



**By 2030 eThekweni will be Africa's
most caring and liveable city**



SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS: REFLECTING ON 20 YEARS OF PLANNING

The 10 placemaking strategies

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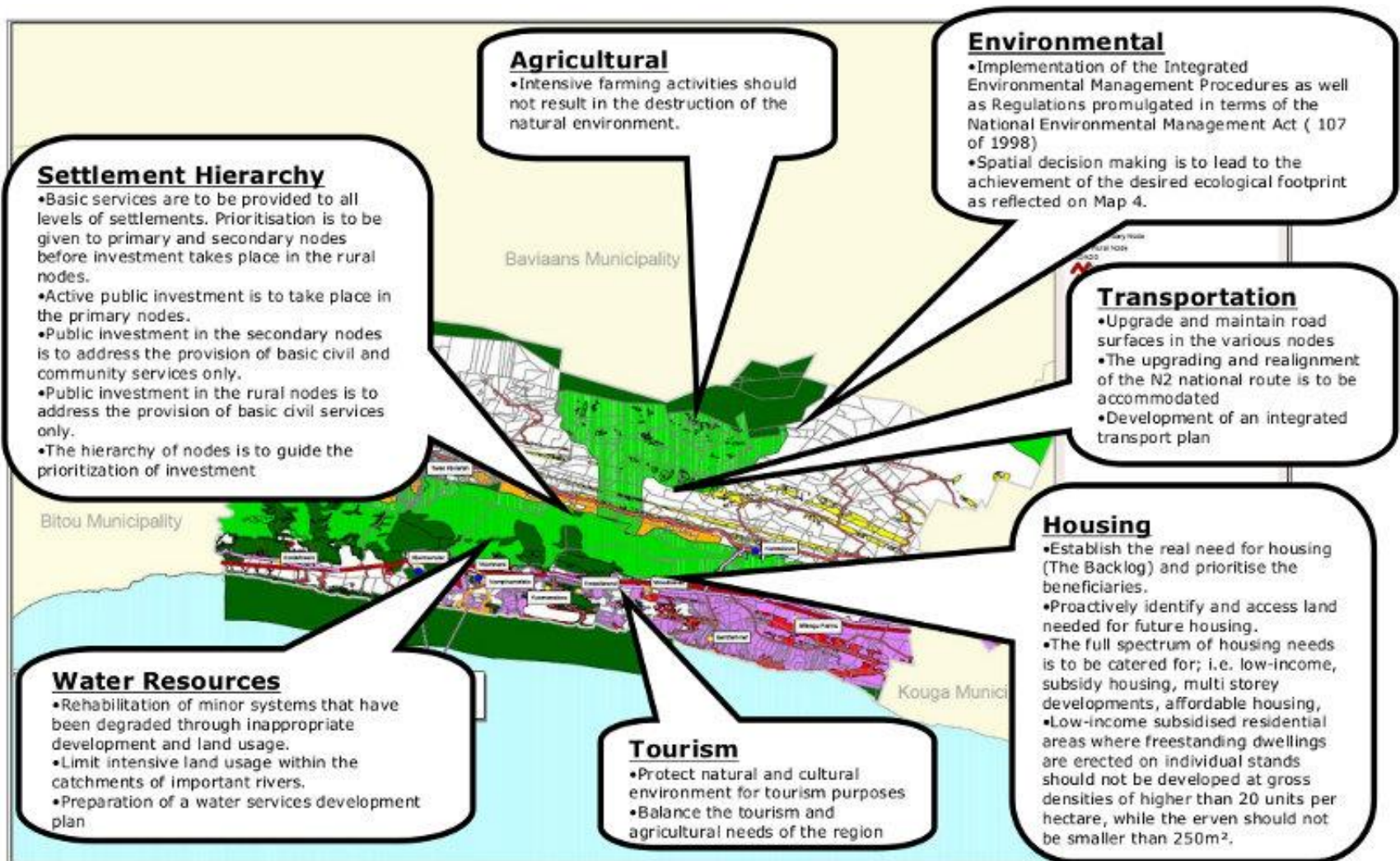
INTRODUCTION

- Focus on ten strategies for transforming cities and public spaces through place-making.
- Even though “sustainable development” seems to have emerged as the development paradigm of the 1990s, a great deal of vagueness still surrounds the meaning, definition, and theoretical underpinnings of the concept.
- There is also a general lack of emphasis on the spatial dimension of sustainable development when developing relevant conceptual or environmental accounting frameworks.

Spatial Development Framework

- The Municipal Systems Act, requires all municipalities to compile Spatial Development Frameworks (the “SDF”) as a core component of Integrated Development Plans (the “IDP”).
- Spatial Development Framework is a framework that seeks to guide, overall spatial distribution of current and desirable land uses within a municipality in order to give effect to the vision, goals and objectives of the municipal IDP.

- Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is a core component in any Municipality's economic, sectoral, spatial, social and institutional growth





Sustainable Development Goals : 2017

EThekweni Municipality's Long Term Development Plan

- The SDF translates the current EThekweni Municipal Vision, which is, “**By 2030 eThekweni will be Africa’s most caring and liveable city**”, to have a spatial focus.
- The envisaged SDF-Spatial vision is to have “**by 2030 a socially equitable, environmentally sustainable and functionally efficient Municipality that bolsters its status as a gateway to Africa and the world**”.

- Parks, Recreation and Culture Unit (PRC) in the EThekweni Municipality's is made up of three (3) departments:
 1. Libraries and Heritage Department
 2. Parks, Leisure and Cemeteries Department
 3. Recreation and Sports Development

- PRC's Ultimate goal is to have **“A VIBRANT AND CREATIVE CITY - THE FOUNDATION FOR SUSTAINABILITY AND SOCIAL COHESION”**

- We need to invest in people's creativity, imagination and resourcefulness and to promote a sense of stewardship through the cultural (Libraries, Museums, Creative Arts, Sport and Recreation) and green services (Horticulture, Agriculture, Urban Forestry etc.) that contribute towards the development of our country's economy.

- Public **spaces** and particularly public **places** are critical civic resources which facilitate a healthy, holistic and socially cohesive urban environment. Inspirational, clean, green public places celebrate civic identity through everyday experiences and are vital for a city concerned about future growth and development

The Benefits of Good Places

Builds & Supports the Local Economy

- Small-scale entrepreneurship
- More quality goods available
- Higher real estate values
- Local ownership, local value
- More desirable jobs
- Increased currency velocity
- Greater tax revenue
- Reduced need for municipal services

Creates Improved Accessibility

- More walkable
- Safe for pedestrians
- Compatible with public transit
- Reduced need for cars & parking
- More efficient use of time & money
- Visually attractive destinations
- Greater connections between uses

Nurtures & Defines Community Identity

- Greater community organization
- Sense of dedication & volunteerism
- Perpetuation of integrity & values
- "Mutual coercion, mutually agreed-upon"
- Reduced necessity for municipal control
- Self-managing

Place

Promotes Public Health & Comfort

- Less crime
- More outdoor physical activity
- Generally stimulating
- Sense of belonging
- Improved environmental quality
- Feeling of freedom and limitlessness

Fosters More Frequent & Meaningful Interaction

- Improved sociability
- Cultural exposure & interaction
- Exchange & preservation of information, wisdom & values
- Bolstered barter system
- Reduced race & class barriers
- Feeling of interconnection

Draws a More Diverse Population

- More women, elderly, and children
- Greater ethnic & cultural pluralism
- Support for wider range of activities & uses
- New service, retail and customer niches
- Variation & character in built environment
- Instilled confidence to create one's reality

Place-making Strategies

- **1. IMPROVE STREETS AS PLACES**

Place-making is based on a simple principle: if you plan cities for cars and traffic, you will get cars and traffic. If you plan for people and places, you will get people and places. More traffic and greater road capacity are not the inevitable results of growth. They are products of very deliberate choices made to shape our communities to accommodate the private automobile.

The Metrocable in the Colombian city of Medellín



PPS website

2. Create Squares and Parks as Multi-Use Destinations

A great urban park is a safety valve for the city, in which people living in dense urban areas can find breathing room. While a poorly planned or maintained park can be a place of fear and danger, thus repelling people, business, and investment. A great square, on the other hand, can be a source of civic pride, and it can help citizens feel better connected to their cultural and political institutions

Park Square's big plans to transform Umhlanga



3. Build Local Economies Through Markets

- An informal public markets economy thrives in many cities around the world, but often chaotically clogging streets, competing unfairly with local businesses, and limiting the hope of upward mobility to marginalized populations.
- Markets can, however, provide a structure and a regulatory framework that helps grow small businesses, preserve food safety, and make a more attractive destination for shoppers.

The Traditional Medicine and Herb Market in the Warwick Junction - Durban





Pictures by Dane - Horman

4. Design Buildings to Support Places

In many cities new buildings are going up at an unprecedented pace. Massive gated communities are being built for the middle class, exacerbating the gulf between rich and poor. Traditional neighborhoods are being replaced by towering skyscrapers and civic institutions like schools and libraries often end up looking like fortresses. This trend has spread around the globe and it is damaging the fabric of cities everywhere.

The Cornubia Development

The Cornubia Development is a multi-billion rand joint venture between the eThekweni Municipality and Tongaat Hulett.

The development is expected to create 48 000 new sustainable job opportunities over a period of 15 years, and a further 15 000 during the construction phase



Cornubia Development in 2015



Cornubia Mall Development in 2017



Cornubia Development January 2018

5. Link a Public Health Agenda to a Public Space Agenda

- A healthy city is one in which citizens have access to basic infrastructure such as clean water, sanitation, and sewage treatment. It is also a place where healthy food is available to everyone, where women and children can walk without fear, and where people can enjoy parks, squares, and other public spaces in safety and comfort.
- Albert Park



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'If all men got pregnant,
it'd be taken more
seriously': Behind the



Children "were present"
when doctor shot
estranged wife in head



'Dark period for SA' -
Ramaphosa condemns
Mrwetyana & Jegels

Local news

Municipal

City's programme for the homeless yields results

The engagement was part of the City's Qalakabusha programme which seeks to assist homeless people by re-uniting them with their families, rehabilitation and facilitating skills development

July 7, 2019

6. Reinvent Community Planning

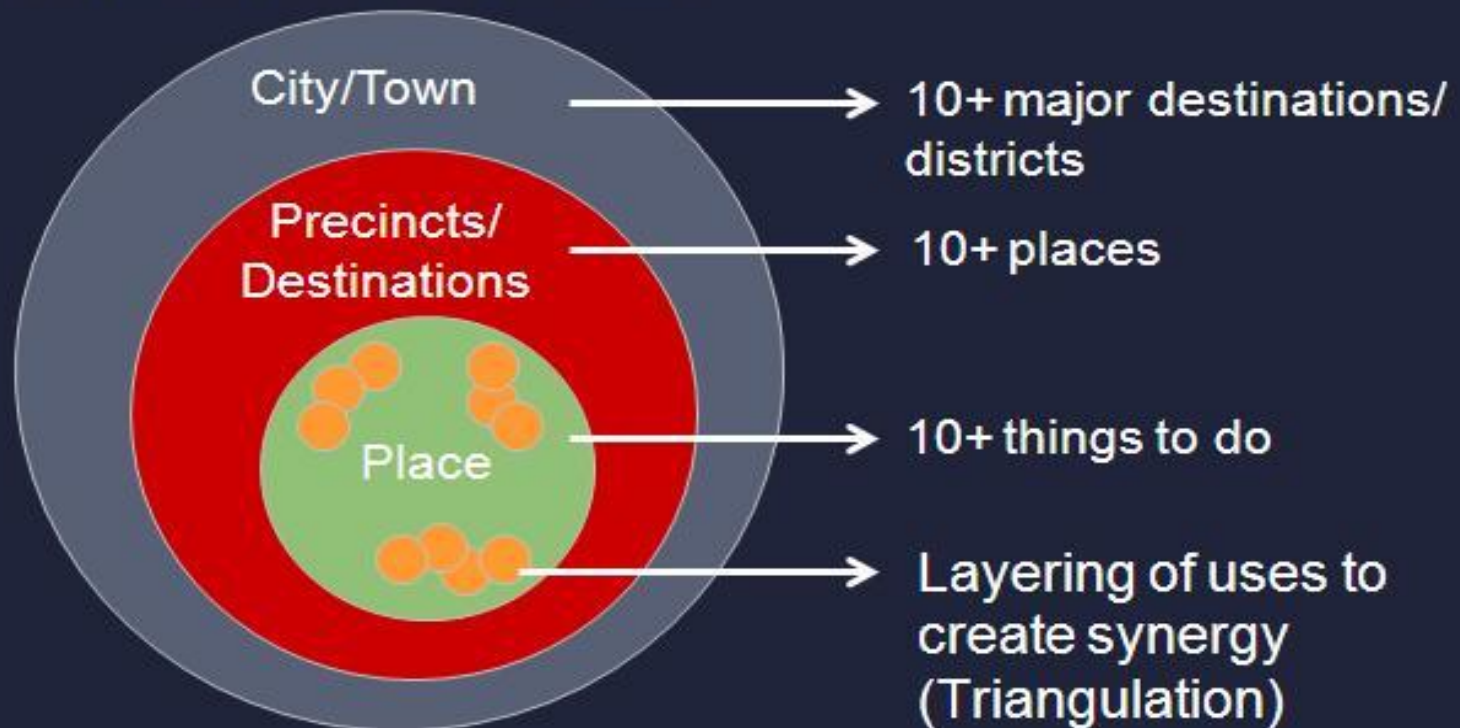
- The starting point in developing a concept for any public space agenda should be to identify the talents and resources within the community and people who can provide historical perspective, insights into how the area functions, and an understanding of what is truly meaningful to the local people. Tapping this information at the beginning of the process will help to create a sense of ownership in the project that can ensure its success for years to come.
- Example of Kounkuey Design Initiative (KDI), in Nairobi, Kenya

Example of Kounkuey Design Initiative (KDI), in Nairobi, Kenya



7. The Power of 10

The Power of Ten



8. A Comprehensive Public Space Agenda

- A comprehensive approach to developing, enhancing, and managing public space requires an integrated “top-down” and “bottom-up” strategy.
- Leadership at the highest level of city is essential if transformation of public spaces is to occur on a large scale. A “bottom-up” grassroots organizing strategy is also integral to the strategy.
- Bulwer Park Example

BULWER PARK UPGRADE

Address: Bulwer Road, Glenwood

Ward: 33

Client: Parks, Leisure & Cemeteries Department

Contract Period: To be determined

Contract Value: To be determined

Bulwer Park Upgrade is a pilot project of the municipality's Sustainable Public Spaces Program which directly supports the Integrated Development Plan's (IDP) Quality Living Environment Plan (Plan 3).

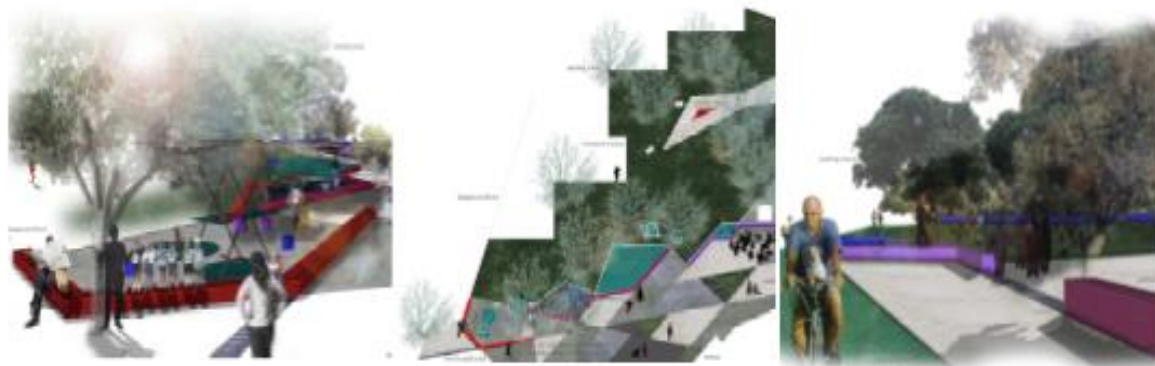
Project objectives, identified through a stakeholder consultation process are to:

- Create an identity for the park
- Catalyse a number of critical and strategic interventions
- Develop an implementation strategy
- Develop a Management Model for the park.

Park components include:

- 'Heart of the Park', a multi-functional space
- Upgraded creative playground areas
- An amphitheatre/ performance space
- An attractive pedestrian movement system.

The intention is to test, and replicate the participative design process, including its proposed management model, as a new approach to developing and upgrading public parks citywide.



9. Experiment, Using a "Lighter, Quicker and Cheaper" Approach

- Public spaces are complex, organic things. You can't expect to do everything right initially. The best spaces evolve by experimenting with short-term improvements that can be tested and refined over many years.
- Places to sit
- Sidewalk café
- Community event
- Garden
- Painted crosswalks
- These are all examples of "Lighter, Quicker, Cheaper" changes.

10. Lobbying Local Government to actively Support Public Spaces

- Currently local Government is not pointedly focused on public spaces and Place-making
- Local Government needs to be more actively involved in the development and promoting of placemaking as it impacts on all aspects of a community and its development

CONCLUSION

WHAT MAKES A GREAT PLACE?

KEY ATTRIBUTES

INTANGIBLES

MEASUREMENTS

