

Assessment of User Satisfaction in Environmental Aesthetics of Recreational Open Spaces in Abeokuta Nigeria

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Abstract

The assessment of aesthetic perception unfolds components of user satisfaction through a functional Recreational Open Space (ROS) which will create attractive neighbourhoods that contribute to positive attitudes and social norms. Citizens living in a neighbourhood share common social and custom values. The homogenous cultural traits of Abeokuta as an orthogenetic city will be a defining tool to discover and specify its aesthetic perception. The aesthetic perception of a people living in the same region and sharing a similar cultural system also exhibits a fixed feature or character. It is therefore possible to construct a suitable landscape that fulfills the needs of the populace. On the other hand, as a result of different regions and cultures, the aesthetic perception and consciousness of the public also present a kind of difference, which is the differentiation of space. The problem of defining the aesthetic perception and the consequent need to empirically meet users' satisfaction in a peculiar African socio-cultural environment has been absent. This paper unveils a statistically dependent assessment using both descriptive and correlation analysis to determine the satisfaction of users in open recreational spaces in Abeokuta and concludes that there is a differential response and sensitivity between the African and Western perceptions of environmental aesthetical satisfaction.

Keywords: Aesthetics, Environment, Maintenance, Management, Open space Recreation

Introduction

Miksic (2001) posited that ancient cities can be categorized into orthogenetic and heterogenetic cities. The architecture in the orthogenetic cities is more monumental for political or religious functions than in the heterogenetic city. Historical cities in Nigeria generally lack pre-planning, as they sprang and developed from villages and trade posts and still retain their old slum and semi-permanent structures. Fadamiro and Atolagbe (2006) noted that in most Nigerian Cities Urban open spaces are regarded as landed areas not built upon and ranged considerably from natural landscapes to definitely cultural, artificially designed areas and from huge green areas to almost entirely enclosed small outdoor room courtyards. Therefore, people's behavioural attitude towards recreational open spaces is a result of their perception and the

importance attached to such spaces. For example, historical sites may not be encroached upon if the space is considered significant in the historical evolution of a town.

According to Bernstein and Schacter (2010), perception (from the **Latin** perceptio) is the organization, identification, and interpretation of **sensory information** in order to represent and understand the presented information, or the environment. To perceive is to refer to the current situation as consequences and to act accordingly. This means that perceivers are neither spectators nor passive recipients of information from the environment. Rather, they are cognitive agents that interact intentionally in their environments.

Based on the differentiation in features, also the city's characteristics, which unfold a city's identity that is adaptable to its regional environment can be constructed. This implies that socio-cultural adaptation will influence the environmental aesthetic perception of both the users of the ROS and other categories of stakeholders like architects and town planners. The characteristics of aesthetic perception derive from conceptual definitions and analyses. The planning and management of landscape development require a thorough and systematic approach. The method or framework which is advocated in its assessment provides for the classification of landscapes based on character, value, and sensitivity.

The perception of Recreational open spaces in Abeokuta is quite suggestive of its failure to attract significant public patronage. Rouhi1, Monfared, and Forsat (2016) noted that user perception and satisfaction can be influenced by planning, aesthetic design, and management of public parks and that they are important environmental issues since these parks are one of the main spaces of urban life, especially with the rapid population growth in recent years.

The results suggest that increasing public satisfaction for urban parks depends on the following measurements: establishing appropriate aesthetically satisfying landscapes, forming physical and financial security, and giving attention to different age groups and their needs in designing parks thus enhancing livability in cities.

Therefore, this study assesses the perception of environmental aesthetics of the existing ROS (natural or artificial) infrastructure by users and managerial stakeholders in Abeokuta; with the view of enhancing aesthetic satisfaction and patronage.

According to Simon (2015), existing studies on Recreational Open Space Aesthetic perception have mostly focused on developed cities in Western countries. Although Western researchers have published abundant articles on the use of

open spaces, the city structures and characteristics of Western cities are different from those in Nigeria. Simon (2015), argued that considering enormous cultural differences between African and Western societies, research results and recommendations for Western cities are not automatically valid for cities in Nigeria. Nevertheless, differences in the characteristics of recreational open spaces in Nigerian orthogenetic city and the distinct cultural heterogeneity between open spaces in Eastern and Western societies are worth exploring.

Beside the contextual issue of user patronage, there is the paucity of researchers and planning advocacy of recreational open space in African context. The consequences of this in the view of Dixon, (2008). is the crave for international or world best practice, are obvious in the several unmet expectations such as the environmental aspect of the Sustainability Development Goals (SDGs) or prescribed planning standard of "one acre of land space per 100 populations prescription for recreational open space planning.

The apparent low patronage of Recreational open spaces (ROS) in Abeokuta even on public holidays, underscores the need to assess the environmental aesthetic perception index of ROS infrastructure in the city. It is pertinent to know if there is no significant relationship between users' satisfaction and the environmental aesthetic quality of ROS in the study area This perception affects the nature of the topography and the arrangement of the outdoor furnishing as corroborated by Jacobsen (2008) that parks in neighborhoods that are generally utilized are well arranged, satisfying and successful. The question is how satisfying is the recreational open spaces in Abeokuta?

This research sought to assess the perception of the environmental aesthetics quality of Recreational open spaces in Abeokuta Nigeria with the view of enhancing its patronage through user

satisfaction. Environmental Aesthetic perception and the investigation of the strength of its relationship to eliciting satisfaction in ROS' within an orthogenetic city landscape as a component of comfort for the city dwellers was the core factor for this research.

Literature Review

What is seen as beautiful in America may not necessarily be applicable to Nigeria. The type of food served at the ROS might not appeal to certain visitors from other continents. Hence for adequate patronage, the preference of the majority emanating from their perception must count otherwise, the facility will be abandoned or poorly utilised by the intended beneficiaries and stakeholders.

The perception of users coupled with their level of satisfaction will be evident in the level of patronage of the ROS infrastructure in the study area. The task, therefore, is to spot the perception and peculiarity of an orthogenetic city situated under the African contextual development. Chatterjee, (2011) observed that all relevant theoretical explanations and models, and all relevant experimental studies suggest that all activities that are eventually deemed *aesthetic* involve emotional processes of the same type and mode of realization as those that influence and prepare an agent to act. The functional overlapping of processes related to aesthetic responses to works of art with those pertaining to an emotional evaluation in any adaptive perception suggests that aesthetics does not pre-exist (at least not in the object itself), but on the contrary it emerges in perception during interaction.

Chen, Adimo and Bao, (2009:), (Bazi, et al., 2013). noted that it is required by architects and planners to categorize park space into several zones and design every zone based on the taste and preferences of citizens. This encourages citizens to come to the park by motivating them to use all areas of the park. Briggs and France (1980), and Sugiyama and Ward Thompson, (2008), opined that Urban Designers and Planners

of recreational open spaces need to understand the perception and preferences of users of such public spaces through constant evaluation aimed at evolving updated satisfaction through robust and efficient management strategy. The direct or indirect approaches of investigation are basically directed toward understanding their perception and preferences.

Aytas and Uzun (2015) found out in research specifying the visual landscape quality of pedestrian areas that naturalness (coherence, season ability, size) is the most effective factor in perception and satisfaction. However, the measured characteristics dwelt primarily on visual aesthetics and did not consider all environmental aesthetic components such as sight, taste, smell, sound and texture, which formed an overwhelming component part of this study leading to the unraveling of the user satisfaction factor.

Daniel (2001), asserted that Assessments of landscape aesthetics must answer the question: what visual qualities are better than others. The foregoing revealed that most literature is statistics, reconnaissance, noncognitive as well as comprehensive approaches in examining a wide range of issues bordering on ROS. Objectively, Vorel, (2006). Daniel (2001) Míchal (2000) corroborated that the aim of visual landscape assessment is to establish a set of dominant point attributes, line attributes, and spatial attributes. Subjectively Daniel, (2001); Vorel et al., (2003); Jessel, (2006), regard landscape value as a product of the human mind noting that citizens will be in a happy and healthy mood if the outdoor space is created for their leisure is pleasant to their senses.

Lemberg (2010) argued that the aesthetic value of landscape is based on the relation between landscape characteristics and the effect of these characteristics on a human observer. Further asserting that perceptions are typically mediated by a range of factors including: individual personality traits, socio-demographic characteristics,

attitudes, culture, beliefs, knowledge, social norms, personal values and expectations.

The pertinent question is that, “should this scenario of Low patronage of ROS and gradual but steady stress encroachment in an orthogenetic city structure and other similar cities in Nigeria in spite of all of these theories continue unabated without applicable result for planning from the user perception point of view thus, the research gap towards assessing the implication of perception and user satisfaction on environmental aesthetics in recreational open spaces for the ultimate user environmental aesthetic satisfaction in Abeokuta, Nigeria.

Some researchers have attempted to determine how aesthetics is represented in an object, and how a specific feature of an object could evoke the respective feelings of satisfaction during perception. Xenakis and Arnellos (2014), noted that despite the vast number of approaches and models, these explanations do not resolve the problem concerning the conditions under which environmental aesthetic satisfaction occurs, and what constitutes the content of these satisfactions, Research has been carried out to explore and identify the needs and preferences as well as the effect of the perception and consequent satisfaction of recreational use by users including parents and children towards park facilities, trails, and its surroundings towards achieving a useful and high quality Recreational open space (Linsey, 1999; Bjerke, Ost Dahl, Thrane & Strumse, 2006; Arnberger, 2006; Tucker, Gilliland & Irwin, 2007). It is most obvious these studies were not carried out in an African orthogenetic city context.

Simon (2015) examined the prevalence and uses of recreational open spaces in Ibadan, southwest Nigeria. The work summarily dealt with the sociocultural peculiarity and perceptions of residents towards the recreation resource. Although this research work touched on perception in a general sense, the definite area of environmental aesthetic perception and satisfaction

peculiar in this study was not its area of concentration.

It is observed that some notable research by, Xenakis (2014), Simon (2015), Jim and Chen (2006) Aytas and Uzun (2015) Officha, Onwuemesi, and Akanwa, (2012) Akamagune (2015), have made contributions in environmental aesthetics. These and other several studies, which include those on the city’s beautiful movement, architectural aesthetics and philosophy, city colours and aesthetics, tourism aesthetics, and landscape aesthetics, etc., have provided the foundations for defining urban aesthetics. But the non-cognitive assessment of Users’ perception and satisfaction of environmental aesthetics of recreational open spaces (ROS) from an African orthogenetic city is nonexistent. The existing gap in the literature with regards to the assessment of Users’ satisfaction is the core factor of this research.

Study Area

The orthogenetic city of Abeokuta, capital of Ogun state Nigeria as shown in Figure 1.0, is the study area which comprises of two local governments namely: Abeokuta North and Abeokuta. south located in south western part of Nigeria as shown in figure 2.0. It occupies an area of 100 square kilometres with an estimated population of about 593,100. (NPC, 2007). The area lies within the rain forest belt of the tropics, between latitude $070^{\circ} 51'$ and $070^{\circ} 20' N$ and longitude $030^{\circ} 17'$ and $030^{\circ} 27' E$. (Onakomaiya, 2000). The altitude ranges from 120 to 180 metres above sea level. The dominant feature of the area is the Ogun River which flows from north to south draining the city through a number of rivers such as Ona-Ibu River in the southeast, the Osun in the east, Yewa in the west and Ewekoro and Adiyari Rivers in the south-west (Oyegoke, & Sojobi, 2012).

Abeokuta lies Southwest of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, and is 100 kilometers from Lagos, the commercial nerve of Lagos, to the north, and to the south some 70

kilometers away from the city of Ibadan, the largest city in Black Africa.

Research Methodology

Research methodology as defined by Creswell (2012) is a process of identifying problem and mechanism for data collection on Variables which are investigated with a view to proffering solutions. Kothari (2009) described Research Methodology as the concept of conducting research or a study. This is also referred to as the conceptual structure within which research or study is conducted (Kothari, 2009). It provides basic procedure for data collection, measurement, and analysis to solve research problem(s). Asika (1991), simply noted it as, the structuring of investigation to identify variables and their relationships.

This structured investigation was achieved with the use of structured questionnaire, field survey to gather quantitative data from respondents. Landscape elements aesthetic features questionnaire was given to respondents for assessment. Asika (1991), simply noted it as, the structuring of investigation to identify variables and their relationships. The population for this study were Leisure seekers, tourist sports participant’s spectators at the research site. Parahoo (1997), defines research population as the total number of units from which data can be collected, such as individuals, artifacts, events, or organizations. Selected by simple random sampling and by every third contact covering the two local government areas of Abeokuta North and South (these are called zones for the purpose of this study).

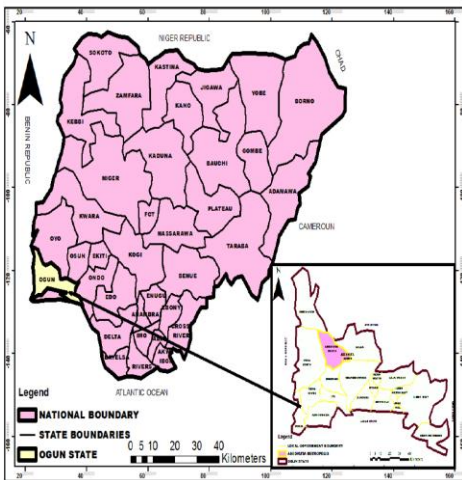


Figure1: Map of Nigeria showing Ogun State Federation of Nigeria

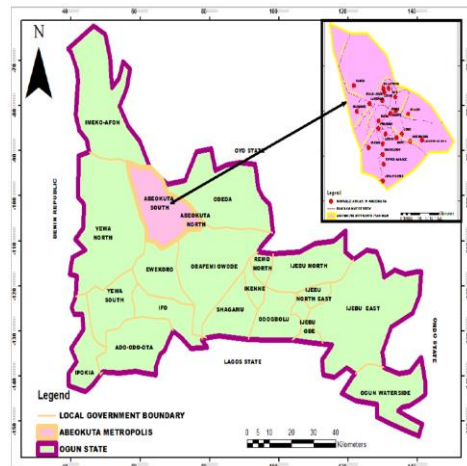


Figure2.0: Map of Ogun State showing Abeokuta Source: Adapted from Google Earth. (2023)

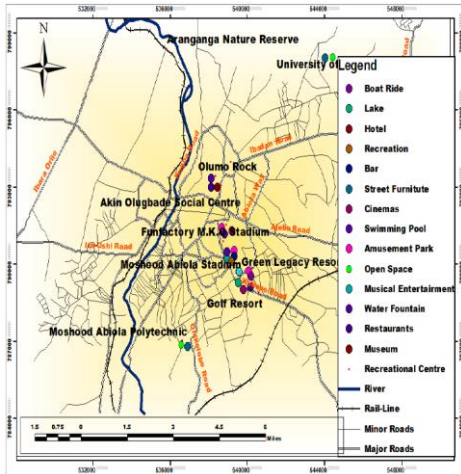


Figure 3: Map of Abeokuta showing (ROS)

Source: Adapted from Google Earth. (2023)

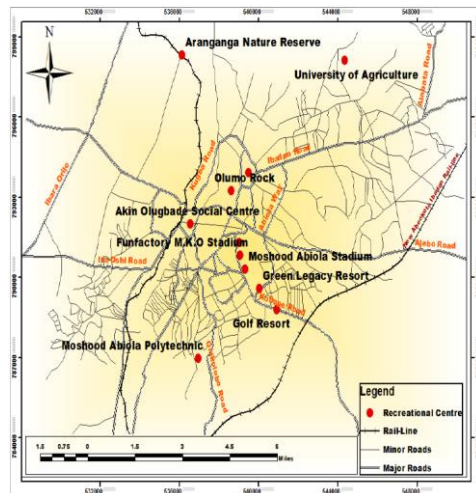


Figure 4 Classification of Recreational Centres in Abeokuta (Public and Private ROS)

Data Presentation Analysis and Discussion

In the reviewed literature there were no hypothesis attached to findings rather the works were qualitative in nature. The aspect of perception before the test of satisfaction were equally absent and focus was not on environmental aesthetics in an African orthogenetic city. There are a total of twelve (12) ROS sites in Abeokuta as shown in Table 1.0. The data was obtained from an internet online source. Nine of these sites are Government owned while the remaining three belong to private organizations.

The major sampling technique employed in the distribution of questionnaires are the stratified and random sampling methods. Since it is technically and financially not possible to take a sample of every element, the stratified and random sampling techniques was used to obtain a representative sample from the universe (Kothari, 2007). The two local government area of Abeokuta was divided into strata based on the twelve (12nos) Recreational open spaces and allocated questionnaire was shared among each stratum and distributed amongst the respondents.

A pilot study was conducted to test the strength and the weakness of the questionnaire and also the survey techniques (Kothari, 2004), the

questionnaires was distributed and collected through the research assistants, data analyst and personal contacts with the stakeholders. Questions relating to the objectives of the study were designed to cover ROS in the study area. The study analysed variables using analytical and descriptive methods. The relationships between the 2 major variables that were vital to this study includes ROS and Environmental Aesthetics satisfaction. Following the quantitative data collection in the first phase, the data analysis from the field survey was analysed.

Socio-demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

The Socio demographic data of the respondents is presented. It comprised variables which include sex, age, level of education, marital status and income. For the gender of the respondents, 56.5% of the respondents are female and 43.5% of the respondents are male. This shows that a larger percentage of the respondents who use recreational open spaces in Abeokuta are female. For the age of the respondents, the result shows that the age group between 20 - 29 years visit the recreational open space in Abeokuta than any of this age-group of 18 - 20 years (23.4%); 30 - 39 years (21.2%); 40 - 49 years (11.3%); 50

years and above (5.1%) and no respondents for < 18 years.

The study sought to investigate the educational status of the respondents to determine their educational levels. Majority of the respondents are having an ordinary national diploma (OND) with a frequency and percentage distribution of 155 (41.7%) out of the total respondents of 372. (37.4%) of the respondents are having HND/BSC; 11.3% are having master's degree and above; 9.1% of the respondents are having secondary schools and 0.5% of the respondents are having primary school leaving certificates. Meanwhile, out of the 372 respondents, 61.8% of them are single, 36.6% are married, 1.1% are either divorced or separated and 0.5% are either widow or widower.

To investigate further on the environmental aesthetics of the recreational open spaces in Abeokuta, the income level of the respondents shows that 23.4% of the respondents earn < 10,000 naira per month; 22.3% earn above 51,000 naira; 16.9% earn 31,000 – 40,000 naira per month; 16.4% of the respondents earn between 10,000 – 20,000 naira; 14.0% of the respondents earn between 21,000 – 30,000 naira and 7% of the respondents earn between 41,000 – 50,000 naira. This shows that the majority of people who visit the recreational open spaces in Abeokuta are earning less than 10,000 naira per month.

Environmental Aesthetic Quality of ROS

The environmental aesthetic quality of the ROS is determined by the perception of users of the facilities and observers of the ROS. On a scale of 1 – 5 in Table 1.0, the variables are examined by their attraction whether they are 1.poor, 2.fair,3. good, 4.very good and 5.excellent. The report shows that the view of the site of the ROS is ranked first among all other variables, being rated "good: by the highest frequency and percentage distribution of 134 (36.0 %); has the highest weighted mean value of 3.484 (± 1.089 STD) It implies that most of the site can be seen clearly from the road. The

second-ranked variable is the location of ROS within the city being rated "good" by 140 (37.8%). with the weight mean score (wms) of 3.432 (± 1.111 STD). This indicates that most of the ROS are not obscured. Third-ranked variable is the use of recreational open spaces being rated "good" by 120 (32.2%) (3.335wms, ± 1.129 STD). This means that the ROS is patronized most times and the least variable of all the characteristics of the ROS is street furniture being rated "good" by 122 (32.8%) (2.966wms, ± 1.027 STD). This indicates that visitors do not have where to seat down when at the site and other facilities like street light and disposal bins are not available.

Other variables which are ranked include buildings around the site being rated "good" by the highest frequency and percentage distribution of 122 (32.8%) (3.298wms, ± 1.137 STD). is indicative that buildings located around the ROS vicinity are not poor in appearance. The visual aesthetic condition of ROS is rated "good" by 135 (36.3%); (3.294wms, ± 1.103 STD). This is to show that ROS is aesthetically satisfying. The road to the site is rated "good" by 116 (31.2 %) (3.251wms, ± 0.986 STD) and ROS elements location like seats, trees at the site being rated "good" by 122 (32.8%) (3.236wms, ± 1.080 STD).

The result shows that the recreational open spaces in Abeokuta have an average Environmental aesthetic quality within the city in terms of road network to the site, buildings around the site of the open spaces except that there are no structural facilities like seats lighting and waste disposal bins.

Correlation analysis between environmental aesthetic quality and ROS in Abeokuta

The result of the analysis displayed in Table 2.0, uses a non-parametric bivariate correlation to determine the strength of the relationship between the environmental aesthetics and the location of ROS in Abeokuta. The environmental aesthetics is considered using different variables such as air quality or smell of the site, audio/sound, integrity, visibility, structural

characteristics, taste (food and water) and texture (tactility). The emotion expressed towards the scenic elements, emotion towards the smell of the site, emotion towards the tactile nature of the site, emotion towards the audio / sound quality of the site, and the emotion towards the taste of the site in terms of food and water served at the site or precinct of the ROS were all combined to determine the environmental aesthetics.

Assessing users' satisfaction with the environmental aesthetic quality of ROS and the Environmental Aesthetics.

This section is analysed using descriptive statistics which comprises frequency distribution, percentage distribution, weighted mean score, and standard deviation. A descriptive statistic is used to identify the variable which has the highest number of respondents and is ranked best among the variables. The second part of the analysis tests the hypothesis using the Kendall tau b correlation.

Descriptive Statistics of the users' satisfaction with the environmental aesthetic quality of ROS.

The result of the descriptive statistics shows the frequency and percentage distribution, weighted mean score and the standard deviation as indicated in Table 3.0. The result shows the various variable used to measure the satisfaction level of the respondents on a scale of 1 – 5. Each of the variables is measured using an ordinal level of measurements including strongly disagreed, disagreed, undecided, agreed, and strongly agreed. The result shows that "The ROS needs further physical development" having percentage distribution of 144 (38.7%) with a weighted mean value of 4.242 and a standard deviation of 0.822 has the highest frequency being rated agreed and its the first of all the variables. The second-rated variable is "the ROS is looking good" being rated "Agreed" by 153 (41.1%) having (4.234wms, ± 0.839 STD). The third is "The ROS elicits pleasure" being rated "Agreed" by 170

(45.7 %); having (4.024wms, ± 0.898 STD) and the least of all the twelve variables is "The ROS is provided with good street furniture" being rated "Agreed" by 137 (36.8%) with a (3.797wms, ± 1.010 STD)

Other variables include "The ROS is exciting" being rated "Agreed" by 193 (51.9 %); having a (3.986wms, ± 0.835 STD) The ROS is providing with good road linkages being rated "Agreed" by 157 (42.2 %); with a (3.984wms, ± 0.959 STD). The ROS is encouraging to visit being rated "Agreed" by 160 (43.0 %); having a (3.982wms, ± 0.910 STD). The ROS is aesthetically pleasant being rated "Agreed" by 159 (42.7 %); with a (3.957wms, ± 0.956 STD). The ROS is well developed being rated "Agreed" by 134 (36.0 %); having a (3.921wms, ± 0.978 STD). The ROS is fascinating being rated "Agreed" by 170 (45.7 %); with a (3.916wms, ± 0.910 STD) The ROS is well maintained being rated "Agreed" by 156 (41.9 %), with a (3.862wms, ± 0.970 STD) and the ROS is well organized for patronage being rated "Agreed" by 168 (45.2 %). having a (3.853wms, 0.949STD) This proves that a larger percentage of the respondents are satisfied with the existing environmental quality of the ROS in Abeokuta.

Correlation Analysis between users' satisfaction and environmental aesthetic quality of ROS in the study area.

The correlation analysis between users' satisfaction and environmental aesthetic quality of ROS is shown in table 3.0. The result tests the strength of the variables in conjunction with the level of relationship between users' satisfaction and environmental aesthetic quality of ROS using Kendall tau b correlation. Kendall tau b correlation is a type of bivariate analysis which is used to replace Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient.

Hypothesis

H₀ (Null Hypothesis): There is no significant relationship between user's satisfaction and environmental aesthetics quality of ROS in the study area.

The hypothesis is tested between users' satisfaction and the environmental aesthetics quality of ROS. The decision is to reject the null hypothesis if the probability value is less than 0.05 (5% level of significance), otherwise do not reject the null hypothesis. From Table 3.0, it is shown that there is no significant relationship between users' satisfaction and the environmental aesthetics quality of ROS. This proves that the environmental

aesthetics quality of ROS could not determine users' satisfaction. Though, the result of the analysis shows a weak positive relationship which implies, that as the environmental aesthetics quality of the ROS increases the users' satisfaction will also increase but this could not be ascertained from the probability value (p-value = 0.081) at 0.05 (5% level of significance)

Table 1.0 Recreational open spaces (ROS) in Abeokuta

S/N	List of ROS	Locational Address	Geographical Location
1	Olumo Rock - Olumo	Ogun state min. of culture and tourism, oke -mosan,	Abeokuta South
2	Moshood Abiola Stadium	Kuto, Abeokuta, Ogun State, Nigeria	Abeokuta South.
3	Funfactory	Moshood Abiola Stadium, Kuto Abeokuta., Nigeria	Abeokuta South.
4	Emerald Amusement Park	22 Former Savannah Bank Premises, Quarry Road, Ibara, Abeokuta	Abeokuta South.
5	University of Agriculture	Abeokuta-Ibadan road in the North Eastern end of the city, 15 km from Abeokuta City Centre	Abeokuta North.
6	Green legacy resort	Olusegun Obasanjo Presidential Library Complex, NNPC Bus Stop, Oke Mosan	Abeokuta South
7	Golf Resort	located at Golf Resort Drive, Off IBB Drive, Oke Mosan, Abeokuta, Ogun	Abeokuta South.
8	Centenary hall		Abeokuta North.
9	Akin Olugbade social centre		Abeokuta North.
10	Arakanga nature reserve		Abeokuta North.
11	Cultural and Arts Centre	3,Ibara, Roundabout, Abeokuta;	Abeokuta North.
12	M.K.O A University	The Ojere campus Abeokuta	Abeokuta South

Table 2.0 Analysis on Environmental Aesthetic Quality of ROS

Characteristics of ROS	Frequency Distribution and Percentage Distribution					Univariate Analysis		
	Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent	WMS	Std. dev	Rank
1 Use of Recreational open spaces	51 (13.7)	99 (26.6)	120 (32.3)	61 (16.4)	41 (11.0)	3.335	1.129	3
2 The visual aesthetic condition of ROS	37 (9.9)	110 (29.6)	135 (36.3)	49 (13.2)	41 (11.0)	3.294	1.103	5
3 Street Furniture	69 (18.5)	117 (31.5)	122 (32.8)	50 (13.4)	14 (3.8)	2.966	1.027	8
4 Location of ROS within the city	40 (10.8)	86 (23.1)	140 (37.8)	55 (14.8)	51 (13.7)	3.432	1.111	2
5 ROS elements location like seats, trees at the site	48 (12.9)	108 (29.0)	122 (32.8)	64 (17.2)	30 (8.1)	3.236	1.080	7
6 Road to the site	63 (16.9)	77 (20.7)	116 (31.2)	103 (27.7)	13 (3.5)	3.251	0.986	6
7 Building around the site	54 (14.5)	101 (27.2)	122 (32.8)	55 (14.8)	40 (10.8)	3.298	1.137	4
8 Views to the site	46 (12.4)	71 (19.1)	134 (36.0)	72 (19.4)	49 (13.2)	3.484	1.089	1

Table 3.0 Descriptive Statistics of the users' satisfaction with the existing environmental quality of ROS.

Variables	Frequency Distribution and Percentage Distribution					Weighted Mean Score		
	STD	D	U	A	SA	Statistic	Std. dev	Rank
The ROS is looking good	20 (5.4)	16 (4.3)	56 (15.1)	153 (41.1)	125 (34.1)	4.234	0.839	2
The ROS is well developed	33 (8.9)	37 (9.9)	87 (23.4)	134 (36.0)	81 (21.8)	3.921	0.978	8
The ROS is encouraging to visit	24 (6.5)	36 (9.7)	71 (19.1)	160 (43.0)	81 (21.8)	3.982	0.910	6
The ROS is aesthetically pleasant	28 (7.5)	50 (13.4)	56 (15.1)	159 (42.7)	79 (21.2)	3.957	0.956	7
The ROS is fascinating (high arousal)	26 (7.0)	42 (11.3)	67 (18.0)	170 (45.7)	67 (18.0)	3.916	0.910	9
The ROS elicits pleasure	21 (5.6)	41 (11.0)	55 (14.8)	170 (45.7)	85 (22.8)	4.024	0.898	3
The ROS is exciting	12 (3.2)	43 (11.6)	54 (14.5)	193 (51.9)	70 (18.8)	3.986	0.835	4
The ROS is providing with good road linkages	29 (7.8)	48 (12.9)	54 (14.5)	157 (42.2)	84 (22.6)	3.984	0.959	5
The ROS is provided with good street furniture	24 (6.5)	72 (19.4)	74 (19.9)	137 (36.8)	65 (17.5)	3.797	1.010	12
The ROS is well maintained	21 (5.6)	67 (18.0)	61 (16.4)	156 (41.9)	67 (18.0)	3.862	0.970	10
The ROS is well organized for patronage	28 (7.5)	58 (15.6)	58 (15.6)	168 (45.2)	60 (16.1)	3.853	0.949	11
The ROS needs further physical development	8 (2.2)	19 (5.1)	68 (18.3)	144 (38.7)	133 (35.8)	4.242	0.822	1

Table 4.0 Kendall's tau correlation between users' satisfaction and environmental aesthetic quality of ROS in the study area

Variables	Correlation Coefficient	P-value	Remarks
Users' Satisfaction and environmental aesthetics quality of ROS	0.062	0.081	Not Significant

Conclusion and Recommendations

The minimal increment and low impact environmental aesthetics quality on user perception and satisfaction is indicative of the low window option open to the African leisure seeker. There is a noticeable difference between perception and satisfaction as can be observed from the individual responses from the tabulated result. The attention of ROS managers should be drawn to the need to aggregate infrastructural and environmental factors to the optimum beyond every uncertain and doubtful disputation. The significant level in the result was greater than the probability value of 0.005 which led to the rejection of the null hypothesis as indicated. Thus, the environmental aesthetics quality of ROS could not determine users' satisfaction, however since the result of the analysis shows a weak positive relationship implying that it is possible that as the environmental aesthetics quality of the ROS increases. The users' satisfaction increases proportionately. Nevertheless, the low incremental value in the users' satisfactory level should not be discountenanced in ensuring remedial measures to the areas of apparent infrastructural and perceptual deficiencies.

If the management continues to strategies in addressing the area significant result requiring attention, there would be an improvement in the quality of environmental aesthetics, since the maintenance strategies have an impact on the environmental aesthetics quality of ROS. Managers can attract attention to the ROS not only by regular maintenance but also through adequate publicity. Some form of entertainment can be introduced at the ROS to create fun and satisfaction. Therefore, the environment should be free from all non-visual aesthetic component

pollution such as offensive smell and sound for a better and definite appreciation and satisfaction.

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