

**CHILDREN RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES PROVISION IN
NEIGHBOURHOOD LANDUSE DESIGN AND
IMPLEMENTATION: INGREDIENT FOR SUSTAINABLE
DWELLING**

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ABSTRACT:

Land use planning according to Bruton,(1980) as quoted in Agboola,T (2008), is a generic term for the “art and science of ordering the use of land and siting of buildings and communication routes so as to secure the maximum practicable degree of economy, convenience and beauty” has been in use for centuries. However, land use planning has attained a wider scope, particularly with better appreciation of the linkage between urban areas and their rural interlands. Thus there is the need for the ordering of land beyond the urban area, particularly to ensure that “people lived a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature” (Rio Declaration, 1992). The need for an integrated approach to planning the use and management of land resources makes the involvement of all stakeholders in the process of decision making on the future of the land, and the identification and evaluation of all biophysical and socio-economic attributes of land imperative today.

Recreation on the other hand can be viewed as a pastime exercise affording enjoyment, amusement, pleasure and intellectual stimulation. This is basically channeled towards the expansion of the mind and body in a positive, healthy way. Recreation can also be viewed as anything that an individual finds stimulating and rejuvenating outside his regular work routine.

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This paper therefore critically examines the relationships between and interdependence of land use planning and sustainable development particularly in striking a delicate balance between human developmental needs and the need to minimize the negative externalities usually associated with such developments. The main focus of the paper is to establish the relationship between children recreational activities, the design and implementation of Neighborhood dwelling unit and sustainable development as conceptualized by Brutland commission in relation to land use planning in achieving the goals of sustainable development. The paper starts with introduction. It also independently looked at the concepts of land use planning, children recreation and sustainable developments as well as the implication of the provision of recreational activities in neighborhood design and implementation in its other sections . Section four focused on the examination of possible link between land use planning, sustainable development and global environmental changes. Section five is an examination of a nexus, a possibility of positive result from a synergy between land use planning and sustainable development, particularly in view of recent thinking in the area of land use planning as a tool for land resources management. Section six is the conclusion, where the emerging developments which emphasized the use of land use planning as a land resources management tool is gradually producing a merger between the land use planning objectives and the goals of sustainable development.

1.0 Introduction:

According to Agbola T (2008) , land is perhaps the most important natural resource since most developments must take place on land. More than anything else, the use of land determines the pattern of the society, the pattern of economic activity and the quality of the local environment. More often than not, the complex set of dynamic interactions between land use and human societies have environmental consequences and these are because the common attributes of land are inherently unique. Land for example, is almost fixed in location (or limited in amount and exhaustible), it is also subject to competing uses and changes values. Therefore, according to Agboola,T (2008), it is for these attributes that different professions and occupations define and or describe land differently. For example,the Urban and Regional Planner , describes and

explains land and its uses in a comprehensive manner which integrates and coordinates the various viewpoints of the various professionals above and make it into a unified approach.

Land use planning, therefore according to Bruton,(1980) as quoted in Agboola,T (2008), Is a generic term for the “art and science of ordering the use of land and siting of buildings and communication routes so as to secure the maximum practicable degree of economy, convenience and beauty” has been in use for centuries. For example, Hippodamus of Miletus used his “Chequer Board” or “Gnidiron Layout” for the planning of Piraeus nearly 2500 years ago in Greece (Ratcliffs, 1974). However, since that time, land use planning has attained a wider scope, particularly with better appreciation of the linkage between urban areas and their rural interlands. Thus there is the need for the ordering of land beyond the urban area, particularly to ensure that “people lived a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature” (Rio Declaration, 1992). The need for an integrated approach to planning the use and management of land resources makes the involvement of all stakeholders in the process of decision making on the future of the land, and the identification and evaluation of all biophysical and socio-economic attributes of land imperative today.

Recreation on the other hand can be viewed as a pastime exercise affording enjoyment, amusement, pleasure and intellectual stimulation. This is basically channeled towards the expansion of the mind and body in a positive, healthy way. Recreation can also be viewed as anything that an individual finds stimulating and rejuvenating outside his regular work routine.

Recreational activities date back to the ancient Greeks who are believed to be originators. Recreational activities can be group oriented such as football, basketball, debates etc, or solitary, such as reading a book, dancing, oratory etc. Recreational activities are important because it has been proven to slow down the ageing process as it helps to eliminate stress. Contentment and fulfillment comes from the feeling that your life is in a balance, and when we work too hard without any downtime, our minds and bodies suffer. Recreation abounds for individuals of all ages.

This paper therefore critically examines the relationships between and interdependence of land use planning and sustainable development particularly in striking a delicate balance between

human developmental needs and the need to minimize the negative externalities usually associated with such developments. The main focus of the paper is to establish the relationship between children recreational activities, the design and implementation of Neighborhood dwelling unit and sustainable development as conceptualized by Brutland commission in relation to land use planning in achieving the goals of sustainable development. The paper starts with introduction. It also independently looked at the concepts of land use planning, children recreation and sustainable developments as well as the implication of the provision of recreational activities in neighborhood design and implementation in its other sections . Section four focused on the examination of possible link between land use planning, sustainable development and global environmental changes. Section five is an examination of a nexus, a possibility of positive result from a synergy between land use planning and sustainable development, particularly in view of recent thinking in the area of land use planning as a tool for land resources management. Section six is the conclusion, where the emerging developments which emphasized the use of land use planning as a land resources management tool is gradually producing a merger between the land use planning objectives and the goals of sustainable development.

2.0 IMPORTANCE OF RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR CHILDREN:

Children by their very nature are inquisitive and full of energy. By engaging in recreational activities, these children are given an opportunity to channel their energy in a positive way. It has been noted that recreational activities are exercises targeted at the development of the motor skills and the mental faculties, an exercise that determines the transformation of the human structures in more complex behavioral pattern suitable for environmental modification.

Recreational activities teach the child perseverance and self confidence enabling the child to become aware of the world around him, accepting the symbiotic needs of his environment.

Recreational activities have been known to improve the development of the child's memory, attention and concentration, and this in turn enables the child to make comparisons, build relationships and utilize perceptual learning patterns. Recreational activities are important to the intellectual development of the child because while he plays, he makes new discoveries that

advance his learning capacity and capability on how to relate to the world around him. The creativity of the child is enhanced, affording him the opportunity to explore his cognitive capabilities.

Recreational activities aids the psychological development of the child improving the child's confidence through his intellectual and/or physical achievement making this stage fundamental in their life.

Recreational activities give the child the opportunity to learn and also handle conflict resolution while meeting and making new friends. The child at this point is exposed to learning group cooperation and respect for other people and their culture; skills that children and adults alike use daily. It is important to note that while it is good to have our children engaged in one recreational activity or the other; it is of utmost importance that the child be allowed to make his/her own preferred choice known, since enforcing an activity on a child can only serve to negate the objective of any recreational activity.

Recreational activities are good for keeping fit and healthy, and children who engage in them are usually seen to be fit and agile in appearance as well as being intellectually alert.

OBJECTIVES OF RECREATION:

Nigerians can be described as a people driven by their passion and desire to be successful and accomplished in their chosen career. With this said, it is important to note that this drive has created an imbalance in the home front, as both parents are often times not available to meet the yearning needs of their children.

In planning recreational activities for children, we must seek to channel their energy and intellectual capacity in a positively productive and progressive way. As such, the recreational activity that should be incorporated into the child's activity schedule should serve to:

- Educate them
- Broaden their horizon
- Equip them

- Help them build lasting friendships
- Stimulate their intellectual capacity
- Empower them
- Keep them fit

To this end we must endeavor to adopt the use of resources effectively to establish recreational parks in our neighborhoods; encourage and promote the use of conservative skills to reduce pollution, provide well equipped gyms and build recreational centers.

WHAT RECREATIONAAL ACTIVITIES SHOULD THE CHILD BE INVOLVED IN?

The way and manner in which our children participate in recreational activities matter a lot and several factors should be considered.

- The child's emotional disposition
- The child's physical or mental ability/disability
- The child's health peculiarities such as allergies
- The child's preferences

Answering these pertinent questions will serve as guidelines in providing recreational activities best suited to the child's nature and needs. For instance, a child with a known disability should be provided with recreational activities that make allowances for his disability. As such recreational planning for the autistic child should of necessity address the interactive and communicative challenges that the child is faced with. Autistic children need activities that are fun and engaging, bearing in mind the fact that these recreational activities should serve as a bridge between the autistic child and his environment. It can improve his social skills and strengthen his bond with those he is relating with. Examples of such activities include singing and dancing, playing the guessing game (a blindfolded child is asked to guess an object he has been made to feel and touch), puzzles and crosswords. The inclusion of developing children who

do not suffer from the disorder in the recreational activities of autistic children has proved to be an essential part of their learning process,

Similarly a child with physical disability should have fun as one of the deciding factors in choosing a recreational activity for him. The primary reason children participate in sports and recreational activities is fun and the key reason they avoid certain activities is the lack of fun. It is therefore very important to determine what activities may best serve the health, fitness, athletic and social needs of the child. Through controlled and guided group activities, physically challenged children develop a sense of identification within a physically challenged group and their self image is enhanced. By participating in controlled and guided activities, the physically challenged child meets with success, learns to share problems and discuss their individual concerns, in so doing, an improved level of physical fitness is often achieved and though the child might still perceive himself as being physically hampered/ limited, he learns to take pride in his physical abilities and accomplishments.

Children who are introverts often times prefer activities that will reduce or all together prevent interactions with others. For these reticent ones, recreational planning should be channeled towards bringing them out of their shell by meeting people and making friends, this should be done gradually, gently but firmly. One can start by introducing a recreational activity that requires having a partner to work with, that way the child learns to be friendly, dependable, loyal and devoted to a cause other than self.

Recreational planning for children with allergies should be aimed at exposing the children to the beauty of a whole wide world that exists outside the restrictive nature of their allergies. In all, recreation for children should be a fun time well worth their while.

There are various categories of recreational activities for children, some of which include;

- Board games: chess, scrabble, checkers, ludo, snake and ladder, puzzle pieces etc
- Outdoor activities: hop scotch, biking, swimming, nature watch etc
- Field/sports activities: football, volleyball, basketball, lawn tennis etc
- Others: guessing game, singing, dancing, acting, reading, going on the swing, slides etc

3.0 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Since 1987 when the concept was first popularized by the Brundland Commission – World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED), few concepts appear to have captured the public and political imagination more than sustainable development. The concept is intended to embrace the idea of ensuring that future generations inherit an Earth which will support their livelihoods in such a way that they are no worse off than generations today (CSERG, 2008). Sustainable development is essentially “economic and social development that meets the needs of the current generation without undermining the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” (WEED, 1987).

Majority of the environmental principles embodied in the concept are derived from the ecological perspective. Sustainable development has social, economic and ecological objectives. The implications of these three core objectives are that:

- i. Social objective entails the fulfilling of people’s cultural, material and spiritual needs in an equitable ways.
- ii. Economic objective entails the economic viability of options, paying for itself, with costs not exceeding income, and
- iii. Ecologically sustainable entails the maintenance of the long-term viability of the supporting ecosystems.

Therefore, sustainable development entail careful integration of these three objectives. This will involve making hard choices, negotiations and trade offs between these objectives, particularly where total integration is not possible. Sustainable development suggests the need to identify critical human and natural capital stocks that are needed for development. Furthermore, there must be explicit and deliberate policies to maintain and enhance our natural capital and the services it provides for development, such as raw materials, freshwater and a stable climate. It is pertinent to distinguish within natural capital, particularly between critical stocks, which are irreplaceable and which can not be traded off against social and economic goals, and those which can be exchanged in return for building up technological capital, thus maintaining constant levels of overall stocks.

It is in the attempt to maintain constant levels of overall stocks that tools of sustainable development was developed. The tool was developed to evaluate all development proposal to determine how it will impact on the social, economic and ecological setting; and the resultant effects on the human and natural capital stocks. Environmental Impact Assessment was developed as a vital tool for sustainable development, and it has since become a veritable tool in the efficient management of land resources utilization and or exploitation. Application of Environmental Impact Assessment to a proposed development entails identification of critical project components and their likely impacts on the environment. According to Mann (1979), environmental impact could be negative or positive, harmful or beneficial, but it is often used to denote only harmful effects. Environmental impact assessment is therefore a process, method or procedure for evaluating the effect or consequences of human's interaction on the environment, particularly through developmental projects (Canter, 1977). According to UNEP (1978), EIA aims at identifying, predicting and describing, in an appropriate terms, the Pros and Cons (penalty and benefits) of a proposed development. Clark et al (1980), explained that EIA affords the nation the opportunity to provide a means of managing its natural system in a way to avoid the calamities of ecological disaster, and attainment of sustainable development. Therefore, EIA is a tool for development and land resources utilization management aimed at achieving sustainable development.

4.0 HOW RECREATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURES CAN BE INCORPORATED INTO NEIGHBORHOOD DESIGNS

Up until very recently, majority of Nigerians restricted recreation to school playgrounds and public holiday outings. In recent times however, awareness has been created on the need for recreation and its importance, as such Government organization and private investors have embarked on building recreational parks, gyms, civic centers and amusement parks albeit too few and far apart for a nation of 150 million in population.

To incorporate recreational infrastructure into neighborhood designs government, corporate bodies, estate owners and individuals alike must come together to create ample space for proper planning and execution. Some residents of Lagos and other major cities in the country have

become accustomed to development patterns that consume acres of open space, generate pollution, increase infrastructure cost and force us to spend a quarter of the day commuting. The cure is to have a sustainable and better community design. Traditional neighborhood design {TND} popularized by architects Andres Duany and Elisabeth Plater-Zyberk provide the opportunity to build a socially cohesive and environmentally sensitive community capturing the qualities of houses close to sidewalks, interconnected streets and schools located at a walking distance from the residential areas, parks and markets.

Presently in Lagos, quite a number of the residential areas are isolated from civic and commercial centers, a situation that has resulted in the creation of cottage industries and night markets to serve the immediate needs of such localities. Not much attention is given to recreation except that the neighborhood children contend with motorist while they engage in street football and other activities, making the most of their time undaunted by the non availability of recreational spaces and facilities. Many have lost their lives as a result of this, while others remain scarred for life. By incorporating traditional neighborhood design in our town planning blueprint, we are able to ensure a diverse and vibrant neighborhood that facilitates human interaction, encourage physical activity and enable people of different age group, income, culture and lifestyle to live in proximity.

Traditional neighborhood design features include:

- Having majority of the housing facilities located within five minute walk of the center, encouraging residents to use non- motorized transportation means.
- Provides variety of housing options, such as flats, bungalows, detached houses giving accommodation to people of all ages and circumstances.
- Playgrounds located close to the residents, promotes recreational activity and community building opportunity.
- Schools within walking distance promote active living opportunity for children while reducing traffic and air pollution.
- Streets lined with trees and narrow driveway would slow down traffic and create a more pedestrian and bicycle friendly community.

- Parking lots and garage doors located at the rear of the buildings promotes a pedestrian scale and cohesive street aesthetics.

5.0 RECREATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURES

Recreational infrastructures are basic physical structures and equipments that facilitate recreational activities. These infrastructures come in different shapes and sizes; they could be anything, ranging from big open spaces, trees and buildings to balls, chairs and tables. The peculiarity of these structures to some extent determines their uses and location, for instance; an open field with a few additions is suitable for many group activities such as football, volleyball, basket ball and the likes.

In planning and acquiring recreational infrastructures and facilities, the availability of space and the environment matters. The type of recreation and location are some of the other determinants.

■ RECREATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR SCHOOLS

Recreational structures for schools must of necessity include:

- An open field where the children can run freely.
- Trees to provide shelter from direct sunlight, also good for tree climbing.
- A big hall suitable for indoor games and ready shelter from the elements.
- Swings and slides.
- Lawn chairs and tables, suitable for board games and reading.

➤ RECREATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR NEIGHBORHOODS

Recreational structures for neighborhoods demands a wide range of options seeing that it would cater for the needs of various age groups.

- A park with lawn chairs/tables suitable for nature watch among other things.
- Cinemas/ theatres.
- Swings and slides

- Open field for football, basketball, volleyball and tennis.
- Swimming pool.
- A big hall suitable for social interaction and exercises.

Recreational structures for churches and mosques like all other institutions; should be determined by its member's prevalent needs. The available space should also serve as a determining factor.

- A hall for social interaction and events.
- Tables and chairs for board games.
- Slides and swings (where there is available space)

6.0 FACTORS AFFECTING RECREATION HABITS AND PRACTICES

Several factors have affected our recreational habits and practices, but the most visible of these factors which has had a lasting impact on recreation is cultural. Other inhibiting factors include economic and infrastructural.

➤ CULTURAL FACTORS

Restrictions on women: Recreation though an all inclusive, none selective past time practice; has suffered some cultural inhibitions. Going by our cultures and traditions, the role of the woman is defined, restricting her to what is viewed by the men as her primary assignment; i.e. a wife to her husband, mother to her children and a home maker. Any recreational activity she partook of was done in and around her residence. Beyond these, she was not allowed to participate in any activity her husband or father does not approve of. For instance, a woman was not expected to participate in recreational activities such as wrestling matches and other activities that may necessitate her exposing parts of her body. A woman was also not allowed to do things that were regarded as masculine in nature, such as hunting for fun, fishing for fun, horseback riding etc. these inhibitions went on for so long that, every accomplishment the woman has had in any male dominated profession has been with much struggle and persuasion.

These restrictions have had the ripple effect of affecting the younger generation, as most of the recreational activities these women expose their children to, are those that can be done in and around the home, where they can effectively monitor their children. This has led to many of the traditional recreational activities fading away, since most of the men do not have the time to spare or share these ancient practices with their young sons.

Westernization: Another cultural factor that has greatly affected recreational practices is the distrust of everything western by many, who believe that colonization has in so many ways stripped us of our cultures and traditions. To this end, they believe the only way to fight this infiltration is to resist whatever they deem as an unnecessary western practice. This mindset has served as a hindrance to their objectivity in evaluating what is truly beneficial and what could possibly erode our cultural values.

➤ ***ECONOMIC FACTOR***

Expenses: The fact that participation in recreational activities attracts monetary expense has made it less attractive to many. For example, when one visits an amusement park, you pay a fee of five hundred naira for kids and one thousand naira for adults to get into the premises. Then for every activity one participates in, there is an additional fee of five hundred naira. A family consisting of two adults and four children will spend at least seven thousand naira for a visit to the amusement park, a luxury many cannot afford, as many average Nigerians scarcely earn enough to meet their basic needs.

➤ ***INFRASTRUCTURAL FACTOR***

Few infrastructures: In many neighborhoods, the only recreational infrastructure one may find is those provided by individuals. Recreational infrastructures are few and far apart; this has made it difficult for people to actively participate in recreation.

7.0 RECREATION IN THE DAYS OF OUR FOREFATHERS.

Recreation was a fundamental part of our forefathers' existence; it made their lives a never ending adventure. Recreational activities dotted their daily chores. Those who went to the farms, dug ridges while chanting encouraging and humorous melodies to themselves; by doing this

their labor at work was viewed as a fun activity and not the hard labor or dreary chore that should be avoided. The hunters also made a sport of hunting down their game. A hunter seldom went hunting alone, they would send a group of hunters ahead in search of a herd of buffaloes or antelopes, when a herd is located, the hunters set an ambush while another group chased the herd, steering them in the direction of the ambush. After several of the animals have been hunted down, sharing the portions of the meat is considered a community affair, with specific portions of the meat reserved for the king or leader of the community.

The fishing communities were not left out of the funs of recreation. In some of the fishing communities in the Niger- Delta regions, many of the fishermen owned little ponds (i.e. small dug out portions of land that retained water and trapped fishes during the raining season when the river overflows its bank). In preparation for another flooding season, wives and children would go to bail out water from the ponds, this they did in a rhythmic tempo, with everyone joining in the fun. Aside from the obvious fact that our fathers of old incorporated recreation in their day to day living, they delegated specific times and seasons to the celebration of festivals, some of which have remained very popular and are still celebrated till date. Examples of such festivals include the Argungu fishing festival, New yam festival, Osun/Osogbo festival, Durbar festival.

The recreational practices of old were also channeled towards teaching morals, as many of their moonlight recreational time was spent in telling stories, dancing and dramatizing, discussing life's issues and challenges, sharing and learning proverbs, as well as teach their traditions and cultures

8.0 TRANSITING FROM THE TRADITIONAL TO THE MODERN IN RECREATION

Recreation in the days of our fathers was filled with delightful moments; it is one of the means they relied upon to hand down what we now regard as our traditions and cultures. It would do us some good to learn from their experiences, make modifications where necessary and move on with our lives; making certain that next generation will be better for it.

As such to successfully transit from the traditional to the modern, there is a need to take away every inhibiting factor that restricts women and by extension young girls from fully participating in all recreational activity. In recent times, many of our women who have been able to surmount gender inhibitions have not only excelled in their chosen field, they have gone ahead to make the nation proud by winning international accolades.

Similarly, rather than resist western influence, it would be more meaningful and productive to work at integrating some of the western practices with our own traditional recreational practices; maintaining a balance. In so doing, we can do away with unwholesome practices without losing the essence of our traditions.

The nature of the work we do might not afford us the luxury of incorporating some form of recreation like our ancestors would do, but we must cultivate the habit of partaking in some form of active recreation at least twice a week. This would go a long way in helping to revive the culture of recreation, that way our children will begin to understand that recreation is part of a lifestyle and not an activity restricted to school and public holidays.

Nigeria has developed a handful of resort centers and nature parks; places that would help broaden the scope of learning for many of our children. A policy that would enable these children to visit such facilities and understand the purpose of their existence at little or no cost will go a long way in establishing the idea behind recreational practices.

Recreational planning for the child should be given utmost considerations because children tend to learn more in an atmosphere that is fun filled and void of restrictive barriers and limitations.

9.0 THE NEXUS BETWEEN LAND USE PLANNING, CHILDREN RECREATION ACTIVITIES AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

According to Agboola (2008) ,Land use planning and sustainable development are gradually reaching a convergence. To him, there are two major reasons for the convergence. One, they both seek the rational use of the natural, social and economic capitals in a way that are sustainable. The emphasis of both in the attainment of this sustainability is the appreciation of the need to achieve economic and social development in ways that do not take no more from

nature than nature can replenish. The expanding definition and scope of both land use planning and sustainable development is also aiding this convergence. UN Agenda 21 sees land use planning as facilitating the allocation of land to uses that provides the greatest sustainable benefits, both now and in the future. Similarly, sustainable development is broadly defined as “a process of change in which the exploitation of resources, the direction of investments, the orientation of technological development, and institutional change are made consistent with the future as well as present needs. Therefore, the first point of convergence is the fact that they are both concerned not only about today, but also about the future.

Secondly, and probably the most compelling magnet for their convergence today according to Agboola, T (2008), are the global environmental change issues. To him, these include: warmer temperature, rising sea level and potentially more frequent and severe extreme weather events such as hurricanes and tropical storms, ozone layer depletion, green house effects and other negative effects of climatic variability. (Barry et al, 2007). All these are particularly important as they have been traced to changing land use practices and subsequent land use land cover change. The uncontrolled land use, land cover change have been linked to lack of commitment to the tenants of sustainable development, which itself evidenced lack of adherence to an efficient and holistic land use planning and management policy. Therefore, there is a glaring nexus in the objectives of land use planning and sustainable development. The emerging environmental challenges are forcing the widening of the scope and tools of land use planning to the extent that sustainability now become the ultimate purpose of land use planning. Today, globally, land use planning has become a major tool for the achievement of sustainable development objectives.

In his conclusion on the nexus Agboola, T (2008) however stated that, to mutually benefit from the nexus, there is the need to develop a synergy between land use planning and sustainable development. Indeed, it is this synergy that will enhance the achievement of the mutual objectives of both land use planning and sustainable development. It is this synergy that can guarantee the global aspiration of man to live a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature, not only by the present generations, but also bequeating such possibility to the future generations.

10.0 Conclusion

The understanding of the consequences of human transformation of land is essential in decision making and policy formulation, because for example, over the short term the conversion of good agricultural land to urban development makes good economic sense, but in the long run it may not make sense at all.

Therefore, town planners and decision makers should take the true value of the resources into account because, evidence suggest that where environmental policies are publicly supported and firmly enforced, positive results are easily achievable.

In order to attack the underlying causes of low physical and mental as well as environmental development in our children , the design and implementation of neighbourhood as a dwelling unit should incorporate various recreational activities to complement the outdoor recreational facilities provided for the people by the private and governmental agencies.

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