A History of the
University of Lagos
(1962 - 2012)

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Chapter 13

Faculty of Environmental Sciences

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Introduction
The University of Lagos was established to contribute to the production of manpower for the newly – independent Nigerian nation. The pioneer faculties in 1962 were Commerce and Business Administration, Law, and Medicine. In 1964, Faculties of Art, Education, Engineering and Science joined the group.\(^1\) It is surprising that programmes that would produce experts on the physical environment were not conceived until almost a decade after the establishment of the University. Perhaps it was thought that other programmes were more urgent, or that the other new universities at Ife and Nsukka would focus on those areas. It was during the phase dubbed the ‘Consolidation Period’ by A. B. Aderibigbe, after crucial foundations had been laid and pertinent issues resolved that the University gave thought to the training of manpower specialising in various aspect of the built environment.\(^2\)

The history of the Faculty of Environmental Sciences can best be described as a metamorphosis: of transformation of ideas and structures from one phase to another. The evolution of the Faculty is indeed characterized by numerous changes and adaptations. For the purpose of this analysis, this history is divided into three phases. The first phase dates from the 1971 to 1982, and this can be dubbed the ‘Teething Phase’. The second phase, from 1982 to 1997 can be called the ‘Experimentation Phase, while the third phase, from 1997 till the present is the ‘Consolidation Phase’.
The Teething Phase (1971 – 1982)
The idea of a School of Environmental Design was mooted as a project to be domiciled in the Faculty of Engineering. The School took off effectively in the 1971/72 session, with 18 students. The pioneer Director of the project was one Prof. J. S. Myers a visiting Professor from the School of Architecture, University of Minnesota, USA. According to Myers, this School of Environmental Design was created to meet the technological and scientific challenges of a rapidly changing environment. Initially, the School was not meant to have a full complement of staff but to utilise personnel and facilities from already existing departments in the University.

Prof. Myers soon left the stage and the maiden Board of Studies meeting of the School on 12 October 1972 was presided over by Architect O. Adeolu, also designated ‘Acting Dean’. By May 1973, there were only two permanent staff on ground, namely, O. Adeolu and D. Aradeon. The remaining lecturers were drawn from other Departments in the Faculty of Engineering. All these academics, together with a few administrative staff, worked hard to build the new School of Environmental Design.

The first set of students admitted in 1971/72 had matriculated for the core Bachelor of Environmental Studies Programme (B.E.S). However, the School became autonomous in the 1973/74 session and thereafter was known as the Faculty of Environmental Design. In the same session, the two-tier discontinuous BES/MED (Masters in Environmental Design) degree structure was introduced. The first three years of the BES offered basic and general training while the last two years provided specialist/professional training in Architecture. At the end of the 1975/76 session, the first set of students successfully completed the MED degree programme.

During this first phase of the history of the Faculty, several critical issues were sorted out. First was the relationship between the Faculty and the relevant professional bodies in their fields of practice. Because the Faculty offered mainly architectural training at this time, it was in close touch with the Architects Registration Council of Nigeria (ARCON) so that new architects produced in the Faculty would be registered without any problem.
Faculty also, with Senate approval, invited individual professionals (interested in education) to serve on its Board of Studies. These ‘outside members’, made up of architects, quantity surveyors and town planners contributed meaningfully to debates on professional issues raised during meetings. With this arrangement, the Chairman of the Board of Studies noted in December 1973 that ‘the School could look forward to a measure of understanding being established between the teaching and practice of the professions for which the School catered’. The early ‘outside members’ on the Board included Arc. Olumuyiwa, Arc. Onafowokan and one Mr C. A. Balogun, an expert in Quantity Surveying and Building Economics. And when the Faculty was in dire need of teaching staff, these professionals came in as part-time lecturers especially in Quantity Surveying and for studio supervision. In addition, local professionals also served as external examiners to the Faculty. These were individuals with distinguished careers and well known in the professional circle such as Arc Sobowale (1973/74), Arc. S. A. Ajayi (1974/75) and Arc. Solomon Oluwole (1979/80).

However, the Faculty did not invite local professionals alone as external examiners. To maintain very high global standards, distinguished academics were invited from various parts of the world to examine the students. Such examiners included Prof. D. R. Harper of the Institute of Science and Technology, University of Manchester, U.K (1972/73); Prof R. A. Burgess, Professor of Construction at Salford University, Lancashire, U.K (1973/74, 1974/75); Prof John Addo-Owusu of the University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Ghana, (1975/76) and Prof. Gerd Albers, Professor of Architecture from the University of Munich, Western Germany (1976/77). Apart from examining students, these experts also made useful contributions on curriculum development and pedagogical issues.

Two major challenges confronted the Faculty during this first phase. One was the shortage of qualified teaching staff. In the 1972/73 session when the establishment quota was for six members of staff, there were only two on ground. By January 1975, the number of staff in the Faculty had risen to seven. In October of the same year, seven more offers of appointment were made but only one person showed any interest in taking up the
offer. What was responsible for this lack of interest in teaching in the Faculty? It appears that university requirements for appointments (and promotions), especially the scores on qualifications did not augur well for professionals like architects. The Board of Studies, in one of its sittings, even pointed out that applicants should be assessed based on their design ability i.e. inspection of portfolio, rather than purely on publications, if the Faculty was to attract and retain highly skilled professionals and academics. Moreover, by the mid-1970s in Nigeria, there were no Ph.Ds yet in Pure Design, except in the History of Architecture and Architectural Physics.

This shortage of staff was not without an adverse effect. For instance, it affected the teaching of the MED option in Building Technology. The only candidate on the programme in 1975/76, 76/77, Mr Yusuff A. Abass refused to change his area of specialisation as suggested by the Faculty. Meanwhile, despite the fact that the Nigerian Institute of Quantity Surveyors had assured the Faculty of its continued support, it was difficult to get their members interested in part-time teaching in the Faculty. Eventually, Mr Yusuff Abass was sent to the University of Reading, U.K. in 1977 to complete his course at the expense of the University of Lagos.

Relief came to the Faculty through various means. In the 1976/77 session, an exchange program with the German Foundation, the DAAD, was established. This brought in foreign academics such as Professor Elmar Dittman, who was Dean from 1976 to 1979; Mr Von Mende, Senior Lecturer in Building Technology, 1977-1980; and Adolf Schröeder, Visiting Professor of Architecture and Historical Preservation expert. There were also contract staff such as Mr Warren Gray (1979-83) and Dr. Marek Swierczynski (1980-83).

A second problem faced by the Faculty in this first phase and indeed throughout its history is that of accommodation shortage. The Faculty never really had all its programmes and activities together in one location. It was initially housed in the Faculty of Engineering. In December 1973, the space under the University main concourse was allocated to it for building its studios. By May 1974 it already had an annex. In 1975, it acquired 2
classrooms from the Arts Block (one each from the Faculties of Arts and Social Sciences). By January 1976, the Nigerian Universities Commission (NUC) had made some funds available to the University for the construction of the Faculty building. While this was yet to materialise, the Faculty got two rooms in the Science Building. Even after the new Faculty Building was constructed, it could still not accommodate the Department of Architecture.

This teething phase was not all about aches and pains. The Faculty did enjoy the benefaction of kind philanthropists. In November, 1979, the Germany Embassy in Lagos donated photographic equipment to the Faculty. In April 1980, Arc Gladson da Rocha a Brazilian Architect and Town Planner, gave a lecture to Architecture and Engineering students. Several professionals also donated prizes and awards to be given to deserving students who distinguished themselves in their studies.

The Experimentation Phase: 1982 – 97
The period examined here was characterised by several spates of restructuring, rationalisation and reorganisation. It was, indeed, an experimental stage in the history of the Faculty. First was the issue of the four-year degree programme, which replaced the three-year programme. The four-year programme was first adopted in the Faculty of Engineering in 1976. In 1978/79, Senate approved the adoption of the programme throughout the University except in the College of Medicine. This four-year programme facilitated the direct admission of candidates after the West African School Certificate Examination (WASCE) through the Joint Matriculation Examination (JME) conducted by the Joint Admission and Matriculation Board (JAMB).

In the Faculty of Environmental Design, the proposed four-year programme was first discussed in the Board of Studies/Board of Examiners’ meeting of 27 January, 1982. There, they discussed degree nomenclature, entry requirements, duration and course content. Two emergency meetings of the Board of Studies were convened on 8 March and 23 March, 1982 to fine-tune the proposals. In the Board of Studies meeting of 23 April 1982, the Dean, Prof. D. Aradeon was able to report that the proposal for
the four-year programme in the Faculty of Environmental Design had been formally approved by Senate. Advertisements were to be placed in newspaper for fresh applications so that the programme could effectively take off in the 1982/83 session. It was also during this meeting that the Dean announced the approval by Senate of two additional departments in the Faculty, namely, Department of City and Regional Planning, and Department of Building Technology. It is, therefore, surprising that recent documents and publications (handbooks and prospectus) of the Faculty of Environmental Sciences claim the introduction of the four-year degree programme and the division of the Faculty into three departments took place in 1980. Evidence from minutes of the Board of Studies/Board of Examiners does not support this.

Meanwhile, the four-year scheme affected the Faculty of Environmental Design differently. The training offered by the Faculty would now be a six-year continuous professional degree programme to replace the old two-tier BES and MED programmes which lasted five years. The six-year programme consisted of four years of pre-professional training followed by two years of specialised professional training. The degrees awarded were B.E.S/B. Architecture; B.E.S/ B. Building Technology; and B.E.S. / B. City Planning. On the completion of their programmes, graduates of the Faculty were registered by the relevant professional bodies/registration councils established under Nigerian laws.

One immediate effect of the six-year programme was that it attracted more applicants to the Faculty than before. For instance, in the 1982/83 admission exercise, 611 candidates applied to the Faculty. Only 312 scored above 200 marks in the Joint Matriculation Examination (JME). These were invited for another round of test/interview. Only 127 took the test out of which successful ones were to be admitted to meet the 80-man quota set for the JME and Direct Entry candidates. Meanwhile, in the previous session, only 38 candidates were admitted into the first year class known as BES I. It is also instructive to note the emphasis on post-JME tests. According to the Board of Studies minutes of 8 December 1982, ‘JME scores alone cannot be relied upon for selection because free hand drawing is essential to the
applicant's training in the Faculty'. The JAMB score was only a guide and not an exclusive yard-stick. Applicants were, therefore, tested in free hand drawing. This shows that the post-UME test exercise is not a recent development in the University of Lagos though it might not have been practiced by all Faculties in the eighties (80s).

As noted earlier, two additional departments were created at this time. This new move required expansion of personnel and physical facilities, which were gradually provided. Commenting on his tenure as Dean during this period, Professor David Aradecon noted that he faced the daunting task of 'confronting tradition and effecting change in the form and content of the Faculty'. This suggests that it took time for the Faculty to adjust to changes occasioned by this restructuring.

Another highlight of this period was the inauguration of the exchange programme with the University of Sao Paulo in Brazil. This was to focus, among other things, on Nigerian Traditional Architecture in Lagos on the one hand, and on Yoruba architectural and cultural influence on Brazil, on the other hand. It was to emphasise research into human settlements, especially in areas of common historical background and perspectives. The scholarships offered by the Sao Paulo University were also to help the Faculty of Environmental Design, University of Lagos, to enhance its staff development programme. Under the exchange programme, Prof. David Aradecon taught a postgraduate seminar on African Architectural Technology in the Faculty of Architecture and Urbanisation in the University of Sao Paulo in 1982. Three graduate students from Nigeria also acquired additional training in Urban Design in Sao Paulo, funded by Brazilian government scholarships. It is not clear, however, if the reciprocal leg of the exchange was executed according to which a Professor of Planning from the University of Sao Paulo was to visit the Faculty of Environmental Design for one year though approval was given for it by the National Universities Commission through the Federal Ministry of Economic Planning.

In 1986, there was a rationalisation exercise of academic programmes in the University of Lagos. This was to reduce the
duplication of courses and the overload of academic staff. The Board of Studies meeting of the Faculty of Environmental Design of 16 September 1986 was chaired by the Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Prof. I. A. Adalemo, who had come to apprise members of the implication of the rationalisation exercise on the Faculty. First, there was a change in nomenclature. The Faculty of Environmental Design would now be known as the Faculty of Environmental Sciences. Second, the Department of Architecture and that of City and Regional Planning were to be merged to form a new Department of Architecture and Design. This merger was basically because both programmes were design oriented. Third, three additional departments were excised from their respective Faculties and moved to the new Faculty of Environmental Sciences. These were: the Department of Geography from the Faculty of Arts, now to be known as the Department of Geography and Planning; the Department of Estate Management from the Faculty of Business Administration; and the Department of Surveying from the Faculty of Engineering. Fourth, the Department of Building Technology in the erstwhile Faculty of Environmental Design was moved to the Faculty of Engineering. All these changes took immediate effect in the 1986/87 session.

The new faculty structure was not without its challenges but these were effectively addressed as they arose. An example was the dilemma of the new Department of Geography and Planning. The issue was raised during the first Board of Studies meeting of the new Faculty of Environmental Sciences chaired by Prof. D. Adegbola on 29 January 1987, on whether the Department should continue to award both B.A and B.Sc degrees in Geography. The programme previously approved by Senate, and which had been operated was for either a B.A. (Geography) degree in the Faculty of Arts or a B.Sc (Geography) in the Faculty of Science. With the placement of the Department in the Faculty of Environmental Sciences, it was necessary to have a programme which would have the mark of the new Faculty. Should students who combined Arts subjects with Geography be awarded B.A. (Geography) while those who combined non-Arts subjects with Geography be awarded B.Sc (Geography)? It was resolved by the Board, having noted that the Department of Geography was not the only one with questions/issues on the restructuring, to forward a paper to the University Senate praying that each Department be allowed to
continue with its relevant old programmes and degree structure, which Senate had approved for it and which it could legally operate. This was done, and the Dean was able to report to the Board of Studies on 11 May 1987, that the paper titled 'Interim Measures to Harmonise Programmes in the New Faculty of Environmental Sciences' had been approved by Senate.

It is also instructive to note that not all affected faculties were happy that one or two of their departments were relocated to other faculties as was the case during the rationalisation exercise. For instance, the Faculty of Engineering petitioned the Academic Planning Committee (APC) of the University to protest Senate decision to relocate the Department of Surveying to the Faculty of Environmental Sciences. This submission was considered at the APC meeting of 20 July 1987 and the Faculty of Environmental Sciences was invited to respond to the case made by the Faculty of Engineering. This they did, and at the end of the day the contested Department eventually remained in the Faculty of Environmental Sciences.

For the Faculty of Environmental Sciences, the journey to the 'recovery' of her 'rationalised' and relocated programmes was a long one and many of the developments in this regard occurred in circumstances that appeared serendipitous. On the 27th of June 1986, the Dean of Environmental Sciences, Prof. O. Adegbola, convened an emergency meeting of the Faculty Board of Studies to discuss the views of the Visitor on the report of a previously constituted Visitation Panel to the University of Lagos as it affected the Faculty. At the end of the meeting, it was decided, among other things, that, first, the Department of Urban and Regional Planning be resuscitated and second, that Building courses be taught with a design orientation. Courses on Building taken at that time by students of the Department of Architecture and Design in the Department of Building Engineering were 'technically too involved'. Later in the year, the University Senate approved in principle the resuscitation of the Department of City and Regional Planning. This was to proceed in stages, beginning with the development of a new curriculum that would replace the six-year programme run in the erstwhile Department of City and Regional Planning. It was also around this time that the National Universities Commission (NUC) directed that the
Department of Building be transferred to the Faculty of Environmental Sciences.\textsuperscript{37} It now fell on the leadership of the Faculty to prepare the grounds for the implementation of these directives.

In the 1989/90 session, the Dean, Prof. A. Adegbola set up a panel of experts drawn from within and without the University to review the curriculum of the erstwhile Department of City and Regional Planning and draw up a more comprehensive programme for the new department. The committee was headed by one Lt. Col. Tomi Asenuga (rtd), a Fellow and Past President of the Nigerian Institute of Town Planners. Other members of the panel included Mr Ade Aduwo (M.D. Hussplan Consult, and Fellow of the Nigerian Institute of Town Planners), R.O. Iyagba of Building Department, Mr Olugbenga Akinmoladun of the Department of Architecture and Design, and Mrs. J.A.K. Banjo who was Secretary to the Committee.\textsuperscript{38} The proposal produced by the committee was approved by the University Senate in 1994 but was not implemented for the next three years. The reason for this, however, is unclear. In 1997 during another rationalisation exercise, the Department of Urban and Regional Planning was eventually resuscitated. In addition, the Department of Geography and Planning was transferred to the Faculty of Social Sciences.\textsuperscript{39}

Meanwhile, three other issues remained important to the Faculty during this experimentation period. Two of them were recurrent issues, namely the perennial accommodation problem, and the nomination of ‘outside members’ to serve in the Faculty Board of Studies. The third was the creation of the office of the sub-Dean in 1990 and the subsequent annual elections. Studio and lecture room accommodation remained inadequate in the Faculty. By 1985, it was clear that existing facilities could only accommodate 65 out of the proposed admission quota of 100. The Faculty was willing to increase this to 80 if the University provided additional studio/lecture rooms.\textsuperscript{40} By November 1987, the Conference Room of the Continuing Education Centre had been taken over by the Faculty and the sum of forty thousand and twenty-five naira (N40,025.00) was approved by the University administration for the rehabilitation of some studios.\textsuperscript{41} This only provided temporary relief. As students increased and more equipment acquired, the need for larger spaces resurfaced.
As noted in the previous segment on the ‘Teething Phase’ of the history of the Faculty, University Regulations permitted the representation of special interests on the Board of Studies. However, it was only in 1998, under the leadership of Professor O. Adegbola that clear-cut criteria were laid down on the calibre of individuals to be nominated as ‘outside members’ to the Faculty Board of Studies. These were: Chairmen of Education Committee of recommended professional bodies; Presidents (or their representatives) of such professional bodies; and persons appointed on their personal recognition with interest in university education and training.\textsuperscript{42} But despite this, it appears not many of such individuals were attracted to the Faculty in the 1990s. Individual departments, perhaps through personal contacts, were only able to get such experienced professionals as associate lecturers.

By 1990, the need for a sub-Dean to assist the Dean in the day-to-day administration of the Faculty had become urgent and on October 9, Arc. J. M. Igwe was elected as the first sub-Dean of the Faculty of Environmental Sciences.\textsuperscript{43} He served for two terms: 1990/91 and 1991/92.\textsuperscript{44} Joseph Igwe was a product of the Faculty, having graduated in 1977 with the BES/MED degree.\textsuperscript{45} He joined the Department of Architecture as a teaching staff in 1982.\textsuperscript{46} He later rose to become Head of Department, Professor and Dean, Faculty of Environmental Sciences.

As sub-Dean, Arc. J. M. Igwe did remarkable pioneer work. By the time, he completed his second term in 1992, the committee system had become fully entrenched in the Faculty. There were seven committees in the Faculty in the 1991/92 session. These were: the Heads of Department Committee, the Faculty Management Committee, Student’s Affairs Committee, Examination/Time Table Committee, Staff Welfare Committee, Publication Committee and the Admissions Committee.\textsuperscript{47} Igwe was succeeded in 1992 by Mrs. F. I. Obembe, also from the Department of Architecture and Design.\textsuperscript{48} Obembe served for two consecutive terms – 1992/93 and 1993/94 – and rose to become Head of the Department. She was succeeded as sub-Dean by Arc. O. A. Oyediran in 1994.\textsuperscript{49} That the first few sub-Deans were all from the Department of Architecture could probably be a function of the age of the Department and the concomitant opportunity it
has had to accumulate experienced hands, the versatility of the members of the Department, and their numerical preponderance in the Faculty.

Consolidation Period: 1997 till date
In this third dispensation, one of the principal concerns of the Faculty as far as its intellectual life is concerned is to foster an atmosphere of healthy academic debate/exchange through periodic seminars, workshops, conferences and public lectures. Apart from meeting the intellectual needs of the members of the Faculty, such events were also expected to generate new ideas and provide opportunity for the dissemination of fresh research findings. Moreover, they were to constitute a veritable platform for meaningful intercourse between academic and professional trajectories. It took time before a tradition of academic debate/exchange took root in the Faculty. Previous seminar committees set up in the mid-nineties had very little impact on the Faculty.\textsuperscript{50} Up till 2001, the Faculty was still struggling to institutionalise the idea of the ‘Faculty Seminar’. This was, however, not the case in the late 1970s and early 80s when the Faculty was still a one-department structure.\textsuperscript{51} It appears the early tradition of seminars instituted during the ‘Teething Phase’ in the Faculty declined in the ‘Experimentation Phase’ because attention was then principally focused on nurturing the new Departments. Now that Departments were firmly ensconced within the Faculty, it now became necessary to invigorate them with such stimulating intellectual activities. In fact, as from 2001, individual departments such as Building and Estate Management began to organize and host public lectures and seminars details of which are provided in the departmental sections below.

By 2010, the Faculty had fully integrated the idea of the seminar/conference into its academic life. On 4 May 2010, the Faculty hosted a seminar on ‘International Academic and Research Leadership in the Built Environment and Re-Inventing Lagos as an Eco-City’, delivered by Dr. Tom Haynes, an architect and academic from Australia. The seminar unfolded ‘new insights into possibilities of professional collaboration, research leadership and how Lagos can achieve the concept of Eco-city in the light of ongoing efforts by government and individuals to improve the quality of Lagos Mega City’.\textsuperscript{52} The seminar attracted members of
various professional bodies from outside the university (especially architects, planners, surveyors) as well as academics and students from the university.

Also on July 5, 2012 the Faculty hosted a public lecture delivered by the United States Ambassador to Nigeria, His Excellency Terrence P. M. McCulley who delivered a lecture titled Leadership, Good Governance and Generative cities as prerequisites for National Development. The programme was with the support of the University and it was well attended by Council members and the University Management.

Another issue that attracted Faculty attention during this period of consolidation is that of accommodation. This is not a new development but one which has been carried over right from the 'Teething Phase' in the evolution of the Faculty. Although several measures had been taken by the University authorities to rectify the situation, by 2001, there was already the need for larger classrooms. By that year too, the University was in the process of the constructing a Faculty Auditorium that could seat 220 students. This was considered too small by the Faculty, because such a hall could not accommodate students taking large university-wide courses. For example many of the GST lectures in the Faculty were held in the bigger Faculty of Education Auditorium. The Dean had to approach University authorities for a bigger auditorium (i.e. the possibility of expanding the one under construction before it was completed) but he was informed that the priority of the university on capital projects at that moment was the building of the Faculty of Social Sciences.  

This did not go down well with members of the Faculty who had to endure teaching with inadequate facilities. To make matters worse, even the small auditorium under construction could not be completed on schedule due to the heavy 2001 rains. Meanwhile, the Multipurpose Hall opposite the main Faculty complex was hired out by the University for parties and other social functions. By the following year, members of the Faculty had become hard-pressed by the need for large classrooms and studio spaces. Moreover, there were also reported cases of disturbances arising from the use of the Multipurpose Hall by 'outsiders' during week days. All these conditions made Faculty members, at the Board of
Studies meeting of 11 February 2002, instruct the Faculty Officer to invite the Ag. Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Oye Ibitapo-Obe, to the next meeting so they could discuss with him the problems of the Faculty.\textsuperscript{54}

Prof. Oye Ibitapo Obe eventually attended the Board of Studies meeting of the Faculty in his capacity as the substantive Vice-Chancellor on 26 June 2002.\textsuperscript{55} It is not clear whether he came in response to the earlier invitation given by the Faculty or as part of his 'familiarisation tour' of various faculties. Whatever was his main reason for coming, faculty members were delighted at his presence while the Dean’s address catalogued their needs. These ranged from large classrooms, office space, laboratories, workshops/studios, to equipment. In response, the Vice-Chancellor assured the Faculty that the University would start the building of the Second phase of the Faculty very soon.

Closely related to accommodation is the issue of securing the Faculty. Cases of vandalisation of offices and cars were reported in 2001. This prompted each Department to make burglary-proof metal protections for individual offices.\textsuperscript{56} Moreover, it was discovered that the presence of commercial activities around the Faculty did not help matters. It made it easy for men of the underworld to infiltrate the Faculty. The Director of Ventures was subsequently notified and he promised to relocate the traders from the premises of the Departments of Architecture and Urban and Regional Planning.

The focus of the Faculty in 2001 was also on the expansion of its programmes. The proposal for a B.Sc degree programme in Quantity Surveying in the Department of Building was first presented to the Board of Studies on 21 November 2001.\textsuperscript{58} The programme was subsequently approved by the University Senate and took off as a unit in the Department of Building in 2002. By 2010 the student population in the entire Faculty had grown to 2,068 with 89 teachers. This brought the teacher/ student ratio to 1:23. A far cry from the approved NUC guideline of 1:15.\textsuperscript{59} The situation has not improved much since then. The implication of this is that the Faculty needs to recruit more teaching staff. The rest of the chapter now takes a closer look at the individual Departments.
Department of Architecture
The Department of Architecture is the oldest in the Faculty. During the period when the Faculty had only one department before it was restructured into three departments in 1982, Architecture was then its main programme. The first set of students successfully completed the Master in Environmental Design (MED) degree programme at the end of the 1975/76 session. The MED leads to the first professional degree in Architecture. In the 1977/78 session, the course unit structure was introduced and the Urban Design Option was added to the MED (Architecture) programme. 1982/83 was also the session when the first leg of the professional training in Architecture became known as BES/B.Arch.

The 1999/2000 session was very significant in the life of the Department as far as programme innovation was concerned. First, the BES/B.Arch was restructured into the two-tier B.Sc/MED programmes. The MED was transferred to the School of Postgraduate Studies, before it recently mutated into the MED (Regular Option) and the MED (Executive Option). The Regular Option is a full-time study programme of four semesters while the Executive Option lasts six semesters, and is run on a part-time basis. Second, two post-professional graduate programmes were introduced in that session. One was the Master of Architecture (M. Arch) degree programme, which took off with thirteen students while the other was the Master of Urban Design (MUD). The M. Arch is a four-semester study programme, which affords the architect the opportunity to specialize his design skill in a particular building type. The MUD, on the other hand, focuses on the metropolitan landscape and tries to bridge the gap between the professions of Architecture and Physical Planning. Third, the 1999/2000 session saw the approval of three graduates academic and research degrees in Architecture. These were: Master of Arts (M.A.) Architecture, Master of Philosophy (M.Phil.) and Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D) Architecture. These programmes were first operated at the Faculty level but were later relocated to the Department.

In the 2003/2004 session, two additional post-graduate programmes were approved for the department. These were: the Post-graduate Diploma in Environmental Design (PGDED) and
Master of Landscape Architecture (MLA). The PGDED is a part-time, 2-semester programme while the MLA is 4-semester, post-professional degree that equips holders with specialized skills in the field of landscape architecture.\textsuperscript{64}

The Department has also earned local and international recognition. Locally, it attracts distinguished architects and academics who come to deliver lectures and make seminar presentations. For instance, in October 2009, Professor Bayo Amole of the Department of Architecture, Obafemi Awolowo University gave a presentation on ‘Research in Architecture’\textsuperscript{65}. The Department is also fully accredited by the Nigerian Institute of Architects (NIA) while its staff and qualified students are registered with the Architectural Registration Council of Nigeria (ARCON).\textsuperscript{66} Internationally, the Department was validated by the Commonwealth Association of Architects in 2009. This made the Bachelor of Science (B.Sc) degree and Master of Environmental Design (MED) degree programmes ‘equivalent to CAA Part I and CAA Part 2 Certificates respectively’.\textsuperscript{67} With this validation, the Department is duly recognized ‘by all Institutes, Schools of Architecture and Authorities of Architects in Commonwealth Countries.’\textsuperscript{68}

These distinctions and recognition are due in large measure to the calibre of the academic staff. The Department can boast of such distinguished academics as Prof. Joseph M. Igwe, an alumnus of the Department, with special research interests in Housing, Human Settlement, Environmental and Energy issues. He has designed and supervised various institutional and commercial buildings as well as private residences. Until recently, he was a member of the Council of the Africa Union of Architects. Professor Olumide Olusanya specialises in Housing and Theory of Aesthetics. One of his significant designs is the City of David parish of the Redeemed Christian Church of God (RCCG) in Victoria Island, Lagos. Professor Olaniyi S. Okedele specialises in Urban Design, Dr. Michael Adebamowo’s research interests are in Housing Sustainability and Climatology. These and many others have contributed and still do to the growth and development of the Department. The department also continues to benefit from the experience and skill of distinguished ‘outside’ professionals brought in as adjunct lecturers. Examples of these
are Arc. Femi Majekodunmi, Arc. Bili O. Koleosho, Arc. Olukayode Odukoya and Eng. Akinola O. Ige. While the Department is yet to join the main Faculty, an ultramodern, postgraduate studio was commissioned for it by the late Vice Chancellor, Prof. Adetokunbo Sofoluwe in March 2010. The Department is currently located in the academic south sector of the University Campus in parts of the complex originally designed for the Faculty of Science.

**Department of Estate Management**

The Department of Estate Management was established in the 1982/83 session to fill the manpower gap which the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, and Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, could not fill, particularly in the production of experts to manage land and other forms of physical resources. The position of Lagos was particularly significant, being the 'nerve centre of all business and commercial activities and the then capital city of Nigeria'. The key focus of the Department is on land management, property investment, housing and real estate matters. The Department provides students with academic and professional skills for 'analyzing investment performance and standardizing practice in the fields of valuation, investment finance as well as real estate asset management'.

At inception, the Department was located in the Faculty of Business Administration where it co-existed with other programmes like Accounting, Finance and Insurance. It had only two members of Staff: Dr. J. O. Oni, the pioneer Head of Department and one Professor Ben Acquaye, distinguished Professor of Land Economy from the University of Science and Technology (now Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology) Kumari, Ghana. Pioneer students were selected from those who could not get admission into other programmes in the Faculty. Facilities were then in short supply but the Department still managed to survive.

One major challenge that faced the Department in its early years was that of staff shortage. But relief came in the form of visiting academics who came to spend their sabbatical leave in the university. Professor Ben Acquaye belonged to this class. He assisted the pioneer Head of Department to lay the foundation for
the Department and he was particularly interested in the mentoring of young academics. There was also Professor J. I. Ighalo, an accomplished Estate Surveyor, Valuer and Scholar from Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, who used his administrative experience to fine-tune the structures of the young Department.

The Department equally benefited from the sacrifice and commitment of successive generations of local staff. After Dr. J. O. Oni, the pioneer Head of Department, came Nze M.A.C. Odu in 1983 who ensured that the Department met the requirements of professional and regulatory bodies such as the Estate Surveyors and Valuers Registration Board of Nigeria (ESVARBON) and the Nigerian Institution of Estate Surveyors and Valuers (NIESV). Mr C. U. Onyedike, another Head of Department was committed to staff development. It was during his tenure that Mrs. M.M. Omirin went to the University of Cambridge, UK, as a Commonwealth Scholar to pursue her Ph.D. Another junior staff, Mr M. I. Okoroh, proceeded to Heriot – Watt University, Edinburgh, U.K., during this period for further studies. On her return, Dr. M.M. Omirin also contributed significantly to the growth of the Department. It was during her tenure as Head of Department in the 1990s that the curriculum for post graduate courses was developed and later approved by relevant university authorities. Other staff like Mr U. E. Opara, T. G. Nubi, S. Y. Adisa and A. C. Otegbulu all contributed in various ways and at various times to the growth of the department.

A major turning point in the history of the Department was its relocation in 1986 from the Faculty of Business Administration to that of Environmental Sciences. A major advantage of this move was that the Department was able to share courses with other disciplines in the built environment field with greater ease. Over the years, additional programmes have been introduced in the Department. In 2002, a part-time B.Sc programme in Estate Management was introduced. Post-graduate programmes earlier approved by the university also took off in the same year. These comprised a full time Master of Science (M.Sc) programme, Master of Philosophy (M.Phil) and Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D) programmes in Estate Management. In 2006, the Department also introduced an interdisciplinary graduate programme, the
Master of Facilities Management (MFM), run on a part-time basis and supported by the Nigerian Chapter of the International Facilities Management Association (IFMA).77

The Department also instituted a tradition of National Workshops with far-reaching impact on government policies. In 2002, it organized a workshop on ‘Land Management and Property Tax Reform in Nigeria’. This event attracted participants from all over the country and is believed to have contributed to a review of the Lagos State Government policy on the Land Use Charge.78 In 2003, another workshop was held on ‘Private Sector Driven Housing Delivery’. This was done in conjunction with the Real Estate Developers’ Association of Nigeria (REDAN). Again, the workshop ‘resulted in far reaching reviews of government policies on housing’.79 A third workshop took place in 2005 on ‘Conflict Resolution and Environmental Management’ with special focus on the Niger Delta. This systematic engagement with pressing local issues has earned the department public recognition. Some of the departmental staff have served on boards of parastatals such as the Federal Housing Authority while others have acted in consultative capacity for state ministries. For example, the department participated in drafting the National Building Code. In addition to these national workshops, the department was equally able to attract foreign experts to deliver public lectures. In July 2010, Dr. Bill Stephen of the Department of Urban Studies, University of California, Los Angeles, gave a series of lectures on the regeneration of cities around the world in recent times. He also undertook a detailed study of urban slums in Lagos with final year students.80

As a result of all these activities the department enjoys both local and international recognition. Locally, it is fully accredited by the Estate Surveyors and Valuers Registration Board of Nigeria, and was in 2006 rated the best department of Estate Management in the country by the National Universities Commission (NUC).81 The Department also has a warm relationship with REDAN. While several professional associations such as NIESV, ESVARBON and IFMA exercise regulatory oversight on various Departmental programmes, individual members of the departments are equally involved in the activities of these associations. They serve as members of executives in the National
Councils or specialized committees. They also serve as facilitators in Continuous Professional Development Programmes (CPDP) for members and have offered editorial services for their journals and other publications. The Department has also collaborated with professional associations to organize conferences and often assist in their professional examinations, especially in the case of NIESV.  

Internationally, the Department interacts with the African Real Estate Society (AFRES), which in turn donates relevant textbooks to it; and with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) in the U.K. It maintains training linkages with International Facilities and Property Information Ltd (IFPI), a UK-based facility management consultancy run by a veteran in the field, Prof. Bernard Williams. The Department equally has a tripartite agreement with the Nigerian Housing Practitioners in the UK and the Chartered Institute of Housing, UK. There are also linkages with foreign universities. Under one of such arrangements, Mr. S.Y. Adisa, a member of the Department spent six months in Bolton University in the U.K. There is also an ongoing discussion with the Real Estate Department of Greenwich University, UK on a student and staff exchange programme.  

Finally, many of the products (alumni) of the Department have distinguished themselves in the industry, in academics and outside the country. In the industry are individuals like Mr Emeka Eleh, a 1987 graduate of the Department and Fellow of the Nigerian Institution of Estate Surveyors and Valuers. He is a founding partner of Ubosi Eleh & Co., a prominent Estate Surveying firm in Nigeria. His partner, Mr Chudi Ubosi, another alumnus of the department, rose to become First Vice President of NIESV. Mr Eleh is now President of NIESV. There is also Dr. M.I. Okoro, a 1988 graduate of the Department, whose firm, M. I. Okoro and Associates, manages the NECOM building, a 43-storey office complex in Marina, Lagos. In the academic line are individuals like Professor T. G. Nubi, Mrs. H. A. Koleoso, Mr O. B. A. Idowu and Mr J.U. Osagie. These all lecture in the Department. Outside the country are people like Adonye Chamberlain and Yinka Adewale. With this solid reputation and seasoned staff, the department anticipates a future in which it
would become a ‘world class’ centre in the university, with improved facilities for advance research in real estate and land management studies.

**Department of Urban and Regional Planning**
The Department was first established in the 1980/81 session. The pioneer Head of Department was Professor Omotayo Adeolu (pioneer Dean of the School of Environmental Design, 1972-76 and later from 1984 to 1986). He is an Architect, and a Fellow of the Nigerian Institute of Town Planners. The Department existed for less than a decade before it was merged with the Department of Architecture during the rationalisation exercise of 1986 in the university. It was later resuscitated as a separate department in the 1997/98 session. Then, it started afresh with 36 students and three members of staff who voluntarily transferred their services from the Department of Architecture and Design. The first set of graduates, during this second coming of the Department was produced in the 2001/2002 session. Some of the past Heads of Department are: I. O. Akinmoladun, Ade Adedokun, J.N. Obiefunu, A. O. Oduwayne and E.A. Aluko.

The concerns of the new department during its early years were numerous. First, it needed to forge cordial links not just with other departments in the Faculty, but also with relevant professional associations. These include: the Nigerian Institute of Town Planners (NITP), the Town Planners Registration Council of Nigeria (TOPREC), the Association of African Planning Schools (AAPS) and the Global Association of Planning Schools Network (GAPSN). Individual members of the Department belonged to the two Nigerian associations and over the years have served in its various committees (e.g. publication, membership and ethics committees).

Second, the Department embarked on aggressive staff recruitment. For instance, in 1998, A. O. Oduwayne and I. C. Nwokoro joined the Department. Oduwayne later rose to become Head of Department in 2003 and he is now a Professor and current Dean of the Faculty. Adjunct lecturers were also drawn from other departments in the university. The list, over the years, includes academics such as Prof. R. O. A. Iyagba of the Department of Building, Dr. A. S. O. Soneye of the Department
of Geography, Mr S. O. Adewale of the Department of Surveying
and Geoinformatics, Mrs. O. A. Oduwole of the Department of
Jurisprudence and International Law, and Mr C. E. Udechukwu of
the Department of Estate Management. In addition to all these,
the department utilizes the services of ‘outside’ professionals who
come to deliver lectures and make seminar presentations. These
include: Mr M. O. Ajayi, past President of the Nigerian Institute
of Town Planners (NITP); Alhaji N. A. Alli, Director, Lagos
State Town Planning Services; Mr Akin Aduwo of Hussplan
Consult; Mrs. C. K. George of Spectroplan Consult, Lagos; Mr
Moses Olomola of Olomola Associates, Lagos Mr. Moses
Ogunleye of MOA Associates and Mr. Toyin Ayinde who is the
current Lagos State Commissioner for Physical Planning and
Urban Development.\(^\text{88}\)

Third, students were counselled on the relevance of the course
and on job prospects after graduation. These efforts have yielded
ample results, because not only has the student’s population
expanded, new programmes have also been introduced. In
addition to the initial Bachelor of Science (B.Sc) programme, the
Department in the 2003/2004 session introduced four post-
graduate programmes. These are: M.Sc. Urban and Regional
Planning (Professional); Master in Urban and Regional Planning
(MURP); Master of Philosophy (M.Phil); and Doctor of
Philosophy (Ph.D) in Urban and Regional Planning. All these
programmes are well subscribed and presently twenty-four
students are registered for the M.Phil/Ph.D programme.\(^\text{89}\)

Furthermore, there was the pursuit of full accreditation from the
NUC and other regulatory professional bodies. These have been
achieved, and in 2010, the Town Planner’s Registration Council
(TOPREC) declared the department as the best Urban and
Regional Planning School in Nigeria.\(^\text{90}\) The award was marked
with a public lecture titled ‘Planning Cities for Wealth Creation’
delivered on 11\(^\text{th}\) August, 2011 by the co-ordinator of the World
Urban Forum, Lady Mariam Yunusa, of the UN-HABITAT,
Nairobi, Kenya.

The Department also has a tradition of vibrant intellectual
exchanges in the form of seminars, workshops and conferences.
The year 2010 was a particularly busy one for the Department in
this regard. First, there was a seminar presentation in January 2010 by Dr. Nancy Odendaal, Project Coordinator of the Association of African Planning Schools (AAPS) and the African Centre for Cities, Department of City and Regional Planning, University of Cape Town, South Africa. She spoke on ‘Case Research Projects of the African Centre for Cities and Updates on the Activities of the AAPS’. Other issues raised during the discussions included the need for research collaboration with planning educators from other African Planning Schools; and the possibility of developing continent-wide curricula of studies. The department has since continued to participate actively in the affairs of AAPS. Second, there was a workshop on 4 February 2010, hosted by the department on behalf of the Nigerian Institute of Town Planners. The Workshop, among other things, identified major areas in which planning students required more intensive training. Third, there was an international conference from February 10 to 12, 2010 on the theme ‘Emerging Global Cities: The African Challenge’. Over 60 papers were presented in the conference, all addressing various dimensions of planning global cities such as: urban land use and development control, housing and building maintenance, urban infrastructure and services, and Geographic Information Systems and the environment. Also between 3-5 October 2012, the Department had her 2nd International Conference with the theme: Urban Transitions in a Dynamic World. The Department has also established a research network which is open to scholars and practitioners on urban issues called the Lagos Urban Research Network.

In terms of linkages with overseas universities, the Department cooperates with the Centre of African Cities, University of Cape Town, which is also the secretariat of AAPS. The Department is also linked with the Indian Institute of Human Settlements.92

Department of Building
The history of the Department of Building is similar to that of Urban and Regional Planning in that they both have had two lives each. The Department of Building Technology, as it was initially called was established in 1982 when the Faculty was restructured into three departments. It then had two academic staff, namely, Dr. R.O.A. Iyagba and Eng. A.O. Ige. The training offered then was a six-year programme after which the B.E.S. /B. Building
Technology degree was awarded. This comprised four years of pre-professional training followed immediately by two years of professional training. By 1985, the members of the Department included Mr M. C. Nwoye, M. B. Olufowobi and O. A. Adams. However, before the first set could graduate, the 1986 rationalisation exercise took place. With this, the Department was moved to the Faculty of Engineering where it was promptly christened Department of Building Engineering. It was while the Department was in the Faculty of Engineering that the first set of students graduated.

The move to Engineering created fresh concerns for the Faculty of Environmental Sciences. This had to do with the new engineering curriculum for Building courses. Students of Architecture who had always taken Building courses now found it difficult to cope with the engineering curriculum, which was now quite technical. In fact, by 1988, the Board of Studies of the Faculty insisted that Building courses taught to Architecture students should have a largely design orientation, which was not the case in the Department of Building Engineering. There was thus the need for Building courses to be redesigned for Architecture students or for the Department of Building to be relocated to the Faculty of Environmental Sciences. It was around this time too that the Board recommended that the old Department of City and Regional Planning be resuscitated. Eventually in October 1988, the Dean of the Faculty of Environmental Sciences was able to announce to the Board of Studies that the NUC has directed that the Department of Building be transferred to the Faculty. He noted that the Nigerian Institute of Building had also insisted all along that the proper place in which to accommodate the Department of Building was the Faculty of Environmental Sciences. By 1990, the NUC further directed that the B.Sc Building programme should be of five-year duration.

As noted above, one of the early names in the Department during its ‘rebirth’ in the Faculty is R.O.A. Iyagba, who is now Professor, specializing in maintenance management, facilities management and materials development. He became the Dean of the Faculty in 2001. Presently, there are also Professor K. T. Odusami, a specialist in Cost and Project Management; O. S.
Oyediran, a Professor of Construction Economics and Value Management; and O.E. Ogunsanmi, a Senior Lecturer with interests in Procurement Management and Construction Technology. The Department presently has a total of twenty-eight members of staff with Prof. G. I. Idoro as the Acting Head of Department. In addition to the B.Sc programme, the Department also has several post-graduate programmes. These are: the Master of Science (M.Sc) degree in Construction Technology; the Master of Project Management (MPM) degree (of part-time study); the Master of Philosophy (M.Phil) degree; and Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D) degree. The last two degrees are available in the area of Construction Management. Like other departments in the Faculty, the Department of Building also attracts foreign experts to deliver public lecturers. On the 9th of March 2001, Dr. Charles Egbu, Reader in Construction and Project Management from Metropolitan University, Leeds, UK, gave a lecture on 'Innovation in Construction to Gain Competitive Advantage'.

The first batch of students of the M.Sc Construction Management programme graduated in 1985. That was during the first phase of the Department's existence, before it was relocated to the Faculty of Engineering. The first batch of Ph.D students in the department graduated in 1991. In addition, fifteen sets of first degrees have been produced till date and many of these graduates have distinguished themselves in the profession and also as academics. The academic list includes Dr O.A. Adenuga, Dr Henry Onukwube, Professor Stella Zubairu, and Dr. Bimbo Windapo. The Department equally affiliates with the Nigerian Institute of Building (NIOB), the Council of Registered Builders in Nigeria (CORBON), the Nigerian Institute of Quantity Surveyors (NIQS) and the Quantity Surveying Registration Board of Nigeria (QSRBN). A major challenge presently facing the Department is that of inadequate facilities (workshops/laboratories, equipment, teaching aids, and office accommodation).

In 2002/2003 session, the Quantity Surveying programme was introduced as a unit in the Department. This programme has produced four sets of professionals in the field while the fifth set is expected to graduate at the end of the 2011/2012 academic session. Attempts are being made to introduce M.Sc and M.Phil/Ph.D programmes in Quantity Surveying and to upgrade
the unit to a full-fledged department once the University Senate
and QSRBN give their approval. Meanwhile the NUC has given
full accreditation to the Quantity Surveying programme.

Conclusion
The Faculty of Environmental Sciences has come a long way in
the past forty-one years. The Faculty has not only made a name as
a producer of highly-skilled professionals, but has also attracted
international recognition as a centre of research/academic
excellence. Its numerous links with the world outside Nigeria and
the various local distinctions it has earned attest to this. The
history of the Faculty, though marked by various administrative
restructurings and rationalisation exercises, shows the doggedness
with which the academic staff pursued departmental goals and the
strategy of reaching out to the professional community outside
the university. While these outreach overtures could be seen as
sheer pragmatism - after all, the various programmes needed
professional accreditation - it has also fostered cordial
town/gown rapport. To make the Faculty a global centre of
excellence, one of the things required is the provision of
necessary facilities and equipment and a lasting solution to the
perennial problem of accommodation that has bedevilled it since
inception in 1971.

List of Past Deans in the Faculty of Environmental Sciences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prof. David Aradeon</td>
<td>1980 – 1984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. Omotayo Adeolu</td>
<td>1984 – 1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. Ayinde Adalemo (Acting)</td>
<td>1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. Olukunle Adegbola</td>
<td>1987 – 1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. Oyediran Ojo</td>
<td>1991 – 1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. Akintola Arikawe</td>
<td>1995 – 1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. Reuben Iyagba</td>
<td>1997 – 1999</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prof. Òlumide Olusanya</td>
<td>1999 – 2000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prof. Reuben Iyagba</td>
<td>2001 - 2005</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prof. Olaniyi Okedele</td>
<td>2009 – 2011</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prof. 'Leke Oduwayne</td>
<td>2011 – date</td>
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### Heads of Department of Urban and Regional Planning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr. I. O. Akinmoladun</td>
<td>1997 – 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arc. Ade Adedokun</td>
<td>1999 – 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. J. N. Obiefuna</td>
<td>2001 – 2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. ‘Leke Oduwaye</td>
<td>2003 – 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. E. O. Aluko</td>
<td>2006 – 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. ‘Leke Oduwaye</td>
<td>2008 – 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. (Mrs.) I. I. C. Nwokoro</td>
<td>2011 – date</td>
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### Heads of Department of Building

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr. R. O. A. Iyagba</td>
<td>1980 – 1990</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. M. B. Olufowobi</td>
<td>1990 – 1992</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. R. O. A. Iyagba</td>
<td>1992 – 1995</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. M. B. Olufowobi</td>
<td>1995 – 1996</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. M. C. Nwoye</td>
<td>1996 – 1997</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. M. B. Olufowobi</td>
<td>1997 – 2000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prof. R. O. A. Iyagba</td>
<td>2000 – 2001</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. K. T. Odusami</td>
<td>2001 – 2004</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. O. E. Ogunsanmi</td>
<td>2004 – 2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. M. B. Olufowobi</td>
<td>2006 – 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. K. T. Odusami</td>
<td>2007 – 2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. O. E. Ogunsanmi</td>
<td>2010 – 2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prof. G. I. Idoro</td>
<td>2012 – date</td>
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### Heads of Department of Estate Management

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<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. J. O. Oni</td>
<td>1983 – 1985</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prof. Ben Acquaye</td>
<td>1986 – 1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. (Mrs.) M. M. Omirin</td>
<td>1988 – 1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. C. U. Onyedike</td>
<td>1990 – 1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. J. I. Ighalo</td>
<td>1991 – 1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. U. E. Opara</td>
<td>1992 – 1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. (Mrs.) M. M. Omirin</td>
<td>1996 – 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. T. G. Nubi</td>
<td>2000 – 2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. S. Y. Adisa</td>
<td>2004 – 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. (Mrs.) M. M. Omirin</td>
<td>2006 – 2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Year</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Professor J. S. Meyers (Director, School of Environmental Design)</td>
<td>1971 – 1972</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. O. A. Adeolu (Acting Dean)</td>
<td>1972 – 1976</td>
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<tr>
<td>Professor Elmer Dittman (Dean)</td>
<td>1976 – 1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professor Semker (Dean)</td>
<td>1978 – 1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professor David Aradeon (Dean)</td>
<td>1979 – 1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arc. O. A. Oyediran (Ag. HOD)</td>
<td>1981 – 1983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professor David Aradeon (HOD)</td>
<td>1983 – 1986</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arc. O. A. Oyediran (Ag. HOD)</td>
<td>1986 – 1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arc. (Mrs.) F. Obembe</td>
<td>1988 – 1991</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arc. O. S. Okedele (Ag. HOD)</td>
<td>1992 – 1995</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arc. G. A. P. Williams (Ag. HOD)</td>
<td>1998 – 1999</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arc. O. A. Oyediran (Ag. HOD)</td>
<td>1999 – 2001</td>
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<tr>
<td>Professor Olumide Olusanya (HOD)</td>
<td>2001 – 2004</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arc. O. S. Okedele (Ag. HOD)</td>
<td>2004 – 2005</td>
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<tr>
<td>Professor O. S. Okedele (HOD)</td>
<td>2005 – 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. A. K. Adebayo (Ag. HOD)</td>
<td>2008 – 2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Mike Adebamowo (Ag. HOD)</td>
<td>2010 – date</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notes


2. Ibid.

3. According to a narrative from the Faculty of Environmental Sciences, the visiting professor was introduced to the University of Lagos by one Arc. S. I. Kola Bankole. See University of Lagos, *Faculty of Environmental Sciences 2010 – 2012 Handbook* (hereafter FES Handbook 2010 – 2010), 12.


5. Minutes of Meeting of the Board of Studies of the School Environmental Design (hereafter BOS minutes of SED) of 18 May 1973. Then the establishment quota was for six members of staff.


7. BOS minutes of FED, 9 Feb and 9 May, 1974.


9. Up till the mid 1980s, the department was very reluctant to engage with the Nigerian Institute of Architects (NIA). See BOS minutes of FED, 28 Feb. 1984.


11. BOS minutes of FED, 9 May, 1974.


14. BOS minutes of FED, 16 October 1975.

15. BOS minutes of FED, 9 January 1975.

16. BOS minutes of FED, 13 May 1976.


18. BOS minutes of FED, 21 November 1979.

19. BOS minutes of FED, 16 March 1981.

20. BOS minutes of FED, 6 June 1978.

23. BOS minutes of FED, 23 April 1982.
25. BOS minutes of FED, 8 December 1982.
27. BOS minutes of FED, 21 May 1980.
29. BOS minutes of FED, 8 December 1982.
30. BOS minutes of FED, 16 September 1986.
31. BOS minutes of the Faculty of Environmental Sciences (hereafter FES), 29 January 1987
32. BOS minutes of FES, 11 May 1987.
33. BOS minutes of FES, 17 November 1987.
34. The Visitor to the University of Lagos in 1988 was General Ibrahim Badamosi Babangida, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Nigeria.
35. BOS minutes of FES, 27 June 1988
36. BOS minutes of FES, 6 October 1988.
37. Ibid.
40. BOS minutes of FES, 17 October, 1985
41. BOS minutes of FES, 17 November 1987.
42. BOS minutes of FES, 12 April 1988
43. BOS minutes of FES, 9 October 1990.
44. BOS minutes of FES, 24 July 1991.
45. See list of graduands in Aderibigbe and Gbadamosi (eds.) *History of the University of Lagos*, 416
46. Ibid., 282.
47. BOS minutes of FES, 3 March 1992.
49. BOS minutes of FES, 7 March 1995.
50. BOS minutes of FES, 27 July 2000


54. BOS minutes of FES, 11 February 2002.

55. BOS minutes of FES, 26 June 2002.

56. BOS minutes of FES, 7 March 2001.

57. BOS minutes of FES, 18 May 2002.


62. Ibid., 117, 124.

63. Architecture Prospectus 2007/2010, 8; and 2010/2013, 8, both claim the programmes were relocated to the department in the 2004/2005 session. But that particular session was cancelled and never existed in the history of the University of Lagos. May be the Prospectus is talking about the session that came after 2003/2004, which was 2005/2006.

64. Architecture Prospectus 2010/2013, 85, 105.


66. Written communication from Professor Olumide Olusanya, 29 August, 2012.


68. Ibid.


72. Dr (Mrs) M. M. Omirin, Written Communication, 5 September 2012.

73. EM Handbook 2009 – 2011, 7

74. Ibid., 7 – 9.

75. Written Communication from Dr. (Mrs.) M. M. Omirin, 5 September 2012.

77. Ibid., 9; Written Communication from Dr. (Mrs.) M. M. Omirin.
79. Ibid.
81. Ibid.
82. Written Communication from Dr. (Mrs.) M. M. Omirin.
84. Ibid., 35.
85. Written Communication from Dr. (Mrs.) M. M. Omirin.
87. Written Communication from Prof. Leke Oduwaye of the Department of Urban and Regional Planning, 6 September 2012. He is also the current Dean of the Faculty of Environmental Sciences.
89. Written Communication from Prof. Leke Oduwaye.
90. Ibid.
92. Written Communication from Prof. Leke Oduwaye.
95. BOS minutes of FES, 6 October 1988.
96. BOS minutes of FES, 3 January 1990
97. Written Communication from Dr. G. I. Idoro, Acting Head of Building Department, 25 September 2012.
98. BOS minutes of FES, 7 March 2001.
99. Written Communication from Dr. G. I. Idoro.
100. Ibid.