

Assessment of Landscape Maintenance Practices in Recreational Parks: A Case Study of Alao Aka Bashorun Park in Lagos State

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Abstract—This study assessed the landscape maintenance practices at Alao Aka Bashorun Park in Gbagada, Lagos State, and evaluated the extent to which these practices align with the institutional mandate of the Lagos State Parks and Gardens Agency (LASPARK) and established standards for recreational park management. Despite LASPARK's mandate (enacted through Law No. 13 of 2011) to create and sustain functional, safe, and aesthetically productive recreational environments across Lagos, observable maintenance deficiencies persist at many of the Agency's parks. Drawing on five theoretical frameworks—Ecosystem Services Theory, Urban Green Space Theory, Sustainable Landscape Theory, Adaptive Management Theory, and Facility Management Theory—the study situated its assessment within a robust conceptual foundation. Through semi-structured interviews with park users ($n=20$), maintenance personnel, and LASPARK officials, combined with direct observational assessment of the park's physical landscape, the research identified key gaps between maintenance policy and on-ground reality, examined the institutional, financial, and operational barriers responsible, and developed actionable recommendations to improve landscape maintenance performance. Findings revealed that while recent management changes (2024) have improved maintenance quality (user satisfaction mean rating = 8/10), challenges persist regarding limited park size, insufficient recreational facilities, and the long-term sustainability of upgraded infrastructure. A significant positive correlation was found between perceived maintenance quality and user satisfaction ($r=0.65$, $p<0.05$). The study concludes by proposing efficient space utilization strategies, structured maintenance routines, and sustainable landscape practices tailored to high-density urban contexts in Lagos.

Keywords — Landscape maintenance, Park management, Recreational parks, Sustainable landscape, Alao Aka Bashorun Park, LASPARK

I. INTRODUCTION

Urban recreational parks represent one of the most critical components of a city's green infrastructure,

performing simultaneous functions as sites of physical recreation, social gathering, ecological service provision, and environmental amelioration. In rapidly urbanising megacities such as Lagos, where population density, impervious surface coverage, and urban heat stress continue to intensify, well-maintained public parks are not merely amenity features but essential urban infrastructure. Their quality, accessibility, and upkeep directly shape the well-being of residents, the environmental performance of neighbourhoods, and the overall liveability of the city (Babamboni et al., 2025).

Recognising this, the Lagos State Government established the Lagos State Parks and Gardens Agency (LASPARK) through Law No. 13 of 2011, with a mandate to develop, manage, and maintain functional parks, gardens, recreational centres, and open spaces across the state. The Agency currently oversees more than 370 green spaces statewide, representing a significant public investment in urban greening. Yet despite this mandate, observable maintenance deficiencies, including degraded facilities, inadequate vegetation management, and inconsistent upkeep of recreational infrastructure, persist across many of the Agency's parks, raising critical questions about the effectiveness of current practice (Babamboni et al., 2025).

Alao Aka Bashorun Park, located in Gbagada Phase II in Lagos, is one such LASPARK-managed facility. Commissioned as part of the state's broader park development programme, the park provides football fields, garden seating areas, and children's play zones for the Gbagada community. Yet user accounts and observational evidence indicate persistent maintenance shortcomings, including degraded astroturf surfaces, limited shade and seating capacity, noise intrusion from the adjacent expressway, and inconsistent upkeep of planting and

hard landscape elements. These conditions reflect a wider pattern across LASPARK's estate, where the aspiration of high-quality park standards has not been consistently matched by maintenance delivery on the ground.

There exists, therefore, a significant and practically important gap between the maintenance standards envisioned in LASPARK's mandate and the on-ground reality at parks such as Alao Aka Bashorun Park. This study directly investigates that gap. By conducting a rigorous qualitative assessment of maintenance practices at the park, drawing on interviews with park users, maintenance staff, and LASPARK officials as well as systematic observational fieldwork, the research generates an evidence-based account of current maintenance performance, identifies the structural and operational factors responsible for observed deficiencies, and produces targeted, locally grounded recommendations to guide improvement. The findings are relevant not only to Alao Aka Bashorun Park but to the broader challenge of sustaining public recreational green space in Lagos and comparable West African urban contexts.

1.1 Aim and Objectives

1.1.1 Aim

To assess the landscape maintenance practices at Alao Aka Bashorun Park in Gbagada, Lagos State, and to identify the gaps, barriers, and opportunities for improvement in relation to LASPARK's institutional mandate and recognised standards for recreational park management.

1.1.2 Objectives

- i. To document and evaluate the current physical condition of landscape elements at Alao Aka Bashorun Park through systematic observational assessment.
- ii. To examine the maintenance practices, schedules, and procedures applied at the park, as understood by maintenance personnel and LASPARK officials.
- iii. To assess park users' perceptions of landscape maintenance quality and its effect on their recreational experience and satisfaction.
- iv. To identify the institutional, financial, and operational barriers that limit effective landscape maintenance at the park.
- v. To develop practical, evidence-based recommendations for improving landscape maintenance practice at Alao Aka Bashorun Park and comparable LASPARK facilities across Lagos.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Concept of Landscape Maintenance

Landscape maintenance refers to the continuous and systematic management of vegetation, infrastructure, and environmental quality in outdoor spaces to ensure their functionality, safety, aesthetic appeal, and ecological sustainability. In recreational parks, it includes activities such as mowing, pruning, irrigation, waste management, and maintenance of facilities like walkways and lighting systems.

Recent studies emphasize that landscape maintenance is a critical determinant of the performance of urban green spaces, influencing both ecological processes and user experience (Hu & Lima, 2024). Proper maintenance enhances ecosystem functions such as air purification, temperature regulation, and biodiversity conservation, while also improving the visual quality and usability of parks (Yu et al., 2024). Conversely, poor maintenance can reduce park attractiveness, limit accessibility, and negatively affect public health outcomes.

Furthermore, landscape maintenance is increasingly viewed as a strategic and sustainability-driven process, integrating ecological principles with user needs. Modern approaches incorporate technological tools and data-driven systems to improve maintenance efficiency and decision-making (Duan et al., 2024). Research on institutional environments has also shown that physical environmental quality directly influences user satisfaction and overall experience (Ademakinwa et al., 2024).

2.2 Theoretical Framework

2.2.1 Ecosystem Services Theory

Ecosystem Services Theory explains that urban green spaces provide essential ecological and social benefits, including climate regulation, pollution control, and recreational opportunities. Maintenance practices directly influence the quality and sustainability of these services.

Recent research indicates that the structure and condition of vegetation, as shaped by maintenance practices, plays a key role in delivering ecosystem services such as cooling and pollution reduction (Yu et al., 2024). However, overly intensive maintenance can reduce biodiversity and ecological resilience (Hu & Lima, 2024). This highlights the need for balanced maintenance strategies. In the context of Alao Aka Bashorun Park, the observed

maintenance practices directly affect the park's ability to provide cooling, air purification, and recreational benefits to the Gbagada community.

2.2.2 Urban Green Space Theory

Urban Green Space (UGS) Theory emphasizes the role of parks in promoting public health, social interaction, and urban liveability. Access to well-maintained green spaces is associated with improved physical and mental health outcomes. Empirical studies show that the quality and maintenance of green spaces significantly influence users' well-being and perception of safety (Cheng et al., 2024; Duan et al., 2024). Well-maintained parks encourage frequent use, while poorly maintained spaces may discourage visitation and reduce their social value. This study applies UGS Theory to understand how maintenance quality at Alao Aka Bashorun Park shapes visitor behaviour and satisfaction.

2.2.3 Sustainable Landscape Theory

Sustainable Landscape Theory advocates for maintenance practices that balance environmental protection, economic efficiency, and social benefits. It promotes the use of native vegetation, reduced chemical inputs, and efficient water management. Recent studies highlight that sustainable maintenance approaches improve biodiversity and reduce environmental impact, contributing to long-term ecosystem stability (Hu & Lima, 2024). This approach supports the transition from conventional high-input maintenance systems to more environmentally responsible practices. The findings from this study will inform recommendations for sustainable maintenance at Alao Aka Bashorun Park.

2.2.4 Adaptive Management Theory

Adaptive Management Theory views landscape maintenance as a flexible and iterative process that responds to environmental changes and uncertainties. It emphasizes continuous monitoring, evaluation, and adjustment of maintenance strategies. Given the dynamic nature of urban ecosystems and the impacts of climate change, adaptive maintenance practices are essential for improving resilience and sustainability in recreational parks (Zenglein et al., 2025). This framework guided the study's assessment of how maintenance practices at the park respond to seasonal changes, user pressure, and infrastructure degradation.

2.2.5 Facility Management Theory

Facility Management Theory considers recreational parks as public assets that require systematic planning, operation, and maintenance to ensure optimal performance. It focuses on maintaining infrastructure, safety, and service quality.

Modern facility management approaches integrate data and technology to assess park conditions and improve maintenance efficiency. These approaches enhance decision-making and ensure effective allocation of resources (Oliveira et al., 2025). This theory provided the lens for evaluating the organizational structure and resource allocation for maintenance at Alao Aka Bashorun Park.

2.3 Landscape Maintenance Practices

Landscape maintenance practices can be categorized into several key types:

- **Routine Maintenance:** Includes regular activities such as mowing, watering, pruning, and cleaning to maintain the aesthetic and functional quality of parks. However, excessive maintenance may negatively affect biodiversity (Hu & Lima, 2024).
- **Preventive Maintenance:** Involves proactive measures such as pest control, soil management, and inspection of facilities to prevent deterioration and reduce long-term costs.
- **Corrective Maintenance:** Focuses on repairing or replacing damaged infrastructure and vegetation to restore safety and functionality.
- **Sustainable Maintenance Practices:** Emphasize environmentally friendly approaches such as reduced mowing, native planting, and efficient water use, which enhance ecological resilience (Yu et al., 2024).
- **Technology-Based Maintenance:** Utilizes tools such as GIS, remote sensing, and data analytics to monitor park conditions and improve maintenance efficiency (Duan et al., 2024).

2.4 Factors Influencing Landscape Maintenance

Several factors influence the effectiveness of landscape maintenance in recreational parks:

- **Funding and Budget Allocation;** Adequate financial resources are essential for regular

and effective maintenance. Limited funding can result in poor maintenance outcomes

- **Design and Size of the Park:** Larger and more complex parks require more resources for maintenance. Conversely, smaller parks may be easier to maintain but offer limited recreational diversity.
- **Management Structure:** Efficient governance and institutional frameworks enhance maintenance performance. Recent studies in Lagos have shown that management changes can significantly improve park conditions (Ademakinwa et al., 2024).
- **Environmental and Climatic Conditions:** Climate variability affects vegetation growth, irrigation needs, and infrastructure durability (Yu et al., 2024).
- **Availability of Skilled Personnel:** Skilled workers are necessary for implementing proper maintenance techniques.
- **User Pressure:** High visitor numbers increase wear and tear, requiring more frequent maintenance.

2.5 Methods of Assessing Landscape Maintenance

Assessment of landscape maintenance practices involves various approaches:

- **Field Observation:** Direct inspection of park conditions.
- **User Perception Surveys:** Evaluation of cleanliness, safety, and aesthetics.
- **Indicator-Based Assessment:** Use of measurable indicators such as vegetation health and facility condition.
- **Technology-Based Methods:** Application of GIS, remote sensing, and data-driven tools for monitoring and evaluation (Duan et al., 2024).

2.6 Empirical Studies in Nigeria and Similar Contexts

Empirical studies in Nigeria and other developing countries reveal that landscape maintenance practices in recreational parks face significant challenges related to funding, management inefficiencies, and rapid urbanization.

In Lagos, urban parks such as Lekki Conservation Centre and Freedom Park demonstrate varying levels of maintenance quality, largely influenced by management structure and funding models. Privately managed or public-private partnership

parks tend to exhibit better maintenance standards compared to fully government-managed parks. A recent study by Babamboni et al. (2025) found that user well-being in Lagos parks is strongly correlated with the adequacy of maintenance practices, with cleanliness, safety, and facility functionality emerging as the strongest predictors of satisfaction.

A study by Adegun and Adedeji (2021) found that inadequate funding and poor maintenance culture are major constraints affecting urban green spaces in Nigerian cities. Similarly, Olaleye et al. (2022) reported that many public parks suffer from neglect due to weak institutional frameworks and lack of regular monitoring systems.

In addition, Adebayo et al. (2023) observed that user satisfaction in Nigerian recreational parks is strongly linked to cleanliness, safety, and availability of functional facilities. Poor maintenance often leads to reduced patronage and underutilization of park spaces.

Comparatively, studies in other developing regions highlight similar challenges. For instance, Mensah et al. (2022) noted that urban green spaces in West Africa are often poorly maintained due to limited technical expertise and financial constraints. However, the study also emphasized that community involvement and sustainable maintenance practices can significantly improve park conditions.

Furthermore, emerging research suggests that adopting sustainable and adaptive maintenance strategies, such as the use of native vegetation and improved waste management systems, can enhance the resilience and functionality of parks in rapidly growing cities like Lagos (Adebayo et al., 2023). The physical environmental quality of public spaces has been shown to directly influence user satisfaction, with well-maintained parks generating more positive user feedback (Ademakinwa et al., 2024).

2.7 Research Gap

While existing literature has established the importance of landscape maintenance for user satisfaction and ecological performance, there is limited empirical research focusing specifically on LASPARK-managed neighbourhood parks in Lagos. Most studies have examined large regional parks (e.g., JTT Park, Lekki Conservation Centre) rather than smaller estate-level parks like Alao Aka Bashorun Park. This study addresses that gap by

providing a detailed assessment of maintenance practices at a medium-sized recreational park in a high-density urban neighbourhood.

III. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This study adopts a descriptive and evaluative case study research design to assess landscape maintenance practices within a recreational park. The case study approach allows detailed examination of operational systems and management practices currently in place. Through this approach, the study investigates how landscape maintenance activities are organized and implemented at Alao Aka-Bashorun Park.

3.2 Study Area

The focus is Alao Aka-Bashorun Park, located in the Gbagada/Oshodi axis of Lagos. Its urban context makes it a critical site for studying how high-traffic recreational spaces in Lagos handle wear and tear, tropical climate stressors, and horticultural upkeep.

The park's landscape includes lawns, ornamental plants, trees, shrubs, pedestrian walkways, and outdoor recreational areas. As these landscape elements consist largely of living components, they require continuous maintenance to sustain their functional and visual performance. The park therefore provides an appropriate setting for examining landscape maintenance practices in recreational parks.

3.3 Population and Sampling

The target population encompasses the visitors and staff of Alao Aka-Bashorun Park. Given the qualitative nature of the research design, a purposive sampling technique was employed. A targeted sample of 20 respondents was selected, comprising individuals intercepted at the park. This sample size was deemed appropriate and sufficient to achieve data saturation for qualitative thematic analysis, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of the landscape maintenance practices employed in the park. A 100% response rate was achieved.

3.4 Data Collection Instruments

Data for the study were collected through semi-structured interviews, site observation, and photographic documentation. The use of multiple data sources enabled triangulation and improved the reliability of the findings.

- **Semi-Structured Interview:** A 5-question verbal framework designed to understand the frequency of tasks (mowing, pruning, waste disposal) and the challenges faced (funding, water supply, equipment).
- **Site Mapping:** Direct observations were carried out to evaluate the condition of landscape elements such as turf, vegetation, irrigation systems, drainage infrastructure, walkways, and general environmental cleanliness. Observations were used to assess the effectiveness of maintenance practices and to verify information obtained during interviews.
- **Photographic Documentation:** Photographs were taken during site visits to document the physical condition of landscape areas. These images provided visual evidence supporting the observational findings.

3.5 Data Analysis Plan

Interview responses were analysed using qualitative thematic analysis, where responses were grouped into key themes including maintenance structure, maintenance activities, maintenance frequency, resource availability, and operational challenges. Data collected from the verbal interviews were transcribed and subjected to qualitative thematic analysis to extract narrative context and spatial frustrations. Observational findings and photographic evidence were used to support and validate interview data. The combined analysis provided a comprehensive assessment of landscape maintenance practices within the recreational park. Additionally, quantitative ratings provided by respondents (on scales of 1–10) were analysed using descriptive statistics (means, frequencies) and Pearson correlation to examine the relationship between perceived maintenance quality and overall user satisfaction.

3.6 Assessment Criteria

The evaluation of landscape maintenance practices was guided by principles commonly identified in facility management literature. These included the presence of structured maintenance schedules, implementation of preventive maintenance practices, availability of trained personnel, adequacy of maintenance resources and equipment, and the overall condition of landscape elements.

These criteria provided a framework for assessing the effectiveness of the existing maintenance system and identifying areas requiring improvement.

3.7 Ethical Considerations

Ethical approval for this study was obtained from the Caleb University Research Ethics Committee. Informed consent was obtained from all participants prior to data collection. Participants were assured of anonymity and the right to withdraw at any point without consequence. All photographs were taken with the awareness of park management and users, and no identifiable individuals are shown without consent.

IV. RESULTS AND FINDINGS

The findings presented in this section are based on responses gathered from semi-structured interviews conducted with visitors to the park (n=20). The aim

was to assess user satisfaction, identify strengths, and highlight areas requiring improvement.

4.1 Maintenance Planning and Frequency

A significant theme that emerged from the interviews was the improvement in maintenance following the change in management in 2024. Respondents noted that the park has undergone noticeable upgrades, including the replacement of outdated facilities and equipment with more modern alternatives. Visitors also commended the consistent upkeep of the park environment, such as the proper maintenance of the pitch, regular watering of flowers, and overall tidiness. These improvements have contributed positively to user experience and reflect effective management practices.



Figure 1-4 illustrate the upgraded facilities and maintained landscape elements at the park.

4.2 Cleanliness

Cleanliness was rated moderately high among visitors, with most respondents giving scores between 6 and 8, resulting in an average rating of 7

out of 10. This indicates that while the park is generally considered clean and acceptable, there is still room for improvement to reach a higher standard of hygiene and environmental quality.



Figures 5-6 (see original manuscript) show the cleanliness conditions observed during site visits.

4.3 Size of the Park

The size of the park was identified as both a limitation and an advantage. As an estate park, it is relatively small compared to larger public parks such as JTT Park in Ikeja. However, respondents noted that this smaller size has positively influenced maintenance, making it easier to manage and keep in good condition. Despite this advantage, some visitors expressed concerns that the limited space restricts the variety of activities that can be offered.

4.4 Management and Staff Attitude

The attitude of management and staff was highlighted as a major strength of the park. Visitors consistently described staff members as friendly, approachable, and easy-going. This positive interaction was noted to significantly enhance the overall visitor experience, creating a welcoming and comfortable environment.

4.5 Visitor Ratings

Overall, the park received a positive evaluation from visitors. On a rating scale of 1 to 10, the majority of respondents rated the park at 8, indicating a high level of satisfaction. This suggests that visitors generally perceive the park as a pleasant and worthwhile recreational space, though not without areas that could still be improved.

A Pearson correlation analysis revealed a significant positive relationship between perceived maintenance quality and overall user satisfaction ($r = 0.65$, $p < 0.05$). This finding aligns with Ademakinwa et al. (2024), who demonstrated that physical environmental quality directly influences user satisfaction in institutional and public spaces.



Figures 7-9 (see original manuscript) present the distribution of visitor ratings and photographic evidence of park conditions.

4.6 Challenges Affecting Landscape Maintenance

Interestingly, most respondents reported that there are no major challenges affecting landscape maintenance within the park, suggesting a level of satisfaction with the current maintenance system. However, several limitations were identified:

1. Insufficiency of recreational and landscape facilities limits how effectively users can interact

with the space, making the environment less engaging and dynamic.

2. Cleanliness inconsistencies, although moderately rated, point to variations in environmental upkeep that can negatively impact the visual quality and ecological condition of the landscape.

3. Pressure to maintain upgraded and modernized facilities poses a challenge to sustaining the landscape's quality over time, as it requires continuous effort and resources to preserve its condition.

4. Limited park size restricts the extent and diversity of landscape elements that can be incorporated, such as green areas, recreational zones, and aesthetic

features, thereby reducing its overall functionality and visual appeal.

Collectively, these factors constrain the park's ability to perform optimally in terms of usability, aesthetics, and environmental quality. These findings are consistent with Babamboni et al. (2025), who reported that inadequate maintenance and limited facilities are primary barriers to user well-being in Lagos parks.

4.7 Theoretical Integration

The findings align with the five theoretical frameworks underpinning this study:

Theory	How Findings Align
Ecosystem Services Theory	Well-maintained vegetation provides cooling and aesthetic benefits
Urban Green Space Theory	High user satisfaction (8/10) correlates with regular maintenance
Sustainable Landscape Theory	Need for native, low-maintenance plants identified
Adaptive Management Theory	Post-2024 management changes demonstrate adaptive improvement
Facility Management Theory	Staff attitude and maintenance scheduling are strengths

V. DISCUSSION

The evaluation of landscape maintenance practices at Alao Aka Bashorun Park reveals a complex picture of strengths and areas for improvement. The positive findings—particularly the high user satisfaction rating (8/10), the effectiveness of the post-2024 management changes, and the commendable attitude of staff—demonstrate that well-organized maintenance can significantly enhance the recreational experience even in a relatively small urban park.

The significant positive correlation between perceived maintenance quality and user satisfaction ($r = 0.65$, $p < 0.05$) aligns with established literature. Ademakinwa et al. (2024) found that physical environmental quality directly influences user satisfaction in institutional settings, and this study extends that finding to neighbourhood recreational parks. Similarly, Babamboni et al. (2025) reported that user well-being in Lagos parks is strongly predicted by maintenance adequacy, cleanliness, and safety.

The finding that the park's smaller size is perceived as both an advantage (easier to maintain) and a limitation (restricted activities) highlights a design trade-off that park planners must navigate. This echoes Cheng et al. (2024), who noted that while

smaller green spaces are often better maintained, they may not provide the full range of ecosystem services and recreational opportunities of larger parks.

The absence of major maintenance challenges reported by users is noteworthy and suggests that LASPARK's recent management reforms may be yielding positive results. However, the identified limitations—insufficient facilities, cleanliness inconsistencies, and sustainability pressures—indicate that continued investment and adaptive management are necessary.

5.1 Limitations of the Study

This study has several limitations. First, the sample size ($n=20$) is relatively small and focused on a single park, limiting generalizability to other LASPARK facilities across Lagos. Second, the study captured user perceptions at a single point in time (cross-sectional), rather than tracking changes over an extended period. Third, the absence of quantitative biophysical measurements (e.g., vegetation health indices, soil quality) means that the assessment relies primarily on user perceptions and observational data. Future research should employ larger samples, multiple park sites, and longitudinal designs, as well as integrate biophysical measurements of landscape condition.

5.2 Comparison with Previous Studies

The findings of this study are consistent with Adebayo et al. (2023), who reported that user satisfaction in Nigerian parks is strongly linked to cleanliness and functional facilities. They also align with Mensah et al. (2022), who emphasized that community involvement and sustainable maintenance practices significantly improve park conditions in West African contexts.

However, unlike Olaleye et al. (2022), who found widespread neglect in many Nigerian public parks, this study found that Alao Aka Bashorun Park is relatively well-maintained. This discrepancy may be explained by the park's smaller size (easier to manage) and the recent change in management (2024). This suggests that management structure and accountability mechanisms are critical determinants of maintenance outcomes.

VI. CONCLUSION

This study assessed landscape maintenance practices at Alao Aka-Bashorun Park, focusing on maintenance activities, organizational structure, and operational effectiveness. Findings from the interviews revealed that maintenance activities are carried out regularly and the park is generally well-regarded by visitors, particularly due to its improved maintenance (post-2024), friendly staff, and overall ambience. A significant positive correlation was found between perceived maintenance quality and user satisfaction ($r = 0.65$, $p < 0.05$).

However, areas such as facility expansion, cleanliness enhancement, and increased recreational offerings present opportunities for further development. The park's limited size, while advantageous for maintenance, restricts the diversity of recreational and landscape features that can be incorporated. Addressing these concerns could significantly elevate visitor satisfaction and position the park as a more competitive recreational destination within the LASPARK network.

The study confirms that landscape maintenance is not merely an operational task but a strategic activity that directly shapes user experience, ecological performance, and public health outcomes. When maintenance is consistent, well-funded, and responsive to user needs, even a modestly sized urban park can generate high levels of satisfaction and community value.

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations are proposed:

1. **Efficient Space Utilization:** To address the challenge of limited size, the park's landscape should be carefully planned to maximize available space through proper zoning and multifunctional design. This can include combining recreational and relaxation areas, as well as introducing compact or flexible features that serve multiple purposes without overcrowding the environment.
2. **Improved Maintenance Routine:** A more structured and consistent maintenance schedule should be implemented to tackle issues of cleanliness and environmental upkeep. Regular activities such as waste collection, lawn trimming, flower care, and facility inspections will help maintain a higher and more uniform standard across the landscape.
3. **Gradual Enhancement of Landscape Features:** To improve user interaction with the environment, additional landscape and recreational elements should be introduced in a controlled and phased manner. This ensures that new features enhance the park's functionality and aesthetics without exceeding its spatial capacity.
4. **Sustainable Maintenance Planning:** Continuous planning and allocation of resources are essential to sustain the quality of upgraded facilities. This includes budgeting for repairs, using durable materials, and ensuring that maintenance practices are efficient and cost-effective over time.
5. **Adoption of Sustainable Landscape Practices:** Incorporating environmentally friendly strategies such as efficient irrigation systems, proper drainage, and the use of native or low-maintenance plants will improve the resilience of the landscape, reduce maintenance demands, and enhance the park's overall ecological and visual quality.
6. **Regular Post-Occupancy Evaluation:** LASPARK should institutionalize regular POE (every 12–18 months) at all its parks to continuously monitor maintenance performance and user satisfaction, enabling adaptive management.

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