factors have been put to test through an opinion survey and statistical analysis to check their values or strength of significance when applied to recreational outfit in the city (Tables 5.16, 5.17a and b). The concern of people over time has been that cogent reasons abound for poor recreational provision and management of the urban recreational facilities situated in the city. Table 5.16 depicts essentially some criteria for assessing the assumed poor management planning of recreational provision in the city of Ibadan using a 4 likert scale of 'very strongly', 'strongly', 'weakly', and 'no effect'. Not all recreation criteria are suitable in all issues confronting open recreational space or in a specific planning situation, and there may yet be issue for which not suitable decisive factors exist. Nonetheless, research effort must trigger evaluation of the suitability of a management framework for specific planning goals.

Table 5.16: Assessment of Management Impact on Recreation Space Shortage

Management Activity	Very Strongly %	Strongly %	Weakly %	No Effect %
Poor planning from Ibadan Master plan	52.8	29.7	12.4	5.2
Inadequate good space to contain parks	30.9	47.8	14.2	7.1
Lack of political will by Government	39.8	38.6	17.3	4.3
Over Population Problem	25.1	40.8	23.4	10.7
High cost of maintenance of Parks	24.4	49.6	18.8	7.2
Security as a problem	29.2	42.3	19.6	8.8
Residents abuse of recreation space	26.5	46.5	17.7	9.3
Credibility of Park Managers	23.4	46.5	22.6	7.5
Shortage of manpower	23.3	46.4	20.9	9.5
Insufficient fund to implement plan	32.2	34.5	23.8	9.5

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One fundamental revelation from Table 5.16 lies with the facts that where there is no master plan to guide physical development on land uses, things usually go in disorder. Interestingly, 52.8% of the total respondents affirmed very strongly that poor application of Master plan as a guide to Ibadan recreational planning is a serious management issue. Next to this is the factor of lack of political will by government of which 39.8% strongly agreed to that fact. This is a very serious challenge in Ibadan currently as there is no political will to update the old master plan or to make plan for more open recreational activities centres within the ever growing cities. The least factors to reckon with under this category are: shortage of manpower and credibility of managers of parks where respondents scored strongly 23.3% and 23.4% respectively. Inadequacy of space for parks has equally been considered as a significant factor as many (30.9%) believed very strongly and 47.8% strongly supported that it is a real challenge militating against parks development in the city. Looking at these factors more critically one can confine in the opinions of the respondents from observation point of view.

Table 5.17 clarifies the research question of 'what major factors posed as challenges to achieving best practice in recreational planning and management within Ibadan Metropolis'. This was statistically verified and described using the ten (10) descriptive variables of: poor planning; inadequate park space; lack of political will; over population problem; high cost of maintenance; insecurity; abuse of parks; credibility of parks manager; shortage of manpower; insufficient fund.

As revealed in Table 5.17a, over population as a perception factor ranks 1st with means of 2.2019; the second ranked factor is 'Shortage of Manpower' with mean 2.1657; this is keenly followed by 'insufficient fund to implement plan' with mean of 2.1476. Unpredictably, poor planning from Ibadan Master Plan with mean of 1.6983 ranked 10th. This result may not come as a surprise as many of the respondents may not be aware of the importance of comprehensive Master plan or smart growth approach in city physical development.

Table 5.17a: Means and Standard deviation test for Recreational Management Factor

Tested variables	Means	STD Deviation	Rank
Over population	2.2019	0.94161	1st
Shortage of manpower	2.1657	0.89105	2nd
Insufficient fund to implement plan	2.1476	1.50237	3rd
Credibility of Park Managers	2.1425	0.86216	4th
Residents abuse of recreational space	2.0989	0.89783	5th
High cost of maintenance	2.0891	0.84528	6th
Security lapse	2.0795	0.91425	7th
Inadequate space	1.9889	0.92079	8th
Lack of political will by Government	1.8607	0.85167	9th
Poor planning from Ibadan Master plan	1.6983	0.87773	10th

Obviously, with the decreasing budgets and more conservative political willingness of the contemporary government or city governance, managers are under more pressure to commercialize recreation opportunities on public lands. Such commercialization and any accompanying privatization would increase the costs to the recreating public, raise expectations of the quality of opportunity to be provided, and increase revenues to management.

Table 5.17b: **Logistic Regression test for Recreational Management Factors**

	Standardized Coefficients			
Variable	Beta	Std. Error	r	Sig.
Poor Planning of Ibadan	0.047	0.039	1.218	0.224
Inadequate Park Space	0.016	0.039	0.419	0.675
Lack of Political will	-0.021	0.04	-0.519	0.604
Over Population	-0.02	0.041	-0.483	0.629
High Cost of Maintenance	0.089	0.043	2.099	0.036
Security Problem	0.034	0.042	0.823	0.411
Abuse of Parks	0.044	0.042	1.056	0.291
Shortage of Manpower	0.006	0.04	0.144	0.886
Insufficient fund	-0.041	0.038	-1.068	0.286

Table 5.17b, shows the results of logistic regression of the management factors under consideration. This in essence assist to determine the direction, strength, coefficients of the existing relationship among the factors (variables) employed in the evaluation of the management factors as used the study. The three values with negative correlation coefficient including 'lack of political will', 'over population' and 'insufficient fund' (Table 5.17b) are indicators of weak correlations among the factors under consideration. Nevertheless, the strength of the variables relationship is seen in the output or size of the correlation coefficient. Obviously, majority of the factors such as 'poor planning of Ibadan', 'High cost of maintenance' and 'Abuse of Parks' - all possess some forms of perfect positive correlations with most of their *r* value ranging between 0.3 and 1.0 (that is, between medium and large *r* values). It is often assumed that such occurrence is satisfactory for a meaningful engagement in statistical analysis. That means there is mixed relationship manifesting in-between large and small correlations among the nine variables employed.

5.8.3 Variables Inter-relationships Pattern in the Study Areas

This section reveals the various interrelationships that exist among the variables of sex, income, zone, marital status and frequency of recreation participation on one hand, and the inter-relationships between zones of study and age group on the other hand. All these further enhance the true recreational characteristics of the study area which covers the five urban local government areas of Ibadan metropolis. This is in consonance with the 5^{th} objective set out in this study.

The cross-tabulations of variables as revealed in Tables 5.19 to 5.22 are basically the phenomenal recreational activities situation or pattern of Ibadan metropolis as the time of the survey.

Table 5.18: Zones and Recreational Participation in Cross-tabulation

	Frequency of Recreational Participation (%)						
Zone	Daily	weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Yearly	Not Appl.	Tot Value
Zone 1	20	18.9	16.5	20.6	23.1	25	21.2
Zone 2	26.7	35.8	14.8	12.8	7.7	14.6	13.8
Zone 3	20	1.9	12.2	9.2	11.8	10.4	10.3
Zone 4	20	15.1	14.8	18.8	17.6	15.6	17.1
Zone 5	13.3	28.3	41.7	38.5	39.8	34.4	37.6
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

From Table 5.18 the percentage of daily recreation participation is highest in Zone 2 with 26.7%. Three other Zones, that is, zones 1, 3 and 4 depict 20% each as involvement rate of participation. Just as the best recreation participation Zone is bestowed to Zone 5, in the same vein the proportion of the population who are recreationally inactive is lowest in Zone 5 where 34.4% had admitted non interest in recreational activity at any given period. This is followed by Zone 1 (Ibadan, South West) where 25% practically abhorred physical participation in recreational activities. The results are not strange going by the different quality types of neighbourhood that exist in the city. Obviously, institutional related neighbourhoods like the University of Ibadan or modern housing estate neighbourhoods, relatively possess good numbers of recreational activities admirers.

Table 5.19: Marital Status and Recreational Participation in Cross tabulation

Marital Status	Frequency	of participation	in **(%)**			
Sex	**Daily**	**Weekly**	**Monthly**	**Quarterly**	**Yearly**	**Not Applica**
Single	46.7	56.6	60	50	48.4	57.3
Married	26.6	33.3	30.4	34.9	35.3	31.2
Divorced / Separated	6.7	7.5	7	8.7	10	7.3
Widowed	20	2.6	2.6	6.4	6.3	4.2
Total (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100

Upon the same application to marital status of the respondents, certain behaviours are observed. Table 5.19 reveals the relationship between marital status and frequency of recreation participation. It became conspicuous that those that were single have the highest percentage in all the periodic recreational activities participations as follows – daily, 46.7%; weekly, 56.6%; weekly, 60% and 48.4% for the yearly appearance. It is equally interesting to know that the married respondents maintain a steady rise in participation in inverse proportion with periodic timing, that is, the longer the interval of time for possible recreation, the more participation is observed. This, however, looks logical when one considers the responsibilities that married people assume from time to time. Moreover the married group may find it very challenging to make prompt decision to embark on recreation activity without first involving members of the family. On the contrary most singles may be free and prompt in their decision to recreate at any particular interval of time. From Table 5.19, the divorced and widowed marital statuses are obviously lowest comparatively, in the recreation activity participation pattern that exists across the study area.

Table 5. 20: Age Group Composition and Zones

Age Group	Zone 1	Zone2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Ave. Total
≤15 years	17.8	27.3	40.5	18.7	35.9	28.4
16-25 years	25.7	30.3	21.6	28.5	23	25.3
26- 35 years	21.1	15.2	12.2	16.3	12.2	15.2
36-45 years	23	17.2	16.2	19.5	21.5	20.3
46 & above	12.5	10.1	9.5	17.1	7.4	10.7
Total (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: All numbers are expressed in %.

Table 5.20 shows the interrelationship between the age composition and the 5 zones. While the proportion of people aged below 15 is higher in zone 3 and 5 than other three zones, it was observed that participation filters down with age increase among the respondents. On the

average, proportions of older people over the age of 46 are lower in other areas of the 5 core zones at present (potentially suggesting increased demand for play and sports provision). However demographic trends indicated that the proportion of people over the age of 46 will increase in the years to come. This hopefully may augment impact on the demand for open spaces and provision of outdoor sports facilities. It is a common occurrence in nearly all the study zones seeing many children of age below 15 turning the streets into football fields. It is often assumed that 'streets' are bad and 'open space' is good for children to play in. The lack of inadequacy of the provision of children's play areas within the housing estate has prompted the advocacy for them.

Table 5.21: Gender Relationship with Recreational Participation

Frequency of Recreational Participation (in percentage value)							
Sex	**Daily**	**Weekly**	**Monthly**	**Quarterly**	**Yearly**	**Not Applied**	**Total**
Male	60	67.9	52.2	46.3	50.7	45.8	50.4
Female	40	32.1	47.8	53.7	49.3	54.2	49.6
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

From Table 5.21 it is evident that there is gender disparity in recreation participation. Whereas the percentage of respondents' sex distribution is 50.4% (male) and 49.6% (Female), but the actual periodic recreation participation has shown a significant difference in gender especially in the daily and weekly involvement, that is 60% and 67.9% for Male but 40% and 32% for the Female respondents. On the other hand, more female population tends to perform better than their male counterpart in the quarterly recreation outing where 53.7% actually participated as against 46.3% for the male folk. This disparity may be seen as strange especially in developing nations or culturally inclined nations that consider female involvement in recreational sport as something absurd. According to the generated data in Table 5.2, there are still as much as 54.2% of the total female respondents who do not go for

recreation at any given time throughout the year. It is revealed through oral interview that an average Ibadan woman is very skillful in trade or art work, this may have contributed to their lack of interest in outdoor recreation which the generality of the people regard as a 'time wasting adventure' (Table 5.14 detailed out reasons for non-participation in recreational activities)

Research in United Kingdom as presented by Greed (2005) has shown that younger women, and for that matter ethnic minority are more likely to use open space in the urban area than in country side for leisure compared with men especially in the most popular sport, games and physical activities (See appendix VI for details).

Table 5.22: Age group and Frequency of Recreational Participation

	Frequency of Recreational Participation in %						
Age group	**Daily**	**weekly**	**Monthly**	**Quarterly**	**Yearly**	**Not Appli**	**Av.Total**
6-15	13.3	32.1	37.4	25.2	25.8	31.3	28.4
16-25	26.7	26.4	27	24.3	23.5	29.2	25.3
26-35	33.3	11.3	11.3	17.9	14.9	13.5	15.2
36-45	13.3	17	14.8	21.6	23.1	20.8	20.4
46 & above	13.4	13.2	9.5	11	12.7	5.2	10.7
Total %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

As revealed in Table 5.22, more people participated in monthly recreation across the age groups than any other periodic outing. Moreover, age group 6-15years participated in recreational activities on weekly (32.1%), monthly (37.4%), quarterly (25.2%) and yearly (25.8%) than any other age cohort. This may have been influenced by their school age status which allows them a weekly involvement in sporting activities both at school and around the

home place. However, the group may not know the value of recreation except for the excitement it brings to them. Age group 26-35 years, on the other hand maintained a clear lead of 33.2% in the daily recreational activity participation, and this was also followed by age group 16-25years with 26.7% level of participation among the different age categories in focus. The lower level of participation observed among the adult or age group 46 years and above throughout the periodic interval of recreation is a confirmation of a worldwide trend. Participation frequency in recreational activities especially active recreational tendency decreases with age of the participants. This understanding should help the government and recreational planners in their efforts to provide this very essential health enhancer avenue to the urban community.

5.8.4 Recreational facilities Providers Compliance with Urban planning Regulation

Compliance with landuse provision by urban planning authority has always been a challenge as majority of land developers and owners often strive to get the best out of their land. While it was a common thing to see most parcels of land being used as residential or commercial purposes, it is rarely hard to see recreational spaces that carry the same high threshold of utility. However, few open recreational centres in Ibadan were surveyed to evaluate their levels of compliance to landuse regulation. Table 5.23 depicts the outcome of this more adequately.

Table 5.23: Selected Recreation Centres and their Land Use Regulation Compliance

Centre	Year Established	Density of location	Change from Original Purpose
Agodi Garden	1967	Medium	No change
Capt Bower's Tower	1936	Low	,,
Cocoa Dome	1975	Medium	,,
Ibadan Museum/Children Park	2012	Medium	,,
Ibadan Recreational Centre	1972	Low	,,
IITA Centre	1972	Low	,,
Liberty Stadium	1950	Medium	,,
Mapo Hall	1925	Low	,,
Mokola Cultural Centre	1977	Medium	Commercial
NISER	1980	Low	No change
Odua Museum	1980	Medium	Commercial
Oyo State Broadcasting TV	1980	Medium	No change
Shop Rite	2014	High	Commercial
Trans Amusement Park	1986	Medium	No change
UI Botanical Garden	1950	Medium	No change
UI Museum	1948	Medium	Residential
UI Zoological Garden	1948	Medium	No change
Wanqui Garden & Event Centre	2010	Low	Residential

From Table 5.23, it is made cleared that the four recreational centres of Mokola Cultural Centre, Odua Museum, Shop Rite, University (UI) Museum, and Wanqui garden /Event centre out of 18 recreational centres, have changed original purpose of their land allocation. This attitude of non-sticking to the original purpose for which a development was intended has lots of planning implications. However, if the change has been approved through a proper or acceptable process, a timely intervention could reduce the negative future consequence. For instance, the four centres in this case were originally approved for recreational use but have changed wholly or partly to other purposes for economic gains. This could cause great damage to the environment or the landscape of the area.

The official interaction with the Director, Ministry of Physical Planning and Urban Development (MPPUD) revealed that there is specified percentage which must be left for open space, circulation in every plan – such as building, layout, subject plans and in all landuse development. The Ministry observed an average level of compliance with recreation planning standards and regulation in some areas within the study area. This may be resulting from absence of institutional policy framework coupled with weak development control. Many planning authorities at the local government are yet to set-up their parks and garden units.

On the enquiry on what could help improvement to achieve adequate provision of recreational space and facilities in the city of Ibadan, the Urban Planning Department unveiled four effective steps as follows:

(i) Formulation of effective policy for recreation development in the State; (ii) Effective enforcement of extant physical planning laws, spatial standards and regulations as it affects open space/recreation development; (iii) embarking on public awareness/sensitization on need for recreational development in rural and urban areas; (iv) Involvement of the public, private and popular sectors in the development of open spaces and recreation on public-private partnership (PPP) arrangement and (v) promoting recreational tendencies among the youth, the adult and the aged.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

6.1 Introduction

While the bulk of this research consists of three fundamental expositions, first, discussion of urban concept of open recreational space in general with insight drawn from the experience of other nations (chapter 2); Second, an assessment of existing recreational space in metropolitan Ibadan (Chapter 4); and third, an analytical discussion , based on field surveys carried out on open recreational space usage in five local government areas of Ibadan(Chapter 5), this chapter however, focuses on the research findings, its implication, the recommendations and the conclusion of the study. The yet to be explored areas of the work are reemphasized to stimulate further research.

6.2 Summary of the Research Findings

This section of the Chapter summarizes the major findings on Ibadan open recreational space articulation and planning from the researcher's perspective.

1. The gender and age distribution among respondents in the study areas –covering the five most urbanized Ibadan local government areas revealed that 50.4% of the respondents are male while 49.6% are female. Moreover, it was clear that recreational participations permeated through diversity of age cohorts with majority (53.7%) of the respondents between ages 6 and 25. The age cohort 26-35 represents 15.2% of the respondents while those in age group 46 years and above constitutes only 10.7%. This shows that there is no wide disparity in both gender and age representations of the sample used as such the entire scenario offers a good guide for the area recreational planning

2. An evaluation of the spatial distribution of the existing open recreational centres revealed that respondents live at varied distances from the facility centre locations. Around 45.3% of the respondents fall below 2 Kilometres proximity range that is, considered to be living closed to one form of recreational spot or the other. While the rest 54.7 % lived outside the ideal distant range of 2 kilometres and more. It was also discovered that the different residential zones possessed some levels of scanty recreational activities centre, and in some cases such centres are located beyond a walking distance of two kilometers. This disparity in the distributional pattern of open recreational space has some negative effects on the rate of recreational participation in the study zones, meaning that proximity factor is a significant determinant of recreational activities participation.

3. Result from the respondents' perception of the ORS provision revealed that three perceived variables of crowdedness, poor information and poor road accessibility ranked first, second and third respectively with standard means of 1.9262, 1.8955 and 1.8954. Moreover, the study revealed the respondents' satisfaction level in the maintenance of the ORS in their area; on the three likert-scale of 'very satisfy', 'satisfy' and 'not satisfy' study revealed that 84.3% satisfactory level of ORS maintenance culture in the study area is significant. This may have been influenced greatly by the academic institutional ORS that dominate the entire study areas (core Ibadan). Those academic institutions like University of Ibadan and Ibadan Polytechnic regularly maintained their playing grounds/fields and the recreational activity facilities within their domain.

4**.** This research has been able to identify the intensive use of the various categories of recreational facilities (such as the Amusement parks, botanical and zoological garden, playground, cultural centre, etc) that are available to the residents of the five zones constituting the study area (that is, the core Ibadan administrative boundary). It was revealed by

observation and empirical test that the use of the existing open recreational facilities is not predicated on the individual desire but rather on the affordability and accessibility which are the most significant driving factors in the choice of recreational facilities among the respondents.

5. Finding revealed that a majority of the respondents in the study areas were youth who go for quarterly and yearly recreation activity participation - 30.4% and 30.8%, respectively.

Opportunities for recreational activity participation avail more in zone 5 (that is, Ibadan north) more than any other zones investigated. This is because the zone has more numbers of higher institutions hence the increased numbers of open recreational space (ORS) provided than other parts of the city (zone 5 is more developed by all physical parameters and educational status)

6. The widely held perception that recreational activities participation is positively influenced by cost and distance was fairly validated in this study. This view was however at variance with what obtains under prevailing circumstances like existence of poor transportation and low income of the city economy. The low patronage or recreation participation observed in the city of Ibadan shows that our recreation system has not yet developed to entrepreneurship level. Usually recreational development over time does not only translate into tourism outfit but often affect the income of an individual or that of a household who as a matter of need recreate constantly. It was observed that traditional and cultural affinity such as cultural dance show/party or entertainment including *egungun* dominated the life styles of an average Ibadan native resident. *Ayoo* game noticeably seems to have faded from the urbanized area of Ibadan metropolis as against the rural hinterland. The traditional recreational value and some cultural lifestyles are being threatened by the city high urbanization rate.

7. Analysis of duration of stay in Ibadan by respondents revealed that more than half of the

respondents (precisely, 55.5%) have stayed consistently within the study area for a period not less than five years. The modal class however was found within the staying duration of 6 to 10 years, constituting 27.9%. Moreover, 17.7 % of the total respondents had lived in Ibadan for a period of over 16 years. Significantly, this finding has validated the confidence that is utmost needed in the study area which may help in the areas development. The importance of having majority of respondents falling within a long staying in any section of the area is the opportunity to keep in memory developmental trend of such area. Such long stay residents have often been very useful as effective public participating agents in the area's further development.

8. The study revealed further the difficulty in accessing some recreational sites in almost all the neighbourhoods (within a high density zones) investigated. Many respondents affirmed impenetrability of recreational centres in their area because most of the centres are situated in obscured locations. On the contrary, the very accessible recreational centres are at far distant locations outside the neighbourhoods. In addition, the obvious remotely located recreational activity centres lack bill boards or signage to guide visitors into the venues or at least in order to create awareness of their existence. From field observations and land uses map shown in chapter four, it is evident that over 60% of the open space are found in zone 5 (Ibadan North local government area) as against the four other zones.

9. The 52.6% of the respondents affirmed paying recreational fees ranging from one hundred naira to one thousand one hundred at recreational centres specifically, Amusement Parks and Zoological garden were the most patronized recreational centres in Ibadan. This may explain the reason for under utilization of such recreational/sports centres like Stadia and playing field/ground. This scenario becomes more evident during the festive period when the available amusement parks usually become very congested as a result of sudden high demand.

10. In respect of recreational seeking behaviour of the residents of Ibadan metropolis, the study found that neither socio-economic parameters like age, gender, occupation, education attainments and income play greater role in the use of recreational facilities. This findings constitutes a greater departure from many past studies elsewhere especially in the developed nations where the opposite trend persists. In the developed nations recreational activities cut across age barrier and participation has some cost attached to it. It can be affirmed perhaps, the obvious reason for this development is in the general apathy towards recreational undertaking in those parts of the world, as a result of low awareness of many benefits accruable to recreational activities participation. In the developed countries, public recreational facilities such as open space, play fields/grounds and parks of all sorts are important avenues for the general public to satisfy their recreational needs especially the poor and other vulnerable groups who can not afford private recreational facilities. This study however uncovered the paucity of this kind of role in the communities under examination.

11. One of the facts this study has unveiled is the non-existence of a particular recreational demand measuring approach unlike what obtains in cities of developed nations where good measuring approach is engaged to determine recreational demand or needs of the populace. For a very long time this aspect of recreational planning has created confusion and often overlooked by government and stakeholders alike. Consequently the study established from Oyo State Urban Planning Ministry that there is no recreational plan ever prepared for Ibadan or one other related plan implemented at official planning capacity till date in Ibadan, this is primarily because the city is devoid of requisite recreational demand information, and where such information exist at all it is often too scanty to be useful.

12. In view of many observable physiographical constraints to development such as flood, undulated relief (susceptible to erosion) and high density development in most parts of Ibadan

neighbourhoods, this study identified the urgency for additional land space that the city could acquire for open recreational space purposes. Moreover, recognizing the many years of developmental growth which consequently have left little open land to open space planning, the expected strategic action therefore is to look for ways to increasing both recreational and conservation value (protecting the natural resources) of all lands within the Metropolis. The whole articulation therefore hinges on the obvious planned outcome according to the set- goals, objectives, and strategic action plan which help to review the challenges facing the existing space, and to draw up town-wide goals and priorities for recreational needs.

The goals and objectives listed in chapter 4 (section 3.5, table 3.4) are a result of review and analysis of the city's open recreational space survey in previous sections

The study found out that comprehensive plan will be the best option or decision to revitalize many parts of the study areas rather than the piece meal planning approach often employed by the government. Invariably, this is in line with the observations of past studies which dealt with the socio-economic transformation of the city (Mabogunje, 1968).

13. Regardless of some perceived inequalities of Open recreation space distribution, it is revealed that there are a number of high quality examples of recreational provision across the zones of study apart from the two known stadia (Obafemi Awolowo and Lekan Salami Stadia). Parks like Millennium city, Zoological and Botanical gardens were all identified as centres of good quality that were well used by the city communities. Some respondents perceived that the existing city parks however, are not currently engaged to their full potential, although there are significant opportunities for improvement and further promotion. There are plans underway for further development of many places of interest into tourists' centres within an overall city management plan where appropriate improvements can be achieved. Cleanliness and good maintenance were the key features highlighted across all types of open recreational space.

6.3 Implication of Research Findings

There is no hesitation that demand for recreational facilities and services will begin to increase from the public realm in the same way other non-recreational services are at this time in the study areas.. This situation will intensify in the future as awareness increases. As demand for public or neighbourhood recreational facilities and engagement of new technologies continue to grow, choices of how to enjoy the outdoors leisure will expand. Conversely, recreation management budgets may be limited in supply from the side of government. The reason for this may be arising from the notion that recreational resources development is a recurrent social overhead. But budgets, personnel, programs, facilities, and public lands must need to be allocated to certain recreation opportunities.

Public perception of the kind of enforcement action of the local council on the neighbourhood has proven extremely popular. The issue of poorly served environmental services is clearly one that is close to people's hearts; and confronting the problem head on using the physical development control tools could potentially show the local planning of the area in a positive light - at the moment the poor environment especially the derelict buildings convey all sorts of negative impressions. If Ibadan Local Planning Authority could combat the many poor infrastructural challenges with a comprehensive remedial action including provision of recreational activities spots, residents will feel better about the area, notwithstanding the origin (nativity factor) of the dominant residents. Moreover, there are ultimate economic benefits that usually come with a comprehensive action plan of an area. It is logical that as a town is environmentally presentable, it will in turn attract more visitors from other neighbourhoods majority of who may either prefer the choice of residing in such town or relocating businesses in the area.

6.4 Recommendations

The growth of interest in data banks and information system is germane to any physical development plan and fast becoming the global best practices. Given the lack of statistical information on recreation need of the study areas, this study has come to recommend more comprehensive empirical studies of the entire Ibadan which will form a basis to obtaining accurate data and correct predictions of its future recreational needs. This particularly improves knowledge of available supply and more accurately validates information about open recreational space demand and need. Such information about locally available public and private recreational facilities also ensures that real needs are not duplicated in the planning process.

There are obviously more factors that have to be considered along this at the same time. Principal among them is government political will to support the proposal. It is important for the government of Oyo State to take positive decision in this direction. Ministry of physical planning in the city has equally suggested 'political will' and funding as ways forward to achieving a working recreational plan. There are needs for master plan, subject plans, Private partnership, and individual participation through enlightenment.

On the observable inadequacy of open recreational resoutces in many core traditional neighbourhoods of Ibadan (Bere, Idi-ishin, Oke-Ado etcetera), it is important that the appropriate action is taken to identify deficiencies. For example, where a significant quantitative and accessibility deficiency is observed, it is a good priority to identify sites to meet the deficit. It may be recommended that where sites do not exist, the priority should be to seek opportunities within old housing provision, if applicable, rather than investigating new sites.

Moreover, given the geographical nature of Ibadan, the distribution of open space sites and the overlapping roles that park, natural or semi natural and green space areas play, standards for

these typologies would be better applied in a coherent manner. This ensures a full understanding of the interaction between the typologies and an assessment of true deficiencies. Usually Parks and gardens are located in the community or district section of a city to serve bigger populace, while amenity spaces and recreational grounds provide this functionality in the residential neighbourhood areas.

It has been observed that most city planning agencies, governments at state and central are frequently preoccupied with making large scale investment in the built environment. Ultra modern stadia, or other laudable projects in the public arena for instance, are big projects which may not have much measurable impacts on the remotely located non-recreation participants urban populace. Such projects usually require a substantial investment of time, as well as political, social, and fiscal capital that if such can be invested in providing recreational spaces or facilities across the study area, the effects will be felt in the health of the teeming population. The government of Oyo state can embrace these wise planning strategies alongside with the city landscaping project.

Managers of recreation centres are usually the ones who ensure continuity and uphold standards in all recreational operations especially as those centres get matured. This is true whether the recreational centre evolves under private or public ownership. Government in all sense of responsibilities should empower and monitor Managers to carry out their roles in these three ways: first, by allowing the right mix of visitors and ensuring that the mix evolves as customer preferences and service trends change. Second, by ensuring that development plan adheres to the recreation land uses plan and the city vision (that is, with respect to recreational activity system). Third, they should draw up and enforce a set of agreements, conditions, and restrictions that clearly articulate the development standards and rules within the centre.

Recreation plan and other accompanying policies should be drafted in ways that encourage flexibility, innovation, and change within a framework of high standards and

compatibility with the best practice and founding vision of the recreational outfit. The following plans should be integrated into the comprehensive recreational plan of the city.

The Health and Physical Activity Plan: The choice of recreational activity particularly among the various existing varieties should be made optional and out of the Government's commitment to increasing physical activity in line with the health's recommendations of such usage as stress relieving therapy. Specifically, this helps to fight obesity crisis among others health challenges. The action plan recommendations here include a total of 60 minutes of moderately intensive physical exercise daily for children and young people on one hand and 30 minutes a day of at least moderately intensive exercise for adults on five or more days of the week. Also, pedestrians, cyclists and users of other modes of transport involving physical activity should be given high priority when designing or maintaining streets.

The Community Safety and Tolerance plan**:** To date in Nigeria, many youth and community related programmes have been initiated by both government and Non-governmental Organizations in order to tackle anti-social behaviour. The attempt made in this study is to compliment those efforts by creating neighbourhoods where people feel safe and supported; and where people will be able to come together with others in the neighbourhood to build confidence, share values and agree what is acceptable behaviour. In line with these laudable efforts it must be understood that keeping children and young people safe, developed should be a top priority in all recreational activities design. Children need time for learning, exploring, playing and doing positive activities thereby making communities stronger and more effective and by implication further reducing crime and anti-social behaviour, and building a culture of respect that the society desires.

This research has equally advanced the adoption and formulation of a dual open recreational space management control mechanism - the traditional on the one hand and the metropolitan administration on the other side (see figure 2.3). This can be interpolated with Moore and

Spires's conceptual frameworks for open space development as shown in Figure 2.2.

Apparently many open recreational space challenges exist in order to effectively manage the needs and possible changes of use in Ibadan's open spaces and recreational resources. These challenges cut across the jurisdiction of the five urban local government areas which form the study area. For a better partnership among the various departments, administrative councils and non governmental organizations in order to better serve the city residents, who have expressed, through surveys, the need to preserve, protect, and expand the city's open space and recreational needs, this study further recommend the establishment of a caretaker Committee on open space to provide the city administrators with continuing support for open space and recreational issues and initiatives. Moreover, Ibadan should have an open space management plan on a zone by zone basis to address maintenance needs

6.5 Conclusion

From the perspective of theoretical understanding and practical utility of recreational system in many advanced cities, this research has come to the conclusion that a rebirth of recreational therapy is possible and practicable. Already there are many confronting challenges to Nigerian cities such as ineffective development control and the poor planning nature. Some of the cities have assumed a situation (of dual nature) where traditional or old portion of the city co-exists with the modern part in an uncoordinated manner. Moreover, the current Nigerian planning system is majorly pro British system of planning. Consequently, the recreational planning would have been based on neighbourhood principles and community orientation but this has not been the case. We must re-discover our own recreational planning system that will accommodate both the modern day recreation types but more importantly the integration of the commonly cherished values. This study supports in absolute term a mix approach which seems more probable in Ibadan and indeed in other Nigerian cities.

This research effort no doubt has espoused the need to express open recreational space uses

and planning in Ibadan Southwest, Nigeria and indeed extending same implementation strategies to Nigerian cities that share common characteristics. The contribution of open recreation planning to the large field of physical planning is in providing tools to facilitate the creation of a satisfactory balance between pressures for new development and conservation on one hand, and healthy citizenry on the other (Olokesusi 2004). It must be appreciated therefore that urban open recreational space and its likes are not mere esoteric amusement for the intellectual elites, but they are integral parts of the entire urban life. It is hoped that the study recommended strategic development of the land use begins to yield positive change that the researcher conceived.

6.6 Area for Further Studies

Essentially, there are two areas of recreational planning issues that need further investigation in order to improve urban recreational space planning: First, ideal city form and second, information or data gathering challenge (the knowledge gaps) which has underscored the potential importance of recreational activities' commitment of many cities. Looking at Ibadan urban structure and development, wisdom calls for adoption of a compact city where infrastructure and service delivery costs are considered lower, fewer resources are used for travel, and consequently accessibility to recreation space /centre will increase than a loosely coordinated or dispersed city. Urban sprawl is generally linked with increased loss of open space and destruction of natural habitat (Sierra club 1998; Leitmann 1998).

The second planning issue for further research is that of knowledge gaps arising from inadequate data bank for good planning and development. In many cities, there is usually one form of recreational planning problem or the other where the dynamics and magnitude of engagements are not known or could be captured. In the developing cities it is either recreation data do not exist or have not been collected and analyzed. This often limits the ability of an

informed consultation process to fully consider the range of problems for such cities' status ranking and the action action to follow. Therefore, investigation is needed to fill the knowledge gaps by conducting primary research on unexplored area of open recreational space development challenges. Such studies will need to be carried out on a city-specific basis across Nigerian ethno-cultural regions because each urban centre has its own set of knowledge gaps and each (presumably) unexplored challenge which also vary between cities.

In a nut shell the objectives to future research in these areas of planning need may involve: appraising needs for new or expanded open recreation resources; further identification and classification of existing or potential open recreation area; developing and reviewing long-range and short-range recreational plans to meet present and future needs of the population and finally, developing standards and methods for open recreational space planning.

6.7 Study Contributions to Knowledge

One notable contribution made by the study was the revelation that the average inhabitants of Ibadan take great interest in cultural activities to recreate rather than the conventional attendance at organized recreational centres which are prevalent in developed societies. This is the first time in recreational planning of a place that a research work will identify and recognize cultural activities of people as some possible integration into traditional recreational system. The conventional thinking before this study in developing city like Ibadan was to treat cultural affinities or lifestyles in recreational activities as separate activities, outside a recreational system.

The research emphasizes at the urban level, the urgent need for integration of open recreational spaces with land-use decision making. This is considered a discovery that will transform the traditional neighbourhoods/communities faster and may result into exterminating the existence of city duality or its tendencies.

The study, no doubt has established that within thirty four years period the Ibadan traditional recreational values and some of it cultural lifestyles are being threatened by the city's high urbanization rate. The derivation through a quantitative analysis of Ibadan population and

physical growth rate at 275% and 87.5% respectively; have added much values to the field recreational planning and indeed to general body of knowledge.

At professional angle, the study provides guidelines for the formulation of proposals for developing and administering the limited recreational resources in the study area. Work of this nature provides a foundation for recreation planning.

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APPENDIX I

Department Of Architecture
School of Environmental Sciences
College of Science and Technology
Covenant University, Canaan Land, Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria

QUESTIONNAIRE ON RECREATIONAL SPACE PLANNING IN IBADAN

Dear Respondent,

This questionnaire is designed to obtain information to carryout an academic research on Prevalence and Usage of Open Recreational Space in Ibadan. You are enjoined to kindly assist in filling the questionnaire to enables me achieve this ultimate goal. Be assured that all information provided will be held in confidence.

Thank you.

Simon, R.F

March, 2014

SECTION A: Bio-data Information of Respondent

1. Male ( ) Female ( )
2. Age Cohort /Group:
   a. Less 15 yr ( ) d. 36 -45 yr ( )
   b. 16 -25 yr( ) e. 46yr and above ( )
   c. 26 -35 yr ( )
3. Marital Status : a. Single ____ b. Married____c. Divorced_____d. Widowed____
4. Highest Academic Qualification: please tick as applicable
   a. B.Sc/HND. ( ), b. M.Sc/MBA. ( ), c. Ph.D. ( ) d. ND/NCE ( ) e. Others_____
5. Professional Bodies Affiliated to: ……(Please insert)
6. Indicate your approximate Income Range Per Month: a. up to ₦18, 000 ( ), b. ₦18, 000 – 36,000 ( ), c. ₦36, 001 - 54,000 ( ) d. ₦54, 001 – 72,000 ( ), e. Above ₦72,000 ( ),
7. Occupation: a. Civil Service ( ) b. Personal Business/Trading ( ), c. Corporate Organization ( ) d. a & b ( ) e. Unemployed ( )
8. How long have you stayed in Ibadan? a.Less than a year ( ) b. 1-5yrs ( ), c. 6-10yrs ( ), d. 11-15yrs( ), e. 16yrs and above( )

9. Where do you live in Ibadan? (Fill in as applied to you in the table below)

Place of Residence	
Name of ward	
Local government of Location	

SECTION B: Type of Outdoor Recreational or Park available within the living place

10. Do you have recreational park or open space for relaxation close to your residential area? Yes( ) No ( )
11. How often do you go out to recreate using any of the city provided recreation facilities? a. daily ( ) b. weekly( ) c. monthly ( )d. quarterly ( ) e. yearly ( ) f. none applicable ( )

12. If '**yes**' what type of recreational space do you have in your place/location? Please **tick out** as many that are commonly found in your area and indicate the location distance of the place to your house.

Types of urban recreation/Green space	*If available, tick*	*Distance in Kilometers or Metres*
Metropolitan/City park		
Botanical garden		
Playing field		
Natural reserved area		
Green ways		
Zoological garden		
Amusement parks		
Vacant lots		
Street trees		
Urban forest area		
Private gardens		
Cemetery		
Wildlife corridor		
Water related e.g Lake, Streams & pond buffers		

13. Have you ever paid any form of charges or fees for using any public parks or recreational facilities within Ibadan? a. Yes ( ), b. No ( ).
14. If '**yes'**, kindly indicate in the table below the recreational activities type(s) that you paid fees for in Ibadan and how much.

S/No	***Type of Recreation/open space***	***Any fees Charge? Yes/No***	***How much?***
1.	*Metropolitan/City park*		
2.	*Playing field/ stadium*		
3.	*Natural reserved area*		
4.	*Green ways / Street trees corridor*		
5.	*Botanical garden*		
6.	*Zoological garden*		
7.	*Amusement parks*		
8.	*Vacant lots*		

9.	*City forest area*		
10.	*Private gardens*		
11.	*Cemetery*		
12.	*Wildlife corridor*		
13.	*Streams, Lake & pond arena*		
14.	*Other:*		

15. Tick the appropriate distance of the closest recreation park or playing ground to your house?

a. Less than 500 metres ( ) b. 501-1,000 m ( ), c.1km- 2km ( ), d. 2.1-3km ( ), e. more than 3km ( )

16. Do you have any challenge in locating recreation facilities provided in any given place? a. Yes ( ) b. No( )

If 'yes', what makes it difficult to locating recreational centre in Ibadan?

……

……

……

17. Why do you think provision of open space and recreational facilities are necessary? (Tick from the table below)

Possible reasons	***Tick as many reasons that apply to your thinking***
Get exercise	
Be with family/friends	
Get away from the usual demands	
Keep physically fit	
Be close to nature	
Observe the scenic beauty	
Experience excitement/adventure	
Enjoy the sounds/smells of nature	
Be with people who enjoy the same things	
Develop my skills/abilities	
Gain a sense of accomplishment	
Develop a sense of self-confidence	
Experience solitude	
Be with people who share my values	
Because it is cool to do so	
Talk to new/varied people	
Other reasons:	

18. Why are you not interested in recreation activities participation? (please tick from the table below)

Possible reasons	***Tick as many reasons that apply to you most***
I am not interested	
I do not have the time	
I do not have the skills/abilities	
Too busy with family responsibilities	
It is too expensive	
I do not have anyone to participate with	
My health is poor	
I have a physical-limiting disability	
Places for outdoor recreation cost too much	
Places for outdoor recreation are too far away	
Too busy with other recreation activities	
I have no way to get to venues	
I do not have enough information	
Places for outdoor recreation are too crowded	
I am afraid of getting hurt by other people	
Places for outdoor recreation are poorly maintained	
I have household members with a physical disability	
I am afraid of getting hurt by animals	
Places for outdoor recreation are over-developed	
Venues for outdoor recreation are too polluted	
Some other reasons	

SECTION C: Issues on Recreational Space provision and Management Policy in Ibadan

19. How satisfied are you with the provision of out door recreational space in Ibadan or in your area?

a) Very Satisfied ( )
b) Satisfied ( )
c) Not Satisfied ( )

20. Are the recreational parks and open space in your area properly maintained? a. Yes ( ) .

No ( )
If 'No', Please State reason(s) for the neglect

…….....
.....

21. Can the existing open space and recreation parks in the city's public place be improved upon? a. Yes ( ), b. No ( ). If 'yes', can you please suggest how

……..

22. Assess how any of the following management activities has affected shortages of open recreational space in Ibadan

S/No.	***Management Activities***	***Very strongly***	***strongly***	***Weakly***	***No effect***
1.	*Poor planning from Ibadan Master plan*				
2.	*Inadequate good land/space to accommodate parks*				
3.	*Lack of political will by Government*				
4.	*Overpopulation problem*				
5.	*High Cost of maintenance Parks etc*				
6.	*Security problem*				
7.	*Residents abuse of recreational space*				
8.	*Credibility of managers of those parks*				
9.	*Shortage of manpower*				
10.	*Insufficient fund to implement plan*				

Please tick as appropriate

APPENDIX II

Department Of Architecture
School of Environmental Sciences
College of Science and Technology
Covenant University, Canaan Land, Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR RECREATIONAL FACILITY PROVIDER

Dear Respondent,
This questionnaire is designed to obtain information to carryout an academic research on Prevalence and Usage of Open Recreational Space in Ibadan. You are enjoined to kindly assist in filling the questionnaire to enable me get the most needed information to address the issue more adequately. I assure you that all information elicited will be held in confidence.

Thank you.
Simon, R,F
March, 2014

1. Name of recreation centre

…….

2. Year of Establishment…….....

3.Location/ Address……

4. Ward……

5. Residential Zone a. Low income ( ) b. medium income ( ) c. High income ( )

6. Ownership: a. Public ( ) b. Private ( )

7. Nature of Recreation Offered: a. Active ( ) b. Passive ( ) c. Both ( )

8. Physical size of the centre (in *either* hectare or sq. metres)……

9. Crowd capacity: a. below 200 ( ) b. 200-399( ) c. 400 -599 ( ) d. 600 and above ( )

10. Availability of parking facility: a. Yes ( ) b. No ( )

11. If yes, what capacity i.e. number of vehicle that can be accommodated at a time ……

12. Availability of private security service: a. Yes ( ) b. No ( )

13. Availability of standby power generating set. a. Yes ( ) b. No ( )

14. Availability of rest room and public convenience a. Yes ( ) b. No ( )

15. Availability of eatery / restaurant: a. Yes ( ) b. No ( )

16. Mode of entrance/enjoyment of recreation facility: a. free of charge ( ) b. payment of fees ( ) c. for members alone ( ) d. other (specify) ……

17. Average daily patronage. a. below 30 ( ) b. 30 -59( ) c. 60 -89 ( ) d. 90- 119( ) e. 120

and above ( )

18. Daily operational period. a. day time only ( ) b. day and night ( )

19. Number of regular workers ……

20. Number of casual workers ……

21.Are there provision for future expansion of this centre? **a**. Yes ( ) b. No ( )

22. Given the opportunity, will you opt for the relocation of this centre to another site within the city? **a**. Yes ( ) b. No ( )

23. If yes, why?

……

24. Was this place initially planned as a recreation centre with government approval a. Yes ( ) b. No ( )

25. If No, what was the original use before the conversion to recreation use? a Residential( ) b. Commercial ( ) c. Industrial ( ) d. Public ( )

26. Are you satisfied with the present level of patronage of this centre? a. Yes ( ) b. No ( )

27. What do you think is responsible for the present level of patronage?

……

28. How, do you think the situation can be improved upon?

……

……

……

……

……

Thank you.

APPENDIX III

Department Of Architecture
School of Environmental Sciences
College of Science and Technology
Covenant University, Canaan Land, Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR DEVELOPMENT CONTROL AGENCY

Dear Respondent,
This questionnaire is designed to obtain information to carryout an academic research on Prevalence and Usage of Open Recreational Space in Ibadan. You are enjoined to kindly assist in filling the questionnaire to enable me achieve this ultimate goal. Be assured that all information provided will be held in confidence.

Thank you.
Simon, R. F.
March, 2014

1. Name of the Planning Agency……

2. Area of Jurisdiction…….....

3. Involvement in the control of recreational space/facilities (i,e, full, partial etc)

……

4. Standard(s) adopted in the control of recreational space facility provision in the following categories of land uses:

- Residential:……
- Commercial: ……..
- Industrial: ……..
- Public: ……

5. Observable level of compliance with such standard by the following categories of developer:

Private individual: a. High ( ) b. average ( ) c. Low ( )

Private Organizations a. High ( ) b. average ( ) c. Low ( )

Public Agency: a. High ( ) b. average ( ) c. Low ( )

6. Besides the standards, are there other laid down and regulation for the control of recreational space/ facilities provision in your agency? a. Yes ( ) b. No ( )

7. If ‘yes’, how effective are they? a Very effective ( ) b. fairly effective c. not effective

8. What is the observable level of non-compliance with recreation planning standards and regulation in your area of jurisdiction? a. Ver high ( ) b. High ( ) c. Low ( ) d. Very low ( )

9. Does your Agency has enforcement mechanism for its standard and regulation on recreational space/ facilities provision a. Yes ( ) b. No ( )

10. If ‘yes’, list the mechanisms

……

……

……

11. How effective are these mechanisms? a. Very effective ( ) b. fairly effective c. not effective

12. What do you suggest for the improvement for adequate provision of recreational space and facilities in the urban centre?

……

……

APPENDIX IV

Method used in the selection of five LGAs in the Study Area

LGA/Evaluation Criteria	Administrativfunctionality	Major commerce	Industrial presence	High Institutions exist	CBD vitality	**Total**
Ibadan North	5	5	4	5	5	24
Ibadan Southwest	5	4	3	1	3	16
Ibadan Northeast	5	4	3	1	3	16
Ibadan Southeast	5	4	3	1	3	16
IbadanNorthwest	5	4	3	1	2	15
Akinyele	5	3	2	0	1	11
Lagelu	5	3	1	0	1	10
Egbeda	5	3	1	0	1	10
Ido	5	3	1	0	1	10
Ona-ara	5	3	1	0	1	10
Oluyole	5	3	1	0	1	10

APPENDIX V

Some Relevant Plant (trees and shrubs) for Open Recreational Space Development

Plant Name	Family	Common Name	Yoruba
Acacia auriculiformis	Fabaceae	Ear pod Wattle, Earleaf Acacia	
Acalypha wilkesiana	Euphorbiaceae	Copper leaf, Beefsteak plant	
Adenanthera pavonina	Fabaceae	Sandalwood, Red Bead Tree	
Agave sisalana	Agavaceae	Sisal hemp	
Albizia lebbeck	Fabaceae	Lebbeck Tree, Woman's tongue	
Albizia zygia	Fabaceae	West African Albizia	
Alstonia booneii	Apocynaceae	Devil Tree, Stool wood, Alstonia	Awin
Anacardium occidentale	Anacardiaceae	Cashew tree	Kaju
Antocleista djalonensis	Loganiaceae	Cabbage tree	
Azadirachta indica	Meliaceae	Neem Tree	Dogoyaro
Bambusa vulgaris	Poaceae	Bamboo	Oparu
Bauhinia monandra	Fabaceae		
Bauhinia purpurea	Fabaceae	Orchid tree, Camel's foot tree	
Bauhinia tomentosa	Fabaceae	Orchid tree, Yellow Bell Bauhinia	
Blighia sapida	Sapindaceae	Ackee	Isin
Boungevillea	Nyctaginaceae		
Caryota mitis	Aracaceae		
Cassia fistula	Fabaceae	Golden Shower Tree	
Cassia roxburghii	Fabaceae	Red Cassia, Ceylon Senna	
Ceasalpina pulcherrima	Fabaceae		
Ceiba pentandra	Malvaceae	Silk cotton, Ceiba	
Cestrum nocturnum	Solanaceae		
Chrysophyllum albidum	Sapindaceae	Star apple	Agbalumo
Citrus aurantium	Rubiaceae	Bitter Orange	Osan were
Citrus sinensis	Rubiaceae	Sweet Orange	Osan didun
Citrus sp	Rubiaceae	Orange,	Osan
Cola acuminata	Sterculiaceae	Bitter Kola	Orogbo
Cola millenii	Sterculiaceae	Kola nut	
Cola nitida	Sterculiaceae	Kola	Obi
Cycas revoluta	Cycadaceae	Sago cycad, Sago palm	
Delonix regia	Fabaceae	Flamboyant tree, Flame tree	Sekeseke
Dialium guineense	Fabaceae	Tumble tree, Velvet Tamarind	Awin
Elaeis guineensis	Aracaceae	African oil palm, Palm wine	Ope
Ficus benjamina	Moraceae	Weeping Fig	
Ficus lyrata	Moraceae	Fiddle-leaf fig	
Ficus racemosa ??	Moraceae	Fig tree	
Garcinia cola	Clusiaceae	Bitter Kola	
Irvingia wombolu	Irvingiaceae	Bitter Mango tree, Dika nut	
Irvingia gabonensis	Irvingiaceae	African Mango tree, Dika nut	Oro
Livistona chinensis	Aracaceae		
Musa paradisiaca	Musaceae	Banana	Ogede

Musa sp	Musaceae	Plantain	Ogede agbagba
Musanga cecropioides	Moraceae	Umbrella Tree, Cork wood	
Newbouldia Leavis	Bignoniaceae	Boundary Tree	
Olax subscorpioidea	Olacaceae		
Oreodoxa oleracea	Arecaceae		
Peltophorum pterocarpum	Fabaceae	Rain tree, Golden flame	
Pentaclethra macrophylla	Fabaceae	Oil bean tree	
Persea americana	Lauraceae	Medang, Avocado-pear	Eko-Oyinbo
Platycladus orientalis	Cupressaceae	Biota, Chinese Arborvita	
Polyalthia longifolia	Annonaceae	False Ashoka, Masqurade tree	
Pycnanthus angolensis	Myristicaceae	African nutmeg	
Rauvolfia vomitoria	Apocynaceae	Swizzle stick,	Asofeyeje
Ricinodendron heudelotii	Euphorbiaceae	False rubber, Njangsa	
Senna siamea	Fabaceae	Yellow cassia, Black wood cassia	
Spondias mombin	Anacardiaceae	hog-plum fruitstone kernel	
Sterculia apetala	Sterculiaceae		
Syzygium malaccense	Myrtaceae	Malay Apple, Mountain Apple	
Tabebuia heterophylla var. *pallid*	Bignoniaceae	White Tabebuia, White cedar	
Tabebuia impetiginosa	Bignoniaceae	Purple Tabebuia	
Tecoma stans	Bignoniaceae	Yellow trumpetbush, Tecoma	
Tectona grandis	Verbanaceae	Teak	
Terminalia catappa	Combretaceae	Tropical almond	Furutu
Terminalia ivorensis	Combretaceae	Black Afara, Idigbo	
Terminalia superba	Combretaceae	Afara	
Treculia africana	Moraceae	African bread friut	
Vigna unguiculata	Fabaceae	Cowpea	Ewa
Phaseolus vulgaris	Fabaceae	Brown beans	
Amorpha fruticosa	Fabaceae	False Indigo bush	
Afzelia africana	Fabaceae	African mahogany, Afzelia, Lenke	Apa
Arachis hypogaea	Fabaceae	Groundnut, Peanut	
Acacia scorpioides	Fabaceae	Arabic Gum Tree	

Source: Omonhinmin Conrad (2012)

APPENDIX VI

Participation in the most Popular sports, game and Physical Activities by Gender (UK)

Percentages

	Males			Females		
	1987	1990-91	1996-97	1987	1990-91	1996-97
Walking	41	44	49	35	38	41
Snooker/pool	22	24	20	5	5	4
Cycling	10	12	15	7	7	8
Swimming	-	14	13	-	15	17
Darts	14	11	-	4	4	-
Soccer	10	10	10	-	-	-
Golf	7	9	8	1	2	2
Weightlifting	7	8	-	2	2	-
Running	8	8	7	3	2	2
Keep fit/Yoga	5	6	7	12	16	17
Tenpin bowls/skittles	2	5	4	1	3	3
Badminton	4	4	3	3	3	2
At least one activity	70	73	71	52	57	58