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Making Sense of the Future: Disruption and Reinvention

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ABSTRACT BOOK

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The abstracts published followed a rigorous peer review process set out and managed by the scientific committee and review panel in terms of: relevance, purpose and significance to the conference themes and objectives. Based on the rigorous peer review process the authors of the selected abstracts were invited to submit full papers. The accepted full papers followed a double blind peer review process by review panel comprising of national and international academia, research and industry experts in the planning and built environment field for inclusion in the conference proceeding.

The Editors and SAPI takes no responsibility for the abstract contents. The abstracts and the details published are purely based on the contents submitted by the author(s)/ registered lead author(s).
EDITORIAL FOREWORD

The 7th Planning Africa Conference takes the continuity of previous conference themed “Making Great Places” to “Making Sense of the Future: Disruption and Reinvention”. The rapid changes arising from technology, innovation, social and economic exclusion has changed the way we understand the world.

In “Making Sense of the Future” the planning profession must keep up with changes and be willing to accept disruptions. This in itself brings about a discontinuity in thought, practice and process, and will shape the future. While technology and innovations are disruptive, improvements come about in the lives of people. In this book, there are some thought provoking ideas on technology and innovation within the field of planning and the impact this could have in reshaping services and delivery.

This conference provides an opportunity to seek views from various stakeholders on six sub-themes namely: Planning in the Age of Technology and Innovation; Disrupting and Reinventing Planning Thought; Spatial Governance -The Powers that Form Urban and Rural Spaces; Planning Responses to Demographic Challenges; Planning and the Optimal Utilization of Land; and Planning and Communities: How is Capital Contributing to the Spatial/Social Divide in Cities.

The call for conference paper submissions resulted in a wide array of inputs that will certainly assist in setting South Africa and Africa on a path of reinventing a viable future. The abstracts and papers range from policy discussions to case studies, new and alternative methodologies. Following a double blind peer review process, 126 abstracts were accepted for presentation and inclusion in the abstract book. Contributions were received from 20 academic and research institutions, 5 public sector (provincial and local government), 8 private sector organisations and a paper from the UN-Habitat.

The South African Planning Institute (SAPI) sincerely thanks the contributors for their time and efforts in putting together their abstracts, full papers and presentations for Planning Africa 2016. Special thanks goes to scientific committee and review panel comprising of local and international academic, researchers and industry domain experts for their rigorous comments and constructive criticism on abstracts and papers peer reviewed by them.

Editorial Team
Planning Africa Conference 2016
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**Planning and Communities: How is Capital Contributing to the Spatial / Social Divide in Cities**

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Measuring and Monitoring Urban (and Rural) Development Performance Against an Appropriate Set of Sustainable Development Performance Indicators

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Abstract

South Africa’s municipal efforts to promote rapid growth and development are being pursued within the context of building a developmental state. However, mechanisms put in place to achieve this mandate are impeding the ability in which these municipalities can effectively and efficiently deliver their mandate. In that, the Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) and Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) often fall short of triumphing their intentions, mainly because they present a number of projects, programmes and interventions that need to be implemented overtime. However, the challenge that remains is that the implementation and monitoring framework meant to guide and facilitate the ongoing execution of the projects including the impacts of these developments is largely neglected. The IDPs and SDFs are apparatus meant to enable municipalities or local government to direct resources successfully and ensure viable growth of both urban and rural areas through fighting service delivery backlogs and high levels of poverty.

The IDPs and SDFs are apparatus meant to enable municipalities to direct resource successfully and ensure, inclusive, productive, and sustainable urban and rural areas. South African municipalities are legislatively required to integrate a wide range of sectoral projects and programmes in their respective IDPs and SDFs. As a procedure to facilitate development municipalities are required to develop appropriate sustainable development indicators for measuring and monitoring development performance. Sustainable development performance indicators are considered to be good mechanisms in helping to measure sustainable development progress; they can position municipality’s decision-makers take diagnostic measures in time. The selection of sustainable development indicators requires transparency, accountability, stakeholder consensus and most essential they have to be relevant to the community. The primary of objective of this study was to investigate the use of sustainable development performance indicators in rural and urban municipalities. The second objective of the study was to investigate the facilitation of the IDP and SDF identified projects and programmes in terms of monitoring and measuring performance.

The study took into account the composition of South African municipalities as defined by the Constitution of the Republic. In order to carry out the objective of the study appropriately ten South African municipalities were selected, based on the Auditor General South Africa (AGSA) outcome in the 2012-2013 financial year. The study only focusses on municipalities that obtained a clean audit outcome from the 2012-2013 financial year. The study investigated 10
municipal IDP’s and SDF of the following municipalities; Sedibeng District Municipality, Ehlanzeni District Municipality and Steve Tshwete Local Municipality, ZF Mgcawu District Municipality, Msinga Local Municipality, Ntambanana Local Municipality and Okhahlamba Local Municipality, City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality, West Coast District Municipality and Langeberg Local Municipality. The study provided recommendations on the selection criteria for sustainable development performance indicators and the implementation framework that can be tailor-made for municipalities’ municipal specifications.

**Keywords:**

A LACK OF STAKEHOLDER BUY IN DERAISLS AN URBAN DEVELOPMENT ZONE TAX INCENTIVE: THE CASE OF MANGAUNG, SOUTH AFRICA

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ABSTRACT

The South African Revenue Services rolled out the Urban Development Zone (UDZ) tax incentive for property developers in 2009. This incentive, applicable to, the erection or improvement of buildings in the inner city, among others, should be instrumental in introducing low-income families to the inner city. Inner city residents have an advantageous access to economic opportunities (Todes, 2011), their time spent travelling is short and therefore their daily commutes are more affordable. The expectation was that this incentive would promote and stimulate urban renewal projects in the inner city among private sector developers but this did not happen in the Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality. No developers in Mangaung made use of this opportunity that could have resulted in the provision of housing for low-income families within walking distance of urban opportunities (Mojaki, 2014; Olivier, 2014).

The aim of this article is to assess the lack of interest among developers in the UDZ incentive in Mangaung. ‘Simplified planning zones’ (SPZs) was a drastic attempt to turn planning in the United Kingdom towards neo-liberalism. SPZs did away with discretion by introducing a combination of plan and permission unlike other systems where decisions on development control are based on merits and plans do not automatically grant consent (Allmendinger, 2009). Unlike the SPZs, the UDZ is a tax incentive, and not a combination of plan and permission, where decisions on development applications are based on merit. In regard to Mangaung, the questions may be asked why the developers did not buy in and whether this one-size-fits-all national policy was the right one for this municipality (Speak 2014). It is argued in this paper that the absence of collaborative relationships between governments and stakeholders will contribute towards project failures, as stakeholder buy-in is imperative to such projects. Qualitative interviews were conducted with six local government officials and eight of the leading private developers of low-income housing in Mangaung. These respondents were selected purposively.

Keywords:
Policy Implementation, Institutional Capacity, Stakeholder Cooperation
Planning Child-Friendly Green Spaces for the South African Context

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Abstract

The remarkable impact that green spaces have on urban and/or rural environments link with objectives of sustainability. The need for green space planning within South Africa are often not prioritized due to the extensive growth in population, increasing urbanisation, and exponential housing demands. This does not nullify the value and increasing need to plan and provide green spaces for a variety of communities and users. Even more so when considering child-friendly spaces, and creating environments in which people (children) feel intimately connected to, while developing physical, social, and emotional skills.

This research investigated the concept of child-friendly spaces, along with the importance of planning such within local context, referring to the different development stages of children, and appropriate facilities and activities that should be included in the planning. Local realities, constrains and challenges were acknowledged in an attempt to create an approach that will fit the local context, based on the findings of the local Ikageng case study, located in the North West Province of South Africa.

Keywords:
Integration, Child-Friendly Spaces, Green Spaces, Rural Areas
URBAN AND RURAL GROWTH MODELLING — PREDICTING URBAN AND RURAL GROWTH PATTERNS: A SOUTH AFRICAN CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Cities are considered complex systems (Batty, 2008). A city consists of numerous interactive sub-systems and is affected by diverse factors including governmental land policies, population growth, transportation infrastructure and market behaviour (Rui, 2013). According to Rui (2013) land use and transportation systems are considered as the two most important subsystems determining urban form and structure in the long term. The demarcation of 2000 created “wall-to-wall” municipalities, including all land between the towns. This meant municipalities had to extend their planning well beyond that of the former towns. Part of these new land uses and geographic areas needs to be accommodated. These include land under traditional leadership, informal settlements, mining areas, conservation areas, and agricultural land.

As our cities and towns continue to grow, many issues are arising from urban sprawl to the expansion of suburban areas away from the central city to the development of informal settlements (Vanowen, 2007). These changes cause various important social and environmental impacts in our communities (Lambin & Geist, 2007). To understand the spatial and temporal dynamics of these processes, the factors that drive urban and rural development must be identified, especially those factors that can be used to predict future changes and their potential environmental effects. Predicting future growth can ensure that the necessary planning is in place which includes infrastructure planning. We need to know how many citizens must be served, where and what their needs, preferences and abilities are. This paper is based on an interdisciplinary platform of knowledge towards urban and rural growth; infrastructure planning; growth modelling initiatives and environmental sustainability. Currently there is limited research done on growth modelling initiatives within rural villages in South Africa. Therefore there is a need to plan and model growth patterns within these areas.

Keywords:

Growth, Land Use, Modelling, Infrastructure, Services
SPATIAL GOVERNANCE — THE POWERS THAT FORM URBAN AND RURAL SPACES: SPLUMA AND ITS IMPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Apartheid spatial planning has influenced how South Africa has developed with dire consequences for the majority of the citizens of the country. The democratically-elected government has since developed legislation and policies that seek to redress past imbalances on land usage and the management thereof. Amongst the many legal frameworks that has been introduced, the one that not only empowers local government but also seeks to strengthen the interrelations between the three spheres of government is the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013, (Act 16 of 2013). The enactment of SPLUMA brought about exciting changes in the way planning is being carried out within the municipal space. It is a transformative law that is consistent and will radically change the way land is valued, information on land is managed in order to integrate and support economic development and an inclusive society. SPLUMA seeks to correct colonial and grand apartheid spatial defects.

This paper explores the role of SPLUMA in effecting change as espoused by the Constitution of South Africa and a number of policies developed over a period of time. This paper further looks at the influence that past legislation and policies have had on the land use management and development of South Africa and what the enactment of SPLUMA entails in the bigger scheme of things. Through research on international trends on land use management, past legislative context that informed the structure of land usage in South Africa and developed guidelines on land use management and the systems related thereto, this paper seeks to set an irrefutable approach to South Africa's land use management. The purpose of this research, in terms of alignment with constitutional prerogatives, is to have an outcome based spatial planning.

Keywords:

Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, Authorisation of Authority, Land Use Management Systems, Spatial Development Frameworks, Land Use Schemes and Municipal Planning Tribunals.
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE PATTERNS OF UNSUSTAINABLE RDP HOUSEHOLDS IN SOUTH AFRICA

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ABSTRACT

Sustainable human settlements should conserve a balance between the social, economic and environmental objects in people's lives. Achieving this balance in the implementation of Reconstruction and Development (RDP) households in South Africa has been difficult considering the discriminative apartheid legacy that remains eminent. The location of sustainable and unsustainable RDP households and the factors influencing the unsustainability of the RDP households throughout South Africa are identified. Sustainable RDP households are mostly located in metropolitan and more urbanised areas, while unsustainable RDP households are located in less urbanised and non-urban areas. The consumption expenditure patterns differ for sustainable and unsustainable RDP households; with the unsustainable RDP households only being able to fulfil their most basic needs. Unsustainability of RDP households is influenced by the location and proximity to amenities, the physical characteristics of the RDP households and service availability, and the socio-demographic characteristics of RDP households. Important policy implications are discussed.

Keywords:
Consumption Expenditure, RDP Households, Location, Sustainable Human Settlements, Unsustainable Human Settlements
INFLUENCE OF INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY TO CREATE AN IMAGE OF A CREATIVE CITY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT

Creativity has been a major key word in the city planning and urban marketing policies all over the world. Creativity ensue an image, which leads to marketable branding of a city. Thus a creative city has major socio-economic implications. However, the question remains how a creative environment in a city can be engendered and an attractive image can be built. Therefore, the objectives of the paper are (1) to map the theoretical insights on the concepts of creativity, city image building and branding; and (2) to explore the influence of Information Communication Technology (ICT) on developing image of a creative city. The investigation was conducted by using both qualitative and quantitative research methods. A stimulating mix of literature review and case study analyses were done to develop the concept of a creative city and image building.

A survey research method was used to collect data. For this purpose two cities: Bloemfontein in South Africa and Bhubaneswar from India were taken as case studies and how ICT can engender a creative image of a city in developing countries was examined. Findings suggest that although, urban creativity is not a revolutionary approach towards urban policies, and there are criticisms against such a concept, economic variables, such as, business environment, entrepreneurship and innovation; socio-cultural variables, such as, architecture, heritage, culture, receptive attitude, safety and tolerance; and environmental variables, such as, cleanliness, greenery, spatial hotspots and tourism, and technological variables such as availability of knowledge based activities, available of knowledge workers, and quality of ICT facilities enforce distinct images of cities. It is also revealed that ICT can play a catalytic role in building an image of a creative city as it contributes extensively in the form of prompting entrepreneurship and innovation; bring social cohesion and multicultural tolerance, and consequent engendering of clean and green environment. However, the image of every city could be unique depending on the attributes focused and reinforced in the development of a city

Keywords:
Creative Image, City Branding, Entrepreneurship, Environment, ICT, Socio-Cultural
IMAGES OF CENTRAL AREAS: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSES BETWEEN SOUTH AFRICAN AND EUROPEAN CITIES

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ABSTRACT

Central areas depict distinct images of cities. Increasingly, it is seen that the significance of the designated central areas in many cities across the world has been relegated because of the up market developments in other areas of the cities, particularly in developing countries like South Africa. However, central areas could still become the nerve centers of the cities and contribute to their vitality and to the verve of residents. Thus, there is a need to explore to know what ails the central areas, what attributes are necessary and how to revitalize central areas of cities. Using comparative analyses of the images of central areas of different European and South African cities, and qualitative discussions with visitors, this study explores how the central areas of South African cities can be revitalized as well as how to make them more vibrant and attractive.

The study was conducted by using images of central areas of cities like Pretoria, Bloemfontein, and Port Elizabeth in South Africa; and Vienna, Budapest and Cologne in Europe. It is revealed that despite the availability of similar features, the central areas of the South African cities are less vibrant, active and attractive than the European cities. The major reasons are lack of adequate accessibility, lack of safety and fear of crime, and lack of animated areas to enforce multicultural activities. Besides, they do not portray distinct attractive images in the minds of the people. The experience from European cities suggests that landmarks, such as heritage and architecture have certain contribution, but accessibility to the central areas by different public transportation modes, prevention of vehicular movement in core areas, full pedestrianization and walkability, cleanliness, safety, sense of belongingness, and availability of animated areas for various activities, such as shopping, dining, meeting, entertainment and relaxing are major contributors to the vitality of the central areas. Thus, enhancement of accessibility by major modes of transportation, fully pedestrianization of the core areas, safety and creation of vibrant areas of multicultural activities in addition to creation of unique images are the prime requirements to make the central areas of the South African cities dynamic and livelier.

Keywords:
Accessibility, Belongingness, Central Areas, Images, Vibrant
AN ASSESSMENT OF TRANS-BORDER SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION: INSIGHTS FROM MUSINA-BEITBRIDGE TWINNING AGREEMENT

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ABSTRACT

The study analyses the implementation of the twinning agreement between Musina local municipality and Beitbridge Rural District Council in South Africa and Zimbabwe respectively. The aim of the paper is to unpack to what extent the agreement has been achieved by the two towns mentioned, in terms of spatial development cooperation. It is assumed that the twinning agreement's objectives have not been achieved since its inception in 2004. This is because certain challenges of the agreement between Musina local municipality and Beitbridge Rural District Council have not been addressed adequately. In the first place, the issues of the agreement were to create employment, promote infrastructure development, share information and expertise as well as promoting foreign direct investment through special economic zones on both sides of the towns. In view of the importance of the two border towns in South Africa and Zimbabwe, the importance of spatial development cannot be overemphasized, but preliminary investigation has shown that not much has been achieved since 2004. The study therefore assesses the challenges faced by the two municipalities in terms of sharing information, coordination of development projects and the strategies used to achieve such. The discussion further focuses on suggesting spatial planning strategies including a twinning implementation model to address the implementation of twinning agreements between two border towns in different countries.

Keywords:
Assessment, Trans–Border, Spatial Development, Cooperation, Strategies.
AN ‘UNCOMPACT CITY’ - THE SPATIAL HISTORY OF DURBAN

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ABSTRACT

Although the concept of the compact city as a spatial form that promotes equity has been contested, it is evident that the dispersed nature of South African cities imposes high transport costs on the urban poor, isolating them from jobs and other amenities. Colonial Durban at the end of the 19th century consisted of a formally proclaimed town surrounded by the shanties and small farms of Africans and Indians. The land beyond Durban's boundaries had been racially segregated, with Africans being confined to “Native Reserves”. The white residents of Durban had since the 1870s been campaigning for racial segregation, which was formally promulgated after the passage of the Group Areas Act in 1950. This enabled the construction of Durban's well known racial townships of Umlazi, Kwa Mashu and Chatsworth, and provided a spatial framework for the industrialisation of the south of the city and the creation of additional racially segregated townships. After 1980, significant developments were: the state funded, market-driven housing programme, which created new residential townships; on cheap land usually located far from the centre; the extension of the city's boundaries to form the current eThekwini, incorporating large; areas of traditional Ingonyama Trust land; the establishment of King Shaka International Airport near to the northern boundary of the city.

However, the main force driving development in Durban since the 1980s has been the market-driven northwards expansion into former sugar farming land, mainly to develop upmarket residential areas but also creating commercial and industrial areas. The city’s statutory planning tools have had a limited effect on guiding this development to align with the city's strategic spatial objectives. National government is attempting to influence the spending of the metros through its Integrated Cities funding criteria. But if the city fails to assert its primary role in shaping development by intervening strongly in the market, the current trends will continue.

Keywords:

Durban, Spatial, History, Planning, Urban Sprawl, Compact
THE IMPACT OF THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY PROTOCOL ON MARKET ACCESS ALONG THE MAPUTO DEVELOPMENT CORRIDOR

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ABSTRACT

An objective of Regional Planning is to encourage economic dispersal and to counteract isolation of marginalised areas. The premise of the study is that development corridors can unlock market access, particularly when strategies are harmonised with neighbouring countries and development nodes. The main objective of this research was to determine if the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Protocol Agreement is beneficial to market access along the Maputo Development Corridor (MDC). This research compared market access scenarios of commercial businesses in close proximity to the MDC along the N4 road between Middelburg and Witbank in relation to commercial businesses that are out of the influence sphere of the MDC. The main finding of the empirical survey is that the MDC acted as a catalyst in market access which is achieved when the exploration of natural resources, infrastructure- and industrial development is supported by private-public-partnerships while disconnects in infrastructure development hamper the economic growth potential of the SADC. Nine qualitative interviews were conducted with government- and SADC officials as well as businessmen.

Keywords:
Southern African Development Community Protocol, Road Transport Corridor, Market Access, Regional Planning
SERVICE DELIVERY IN SOUTH AFRICAN RURAL MUNICIPALITIES

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ABSTRACT
Despite successes of the democratic South Africa, the country still experiences challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequalities. These challenges are more prevalent in rural communities even after government’s attempt to address them through development programmes such as the RDP, GEAR, ASGISA and now the NDP. Many scholars have examined the status of service delivery in the country, but not over the democratic years at a community level, to understand community characteristics contributing to service delivery failures. This paper seeks to present the status of service delivery at both municipal and ward level for rural communities under the administration of all category B4 municipalities in South Africa. This paper further reveals rural household characteristics contributing to service delivery by using a basic service index. Therefore, findings present that male headed households in rural communities have better access to basic services compared to female headed households.

Keywords:
Rural Service Delivery, South Africa, Governance, Basic Service Delivery, Household Characteristics
ABSTRACT

Subsequent to the initial promulgation of SPLUMA, the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning was prompted to ensure that service delivery be maintained and enhanced during the period of legislative shift (and beyond). This has necessitated wide-ranging changes predominantly at municipal level, where there has been a need for capacitation and resource allocation. In support of the need for clarity with regard to municipal and regional spatial plans, the Department has embarked on a roll-out of Provincial Regional Spatial Implementation Frameworks which are to be drafted in terms of the aligned National (SPLUMA) and Provincial (LUPA) legislation. Within a context of greater certainty regarding constitutional mandates of the respective spheres of governance, the WCG has deemed it essential to embark on an early commencement of frameworks such as this in order to test the substance and texture of regional plans. The Greater Cape Metropolitan Spatial Implementation Framework is the first of these initiatives to be drafted in terms of the new planning regime and this paper should viewed as an opportunity to share experiences and discuss process issues related to the drafting of regional plans generically as well as the content aspects of (provincial) regional plans. In addition to the above, it is the intention of the paper to present the interlinkages between the provision of a spatial vision that strives to balance economic, social and environmental considerations and the promotion of rational and predictable land use planning. The stated objectives of the plan include facilitating the coordination, integration and alignment of provincial and municipal land use planning policy while addressing specific economic, social, natural or unique features.

Keywords:

Regional, Planning, Implementation, Framework, Metropolitan
URBAN SOCIAL AND SPATIAL UPGRADE IN THE WESTERN CAPE THROUGH THE RSEP/VPUU PROGRAMME

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ABSTRACT
The Regional Socio Economic / Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading (RSEP/VPUU) Programme in the Western Cape is driving innovative approaches to social, spatial and safety upgrading in previously disadvantaged urban areas in the province, initially focusing on six municipalities. The programme is partially funded by the German Development Bank (KfW). While the focus is on implementation there is also a strong emphasis on social inclusion cohesion. One of the intended impacts of the Programme is to improve the collaborative planning and budgeting of departments at a local level and to learn lessons that can be replicated in terms of improved planning-led budgeting in the province. The programme therefore embraces the concept of ‘Whole-of-Society Approach’ and takes it one step further as a ‘Whole-of-Government Approach’. In terms of direct implementation the programme will fund approximately 40 projects to the value of more than R100 million in the focus areas. This impact will be doubled through municipal funded projects required as co-funding. The programme is challenging officials and particularly planners to spend time in areas where the property market is dysfunctional and endeavours to provide practical approaches and tools to encourage planning for better environments for the poorer neighbourhoods and redressing the spatial legacy.

The paper will also contextualize the RSEP/VPUU programme against the recent history of social and urban upgrading in South Africa through government policies and interventions, for example the Neighbourhood Development Programme (NDP) & Urban Network Strategy (UNS). Practical examples of projects already implemented at the six municipalities will also be presented. Possible future interventions will also be addressed. Develop a simple ‘toolkit’ model for restructuring and upgrading towns focusing on the previously marginalised areas of towns. These might consist of inter alia the following focus areas: Opportunities associated with transition areas (pre-1994 buffer areas); “infill” and “zones of integration”; Identifying pedestrian desire lines (routes between poor areas and CBD’s; routes within poor areas, routes to public transport) and improving the quality and safety of these through design interventions and providing amenities along footways, pathways and roadways; Proper assessment of extensive underutilised and unsafe properties, often owned by government or a parastatal, or on long term lease, that could be part of ‘zones of integration’ e.g. the showgrounds at towns; - Creating or stimulating new nodes/town centres in townships (often fast-growing areas) that lack social and economic opportunities – strong linkages to the principles underpinning the NDP and UNS; Regeneration of old and forgotten nodes. Consider a programme to analyse/assess these nodes each on own merit: identify and assess in context of existing facilities, open vacant areas and context of how the towns have developed over the
last few decades; - Analysing whether the centre of gravity for small towns (each on own merit but consider trends and importance of trends for planning in general) has shifted or is starting to shift with the expansion of new housing areas (formal and informal); - Clustering of facilities in neighbourhoods to create a sense of place and safe defendable spaces.

**Keywords:**

Social Upgrading, Capital Contribution, Spatial Improvement, Cities / Towns Divide
EVERY LAST DROP - THE ROLE OF SPATIAL PLANNING IN ENHANCING URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT IN THE CITY OF CAPE TOWN

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ABSTRACT
Water is essential to life. Current urban water systems often degrade freshwater ecosystems, nature's ability to replenish resources and the relationship between people and the environment. To address this, Integrated Urban Water Management (IUWM) has been developed; yet, is too often undermined by institutional paralysis and a subsequent lack of physical change in cities. This paper presents key learnings from research undertaken for a dissertation in the Maters of City and Regional Planning programme to understand how spatial planning can be utilised as a tool to enhance IUWM; where hydrological systems influence the form and structure of cities. The intention is to improve water literacy in urban planning where complex conditions confront urban and natural systems. Urban Spatial Planning, unlike land use management, is a process of long term future imagining that is well-positioned to address the conflicts and tensions that arise through the implementation of a variety of sectoral policies with competing interests while including the voice of multiple stakeholders.

This research culminates in a theoretically considered Spatial Water Framework (SWF) for the City of Cape Town to guide appropriate and innovative intervention in the urban water system. This plan is governed by the principles of reverence, restoration, restraint and responsibility. The SWF envisions Cape Town transitioning to an increasingly water-secure future as facilitated through nurturing a reverence for water; enabling restoration of water systems through ecological alignment; embracing restraint towards water use; and cultivating responsibility to develop good water stewards. Therein lies the opportunity for a closer integration of planning for urban development and water systems while reconciling the human-nature relationship.

Keywords:
City of Cape Town, Integrated Urban Water Management (IUWM), Spatial Planning, Water Literacy, Spatial Water Framework
RECOVERING LOST SOCIO-CULTURAL SPACES TO RE-ESTABLISH SUSTAINABLE GREEN PLACES AND REINVENT ADO-EKITI, NIGERIA AS A GREAT CITY OF TOMORROW

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ABSTRACT
The importance of public spaces in human settlements cannot be over emphasized. Such open spaces include squares at village, town or city levels. Others include private parks, public parks, plazas, green spaces, greenways, highways, right-of-ways, private roads, incidental open spaces, setbacks and easements. These green infrastructures help define the character of a place, promote sense of community belonging, enhance movement and circulation, and well guarantee liveability and comfort in the urban setting. However, in developing countries, negative effects of rural-urban migration, which triggered uncontrolled expansion, are manifested in form of encroachment on these breathing spaces as typified in Nigerian cities. In Ado-Ekiti, the spate of unlawful spatial encroachment along major transportation corridors, incursions into public and incidental open spaces, and amorphous expansion onto outlying regions have reached alarming levels. In effect, the cityscape is devoid of adequate open spaces and greeneries. This situation, coupled with excessive use of hard landscaping materials that generate heat radiation, result into poor environmental quality and reduce urban comfort. This paper investigates and establishes the illegality of fragrant public space encroachment in the city. It also advocates the retrieval of lost open spaces from erring developers as leeway to reestablishing greenery in the city landscape. Published and unpublished secondary literature sources were indispensable in reviewing relevant topical issues to establish research gaps. Essentially, reliable empirical research in the case study area elicited information, facts and figures from the delineated districts in the zoned city through the use of observation, focal discussions and questionnaire. Findings establish high-level contravention of existing development regulation laws. This culminates to sheer impunity in the building up of socio-culturally and environmentally significant spaces mostly for commercial use in the city. The paper recommends that encroached urban spaces should be reclaimed and reestablished as lush green places. These corrective and change-oriented measures are guaranteed to actualize the tenets of placemaking in transforming existing and newly established public open spaces into interconnecting network of gardens, parks and greenways. The emerging verdure will revive the city environment, protect the dwellers, reverse dwindling quality of living, and promote inclusiveness. In so doing, Ado-Ekiti will be reinvented as a great city of the future.

Keywords:
Public Space, Reclamation, Greening, Placemaking, Inclusiveness
Development Control Regulations Compliance: Paradigm Change to Reinvent Disrupted Public Spaces and Make Future Great Place in Ado-Ekiti, Nigeria

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Abstract

The existence of public spaces in the human society is not a chance occurrence but naturally endowed, predated the built environment. The inevitability of settlement expansion unto vegetated land necessitated some measures of statutory control to chart the course of development in orderly manner that ensures mutual existence of various land uses. However in the face of rapid urbanisation instigated by population increase in urban centres, public spaces in developing countries like Nigeria suffer high magnitude encroachment and depletion in response to steadily increasing space demand for other human activities. It is disheartening to note that extant development control byelaws and regulations seem to be non-existent and of no effect given the ubiquitous incidences of willful contraventions, weak implementation or outright neglect, which portend debilitating effects that disrupt public spaces particularly and degrade the overall urban environment. In Ado-Ekiti, the capital city of Ekiti State, the subjugation of squares, parks, open spaces, setbacks and even roadways by illegal development and informal activities have reached alarming levels of disorderliness, formlessness, unhealthiness and exclusion. It suffices to quip that these ugly situations have subtracted greenery- by implication liveability and inclusiveness- which have eroded the quality of a great place befitting of a state capital.

This paper therefore delves into assessing the state of the environment to determine the extent of encroachment on public spaces, factors responsible for the magnitude of encroachment, and make up leeway out of the dolorous city environment. Research methods entail the review of existing national and state laws controlling development matters, particularly the establishment and maintenance of setbacks, open spaces and parks, and other relevant information on related issues from published and unpublished sources. The study largely depended on firsthand data collected on field survey by means of questionnaire, interviews, focus group discussions and direct observation in the selected districts in the case study. Findings reveal a deplorable state of the environment occasioned by highly rated audacious encroachment on public spaces mainly by informal commercial activities. Ignorance and carefree attitude to good quality environment, lack of governmental control, and desire for economic benefits are chief among factors responsible for the disruption of public spaces in the city.

This situation have exerted adverse effects on aesthetics and environmental quality; circulation and movement; health and wellbeing; liveability and inclusiveness, even as the city is starkly devoid of greenery. Already asunder are the potentialities of placemaking in the city. The paper concludes that the bane of public space basterdisation and disruption...
is the ineffectiveness of development control regulations and the lukewarm attitude of the Planning Permit and Building Control Agency to matters bordering on encroachment. It is therefore recommended the State Government should key into the change mantra of the nascent Federal Government and strictly enforce extant statutory development control enactments to the letter to revitalize lost socio-cultural spaces. This guarantees to return greens into the cityscape and provides leeway to making future sense of great place in Ado-Ekiti, the fledging capital city of Ekiti State, Nigeria.

**Keywords:**
Development Control, Planning Law, Compliance Level, Public Spaces, Change Mantra, Placemaking
THE ROLE OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT PERFORMANCE PLAN IN RE-INVENTING OUR CITY

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ABSTRACT

The Built Environment Performance Plan (BEPP), is a plan required annually by National Treasury as a requirement to the Division of Revenue Act. How we build our cities, is not making a huge meaningful impact on the ground, hence the formulation of the BEPP to help in re-inventing our city. Cities must be designed and built so as to bring meaningful spatial transformation. Currently, the way in which infrastructure is being planned and delivered is not necessarily making a meaningful change in the lives of people on a daily basis. How then, do we re-invent our city with such a plan? In order to spatially transform, there needs to be spatial areas of prioritization. In these priority areas all departments of the city must follow the same vision and prioritize these areas in their planning and service delivery. In this regard, the Ekurhuleni BEPP embraces the National Treasury proposed Urban Network Plan that comprises of elements that forms Integration Zones. These Integration Zones are specific areas of prioritization that are in line with the spatial vision and long term plans for the city following the spatial structuring elements of the Municipal Spatial Development Framework. The BEPPs are circulated to all spheres of government and state owned companies. Intergovernmental Relations are entrenched through the BEPP process, so that urban planning is now becoming more impactful across various sectors and spheres of government. If the Metropolitan Municipalities are planning catalytic projects within the identified integration zones, the responsible provincial and national departments and state owned companies are all planning in the same geographic area in support of such catalytic project. Spatial transformation will only be seen and be impactful, when all levels of government are planning for and implementing in the same geographic priority areas. The BEPP is a very useful tool for spatial transformation and spatial targeting. If we all plan in the areas of prioritization identified, then cities will be re-invented and bring change in the lives of people. In conclusion, for a person that lives far away from economic activity and away from proper public transport, change will happen. If the BEPP is used in the way in which it is intended, the lives of people will change for the better.

Keywords:
Spatially Targeting, Infrastructure, Planning, Development
CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK TO GUIDE THE DEVELOPMENT PLANNING RESEARCH IN THE WESTERN CAPE

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ABSTRACT

In 2015 the Directorate Development Planning Information Management & Research was established in the Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs & Development Planning. Important tasks was attached to the Directorate, such as the drafting of the State of Development Planning Report, the review of the Growth Potential of Towns Study and the review of the Intelligence Management Strategy that includes the draft of a Research Framework. This can however not be done in a laissez faire method. It was important to create a strong epistemological foundation to build the various studies and documents upon. For that purpose a Conceptual Framework was designed that links best practice Gold Standard to topical themes receiving global focus and reflects the zeitgeist of Development Planning. This exercise was of particular importance due to the objective of the Western Cape to be the best run regional government in the world. Pertinent Realities such as Resilience, Place-making, Disaster Management, People-centred Design, Hybrid Insights, Innovation @ The Core, Sustainability, Micro-focus, Green Spaces, Just Spaces, Indigenous Knowledge Systems, Slow Movement, Small is Beautiful and ‘Local is Lekker’ (linked to multiplier spread) was adopted as part of a bouquet of relevant issues that should ground the research activities of the Directorate. The process of drafting, debating, deliberating and adoption of the Conceptual Framework integrated the process of disruption through the inclusion of Design Thinking instruments to guide the process and eventually led to the first step in reinventing planning though within the Western Cape Government. The process is by no means concluded, nor will it ever be as complexities associated with diversification of the population and economy, climate change and fast innovation processes will escalate at an increasing rate. This paper aims to illuminate the various issues and how that informed the execution of the particular desired outcomes, i.e. the State of Development Planning Report, review of the Growth Potential of Towns Study and the Research Framework.

Keywords:

Conceptual, Framework, Provincial, Policy, Realities
THE ZONING PREDICAMENT OF AIRBNB

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ABSTRACT

The adoption of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA, Act 16 of 2013) was inherently disruptive on the National, Provincial, District and Municipal spheres of government. Many of the issues in regard to the conversion in focus to the power of decision-making being placed in the hands of municipalities are still being resolved. The change in interpretation and application from zoning and zoning schemes is also a resultant reality of SPLUMA, which town and regional planning on especially municipal level are battling with. The variety and range of zoning classifications are still seen as a valuable method of land use management.

From January to December 2013 about 2.7 million tourists visited South Africa from Overseas and in total, with the inclusion of domestic and African tourists, a total of R9, 62 million tourists travelled in South Africa (SA Tourism). The majority of tourists that travelled in South Africa in the past stayed with, mostly, formally zoned tourism establishments, be that a bed-and-breakfast, guest house, backpackers, lodge, hotel, boutique hotel or resort. There is also no consensus from one authority to the next of what each of the various tourist establishments are, or what they should be zoned to or whether they should apply for consent use. Many of the descriptions in zoning schemes and bylaws for tourist establishments, does also not correspond with the perceptions or descriptions in academia, policy formulation and the industry.

While this debate is raging, especially in the light of the drafting of new town planning schemes, a disruptive technology is revolutionising the tourist accommodation establishment industry, that being Airbnb. Airbnb is a website, with an associated device App, which was established in San Francisco, United States of America in 2008. It is a site where people can list, search for, and book accommodation lodging. The company want to satisfy the market between couchSurfing and formal tourist accommodation.

By February 2011 more than 1 million people has booked with them. Airbnb are available in more than 190 countries with millions of alternative choices to stay in from a spare room to a castle. By July 2015 they have had around 50 million users and about 500000 people use Airbnb for accommodation every night. On the 12th of November 2015, Airbnb had more than 300 places available that night around Cape Town in the Western Cape in South Africa and one could choose from a shared room to a private room and entire house. People listing a spare room on Airbnb are on average much cheaper
than suitably rezoned formal accommodation places, due to the cost linked to the formalisation process. The question is thus: how does this disruptive technology influence the planning processes in South Africa and how should planning react in turn and how will that influence the formal accommodation industry?

**Keywords:**

AirBnB, Disruption, Technology, Policy, Tourism, Accommodation
Gamification, Gaming, Apps and Social Media in Development Planning: Needs Versus Limits of Technology

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Abstract

In the age of technology, mass data, hashtags, selfies, Apps and games, town and regional planners range from those that pretend it does not exist and those that has a gluttonous need for mass emersion. Words and terms are scattered around, but do planners really understand technology’s inner workings and what and what cannot be done. Furthermore, does strict ICT and property right legislation allow for the technological development and innovation we as planners seek? Technology in development planning from a government perspective needs to adopt a cube continuum in its provision to ensure that the complexity of society and technology be provided for. On the continuum relevant issues are placed on the extremes, it being private versus public, formal versus informal, rich versus poor and early adopters versus laggards. Each of these extremes suggests very decisive scopes of engagement, technological focus and constraints and cost involved for government as well as the users.

When technology is engaged with and provided points within the cube must be identified that can be the most appropriate for a variation of markets, needs, trends and technological abilities. There are limits to what an App can be used for, especially in the pro-poor environment, as the data use and size of the App can be impractical for the older generation phones used by the poor. Data use by especially social media and Apps might also be unaffordable by the poor. Gaming, especially resources based, predictive games to determine how land might be used in future is a need that has been expressed on several occasions by various levels of government. However, that requires an advanced Artificial Intelligence core that will be extremely expensive to develop. In some cases it might also be better to put the technology aside and focus on physical role-playing games as an alternative to computer games. It might be better to use crayons and post-it notes in a user based design process and it might be better for a community to use mud in a community mapping exercise.

This paper aims to elaborate the cube continuum of technology use in development planning, as well as an evaluation of what is feasible, possible and probable in regard to the use and development of social media, Apps and especially gaming. The Directorate Intelligence Management and Research, in the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning in the Western Cape Government has embarked on a journey of discovery and implementation of various levels of technology within their functions and this journey will be mapped and shared within this paper.
Keywords:

Gaming, App, Gamification, Social Media, Technology

DEVELOPMENT CHARGES AND HOUSING AFFORDABILITY: A POLICY CONUNDRUM

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Abstract

Twenty one years into democratic rule, South African cities remain highly fragmented, imposing higher costs on households, particularly the urban poor and the economy. Successive policy and investment frameworks post 1994 have not yielded the desired spatial outcomes nor have they improved the efficiency of our urban environments. Although driven by a well-intended focus on outputs to eliminate the housing backlog and improving living conditions of the poor, policies have often perpetuated the legacy of apartheid-era spatial planning, as projects have often materialised in peripheral locations on cheap land far removed from employment and amenity opportunities – compounding the challenges facing communities. More recent policy initiatives have recognised the importance of adopting a spatial perspective in planning and delivery. These have focussed on the creation of integrated and sustainable human settlements as a key objective amongst policymakers targeting spatial transformation and thereby improving affordability to communities. Another area attracting considerable attention amongst policymakers in recent years is the sustainability of municipal finances.

The capital and operating costs to municipalities associated with prevailing spatial growth patterns and the form and density of new development are growing, whilst the ability of municipalities to raise revenues to cover these costs is severely limited. Consequently, in our fast growing urban areas, municipalities are constrained in their ability to fund infrastructure that supports new growth in housing development. The notion of raising municipal rates and taxes is also politically unpopular. So a policy framework of municipal development charges was introduced by the National Treasury as a method of funding new urban infrastructure. These infrastructure charges are levied on developers by municipalities and imposed as a condition for the approval of that development application. Property developers, driven by speculative returns, pass these costs onto prospective home purchasers, increasing costs and therefore contribute toward declining housing affordability. Against the context of competing public policy objectives, firstly, related to housing affordability and the spatial transformation agenda and second, the financial constraints affecting municipal finances; this paper will review the international experience of development contributions on housing affordability. The paper will then consider
the potential for more equitable alternative approaches to funding urban infrastructure based upon value capture principles.

Keywords:
Development Charges, Municipal Financial Viability, Housing Affordability, Infrastructure; Equitable Practices

ENABLING REGENERATION IN AN AGE OF AUSTERITY: THE PUBLIC SECTORS ROLE IN FACILITATING DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

After twenty one years of democratic rule, Cape Town remains a deeply divided city where the majority of middle-to-lower income families live on the periphery, furthest from the metros major employment and amenity opportunities. The city also suffers from an acute shortage of well-located, affordable housing. Rapid urbanisation, together with a shortfall in service delivery - particularly for affordable housing, exacerbates the challenge, placing increasing strain on limited public resources and capacity. Urbanisation however, can be harnessed as a positive force for socio-economic transformation. Public policy objectives related to economic development, employment and poverty alleviation can be achieved through greater private sector participation and investment in service delivery. In the spatial context, restructuring the city with dense affordable development on well-located, surplus public land supports the realisation of more inclusive and sustainable living environments capable of redressing the scourge of the apartheid city. Against this backdrop, the economic debate in South Africa has also shifted toward a rebalancing of the economy and less public borrowing. Prevailing economic and fiscal conditions require government to prioritise investment in delivering essential infrastructure to create high quality business and community environments.

The WCG is responding to the downturn by scrutinising all services to ensure their optimal utilisation, committing to greater efficiency in the public sector through more effective management and delivery of public services and the fuller utilisation of public assets. This new policy focus will require innovative methods of resourcing priority programmes, including partnerships to leverage the WCG’s under-utilised property portfolio to generate new revenue streams in support of front-line service delivery, whilst stimulating economic development for inclusive growth and jobs. The
accelerated release of well-located surplus public land for regeneration can catalyse development that meets the WCG’s objectives for strong, sustainable and balanced economic growth; jobs; spatial transformation; whilst building resilient, sustainable, quality and inclusive living environments. The high cost of well-located land however places a considerable burden on the commercial viability of development - particularly for integrated human settlements. This paper will explore the leveraging potential of the provincial government’s surplus land portfolio to catalyse mixed-use, inclusive development. It will also consider a range of mechanisms and levers available to government to enable private sector participation in urban development, particularly amongst institutional investors, citing international best practice (e.g. innovative payment terms and contractual structures, and value capture mechanisms).

**Keywords:**

Regeneration, Affordable Housing, Innovation, Leverage, Partnership, Land Value Capture, Service Delivery
DE-COMPLEXIFYING THE SPLUMA PRINCIPLES

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ABSTRACT

The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act No. 16 of 2013)(SPLUMA) has been instituted to guide land use and planning in South Africa. There are 5 Development principles, contained in Section 5 of the act, that have been identified to guide and inform planning decisions. These are the principle of: • Spatial Justice • Spatial Sustainability • Efficiency • Spatial Resilience • Good Administration The concepts of “spatial justice”, “spatial sustainability” and “spatial resilience” are related to social justice, sustainability and resilience, but are deeply rooted within spatiality. The concepts are not defined in-depth in the Act, and limited academic scrutiny has been given thus far. This leaves vast scope open for interpretation of these principles on both conceptual and contextual levels. There are also questions about the spatial applicability and measurability of the principles within the spatial and land use management mandate platform. Furthermore, questions arise on how spatial sustainability and spatial resilience relate to each other, if in fact it might be divergent points or do they actually complement each other. Within the complexities of the South African spatial landscape, application of the principles will be a challenge and understanding thereof might entirely be in the eye of the beholder. In order to understand and implement the principles, it is clearly necessary to interrogate and examine the principles not only in the context of SPLUMA, but also in the context of South Africa’s history and current challenges. This paper will elaborate on the process the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning of the Western Cape Government followed in firstly making sense on the SPLUMA principles and secondly how this process was used to develop a benchmarking instrument to set up a diagnostic tool for tracking Development Planning.

Keywords:

SPLUMA, Spatial, Resilience, Sustainability, Equity
THE ONGOING APARTHEID SPATIAL PLANNING PATTERN: IS SPLUMA THE LIGHT AT THE END OF THE TUNNEL?

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ABSTRACT

The dawn of our democracy in 1994, brought with it the hope that the apartheid spatial planning patterns of South African settlements, would come to an end. No longer would low income settlements be banished to the periphery of our towns and cities, from where residents had to struggle to access urban opportunities. This hope that spatial change was imminent was strengthened with the implementation of the Municipal Systems Act (MSA) (Act 3 of 2000). The MSA required municipalities to draft Spatial Development Frameworks (SDF’s) as part of their Integrated Development Plans (IDP’s). The SDF’s in turn spoke of the need to develop strategies and policies which addressed “the spatial reconstruction of the municipality”. This was to result in greater integration between rich and poor. Sadly however, despite the existence of legislation which requires spatial reconstruction, settlement development patterns remain largely unchanged. The poor continue to be spatially marginalised and the wealthy, for the most part, continue to seek to develop in greenfields areas on or beyond the urban edge. The reasons for this are numerous and include: nimbyism; cost of land; ease of developing greenfields vs brownfields; land ownership; in the subsidised housing arena, focus on the number of units delivered rather than quality of life provided; focus on short term interests vs long term needs; lack of understanding of the long term impacts of a development etc. The question that now arises is will the implementation of SPLUMA change anything, or will our settlements continue to be characterised by segregation, inefficiency and inequality? In this paper it will be argued that SPLUMA, does provide some hope, as far as spatial reconstruction of our settlements is concerned. However the effectiveness of SPLUMA to correct the current spatial patterns will to a large extent be dependent on how well the requirements of SPLUMA are adhered to. In particular the principle of “spatial sustainability”, which requires that the current and future costs to all parties for the provision of infrastructure and social services in land development, must be considered and that viable communities should be created.

Keywords:
SPLUMA, Apartheid Spatial Planning, MSA, Spatial Reconstruction, Change, Costs, Viable Communities.
UNDERSTANDING PAST DRIVERS OF LAND USE CHANGE TO MODEL POTENTIAL FUTURE LAND USE IN THE WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

The Western Cape Province is currently faced with population growth, declining household sizes, increasing household numbers, high levels of migration, urbanization and escalating development pressures. Consequently these factors have triggered changes in land use and incited issues such as urban sprawl, marginalization of the poor, limited public access to resources, land degradation and climate change in the Province. Furthermore, the issues surrounding land use in the Province emanate from past inequities in access to land and unsustainable land use practices. This poses a challenge to the government which strives for a sustainable nation that safeguards democracy by providing basic access to services, managing limited resources and advancing effective and efficient integrated planning whilst maintaining ecosystem functions. Understanding drivers of land use change and articulating how various factors influence land use is critical in meeting this challenge.

This paper seeks to understand the most significant drivers of land use change in the Western Cape Province - which consists of one metropolitan and five district municipalities. To achieve this, the paper focuses on the major land use changes which have occurred in the Western Cape Province in past 20 years; factors which led to these changes; potential economic, social and environmental impacts of land use changes; and measures being implemented by municipalities to address these impacts. An analysis of historical land cover data using the 1990 and 2013-2014 South African National Land-Cover Datasets, document analysis and expert opinion in the form of semi-structured interviews with municipal officials are the methods used to study past changes in land use. The paper concludes with proposed priority driving factors which influence land use change in the Western Cape Province. Driving factors of land use change provide critical knowledge that can be used in the design of effective land use change models which have the ability to analyse future scenarios and support planning.

Keywords:

Land-Use, Land-Cover, Land-Use Change, Driving Forces, Urbanization, Development
ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING THEORIES AND BEST PRACTICES: THE NEXUS BETWEEN URBAN RE-NATURALIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE CITYSCAPE IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

In virtually every country of the world, the ability of man to urbanize rural entities is ever-changing the earth's cape. The trend is similar in Nigeria where villages have metamorphosed into large urban centres and metropolitan areas such as Lagos, Ado-Ekiti, Kaduna and Port Harcourt through the agglomeration of human activities. Indeed the challenge is that, virgin lands are continuously 'eaten up' by unplanned urban sprawl, which inundates the suburbs and degrades the environment. The problem is manifested in the form of indiscriminate removal of vegetative cover and the exposure of the cityscape to direct tropical sunrays and glare with concomitant effects on urban comfort, health and liveability. The need therefore arises to imbibe the tenets of productive landscape development initiatives to redress this ugly trend. The methodology of study involved the use of quota sampling technique to obtain existing state of cities selected by quota sampling system is established by survey of the attributes of the physical landscape and socio-economic characteristics of residents. In this wise, published and unpublished data of world cities, as well as human activities, landscaping, liveability and manageability in selected Nigerian cities are used to support observed primary data. Findings reveal high proportion of uncoordinated development, extreme use of concrete paving, scanty or absolute lack of greenery and decreasing thermal comfort in the cities.

This paper advocates environmental planning theories such as bimimicry, biomorphism, biophilia, and mimesis as indispensable best practices for the bio-recuperation and re-naturalization of sprawling cities for the meaningful reminiscence of Nigerian cityscapes. It concludes that the re-germination of greenery proves the efficacy of the environmental planning theories and improves environmental quality, urban liveability and comfort towards attaining sustainable cityscape in Nigerian urban centres. Recommendations are centred on implementing models in biomimicry, biomorphism, biophilia and mimesis to pursue massive urban green landscape resuscitation and re-naturalization to re-establish the primordial bond between man and nature in the cities. Through concerted efforts, Nigerian cities will be reinvented as havens of greenery and liveable environment for living, working and relaxation while threading the path to overall landscape sustainability as antidote to climate change.

Keywords:

Practices, Greenery, Hard Landscaping, Planning Theories, Urban Liveability, Urban Re-Naturalisation
Spatial Governance Principles for Rural Areas Under Traditional Authority

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Abstract

The former ‘homelands’ or Bantustans of South Africa are a legacy of colonial-apartheid regimes when most Black people were confined to an area comprising some 13% of the land area of the country. Currently these areas are home to between 20 to 30 percent of the national population, and include some of the poorest municipalities. Much of these areas fall under the authority of traditional leaders, where customary law and practices are espoused. Land use largely reflects traditional lifestyles where subsistence agriculture is one of the major economic activities. Concurrently with the jurisdictions of tribal leaders and their traditional councils are local and district municipalities. The boundaries of the latter do not necessarily align with the traditional council boundaries, nor is there alignment between municipal and traditional council wards. Moreover, there are parallel land use and land allocation systems operating. The municipalities use western-style land governance systems (generally based on land use zoning) while traditional leaders allocate land based on customary law using indigenous knowledge. Case studies from KwaZulu Natal, Mpumalanga, the Eastern Cape and Free State all demonstrate that there is little communication between these systems and their role players, which creates conflict. This conflict is not limited to the municipal sphere. While the Constitution of South Africa recognises the institution of traditional leadership, subsequent legislation appears to have limited its role to cultural leaders. Furthermore, the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA) mandates municipalities to take land use and development decisions, pertinently excluding traditional leaders from decision-making and decision-making structures. In addition this act obliges local municipalities to prepare land use schemes based on zoning for the entire municipal area, including areas under traditional authority. The imposition of western planning approaches that view land as a commodity, rather than a sacred social asset, is bound to exacerbate the existing conflict between the traditional and modern systems and discontent among traditional communities. Thus there is a need for a land use management system that is acceptable and can function effectively in traditional areas yet complies with SPLUMA. If is possible what are its key elements? This paper will present a key principles and a broad framework that could form the basis for a functional spatial governance and land use management system in traditional rural areas. These principles draw on concepts relating to social justice, sustainable development, complexity, the rights of indigenous peoples, indigenous knowledge systems, common pool resource management and alternative land use management systems.

Keywords:
Land Use Management, Traditional Authority Areas, SPLUMA, Municipal Planning, Spatial Governance Principles
PUTTING SPATIAL RESILIENCE INTO PRACTICE

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ABSTRACT

There is a growing awareness of disaster risk management and creating resilience to potential risks and hazards within the planning fraternity. There is a considerable literature on the concept of resilience and the definitions thereof. These include the ability to spring back after being stressed to a systems focused definition of the ability to maintain the system’s functions by absorbing or adapting to change despite stresses and pressures placed on it. Within a systems’ conceptualisation of resilience are attributes such as diversity, redundancy, flexibility and adaptability, buffers, and in human systems, foresight. Although initially research was focussed on ecosystems the resilience of socio-ecological systems is now receiving attention. This is of critical importance in the South African context, where, according to the Green Paper on Development and Planning, 1999, and the White Paper of Spatial Planning and Land Use Management, 2001, the first democratic government in South Africa in 1994 inherited a spatial planning and land use management system that was being fragmented, unequal and incoherent, resulting in a dysfunctional South African space economy that still prevails today. It is characterised by the coexistence of deep poverty, a formal and informal economy, poor transportation systems and housing backlogs with sprawling informal settlements. There is a critical need to improve the resilience of the economy to detrimental spatial, social and economic shocks.

The recently enacted South African Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA) includes ‘spatial resilience’ among the five principles intended to promote more just, sustainable and efficient settlements. According to SPLUMA, the principle of spatial resilience refers to “flexibility in spatial plans, policies and land use management systems are accommodated to ensure sustainable livelihoods in communities most likely to suffer the impacts of economic and environmental shocks.” Neither the Green Paper on Development and Planning, 1999, nor the White Paper on Spatial Planning and Land Use Management, 2001, which were the precursors to SPLUMA, made mention of the principle of ‘spatial resilience’. While the concept of resilience is widely understood, does the same apply to that of spatial resilience as defined by SPLUMA? What does spatial resilience mean in practice in South Africa? How can it be implemented in the spatial planning and land use management system? This paper will describe a study conducted to determine how practicing planners interpret the concept of spatial resilience. A semi-structured questionnaire was sent to planners in different fields in all three spheres of government, planners in the private sector and in academia. After an introduction the paper will discuss theoretical concepts regarding resilience and ‘spatial resilience’ before describing the methodology and findings. The responses received from planners indicate a wide range of perceptions. The conclusion will discuss the implication of the confusion and diversity of opinions and the need for further dialogue around both the interpretation
and implementation of the principle of ‘spatial resilience’.

**Keywords:**
Resilience, Spatial Planning, SPLUMA, Social-Ecological Systems, Planners’ Perceptions, Planning Law

**EXPLORING THE FRAGMENTS OF A POSSIBLE THEORY AND POLICY ON (SPATIAL) JUSTICE IN AN ATTEMPT TO BUILD JUSTIFIED AND JUST CITIES AND COMMUNITIES IN SOUTH AFRICA**

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**ABSTRACT**

During the last two decades, various efforts were made in South Africa to restructure the distorted and fragmented spatial form, to re-integrate the fragmented spaces and communities and to create sustainable development in general. These smart goals, however did not realize as was expected, mainly due to an (un) just government and planning system. A major milestone was however achieved in 2013, after more than a decade’s efforts and struggles to develop the first real Planning Act for South Africa, namely the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (SPLUMA). It was enlightening to note that one of the five main planning principles on which this act was built on emphasizes the aspect of “Spatial Justice”. The term spatial justice had been missing from literature for more than 30 years only to resurface in 2010 as a concept which was under theorized. What is spatial justice and how can it change any landscape, most importantly the South African apartheid landscape? The research investigates the concept of spatial justice by analysing theories related to space, justice as well as the right to the city concept. In the end, it was discovered that there was a general consensus that could be drawn from these theories to come up with a concept of what spatial justice should be.

Having discovered and come up with the concept of spatial justice, application of it is now tested on the City of Tshwane by analysing the spatial structure, policies, legislations, planning and development as well as court decisions in other to ascertain if spatial justice exists in the City. It was discovered that most of the policies, plans and legislation in the country are built on a concept of spatial justice but the implementation of these plans as seen in the spatial structure of the City of Tshwane as well as court decisions shows that spatial justice is being ignored and planners do not plan for the people who need and rather plan for the people who have as can be seen in the City’s bus transport routes which covers middle and high income suburbs and totally ignoring the low income areas. The research concludes that to make progress in undoing the spatial injustice that exists in our geographies, the concept of spatial justice which I have come up with must
be applied to every policy, plan, development and court decisions. That is no plan or policy should be approved until they have passed the Spatial Justice Test. Amongst other recommendations are that Planning Schools in South Africa should have a module on spatial justice which can further encourage students on the concept and ultimately help in moving towards a theory of spatial justice.

**Keywords:**

Spatial Justice, Right to the City, Housing, Transportation, Tshwane
Making Sense of the Future Spatial Planning System in South Africa

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Abstract
Planning is for people. The value of spatial planning and the essential role it can play in creating favored future spatial environments is a conventional concept. Many academics agree that spatial planning is now more than ever, an intriguing and crucial part of modern day society. The primary goal of spatial planning is to enhance quality of life (Van de Valk 2002:201). Taking this into account, the need to make sense of future spatial environments of South Africa arises. This paper aims to address this urge by exploring the possibility of a spatial planning system that ensures inclusive, equitable, liveable and sustainable environments for all. Various spatial planning instruments and development policies have darkened the door of South African planning in attempt to promote a desired future for all South Africans. This future is not yet a reality. This paper further sheds light on a new innovative way to think about the future of spatial planning, through the development of the Spatial Planning Evaluation Matrix. Research on the current spatial planning challenges in South Africa indicate that very little has been done to successfully address the challenges facing the country's spatial environment. When weighing the challenges and outcomes of South Africa's Spatial Planning System on one part of a scale and placing the outcomes of international spatial planning systems on the other side, the imbalance is evident. This investigation makes it possible to identify the required elements to develop a spatial planning system to ensure an effective, inclusive and transparent spatial planning system in South Africa. These elements form the core of the Spatial Planning Evaluation Matrix tool, which is developed to enhance spatial planning in South Africa. The Northern Cape Province Spatial Planning System was used as a case study to assess to what extent it complies with this evaluation. The tool will add value to planning, development and growth of South Africa.

Keywords:
Spatial Planning, Planning Instrument, Northern Cape
A TRANSECT APPROACH TO LAND USE MANAGEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

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ABSTRACT

The recently enacted Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA) requires municipalities to adopt land use zoning schemes that are applicable to all land within the municipality: urban areas, informal settlements, commercial farming and traditional areas alike. Yet there is considerable criticism of zoning as applied in South Africa and elsewhere. The use of land use zoning in South Africa, coupled with Apartheid planning policies, has been blamed for our fragmented, mono-functional urban settlements. It is thus questioned if land use schemes are an apposite form of development regulation within our diverse landscape. In reaction to the detrimental effects of zoning New Urbanist planners in the USA have adopted form-based codes linked to a transect of low density or intensity natural spaces to high intensity urban cores. The land use and development regulations are then tailored to the relevant part of the transect. Thus rural regions are treated differently to central business districts. The transect approach allows differentiation between different density and intensity areas, allowing appropriate land development regulation.

This paper will explore whether a transect approach can be adapted for South African circumstances as a basis for planning and land use management. The first part of the paper will briefly set out the theoretical framework and rationale for a transect approach while the second will investigate a possible South Africa transect from both a theoretical and practical perspective using a provisional transect from Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality, Free State, to Lesotho that encompasses most spatial typologies, such as an urban core, wealthy and poor peripheral suburbs, commercial agriculture, small towns and areas under traditional authority, developed using GIS tools. The paper will conclude with some thoughts on the applicability of the transect for spatial planning and land use management as well as areas for further research.

Keywords:

Urban and Regional Planning, Transect, Land Use Management, Spatial Planning System, GIS
LAND USE MANAGEMENT IN TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY AREAS - DISRUPTING CONVENTIONAL THOUGHT AND PROVIDING INNOVATIVE PRACTICES FOR A WORKABLE FUTURE

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ABSTRACT

The recently implemented Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act of 2013 requires (amongst others) that each South African municipality formulate a single land use scheme covering its entire area of jurisdiction. 27% of all households in South Africa reside in areas that have never been subject to land use management schemes (previously called town planning schemes). In addition, 14 million hectares of land (on which this 27% of households stay) are not surveyed. Traditional Authority areas affect 116 out of 234 local municipalities across South Africa. While SPLUMA provides for the “incremental” introduction of land use management and regulation in these areas, many land use practitioners see land use schemes in these areas as an extension of the typical Town Planning Schemes of the past. In return, Traditional leaders view SPLUMA and Land Use Schemes as an infringement of their right to allocate and manage land within the boundaries of traditional council areas.

This paper draws on case studies of recently completed land use schemes and interaction between planning practitioners and Traditional Authorities in a number of local municipalities in Northwest Province. It explores existing land allocation procedures within these areas and proposes an innovative framework that can be used for the compilation of land use schemes within Traditional Council areas across South Africa. The proposed framework negates the current accepted practice of linking a zoning to a surveyed land parcel and instead relies on technology to develop land use maps. Land use rules are developed through community interaction, providing the basis for a new type of “zoning” map that assists traditional leaders in deciding where to allocate land. Lastly the paper explores possible partnerships between the Municipal Planning Tribunal (or land development officer), traditional leaders and community members to ensure the sustainability of land use schemes in areas under traditional management.

Keywords:

Land Use Management, Spatial Planning, Traditional Authorities, Land Use Scheme
PUBLIC SPACES IN POST-APARTHEID JOHANNESBURG: CLASHING OF IDEALS IN IMAGINARIES AND EVERYDAY PRACTICES

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores the state of Johannesburg’s public spaces, underpinning the ideas and ideologies embedded in planning policies, spatial strategies and practices shaping the open public spaces. Public spaces are dynamic representations of the cultural, social, economic and political changes and emblematic materializations of the way cities negotiate among different identities, competing interests and meanings of public. Johannesburg is a point in case, where the transition to a democratic system and a spatial planning apparatus supporting ideals of integration, accessibility and spatial justice is forced to converse and clash with spatial segregation, social isolation, and limited opportunities for propinquity among people of different classes and race. On the one hand, the objective is to explain the competing views of public spaces in contemporary Johannesburg, through the concept of imaginary (Jessop and Oosterlynck 2008) – a descriptive, regulatory and projecting narration reflecting a specific conception of space, governance, and citizenship. The attention is on who is involved in the circulation, adoption, and adaptation of ideas, in orienting design and guiding practices; and how specific ideas prevail and are legitimised.

On the other hand, the objective is linking the influence of ideas, relations of power, interests, and institutions on spatial planning practices, revealing the reasons that foster or impede the adoption of innovative and progressive approaches for the attainment of inclusion and spatial justice goals in planning and designing public spaces. Perspectives on the production of space (Lefebvre 1991) and Gramscian-Foucaudian understandings of power and space are adopted for analysing the selected public spaces. Firstly, these spaces are viewed as “representation of spaces”, highlighting the semiotic order and its epistemic, rhetorical and regulative functions capturing the unavoidable cultural dimension associated with the “production of space”. It is the space discursively constructed by regimes of knowledge, which disseminate ideas, orient design, guide practices and give scientific coherence to the spontaneous ideologies of appropriated lived space, ensuring the coherence of spatial practices (Schmid 2012). Secondly, public spaces are viewed as the “spaces of representation”, which is the symbolic dimension, pointing out to the meanings and what they stand for, thus to the ensemble of social norms, believes, and behaviours, as well as inspirations. Reading public spaces through the symbolic lens allows deconstructing the genealogy of meanings given by the established order (but also the uprising orders). Thirdly, public spaces are seen as spatial practices, thus revealing the perception dimension, the materiality of the elements, activities and interactions taking place there.
Keywords:
Public Spaces, Knowledge, Hegemony, Inclusion, Spatial Justice

AN APPLICATION OF ISO 37120 INDICATORS TO COMPARE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH AFRICAN AND INTERNATIONAL CITIES

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ABSTRACT

The use of sustainability indicators has become a widespread practice amongst regional and local authorities in their pursuit of a more sustainable future. However, research suggests a lack of consistency in the application and interpretation of these indicators resulting in limited impacts. This inconsistency also precludes reliable cross city comparisons and time series analysis and resulted in a new series of international standards being developed for a holistic and integrated approach to measure sustainable and resilient development. In 2014 the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) published international standard ISO 37120 known as “Sustainable development of communities – Indicators for city services and quality of life”. This set of standardized indicators provides a uniform approach to what is measured and how that measurement is to be undertaken. It contains both core and supporting indicators and is classified into themes according to different sectors and services provided by cities. This paper applies a range of these indicators to a cross section of South African cities to compare their performance with a range of international cities from both the Global North and South. The results provide a fascinating benchmarking of the performance of South African cities in the various themes compared to their international counterparts.

Based on the sample of cities analysed and the indicators for which information could be sourced, South African cities generally performed satisfactorily compared to their international counterparts in the environmental, financial, and governance themes. However the South cities generally performed much poorer than the international examples in the case of the economic, education, energy, emergency services, telecommunication and innovation, safety, and shelter themes. The performance in the other themes was highly variable. The results of this paper make three contributions to the debate on sustainable and resilient urban development in South Africa. Firstly it illustrates the potential application and value of the ISO 37120 indicators in providing standardized, consistent, and comparable results over time and across cities. Secondly, it provides an indication of particular areas of strengths and weaknesses of South African cities in their pursuit of more sustainable development. Finally it outlines comparative trends of the South African cities over the last
decade and highlights areas of specific improvement and concern. Although not laying claim to being definitive, the study results contribute some thought provoking perspectives to the debate on urban sustainability and resilience in South Africa.

Keywords:
Sustainability Indicators, ISO 37120, Urban Sustainability, Urban Resilience, International Benchmarking

AN INTEGRATED FRAMEWORK AND METHODOLOGY FOR SPATIAL PLANNING EVALUATION

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ABSTRACT

The principles of plan evaluation and monitoring have long been understood as an important element of urban planning practice. However, despite increasing research attention into policy and plan implementation in fields such as public administration and management sciences, little focus has been directed at the evaluation of outcomes in the field of urban planning. As a result planners generally have inadequate knowledge about the implementation of plans and their effects on spatial development. Empirical research on planning evaluation also generally tend to focus on the characteristics and quality of plans and planning processes, with little attention to the achievement of plan objectives and policies in practice. It is thus hardly surprising that monitoring and evaluation has been referred to as the “forgotten stage” in planning practice and research (Seasons, 2003). Although the official guidelines for the preparation of Spatial Development Frameworks in South Africa make specific provision for a monitoring and evaluation component, very little details are provided regarding the monitoring and evaluation procedures, techniques and indicators to be applied.

This paper provides a proposed framework and methodology for an integrated spatial planning evaluation methodology. It starts by summarizing the challenges for measuring the impact of spatial planning and then proceeds to consider how plan quality and success could be determined. It provides a critique of the three main approaches to plan evaluation being conformance based evaluation, performance based evaluation and theory based plan evaluation. It then culminates in the description of a suggested integrated and robust framework for spatial planning evaluation consisting of a number of key components: contextual and operational environment evaluation, plan quality evaluation, and plan success evaluation. It concludes by outlining the types of indicators that could be applied in each of these components of the suggested methodology.

KEYWORDS:
Spatial Planning, Plan Quality Evaluation, Plan Success Evaluation, Monitoring Indicators, Evaluation Methodology

MAKING SENSE OF THE FUTURE / DISRUPTION AND REINVENTION
Making Sense of the Future: Disruption and Reinvention - The Importance of Planning and Design in Rural Areas with the Commencement of SPLUMA

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Abstract

Rural villages present a major development challenge spatially. This can be ascribed to the low level of economic activity, major infrastructure backlogs and the difficult and costly procedure to provide such infrastructure because of the sprawling or widespread nature of these villages (Maruleng LM, 2007). Often villages are located far from towns and economic opportunities, therefore, most of the community are poor and depend on subsistence farming to survive. Poor households in rural areas depend on a combination of subsistence agriculture, social grants and remittances from family members working in the cities or mines. Assets in the likes of property are often tied to traditional forms of land tenure, making it hard to leverage household assets to generate wealth (Treasury, 2011). Challenges of poverty and unemployment are obstructed by limited access to basic municipal services as well as a lack of good quality social services and a lack of adequate transport (National Treasury, 2011). The lack of design and land use management disciplines in rural and traditional areas has related to poor quality of design of development in recent decades and has contributed to the erosion of social and economic opportunity for rural communities, particularly those on low incomes (Owen, 2011).

Spatial issues in rural villages can be attributed to the fact that these areas did not have any spatial planning and land use management legislation before the commencement of SPLUMA. The commencement of SPLUMA has enforced the inclusion of rural and traditional villages in spatial documents such as Land Use Schemes (LUS) and Spatial Development Frameworks (SDF). To help these poor communities economically, tourism and agriculture were initially identified as the economic potential pillars for rural development in South Africa (Department of Tourism, 2012). This paper will focus on the rural population located within traditional authorities, because they form the majority of rural South-Africa. Because Traditional Authorities are so rich in culture and are located in natural areas, cultural and eco-tourism poses the greatest economic opportunity. If more tourism can be developed in rural areas, particularly in ways that involve a high level of local participation in decision making and enterprises, then poverty alleviation impacts are likely to be improved (Department of Tourism, 2012). A common challenge for tourism development in a single rural community is its pulling power because of the absence of a distinctive image (Gisolf, 2012). Cities and entire regions can gain a valuable 'competitive edge' by virtue of their unique character (Ministry for the Environment, 2005). With the use of rural design elements villages can inherit a unique character and simultaneously create spaces that will enrich the lives of the community.

Keywords:

Rural, Traditional, SPLUMA, Design, Land Use Management
ARE WE ACHIEVING SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION IN SOUTH AFRICA? ACCESSING PROGRESS IN SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION THROUGH SPATIAL INDICATORS.

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ABSTRACT

With the advent of a democratic order in South Africa in 1994 a number of policy frameworks have seen the light. All of these have indicated the need to spatially transform cities and settlements – to break from the pre-1994 apartheid city. With the progression of time these frameworks change, new ones are developed which often state the same objectives. A major focus has also been placed on tracking this impact through spatial outcomes through SPLUMA, 2013 and also internationally through the recently introduced SDGs. Are cities succeeding in reinventing and restructuring the past? To explore these issues we need to investigate how the landscape has changed spatially. To assess the progress made by South African cities in the last 20 years, a number of standardised repeatable sub-city level spatial indicators and/or indices are being compiled by CSIR, each illustrating a specific component of change or transformation. This paper also reflects on spatial transformation for a number of cities using the indicators developed. These Indicators have been developed partly in collaboration with SACN to support the 2016 State of Cities Report’s theme on spatial transformation.

Keywords:
Spatial Transformation, Indicators, SACN, Sub-City Level, South Africa
THE FORMATION OF METROPOLITAN REGIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA?

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ABSTRACT

Over the last two decades there have been various attempts to categorise South African settlements by the CSIR, National Treasury and the National Spatial Development Perspective without much success (SACN, 2014). Currently, the formation and classification of South African settlements is driven by selective size indicators such as a population size and municipal gross value added (GVA). In 2011, Lindiwe Mahlangu the chairman of the South African Municipal Demarcation Board announced the consideration of doing away with economically weak municipalities, by combining the weak municipalities with stronger counterparts, to create stronger and more integrated metropolitan municipalities, with the anticipation that this would create a more balanced spatial economic landscape. Reasons and motivation to create such metropolitan areas rarely include the location, economic function or financial performance and role played by these settlements in the national development (SACN, 2014).

This paper will explore the possible implications of pre-mature categorisation of secondary cities to metropolitan cities on the national spatial development by analysing two case studies (Buffalo city and Mangaung) in order to explore the implications of clustering of weaker municipalities with stronger municipalities. The findings of this study would provide a deeper understanding of the changing South African spatial economy, as well as provide an understanding of the cost and benefits of balanced and unbalanced development on the spatial landscape.

KEYWORDS:

Secondary Cities, Metropolitan, Cluster Development, Urban Classification, Spatial Economy
EVALUATING SOUTH AFRICA’S GREEN PLANNING STRATEGIES: THE FLEURHOF CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

In Africa the green planning concept cannot be regarded as optional. South Africa’s population is continually becoming more urbanised as people seek employment opportunities. Consequently cities have to expand in order to accommodate the increasing population, producing more costly cities as well as negatively impacting the natural environment, which is reaching a point where “vital-signs” are begin exhibited. As illustrated by Hammarby Sjöstad, a green planning forerunner, green planning can improve urban functions and provide efficient and effective solutions that will ensure responsible development. By examining local and international green planning strategies as well as benchmark tools it was discovered that energy, transportation, land-use, structures, waste management, water and sanitation elements are crucial in a successful green planed urban space. This study used the identified elements to create a local benchmark tool, which was applied to Fleurhof (an integrated housing development in Gauteng, South Africa) to evaluate South Africa’s green planning strategies. It was concluded that South Africa is far-off from being a pioneer in green planning, however the country deserves to be commended for taking action through its policies, action plans and legislation which promotes green planning as well as development approaches towards green planning as seen in Fleurhof.

Keywords:

Benchmark-Tool, Environment, Green Planning, Responsible Development, Sustainability
THE GRADUATE IDENTITY OF PROFESSIONAL PLANNING IN SOUTH AFRICA

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ABSTRACT

Following international debate on the validity of planning as a profession the draft SACPLAN competency guideline (published in 2014) was investigated to determine whether the proposed competency themes describe the graduate identity of a professional planner in South Africa. An online survey sampled three stakeholder groups in planning education; SACPLAN Council, SAPI Council and Planning Academics to collect expert opinions on four main areas of investigation. The first investigation was regarding the entrenchment of the 20 core and functional competency themes in the three stakeholder groups. The second investigation determined the consensus between the three groups regarding the competency profiles of different planning fields (Provincial Government Planner, Local Government Planner, Rural Development Planner and Private Practice Planner) based on the 20 core and functional competency themes. The third investigation determined the five most important competency themes in the draft regulations according to the expert opinions of the stakeholder groups. Lastly the experts had to state if they believed the 20 core and functional competency themes describe the graduate identity of the South African planner.

A low entrenchment of the core and functional competency themes in the three stakeholder groups were observed, consensus among the stakeholder groups were only reached on 50% of the competency themes. The study uncovered different expectations in competency profiles for the different planning fields but no consensus was reached among the stakeholder groups in terms of definitive competency profiles for the different planning fields. Six themes emerged as important to the different stakeholder groups but consensus among the stakeholder groups were very low at 5% or less. Most respondents agreed that the core and functional competencies describe the graduate identity of the South African planner. The low consensus among the stakeholder groups on nearly all the investigations in the study follows the international trend of disagreement between planning academia and planning practice regarding the knowledge and skills base for professional planners. The report provides recommendations towards defining a graduate identity for the South African Planner to enhance the professional status of planning in South Africa.

Keywords:

Graduate Identity, Professionalism, Planning Education
EXPLORING RISKS AND VULNERABILITIES IN GAUTENG’S THREE METROPOLITAN CITIES: TRENDS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR CITY GOVERNANCE AND FORWARD PLANNING

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ABSTRACT

Since 1994 the South African urban landscape has been changing as a result of fundamental social, economic and political transformations. Metropolitan cities, especially, face unique challenges because of the dynamism of urban populations. South African metros are characterised by significant inequalities across population groups and across space and the spatial isolation of vulnerable groups have been continuing rather than easing. Making use of a set of recently developed indicators for change, developed by the CSIR in collaboration with SACN, spatial change as drivers of risk and vulnerabilities for three metropolitan cities are explored. These three cities are the City of Tshwane, the City of Johannesburg and the Metropolitan Municipality of Ekurhuleni.

Evidence from the analysis has shown that whilst illustrating major strides in service delivery within former disadvantaged townships, spatial patterns, as expected; confirm the embedded vulnerabilities associated with socio-economic and institutional exclusion, high travel distances and limited access to urban opportunities in former so-called ‘black’ townships on the urban periphery. However, in addition to the spatial legacies associated with apartheid cities, the analyses also points out new patterns of exclusion and spatial injustice, contributing to the already complex challenge of addressing spatial specific inequalities and transformation.

Keywords:

Risk and Vulnerability, Population Change, Spatial Trends, Governance
THE ADOPTION OF APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY IN SERVICE DELIVERY IN SOUTH AFRICA

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ABSTRACT

There exist a large number of service delivery programmes being rolled out to impoverished communities across South Africa. These national programmes provide free basic services with the aim of improving access for South Africans to healthcare facilities, schools, water, sanitation, housing and electrification. However, poverty, poor living conditions and environmental degradation persist and informal settlements remain home to one in seven South African households despite efforts to decrease the backlog of inadequate services and housing. In response to many of these widespread developmental challenges, emerging technologies and the social processes followed to implement them have made possible affordable access to basic services in the areas of energy supply and waste management.

Dozens of companies, for instance, have developed high quality, solar-powered solutions specifically targeting the needs of the energy poor. New distribution models developed by these companies are bringing these products to off-grid areas around the world. The impact of these new technologies are apparent in examples found in Kenya and South Africa, where innovative opportunities are being created for and co-produced with low income communities through the deployment of Information and Communication Technology (ICT). The benefits of these technical systems go far beyond simply lighting up a home; the aftereffects have led to low-income consumers investing in other technological products, developing businesses, and accessing improved services and micro-finance. Remarkably, studies have shown a substantial increase in household income and exam pass rates due to stable electricity generation and continuous lighting. Such service delivery processes, often driven by the private sector, developmental researchers and/or the affected communities, offer an approach to transform settlements redefining previous conceptions of planning and who is responsible for initiating change.

The aim of this paper is to investigate the adoption of appropriate and innovative technologies into service delivery processes for poverty-stricken South African human settlements. It will explore the current status of technology adoption in the provision of housing and informal settlement upgrading, what roles can be played by various stakeholders in enabling technology adoption, and what a collaborative approach to service delivery means both for the future of South African informal settlements and for the planning profession. This is achieved through a literature review and interviews with key state planning and implementing agents as well as practical examples, of which inform a set of recommendations proposed towards a collaborative approach to settlement transformation through the delivery of
more innovative basic services. By doing so it contributes to future planning approaches through the understanding of, and barriers to, collaborative localisation through technological systems that improve settlement services, in processes that would ordinarily be seen as the primary responsibility of the state. The paper illustrates that the transformation of informal settlements can be realised through the collaborative intervention of government, businesses, civil society and communities in the production, distribution and use of technologies that provide opportunities for user self-sustenance. This opens up an alternate approach to traditional state service delivery and reinvents previous conceptions of urban planning in informal settlements as a service to be provided for by state urban planners. By exploring the potential for innovative technologies as a driver of change within state processes that offer the promise of transformation we can conclude that the structure and practice of planning in South African informal settlements does not lie solely in the hands of the state but can be redefined rather as most effective through the co-generation of knowledge and capabilities.

**Keywords:**

Service Delivery, Innovation, Technology, Informal Settlements, Co-Production, Collaborative, Localisation
Re-Evaluating the Intimate Relationship Between Spatial Planning and Water

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Abstract

When people were few and water was plentiful, the issue of water-intensive socio-economic development were generally overlooked by decision makers (spatial planners). Today, South Africa faces a different situation where water demand exceeds the current and future water availability. Every land-use decision and practice has a water resource footprint, a change in land use has the ability to either decrease or increase quality and quantity of groundwater and surface water resources. There is a general lack of understanding as to what negative and often disastrous effects spatial planning decisions have on water resources within the planning profession. To date, spatial planning policies and practices lack the ability to effectively manage, protect and enhance water resources. With five out of nine provinces being declared as drought disaster areas, municipal decision makers must re-evaluate its relationship with water. The recently published Water Sensitive Urban Design for South Africa: Framework and Guidelines provides strategic guidance to urban water management decision-makers (primarily city managers and other local authority officials) on the use of Water Sensitive Urban Design in a South African context.

The framework highlights the fact that Water Sensitive Urban Planning is considered to be one of the major components within a Water Sensitive Settlement. Unfortunately, many good frameworks and guidelines achieve nothing due to a lack of some driver ensuring that it gets used. There is a need for policy makers and/or individuals to leverage their positions to ensure that the concept of water sensitivity is incorporated into relevant policy document. The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act no. 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA) stipulates that municipalities must develop a wall-to-wall Land Use Scheme which provides land use and development rights for the entire municipality. Keeping in mind the already established inter-relationship between land and water, section 26(2)(a) of the Act states that land may only be used only for the purpose permitted by the land use scheme. Evidently, the municipal land use scheme (within the context of SPLUMA) will affect the management of water resources. The article will explore new technologies and information which planners and relevant stakeholders can use to develop informed “fit-for-purpose” land use schemes which will result in water-conscious land–use planning.

Keywords:

Water, Land Use Management, Policy, Sustainable Decision Making
REFLECTING ON THE IMPACTS OF CHINESE MIGRATION IN SOUTH AFRICA — A LOCAL PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

South Africa has experienced Chinese in-migration since the mid-17th century. In the past, these journeys were undertaken by a relatively small number of migrants who stayed for short periods of time. Over the last decade, however, South Africa has seen the arrival of thousands of Chinese migrants who have relocated on a more permanent basis. Whilst the emphasis has been placed on large-scale investments and developments initiated by Chinese companies, such as Modderfontein, many Chinese entrepreneurs have now also infiltrated cities and towns throughout South Africa. The impact of these small businesses should not be underestimated. Today, most South African CBD’s accommodate an escalating number of Chinese-owned businesses, whether legal or illegal. These enterprises commonly occupy premises left vacant after South African businesses have closed down or have relocated. This research is not intended as a complete account of the phenomenon of Chinese-South African migration or entrepreneurship, but aspires to provide local viewpoints and inform existing and future research on the topic. As such, this paper makes use of two South African case studies, as the towns of Oudtshoorn and Potchefstroom where large numbers of colloquially branded “china shops” have been established in decaying CBD’s. Existing literature on Chinese migration, inner city revitalisation and mixed-use development, surveys and interviews are used to inform research and facilitate comparative analysis.

This paper hopes to provide some perspective on the proliferation of Chinese owned businesses in the South African urban landscape to answer key questions, including: What effects these retailers have on local economies – to what extent do they contribute to the local economy, or do most proceeds leave the country to be spent in China?; The degree to which migrants integrate into the South African society – do they adopt local customs and mix with the local population, are they accepted, do they maintain their Chinese lifestyles and customs, or is a new Chinese-South African culture on the rise?; What are the implications of these migrations for urban planning? With regards to the latter, the tendency for migrants to work and live in their shops with their families, often in contravention of zoning restrictions; the potential for CBD revitalisation in preventing urban decay and promoting mixed land use, are especially significant. It is expected that Chinese-South African migration will increase in the future and that planners will therefore have to account for the phenomenon and plan accordingly as part of the prerogative to make sense of the future.

Keywords: Chinese Migration, South Africa, Mixed-Use Development, CBD Decay, CBD Revitalisation, Social Integration, Local Economies
BUILDING CITIES FROM SCRATCH: A CASE STUDY OF CIDADE DE KILAMBA

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ABSTRACT

With the ever increasing population of African countries, sustainable housing solutions are an incremental part of the urban planning principles for the future. Sustainable development entails more than ensuring that there are enough schools, hospitals, open spaces etc. for the number of houses planned. Sustainable development should firstly provide solutions for the current housing backlog and high levels of poverty, i.e. many Angolans are making a living out of approximately $2 a day; providing housing which cost $120 000 to $200 000 is not a sustainable solution to the housing problem – which mainly affects the poor. This is, however, the average price for an apartment in the “social housing development” of Cidade de Kilamba situated in Kilamba Kiaxi, Angola. The development, built by the Chinese company, Citic Construction Co, is said to house approximately 500 000 households upon completion. It is now three years after completion and indications are rife that the newly built city is following in the footsteps of the Ghost Cities of China. One example of a Ghost City in China is Kangbashi. The city of Kangbashi, Ordos, built with the potential to house more than 1 million people, is now a ghost city with a population not exceeding 20 000 people. Office buildings and shopping centres stand empty, while certain buildings were left mid-construction.

It is believed that the reason for building this city, and other similar cities in China, relates to the infrastructure investment and ensuring high levels of economic growth. This property bubble is, however, beginning to burst. The similarities between Cidade de Kilamba and Kangbashi, Ordos, are immense and the question should be asked whether China is now building ghost cities in African countries to keep China’s economy from lagging and to extract valuable resources from Africa. This article will seek to elaborate on the sustainability of allowing China to build cities and other infrastructure in exchange for natural resources such as oil rather than money. The article will provide an analysis on the process followed before building a city of this magnitude from scratch and whether this has the potential to eradicate the housing backlog of African cities or is only proving to be an even bigger problem. The question should ultimately be asked whether it is sustainable to invest vast amount of state funds to build large cities from scratch to ensure housing supply for the long term future?

Keywords:
Sustainable, Housing, Social Housing, Ghost City, Cidade de Kilamba, China, Development Solutions
IS PLANNING PAYING ATTENTION TO ‘THE FUTURE’? EXPERIENCES IN EIGHT SOUTH AFRICAN MUNICIPALITIES

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ABSTRACT

Planning is inherently about looking ahead. Our profession holds the promise of bringing hope of a better future. Among planners it is sometimes taken for granted that planning is concerned with the future and that planners will confront the future and inevitably have an impact on tomorrow through desirable planning outcomes. However, a number of theorists have claimed that planning is neglecting the future and that planning tends to be reactive. Mark Tewdwr-Jones (1999) says that planning sometimes conjures up an image of a profession that is “abandoning the past” and not necessarily a future-seeking and future-shaping profession. In the field of planning, ‘futures’ issues include uncertainty, change, strategic choice, visioning, scenarios, forecasts and prediction. Do planners explicitly engage these issues, especially within the context of the long term? South African legislation guiding planning at municipal level (the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 and the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA), 2013) requires municipalities to make declarations about the future, by making the formulation of vision statements a statutory requirement. But even this requirement does not necessarily mean that planners actively engage with the future. There are many reasons why planning remains preoccupied with administrative and managerial duties and stops well short of the strategic. It might be that planners are consumed by meeting immediate needs or it might be that plans are linked to short-term electoral cycles, forcing planners to focus on ‘quick wins’. It might also be that planners are faced with too much complexity and unpredictability and do not have the appropriate tools to address these issues.

This paper asks whether municipal planning in South Africa has an active engagement with the future. It draws on a literature review of mainstream planning literature in the English language. It further draws on the findings of and specifically the interviews conducted by a group of students at the University of Pretoria during 2014 and 2015. The interviews with key IDP role players in a number of municipalities addressed issues such as timeframes of plans, plans’ focus on the future and the tools/techniques used to engage with the future. It was found that planning’s engagement with the future is in most cases merely a response to legislative requirements. The paper will highlight the reasons for planning’s ‘neglect’ of the future and will conclude with a reflection on the implications for municipal planning in South Africa.

Keywords:
Planning Theory, Futures Thinking, Municipal Planning, IDP, South Africa
THE USE OF ICT TOOLS TO IMPROVE THE SLUM UPGRADING PROCESS IN SOUTH AFRICA: A CASE OF DENVER SLUM UPGRADING PROJECT IN JOHANNESBURG

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ABSTRACT

The proliferation of informal settlements in cities has become a critical concern across the world, particularly in developing countries. Informal settlement upgrading projects aim to address this critical urban issue to ensure a quality living conditions for citizens. However, these projects are perceived to be non-effective due to the lack of an appropriate methodology. Hence the need to find suitable tools that could improve the process is pivotal. The purpose of this study is to investigate the possibility of using ICT tools to make the slum upgrading process more efficient. The research report will explore different literature and will use the case of Denver Informal Settlement in Johannesburg to demonstrate that ICT technology can be beneficial in overcoming some obstacles in slum upgrading projects. The paper argues that the use of smart tools can avoid duplication and delays in data capturing, and facilitate community participation in the project.

Keywords:

Slum Upgrading, ICT Tools, Informal Settlement, Data Capturing, Community Participation
Programming Regional Development for the New Provincial Structure in the Democratic Republic of Congo

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Abstract

The Constitution of the 18 February 2006 in the Democratic Republic of Congo, under its Article 226, states that the country provincial structure will have to change from 11 to 26 provinces. This decision was taken to accelerate the decentralisation programme, which gives autonomy to each province, and to facilitate the administration of the immense Congolese territory. Pursuant to this, the legislation suggests that some of the biggest provinces be divided into small provinces, formed from the current district sub-division. Each new province would have a governor as well as local government. Different regional economic theories and models were reviewed from journals, government reports and books. The paper analyses the implications of creating new provinces in the Democratic Republic of Congo. In addition, the paper investigates the applicability of the proposed provincial structure in the current economic state of the country and would identify key challenges that the implementation of this new administrative organisation might face. Thus, the article argues that a clear and detailed regional development strategy needs to be proposed to facilitate the economic integration of the new regions. By using Growth Pole Model and Regional Economic Concepts, the research attempted to design a regional economic plan that would assist in the economic development of the new provinces.

Keywords:
Regional Development, Regional Economy, Growth Pole, New Provincial Structure, Democratic Republic of Congo
ABSTRACT

The Guidelines for Human Settlement Planning and Design, commonly known as the Red Book, is a publication that outlines the qualities that should be sought in South African settlements and provide practical guidance on how these qualities can be achieved. The current edition of the guidelines was published in 2000. A complete revision and update of the guidelines is necessary to ensure their alignment with recent policies and strategies and with current thinking regarding the planning and design of sustainable and resilient human settlements. Also, socio-political changes and global challenges, especially climate change and its impact on the built environment, need to be acknowledged, while new technological innovation in materials and processes should be incorporated.

The Department of Human Settlements has contracted the CSIR to assist with the revision and update of the Red Book. This paper provides background to the existing Red Book to contextualise the initiative aimed at revising the document. It relates the history of the current guidelines, the original intent and the existing structure and content. Substantial shifts in priorities, values and the understanding of human settlements have occurred globally as well as in South Africa in the 15 years since publication of the current Red Book. The paper addresses the reasons why a revision is required. Amongst others, there is a need to bring the theoretical approach to settlement-making in line with current thinking as reflected in the latest research and in various policies and strategies developed by government since 2000.

The new Red Book would assist in transforming the South African human settlement landscape and to re-structure our cities and towns over time to reflect the qualities and objectives outlined in, for instance, the National Development Plan, the Integrated Urban Development Framework and the Comprehensive Plan for the Development of Sustainable Human Settlements (Breaking New Ground).

The document would also play a role in supporting the global Sustainable Development Goals. The revised guidelines would be influenced and directed to varying degrees by international factors such as climate change, resource scarcity and globalisation as well as local realities including poverty, inequality, marginalisation, rapid urbanisation, informality, population dynamics and migration. The revised guidelines should give guidance on local responses to these challenges by not only incorporating established practices but also cutting edge ideas and innovative processes and technologies. It is anticipated that it would focus in particular on aspects related to the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change and resilience.
change, settlement resilience and resource efficiency. Specific topics that could be addressed include pedestrian friendly neighbourhoods, water sensitive design, appropriate housing typologies, co-production of human settlements, informal settlement upgrading and crime prevention through planning and design. The paper will describe the project as commissioned by the Department of Human Settlements and implemented by the CSIR in terms of the process and methodology. The paper will conclude with a summary of preliminary findings, including potential new themes to be included in a revised Red Book, recommended refinement or expansion of existing information and proposals on the packaging, structuring and presentation of the revised Red Book.

**Keywords:**

Planning and Design Guidelines, Human Settlements, Red Book
Establishment of a Development Planning Business Intelligence System (DP-BIS) in the Western Cape

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Abstract

Establishing enhanced Development Planning Intelligence capability is a stated strategic objective of the Western Cape Government (WCG). This paper focuses on the initial conceptual and practical inputs and steps towards building this desired capability through a smart flexible innovative Development Planning Business Intelligence System (DP-BIS). The system aims to empower decision making in line with strategic and tactical objectives at municipal and provincial level while also being regionally and globally relevant, and sensitive to real grassroots issues that may differ in type and complexity based on context. The system design is rooted in the Western Cape Government’s inclusive vision and values as encapsulated in the goal of ‘an Open-opportunity Society for All’ The intended flexible system (business model*) draws on a mandate to enable scalable, inclusive and sustainable socio-economic value lift from within resilient environmental ecosystems which support effective social activity and organising that leads to necessary socio-economic value generation required for a better future for all.

The paper draws on an articulation information and consequent needs emerging from the strategic policy documents of the Province as embedded in the South African Constitution and responsibly situated within the National Development Plan (NDP) framework, the Municipal Systems Action (MSA) and Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA), with particular emphasis on the information necessary for plans that mitigate known risk while boosting long-term environmental, spatial, social and economic resilience, equity, sustainability and value through enabling inclusive knowledge-driven pro-active decision making and implementation. Furthermore, the system seeks effective relevance across various areas and disciplines. It draws on inter-disciplinary skills, knowledge and collaboration, both practically and in theory. It recognises that both Human and Technological elements are necessary, both through existing diverse distributed networks of data owner-generators and their information, knowledge and know-how, and through cooperative and coordinated effort based on agreed data governance standards and participative research methods, to ultimately enable and generate development planning intelligence that empowers long-term sustainability and alignment through effective evidenced-based decision-making for inclusive development planning. Ultimately the WCG DPIMS aims to be innovative, smart, pragmatic and implementation-oriented in terms of the intelligence generated for planning decisions, monitoring, support and oversight at various levels (*a model that draws on and links to relevant data, technologies, human and institution capability, including contracts and arrangements for data supply, as required).

Keywords:
Innovation, Development Planning, Intelligence Management
EXPLORING THE UNDERLYING FACTORS BEHIND THE RESURGENCE OF NEW INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS POST IN-SITU UPGRADE IN SOUTH AFRICA: A CASE STUDY OF PHELINDABA INFORMAL SETTLEMENT, MATJHABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, FREE STATE

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ABSTRACT

Although the South African housing policy and legislation have undergone a number of transformations in order to provide adequate housing, the number of informal settlements in South Africa has increased from just over 300 in 1994 to more than 2 600 by the end of 2012. This study explored the underlying factors that influenced the resurgence of new informal settlements, particularly after an in-situ upgrading: a case of the Phelindaba informal settlement, in Virginia, Free State. An exploratory qualitative case study research methodology was employed in this study. The study revealed that mine downscaling played a significant role in the increase of informal settlements in the Goldfields in general. Specific to Phelindaba informal settlement, it was found that poor land use management facilitated by the local authorities was a major underlying factor, followed by the political nuances of Ward Councillors who instructed local people to invade land. In addition, the expansion of the informal settlements attracted more dwellers which to the further growth of the informal settlement. The study concluded that there is a sense of urgency with regards to understanding the factors that lead to the proliferation of new informal settlements, as this will improve informal settlement upgrading process as well as the related policies.

Keywords:

Informal Settlements, Land Use Management, Mine Downscaling, Poor Governance
DEVELOPING A NODE HIERARCHY AS A FOCUS FOR LOCATING MIDDLE TO HIGHER ORDER SOCIAL SERVICES IN SOUTH AFRICA

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ABSTRACT

Delivery of services in South Africa remains a major challenge twenty years after the demise of apartheid. Challenges include poor planning and allocation of facilities, often as a result of politically based decision-making. To support a more spatially structured and just allocation of resources, the CSIR has for over 20 years undertaken research with regards to facility location planning in South Africa using the accessibility planning approach. This has been customised for application at a range of levels ranging from cities, provinces and also at a national scale. A key finding of the research has been that the cost of undertaking specific projects is high due to the poor availability of data and high interaction costs and thus a process was started to consider alternative analysis approaches that are less data intensive. The application of the concepts of accessibility and centrality, together with the use of a nodal approach to investment, has been explored as a means to achieve a balanced, just and sustainable allocation of services which meets the needs of both users and service providers and can contribute to better future sense of place. Such an approach can go a long way to achieving equity in the distribution of services and more effectively serving the largest number of people. It is essential that this be done within the principles of equity, government policy and fairness. A project undertaken between 2008 and 2011 for the eThekwini Municipality led to the development of a hierarchy of social facility nodes for the city that were envisioned as acting as focal points for new social investment. These nodes were the centroids of a series of nested service catchments, the sizes of which were related to the access distances and facility thresholds of a range of social facilities from local to suburban through to metropolitan level. Each node of a higher order had an increasing wider service area and larger population.

Based on a growing conviction that a similar approach on a wider scale would prove useful, an internally funded project was undertaken by the CSIR to test a similar approach using the central place concept and accessibility principles in the development of a provincial, and later national, level service hierarchy. The intention of the spatial hierarchy is that it can be used to focus investment relating to middle to higher order facilities without requiring significant data modelling. Such a hierarchical service centre approach can assist with planning carried out by all spheres of government and other investors on where the most accessible nodes are to locate different levels of facilities. During 2013/2014 the concept was piloted in the North West Province and later the rest of South Africa and is currently being applied in a project for national government which will be reported on at a later stage. A key component of the project was to use nodal points...
as the key mechanism to focus public good services in non-metro South Africa. The entire country was demarcated into service catchment areas for the most basic service provision using the identified towns as service destinations. The service catchment areas were demarcated, analysed and profiled. Using these profiles together with spatial optimisation routines a preliminary service hierarchy of settlements has been developed. This paper outlines the development of the nodal hierarchy and how this can be used to focus different levels of services in different nodal places to effectively serve as many people as possible from the least number of service points. This paper briefly outlines the theoretical framework for node based social services delivery to rural areas as well as the development of a spatially specific node hierarchy for South Africa and how this is linked to facility location in support of SA spatial outcomes.

**Keywords:**

Facility, Location, Nodal Development, Hierarchy, Equity
THE MORPHOLOGICAL / SETTLEMENT PATTERN CLASSIFICATION OF SOUTH AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS BASED ON THE CSIR SETTLEMENT CATCHMENT APPROACH, TO INFORM FACILITY ALLOCATION AND SERVICE DELIVERY

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ABSTRACT

South Africa, as a developing country, is faced with many challenges, one of which is the provision of social facilities in an equitable and sustainable manner. The problem is compounded by uneven and dualistic development arising from the apartheid era as well as geographical variations in respect to resource availability and allocation and natural resource advantage. This has resulted in a wide variety of development patterns and settlement types ranging from well-developed neighbourhoods usually found within city limits and under-developed settlements in deep rural areas. Development patterns impact on the provision of social services as geographical dispersion and low density sprawl are major factors influencing the efficiency of service delivery. With the above in mind, it is of the utmost importance that a critical evaluation of settlement structure and patterns is undertaken to directly inform the manner in which different services are delivered in different settlement types. This will aid in making sense of how space influences the delivery of services and how this critical information could be used in future for better decision making.

Using the CSIR catchment-based approach for demarcating potential service areas for towns, the whole country was subdivided into service catchments around the towns / settlements or central places identified in terms of the CSIR/SACN typology of settlements. Using other national datasets in the form of the STATS SA dwelling frame and ESKOM's SPOT building count, the CSIR undertook a process of analysing and classifying the internal structure of the building point distribution in each of the catchments to develop a morphological classification of each catchment. Nine dominant settlement types have been identified. This information is important in understanding the character of spaces and as such is critical to the planning of facility location and distribution networks as it informs decision making with respect to the best options available in the distribution of services in different types of areas. This paper briefly indicates the approach used to allocate the dwelling frame and SPOT building count data to a national set of service catchments developed by CSIR. Following this, it discusses the classification process of these catchments according to their morphology. It also highlights the nine main types identified and then provides some detail on the most common environments where these catchments occur. It also briefly addresses the implications for service delivery of each of the different settlement types.

Keywords:
Settlement Patterns, Development, Access, Central Place, Morphology
USING COGNITIVE, PARTICIPATORY AND COMMUNITY MAPPING METHODS FOR SPATIAL ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Indigenous knowledge and the understanding of individual's connection with their physical environment can significantly enhance the quality of urban planning, urban design, and the management of environments. A combination of both quantitative and qualitative participation-based methods for collecting and recording spatial data is applied. Qualitative data consists of cognitive mapping while quantitative data is the analyses of spatial data in a Geographic Information System (GIS). The use of cognitive maps is an extremely useful way of gaining social spatial information that describes the way people perceive their environment. In this case cognitive mapping is grounded in outdoor digital plans that allow the information to be interrogated using GIS. The GIS output can then be communicated using computer-drawn maps.

Participatory GIS (PGIS) consists of accurate, detailed maps that display the spatial layout of the community as well as various georeferenced features. These maps are presented to community members and stakeholders during participatory planning meetings for discussion. Community mapping is usually carried out with groups of community stakeholders together rather than with individuals. This form of participatory mapping helps communities understand their own environment and leads not only to a physical map but also to dialogue and collaboration between community residents. This collaboration creates social capital and social networks that promote trust and cooperation within the community. Communities are able to quantify their assets and participate in developing their own solutions. This paper reflects on two community engagement/service-learning projects piloted by the Department of Town and Regional Planning at the Cape Peninsula University of Technology in the Western Cape. Cognitive, participatory and community mapping was carried out during the Flamingo Heights informal settlement re-blocking project in Lansdowne as well as during the spatial development plan compiled at the Goedverwacht Moravian Mission Station situated in the Bergriver Municipality in the Western Cape.

Keywords:
Cognitive Mapping, Participatory GIS (PGIS), Community Mapping, Re-Blocking, Spatial Analysis
AN INVESTIGATION INTO LAND TENURE OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE GOEDVERWACHT MORAVIAN MISSION STATION IN THE WESTERN CAPE

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ABSTRACT

Since the 1980s the Moravian Church in the Western Cape has considered land tenure reform within their communities. In 1996 the Genadendal Accord was signed between the South African government and the Moravian Church committing both state and Church to working towards land reform and development. Furthermore the Bergrivier municipality in the Western Cape stated in its 2012-2017 spatial development framework report that it supports the provision of individual ownership for residents of the Goedverwacht Moravian Mission station which is located in the Platkloof valley situated in the Bergriver Municipality near Piketberg in the Western Cape. Moravian Mission stations are governed by the Rural Areas Act, 1987 (Act No 9 of 1987) which means that the land is held in trust by the Minister of Land Affairs for the benefit of the residents. The Goedverwacht Moravian Mission station community is responsible for their own development and are not bound by any land use planning ordinances or building restrictions imposed by the Bergriver Municipality. These circumstances have resulted in the informality of Goedverwachts layout.

This research investigates land tenure reform strategies for properties governed by The Rural Areas Act and the type of land tenure that will best suit the Goedverwacht Moravian Mission station community in promoting development as well as protecting its character. Ultimately the Church and community residents will decide what tenure and land use will be best for them. In signing the Genadendal Accord parties agreed that tenure security is needed to create a basis for development in these communities. Mission towns in South Africa have in the past provided a place for the marginalised in society rather than to serve religious, administrative and commercial needs. Mission towns were places where people could live simple but dignified lives under the guidance of the church. They provided a sheltered, community life for people who otherwise would have been farm labourers or servants. In the Western Cape these people were specifically former KhoiSan pastoralists deprived of their land, probably former slaves. One of the main economic benefits of land tenure reform will be derived from improving delivery of housing and infrastructure in the community. A range of land tenure systems are suggested to suit the circumstances of the respective community i.e. mixed tenure systems, private ownership, or individual and communal ownership.

Keywords:

Land Tenure, Community Ownership, Land Reform, Rural Development, Mission Towns
MAKING GREAT PLACES: WOMEN’S ACCESS AND USE OF PUBLIC SPACE

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ABSTRACT

For the moral and political theorist, Mary Wollstonecraft, the condition of the female sex was the site whence to depart in understanding human relations within societies. Like her contemporaries, Wollstonecraft recognized that power, be it economic, political or social, was restricted to the public sphere; a sphere, she noted, exclusively reserved to men. Ultimately, for Wollstonecraft, access to the public sphere was crucial to the empowerment of women and to, eventual, gender equality in society (Wollstonecraft, (1792) 2004). Space is intimately related to the gender organisation of societies and to power relations between the genders. In short, space is gendered. In all societies, but to varying degrees, the private sphere is female and the public sphere is male (Wollstonecraft, (1792) 2004). It follows that gender and urban development are intimately interrelated. The recognition that space and the built environment are constitutive of gender has long been established in the feminist analyses of the city (Chant & McIlwaine, 2013).

Women’s access to different spaces in the city—especially public space—is more limited than that of men, not only because of the resource constraints associated with reproductive labour, but also because of strong symbolic dimensions surrounding gender constructions, which may require certain modes of dress and/or behaviour that render women invisible in the public sphere (Jarvis, Cloke, & Kantor, 2009). When women access the city, they move with purpose: they do not loiter. Yet it is loitering that defines the use and safety of spaces: streets, parks, and markets. There is a widespread conception that women are in danger in public spaces, that these are not spaces for women; and these conceptions are widespread across the media and cultural discourses. Yet, statistics suggest that women, and those who identify as such, are in no more danger in public than in their homes (POV Team, 2015). How can women across Africa be encouraged to access public spaces, to make great places? Consequently, designing gender-sensitive public spaces will be fundamental to gender equality in cities in the region, because these spaces represent points of access to the public sphere. This paper suggests that the implementation of the Safer Cities methodology can transform public spaces, by facilitating women’s access to and participation in the public sphere.

Keywords:

Public Space, Access to the City, Women, Gender Equality
TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP CREATING ENABLING ENVIRONMENTS FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: A CASE STUDY OF QWAQWA (A FORMER BANTUSTAN)

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ABSTRACT

The study highlights the inconsistencies produced by a planning system of governance where on one hand the formal municipal or local government is tasked with basic service delivery as well as the maintenance of infrastructure, whilst on the other hand the traditional leadership are also expected to play a significant role in facilitating the delivery of basic services in South Africa. The promulgation of Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA) in July 2015 presents a challenge for the community of QwaQwa, a former Bantustan, where an inconsistency in human settlement development is visible and has perpetuated class segregation between ‘urban’ municipal areas and traditional areas. The paper is at an exploratory phase as part of a PhD in Urban and Regional Planning proposal. Hence, it is hoped that an exploratory ethnographic qualitative approach will be employed in seeking answers to these human settlement inconsistencies. Unstructured interviews will be used as a primary data collection method, and literature review as a secondary data collection method. The results of the study are consistent service implementation proposals that will unite the landscape of ‘urban’ municipal area and traditional area. The implications hereof will thus be giving positive tools to traditional leadership for sustainable human settlements.

Keywords:
Planning, Traditional Leadership, Land Use Management, Local Government, Traditional Area, Urban Municipal Area
INADEQUATE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GALESHEWE URBAN RENEWAL PROGRAMME, IN HINDSIGHT (2001-2010), SOL PLATJJE MUNICIPALITY, NORTHERN CAPE, SOUTH AFRICA

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ABSTRACT

The study explored the implementation process of the Galeshewe Urban Renewal Programme (GURP) in hindsight from 2001 – 2010. The aim was to gain insights to the key challenges experienced by the Sol Plaatje Municipality that might have contributed to the inadequate implementation of GURP. An inductive content analysis strategy was employed. Within the urban and regional planning context, qualitative inductive content analysis is less commonly used, and the infrequency of this research method created an opportunity for the researchers to present a unique way of systematic analysis of what might have gone wrong during the implementation process of the GURP. Hence, a chronological history through a timeline of key events that took place during the implementation of GURP is presented. The study concluded that the manner in which GURP was introduced in Galeshewe produced disintegration and a disconnect between the people of Galeshewe and the infrastructure provided – resulting in dysfunctionality and a degeneration of GURP projects. This conclusion nullifies the notion that the Urban Renewal Programme was introduced to redress the socio-economic and spatial historical injustices of the colonial-segregation-planning development. Consequently, a lack of a well thought legislative and policy framework that was to guide the conceptualization and implementation of GURP contributed to a disconnect on a contextual, political and socio-economic level.

Keywords:

Urban Fragmentation, Urban Renewal Programme, Planning, Post-Apartheid Urban Re-Integrative Planning
WATER SENSITIVE PLANNING: A CHALLENGE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS & DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN MADIBENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, THE CASE OF MOHTUTLUNG TOWNSHIP

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ABSTRACT

South Africa normally is a water scarce country. Thus, putting the national water crisis aside, poor infrastructure, lack of capacity, maintenance, overall poor management and governance; are but a few of the contributing factors to the challenges faces by South Africans towards the access to water in human settlements as a basic service. Although the enactment of SPLUMA, supported by several pre-existing well scripted legislation around human settlement development, conservation and sustainable development, water sensitive planning and related developments thereof have in practice done so little in developing sustainable human settlements bearing the knowledge in mind that South Africa is in effect a water scarce country.

This study explored the underlying role Town Planning could have played in pre-empting, preventing and dealing with the water crisis that surfaced in human settlements in the Madibeng, North West Province: A case study of Mothutlung Township. The study presents the underlying factors that led to the water crisis in Mothutlung. The study revealed that among many other factors, infrastructural challenges, high water demand, poor management, population growth and climate change were the major underlying factors that had bearings to the water crisis in Mothutlung. Significantly, the study concluded that the aforementioned factors were indeed to be blamed for the water crisis. However, the study findings also supported the fact that sustainable human settlement development planning, water sensitive planning and water sensitive urban design and town planning in generally that were hardly appraised by the local tier of government therein that could in effect play a role in averting and managing the water crisis.

Keywords:

UN-HABITAT’S RAPID PLANNING STUDIO: AN ACTIONABLE PLANNING METHODOLOGY FOR PERIODS OF RAPID URBANIZATION

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ABSTRACT

Beneath the global trend toward 70% urbanization in 2050 lie geographically strongly differentiated urban growth dynamics. Especially sub-Saharan African cities are set to undergo a period of dramatic urban growth. Due to both increased birth rates and migration, many cities are growing exponentially. Municipalities often lack the capacities to plan in advance and at scale for the expected population increase, failing to make sufficient and affordable serviced land available. The result is urban growth in the form of informal settlements, which rarely provide adequate living conditions.

This paper considers UN-Habitat’s “Rapid Planning Studio” as a case study and example of an innovative approach to assist municipalities in developing and improving urban planning methods and systems that address current urbanization rates. The Rapid Planning Studio is a simulation of a full planning process in a rapid, three-day format tailored to technical municipal staff. Based on UN-Habitat’s three-pronged approach to sustainable urban development, the workshop discusses city-wide urban analysis and planning, providing an actionable methodology to supply serviced land for planned city extensions that takes into consideration existing legal and institutional frameworks and current and potential financial resources to support the implementation of the plans. This integrated format has been developed by the Urban Planning and Design Branch in cooperation with Urban Legislation, Land & Governance Branch and the Urban Economy Branch. The workshop differentiates itself from the mainstream in two ways. First, it integrates three disciplines - urban legislation, urban finance and economy, and urban planning and design - into a set of coherent exercises. Every planning phase is thus discussed from a legal, financial-economic and spatial planning vantage point. Second, general principles and supporting case studies are not at the core of the workshop. Rather, they are contextualised and applied to the participating municipalities themselves. Specifically, the paper aims to introduce and evaluate the workshop’s underlying methodology. It then reports back from experiences collected during the last four years of testing this method in Rwanda, Kenya, Nigeria and Ethiopia among others.

Keywords:
UN-Habitat, Capacity Building, City Extension, Rapid Urbanization, Planning Methodology
OVER THE EDGE: THE IMPACT OF URBAN SPRAWL ON THE CITY OF EKURHULENI

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ABSTRACT

Since the dawn of democracy in South Africa, spatial planning and its associated legislation have undergone a paradigm shift from being apartheid-led and very prescriptive in nature to that of participatory and characteristically, more developmentally orientated. Following both international and local trends, as well as best practice scenarios, South Africa's very own cities and towns need to find meaningful and long-lasting solutions, in order to attain and secure a more sustainable urban form. Urbanisation, as well as globalisation have both become principal drivers in ensuring the competitive nature of our cities. Currently, just under half of the world's total population live and work in urban areas and as such urban sprawl is a global phenomenon which undermines the very heart of sustainability. From a comparative perspective, the paper also provides insight on the Gauteng metropolitan municipalities of Ekurhuleni, Johannesburg and Tshwane, in order to formulate a greater understanding on the impact of urban sprawl in these cities and how this could affect what is rapidly emerging as a Global City Region.

The literature review for this paper followed both a narrative and qualitative research approach, in an effort to shed light on the various characteristics and distinguishing factors, such as policy; urban sprawl versus the compact city scenario; international trends; edge cities; transport and mobility; environmental preservation; eco-tourism; as well as socio-economic exclusion, which all play a significant role in determining the reasons behind the continuation of urban sprawl. As a phenomenon which still haunts South Africa today and as a result thereof, plagues the settlement patterns of our cities and towns, the paper examines the rationale behind sprawl and suggests various means to curtail an all too familiar occurrence affecting this country's urban landscape. In conclusion, the paper identifies a number of key strategies which should be implemented throughout Ekurhuleni, in order to curtail urban sprawl thereby achieving a more compact and efficient urban form.

Keywords:

Urban Sprawl, Urbanisation, Sustainability, Legislation, Municipalities
THE IRRELEVANCE OF PLANNING IN A DYNAMIC SUB-SAHARA AFRICA AND BACK TO RELEVANCE?

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ABSTRACT

Land invasions and occupation often precede land use planning and servicing, setting the norm and determining the future of a particular area and by implication a town or city. Is planning “leading or lagging”; “setting the pace” or “running to keep up”; “determining” land use or “regularising” it? Planning, by definition, concerns the future and is unsettled by disruptions of former plans. In the context of Sub-Saharan Africa the ongoing reinvention of towns and cities amplify the need for the planning profession and practice to reinvent its own relevance. Research conducted in the Oshitayi area of the town of Ondangwa, in northern Namibia, provide results worthy of universal application, while assisting in the understanding of a “unique” land invasion. The extent; nature; impact; motivations; and opportunities associated with the particular land invasion is presented as background to the profiles of the land invaders; their land use activities; and the general impact on sustainability. The above is contrasted to the notion of land invaders being poor; desolate; uneducated; desperate; and ignorant. Thought provoking suggestions for pro-active planning, relevant to the realities, needs, and opportunities are presented.

Keywords:

Land Invasions Dictate Planning, Sub-Sahara Africa, Irrelevance of Planning, Profiles and Motivation of Invaders, Impact of Invasions, Suggestions for Pro-Active Planning
IDPS, SDFF & EIAs: PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT - WHAT ARE WE ACHIEVING, WHERE ARE WE HEADING?

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ABSTRACT

With the coming into effect of the 2014 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) in December 2014 and the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act No. 16 of 2013) (SPLUMA) in July 2015, South Africa is entering a new era of planning and environmental management. Planning and environmental management were always supposed to be complementary processes and the legislation again calls for improved integration. Until recently the integration of planning and EIA in practice has remained challenging. Through closer partnership between the Provincial Departments and Municipalities in the Western Cape an improved process of integrated planning has been followed with further improvements being worked on. The improved integrated planning is also paving the way for improved project-level EIA decision-making, while the information generated at the EIA-level feeds into the planning cycle. The lessons learnt would be of value to other Provinces which are confronted with the same challenges, as well as to planning and environmental practitioners.

Keywords:

Integrated Development Plan, Spatial Development Framework, Environmental Impact Assessment
MAKING URBAN - “MAKING SENSE OF THE FUTURE - DISRUPTION AND REINVENTION”

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ABSTRACT

In its aim to redress the inequalities of the past, the South African cities of today turned a blind eye to the urban, rural, natural & social needs of citizens. Our cities, as they stand today, reflect an urban form that is neither sustainable nor equitable. Our cities do not invest in social capital nor aim to react to the reality of diminishing recourses. They are not ‘civic in nature, pedestrian friendly nor environmentally smart’. When did our cities become so unimportant and disconnected from society? Through this Research & Design Report it is explored whether South African cities and City Regions can be transformed through retrofitting cities, building cities, making cities, unmaking cities, redeveloping cities, restructuring cities by placing the needs of citizens and nature first, to inform urbanization, natural resources and the infrastructure that feeds it. It is examined here whether the answer could lie with the application of measured urbanization and controlled positive urban sprawl. It is within the measurement of these urban elements and thinking of alternative futures that the future of South African cities can be imagined, it is through the smart application of these measured responses that broad based realistic and true change will be brought about; that the urban barriers of segregation, isolation & exclusion will be overcome. Adapted Abstract From: The Research Report: Making Urban, The City 7.0 - Rebuilding The South African City By Applying Measured Urbanization

Keywords:

City Region, Urban Edge, Equity, Smart, Urbanization
URBAN PLANNING CURRICULUM: REVIEWING ASSESSMENT STRATEGIES AS A LEARNING (AND NOT A TESTING) TOOL

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ABSTRACT

The past few years saw a number of significant shifts in the Higher Education landscape such as the (1) Council for Higher Education and Higher Education Qualifications Committee, amongst others, call for re-curriculation and a new qualification mix at Universities of Technology; (2) SACPLAN’s revised competencies documents and (3) the nationwide #feesmustfall campaign. The above shifts have created an opportunity to reflect and critique educational practice. “Business as usually” is not an acceptable response anymore and a possibility to re-think, re-position and influence urban planning education is on offer. This paper focus on one of the elements in any curriculum that if aligned clearly with professional and academic objectives can yield maximum return. Reference is being made here of assessment strategies. The currency in academia for a long time has been pass rates and marks to determine students’ progress. This then places all the emphasis on assessment as a testing tool and not a learning tool. A case will be made for redefining “learning” or rather placing emphasis on levels of learning as an indicator of student performance.

A number of questions will be discussed in this paper, namely: (1) How can assessment strategies contribute to a responsive urban planning curriculum? (2) What is the relationship between the knowledge, skills, competencies and values (as prescribed by Higher Education bodies, SACPLAN and the urban planning industry) and specific assessment strategies? (3) What will be considered as evidence of learning with special reference to the hidden curriculum vs the formal curriculum? (4) How do you implement the assessment loop and ensure the value of feedback and feedforward. Boud and Molloy (2013:699) suggest that feedback should be “…re-positioned as a practice that has a sustained influence on learning.” (5) How would students prefer to be assessed and why? How can their preference be accommodated in the assessment strategy? In conclusion, the thoughts and arguments presented here are not to diminish the roll of assessing students as the current practice in planning schools, but to determine to what extend assessment strategies can ensure a knowledgeable, skillful and value-driven urban planning professional.

Keywords:

Curriculum, Responsive, Learning, Assessment Strategies, Knowledge, Skills, Values

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ABSTRACT

Deregulation, as a strategy to jump start the ailing economy of the less-developed countries, presupposes the un-fouled atmosphere for the thriving of economic activities through unrestricted unleashing of private enterprise and movement of persons, goods and services within a nation. This paper, adopting a survey method, probes into the plights of small scale economic actors under the hampering influences of some fifth columnist within the Nigerian economy. Whereas, it is the expectation that what makes a state is its ability to regulate social context through its laws serving as the grand norm, the docility or corporatist handling of state affairs at all levels of government has created an atmosphere in which primitive accumulation still thrives to the advantage of some private interest groups to curtail the entrepreneurial spirit of the surviving poor in Nigeria. The paper concludes that the curtailment of the SME as bastion of national development correlates the increase in social vices such as stealing, robbery, kidnapping, cattle-rustling, and other disguised vices as cultism, prostitution, drug-abuse that currently poses avoidable complexity to national planning thereby constituting major drags on national development.

Keywords:
Economy, Deregulation, SMEs, National Planning and Development
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ABSTRACT

Robert chambers pointed the world to the injustice of the urban bias. Investments, education, socio-economic prosperity, are all associated with the city, thus leaving the rural as a passive participant or factor in the economies of nations. Development theory has also neglected the question of rural development, with the assumption that for development to be achieved within rural settlements, they must be modernised and urbanised. Overall, Third World Nations have had to live up to the expectations of modernisation, with this being undertaken under pressure to catch up with the “modernised” world. Countries such as South Africa and Zimbabwe have adopted development policies that promote development in the sense of modernisation, as opposed to development in a holistic manner. Thus, for such countries rural development has been limited to attempting to urbanise rural settlements. This paper looks at the association of development with modernisation and urbanism, whilst alternatives rural development models remain insignificantly explored. Ultimately, the paper aims to propose a harmonious rural development model that recognises the unique and specific needs of rural populations and economies, without compromising the rurality of such settlements.

Keywords:

Urban Bias, Development, Modernisation, Rural Development, Ruralism, Rural Development Models
GATED-COMMUNITIES IN LESOTHO: PROSPECTS AND CONSTRAINTS

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ABSTRACT

Over the past 10 years, Maseru- the capital city of Lesotho- has experimented with and witnessed a rise in the development of gated communities as a new model for developing up market and upper class urban neighborhoods approved by the Maseru City Council for the 21st century. While the rationalization behind the gated communities model is justified in terms of efficient land use, design standards, rates collection, environment, safety/security and class pomp, interalia, it is faced with challenges arising from promoting urban segregation and exclusion, scarcity of urban land within up market areas in Maseru, lack of finance for both the property developers and property consumers alike, high property prices likely to promote indebtedness, security of tenure and the targetedness of the communities themselves despite their gated fortresses. The objective of this paper is to assess the prospects and challenges faced by gated communities model in housing provision in Maseru. Secondary and primary data collection methods will be used to collect information for this paper. Secondary data will come from literature review; while primary data will be collected using a questionnaire administered to all households of a gated community called Mpilo Estates in Maseru as a case study. SPSS will be used to process and analyze the data. The paper itself will be in five sections. Section one is the introduction. Section two is literature review on gated communities and urban housing. Section three will be urban housing policy in Lesotho. Section four presents field data on the Mpilo Estates case study and its prospects and challenges. Section five makes conclusions and recommendations.

Keywords:

Gated Communities, Mpilo Estates, Maseru, Lesotho
STUDENT PHOTOVOICE IN UGANDA: EDUCATION, SERVICE, LEADERSHIP, AND THE FUTURE

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ABSTRACT

Photovoice pilot program was created by BRAC Uganda to use as an evaluation tool for students of the MasterCard Foundation Scholarship program. 12 students were recruited to attend a 4-day workshop, in which they learned photography, basic research skills, and participated in activities and discussions about creativity, critical thinking, and photo analysis. As a methodology, photovoice is successfully used to empower the research participants towards independence, marketable skill(s), and more. The students were sent home after the workshop with their digital cameras to photograph their lives based on the research question we created in the workshop. At the follow-up, students set their photos to a storyboard to form a photo essay. Focus groups were conducted to gauge the participants’ experiences and perceptions of how their lives have been influenced since becoming scholars. The photovoice pilot has been a success in enabling the students to voice their evaluation of the MCF scholarship program as told through their photo stories. Important themes that rose from the photovoice include empowerment, increased independence, and renewed conviction that young people can affect social change, and that their voices, united, can be heard by policy and government leaders. This photovoice teaches us that we as development workers and NGO workers have a lot to learn from the recipients or beneficiaries of our work. Due to the success of this pilot program, we anticipate more photovoice programs for Scholars in the future, including longitudinal follow-up with Scholarship alumni.

Keywords:
Photovoice, Uganda, Development, Empowerment, Education
IF PLANNING IS NOT ADDRESSING THE IMBALANCES OF THE PAST, MAYBE PLANNING IS BEING UNDERMINED

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ABSTRACT

There is no doubt that in South Africa after many years of colonial-segregated-apartheid-planning, the ushering in of democracy in 1994 presented many opportunities for a new way of planning practice and implementation. Hence, there have been some improvements in the provision of planning frameworks and basic services for instance where planners have played a significant role. However, South Africa is still characterised by spatial disparities such as disparate access to infrastructure and the increase of informal settlements in urban and rural areas. Such spatial disparities are taking place despite the presence of institutional and legal tools that can assist planners to realistically and practically exercise their agency in incorporating social justice in planning practice. In an attempt to make planning more empirically valid by establishing whether the intention of redressing the imbalances of the past have been fulfilled, the study adopted a content analysis method with a focus on the institutional and legal tools at hand in the new era of constitutional democracy in general and specifically on the Land Development Objectives (LDOs) Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) which were supposed to facilitate ‘a new way of planning’. These legal tools were chosen because they are meant to practically redress the spatial imbalances of the past through integrative planning practice, land usage and administration. The sample size consisted of 2-3 District and local municipalities from KwaZulu-Natal and the Free State as well as eThekwini and Mangaung Metropolitan Municipalities in both provinces. It was found that a lot of money has been spent in developing the constitutional democracy informing the institutional, legal and planning tools such as the LDOs and SDFs but despite this fact it is not clear as to who took responsibility for ensuring that agency is adequately incorporated into socially just planning practice and implementation.

Keywords:
Land Development Objectives, Planning, Spatial Development Framework, Socially Just Planning Practice
CLIMATE CHANGE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA: IMPLICATIONS FOR INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING AND URBAN MANAGEMENT IN ZIMBABWE AND BOTSWANA

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ABSTRACT

Southern African is indisputably one of the most vulnerable regions to the impacts of climate change. Supporting evidence can be seen in the current climatic variabilities and extreme weather which often has implications on infrastructure. This then calls for the rethinking of infrastructure development as climate change poses some opportunities and constraints. Climate policies are a sure means through which the climate change challenges can be addressed, yet most Africans countries lack such policies which are an effective tool in spearheading sustainable infrastructure development. Considering the critical role of infrastructure development in a nation's socio-economic development, it has been imperative to undertake this study which seeks to examine the best approaches for framing climate change into the realm of infrastructure development in Southern Africa. The paper focuses on the opportunities and challenges brought about by climate change and how infrastructure development is constrained in one way or another, paying special attention to road, housing and water infrastructure. The paper examines and analyses experiences from Zimbabwe and Botswana and tries to understand how climate policies in the two countries address the issue of climate change within the context of infrastructure development. The methods used to collect data for this study include secondary data analysis, interviews with various stakeholders and field surveys. The results of the study indicate that there is need to adopt new approaches for infrastructure development as climate change has rendered the current infrastructure developments unsustainable.

Keywords:
Climate Change, Policy, Infrastructure Development, Green Infrastructure, Sustainability, Urban Management
THE ROLE OF INNOVATIONS IN MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT TO ATTAINING SUSTAINABLE CITIES: CASE OF CITY OF JOHANNESBURG

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ABSTRACT

Globalisation, industrialisation and urbanisation processes have given rise to improved standards of living in most cities of World. In turn, this has resulted in high volumes of municipal solid waste being generated in the ever-growing urban centres, thus creating new pressures in the form of waste management. In response, municipalities have developed innovative ways of managing municipal solid waste and among them is the capturing, flaring and conversion of landfill gas to electricity. In order to further knowledge on the role of landfill gas capturing and flaring technologies in creating cleaner urban environments, this paper investigated the operations within the Gauteng’s city region, focusing on Marie Louis and Robinson Deep landfill sites. In particular, the paper aimed to highlight the impact of the innovations not only in managing municipal solid waste in cities but also in achieving sustainable urban centres. A case study research design and a qualitative research approach were adopted to gather data from key informants through the application of interviews and observations and photographic surveys of landfill sites and solid waste management approaches within the City of Johannesburg. The study revealed that there have been reasonable innovations in the collection, transportation, disposal and treatment of municipal solid waste at the landfill sites, thus improving the sustainability status of the city. Although the innovations still face some challenges, if concerted efforts are exerted in adopting and applying the novel ways of managing municipal solid waste, cities will be safer and sustainable in the near future.

Keywords:

Municipal Solid Waste, Landfill Gas, Innovations
INNOVATIVE URBAN PUBLIC TRANSPORT SYSTEMS AND ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION NEXUS: CASE OF GAUTRAIN AND ARE YENG IN THE CITY OF TSHWANE

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ABSTRACT

There is general an interconnectedness among the complex urban challenges that are being experienced in most developing countries. Of particular note are the spatial fragmentation and inefficient and ineffective transport systems that characterise South African cities. In response, innovative urban public transport systems that seek to improve mobility and encourage mixed land use development have emerged. The innovations also seek to resolve the three apartheid vices that are unemployment, poverty and inequality thus enhancing economic growth and development within South African cities. This paper therefore examined the role of innovations in urban public transport systems to the creation and improvement of business operations and employment opportunities within the City of Tshwane. Both qualitative and quantitative research approaches were adopted and applied to gather from key informants and users of the transport services using interviews and questionnaires.

Study findings revealed that the innovations have resulted in some commendable developments within the city of Tshwane however the really poor and previously disadvantaged citizens are yet to benefit meaningfully. The economic transformation agenda still needs to deliberately facilitate the inclusion of the poor in line with the massive transport infrastructure investments that have been made. The previously disadvantaged citizens need to be at the fore front in order to access employment opportunities and get the necessary exposure for entrepreneurship and improved business opportunities that come with innovative urban transport systems. Accordingly, the study recommends an integrated approach to economic transformation and innovative urban transport system. Human capacity development anchored through investment in education, skills development and human rehabilitation for self-help projects and Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMME’s) is highly recommended. Major investments opportunities should prioritise the urban poor instead of mainly improving the lives of that are already part of the formal economy. As a result the study concludes by developing a model on Integrated Approach to Innovative urban transport planning and economic transformation.

Keywords:
Public Transport, Innovations, Economic Transformation, Spatial Planning
CROSS-BORDER MUNICIPAL PLANNING AS A PROCESS TOWARDS INTEGRATED AND SUSTAINABLE CITY REGIONS: A CASE STUDY OF ETHEKWINI METROPOLITAN

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ABSTRACT

This paper attempts to frame the relationship between “city regions” and cross-border municipal planning in and around these regions. Cross-border municipal planning as a method to approaching “city regions” has beneficial outcomes that facilitate efficient and sustainable development beyond cities and into the surrounding regions. With globalisation driving the development of most “city regions” in general, it is becoming more apparent that not enough attention is being paid to the rural component, which is more prevalent within “city regions” in the developing world. When cities change and develop, the peripheral areas are often neglected and are subject to underdevelopment. Consequently, cross-border municipal planning becomes perceived as a complex and time-consuming task that is often ignored. This occurs because the primary city planning approach is “city centric” and inward of focus. This paper argues that cross-border municipal planning is thus potentially a restructuring element of the city region innovation that is overlooked by planners. Therefore, the continued reach of cross-border municipal planning based on infrastructural advancements needs to be taken into account. Smart city initiatives in “city regions” must also be guided by clear cross-border municipal planning outcomes that serve to drive the region forward whilst prioritizing the upliftment of lives. It is important to understand the spatial characteristics of a place before we can plan. Understanding the South African past and present enables a planner to strategize delivery in an inclusive and sustainable manner. Given this approach, cross-border municipal planning and development should be a pre-planning priority. This would entail the positive characteristics of “city regions” being actively capitalised upon across jurisdicitive boundaries as opposed to being restricted to the current city space.

To facilitate cross-border municipal development in a South African context, a distinction must be made between cross-border municipal alignment and cross-border municipal planning. Cross-border municipal alignment is when different jurisdicitive territories have independent internal plans that need to be synchronised. On the other hand, cross-border municipal planning is when the interdependent nature of territories is acknowledged by planners and plans are developed that facilitate and harness the mutual territorial benefits of innovation and globalization. The impact of cross-border municipal planning is also dependent on whether the “city region” is developed or underdeveloped. Underdeveloped cities and their cross-border municipal planning approach cannot be expected to have the same level of impact that developed cities have, given the disparities that exist between their social and infrastructural circumstances. The application of cross-border municipal planning in the South African context can help to breach the aforementioned disparities between different spatial regions. The paper explores the application of the cross-border municipal planning concept in the eThekwini Metropolitan Municipality (Durban) given that there is a unique presence of both rural and urban components.
Keywords:
Cross-Border Municipal Planning, City Regions, Smart Cities

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND COLLABORATIVE PLANNING: THE KEY TO UNLOCKING THE 20 BASIC PILLARS OF PLANNING

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Abstract

Communication is a fundamental instrument in the processes of planning as it plays a significant role in ensuring that the beneficiaries contribute to the practical delivery of the intervention. This is achieved through engaging all relevant stakeholders through workshops, providing information for understanding and engagement through various forms of discourse. Planning should be brought in line with what is currently happening in society, since the communities we plan with are continuously transformed based on what is happening around the country and the world. The challenges facing the South African rural communities appear to be similar in some instances and unique in others. To effectively solve these challenges requires diverse viewpoints but most importantly numerous levels of action that extend beyond the scope of our work as planners. This has been one of the multiple lessons from my engagements in facilitating workshops with traditional leaders of tribes (Amakhosi ezizwe). There are various institutions in KwaZulu-Natal that form a structure for communication and technical support for engaging with collaborators. These are the Traditional Councils, Ingonyama Trust Board, Municipality and the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs. Useful planning approaches can be drawn from planning theory as it places great accent on public participation in order to understand and meet public demands. Therefore distribution of goods and services to communities should be based on everyone benefiting equitably. It is important to understand the dynamics of a place before initiating any spatial interventions. Understanding the South African past and present enables a planner and planning collaborators to deliver in a cohesive, inclusive and sustainable manner. The paper aims to be a contribution towards collaborative democratic planning practice as the key to unlocking the 20 basic pillars of planning as derived from the Bill of Rights in the South African constitution.

Keywords:
Communication, Collaborative, Democratic, Collaborators, Governance
A POLICY AND LEGISLATION INVESTIGATION SUPPORTING THE CREATION OF CHILD-FRIENDLY SPACES

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ABSTRACT

The phenomenon and planning of child-friendly spaces is well documented in literature, supported by the various social and developmental benefits that such spaces can provide to children. Based on theoretical objectives, child-friendly spaces are not successfully implemented in South Africa, due to various problems, including but not limited to urbanization, development pressure, lack of qualitative open spaces and lack of policy and legislation guiding the planning and protection of such spaces. This study will focus on the current legislation and policies, as one of the key factors in planning, essential for creating frameworks and guidelines in which planners make development decisions. This study will investigate international legislation and policies which supports and incorporates child-friendly spaces to capture best-practice approaches, as well as South Africa’s legislation and policies, in an attempt to highlight areas that can be improved and integrated to support the creation of child-friendly spaces locally. For the purposes of this study, policies and legislation applicable to green space provision and planning for child friendly spaces was included amongst others The Sustainable Cities Program, United Nations Convention of the Rights of the child, Local Agenda 21, UNICEF, The South African Constitution, Bill of rights, National Spatial Development Perspective, White Paper on Sport and Recreation etc. A policy and legislation matrix was created as final output to summarise the scope and effectiveness of legislation and policies supporting child-friendly spaces internationally and locally.

Keywords:
Child-Friendly Spaces, Rural Planning, Green Space Provision, Legislation and Policies
THE POTENTIAL OF SOCIAL MEDIA TO DEMARCATE THE CATCHMENT OF COMMUTERS OF THE GAUTRAIN PUBLIC TRANSIT SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

The paper systematically analyses the phenomena of being smart in light of the growth of information and communications technology being incorporation into urban development. In a setting where technological advancements are taking hold of every aspect of peoples’ lives this paper explores the potential of geographical location data derived from social media platforms can be used to demarcate the catchment area of the Gautrain. The study demonstrates how social media data can be used to analyse the variations in the catchment area of the various nodes with the Gautrain system through the use of a prediction model which utilises interpolation and fiscal statistics analytic techniques in Arc Gis. The results of the study will assist in identifying areas of potential expansion and areas in need of intervention, hence highlighting points of interest with Gauteng.

Keywords:

Information and Communications Technology, Geographical Location Data, Commuters, Interpolation, Catchment
INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS ACCESS TO PUBLIC TRANSPORT SYSTEMS (A COMPARATIVE STUDY: TEHRAN AND JOHANNESBURG)

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Abstract

According to the international reports (2013) nearly 80 percent of the world population will be living in cities by 2030. It is also estimated that 889 million people will live in slums by 2020. However, 6 out of every 10 people in Africa currently live in slums. In Johannesburg, South Africa’s most populated metropolis, 180,000 households live in 180 informal settlements which include more than 25% of the population. Considering Asia, in Tehran, the capital of Iran, 25% to 30% of population resides in such settlement. These informal settlements are often characterized by low-income residents and lack of formal planning at all levels, including environment and transportation, so that in metropolises, public transportation systems do not possess the capacity to meet the transportation needs of millions of urban residents due to the increasing population growth. Over the past few decades, public policies of cities towards this essential need have been ignored. Comparative and qualitative study of planning policies in cities in developing countries in the areas of urban infrastructures can lead to a comprehensive model of an efficient, humane, cost-effective and secure transport system in informal settlements of these metropolises.

Access to public transport is a matter of social justice; i.e. public transport should be sustainable, accessible, and affordable, and the needs of all segments in the society must be considered. Many residents of informal settlements are in dire need for public transport; however, not all of these areas are subject to public transport service due to their uncontrolled growth as a result of the increase in population. In this study, the status of transport systems of two metropolises in two developing countries in relation to the informal settlements is examined using comparative method: Iran (Tehran) and South Africa (Johannesburg). The purpose of this study is to investigate one of the components of the equitable planning process in developing countries. Due to limited purchasing power, spatial density and income-earning opportunities and other urban functions, access to urban transport network may be a determining factor to overcome the poverty of informal urban residents. The methodology of this study is a process through which evidence from reports; statistics and maps are collected and converted into findings using documental method.

Keywords:

Informal Settlements, Public Transport, International Comparison, Tehran, Johannesburg
THE COLLATERAL DAMAGE OF LOCAL POLITICS

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ABSTRACT

Whenever a gathering of humans turns into a permanent settlement, egos start to vie for the power to control that space. Settlement governance is essentially a political contest and planning is (in a perverse sense) an attempt to order the outcome of the contest (and the market, to a lesser extent). It follows that planning must take cognisance of power struggles and political trends. Human power struggles have always been more-or-less predictable outcomes. However, prediction of the impact of these outcomes on the future has always been a hit and miss affair. So, given these constraints within which planning has to function, how do we make sense of the future? Planners are not trained to manage political power struggles, nor could we. In stead, we must learn from experience and historical precedent. For instance: • How did the modern Paris come about? How was Baron Eugène Haussmann’s talents mustered for the urban ambitions of Emperor Napoleon III? • How did Robert Moses manage to exert such an immense influence over the physical development of New York, for so long? • How did the Cape Town Waterfront come to be? • How did Jaime Lerner manage to make Curitiba the envy of the planning world? • What is hindering us now, in SA, to emulate these trail-blazers? Firstly, it is suggested that a combination of faction-politics and lack of technical expertise at local municipal level is hindering development and service delivery.

It is portended that, as long as continuity in municipal management is thwarted by faction politics and, as long as unsuitable cadres are deployed in middle and top management, local government in SA will never be able to deliver. Secondly, it is also suggested that local councillors do not understand their developmental roles. Good intentions are not enough – councillors have to get out there and work; they have to focus the power vested in them in a specific sector or project. Furthermore, their focus must be sustained over the whole span of their tenure for results to be effective. Thirdly, the private sector’s potential role in local municipal development is ignored. Although private-public-partnerships are touted as developmental vehicles, in practice the private sector is rather viewed as a cash-cow for funding purposes, instead of the managing partner of projects.Lastly: The future is not what it used to be. The game has changed. Climate change and resource depletion impel us to revert to different ways and means to deliver services. We have not yet cottoned onto this game-changer. Subtheme 3. Spatial governance – The powers that form urban and rural spaces.

Keywords:
Local Governance, Politics, Future, Public-Private-Partnerships, Service Delivery
IMPACT OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION ON HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

Rural-Urban Migration is a well-researched area in South Africa, however most of the studies done focuses on the migrants, the effects of urbanization and policy formulation. They are silent on issues affecting household economy of the people left-behind. This study will inform policy gaps in order to address issues affecting household economy of people left behind. The study will provide best practices in other counties to create sustainable villages. The main aim of the study is to assess the impacts of rural-urban migration on poverty and income of rural households in Limpopo Province, South Africa. In order to achieve the main aim of the study, the following objectives are applied. ¬ To assess the impact of rural urban migration on the people left behind. ¬ To examine the major determinant factors of rural-urban migrants to leave their place of origin. This study was operationalized in Dzimauli-Ha Rambuda village, Limpopo province, South Africa. The questions have mainly been answered by using semi-structured interviews. They were made with 14 farmers in Village and each interview took about one hour.

The interview guide that was used focused on the farmers’ thoughts about what kind of effects or challenges they experienced on their livelihoods when younger household members (mainly the farmers’ children) migrated to urban areas and the strategies used to maintain their livelihoods. Focus was also on general thoughts about rural-urban migration and the future of farming and agricultural development both on a personal and a national level. The results of this study show that rural-urban migration made an impact and affected the farmers' livelihoods in terms of time spent on the farm, depletion of the able-bodied in the rural areas and even economic effects were shown. The main strategies for coping with these effects were for example to employ local workers or to spend more time on the farm. The results from this study have been analyzed through the so called livelihood framework (LF) which is a framework used to understand how underlying causes and factors directly or indirectly determine people’s access to resources or assets and thus their livelihoods.

Keywords:
Rural-Urban Migration, Development, Household
How Sound Planning Sense Should Disrupt the Different Powers in the Planning World

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ABSTRACT

Through history planners is and was confronted by the different manifestations of power. Important power manifestations that influence planning are political, financial, social, technological and informational forms of power. In totalitarian states, monopolies and other types of “empires” where power are exclusive, universal planning goals based on sound planning sense are difficult to achieve. This paper will use a Dutch academic, Prof. H.M. Goudappel's Urbanistic Concept (1985) to show how ideological, theoretical and practical issues concerning power could be dissected. The Urbanistic Concept advocates sphere sovereignty as a structural principle in planning and society. Sphere sovereignty prevents conflicts of interest in society that exists because of power forms. By identifying the force of power, whether it be the state, the church, the business or any other organisation or person(s) the extent of the power's authority can be managed by sound senses. Without sphere sovereignty the power's authority might be unrestricted over people, their lives, their rights, their conscience, their religious believes and their planned environment. Sound senses are necessary to confront the different forms in which power manifest in the South African planning environment. In example peoples power should be managed by sound governance and not by buying votes. People think that through mass action in the streets or voting in elections, they can demand more, even more rights, amongst other's a right to housing. Thus hundreds of thousands of houses are built in areas where there are no employment possibilities, a planning tragedy that cannot achieve the social agenda. Hans Blumensfeld (1979), a self-confessed Marxist and former chief planner of Moscow, wrote that people don’t need houses – they need employment. In the example of housing in South Africa a disruption of power is needed to reinvent the social agenda, sound planning sense dictates housing should be near employment for a sensible social agenda. By accepting that there are set norms for human society and laws for nature, a conscious choice can be made for promoting the social process in a specific direction. Planners should understand the structural principles of different value systems, like humanism, socialism and capitalism, then planning can create the conditions for man and society to be led to • greater responsibility • greater freedom and • a richer variety of spatial uses that are in harmony.

Keywords:
Planning, Power, Sphere Sovereignty, Values, Society
INVESTIGATING THE EXPERIENCES IN EMPOWERING THE INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN IRAN

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ABSTRACT

One of the effects and consequences of the disproportionate physical development of cities is marginal settlements and informal settlements. Today, thousands of millions of people worldwide, especially in developing countries, live in unauthorized settlements and dormitories under poor economic, social and environmental conditions. According to a report published by the United Nations, informal settlements are known as the main challenge of the third millennium. According to international estimates, of every six people in the world, one lives in informal settlements. In 2030, about 2 billion of the world’s urban population will live in these areas. In dealing with these challenges, there is a consensus among international organizations on the use of comprehensive methods to improve living conditions and quality of life in informal areas and deteriorated areas, to create conditions for long-term poverty reduction, and to ensure legal and secure tenure. Commitment to the Millennium Development Goals by the UN member states leads to confidence in having this strategy in the national agenda. Participating and applying the successful experiences of countries in solving the problems of informal settlements is essential to promote the global development debate, to find the right strategy to improve the livelihood of residents of informal settlements, to ensure the security of tenure, and also to improve the urban environment.

The study begins by analyzing the concept of informal settlements, different experiences related to the empowerment of informal housing environment, and intervention policies in Iran, while it is almost 60 years that the country is facing the problem of informal settlements, and it is more than five decades that the experts and scholars have worked in this area. Most of these experiences have participatory approach to attract private sector investment in the contexts of informal settlements with the aim of their empowerment. Finally, the recommendations and conclusions from these experiences are provided using the documentary method. The main objective of this research is participating and using the experiences of developing countries in empowering and solving the problem of informal settlements at the international level. Therefore, the study of global experiences must just be conducted to learn different ways of testing and to prevent the errors resulted by how to deal in the considered context, since there are a lot of factors based on regional and environmental differences.

Keywords:
Informal Settlement, Developing Countries, Empowerment, International Experiences, Iran
ENHANCING INTEGRATED PLANNING THROUGH CITY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT

A wide range of city performance indicator systems and rating indices have been developed. These aim to measure city performance in areas such as improved quality of life, reduced carbon emissions and efficient mobility. This paper critically reviews a selection of these systems and indices in relation to cities, and in particular, the City of Johannesburg, in South Africa. The relevance and applicability of the systems and indices are evaluated and the alignment of these systems with existing strategies and city performance indicators is ascertained. Findings from the study are drawn on to show how city performance indicators systems may be enhanced and tailored to local conditions and to support improved integrated planning. The paper draws a number of conclusions from the study and makes recommendations for further research and the development of policy and enabling instruments.

Keywords:
City Indicators, Sustainability, Integrated Planning
INFORMAL TRADING TYPOLOGIES IN SOUTH AFRICAN CITIES

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ABSTRACT

Informal trading in cities is often regarded as a nuisance, as it is associated with litter and congested pedestrian routes. However informal trading provides many city inhabitants with valuable livelihoods. Informal markets may also enhance the attractiveness of neighbourhoods and local availability of services and products from traders can improve convenience and reduce transportation requirements and impacts. A study of informal trading in the Pretoria CBD is presented and analysed to develop an outline classification of informal trading typologies. These typologies are reviewed to ascertain how different types of informal trading may be integrated into existing urban fabric in a synergistic way. This forms the basis to propose policy and enabling instruments that could be used to integrate informal trading in South African cities in an effective manner.

Keywords:
Informal Trading, City Planning
BUILT ENVIRONMENTS AND THE ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT OF WASTE

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ABSTRACT

The Human Development Index and Ecological Footprint are used to measure the sustainability performance of human populations. The type and amount of waste produced by populations is a significant contributor to ecological footprints and it is therefore important to understand how this can be influenced in order to improve sustainability performance. Built environments affect waste related ecological footprints of populations in a number of ways. For instance, providing access to recycling facilities can be used reduce waste directed to land fill and increase the amount of waste that is reused and recycled. This paper investigates the relationship between ecological footprints, waste and built environments. It aims to identify, and quantify, key factors within a built environment that affect the ecological footprint of waste produced by occupant populations. This is used to develop simple waste assessment criteria for buildings and neighbourhoods. This is tested by applying it to a neighbourhood in Pretoria, South Africa. The results provide a useful insight into the potential contribution built environments can make in reducing waste related ecological footprints. The paper discusses the findings of the study in order to draw conclusions and make recommendations for further development of the methodology.

Keywords:
Ecological Footprint, Waste, Recycling
SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT FOR URBAN POOR: A CASE OF JOHANNESBURG

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ABSTRACT

According to Gomide (2008) urban poverty manifest itself through spatial isolation of the poorest areas characterized by lacking public services and inadequate infrastructures, where the procurement of mass transportation is inappropriate as far as cost and also accessibility. These impediments restrict income and employment opportunities for the urban poor due to lack of mobility. The urban poor are then compelled to restrict their travel to essential trips related to work, education and shopping for important households needs. Access to affordable transport is crucial for the urban poor as it offers a method for financial, social and physical disconnection. The unsustainable nature of the current transportation practices is displayed in three key areas, namely: environmental degradation, global climate change and social deprivation. South Africa is no exception to these impacts, but also suffers an extra disadvantage of demonstrating very little knowledge of more sustainable transportation option in terms of its planning regime. Transportation systems are planned to move individuals and merchandise to where they have to go securely, rapidly and affordably. Some of the land based public transport modes in Johannesburg incorporate trains, busses, mini busses and taxis. The city of Johannesburg transport services lacks smart or integrated transport systems, especially in the Central Business District (CBD) where poor people have a higher rate of dependence on taxis compared with rich individuals.

Transportation can play an exceptionally crucial part in poverty reduction, because of its reciprocal relationship with the urban economy, through economic development and its effect on the needs of poor people. The methodology used for this research is a mixed method that covers both qualitative and quantitative data based on information obtained from respondents through interviews, questionnaires and direct observation of various modes of transportation. Both primary and secondary research methods were used to collect data. The paper outlines the role of sustainable transport in terms of mobility, accessibility and affordability for the urban poor in Johannesburg and identifies the key issues/challenges in sustainable transport for urban poor. The study concluded that the poor commuters could benefit from the more accessible transport systems as well as reduced travel times because these would be less expensive and mostly affordable.

Keywords:
Transportation, Accessibility, Urban Poor, Mobility, Sustainability
QUESTIONING BUSINESS-AS-USUAL SPATIAL PLANNING

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ABSTRACT

Cities, as the story goes, are both central to the problem of climate change - being the places where over two-thirds of carbon emissions are produced - and to its solution - offering the means and capacities through which to develop more resilient infrastructure, address vulnerability, and develop low carbon economies. To address climate change, we need to stop thinking about the problem only as a global one and think as well of climate change as a fundamentally urban issue. One of the defining challenges of our time is how to reconcile the need for rapid growth and poverty alleviation in many parts of the world with the need to avoid irreversible and costly environmental damage. This is a challenge that will be played out in the world's cities within the present decade. The Tshwane 2055 Vision envisages that in 2055 the City of Tshwane will be a liveable, resilient and inclusive city whose citizens enjoy a high quality of life, have access to social, economic and enhanced political freedoms and where citizens are partners in the development of the African Capital City of excellence. Land use management in Tshwane is primarily governed by the Tshwane Town-Planning Scheme, 2008 as well as the new Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013, (SPLUMA). Spatial planning is guided by Regional Spatial Development Frameworks. The City's spatial planning focus primarily on densification of nodes along public transport corridors - the most prominent being the densification along the bus rapid transport (BRT) system. Despite Vision 2055, new spatial planning policies and legislation Tshwane has not eliminate the Apartheid spatial legacy. New residential townships are established on the periphery of the city, taxis remains the main transport mode for the majority of residents, who have to travel long distances between work and home. New high density residential developments along the BRT route persist to implement the segregated model.

This paper will analyse and evaluate Tshwane's current land use planning policies against the following: i. Paris Agreement reached at COP21 during December 2015, ii. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and iii. World Economic Forum’s 2016 Risk report. The objective is: • To identify the implications of these global conventions on Tshwane's development trajectory; • To emphasise the policy changes Tshwane will need to institute to implement the global conventions; • To propose drastic policy changes to integrate climate change adaptations and mitigations into Tshwane's spatial planning policies in order to achieve global average temperatures well below 2.0° C above pre-industrial times. Contribution i. Practical application of the Paris Agreement, SDG’s and WEF Risks on urban planning level; ii. Disruptions of the current planning practices to implement these global protocols; iii. Reinventing the current planning thought to integrate climate change adaptation on urban planning level. iv. The paper will address the implications of current development trajectory on climate change, and v. Propose solutions towards a sustainable city. Planning Africa 2016: Making Sense of the Future - Disruption and Reinvention Sub Theme: 2. Disrupting and Reinventing Planning Thought

Keywords:
Urban Planning, COP21, SDG, Integrated Spatial Planning, Climate Change
ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF TRANS-BORDER SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION: INSIGHTS FROM MUSINA-BEITBRIDGE TWINNING AGREEMENT

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ABSTRACT

Current studies reveal that adjacent municipalities can achieve more if they plan and share resources collaboratively. This paper assesses the impact of transborder spatial development cooperation with respect to a twinning agreement that was signed between Musina local municipality, South Africa and Beitbridge Rural District Council, Zimbabwe in October 2004 and unpacks to what extent the twinning agreement objectives were achieved in terms of spatial development. The implementation of the agreement showed: inadequate initial planning, in terms of desirable outcomes, inputs in terms of resources, the implementation process involved in terms of effectiveness and efficiency, outputs in terms of targets achieved, impact with respect to where they are now, who needs to do what and when, was the planning and implementation process effective? These and other questions were investigated via key informant interviews and a goal achievement method. In addition to this an assessment of the outcomes of the agreement since 2004 shows that out of eight development objectives only three were appropriately achieved between 2004 and 2016 by both municipalities. The inputs in terms of funding the projects were inadequate because only twenty percent of the total amount pledged was made available between 2004 and 2016. As a result of this the establishment of Special Economic Zones, the implementation of the Regional Spatial Development Framework, the sharing of spatial planning information by the experts, the rehabilitation and widening of the N1 between the two municipalities were only partially achieved. Consequently, the residents from both towns have not benefited much from the implementation of the twinning agreement. The study recommends a transborder implementation model which addresses the challenges of initial planning provisions, inadequate inputs, inadequate stakeholder participation and ensuring that targets are achieved as well as mitigation of risks.

Keywords:
Assessment, Trans–Border, Spatial Development Cooperation, Evaluation
EFFECTIVE ENFORCEMENT OF LAND USE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN WINDHOEK: CASE STUDIES OF KLEIN WINDHOEK AND KATUTURA

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ABSTRACT

The City of Windhoek, as with all Third World cities, is experiencing a tremendous influx of people from rural areas, seeking employment and the promise of a better life. This influx results in the need for resources in the city to be used in a sustainable way. Considering the fact that Windhoek is experiencing rapid urbanization, which keeps increasing as the year’s progress, the utilisation of land resources in relation to the number of people currently residing in the city and the area of land available for human use is under pressure. The primary purpose of this study was to explore the barriers experienced by the City of Windhoek in facilitating land development applications under the Windhoek Town Planning Scheme of 1976. The study adopted a qualitative case study method, conducted in Klein Windhoek and Katutura suburbs of the City of Windhoek. Consequently, semi-structured interviews with town and regional planners were conducted, supported by direct observations and content analysis of official reports, policies and legislation of City of Windhoek. The respondents were selected using the purposive sampling method, its usefulness enabled the researcher to identify key respondents deliberately by virtue of their knowledge and experience.

The study revealed four major barriers experienced by the City of Windhoek in facilitating land development applications under the Windhoek Town Planning Scheme in Klein Windhoek and Katutura respectively. These included the shortage of staff members in land use management within the City of Windhoek. City of Windhoek is experiencing a shortage of staff members in its strategic departments which results in poor enforcement of its policies and legislations; outdated Town Planning Ordinance and Town Planning Scheme; inadequate awareness on land development applications particularly in Katutura; and the rigid nature of the Windhoek Town Planning Scheme. The study further found that the enforcement of the Town Planning Scheme is inconsistent in Klein Windhoek and Katutura. Hence, proactive implementation of the land use management systems in Windhoek and the creation of public awareness on town planning procedures and processes are crucial. Effective facilitation of land development applications and the consistent enforcement of the Windhoek Town Planning Scheme is necessary in both Klein Windhoek and Katutura. Hence, the study concluded that there are major inconsistencies in terms of the facilitation of land development applications in the two suburbs.

Keywords:
Land Use, Land Use Management Systems, Enforcement, Windhoek, Town Planning Scheme, Katutura, Klein Windhoek
AN ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF URBAN HOUSING INFORMALITY ON RESIDENTS: EXPERIENCES WITH WATER, SANITATION AND WASTE MANAGEMENT IN ALEXANDRA TOWNSHIP

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ABSTRACT

The need to protect and preserve urban environments can never be emphasised enough given the essential role cities in general and housing in particular play in the people’s lives be it physically, economically or socially. Although numerous studies have been conducted on informal settlements, particularly their cause, prevalence and general conditions, very little is understood about the impact of water, sanitation and solid waste conditions on residents. Interestingly, the struggles people face on a daily basis as they make efforts to access water, sanitation and waste management services are not well documented. This work therefore explored in detail the nature of relationships that are forged by service providers, the level of service provision and daily experiences of the residents of Alexandra. A case study research design and a qualitative research approach were adopted and applied to gather relevant and meaningful data using interviews of key stakeholders and the residents. The work extended the frontiers of existing knowledge by bringing to the fore new insights on the direct impact of poor state of water supply, deplorable sanitation and glaring inadequacies in municipal solid waste management on residents.

First, temporary water storage facilities such as drums and buckets; a mechanism to respond to water supply challenges; results in small particles being formed at the bottom of the facility and if consumed they result in water-borne diseases. Second, the use of pit latrines and the bucket system as a response to poor sanitation in Alexandra has given rise to outbreaks of diseases that are related and caused directly by lack of proper sanitation. Third, the absence of waste disposal facilities and the erratic nature of waste collection services have forced residents to use open pits in their yards to dispose waste or have resorted to open fire burning of waste thus exposing residents to risk of injury, poisoning and infection. Furthermore, uncollected solid waste obstruct storm water drainages, leading to the formation of stagnant pools of water, which in turn facilitate the breeding of mosquitoes and other insects in the Alexander informal settlement. This work concludes by recommending relevant stakeholders to support efforts of residents to improve their living environments and to adopt a collaborative approach to resolving the environmental challenges being faced in this informal settlement. Such an approach will give rise to massive improvements as opposed to piecemeal and disjointed interventions by different stakeholders.

Keywords:

Urban Housing Informality, Water, Sanitation, Waste Management, Alexandra
INVESTIGATING CHALLENGES HINDERING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN THE RURAL AREAS OF MARULENG MUNICIPALITY

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ABSTRACT

Infrastructure planning and implementation is instrumental in promoting economic growth and elevating poverty in both urban and rural areas. Infrastructure builds the foundation for human and economic development. Infrastructure is important for the services it provides rather than for its own sake. At its best, it attracts businesses, improves productivity and makes our lives more pleasant. Well-chosen and operated infrastructure can bring benefits that extend for many generations. But infrastructure is expensive to build and maintain, and can have significant environmental and social impacts. If we don't choose wisely, it may reduce our quality of life and add to the burdens faced by the society at large. Therefore it is very crucial to ensure that infrastructure projects are implemented in order to enhance people's quality of life. The primary objective of the study is to investigate the challenges hindering the implementation of infrastructure project in rural areas of Maruleng Municipality. Various methods of data collection were utilized such as interviews, questionnaires and documentation to come to a conclusion. The spatial extent of the study area under investigation has covered three villages (of Ga-Sekororo, Metz and Balloon).

The purpose of this study was to highlight challenges encountered in the Municipality and come out with solutions to resolve them. The study also generated knowledge that will aid in improving and supporting the implementation of infrastructure projects, because in South Africa the emphasis, both in research and in policy-making, seems to be more in identifying backlogs of infrastructure than cultivating the grounds were this infrastructure projects will be implemented. The study therefore came to a conclusion that rural areas of Maruleng Municipality encounter challenges which hinder the effective implementation of infrastructure projects. This is evident through the understanding and knowledge of community members and also municipal officials who were participants during the period of study. One of the deductions made from the data analysis and interpretation was that the major challenges which hinder the effective implementation of infrastructure projects were identified as disputes and conflicts on land related issues. The research findings also pointed out other issues such as financial constraints and personnel problems as other challenges which hinder the implementation of infrastructure projects.

Keywords:
Infrastructure Project, Planning, Implementation, Municipality, Rural Areas
EXPLORING REVENUE ENHANCEMENT STRATEGIES IN RURAL MUNICIPALITIES: A CASE OF MUTALE MUNICIPALITY

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ABSTRACT

This study explores revenue enhancement strategies in a rural municipality with specific reference to Mutale Local Municipality to identify ways of increasing revenue and to determine if the municipality effectively implements its revenue enhancement strategy, identify constraints and opportunities associated with revenue enhancement. The study took the revenue enhancement survey approach adopting qualitative and qualitative research methods to unpack the challenges faced by rural municipalities. The sample study was selected from semi-urban wards and rural tribal wards using stratified random sampling method and key informants from the municipality to determine the situation on the ground. A conceptual approach linked to the theory of fiscal stress was used to explain that the causes of revenue collection problems in Mutale Local Municipality are due to cyclical (external) and structural (internal) factors.

The study shows that if Mutale Local Municipality does not implement its revenue enhancement strategy effectively it will not be able to expand its revenue base. Generally the major constraints to revenue enhancement in rural municipalities are attributed to ineffective municipal business model and structural constraints i.e. lack of awareness campaigns, poor enforcement and implementation of revenue enhancement policies, poor service delivery and lack of exploration of alternative revenue avenues. Thus to enhance municipal revenue generation there is need to review the key aspects the municipal business model. It was recommended that the municipality should strive to reduce the revenue collection constraints by implementing revenue efficiency measures and explore other revenue collection avenues like acquiring the services of a consultant to undertake a feasibility study and strategize on the opportunities as way forward.

Keywords:

Revenue, Revenue Enhancement, Municipal Business Model, Revenue Collection, Effective Implementation
THE URBANISATION OF RURAL VILLAGES, CULTURAL AND TRADITIONAL COMMUNITIES AND PERI-URBAN AREAS: THE CASE OF SOUTH AFRICA’S PHOKENG VILLAGE IN RUSTENBURG

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ABSTRACT

Naturally, population growth results in changes in human settlements. There is a perceived or factual difference in degree which depends on the nature and extend of the growth. In recent times these trends have been acute in urbanising cities, towns and dense villages of the developing world. Consequently there are challenges of informal settlements, poverty, unemployment, inequality and exclusion (and in the case of post-colonial nations is the case of land tenure after dispossession and in particular, urban land tenure reform). Conventional planning criminalises informality of human settlements and economic activity. Most of these are found in villages, cultural and traditional as well as peri-urban settlements and related informal business and economic activities which are all not documented, recorded or registered. All this has implications for planning practice and education, culture, gender and exclusion and access to land and land reform. The paper focuses on the lived experiences of the indigenous and traditional community of Phokeng in Rustenburg in the process of urbanising. It is a community affected by unclarified policies and documents to secure their tenure. Phokeng community in Rustenburg is located approximately 200 km to the west of Johannesburg. This rural and marginalised community is urbanising within a context of inadequacy of legislation or policy to guarantee security of tenure in an area under traditional authority. The community has historically depended on oral tradition and storytelling and oral recording of information. The outcome of a survey conducted to elicit information on thirty (30) informant’s understanding of security of tenure, the role they played to secure tenure to their land was conducted and analysed. It also probed, and significantly their awareness of developmental policies affecting their activities and expectations. The study revealed that whilst people did not have title to the land they occupied, they were very content that they were safe from eviction(s) because the traditional leader and his traditional authority provided this much desired guarantee.

Keywords:

Tenure, Traditional Authority, Urbanisation, Policy, Legislation
Providing High Quality Infrastructure in a Bankrupted Environment: Comparison of Local Synergies in the Cities of Dar-es-Salaam (Tanzania) and Santa Tecla (El-Salvador)

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Abstract

Over the past decades, the global economy has grown without translating itself into stronger economies of many of the partakers, especially in the global south. Sub-Saharan Africa, as a region with a profound colonial history and a rather short experience of independent rule, has a strong dependency on international cooperation, donors and international financial institutions to make the countries operate (Castells, 2010). Tanzania is not an exception. While the national government lacks resources, it even provides 75% of each of its municipalities’ budget. Consequently, the main city of Dar Es Salaam, for instance, performs very poorly regarding basic infrastructure and services. Approximately 70% of the city’s territory consists of informal settlements, and its rapid population growth is likely to squeeze the resources of the urban space even more. Due to Tanzania’s highly centralised political system and deep-rooted hierarchical culture, local governments have very few possibilities to administrate their territories, which in turn leads to deficient infrastructure, lack of resources for investment and a low degree of citizen participation.

Although, the central government’s institutional framework provides policies, laws and acts that, in theory, support land management by local governments, in practice this does not occur. Making strategic use of the legal basis, however, bears the potential of implementing innovative financing mechanisms, which through the capitalisation of revenues could sustain the provision of high quality infrastructure, attract investment and improve the overall quality of life of the citizens. This paper aims at presenting an ideal picture of how the Tanzanian local governments could provide high quality infrastructure, based on the existing planning and land management system. It tries to visualise the potential local authorities possess of generating their own financial resources for the benefit of their respective populations. The focus will be on infrastructure as a fundamental physical intervention, although the spill over effects of this, i.e. job creation and the upgrading of environments will also be taken into consideration. In order to identify feasible paths, the paper will draw on a comparison of the case of Dar Es Salaam with the good practices of the Central American city of Santa Tecla (El Salvador), which shares to a certain extent Tanzania’s experience of a colonial past and of a weak economic system.

Keywords:
Local Financing, Financing Instruments, Land Management, Infrastructure, Decentralisation
YOU WORE MY SOCKS AGAIN...THE CASE OF BRAND ENCROACHMENT BETWEEN THE CITIES OF JOHANNESBURG AND EKURHULENI, GAUTENG, SOUTH AFRICA

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ABSTRACT

This paper analogises the relationship between the cities of Johannesburg and Ekurhuleni in Gauteng, South Africa to that of sibling rivalry. Between these cities lies a ferocious conflict for the attraction of national and provincial government transfers as well as foreign direct investment. Owing to its relative popularity, the city of Johannesburg is deemed as the older brother. It is argued in this paper that the younger brother, Ekurhuleni, has until now not effectively and sufficiently rebutted Johannesburg’s advancements on its territory to be globally competitive and recognisable. Using Carnival City, a theme park and casino in the jurisdiction of Ekurhuleni, this paper highlights Ekurhuleni’s failure to showcase its entertainment psyche. The paper first begins by arguing that Ekurhuleni does not have a coherent and transferable place brand. By this argument, an explication is offered as to the relative “absence” of Ekurhuleni to steer the Gauteng City Region development agenda. Then, the paper proceeds to offer suggestions on imagineering a brand for Ekurhuleni. The paper concludes by giving counsel in as far as how Ekurhuleni can circumvent the “traditional” strangleholds of place branding processes, particularly in a Global South context. The paper is submitted in line with Theme 3 (Spatial Governance - The powers that form urban and rural spaces) of the conference.

Keywords:
Ekurhuleni, Johannesburg, Place Branding, Imagineering
WHO OWNS JOBURG: INVESTIGATING CORPORATE AND SURVIVALIST BRANDING STRATEGIES IN JOHANNESBURG

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ABSTRACT

This paper has two aims. Firstly, it catalogues the capture of the city of Johannesburg through the numerous corporate brands displayed on its buildings and billboards. Secondly, it illuminates the pervasive struggle to being of the city through graffiti and survivalist branding strategies of the urban poor. Through these aims, a contemporary contestation of Johannesburg’s urban space is catapulted to academic inquiry with the view of answering the question: “Who owns Joburg?” The paper is centred on the corporatisation and commodification of urban space as well as the undercurrents of the right to the city. The paper is submitted in line with Theme 6 (Planning and Communities: How is capital contributing to the spatial/social divide in cities) of the conference.

Keywords:
Commodification, Corporatisation, Survivalist Branding, Urban Poor, Space Capture
AN EMPirical INVESTIGATION OF THE UNDERLYING ASSumPTIONS OF PLACE-BASED AND SPATIAL EFFICIENCY VIEWS IN SPATIAL PLANNING PRACTICE: A FOCUS ON GAUTENG’S SPACE ECONOMy

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ABSTRACT

In spatial planning practice, planners are often confronted with two problems, namely: (i) how should government, guided by spatial planning, invest its limited resources in space; and (ii) what spatial arrangement may best enable citizens across all social groupings to actively pursue their economic, social and cultural aspirations, without prejudice. The answer to these questions has created two discernible camps in spatial planning practice; those who lend support to “people-based” or “spatial efficiency” arguments on the one hand, and those who lend support to “place-based” or “spatial justice” arguments on the other. In South Africa, the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) 2006 was the first policy framework which openly lend support to the former view; there have however been appearances of the latter view in various planning policies and legislation since then. The lack of empirical work in this area is a critical challenge. It has also been very difficult to learn from practice, as outcomes of spatial plans with any giving conceptual slant often take decades to manifest, and are usually influenced by changing variables. This study therefore attempts to model the assumptions underlying “people-based” or “spatial efficiency” arguments, and tests this against empirical data using various econometrics and spatial econometrics techniques. The study finds these assumptions to be largely supported by the empirical evidence; within bounds of caution. The results are then discussed within the wider spatial planning dialogue, with a view to critically examining the usefulness of emerging views in in South Africa’s spatial planning practice.

Keywords:

Spatial Planning, Space-Economy, Informal Sector
Comparative Analysis of Public Participation Strategies of Metropolitan Cities of Gauteng, South Africa

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Abstract

Public participation as the term indicates could be looked upon as a process by which the inhabitants of a particular nationality are involved in or rather made part of the development processes that concerns them. However, according to contrasting planning cultures of the countries throughout the world, it is said to be understood or applied in a different manner. Although a number of theorists or scholars have attempted to debunk the definition of the concept in question, fewer consensuses have been reached concerning its exact meaning. It can be mentioned that, in nature public participation has been looked upon as a more radical process in relation to public engagement for as far as urban planning or rather policy making processes are concerned. Public participation continues to form the most integral part of urban planning and has been looked upon as one of the most integral driving forces behind comprehensive and thorough planning processes. However, controversies remain in relation to the manner in which its processes are carried out. Strategies and/or approaches adopted in most cases have been associated with a number of discrepancies.

The study aimed to: identify the public participation strategies; investigate and assess the extent of public participation strategies and approaches followed by metropolitan municipalities in Gauteng; identify key issues and challenges faced in implementation of public participation strategies in planning and development projects; and identify key determinants which favour successful involvement and implementation of public participation in planning and development projects. The study was conducted in Ormonde Suburb part of Johannesburg South, Kempton Park in City of Ekurhuleni and Mamelodi in City of Tshwane. Based on the qualitative research methodology, the study involved community survey’s and interviews of town planners from three metropolitan cities. The findings thereof revealed that, public participation reach to communities was minimal, as responded by the communities. The public participation is a legal requirement as it is informed by a number of planning instruments applied at municipal level. Although such instruments have been put in place to ensure comprehensive and constructive public participation processes, the findings have in contrast indicated their uncertainties. The study concludes that, it is conspicuous that the strategies used by these municipalities are ineffective. As a point of departure, it is recommended that new modes of consultations such as on line communication, with factual feedback and more technological advances be implemented.

Keywords:

Public Participation, Strategies, Metropolitan Planning, Planning Instruments, Gauteng
The Dilemma of Urban Planning Practice in Botswana

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Abstract

The approach of urban planning typically incorporating the preparation of settlement development plans and regulatory procedures for ‘controlling’ land use development in line with the plans have been in existence for many decades in most, if not all countries. While the rationale for public sector intervention in urban development is still valid, however, this approach of urban planning practice has been found to be wanting in many respects. It is in this light that the paper seeks to analyse and highlight the dilemma of urban planning practice in Botswana. The paper is based on findings of a study undertaken in Gaborone City. Using the Case Study Research Strategy data was collected from planning authorities and actors engaged in the plan-making and implementation process, as well as other stakeholders. Gaborone City provided the context of the study while the Gaborone City Development Plan was the unit of analysis.

The study employed documentary research method based on the recognition that land development intervention is realized through the use of plans. Thus the Gaborone City Development Plan was explored to describe and interpret its use as a framework for regulating decisions. Consequently the study identified and used three sub-cases to undertake the task of ‘testing’ the effectiveness of plan-making and implementation. The paper reveals that there is consensus that the approach of urban planning practice in Botswana is falling far short of meeting urban development objectives because using only top-down legal instruments and set of standards is not entirely effective in guiding urban development, and thus urban planning has become marginalized in action. Consequently, change is needed if urban planning is to make a more positive contribution to society. Furthermore, proposals are put forward for reforming the way development plans are produced, which has implications for how they are used in land development processes and decision making.

Keywords:

Planning System, Urban Planning Practice, Plan-Making and Implementation, Land Development Control, Participatory Planning, Urban Development
ASSSESSMENT OF MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE LIFE CYCLE: CASE STUDY OF JOHANNESBURG

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ABSTRACT

According to Wall (2006), many South African municipalities are not conforming to the requirements of the Municipal Systems Act of 2000 and other legislation that requires them to ensure that adequate life cycle assessments are undertaken. This is highly concerning, as when precise assessments and maintenance of infrastructure systems are not undertaken, adequate provision cannot be made for the long-term maintenance of infrastructure assets which eventually leads to a service delivery crisis and great fiscal challenges for the country. This calls for enhanced municipal infrastructure life cycle assessments to assist with accurately, efficiently and effectively assessing the amount of surplus bulk infrastructure capacity that is available, the age and condition of assets, the nature of projected service demand, and the resources available to finance investments. However to date, very little record could be found of any formal broad-based audits or life-cycle assessments regarding the state of infrastructure assets from a South African municipality perspective. The objective of this research study was to review the existing municipal infrastructure assessment frameworks; assess the infrastructure life cycle at municipal level, and development of a municipal infrastructure assessment report card. The research adopted mixed method approach based on breadth vs depth approach that used corresponding qualitative and quantitative approach to underpin the objectives of research. The developed infrastructure report card incorporated assessment practices of the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) and the South African Institute of Civil Engineers (SAICE) for the evaluation of imperative categories of municipal infrastructure assets.

The City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality was used for testing, application and validation, before the infrastructure report card was finalised. The research findings indicate, there is a need to develop a comprehensive municipal infrastructure report card in dealing with accurate assessments of the current state of municipal infrastructure. Data analysis reveal that majority of the imperative categories of municipal infrastructure in Johannesburg have exceeded their design life-cycle, leaving majority of these assets vulnerable to rapid deterioration which poses serious risks to public safety in general. This is worsened by the inability of the City of Johannesburg to effectively operate and maintain imperative infrastructure assets, an observation evidenced by extreme skills shortages and lack of capacity. Moreover, the City of Johannesburg was clearly not prepared for such rapid population, economic and overall capacity growth trajectories which has ultimately made operations, maintenance, rehabilitation and capital investment in infrastructure assets more difficult and costly.

Keywords:

Municipal Infrastructure, Life Cycle, Infrastructure Report Card, Johannesburg, Metropolitan City
POSSIBLE FUTURES: THE TRAJECTORY OF MARLBORO

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ABSTRACT

The advancement of the Gautrain in recent years has led to rejuvenation and upliftment of many precincts surrounding the various stations. This is evident specifically in Rosebank and Sandton where there is constant ongoing development, increased investment in the precincts and the escalation of property prices. Yet, not all the Gautrain stations and the surrounding precincts have received as much attention, and Marlboro is a clear example of this. The location of the Gautrain station in Marlboro has not replicated the success of Rosebank and Sandton, with little added benefit as the precinct and the greater surrounding areas are highly underwhelming and underdeveloped. The suburb of Marlboro specifically the location of the Gautrain precinct is not utilised to its best potential. Even basic planning principles of inter alia densification or mixed-land use championed by many local authorities are not employed nor does the area have an effective public realm for socio-spatial enjoyment. In addition, infrastructure and service provision as well as housing are in a worrisome state. The purpose of this paper was to analyse the Marlboro precinct. From this both a best and worst case scenario of Marlboro and the greater surrounding area was presented. The worst case scenario looked at possible outcomes for the precinct if it’s left to develop in the manner it has been developing in, as well as what could happen given external influence from the major close proximity economic nodes such as Sandon City (developed), Waterfall City (in construction phase) and Modderfontein City (to be developed). The best case scenario will, through the lens of inclusive green urbanism, present a desired future trajectory for the Marlboro precinct and surrounding areas.

The research was conducted through the use of site inspections to gather information through observations and experiences of the site. Coupled with this were six preliminary studies that were conducted by students registered for the course ARPL 7054 Energy for Sustainable Cities. This contributed to the formation of the arguments to justify both the best and worst case scenario. To further the arguments for each scenario, a literature review on inclusive green urbanism was drafted that provided a lens for the analysis. Looking at the worst case scenario, either Marlboro will remain in its current state with little intervention that benefits the current community, or market forces will drive out the current residents that will further segregate and entrenching the socio-economic divide in Gauteng. If Marlboro and the residents are allowed to develop within the approach of inclusive green urbanism in mind then projects and programmes can be developed that target each pillar of inclusive green urbanism to make Marlboro a more desirable space to live in.

Keywords:
Spatial Planning, Green Urbanism, Inclusivity, Inclusive Green Urbanism, Mega-City Developments, Scenario Planning
Making Sense of the Future of Mine Land Rehabilitation: Community Based Renewable Energy Projects on Mine Impacted Land

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Abstract
Sustainable post mine-life is a significant issue within the context of spatial transformation and socio-economic resilience. In this regard the British High Commission has sponsored the Community Based Renewable Energy project under the Prosperity Fund in South Africa. This study found that there is a dynamic synergy between land restoration and transformation, renewable energy and community upliftment. South Africa's mining sector plays a critical role in the national economy and has a major impact on the spatial economy. Energy security - and the ability to provide a continuous, capacitated energy service - is a major challenge that threatens the sustainability of the South African economy across all sectors. As a result, dependence on a resource intensive energy mix is unlocking opportunities for the use and integration of renewable energy alternatives. Mine land rehabilitation, through renewable energy technology alternatives that incorporate phytoremediation (such as solid biomass to energy) contributes to soil restoration. This is a strategic opportunity for achieving a sustainable spatial economy in areas where mine impacted land fragment spatial cohesiveness. From a local perspective, access to basic services especially energy and water within peripheral communities, is critical to ensuring a sustainable quality of life. In addition, unemployment and the need to reskill retired /retrenched mine employees are key developmental challenges which add to localised socio-economic pressures. Renewable energy provides significant opportunities for community involvement across a number of sectors and supports local economic development initiatives. This project focussed on addressing three long standing and interlinked challenges: • The economic viability of mining impacted land within the South African spatial economy; • Community resilience through job creation and post-mine local economic development; and • The contribution of localised renewable energy to the South African grid in light of the energy crisis.

A case study on developing mine land rehabilitation projects was conducted successfully, through investigating the possibility of restoring degraded land to the benefit of both the mining operations and local communities. In addition, the project outcome includes an online toolkit for potential project developers such as mining companies and government departments. This toolkit illustrates how to effectively utilise mine impacted land for renewable energy and simultaneous community upliftment. The long term objective is to facilitate the development of sustainable and bankable renewable energy projects, to integrate communities through building resilience and to reinstate degraded land parcels as financial assets. These objectives contribute effectively to a transformative spatial economy, “making sense of the future” by reinventing our thinking around mine land rehabilitation and localised renewable energy.

Keywords:
Land Rehabilitation, Sustainability, Spatial Economy, Integration, Restoration, Renewable Energy, Community Upliftment
THE SPATIAL DIMENSION FOR GAUTENG CITY REGION ‘GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE’

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ABSTRACT

Problem: Striking a balance between social equity and environmental sustainability when planning for a city is a complex process. More so when planning for a mega-cities like Gauteng city region which is a cluster of economic nodes made out of towns, cities and metropolitan areas. Purpose: The paper focuses on the theoretical models and applications for spatial configuration of the green infrastructure in support of the build environment of Gauteng city region. Green infrastructure which is a strategically planned network of natural and semi-natural areas with environmental features is emerging as a necessary link between the build environment and ecological functions. Methods: The conclusion is based on the review of the literature and the case study of Gauteng City Region Results and conclusions: The paper will provide theoretical models and guidelines for comparison as a way of understanding various approaches applied in the global south and internationally as well as concepts and principles for green infrastructural development. Finally, the paper concludes by proving a framework for green infrastructural considerations for city regions.

Keywords:

Green Infrastructure, City-Region, Gauteng, Spatial Planning, Sustainability
The Journey from the City of “Survive” to Land of “Thrive”...

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Abstract

Over the past two decades of post-apartheid Town Planning in South Africa, spatial planning professionals have mastered the art of defining the problems faced by the peripheral “poor”. The development of a series of living standard tools and classifications, has precisely illustrated the urban reality and impact of the inherited apartheid spatial logic. However, large populations of unskilled and low-income people continue to live helplessly, barely surviving on the outskirts of our cities. The perpetuation of “Apartheid” town planning, post 1994 has resulted in the creation of unsustainable townships, some as far as over a 25 km radius away from the CBD. Poortjie is one such township. The City of Johannesburg’s Sustainable Human Settlements study revealed it was the least sustainable of all townships within the metro. Located almost 40km radius from the CBD, Poortjie is characterised as a small township surrounded by agricultural land and very little economic and transportation opportunity. Planners are forced to reckon, now more than ever with the “tough” questions. What must be done with the forgotten settlements located in the middle of nowhere without a hope for development? Planning doesn’t happen on a blank page so, given the ever increasing urbanisation and growing socio-economic divides, planners need to begin unpacking “How to create environments where communities thrive and not merely survive?” in spite of their inherited spatial location. The Planning fraternity is calling for revolutionary thinking, radical listening and unconventional planning techniques that move communities from “making-ends-meet”, “survivalists”, to those that “thrive” and which allow individuals to reach their highest potential.

This paper seeks to investigate the frameworks and environments which hamper the decisive planning required to actualise change in the lives of extremely isolated and specifically “peripheral” communities. To accomplish this, the paper identified a peripheral development namely, Poortjie, a small township in Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality to illustrate the extent of challenges faced by similar communities. The paper then models two scenarios, namely: Scenario 1: Relocation out of Poortjie, and Scenario 2: Investment into Poortjie. These scenarios describe “possible” solutions for solving the issues faced by the peripheral townships. In Scenario 1 the paper explores the relocation of the entire settlement. In this scenario radical collaborative planning engages private sector, political will and economic mechanisms to house this community in a more sustainable manner throughout the Gauteng City Region (GCR). Scenario 2 explores what would need to happen in and around Poortjie to turn this settlement into a “Thriving” township at its current location. There is no denying that peripheral townships form part of the urban form and issues faced by these marginalised communities require a wide range of collaborative efforts to answer the hard hitting question about actualising change in the lives South Africa’s disenfranchised marginalised “peripheral” communities. The outcome of this research will contribute to the continuing efforts to understand how to deal with peripheral communities within the metropolitan and what it takes to move communities from survival mode to thriving.

Keywords:
Survival, Thrive, Peripheral, Poor, Intervention
MOSAIC PROJECT: A CASE STUDY OF THE SPATIAL IMPACTS OF HIV & AIDS ON INFORMAL SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

It is no secret that the prevalence of HIV & AIDS is a significant problem in South Africa. It has a vast impact on the country’s demographic profile and this consequently leads to spatial as well as psycho-social impacts, especially with regards to the communities living within South Africa’s Informal Settlements. The growing number of maternal orphans as well as the high mortality rate amongst the adult (and economically active) population, raises cause for enormous concern regarding the impacts of these demographic changes on the socio-economic environment as well as spatial development within these areas. Central questions that arise include: • Does the HIV & AIDS pandemic impact (spatially as well as psycho-socially) on the lives of the people living in the informal settlements? • Which of the current spatial structures functions well within these communities? • How can these spatial structures be improved or changed in order to accommodate HIV & AIDS affected households? • How can we change our current planning approach to settlement development in order to accommodate the demographic changes caused by the HIV & AIDS pandemic? In order to achieve this, extensive research is needed within the spatial and psycho-social environment within which these informal settlements function. Current approaches to informal settlement development within South Africa do not specifically take the needs of HIV & AIDS affected households into consideration. Housing and other forms of aid are provided on an ad hoc basis.

This study takes a closer look at the Mosaic project which is a rare example of a case study taking a comprehensive and holistic approach to sustainable development. The main objective of this project is to improve the living circumstances of AIDS-orphans. Mosaic does community development and upliftment work in Ikageng township, the informal settlement of Potchefstroom. For Mosaic, this is attained by taking a holistic approach on sustainable development which includes ventures like a foster home programme, social development and a number of business ventures. This study aims to measure, evaluate and discuss the spatial, economic as well as psycho-social impacts of this project on the surrounding community and informal settlement development in general, by making use of sustainable human settlement development attributes, which was identified during an extensive literature research on this topic.

Keywords:
MOVEMENT PATTERNS OF COMMUTERS BETWEEN SANDTON AND PARK MICRO CITY CENTERS IN THE JOHANNESBURG METROPOLITAN CITY: TOWARDS A CONNECTIVITY MODEL FOR URBAN PUBLIC TRANSPORT SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT

The movement of people within cities follows patterns and changes in the development of transport systems as well as innovations within the information and communication technologies (ICT) sector. The City of Johannesburg has been witnessing massive transformations in urban public transport systems in the past decade and very little is currently known about the movement patterns of commuters between major centers of the city. Investigating and illuminating novel insights on the movement patterns of commuters is very imperative and essential given the multiplicity of modes, centers in increasing decentralized cities such as the Johannesburg Metropolitan City. This work therefore investigated movement patterns of commuters between Sandton and Park station centers, using a case study research design and mixed methods approaches consisting of qualitative, quantitative and spatial data. Exploratory tools such as observations were used to determine the patterns of movement, interviews with commuters and key informants were used to capture perceptions of people, whilst geographical information systems and social media were used to determine movement patterns of commuters. Findings revealed that various modes of urban public transport including very eccentric ones are in use between these two city centers and that a variety of challenges are being experienced by commuters as they try to connect between the two centres. A geo-visualised model that depicts the level and state of current spatial connectivity and the movement networks of urban public transport was developed. The paper concludes by proposing strategic approaches towards improving connectivity between Sandton and Park micro city centers.

Keywords:

Movement Patterns, Connectivity, Public Transport, Urban, Johannesburg
ISISINDO SOLUNTU: DECOLONIAL THEORY AND PRACTICES IN THE AFRICAN CITY

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ABSTRACT

In this paper I seek to highlight the salience of decolonial theory in reading cities in the African present i.e. - the now. With the recent calls for decolonisation of cities, knowledge, universities and other important institutions in South Africa, theories from the global South have never been so relevant. Decolonial theory exposes the coloniality of power, knowledge, nature and being, with the intention of advancing a pluri-(multiple)-versal (and not a uni-(singular)-versal) approach to the decolonisation project. Put differently, decolonial thought is a combative critical social theory aimed at promoting ecologies of knowing, doing and being in- the-world. Apart from articulating the key tenets of decolonial theory, I will focus on the recent #Rhodemustfall as well as the #feesmustfall movements, as depictions of decolonial practices in South African cities. These unfolding movements and others decolonial currents similar to it, attest to the Africans’ quest for isisindo soluntu, i.e. ontological density.

Keywords:
Decolonial Theory, African Cities
FROM BANTUSTANS TO FUNCTIONAL REGIONS? PLANNING FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN POST 1994 SOUTH AFRICA

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ABSTRACT

This paper seeks to trace the evolution of the rural development agenda in post 1994 South Africa. With the recent crafting of the National Development Plan and the District Rural Development Plans, the rural development agenda has become a priority. It is presented here that while these plans are well-intentioned, there exist a number of challenges in need of immediate attention if meaningful rural development is to be achieved. These include skewed land ownership patterns, depopulation in rural areas, and the overreliance on 'sunset' primary economic sectors such as agriculture and mining. The paper proposed a functional regional approach to rural development planning, prioritising urban-rural linkages for rural economic transformation.

Keywords:
Rural Development Planning, Functional Regions
Urban Governance and Social Housing in South Africa: The Case of Johannesburg Social Housing Company (JOSHCO)

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Abstract

Johannesburg Social Housing Company (JOSHCO) as will be seen in this research provides a unique model of a social housing institution (SHI) that is partially funded by a local authority City of Johannesburg (CoJ). From an operational point of view, this entity manages newly constructed and revamped rental housing stock. It also serves as a developer through the appointment of contractors and professionals. Very few studies have been conducted to investigate the unique governance structure that exists between these two aforementioned organisations. Of particular interest in this discussion is the impact of affordable rental housing provision by JOSHCO through this co-operative arrangement in addressing the socio-spatial injustices of the past with resultant fragmentation. In engaging with the role and activities of JOSHCO within the housing delivery sector, the paper is anchored on a broader appreciation of the complexities related to the delivery of low-cost housing in post-apartheid Johannesburg. First, we provide existing body of literatures on Social Housing in relation to urban governance. Then, we discuss the City of Johannesburg and the various social housing projects JOSHCO manages. We then consider the governance model guiding the provision of low-cost rental housing in the city. Finally, we look at some of the challenges that exist in the provision of social housing and we suggest some recommendations.

Keywords:

Social Housing, Co-Operative Governance, Urban Governance, JOSHCO
THE PLANNING PROFESSION IN MOTION: LESSONS FOR SOUTH AFRICA'S PLANNING PROFESSION ACT (2002) FROM INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCES

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ABSTRACT

The profession of town and regional planners was often perceived as having been employed by successive pre-1994 governments as a tool to satisfy and entrench many land-based segregation measures. The enactment of the Planning Profession Act (PPA), Act 36 of 2002 is thus considered a landmark as this piece of legislation was considered as one of the most progressive post-1994 pieces of legislation enacted to deal with the perceived legitimacy crisis in the planning profession in South Africa. However, since its enactment, there has been significant developments with far-reaching impacts on the planning environment. Seminal work including the adoption of the National Development Plan (NDP) in November 2011 and the enactment of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA), Act 16 of 2013 have necessitated the need to review the PPA and update it accordingly. The role of the planning profession and professional planners in leading the realisation of the vision, mission and anticipated outcomes as espoused in the NDP and in the implementation of SPLUMA is critical. Like the “birth of professions” the planning profession continues to adapt to “new and changing roles” and this implies that the legislation governing the profession should support the continued maintenance of high standards of professional conduct and integrity. In addition, the planning profession must support the changes to the legislative environment that affects the profession at large. Further research and benchmarking directions are required on how other countries legislate their planning profession. While it is acknowledged that relatively sound research has been done in relation to other international planning institutions, however, more research is required to ensure the South African Planning profession remains globally competitive, innovative and relevant. Making use of extensive literature review and key informant interviews, this paper discusses major planning profession areas of discourse and makes suggestions on how to address the planning profession “sticky” points in the context of South Africa.

Keywords:
Planning Profession, Legislation, Competitiveness, Innovation, Relevancy, Transformation, South Africa
CORRIDORS AS PLACE MAKING, IDENTITY CREATION AND SPACE BRANDING TOOLS: IMAGINING THE POSSIBILITIES OF A FUTURE SOUTH AFRICAN SPATIAL SYSTEM ANCHORED ON VIBRANT AND SUSTAINABLE CORRIDORS

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ABSTRACT

The need to enhance South Africa’s economic vitality, the quality of life for its citizens and sustaining the environment, is increasingly necessitating the generation of new development paradigms or revamping and strengthening existing ones. In this regard, and with respect to the transportation sector, solutions that focus on human beings are being preferred to those that largely emphasize the movement of motor vehicles – which have essentially been responsible, for example, for the incessant increase in congestion (impacting negatively on productivity and the cost of goods and services) despite significant investments in the construction of new roads and adding capacity to existing ones. In addition, motor vehicle-oriented solutions have spawned sprawling patterns of land use that tend to undermine and overtax the ability of Government to provide the infrastructure necessary to stimulate the country’s economic growth and development. This has been associated with transportation planning that considers only the narrow context of projects, rather than broader development ecosystems – the inevitable result of approaching transportation planning and land use management as two separate processes. This is where the notion of corridor development becomes an attractive practical solution integrating land use management and transportation along an entire length of linkages and nodes. A corridor can spatially be defined as a broad linear geographic band characterised by logical, existing, and forecasted travel patterns undergirded by a combination of discrete, adjacent surface transportation networks (e.g. highway, arterial, rail) connecting major sources of trips (USDOT, 2009). A corridor is thus a multi-modal transportation network, knit together around various transport facilities as it links together places and nodes. Drawing from the outcomes of a study commissioned by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, this paper critically unpacks the rationale for corridor development, enumerates the main corridor typologies that could be employed for spatial structuring in South Africa and paraphrases the main strands of guidelines associated with each typology. These guidelines indicate practical ways of giving effect to the development principles and applicable norms and standards established in Chapter 2 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (2013).

Keywords: Corridors, Land Use, Transportation, Spatial Planning, Place Making, Nodal and Linkage Development

MAKING SENSE OF THE FUTURE / DISRUPTION AND REINVENTION
EMPLOYING A FUNCTIONAL REGION APPROACH TO PROMOTING INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT: THE CASE FOR XHARIEP DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, FREE STATE PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) is mandated by the Government of the Republic of South Africa to champion rural development programs in the country. To achieve this, the department is required to develop plans that will address the needs of people who live in extreme poverty and underdevelopment in rural South Africa. In September 2011, DRDLR initiated a program, which focuses mainly on the people living in 27 most impoverished districts in the country. The development of Rural Development Plans (RDPs) to assist in identifying development opportunities in these rural spaces to underpin their quest to achieve their full development potential was a core activity in this initiative. Xhariep District is among the districts identified as needing special attention and therefore to benefit from the development a RDP. Employing a case study methodology, this paper presents key tenets that informed the generation of robust functional regions in Xhariep as a precursor to developing forward-looking and inclusive Xhariep rural development interventions that undergird the plan. The paper is further intended to act as a departure point to facilitate deeper dialogue regarding alternative rural development pathways in the context of promoting diverse spatial planning identities and development dialects in South Africa. This is achieved through discussing firstly the headline rural development issues and challenges, opportunities and constraints relating to Xhariep District. Secondly, possible and alternative rural development strategies and actions for enhancing growth and development in Xhariep its immediate environments are presented. Lastly, the need to expand platforms for extensive discussion and dialogue around generating rural development paradigms and solutions dictated by contextual realities is considered paramount to generate plans fit for purpose.

Keywords:

Inclusive Rural Development, Functional Regions, Poverty, Underdevelopment, Xhariep
THE PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES OF MIXED-INCOME HOUSING DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES IN SOCIO-SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION OF SOUTH AFRICAN HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: EVIDENCE FROM TWO CASE STUDIES

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ABSTRACT

Evidence suggests that the demand for affordable and better accommodation in key urban centres have continued to skyrocket. The poor remain on the peripheries of the cities far from their places of work and have to travel for hours to and from work daily, at great cost with meager wages. Attempt by the low-income families to reside close to centers of economic opportunities has reinforced the proliferation of informal settlements that is established without legal right or tenure. Informal settlements are not simply ‘dormitories for employed households (as are most formal neighborhood) which need to be improved as mere shelter. Rather they are places of residence and socio-economic activities, in which the inhabitants pursue a variety of livelihood strategies. This paper looks at an attempt by the City of Johannesburg and eThekweni to formalize informal settlements into formal neighbourhood through mixed income residential development strategy. Although the term ‘mixed-income housing development is becoming widely used and very contentious in the planning literatures, there remains certain gaps and many open questions about how best to implement it, what are the expected social integration outcomes and can it improve the socio-spatial and prospects of low-income families? Despite the importance and popularity of the concept of mixed-income housing in national housing policy circles / agenda, it is noted that very few studies have attempted to evaluate the conditions under which programs have succeeded or failed and the implication for future programs. This calls for an investigation using a case study approach. The conclusion drawn from this research will inform policy and guide decisions with respect to integrated human settlements and strategies in South Africa.

Keywords:
Mixed-Income Housing, Low-Income, Private Public Partnership, Social Integration
PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP: EVIDENCE FROM THE BREAKING NEW GROUND (BNG) HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME AT COSMO CITY, JOHANNESBURG

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ABSTRACT

The rapid growth in housing demand since 1994 represents a mammoth task for both the present and future housing policy in South Africa. The new Developmental Local Government in an effort to address this challenge has placed high premium to informal settlement formalization and mixed income housing development. The rationale behind these two approaches is to address urban poverty, segregation and redevelopment. The goal of this paper is to appraise mixed income housing development as it relates to sustainable land use with the objective towards integration along racial and social grounds. The problem associated with South African housing policy in creating separate residential development based on income group has reached a crisis point in addressing housing challenge facing the country. The City of Johannesburg is characterized by fragmented housing development that lack harmonious integration and this impact on infrastructural provision and access to job opportunities. Hence, this investigation tends to appraise the development of mixed income housing development in addressing these challenges based on Public Private Partnership.

Integration of the poor into the urban system is achievable with effective and efficient Public Private Partnership. This investigation also finds out that the mixed income housing development can lead to inclusive and sustainable city with varying housing typology as provided by the local authority that meets the needs of cross section of society. Poverty and marginalization can be addressed through carefully planned housing typology. For mixed income housing development to be successful and sustainable there is need for interactive participation of the end user or beneficiaries as well as relevant stakeholders. Integration along social and racial line can be achieved through appropriate housing typology.

Keywords:

Sustainable Land Use, Mixed Income Housing Strategy, Public Private Partnership and Poverty Alleviation
AN EXPLORATION OF STUDENT’S EXPERIENCES OF SAFETY ON CAMPUS ENVIRONMENTS IN FINLAND AND SOUTH AFRICA: TOWARDS AN INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

Recently, many university campuses have been transformed from safe sanctuaries into places of crime and fear of crime. Traditionally higher education institutions, especially university campuses, have always been regarded as safe sanctuaries that apart from providing opportunities for learning and generating knowledge, also create enabling contexts in which students can flourish, improve their quality of life and built interpersonal relationships. Unfortunately, incidents of crime and violence on campuses such as protests, drugs, assault, vandalism and rape have become a growing concern internationally and affect the way students perceive campus environments. This issue of safety has become even more relevant on campuses in countries with a high crime index such as South Africa. In this study environmental design is used as theoretical point of departure to explore the experiences and perceptions of students on two medium sized university campuses namely Lahti University of Applied Sciences in Finland and the North-West University, Potchefstroom campus in South Africa. A qualitative approach was used to generate data about the role of environmental design in terms of feelings of safety among students. Data was generated by conducting semi-structured in-depth interviews with fifty students (25 of each campus) supported by visual data (photographs and maps) of spatial environments and features/aspects that relate to students’ experiences of safety. Textual data (transcribed interviews) and visual data (photographs and maps) were analysed by using content analysis in order to generate rich and thick qualitative descriptions of how spatial environments on campuses can support or hinder feelings of safety. While environmental design features seem to play a prominent role in the perceptions of safety on these two campuses, other themes such as environmental use, social behavior and the larger political context also contribute to student’s overall experience. The study suggests an integrated and multi-dimensional approach to address safety on university campuses in which perceived safety (the perception or experience of risk and safety or level of comfort experienced in an area) should be included in how campuses are planned and designed.

Keywords:
Environmental Design, Experience of Safety, University Campuses, Urban Planning, Qualitative Research
A CRITICAL EVALUATION OF THE CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES INHERENT IN THE EVALUATION OF SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK: A CASE OF OUTER WEST SDP, ETHEKWINI MUNICIPALITY

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ABSTRACT

The urban spatial policies and legislations developed in post-apartheid South Africa has been strongly focused mainly on restructuring the apartheid city through the promotion and implementation of integrated development planning policies and concepts. The continued fragmentation and spatial segregation that characterise South African cities has featured extensively in the literature, but there still remain a lot of unanswered questions that confront planners on daily basis. The eThekwini Municipality has produced and adopted a strategic approach by adopting a package of plans as part of the spatial restructuring process and in accordance with Municipal Systems Act (MSA) 2000 that stipulates that every municipality should adopt an Integrated Development Plan (IDP), Spatial Development Framework (SDF) and Scheme to strategically guide spatial development and land use management within the respective municipality. The Municipality is divided into four cohesive and functional areas (North, South, Central and Outer West), with each area developed with a Spatial Development Plan providing a greater level of detail than the municipal SDF and guide the nature and intensity of development that can potentially be sustained on the land.

The philosophy of the Outer West SDP, first adopted in 2005 and reviewed annually, is to ensure that the carrying capacity of land and natural systems ought not to be exceeded as a result of development and together with the Consolidated Outer West Town Planning Scheme (2000) that provide guidance and direct development. The municipal SDF delineated the urban services edge that encourages urban development densification and infilling within designated areas. Despite the existence of spatial development policy guidelines and land use management tools, the Outer West Region, especially the Western Suburbs, have been subjected to unprecedented development pressures during the past ten years that has resulted in ad-hoc development trends and limitation in service and infrastructure provision for the area. The research raises the question what are the factors that led to the resultant uncoordinated development trend in the case of the Western Suburbs? This is an exploratory research based on case study. The findings will provide guidance and policy direction on the need for effective land use management/ proper coordination.

Keywords:
IDP, Town Planning Schemes, Development Controls, Spatial Planning Legislation and Policy
Urban Expansion and Spatial Distribution of Wetlands in Thohoyando Town, South Africa

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Abstract

Urban expansion is on the increase in most Sub-Saharan cities. This has been a result of unprecedented levels of migration and urbanization more generally. Consequently, this impacts on the sustainability of ecologically sensitive ecosystems such as wetlands. Wetlands situated in the urban periphery of small rural towns such as Thohoyandou in South Africa are impacted through urban expansion in many ways. This has increasingly become a cause of concern for urban and regional planners. This paper seeks to interrogate the impact of urban expansion on the spatial distribution of wetlands in Thohoyandou, and why this is happening. The paper reveals these changes over the 1994-2014 decade using an extensive desktop review of literature, observation of wetlands in the precinct, and mapping using ArcGIS and Remote Sensing. The Delphi technique was used to triangulate evidence through interacting with local government officials. The disappearance of wetlands in Thohoyandou Town is a result of both anthropogenic as well as natural causes. Curbing the unprecedented disappearance of wetlands situated in the urban periphery remains important. This can be achieved through strict enforcement of environmental policy.

Keywords:
Urban Expansion, Urban Periphery, Wetlands
DYNAMICS OF ACCESSING WATER IN RURAL VILLAGES OF MBOMBELA MUNICIPALITY IN SOUTH AFRICA

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ABSTRACT

This paper is work in progress. The paper focuses on the dynamics of accessing water in a rural village under Mbombela Municipality in Mpumalanga Province of South Africa. Accessing water for household use is a huge challenge in most rural areas of South Africa, and in Sub-Saharan Africa more generally. Using a case study of Mpakeni Village, this research unravels the challenges faced by households in accessing water for household use. The paper also highlights municipal response to the situation in Mpakeni Village. Data was collected from sixty heads of households from Mpakeni Village, seven Mbombela Municipal officials, three officials from a local water supplier called Sembcorp Silulumanzi (Pty) Ltd, the Ward Councilor, and the Traditional Leader of the Mpakeni Village. A total of seventy-two respondents therefore participated in this research. The Public Goods Theory was used to extract meaning from data collected through questionnaires and interviews during fieldwork. Challenges to accessing water in Mpakeni Village are clearly apparent. These are not only a result of the local changes in demographic patterns due to population increase in the village, but also economics and other factors such as drought as well. Mbombela Local Municipality therefore needs to come up with feasible policy strategies on water provision to ensure that households living in rural villages such as Mpakeni access adequate water for household use without excluding vulnerable groups of residents such as the elderly and the rural poor.

Keywords:
Rural, Village, Water, Municipality
SUSTAINABLE URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICE DELIVERY ASSESSMENT OF CITY-REGIONS OF SOUTH AFRICA: A CASE STUDY OF GAUTENG CITY-REGION & CAPE TOWN CITY-REGION

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ABSTRACT

South Africa inherits number of complex issues through apartheid legacy in areas of infrastructure, service delivery, governance and administration, racial segregation and disparities in areas of social, economic and financial realms of cities, towns and city-regions. South Africa's rapid growth in urban areas has prompted challenges of innovative approaches to sustainable development; urbanization as a result of rapid growth is accompanied by challenges which include increasing poverty where millions of people currently live in slums without service delivery, access to basic services such as clean water, electricity, sanitation and health facilities. The city-regions are associated beyond the realms of mere economic, social, physical and political dynamic realities. Some of the key issues constituting city-regions are deeply associated with inadequate capital, labour, quality of living having relationship and impact on national to local contexts. The city-regions encompass scattered and sparsely populated urban settlements areas which is largely shaped by outgrowth of peripheral metropolitan areas. The literature points to varied views or understanding about city-region, according to Couch: 2009, the city-region is defined as “where the city’s economic, social and cultural footprint exceeds that of its administrative boundary”.

The paper deals with the performance of city-regions with regards to urban infrastructure and service delivery assessment with the objective to assess the performance of sustainable urban infrastructure and service delivery of city-regions of Cape Town and Gauteng city-region. The paper evaluates the significance of city-regions in the context of regional planning and development and assess sustainable urban infrastructure and service delivery in city regions of South Africa through developing a framework applicable at city-region. The assessment of urban infrastructure and service delivery is compared for water & sanitation, roads, storm water, solid waste and electricity. This research follows a qualitative approach based on descriptive and explorative approach to study city-regions identified in terms of their performances with regards to urban infrastructure and service delivery. The paper concludes that South African cities need to plan for the unprecedented growth which has negative impacts on city-regions to fall short of their full economic potential with regards to their performances. The city-regions are found to be complex urban systems that develop over time. The day to day activities of city-regions as a result move faster than government policies, as there are millions of daily human, social and economic transactions that take place in a city-region. Therefore the greatest challenges evolving within city regions of Gauteng and Cape Town inclusive of other South African city regions have been noted to being the severe inequality in access to basic services across different demographic segments of population. Much has improved over the years however, there is still a huge backlog that needs to be addressed, in terms of accessibility, affordability, efficiency, quality, transparency and good governance to urban infrastructure and service delivery.

Keywords:
Sustainable Urban Infrastructure, Service Delivery Assessment, City-Region, Cape Town, Gauteng
Understanding and Overcoming the Development Application Blockages in Gauteng Province

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Abstract

Since 1994, the South African government introduced many systems to set a new development path that will build on, amongst others, principles of democracy, equity and justice. Key to this, is a system of land use management premised in the area of spatial development and transformation. Land, land use management and spatial planning are primary tenets necessary to realize equity, justice and democracy to the majority of South Africans. Lessons learnt from the previous regime demonstrate how spatial segregation was used as a powerful and effective tool to entrench segregation and disempower the black majority in South Africa. The National Development Plan (NDP) 2030 states clearly how critical it is for South Africa to invest energy, time and effort in unravelling the current land use management laws and practices that continue to disempower the majority of South Africans. One of the recent tools that starts to address the historically stubborn and unjust land use management regime in South Africa, is the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act No. 16 of 2013 (commonly known as SPLUMA). SPLUMA was implemented in South Africa on 1 July 2015 with a landmark feature of decentralizing land use management responsibilities traditionally administered jointly by provinces and municipalities through a number of planning legislations exclusively to the local sphere of government. One of the fundamental aims of SPLUMA is to address the decision-making challenges and conflicts between the Provincial and Local spheres of Government created through apartheid legacy planning and land use management practices. Hence, the Act proposes a new single piece of framework legislation for spatial planning and land use management with slight variations per province.

The fragmentation in development application procedures and the disjuncture in the length of time for processing of applications under the different pieces of legislation is a concern in the Gauteng City Region where it has been acknowledged that some of the “shortfalls of the public administration” were due to the long timeframes for developments to obtain decisions and approvals. In light of this, research was deemed necessary to provide solutions to the problem. The first objective of the research is to provide in-depth understanding of blockages that lead to delays in effective processing of land use applications. The second objective of the research is to conduct in-depth research on how to promote land use management practices that are sustainable and progressive towards development in the built environment of the Gauteng City Region. The third objective of the research study is to make recommendations on how to improve current land use practices in Gauteng based on national and international good practices that will inform the development of the provincial land use planning legislation and the manner that municipalities are implementing their land use management systems. The attainment of the objectives will assist to realize provincial outcomes, visions and aspirations of the current administration as it seeks to fast track the transformation of the current space economy of Gauteng.

Keywords:
Land Use Management, Spatial Planning, Development Application Processes, Gauteng City Region
GIS DATA AVAILABILITY FOR SPATIAL PLANNING: THE PRACTICALITY OF OPEN DATA IN ADDRESSING DATA ACCESSIBILITY FOR SPATIAL PLANNING IN GOVERNMENT

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ABSTRACT

South Africa is a very dynamic country with each province with unique characteristics. South Africa has positioned itself as a developmental state, defined as a condition when the state possesses the vision, leadership and capacity to bring about a positive transformation of society. For the Vision of a developmental state to be realized, accurate planning of space and proper zoning of land according to sustainable land use is key. This requires efficient and effective integrated planning and coordinated effort from the different spheres of government. GIS plays an important role in the effective and sustainable planning of space towards Economic Development. Data is one of the fundamental components of GIS, specifically data availability and data accessibility. Availability of data for planning in South Africa is not necessarily an issue. The biggest problem is data accessibility. There are many private companies, Government agencies and government departments who generate vast volumes of spatial data on daily basis. Some of the data is available on real time, which makes it a powerful resource to make informed decisions based on accurate data. The biggest challenge facing Government with regard to planning data is accessibility. There are many obstacles that Government is faced with in order to get access to accurate and ideally real-time data. Some of the challenges are attributed to limited capacity to deal with data generation and update, and some are attributed to data acquisition.

One of the solutions that have now gained popularity is the Open Data Concept in GIS. Open Data can be defined according to the sub headings below: • Availability and Access: the data must be available as a whole as and at no more than a reasonable reproduction cost, preferably by downloading over the internet. The data must also be available in a convenient and modifiable form. • Re-use and Redistribution: the data must be provided under terms that permit re-use and redistribution including the intermixing with other datasets. • Universal Participation: everyone must be able to use, re-use and redistribute - there should be no discrimination against fields of endeavor or against persons or groups. For example, ‘non-commercial’ restrictions that would prevent ‘commercial’ use, or restrictions of use for certain purposes (e.g. only in education), are not allowed. The Open Data concept is now gaining popularity and is encouraged by the spatial data Infrastructure Act of South Africa. While some provinces like Western Cape and Limpopo have embraced the concept of open data, the practicality of availability of data for planning in Government is still a big question. This paper aims to investigate the concept of Open data in relation to data availability, data quality and access to relevant accurate data required for use in planning and to encourage and implement integrated planning.

Keywords:
Open Data, Availability, Planning, Government
Call a Spade a Spade: Spatial Transformation Post 1994, From Integrated Planning to Spatial Planning.....

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Abstract

How is it that over 22 years since the democratic South Africa we still drive, work and live in spaces that are segregated, derelict and in some instances depressing? Very few of us can be truly proud of the character and form of our spaces in South Africa. If we are, then we need to rethink and ask ourselves what it is we are truly pleased with. There is no argument that the apartheid regime unapologetically/deliberately implemented planning policies that promoted segregation and separation of people based on race and class. Something they achieved very well I must add, so much so that in planning, we talk about the apartheid city as a typical model of cities in South Africa. For many years we have been reciting stories of black mothers who have to spend most of their minuscule disposable income on transport with empathy and passion yet this is still the case today. Some of us have come to understand the depth of these long traveling distances on other facets of the social fabric such as families, productivity of people and the economy at large. When do we sincerely stop to realise that it all starts with what we as planners, politicians and governments do? It starts with what we call these plans and how that translates into the decisions that are taken, managed and enforced. It starts with the extent to which we are decisive and deliberate as spatial planners. A new planning regime was introduced post 1994 with the noble intention of inclusivity and participation on the one hand. It is until recently that increased frustration is creeping in with the stubbornness of our spatial pattern as quoted by the National Development Plan (NDP). There is even evidence that points to the fact that in some instances, our spatial planning practices have done all else but transform our places in the direction we desire. The battle for South Africa to put in place a spatial planning legislation for over 10 years is perhaps telling in this instance. While participatory planning through integrated development planning was and remains crucial in our planning processes, it is has not been sufficient to enable the transformation of our spaces to promote social cohesion, improve the quality of lives of many South Africans in a true sustainable manner and lead to integrated spaces multifunctional spaces.

This paper seeks to question our current planning instruments. It also calls for the development and implementation of deliberate and unapologetic planning instruments that will lead to real spatial transformation. The paper also questions the rituals that have crept into the planning system that have become nothing other than just that, rituals that are undertaken for the sake of retaining the dominant practice, in this regard, integrated development planning practices will be used as an example. The paper also calls for a deliberate shift and a renaming of our planning instruments to reflect that which matters most in the South African space economy, with the idea that the name of a planning instrument – given the current challenges in South Africa – will lead to psychological shifts that are geared towards producing tangible results. Lastly, the paper will make an argument for South Africa to let spatial planning lead all the other plans and determine/guide desired investment decisions from all sectors and spheres.

Keywords:
Spatial Planning, Integrated Planning, Spatial Transformation, Planning Instruments, Space Economy
MALING THE METROPOLITAN BUDGETING PROCESS THROUGH THE CAPITAL INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK: TAKING A DATA DRIVEN APPROACH TO TRANSFORM THE FUTURE CITY SCAPE OF THE EKURHULENI METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY

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ABSTRACT
The capital investment framework must be understood as a key component of a Metropolitan Spatial Development Framework as required in terms of Section 21(n) of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013, and Section 4(e) of the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001 as promulgated in terms of the Municipal Systems Act. The CIF as a component of the MSDF is geared towards strategically and spatially guiding, aligning and co-ordinating municipal capital expenditure across all sectors to achieve targeted spatial transformation of the urban environment; and make allowance for balanced spending of the municipal budget so as to also promote economic growth and meet the infrastructure needs of the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality (EMM) residents. National Policies in the case of the National Development Plan, 2030 Vision and the National Spatial Development Perspective, 2006 have outlined the need for metros to start targeting investment into strategically identified spatial areas with the spin off effect of shifting past spatial, social and economic equalities. The following three principles as extracted from the National Spatial Planning Development Perspective starts to emphasis the importance of the Capital Investment Framework as an instrument in achieving: • “Rapid economic growth that is sustainable and inclusive”; • “basic services to all citizens (e.g. water, energy, health and educational facilities)”; • “government spending on fixed investment that is focused on specifically identified localities of economic growth and/or economic potential in order to gear up private-sector investment, to stimulate economic activities and to create long term employment opportunities”. • “Investment into infrastructure that should primarily support localities that will become major growth nodes in South Africa”. (National Spatial Planning Development Perspective, 2006)

The National Development Plan: 2030 Vision in addition to focusing investment into specific areas also outlines milestones pertaining to economic growth as demonstrated by the following key objectives: • Increase employment from 13 million in 2010 to 24 million in 2030. • Gross Domestic Product (GDP) should increase by 2.7 times in real terms, requiring average annual GDP growth of 5.4 percent over the period. • GDP per capita should increase from about from about R50 000 per person in 2010 to R110 000 per person in 2030 in constant prices. (National Development Plan, ) The aforementioned key objectives extracted from the National Development Plan further accentuates the importance of the CIF as a key instrument in not only achieving positive spatial transformation, but also catering for infrastructure investment, drawing investment potential and promoting economic growth. In the case study of the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality the approach taken in the future direction and implementation of the CIF is based around utilizing socio-economic and market demand related data outputs as an evidence led approach to informing the metros future expenditure requirements, investment opportunities, and future economic growth potential and restraints as boasting an impact on the Metros spatial strategy over the long term. The case study will outline the questions that the CIF seeks to answer through the data outputs and how the data starts to formulate a strategic and spatial directive for the EMM.

Keywords:
Infrastructure Planning, Budgeting, Policy, Development
PLANNING AFRICA’S FIRST AEROTROPOLIS

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ABSTRACT

The abstract describes the planning rationale and history of spatial planning in the City of Ekurhuleni which guided the current planning thinking towards the logistics and aviation based economy. Since the 17th Century, the development of transportation infrastructure has shaped & informed business' locational choice to pursue commercial developments. In the 21st Century, airports have become centres of economic activity which are attributed to trade, investment and tourism. Airports were seen as critical infrastructure for the development of this game changing mode of transport. However due to noise and other constraints associated with airports and the aviation industry in general, these key facilities were located as far away as possible from the cities they serve. This apparent line of thinking holds true for the O.R.Tambo International Airport, which initially was constructed to serve the major cities of Johannesburg and Pretoria. The unintended consequence of such thinking gave rise to the development of the industrial power house of Africa, known as the City of Ekurhuleni.

Located in the City of Ekurhuleni, within the Gauteng Province, O.R. Tambo International Airport is Africa’s largest and busiest airport handling approximately 18 million passengers per annum and 87% of all air cargo movements within Africa’s most developed and industrialized economy. With a highly interconnected road network connecting the airport to the adjacent metropolitan areas of Johannesburg and Tshwane, an extensive rail network in the form of freight (Transnet), passenger (PRASA) and high speed rail (Gautrain) and most importantly a highly developed industrial and manufacturing economy, the city is geared to become Africa’s first aviation and logistics based economy and a mega aviation hub in the form of the Gauteng City Region Aerotropolis.

The City of Ekurhuleni has during the course of 2011, embarked on embedding the Aerotropolis concept through its Metropolitan Spatial Development Framework (2011) and the subsequent adoption of the Aerotropolis Strategic Roadmap as crafted by international experts in the field of aviation city building. This laid the groundwork to develop and further integrate the concept into the sphere of municipal strategic planning. During 2013, the approval of the city’s Growth and Development Strategy 2055 further embedded the Aerotropolis as a key economic lever to drive the economic trajectory. At this point, the Aerotropolis was also incorporated as one of the key projects in the Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Commission’s SIP2 portfolio. This provided substantive importance and recognition of the Aerotropolis at a national scale.
With substantial support at a national level, 2013 saw the formal adoption of a working partnership between the Airports Company of South Africa (ACSA), Gauteng Provincial Government and the City of Ekurhuleni. The year 2014 saw the approval of the Regional Spatial Development Framework (RSDF) for Region A. With the O.R. Tambo International Airport at the heart of Region A, the adoption of the RSDF firmly cemented the land-uses and development trajectory of an integrated airport region. 2016 will see the focus on the implementation of the 30 years Aerotropolis Master Plan by focusing on the initial 5 year implementation plan through a concerted programme that mobilizes strategic stakeholders and partners across all levels of government and the private sector.

Keywords:

Aerotropolis, Policy, Development, Mega City
A CRITICAL EVALUATION OF THE IMPACT OF NATIONAL INFORMAL SETTLEMENT UPGRADE PROGRAMME IN TOWNSHIPS: A CASE OF IVORY PARK IN THE NORTHERN OF THE CITY OF JOHANNESBURG

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Abstract

There is evidence that the approaches to addressing the complex issues of informal settlements in South Africa has been proven to be ineffective. There is also a mounting consciousness that promises to housing and other development is made merely to garner political support ahead elections because there is limited delivery against these promises. In the face of the increasing pressure and community dissatisfaction, it is critical that well informed decisions are made in respect of addressing the issue of informal settlements. Hence, the shift away from predominance of policies have been designed to eliminate informal settlement growth by influx control and forced removal, to the present widespread acceptance of informal settlement upgrading as a component of housing policy in most developing countries. Despite the increase in the number of housing delivery that the state has provided for South Africans in need of housing, there is still a rapid demand for more houses. This demand has put a strain on the government in terms of keeping up with the rapid growth. Hence, settlement upgrading is mostly appreciated as the necessary mechanism to integrate the fragmented housing sector. However, a key shortcoming of settlement upgrading has been that most initiatives have been project-based approaches that only benefit a few neighborhoods or a minority of city residents. To have an appreciable impact, upgrading must go to scale. To assist in formulating upgrading approaches that can reach greater numbers of urban dwellers, this research investigation distills what are considered the ‘best practices’ in upggrading that can lead to scale impacts and improve housing products. This is a literature review and the conclusion points to the need for inter-sectoral collaboration in the programme management of informal settlement upgrade.

Keywords:

Informal Settlements, Upgrading, Policy Shifts, Inter-Sectoral Collaboration and Scale Delivery
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