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**Perceptions, Planning and Principles of
Public Open Spaces (POS):**
Realities of Cape Town and Kosovo Informal Settlement, South Africa

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Executive Summary

Perception of public open spaces has a repercussion in the way it is used and also the way they are planned, provided, managed and maintained. This attributes to the state of public open spaces in the fast developing cities, where they are diminishing not only in quantity but they are deteriorating in quality. The research looks at the way public open spaces are dealt in theory and in practice through looking at their meanings, roles and characteristics (in literature review) and their provision (from a case study in Kosovo in Cape Town).

The meanings, roles, characteristics and planning of public open spaces are embedded in the principles of sustainability and livability and their relationship. Sustainability for public open spaces is a broad concept which a common man finds difficult to comprehend whereas livability is more related to the daily living environment. However, livability builds the block for sustainability. Therefore, it is difficult to exclude either while studying public open spaces. The research highlights the principles of sustainability and livability from the meanings, roles, characteristics and planning of public open spaces to find out the links and gaps that are useful for the way public spaces are dealt.

There is no single blueprint for a good public open space. It is dependent on every actor's perception and expected 'role and characteristic' from the space. However, there are principles that are vital to define their roles and characteristics which favourably or unfavourably influence the use or non- use of the space.

From the literature review, it is found that understanding of public open spaces is based on certain principles such as status, size, catchment, accessibility, planning, design, nature, function, form, use and perception. 'Public open spaces' is a broad term that encompasses a hierarchy of open spaces ranging from city level spaces like national parks to the neighbourhood level market and community level courtyards; one that are accessible to all.

The most important role of public open space is that it is a 'multifunctional space'. Being multifunctional, public open spaces fulfill socio cultural, environmental, economical and political functions of an individual and the society at large. They play a fundamental role in determining the quality of living. They are an indispensable element of the urban form.

The development of public open spaces depends on the existence of 'public life'. The characteristics that shape public life bring a broader understanding of the principles that influence the vitality of public open spaces. The characteristics are embedded in the principles such as socio-cultural characteristics of the community, environmental characteristics of the space; economic opportunities offered by the space and the institutional/ political set up for the space.

From the case study, it is found that public open spaces in Cape Town are classified based on their physical scale, characteristics, activity, and most importantly based on the management approach by the local authority. It is also found that provision (160 sq.mts per person) is not an issue since greening is always in the Cape Town's policy agenda. However, principles like accessibility and management, productivity and image are crucial.

Kosovo has an active public life on the streets. For future plan, the public spaces in Kosovo have to be welcoming. It is a function of conviviality, sociability and above all multiplicity of use. The hierarchy of public open spaces and the relation between the different levels of spaces are crucial to Kosovo. These justify a link to sustainability and livability principles.

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Contents

Abstract
Acknowledgement
Abbreviations
CHAPTERS

Abbreviations

CCT	City of Cape Town
CBO	Community Based Organisation
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
LG	Local Government
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NGO	Non - Governmental Organization
POS	Public Open Space
PG	Provincial Government
R&D	Research and development
SA	South Africa
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
sq. mts.	Square Meters
ha	Hectares
du	Dwelling Unit

Conversions
1 Hectare = 10,000 Square Metres (sq. mts.)
1 Acre = approx. 4047 Square Metres (sq. mts.)
1 Euro = 11.40 South African Rand (R) = 66.16 Indian Rupees (INR) as 15th Sep., 2008

Perceptions, Planning and Principles of Public Open Spaces

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

1.1. Background

Imagine a city with only roads and buildings? Is the city Livable? Is it Sustainable? If land is an intrinsic part of our existence, public open spaces provide that land in its sole state in an urban structure. Public open spaces are an indispensible component of any urban form. It is hard to imagine a city without them.

From the time humans first defined private spaces, public spaces served as places where people come together to interact and exchange ideas. However, urban society has changed radically both socially and in spatial sense in recent decades. Transportation and information systems have changed peoples' lifestyle, e.g. the phenomenon of 'weekend in the supermarket', when the whole family spend hours in the shopping mall. (Konrad, M. 2004)[i] This has an impact on the notion of public open space today. "What is a public space?" "What does it mean to an individual?" (Cullinan, M. 2008) [ii] "What kind of space is it?" "What really makes a space?" (Bielecki, 1996)[iii] It is a concern for all those who are involved in the provision or management or maintenance of public open spaces.

'Public open spaces' is a widely studied area particularly in the field of urban design, urban planning, urban management, sociology, ecology, environment, economics, urban geography, political science, anthropology etc. Words like urban/ public; open/ green; spaces/ places are interpreted and understood sometimes as similies or otherwise different in academia and in the planning process and the most importantly in practice by different actors. For instance, Blauw refers to 'public' as open to the public: accessibility for everyone, regardless one's background. In that sense sidewalks, streets, parks, city halls, squares, plazas are public spaces. (Blauw, W. 1989)[iv] Lynch uses similar argument and describes 'open' as something 'free' to be entered or used (Lynch, K. 1990)[v] whereas Trancik defines 'open' based on physical characteristic of the open space and divides open spaces into hard spaces and soft spaces. (Trancik, R.1991)[vi]

Probably every citizen of the 'urban world' has his/her own definition. Definition by a common man's language can be well understood by the explanation provided by Cabe Space, 'Public space is all around us, a vital part of everyday urban life: the streets we pass through on the way to school or work, the places where children play, or where we encounter nature and wildlife; the local parks in which we enjoy sports, walk the dog and

sit at lunchtime; or simply somewhere quiet to get away for a moment from the bustle of a busy daily life.' (Cabe Space, 2003)[vii]

What is a public space? It is observed that 'public open spaces' is a broad term that encompasses a hierarchy of physical (in principle) open spaces ranging from city level spaces like national parks and city squares to the neighbourhood level spaces like community spaces and courtyards that are accessible to all. Meanings of public open space are viewed differently by different set of actors. They are mostly based on certain principles such as status, size, catchment, accessibility, planning, design, nature, function, form, use and perception. However, these principles are also used to define private spaces.

Understanding of public open spaces determines peoples' perception and expectation towards its role and its characteristics. This has a repercussion in the way public open spaces are planned, provided, managed and maintained in the cities which directly affects the state of public open spaces.

Why do we need public open spaces? Since, people started living in community, public open spaces define the living environment and to an extent the 'quality of life'. The argument is embeded in the principles of sustainability and livability and their relationship. The reference point is the 'intrinsic value' of the public open spaces; and the need for 'existence' of the alarmingly reducing number of public open spaces in fast developing cities can be justified through the original definition of Sustainability. Sustainability refers to 'meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of the future generation to meet their own needs' (The Brundtland Commission, 1987)[viii] Traditional principles of sustainability are a web of interaction among the social equity, environmental effectiveness and economic efficiency. Political will and cultural contexts were later added as important principles to achieve sustainability. (Mitlin and Satterthwaite, 1994)[ix] Sustainability is a broad concept and is referred for a larger context which a common man finds difficult to comprehend.

What really makes a space? There is no single blueprint for a good public open space. The answer can be looked into the livability principles. Livability is a characteristic that people experience in the space. Livability directly affects people who live in, who work in, or visit the space. (Huysman, M. 2008)[x] The issues such as accessibility, image, activity are economic principles; comfort, sociability, health are social principles; clean, green, safe are environment principles; responsibility, management, maintenance are political principles; and participation, association, belongingness are cultural principles. (Adapted from CABE Space, 2003) [xi]

The term 'livability' is used in connection with 'sustainability'. Livability is more related to daily living environment, whereas sustainability is more related to a higher geographical scale. (Nieboer, 2005)[xii] Lyndhurst's Report indicates that livability makes an important contribution to sustainability. Livability is the most participatory and localized expression of sustainability. (Brook Lyndhurst Report, 2004)[xiii]

The sustainability and livability principles guide the basic premise of human perception which is revealed through policy by the providers, design by the planners and designers and finally through use patterns. It is observed that the policies mostly address sustainability principles whereas the operation and usage are more a livability issue.

The research attempts to capture all these issues and identify the principles that define public open spaces, its role and its characteristics in theory. The research also highlights the way public open spaces are defined and the approaches that are adopted to provide public open spaces in Cape Town in general and in 'Kosovo', an informal settlement, in particular. The key is to look at the way the theories are translated into practice and identify the principles that are dealt and make a critical observation of the links.

The case study is conducted in the city of Cape Town and in 'Kosovo' an informal settlement in Cape Town. Cape Town is a city which has very high (160 sq.mts.) amount of public open spaces per person and where there are good policy frameworks in many departments in the Local Government towards its provision yet there are challenges. However, Cape Town has some beautiful public open spaces and successful programmes implemented and evaluated. Therefore, it gives an opportunity to look at a case and find out how are the principles of sustainability and livability seen in Cape Town.

1.2. Research Objective and Research Questions

The aim of the research is to understand the principles that are responsible for the making of public open spaces which un/ favourably influence people. The motivation is to make a conscious contribution towards policy, planning and design of public open spaces in future.

Research Objective: To identify the key principles of sustainability and livability that are vital for the making of the public open spaces in the low income neighbourhoods?

Research Question I. What are the principles of sustainability and livability identified for the provision of 'public open spaces' in planning and design theories?
Sub- research Questions:
1. What are the prevailing definitions and concepts of public open space?
2. What is the role of public open space?
3. What are the principles of sustainability and livability that constitutes a good public open space?

Research Question II. What are the principles of sustainability and livability realised for the provision of 'public open spaces' in Cape Town for the low income neighbourhoods?
Sub- research Questions:
4. How are the public open spaces defined in Cape Town?
5. What are the approaches (planning and community initiatives) adopted for provision of public open spaces in low income neighbourhoods in Cape Town?
6. How are public open spaces (current and future) in Kosovo informal settlement perceived by various actors?

1.3. Research Scope

The research is an exploratory study. The research has two broad sections. The first section is the literature review that looks for answers to the research question one and its sub- questions. The second section is the case study and it answers the research question two and its sub- questions. The case study is conducted in Cape Town and in 'Kosovo' an informal settlement in Cape Town. (an detail research methodology in chapter three).

The researcher makes a conscious choice to look at the public open spaces in/ for low income neighbourhood. Since, it is observed that even good policies on public open spaces in a city fail to cater this facility to the marginalised section of the society. This can be argued as one of the reasons for poor living environment in the low income areas. A genuine intention of the research is to add to the available body of knowledge on public open spaces in/ for low income neighbourhoods.

1.4. Structure of the Report

The research is divided into four sections that are outlined as four chapters followed by the introduction. Chapter two looks into the available literature on public open spaces. It sets the foundation through historical perspective, planning and perception and a debate on sustainability and livability. Later, it looks in- depth into the definitions and concepts of public open spaces. The role of public open spaces and characteristics of public open spaces are discussed in detail. In the process, the principles of sustainability and livability that are vital to public open spaces are identified and presented.

Chapter three elaborates on the detail research methodology and the research strategy applied for the research. It covers other research technicalities such as research synthesis and dissemination and the resources available.

Chapter four sets the background of the case study. It presents an overview of city of Cape Town through various spectrums such as, physical, social, economic, environmental, cultural, political, infrastructure and planning. Later, it discusses the current status of Kosovo informal settlement and the future plans for Kosovo informal settlement upgrade.

Chapter five analyses the information collected from field work. It discusses the public open spaces that are present in Cape Town and planning for public open spaces in Cape Town. Later, it highlights the public open spaces in Kosovo and the future public open spaces that planned for and around Kosovo. In the process, the principles of sustainability and livability that are vital to public open spaces are analysed and presented.

Chapter six discusses the findings from the research and identifies the principles that are vital to the public open spaces in general and in Kosovo. Later, it reflects on the dis/ link between theory and practice. The report concludes with strengths and weaknesses of the research, the lessons learnt and future research opportunities that arise from this research.

CHAPTER 2

Literature Review and Analysis

2.1. Outline

Chapter two presents the theoretical understanding of the public open spaces from the available literature. The chapter is divided into two broad sections. Section one, sets the foundation of the research by looking at the historical perspective of public open spaces, planning and perception of open spaces and by raising a debate on the issue of sustainability and livability. Section two answers the research question one. It is divided into three sub- sections and each section tries to answer the three research sub- questions. It begins with looking in- depth into some of the available definitions and concepts of public open spaces and highlights the issues addressed in these definitions and concepts. Then, the roles of public open spaces and the characteristics of public open spaces are discussed in detail. In the process, the principles of sustainability and livability that are vital for the making of the public open spaces are identified and analysed. Finally, the conceptual framework is presented.

2.2. Public Open Spaces over time

From the ancient Greeks' Agora and India's Chowks and Choupals (courtyards and squares) to the Middle Ages' Commons, the early 20th century American urban streets and parks and finally the present day parks, plazas and malls; public open spaces are always in the agenda of settlement plan since man started living in a community.

In the beginning of twentieth century, architects and city planners tried the *ideal settlement* plan model by distributing green space throughout the public space like the Abercrombie's plan for Greater London, Wagner and Bauer's plan for Berlin and Henard and Forestier's plan for Paris. The efforts provided a wide variety of parks that added new dimensions to the theme of public space. Later, modern urban planning was mostly accompanied by the idea of '*functional spaces*' facilitating appropriate uses. Cities were integrated into the green space in such a way that the approach of scenic beauty was less priority. The issue of integrating open space into modern city planning expressed by the CIAM project in Rotterdam in 1935 was a source of inspiration for decades. (Busquets, 1999)[xiv]

The later half of the 20th century saw the rapid decline of *intermingling* in the public open spaces. The growth of the suburbs removed people from inner- city streets to low- density neighbourhoods- usually having a very narrow socio- economic and ethnic make- up. The growth of the automobile further removed people from the public transportation and put them in an isolated metal chamber almost every time they left their homes. After the 60's and 70's when mobility and motorized traffic were given priority, improving the quality of public space again became a very important issue for city planners and governments. Today, city planning has a challenge to take into consideration a culture of mobility and strike a *balance* between transport, infrastructure and public open spaces.

With the rise of the suburbs there was a creation of *pseudo- public* spaces that looked liked public open spaces on one level, but had key elements of public open spaces stripped away. These pseudo- public spaces include malls, theme parks, and sports stadiums. A pseudo- public space resembles a public open space with its *diversity of people*. Malls, stadiums and theme parks are privatized spaces that are "sanitized" of certain elements.

The whole environment in pseudo- public space is 'sanitized' of certain elements and it prohibits activities that do not lead to their consuming commodities.

The last quarter of the 20th century saw a rapid disappearance of *privacy* in public spaces. While public spaces never afforded the privacy of homes, people have traditionally felt that they can do things in public without being monitored or tracked and would feel that s/he could be "lost in the crowd". But in the last few decades, cameras are put in public as well as pseudo-public spaces to not only monitor but to record an individual and to fight unsocial behaviour and crime. In future, a person's movement through both public and private spaces is expected to be monitored through the global positioning systems.

Urban society has changed radically; not only socially but also in its spatial sense. Transportation and information and technology have *changed peoples' lifestyle*, e.g. the strange phenomenon of 'weekend in the supermarket', when the whole family spends hours in the malls. People need a new identification for the time they are living, a new character of the space, or added new value to existing places. (Konrad, M. 2004)[xv]

2.3. Role of Planning for Public Open Spaces

Recently, debates on public spaces have taken a centre stage in city planning. Public open spaces are considered as an essential social infrastructure. The planners, local politicians, people and architects each have several perceptions of design of city and public open spaces. (CABE and DETR, 2000)[xvi] For instance, the subject of 'pedestrian- isation' of streets and public open spaces has been appearing again and again in planning and design in the last few decades. Copenhagen, in the early eighties was one of the first cities where such ideas were realised. (Gehl, 1986)

Despite their importance, public open spaces are often a least priority in the planning authorities' agenda in most developing countries. They are undervalued in every guise. The result is that either many spaces are lost in development process or are left unattended to be encroached by undesired activities.

Why are public open spaces difficult to maintain and manage? Some broad reasons identified are: Lack of proper planning and policy setup are responsible for the irregular provision and distribution of public open spaces; Lack of sensitive design approach in the making of public open spaces such as accessibility, security, landscape design etc. is responsible for the usage and success of the space; Lack of defined management system leads to uncoordinated development and maintenance activities and conflicting interventions by a multitude of agencies, without clear spelt responsibilities; and The involvement of people is missing in the planning process which creates two problems – the demand and need is not addressed and the lack of participation leads to lack of association to the place and sense of belongingness. (Bal, 2006)

If an open space is plagued with mismanagement, a great deal of validity to preservation is lost. Open spaces that have been degraded by mismanagement or no management at all can actually produce a number of negative effects such as illegal construction, wild weeds and waste dumping, pollution; clutter and eyesores. These negative attributes act as a strong push for dynamic and effective management. When properly managed, they actively contribute to clean air, water, and soil and provide space for people to interact and relax in a peaceful setting. Therefore open space can indeed be deemed as an environmental right. (Gobster, 2001)[xvii]

In some respects, open space acquisition and preservation is a means to avoid the tragedy of the commons. The administrative management is the key component in avoiding common open space depletion. The success of both governmental and privatized interventions can be attributed to following Hardin's suggestion that "Freedom in a commons brings ruin to all". Therefore, freedom of participation in public space activities is still viable but individual freedoms on how the public space can be used (and subsequently abused) should be modified to preserve the characteristics of the place. The more urgent the priority of public open space preservation becomes, the more common land can be put aside, the more environmental rights can be shared, and, most importantly, the more benefits will be shared by the stakeholders. (Gobster, 1998)[xviii]

> **Box. 2.i.**
> "The fact public open spaces are threatened and are diminishing in fast growing cities, it is very important to plan for it, because if we don't provide and keep the public open spaces to its designated state today, it is almost impossible to retrieve or revive the lost space in future." (Natasha Muray, an urban planner from the Department of Informal Settlement in Cape Town)

Pierce remarks that the development of positive public open spaces require active community participation; a clear redesign program based on people's needs; and an appropriate management programs to coordinate attractive events and activities in the public space and active public uses in the surrounding area. The main goal is *people's satisfaction in public spaces*. (Pierce, 1978) Community involvement in the provision, design and management of public space has become increasingly apparent. With the introduction of Local Agenda 21, the role of local authorities has altered, from service providers to service provision collaborators, ensuring that local needs are met and that local opinion is sought and acted upon.

In Greening the City (DoE, 1996a), *partnerships* with local communities and the private sector are considered to be fundamental to public open spaces. Involvement of communities with all aspects of planning, design, implementation and management; involvement of a community development professionals within project teams; and consideration of local character are vital. However, there are pitfalls of stakeholder involvement. The DoE (1996b) recognises that professionals may be unwilling to undertake full consultation with 'non-professionals' and not take seriously the views of local communities. Also, such partnerships may incur extra costs, slow down the development process and raise and create expectations that cannot be met. (Adapted from Azzan, 2005)[xix]

2.4. Sustainability and Livability

Traditional principles of sustainability are the *web* of interaction among the environment, economy and society. The issues such as equity, health, education and awareness, security, demographic pattern are social principles; land, water, bio diversity, environmental health are environment principles; and value, economic performance, benefits, production and consumption, waste generation and management are economic principles. The balance between social equity, environmental effectiveness and economic efficiency is necessary to achieve sustainability. Political will and cultural contexts were later added as important principles to achieve sustainability. (Mitlin and Satterthwaite, 1994) When the benefits *complement* each other, the development is considered to be sustainable. This is an ideal condition. (Huysman, M. 2008) (Refer Fig. 2.1)

However, in actual planning of cities, the divergent priorities of the principles create a *conflict* and a stress on certain needs become priority, e.g. economic and environment priorities generate development conflict; social and economic priorities generate property conflict; and social and environment priorities generate resource conflict. (Campbell, S. 1996)[xx] (Refer Fig. 2.i) The development conflict generated by economic- environment priorities is the most crucial in fast developing cities. Many conventional public open spaces get converted to the pseudo- public spaces like the malls, stadiums etc. since these developments attract investment and generate economy, e.g. the Green Point Park is the stadium proposed for 2010 football world cup in a public open space in Cape Town.
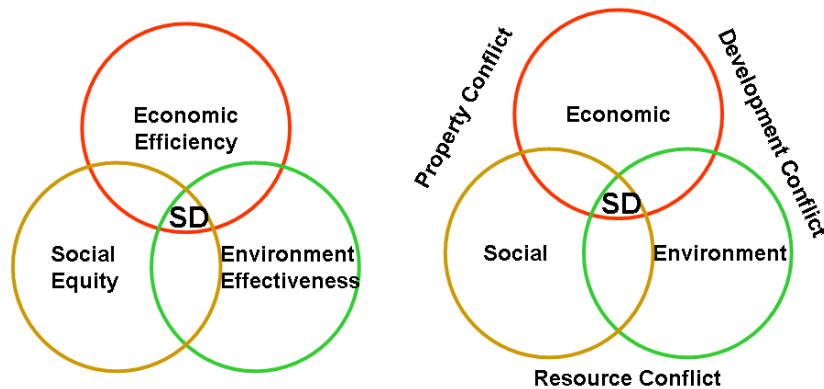
Fig. 2.i. Sustainability - Complement and Conflict Argument

Sustainability is a broad concept for many, including the government. Some of the main *ambiguities* that arise from it are 'what is to be sustained?' and 'how much to be sustained?' and 'how long to be sustained?' and 'what is most important - the environment, the economy or the society?' Sustainability is referred for larger context like global, national or city level, which a common man finds difficult to comprehend.

The term 'livability' is often used in *connection* with the term 'sustainability'. A British research found that livability is more related to the daily living environment, whereas sustainability is more related to a higher geographic scale (Nieboer 2005)[xxi]. Livability is very much 'here & now' perspective. Livability can help people including politicians to think about local issues and to have a common language which is less true of sustainability. (Huysman, M. 2008) [xxii] (Refer Fig. 2.ii) Brook Lyndhurst's Report (2004) indicates that livability currently defined and practiced, makes an important contribution to the sustainability. Livability is the most participatory and localized expression of sustainability. (Brook Lyndhurst Report, 2004)[xxiii]
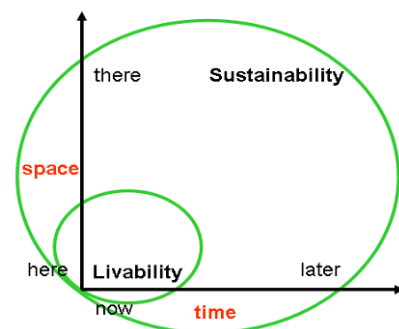
Fig. 2.ii. Sustainability and Livability

The use of the word 'livability' has remarkably risen in policy documents since 1990s (Nieboer 2005), e.g. the UK national government[xxiv] uses 'livability' in relation to the living environment, cleaner, safer and greener. Livability is about building stronger local communities and enhancing quality of life through action to improve the quality of local environment and the places where people live and work. (Brook Lyndhurst Report 2004)

There are differences between livability at city and neighbourhood levels. Livability at city level aims to achieve sustainability. It needs policies and programs to be implemented in promoting livability and sustainability at various levels. According to Pinweha, livability at city level is directly referred to a *maximum satisfaction* of people and this satisfaction is achieved by principles of 'well- being' such as: a. Personal well-being refering to access to basic infrastructure and social welfare such as education and health, livelihood, economic development and self-reliance; social order and safety. b. Mental well-being refering to sufficient opportunities to relax and enjoy the cities and when people proud of their cities and cultural context and willing to participate in the city either directly or indirectly. c. Environmental well-being referingto people living in harmony based and within natural resources conservation and management. d. Learning and Developing is referred as a basic foundation to promote and achieve personal/, mental/, environmental well-being. (Adapted from Pinweha, 2007)[xxv]

A livable neighbourhood is considered as a *building block* for a sustainable city. A settlement that meets the diverse needs of all existing and future residents, contribute to a high quality of life, and offer appropriate ladders of opportunity for household advancement, either locally or through external connections. They also limit the adverse external effects on the environment, society and economy at the city level. (Kearns and Turok, 2004)[xxvi] Livability is different from one city to another as well as from one country to another. However, there are common principles that affect the livability and the quality of life of everyone.

Livability is a psychological characteristic that people *experience* in the space. Livability directly benefits people who live in, who work in, or visit the space. A high notion of livability also highlights the importance of involving and empowering communities and reinforces the notion of active citizenship. (Huysman, M. 2008)

Livability, identified depends on three factors: *the economy; the social well-being; and the environment*. Firstly, the economy is fundamental to residents' health (e.g., ability to obtain food, clothing, and shelter), as well as higher-order needs such as education, health care, and recreation. It should efficiently utilize raw materials drawn from the environment, so as to ensure sufficient resources for current and future generations. Secondly, social well-being relies on justice: a social and spatial distribution of economic and environmental resources that is fair, as well as systems of governance that are inclusive of all residents. Individual freedom and opportunity are also important components and precursors of social well-being. And thirdly, the environment is the critical infrastructure that provides natural resources, the capacity for waste (pollution) assimilation, and links between people and the natural world. (Place-Based Decision Making, 2002)[xxvii]

In an urban context, livability and the quality of life are related to the *local living conditions* (Chung et al. 2006)[xxviii]. Quality of life is constructed of the shared characteristics that people experience in a place and refers to a people's satisfaction with the living environments, traffic, crime rate, employment opportunities and the amount of open space. It encompasses broad human needs ranging from food and basic security to

beauty, cultural expression, a perception and a sense of belonging to a community or a place. (Mayer, 1987)[xxix] Shaw strengthens the argument by saying that livability is largely affected by conditions in the public realm, places where people naturally interact with each other and their community, including streets, parks, transportation terminals and other public facilities. (Shaw, et al. 2004)[xxx]

2.5. Perception of People for Public Open Spaces

At the livability scale, the *perception* of people about a space is crucial to people's *behaviour* towards the space. The study on perception became important since Lowenthal found the correlation between people and his environment with non-rational behavioural characteristics, which had a strong influence on the perceptions. Goodey suggests that personal knowledge has considerable value to understand the environment and space in the city. He developed a concept called mental maps that defines the description of space in our head that is formed from our experience in the space and through information from other sources. This mental map also includes the weightings of peoples' preferences of particular spaces and their rejection to other spaces. Perception involves an insight or intuition of an abstract quality and it is different between people. (Goodey, 1971)[xxxi] The image of a space is the function of the perception about the space.

Perception is a relation between *knowledge and awareness*. Knowledge is the principles and facts related to certain issues (say a state of the space) that are collected through information. Awareness is defined as a concern, attention, and sensitivity to certain issues. (Sudarmadi, 2001)[xxxii] When raising awareness is affected by some factors (policy or programme) it will create certain behaviour from the people. As people get certain knowledge, they will form their own perception, and depending on the kind of perception they have, the people will have certain awareness. Van Ast developed a model called 'sustainable behaviour model' to explain the gap between environmental awareness and behaviour. (Van Ast, 2008)[xxxiii] The awareness is influenced by people's background and household situation. The behaviour depends on the personal situation, regulation and facilities. Shift from awareness to behaviour can hence be influenced by factors, such as accepted responsibilities, knowledge of alternatives, perceived own effectivity and opportunity cost. Culture of the community also contributes to the relation of the elements of the sustainable behaviour.

Box. 2.ii.

'What is the meaning of Table Mountain National Park for Cape Townians?" It means different things, reflects different characters and plays different roles, depending on who you are and what is important to you. Physically, Table Mountain forms the visual backdrop of the City. For, the local government apart from it being a land use, it is a big concern of ecological sustainability. A historian may look at it as a the first place where colonists settled in Cape Town. A botanist might see it as the last refuge of endangered species of fauna and flora. A planner might raise this issue and look at it as a big project of conservation. For the tourism marketing agency it is an icon around which various economic opportunities are promoted. A youth leader may see it as a place to take groups on weekend outings. A newly arrived rural migrant living in a slum might see it a symbolic of what s/ he has come to the city for- a better life. A poor man living in a slum for many years doesn't care whether Table Mountain is there or not there. However, if asked he may say that it is good to have the Table Mountain but how does it affect his quality of life when he is struggling everyday to live a better life.

2.6.a. Definitions and Concepts of Public Open Spaces

Since, public open spaces are a widely studied area; words like urban/ public; open/ green; spaces/ places are interpreted and perceived differently by different faculties and people. In addition, based on its changing roles, the planning approaches and debates on sustainability and livability, the notion becomes more complex.

Starting with the *existence* of the space, there are natural spaces and man made spaces. Natural spaces have been the determinants of the origin of the settlements since antiquity, e.g. many cities are built on a river bank or around a lake. Transformation of natural landscape such as lakes, rivers, forests, hillocks, coastlines etc. into development is a normal phenomenon of urbanisation. The new landscape starts to adopt and change accordingly. To design with nature, the natural landscape (space) is interwoven with the urban landscape. (Mcharg, 1992)[xxxiv] Historically, the natural landscape was respected and was harmonious to the growth of the settlement and they performed well within the urban structure. (Agarwal, 2001)[xxxv]

Natural spaces is defined as all places within the city that are managed and run in order to maintain and preserve their natural state or the natural functioning of ecological systems. Maintaining the state, a natural space is also a public space, when in an urban structure it is used for some activity like recreation, sports, promenades etc. The natural spaces may be part of official and zoned public open space. Their role is essentially to enable ecological processes to continue to occur sustainably and safely to maintain the diversity of indigenous flora and fauna habitats, within the environment that is significantly altered by human action. Natural Space thus often extends beyond POS to capture the full extent of a dynamic natural system. (Cullinan M, 2008)[xxxvi] Examples of natural spaces include nature reserves such as mountains and forest of the Table Mountain National Park in Cape Town; protected wetland of Bhoj Wetlands in Bhopal; river corridor of the Thames River; lakes and ponds; deserts and dunes; coastlines etc.

The landscape altered by human action by giving it a form and assigning an activity is referred to as man made spaces. The man made spaces may be built and non- built. Built spaces are spaces such as amenity buildings and public facilities, infrastructure facilities. From the human intervention perspective, 'public open space is a *non- built area*'. They include parks, public gardens, formal recreational facilities; children play areas, teenage shelters and games areas, civic spaces, natural and semi natural green spaces, amenity grasslands, allotments, open space corridors, cemeteries and accessible country side on the urban fringe. (Bal, 2006)[xxxvii] Antrop takes this understanding to a different level by saying that public open spaces are the land where extensive concentrations or agglomerations of buildings, constructions and infrastructures are lacking. For him, open space is also rural, country side and natural land. (Antrop, M. 1999)[xxxviii]

The open spaces are one of the components of public spaces. Open spaces are often interpreted as public spaces and that there are many different interpretations by different authors. (Kimaryo, J. L. 2003)[xxxix] It is important to make a distinction between urban open space and public open space. The arguments that distinguish between urban open space and public open space are *accessibility and inclusivity*. They are interrelated and they create a dilemma in understanding the notion of 'urban' and 'public'. All the spaces that are planned and unplanned in a city and the spaces that are available for the people to use freely or by some rules and arrangement (laws, user charges, conditions and restrictions) may fall under the urban open spaces. How do we understand public open space then?

(Bielecki, 1996) [xl] This is a critical observation since the beginning of the research and therefore it is felt necessary to take a diagnostic approach towards the three key words 'Public', 'Open' and 'Space'.

A judicial definition of public space results from the formal *separation* of the private property and the public property land or public domain, which is supposed to be free of constructions, except for collective infrastructure, equipment and services destined to social urban uses. (Borja, 2004)[xli] Pacione refers to open spaces that are a public good as an item for collective consumption, where people have to share its utilization. (Pacione, 2005)[xlii] POS as a publicly owned land that is open to all citizens and may be used by all citizens in accordance with whatever rules are applicable. It includes parks and playgrounds, as well as larger natural systems such as river corridors and forestry areas provided they are publically owned and may be used by all citizens. (Cullinan M, 2008) 'Public' here is referred to the *ownership and usability*.

Hajer and Reijndorp establish a more modern way of thinking about public open space and it is determined by the *'public domain'* which is not only public space in the sense of fixed permanent physical spaces, but which comes into being 'in-flux', often extremely temporarily. The traditional way of thinking is particularly and significantly influenced by a set notion about the location of a public space. 'Every one almost automatically thinks that public space refers to specific – urban – locations, such as cafes, squares and parks. (Hajer & Reijndorp, 2001)[xliii] The relation between public space and the physical space is very important as a location where physical meetings in the public sphere occur.

Based on *physical characteristic* of the space, public open space can be hard spaces and/ or soft spaces. Hard spaces are open spaces whose surfaces are covered by hard materials such as pavement, stones, asphalt or cement or open spaces bounded by walls and usually the spaces are used for social activities. Soft spaces are mostly open spaces that are dominated by natural features, predominantly vegetation, water feature etc. In city settings, combination of both the kind of spaces is normally experienced. (Trancik, R. 1991)[xliv]

Public open space is also referred to as *green* open spaces or urban green spaces. Green spaces are defined as areas on the surface that are dominated by vegetations that are purposely planted for the protection of certain habitats, and/ or urban infrastructure, and/ or securing infrastructure network or farm cultivation. (Adapted from Damayanti, K. 2006)[xlv] Bonsignore supports the argument by saying that often public open spaces are associated with the vegetation component. They are commonly referred to parks and gardens, plazas and squares. She further classifies urban green spaces based on *the hierarchy (size of open space and activity in the space) along with the vegetation cover and percentage of impervious surface*, such as plazas, private yards, mini-parks, community garden, storm water pond/wetland buffers, private campuses, institutional grounds, neighbourhood park or playground, sport fields, community or county park, conservancy land and regional park. (Bonsignore, R. 2003)[xlvi] They are discussed in detail in Annex 2.i. For classification, scale is represented as a physical measure of the space and nature is associated with the land use, surface character and vegetation.

According to Gedikli and Ozbilen, urban green spaces are classified based on *accessibility* which is defined by *service distance and associated activities*. They are the home-oriented, cluster, neighbourhood, community and town. (Gedikli, 2004)[xlvii] The travelling distance and time are crucial in the use of space because there is an opportunity cost to use. This is especially a concern for poor people. It is discussed in detail in Annex 2.i.

An important classification to add to the above is the *historical* green spaces. The historical monuments and historical green spaces play important role in the urbanscape and identity of the city. For example, the Char Bagh (forecourt) of Taj Mahal in India is complementary to the monument. It is also considered as one of the garden styles (symmetric landscape). According to a study by Historic Environment Local Management, archaeological remains and historic landscapes including parks and gardens, cemeteries and registered battlefields are the historic elements of the wider public realm and calls them 'Heritage assets'. (HELM, 2003)[xlviii]

Based on the *activities engaged* in the space, public open space may be also classified as active space, passive space and active- passive space. Active space is designed, built and facilitated especially to accommodate and encourage its users' leisure and recreational activities. This kind of space is usually equipped with outdoor furniture and elements such as benches, pedestrian ways, children's playground, lamps, water fountain, etc. Passive space is designed mainly for accentuation of a city, or maybe created as a traffic median or traffic distributor. Most of them are fenced and people have limited access into this space and recreational activity cannot be engaged in this kind of space. Active- passive space is a combination is designed mainly for accentuation, but people still have access to enter the park and do some recreational activities, though in a very limited number (Suharto, 1999).

Public open spaces are also studied as parks and they are classified based on the characteristics such as *social activities* in the parks, e.g. exhibitions, religious ceremonies, and political campaign; activities that are not found in the daily uses of the parks. The several categories of parks are street park; neighbourhood park for neighbourhood association level, community association level, village level, sub district level; and city park. (Padjadjaran University, 2003)[xlix] They are discussed in detail in Annex 2.i. In this kind of classification, scale and hierarchy are defined by the size and the number of people it can cater, i.e. catchment. This approach is common in the planning of urban structure and the facilities, both physically and socially, i.e. in making land use plans.

For the planning process, Lynch defines public open spaces based on *shapes and purposes*. Referring to shapes, grounds for sports and games, also the large areas in public and quassi- public ownership, a un- built land or natural areas and even voids which are open to view or outdoor assembly places; and referring to purposes, places for conservation, recreation, socialising and places of contact with nature are considered public open spaces. (Lynch, 1990)

From the *function* perspective, Wingo identifies urban open spaces with open spaces that do urban works like protection of urban infrastructure and open spaces which help to shape the development pattern. (Wingo, 1963)[l] An often neglected classification of public open spaces is the *dumping ground* because of its negative nature in land use. However, a classic example of dumping ground that is regenerated is Azhar Park in Darb al-Ahmar in Cairo. The 30 hectare Al-Azhar Park is developed by the Aga Khan Trust for Culture in 1984 as a donation to Cairo citizens. The park functions as a 'green lung' because of its enormous potential, being located at the center of Cairo Historic City. (Hanna F., 2007)[li]

It is impossible to mention all the definitions and concepts of public open space: probably every citizen of the 'urban world' has his/ her own definition. Definition by a *common man*'s language can be well understood by the explanation provided by CABE Space, 'Public space is all around us, a vital part of everyday urban life: the streets we pass through on the way to school or work, the places where children play, or where we

encounter nature and wildlife; the local parks in which we enjoy sports, walk the dog and sit at lunchtime; or simply somewhere quiet to get away for a moment from the bustle of a busy daily life. In other words, public space is our open-air living room, our outdoor leisure centre.' (CABE Space, 2003) [lii]

It is more like a description of the space around, but where exactly can we find this 'open-air living room'; where are the borders of this room and what is happening inside this space? Gehl tries to answer this by saying that life between buildings is not merely pedestrian traffic or recreational or social activities. Life between buildings comprises the entire *spectrum of activities*, which combine to make communal spaces *meaningful and attractive* in cities and in residential areas. (Gehl, J. 1986)[liii] Kimaryo further argues by using two connotations for space: micro and macro. Space in the macro context, is defined as the totality of all types of spaces between buildings or what are known as urban voids in a city. The micro context refers to a particular type of urban voids. A hierarchy of urban voids are: the entry foyer space, the inner block void, streets and squares, public parks and gardens and the linear open space system. (Kimaryo, J. L. 2003)

Box. 2.iii.
Some people have cynically remarked public open space as the 'space left over after planning' the SLOAP (Shaftoe, 2008)[liv] and 'space left after planning' the SLAP (colloquial). Whilst not true, this perception is based on the fact that many of our POS are derelict, unattended pieces of fallow land, weed infested land that are sometimes a source of threat to the communities surrounding them. On maps these pieces of land are coloured green. Whilst in reality this is often not the case, there is a strong connotation to public (green) open space from a sustainability perspective. (Cullinan, M. 2008)

2.6.b. Analysis: Definitions and Concepts of Public Open Spaces

A distinction in the meanings of the public open spaces affects the planning of public open spaces especially the provision, design, management and maintenance of the public open spaces. Understanding of public open spaces is based on certain principles such as status, size, catchment, accessibility, planning, design, nature, function, form, use and perception. These principles can also be used to understand private spaces. However, each principle has some degree of the respective character which with the relation of combination of other principles differentiates the meaning of public spaces from private spaces. The researcher is in the process of developing a matrix of the principles that are used to define the meanings of public open spaces for future reference. It is presented in Annex 2.ii.

Public open space is a broad term that encompasses a hierarchy of physical open spaces ranging from city level spaces like national parks and city squares to the neighbourhood level spaces like community spaces and courtyards that are accessible to all. A clear definition of public open space can be an open space that has a public access for all. In a city, it is determined by the configuration of spaces such as streets, squares and parks.

Based on the principles such as size, activities, catchment, accessibility, planning, design, nature, function, form and usage; public open spaces can be streets and squares which are more appropriately termed as roads and junctions today due to the automobile dominated urban system; public gardens and plazas; residential open spaces like courtyards, community spaces, play areas, community centres and gardens; institutional open spaces like plazas, forecourts, lawns, playgrounds; commercial open spaces likes market streets, street cafes, market squares, shopping arcades, event grounds, station areas, bus stations,

informal markets; social open spaces like public squares, exhibition grounds, play fields, burial grounds; heritage open spaces like historic gardens, historic places, memorials; and conservation open spaces like the natural gardens, promenades, wetlands, reserve forests.

An important distinction is the *hierarchy* of public open spaces in terms of size and activities. The hierarchical distinction is important since the sense of association and engagement of the people in the space changes with the hierarchy of the space. The hierarchy of open spaces falls in the radar of private to public and informal to formal. According to Rappoport, the relationship between different spaces is as important as the space itself. This relationship is twofold as, on the one hand it has to do with continuity and flow of space between different scales or levels of spaces and, on the other, it has to do with flow of space from private to public domains. This continuity is necessary if for social, economic and environmental development are to be integrated. (Rappoport, 1977)
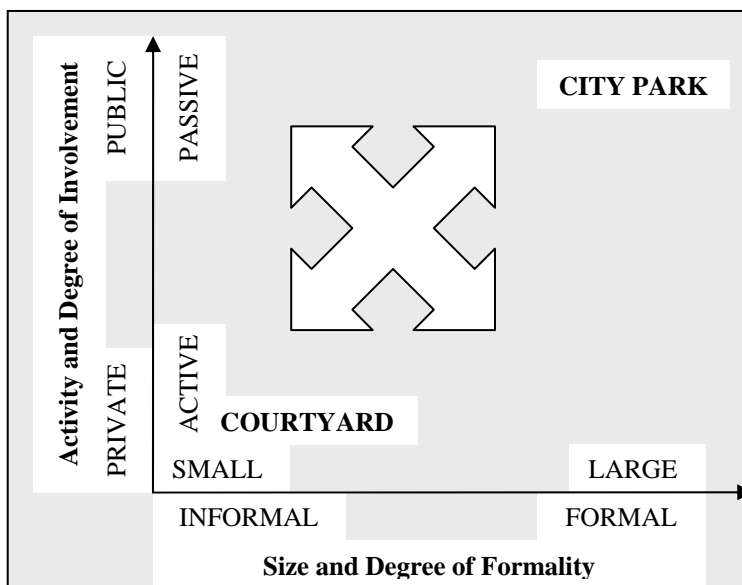
Fig. 2.iii. Hierarchy w.r.t. size and activity and its relation to degree of formality and involvement

2.7.a. Role of Public Open Spaces

Public open spaces played a major role throughout history. From the time humans first defined private spaces, public spaces served as places where people come together to *interact* and exchange ideas. From the ancient Greeks' Agora to the Middle Ages' Commons to the early 20th century American urban streets and parks, public spaces have also been centres for free speech and discourse. (Besser, H. 1999)[lv] The exposure and differences that take place there helps new ideas to germinate. Public open spaces are important to the *creative* process. Public open spaces have been the centres of *diversity*. Even when housing was segregated along class or ethnic lines, they were the places where the people from all kinds of different backgrounds were exposed to each other.

Box. 2.iv.
Safdie and Kohn express vitality of public open spaces as: "Urban historian Spiro Kostof defines pre- automobile cities as 'places where certain energized crowding of people' took place. Historical cities provided intense and active meeting places for commerce, the exchange of ideas, worship and recreation. Even dictatorships produced a wide variety of spaces for formal and informal public gathering. People of diverse backgrounds came to, and lived in, the city, knowing that this conglomeration of people and the interaction offered by it would enrich their lives." (Safdie and Kohn 1997, pp 12-13)[lvi]
Perceptions, Planning and Principles of Public Open Spaces

The name 'public open space' reflects the most important role: *a multifunctional space.* (Antrop, 1999) Public open space in one way or another affects every member of the community contributing to a number of crucial issues including *health, social inclusion, well-being, regeneration, environmental sustainability, live-long learning and the general image* amongst people who use them both actively or passively. Since, people started living in cluster, community and city; public open spaces play a fundamental role in the making of the society and determining the quality of life.

Being multifunctional, public open spaces fulfils socio cultural, environmental, economical and political role of not only an individual and but also the society at large. Several authors have discussed these roles interwoven with their area of interest and expertise such as urban design, urban planning, urban management, sociology, ecology, environment, economics, urban geography, political science, anthropology etc.

Borja adds the urban role into the above mentioned roles and says that public space is the place of *social life* and the relationship with built elements and people and activities. At city level, public open space fulfils the role of giving continuity to diverse urban territories and to provide an image of identity and monumentality. He defines the socio cultural dimension of the public open space in terms of relationship and identification, contact among people and urban encouraging, and communitarian expression. He adds that in some cases urban dynamics and behaviours can create public open space where they were not originally thought. Public open space is necessary for those who are immersing in their process of socialization like the poor and children. It is there where the cultural diversity is expressed, where the interchanges are produced and where the tolerance is learned. Borja also developed the political perspective of public open spaces relating it as the full exercise of citizenship. (Borja, 2002)[lvii]

Francis refer public open spaces as *mirror* of social values, customs and culture and a reflection of interaction between physical, social, political and economic realities. They symbolize the larger society or culture in which they exist. Public spaces acquire meaning for people through the different activities and roles in people's life. In these spaces, people are able to exchange information, communicate local news and also provide a context for political behaviour. Public open spaces encourage social exchange, the formation and continuation of social groups and enable the transmission and exchange of important public messages. (Francis 1992)

Box. 2.v.
When public spaces and public life are missing in a community, people become isolated from each other and are less likely to offer mutual help and support. (Francis 1992)

Research shows that successful public open spaces confer direct benefits (mainly economic) to those who invest in development, and indirect benefits (mainly social and environmental) to local communities and society as a whole. (CABE and DETR, 2001) Public open space itself has recreational, psychological and ecological benefits by its very existence (Nicol and Blake 2000). However, a correlation between better public open space and increased value (economic, social and environmental) is difficult to establish.

The role of public open space is referred with '*value'* and a total value (TV) of public open space is generated. The total value is attributed to use value and non- use value. The use value such as the use of the space for activity and linkage, impact on microclimate are said direct use values; experiencing the fauna and flora and the aesthetics are said in- direct use

values; and the recreational opportunity and the increase in the value of real estate in the surrounding due to the space are optional values. The non- use value such as conserving the space for its existence is called existence value and conserving the space for future generation is called bequest value. (Refer Fig. 2.iv.) (Adapted from Kolstad, C..D. 2000)[lviii]
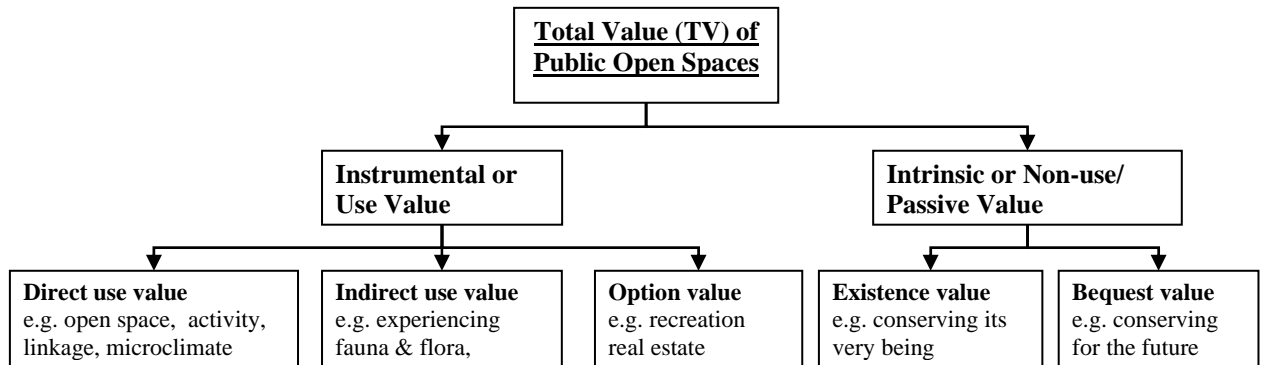
Fig. 2.iv. Total Value of public open spaces
Source: An assessment of the case for increase in public amenity and space, Bal, 2006

According to Project for Public Spaces, public spaces consist of outdoors environments, which generally give relief from urban hectic life. These spaces are livable settings that play an important role for community identity. Public open spaces are a stage for public life, which promotes sense of community, sense of place, people connection, and therefore create a sense of belonging. Public spaces provide the opportunity for people to gather and enjoy experiences with others i.e. sociability. Public spaces benefit cities economically, contributing significantly to the land use values of a city. They provide retreat from the automobile orientated life and locate us in natural settings. The presence of green increases

Fig. 2.v. The Benefits of Place
Source: Project for Public Spaces, 2004, Parks for Liveable Cities: lessons from a radical Mayor

people's appreciation and awareness of the natural environments and provide habitat for the urban fauna. They absorb pollutants from the air and hold the water during rainy seasons. They also function as a climate amelioration (reduce negative climatic effects that close buildings and hard surfaces have on wind and heat) and bring reduction in noise levels. (Refer Fig. 2.v.) (PPS, 2000)[lix] A detail is diagram is presented in the Annex 2.iii.

Quoting similar roles, Penalosa adds that public open spaces are important in a democratic society because they are the only places where people meet as equals. He says that in industrial age economic capital was the source of wealth and subsidies were given to attract investments. In the post-industrial age the source of wealth are creative people. Rather than subsidies, the way to attract wealth-generating people is quality of life. Public

open spaces enhance the quality of life of the people by enhancing the physical and aesthetic quality of neighbourhood. (PPS, 2000)

Sherer puts the roles of public open spaces referring to benefits. The public health benefit: public open spaces stimulate physical activities such as jogging, which contribute in reducing several diseases. It also contributes to the mental health of people, as certain landscapes of the green spaces can stimulate the feelings of relaxation, peacefulness, and tranquility. The economic benefit of the existence of public open spaces is the increasing property values. Public open spaces also affect the quality of life for citizens, attracting and retaining business and residents in the city. They offer tourism benefits because they provide attraction for the city and create an image of the city. Environmentally, public open spaces have significant benefits for the city in terms of pollution (air and water) reduction and cooling. Urban heat islands and green house effects can also be mitigated by the existence of green spaces. Large trees can produce the equal cooling of ten rooms with air conditioning operating twenty four hours a day. The green spaces can effectively manage the flow of storm water with less cost than the manmade infrastructure. They can balance impervious surfaces such as roads, pavement, and parking lots by intercepting rainfall. A social benefit that can be detected from urban public open spaces is recreational opportunities. Recreational activities can develop brain capacity for learning especially for children. For adults, it can support informal social contact among neighbours, which will help to build a strong community in the neighbourhood. Since public open spaces also provide a place for sport facilities, it will keep the youth off the streets and keep them doing positive activities, reducing crime in the city. (Sherer, P. M. 2006)[lx]

With above listed roles, public open spaces also face some challenges. Many public spaces are not accessible for disabled people. (Seeland & Nicole, 2006) Natural- looking green spaces with dense bushes is considered unsafe relative to less dense green spaces. (Jorgensen, et. al, 2002) Public open spaces which are greener are perceived as areas of high vulnerability for crime or sexually aggressive behaviour towards women (Krenichyn, 2004). If not managed properly, public open spaces are also used for improper activities such as illegal construction by homeless people, drug dealing points, places for prostitution, waste dumping etc.

2.7.b. Principles that highlight the Role of Public Open Spaces

Public open spaces played a fundamental role throughout the history since a distinction between private spaces and public spaces are made. Public open spaces are integral part of the city plan and usually determine the physical pattern of the city. They also determine the socio- cultural pattern of the society both at the micro and macro level, e.g. if a courtyard is important for peoples' everyday living, a main city plaza is equally significant for peoples' identity with their city. They not only take pride about the existence of the plaza, they often show concern and resistance towards any change in the plaza.

The name 'public open space' reflects the most important role: a multifunctional space. (Antrop, 1999) Being multifunctional, public open spaces fulfill several functions of the society at large. Public open space in one way or another affects every member of the community contributing to a number of crucial issues such as socio- cultural, environmental, economical and political. In addition, urbanisation and technological advancements have imposed a much broader role and responsibility on public open spaces to determine the quality of living in the society.

The Council of Europe puts the roles of public open spaces from traditional sustainability perspective. The social roles include: contact with nature; opportunities for exercise; and involvement in social, cultural and community activities. All of these are beneficial to people's physical and mental health and encourage social interaction and education opportunities. The environmental roles include: reduction of urban pollution (air, water, noise); climate amelioration (reducing the negative climatic effects that close buildings and hard surfaces have on wind and heat anomalies in urban areas); habitat and biodiversity gains; and water management (green spaces can act as urban drainage systems). The economic roles include: attraction of inward investment; business retention; creation of employment opportunities; support for tourism (Rees 1999); and increases in value and marketability of residential and commercial property. (Council of Europe, 1986) The political roles include: offers exercise of citizenship. Civics and tolerance in the public space are comprised in the right to the city and respect other's right of quality of life as the duties. (Borja, 2002)[lxi] The cultural roles include: nurturing and defining community identity and image of the place. (PPS, 2000)[lxii]

Adding on the above, the roles of public open spaces from livability perspectives are manifold too. The social roles include: opportunity for people to gather and share experiences with others or sit alone and observe others; The environmental roles include: people's interaction, appreciation and awareness of the natural environments, improves micro climate; The cultural roles include: nurturing and defining community identity; (PPS, 2000)[lxiii] The economic roles include: direct benefit through engaging in commercial activity in and around the space, indirect benefits through increase in property value; (CABE Space, 2001) The political roles include: exchange information, communicate local news and provide a context for political behaviour, formation and continuation of social groups. (Francis, C. 1992)[lxiv]

Box. 2.vi.
Cranz puts the role of public open spaces in a very common man's language and this is the most convincing role that is required to be percolated to the people. Beautiful public open spaces make a neighbourhood more attractive then what is attracted to the neighbourhood is money, in one form or another and anyone to whom this money trickles down is likely to agree. It is a truism that a good public open space creates a better working environment and thus be of legitimate benefit to business. Public open spaces can be advocated as a way to revitalize neighbourhoods economically and stimulate the surrounding business environment. Public open spaces can improve public health through planting trees and maintaining cleanliness to purify air and stop disease and through engaging people in awareness and education to keep up the morale. Public open spaces is one way to instil certain values related to political life in the young, the poor and ethnic groups like the good citizenship, social consciousness, and the sentiments of democracy. Building a stronger citizenry can be a strong theme for reforming the public open spaces programme by engaging people. Children should be told that "to love trees and shrubs, and open fields, birds and flowers and skies makes a man unselfish" (Cranz, G.1982)[lxv].

The researcher is the process of developing a matrix for future reference, to illustrate the above mentioned principles and their link to the sustainability and livability and the understanding that are vital to people's perception of the role of public open spaces. It is presented in Annex 2.iv.

2.8.a. Characteristics of Public Open Spaces

A number of authors (Whyte, 1988; Appleyard, 1981; Lynch, 1981 and 1960; Alexander, 1977) suggest that the *quality* of public open space has a direct effect on the livability of the city. High quality open space can facilitate more social interaction, healthy activity, personal satisfaction, and opportunity for personal development, and can attract people, business and wildlife. Poor quality open spaces are associated with poor social conditions, economic and environmental deterioration. Therefore, it is important to provide good quality open space. What really makes a space? What are the characteristics of a good public open space?

According to Whyte, the physical and functional conditions give character to the public open space, which favourably or unfavourably influence social interaction, people's comfort and security and attraction of people to the place. The physical and functional qualities of a public open space are related to the *physical amenities, the activities, the accessibility conditions, the location, the function* of the space. The surrounding land-uses that support or do not support the activities developed in the space also influences in their capacity to promote social interaction, liveability and comfort. Food, retail activities and programmed events attract people to public open spaces. Visibility increases the sense of security in the space and therefore is highly preferred by people. A well designed public open space is qualitatively functional. It provides set of physical conditions, which can encourage participation, people's use and public life. Public open spaces that are dynamic and highly visited by people are the settings where people are able to engage with the environment by looking at others; place that offer many sitting spaces and are accessible for people; and they contain public arts and natural features such as rocks, water fountains and waterfalls. (Whyte, 1980)[lxvi]

Box. 2.vii.

Public open space is a place where anyone has the *right to come without being excluded* because of economic or social conditions, e.g. no fees or paid tickets are required for entry, nor are the entrants discriminated based on the background. (Wikipedia, 2006)[lxvii]

Public open spaces, by nature are *inclusive and pluralist* (Williams and Green et al., 2001). The inclusiveness possesses four mutually supporting *qualities of access*: a. physical access, b. social access, c. access to activities and discussions and d. access to information. The public space is a place which everybody is entitled to be physically present. Tiesdell (1998) defines it as universal accessibility. Social access is a symbolic access by Carr. It involves the presence of clue, in the form of people, design and management elements, suggesting who is and who is not welcome in the space. Environments, individuals and/ or groups perceived either as threatening, or comforting on inviting may affect the entry into a public space (Tiesdell, 1998). Access to activities and discussions, allows defining public space in conjunction with 'time' dimension. Markets, concerts, speeches, demonstrations or protests are open to all, if they take place in the public environment. Therefore, the inclusiveness of the space is more valid where there is existence of a public arena in which citizens express their attitudes, assert their claims and use for their purposes. This arena enables the meanings and functions of a public space to change in conformity with peoples' needs and interests and facilitates. Finally, the quality of access allows inclusivity of the space as the place where information regarding the activities and discussions on its development and use processes is available to all. (Adapted from Akkar, Z.M. 2005)[lxviii]

One of the important principles of public open spaces is the concept of *sociability*, since they derive the use pattern of the people. Sociability in public open spaces is based on people's need to affiliate and interact with others. This affiliation involves people participating in a supportive social system in order to acquire psychological comfort. Affiliation depends on the characteristics of the people and groups and the bond occurring between places and people. The size and number of seating spaces in the space and their comfort influence sociability and people gathering in the space. Finally, the presence of special events, spectacles, street performances, and public art become activities or events that link people together and make places more amicable and attractive for people. Once people satisfy their basic needs, such as survival and security, people feel the need to belong and become member of a group or set of groups, which will provide affection, support and identity for them. Sociability increases the vitality in public open spaces by allowing people to connect, exchange information and get a sense of identity. (Lang, 1994)

Shaftoe puts the corollary to sociability: *conviviality*. Public open spaces should be convivial. Characteristics that constitute to conviviality are: a. physical, b. geographical, c. managerial, d. psychological and sensual. a. Physical characteristic highlights that there should be plenty of sitting places; the materials used should be of good quality and adaptable to different use, climate and wear and tear; the design should be proportional with variety and intriguing details and sensitive horizontal surface treatment (hard and soft). b. Geographical characteristic highlights that the location of the space in the neighbourhood is crucial to conviviality. There should be a clusters, sequences and strings of spaces that should be located in relation to surrounding living buildings, transport or movement network. c. Managerial characteristic highlights that there should be diversity of use; promotion of relaxed and round the clock culture; well maintained and clean; adequately lit and plenty of human activity (refered as animation) d. Psychological and sensual characteristic highlights that the space should be of human scale and it should give a sense of individuality and uniqueness and a feeling of safety and comfort. It should be visually satisfactory and acoustically pleasant. Incorporation of natural elements and opportunities to eat and drink will add to the conviviality. (Shaftoe, H. 2008)

Some academics advocate for talking about *place* instead of space: "Space is the opportunity; place is the understood reality". Harrison and Dourish states that "a place which is invested with understandings of behavioural appropriateness and cultural expectations. We are located in space but we act in place". Place is a medium for significant actions: place affords a kind of activity. (Harrison and Dourish, 1996)[lxix] Relationships between space and human activity are intricate and implicit since it is where our actions take place. Erickson (1993) sums up by stating that "Place is Space with Meaning". By building up a history of experiences, space becomes a "place" and then its significance and utility is put forward. In this sense, space is very much determined by the perception of the user, as discussed before in this chapter.

According to Project for Public Spaces, places that are great for people have four characteristics: a. access and linkage, b. comfort and image, c. uses and activities and d. sociability.

a. Access is related to the possibility of a place to be visible from far distances of the context and places which are easy to reach especially for children, old and people with physical challenges; close to public transportation systems. b. Comfort and image is related to how the public space is physically arranged. Good maintenance, for example is considered a positive condition, which influences positively over the perception of comfort

Perceptions, Planning and Principles of Public Open Spaces

and image of security of a place. Generally, these spaces provide choices for sitting or walking and provide a favourable image of community life. c. Uses and activities, when attractive for people, are the main reason for people to go to places again and again. When activities are missing, a place will be empty and unused, indicating that something is wrong. d. Finally, places should have the ability to foster social interaction of sociability. When people interact with friends and family and feel comfortable socializing with strangers, they tend to feel a stronger sense of place and sense of belonging to the community. (Refer Fig. 2.vi) (PPS, 2001) A detail diagram is presented in Annex 2.v.

Fig. 2.vi.What makes a place great?
Source: Project for Public Spaces, 2001

Considering the relation between people-place-activity and object, each of these dimensions are related to a specific psychological function i.e. the sense of territory. Territory supports social roles among a community. (Prohansky et al., 1970) This means that the meaning of a particular place is endowed through its exclusive use. Each place thus addresses a set of allowed behaviours. Territory is linked to control: "the ability of an individual or group to gain access to, utilize, influence, gain ownership over and attach meaning to a space" (Francis, 1989). A simple meaning related to place control is the way it helps us to navigate in our daily environment. Control relies on three features: a. priority of access to a spatial space; b. choice of the type of activity that will occur in the space; and c. ability to resist the control of other persons in that space. (Holahan, 1982) Territoriality is hence defined as a way to achieve and exert control over a segment of space (Prohansky et al., 1970) and to maintain and achieve a desired level of privacy.

2.8.b. Principles that highlight the Characteristics of Public Open Spaces

The development of public space depends on the existence of public life. The principles that shape public life can bring a broader understanding of the factors that influence the vitality of public spaces. The principles are: i. the environmental characteristics of the public space ii. socio-cultural characteristics of the community, iii. functional and physical characteristics of public spaces, iv. the political and v. economic systems, and the vi. recreational and vii. health needs of a society. (Kaplan and Kaplan, 1989)

There is no single blueprint for a good public open space. However, there are some common principles that are fundamental and universal. (Shaftoe, H. 2008) The key principles are: accessibility, image, activities are economic principles; comfort, sociability, health are social principles; clean, green, safe are environment principles; responsibility, management, maintenance are political principles; and participation, association, belongingness are cultural principles. The researcher is the process of developing a matrix for future reference, to illustrate the above mentioned principles and their link to the sustainability and livability and the understanding that are vital to people's perception of the characteristics of public open spaces. It is presented in Annex 2.vi.

2.9. Conceptual Framework

There are real conceptual difficulties in setting up a true understanding of the public open spaces. This has a repercussion in the way we plan, provide, manage and maintain public open spaces in our cities. It also has an impact on the perception and behaviour of actors who by their use pattern affect the status of the place. Based on this approach, the conceptual framework is developed and presented below. (Refer Fig. 2.vii)
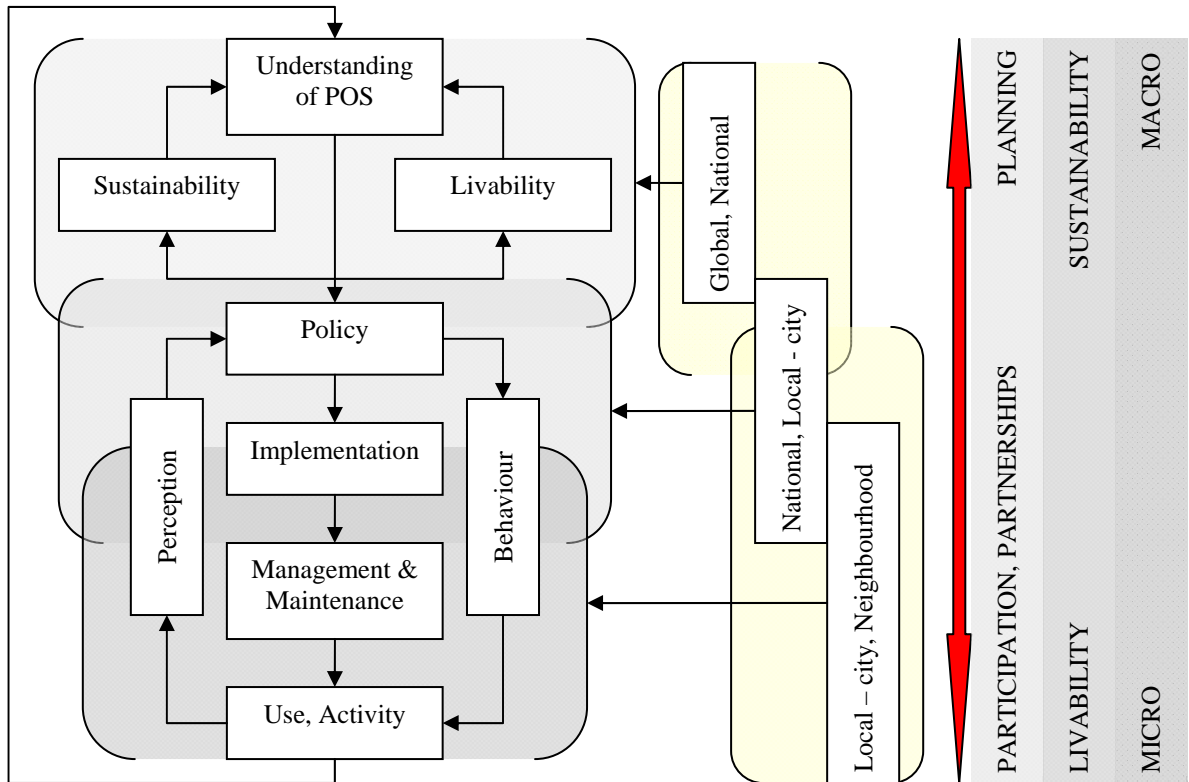
Fig. 2.vii. Conceptual Framework

Understanding of the public open spaces is embeded in the principles of sustainability and livability and their relationship that gives character to the space, which favourably or unfavourably influence people. A holistic approach towards understanding these principles can only be achieved through an in- knowledge of the the following aspects:

a. Definitions and concepts of public open spaces.
b. Role of public open spaces
c. Characteristics of public open spaces.
d. Planning Approach for public open spaces
e. People's perceptions and attitude towards POS.

CHAPTER 3

Research Methodology

3.1. Outline

Chapter three presents a detail research methodology adopted for this research. The chapter starts with a brief research background and looking at the research objectives and research questions (also presented in chapter one) to present a research overview. Following, it discusses the research design in detail which covers research strategy, instruments, sampling and operationalisation. Later, it presents the research analysis and dissemination and research quality. Finally, it presents the resources available for the research.

3.2. Research Background

The research attempts to identify the principles that define public open spaces, its role and its characteristics in theory. The research also highlights the way public open spaces are defined and the approaches that are adopted to provide public open spaces in Cape Town in general and in 'Kosovo', an informal settlement, in particular; in order to address the way public open spaces are dealt in practice.

3.3. Research Objective and Research Questions

Research Objective: To identify the key principles of sustainability and livability that are vital for the making of the public open spaces in the low income neighbourhoods?

There are two main research questions and each research questions leads to three sub questions. The research questions are:
Research Question I. What are the principles of sustainability and livability identified for the provision of POS in planning and design theories?
Sub- research Questions:
1. What are the prevailing definitions and concepts of public open space?
2. What is the role of public open space?
3. What are the principles of sustainability and livability that constitutes a good public open space?

Research Question II. What are the principles of sustainability and livability realised for the provision of public open spaces in Cape Town for the low income neighbourhoods?
Sub- research Questions:
4. How are the public open spaces defined in Cape Town?
5. What are the approaches (planning and community initiatives) adopted for provision of public open spaces in low income neighbourhoods in Cape Town?
6. How are public open spaces (current and future) in Kosovo informal settlement perceived by various actors?

3.4. Research Overview

The research is an exploratory study. The research has three broad sections. The first section is the literature review and the literature analysis that looks for answers to the research question one and its three sub- questions. The second section is the research design and data collection which is discussed in detail in this chapter. The third section is the data collection through case study and data analysis which answers the research question two and its three sub- questions. The case study is conducted in the city of Cape

Town and in 'Kosovo' an informal settlement in Cape Town. Finally, both the research questions are critically looked under the findings. Based on the above, the research overview is presented in a flow chart below:
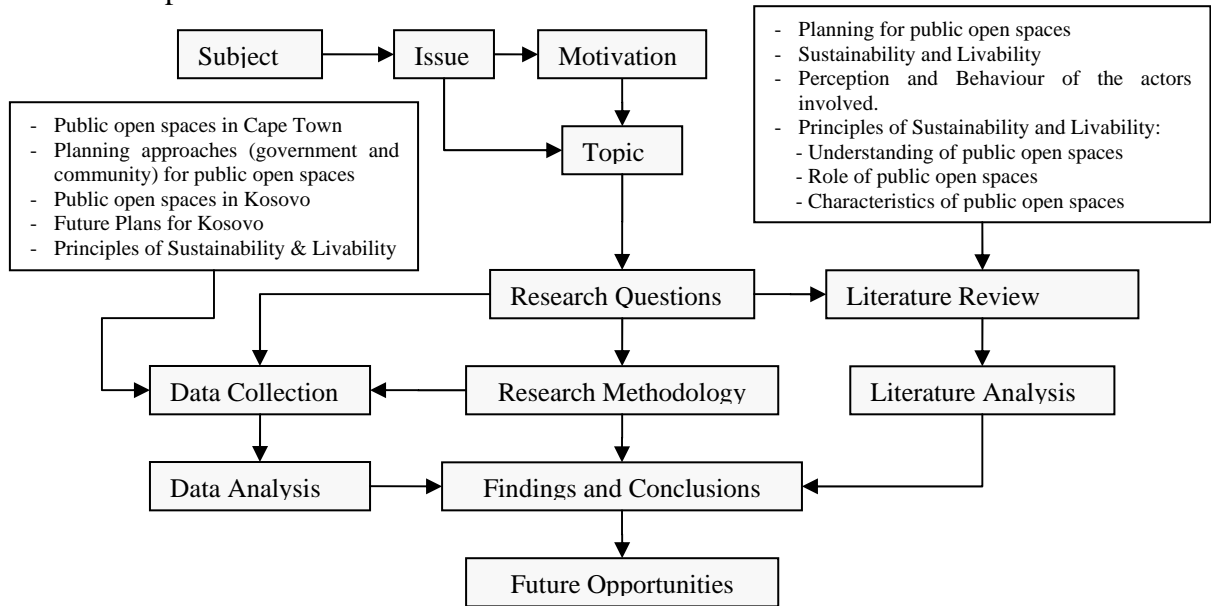
Fig.3.i. Research Overview

The key words of the research are Public Open Spaces, Policy of Cape Town; Principles, Sustainability, livability; Local Government, Non- Government Organisations, and Community Based Organisations; Focus Group Discussions, Community members, Township, Observations.

3.5. Research Design

3.5.a. Research Strategy

The research is a qualitative study. The research questions guide the research strategy. To develop the research strategy, the research sub- questions are further detailed into variables, sub variables and indicators and is presented in Table 3.i. (Refer Table 3.i). The table also covers research strategy, data source and type of research for each sub question. The table is compiled presented in Annex 3.i.

Table: 3.i. Research questions, variables, sub variables, indicators, strategy, data source, research type

What are the key principles of sustainability and livability for the provision of an effective and functional public open space in the low income neighbourhood?	
Res Ques. I	**What are the principles of sustainability and livability identified for the provision of POS in planning and design theories?**
Sub Ques. 1	What are the prevailing definitions and concepts of public open space?
Variable	Meanings of public open space
Sub Variables	Definitions, theories and concepts
Indicators	The status – open, green, land use type, scale
	The nature- purposes, activities, function
	The accessibility – free, comfort, proximity, catchments or capacity
	design, image, shapes and purposes, management
Sub Ques. 2	What is the role of public open space?
Variable	Role
Sub Variable 1	Sustainable Development
Indicators	economic benefits, social benefits, environmental benefits
Sub Variable 2	Livability Aspect
Indicators	physical and mental health

Perceptions, Planning and Principles of Public Open Spaces

Sub Ques. 3	What are the principles of sustainability and livability that constitutes a good public open space?
Variable	Principles that constitutes a good public open space
Sub Variable 1	Sustainability
Indicators	Economic efficiency, social equity, environment effectiveness, political will, cultural context
Sub Variable 2	Livability
Indicators	Accessibility, image, activity; comfort, sociability, health; clean, green and safe; responsibility, management and maintenance; participation, association and belongingness
Strategy Q 1-3	Archival Analysis
Unit of Analysis	Literature
Data Source	Literature Study
Type of Study	Qualitative

Res Ques. II	What are the principles of sustainability and livability realised for the provision of a public open spaces in Cape Town for the low income neighbourhoods?
Sub Ques. 4	How are the public open spaces defined in Cape Town?
Variable	public open spaces in Cape Town
Sub Variables	Provision, Management and Maintenance
Indicators	Classification, nature, scale, management, functions
Sub Ques. 5	What are the approaches (planning and community initiatives) for provision of public open spaces in low income neighbourhoods in Cape Town?
Variable	Approaches for provision of public open
Sub Variable 1	Planning at city level
Indicators	Policy Document, statistics, standards and guidelines
Sub Indicators	Mission statement, policy guidelines, motivation, distribution (quality and quantity) Distribution, usage (function and activities), maintenance, partnerships, people's participation
Sub Variable 2	Community initiatives
Indicators	Organisation structure, financial arrangement, resources, operating system
Sub Indicators	Actors involved, Regular Activities, physical features, urban elements, accessibility, safety, maintenance Typical occasions (festivals and ceremonies), crime Project details, strengths and weaknesses, hurdles, expectations
Sub Ques. 6	How are public open spaces (current and future) in Kosovo informal settlement perceived by various actors?
Variable	public open spaces in Kosovo
Sub Variable 1	Current: Behaviour
Indicators	Classification, characteristics, nature and role, issues
Sub Indicators	image, need, characteristics (nature, scale and function), use, comfort, safety, accessibility, proximity, sociability and participation
Sub Variable 2	Future: Perception
Indicators	Classification, characteristics, nature and role, issues
Sub Indicators	Distribution, usage (function and activities), maintenance, partnerships, people's participation
Strategy Q 4-6	Case Study
Unit of Analysis	Officials from Local government, NGOs, CBOs, Consultants, Community Members
Data Source	Desk Study, Expert Interviews, Focus Group Discussions, Observations
Type of Study	Qualitative

3.5.b. Research Instruments

The case study is conducted in the city of Cape Town and in Kosovo informal settlement. Since, the research intends to find out about how the various actors deal with public open spaces, the actors are divided into three main groups: a. 'providers', the local government who have the 'decision making power' and b. 'recipients', the local community who are responsible to make the space a success or a failure by their use pattern; and a third set of actors who mediate between the above two level of actors, called the 'intermediates' who

are the NGOs, CBOs, academicians and the consultants. The main research instruments used for them are:

i.   In- depth study of Policy Frameworks and Community initiatives.
ii. Semi- structured in- depth interviews with group of people who are engaged in the provision of pos. They are the concerned officials from Local Government, Non-Government Organisations, Community Based Organisations and the Consultants.
iii. Focus Group Discussions with the people who are engaged in the use of the POS. They are the Community members - women, children, old and youth.

Since, the context is new to the researcher, observations and documentation through other research instruments like photography, print, media, internet, meetings and publications play an important role in this research. A daily diary of observations is an important source of information. Discussions, arguments and debates with teachers and colleagues are also crucial to this research. Finally, the information is complemented by the researcher's past experience in the field of design and planning of housing and public open spaces.

3.5.c. Research Sampling
The sampling for the research is stratified and strategic. Since, the context is new to the researcher; the sampling is also based on the convenience of all - the interviewee, the community members and the researcher.

The samples selected are the officials from four departments of LG who are related to planning of the POS in Cape Town. Semi- structured in- depth interviews are also conducted with the representatives from three NGOs, two CBOs and two Consultants; people who are related to planning the public open spaces in Cape Town or who are involved in Kosovo informal settlement upgrade.

Since, the researcher's work place in Cape Town was based at Gita Goven's office at 'arG Design' and also since Gita is involved in the Kosovo Informal Settlement Upgrade Plan, there was an advantage of her availability for discussion and getting an insight of the site and the project. However, this may reflect are biases in the analysis and findings.

The Focus Group Discussions with Community members from the Kosovo Township is primarily categorised into four groups. The groups are based on the probable similar usage of the public open spaces. The groups are the women, children, youth and senior citizens. Each group comprised of four to five people.

There is a bias in sample selection; however, the limitation is beyond the control of the researcher. The focus group discussion was organised with the help of a community facilitator, community leader and a community liaison officer. It is important to note that the day the focus group discussions are organised, Kosovo was suffering from post- flood and many residents were busy in flood relief and rescue operations.

Based on the above, the research design is linked to the conceptual framework and is presented in a flow chart in Annex 3.ii. (Refer Annex 3.ii)

3.5.d. Research Operationalisation
English is the most widely used language and also known by researcher, so it is used for communication (English, Afrikaans and isiXhosa are the main spoken languages in Cape Town). The interviews and focus group discussions are arranged over a span of one month during the month of July, 2008.

Two to three officials from the concerned departments and the organisations were sent email comprising of a covering letter and a research brief and a request for appointment. (Refer Annex 3.iii) After waiting for a week for response, they were contacted by telephone for appointment. Depending on the availability of the appointment, the interviews are conducted with one official from each department and one representative from each organisation. The time line for each interview was thirty minutes and the interviews were held in their respective offices. The officials from various departments of LG and representatives from NGOs, CBOs and Consultants, who are interviewed and contacted is listed in Annex 3.v.

All the focus group discussions are organised on one day at the informal community meeting place within the Kosovo informal settlement. Light refreshments were served prior to the focus group discussion as a professional and moral ethic. A cultural programme as a way of 'story telling' was organized by the community. The time line for each focus group discussion was about an hour.

For semi structured in- depth interviews with LG, NGOs, CBOs and consultants, the interviews are steered by guiding questions. The questions are open ended in nature, such as:
-   What do you understand by Public Open Space?
-   What in your opinion are the important aspects of a good POS
-   What are your final remarks/ advice to improve the POS in the low income neighbourhoods?

For Focus Group Discussions with community members (women, children, youth and senior citizens) of the township, the discussions are also steered by guiding questions similar to the interviews. However, they are put more broadly, keeping in mind that the respondents are not from a technical background, such as:
-   What do you understand by Public Open Space?
-   What in your opinion are the important aspects of a good POS?
-   What do you think of POS for people from low income neighbourhoods?
-   Do you think that the POS policy of Cape Town addresses the needs of people from low income neighbourhoods?
-   How do the people from low income neighbourhoods use the existing POS in the city?
-   Do you think people from low income neighbourhoods should be involved during the making of POS?
The guiding questions for both are presented in detail in Annex 3.v. (Refer Annex 3.v.) and the excerpts are put in Annex 3.vi. (Refer Annex 3.vi.)

3.6. Research Synthesis and Dissemination

The expected output from the first research is:
- To identify the principles of sustainability and livability through the meanings of public open spaces and the role and characteristics of public open spaces in theory.
- To raise a debate on the meanings and the principles understood in practice by the three set of actors - the providers (Local Government), the intermediates (NGOs, CBOs and Consultants), and the recipients (Community members).

The main lessons to share are the key principles that constitute a good public open space. Another important lesson from the analysis is the roles and responsibilities of the actors for

the provision of public open spaces since the researcher believes that the intermediates such as consultants, academicians, NGOs and CBOs play a crucial role in the 'making of public open spaces' in the cities.

The report is submitted to IHS library for future reference. It will be also shared with the departments of the government organisation and NGOs, CBOs and Consultants in Cape Town from where the representatives agreed to be interviewed and they showed interest in looking at the report.

3.7. Output of the Research

The validity of the research is based on the fact that the literature review approach to understand the principles of 'sustainability and livability' is further strengthened by the case study of the public open space in the city of Cape Town and particularly in the Kosovo informal settlement. The findings of the research are therefore based on both the approaches- literature review (theory) and case study (practice).

The reliability of the research is established by a triangulation between the principles of the 'sustainability and livability' studied through literature review with the perception and behaviour of two distinct groups that are related to the provision and use of public open space – the providers and the recipients and by the information collected through various documents, internet and observation.

The objectivity of the research is neutral, not suggestive but focussing on key findings. The idea is to identify the principles of sustainability and livability through the meanings and role and characteristics of the public open space in theory and in practice.

3.8. Resources

The resources available for the research are the IHS lectures and library, the Erasmus University library, Online Journal and Articles, information from the websites and from the interaction with LG officials, Consultants, NGOs, CBOs, community people and colleagues. The inception of research began in October 2007 and the final report is submitted in mid September 2008. The research is funded under the Netherlands Fellowship Programme (2007-08).

3.9. Limitations of the research

Apart from time and finance, the limitations involved in the research are:
- The interpretation from a policy document is critical. However, this is reduced with direct interaction with the local government and other actors engaged in the policy.
- The literature on meanings, role and characteristics of public open spaces is a vast study in itself. The idea here is to look at them through current public open spaces in Cape Town and Kosovo to analyze the practical issues.
- Some of the aspects vital to the status of public open spaces in the cities, such as property rights, management and funding, are kept out of the scope of research.
- Housing and public open spaces go hand in hand in study of living environments yet the issue of housing is not covered in the scope, since it itself is a wide area of research.
- Cape Town is new context for the researcher and a short field work during the current social unrest (xenophobic attacks) poses a big challenge to come up with critical observations.

CHAPTER 4

The City of Cape Town and 'Kosovo', an Informal Settlement

4.1. Outline

Chapter four presents the context of the case study conducted in the city of Cape Town and in Kosovo, which is an informal settlement in Cape Town. The context is studied through various spectrums such as, physical, social, cultural, economic, environmental, political, infrastructure and planning. The chapter is divided into two broad sections: the background of the City of Cape Town followed by the current status of Kosovo informal settlement and the future plans for Kosovo informal settlement upgrade.

4.2. City of Cape Town

4.2.a. Physical Character

Located in the southern hemisphere and in the south of Africa, Cape Town is considered as a gateway to Africa and South Africa. (Refer Fig. 4.i) It is the most cosmopolitan city of Africa. It is globally known for its magnificent landscape and rich bio- diversity. The biodiversity in Cape Town is of highest priority; it is ranked one of three cities in the world as a "hotspot". The Cape Metropolitan Area is 2,461 km² in area. (CMC, 2006)[lxx]
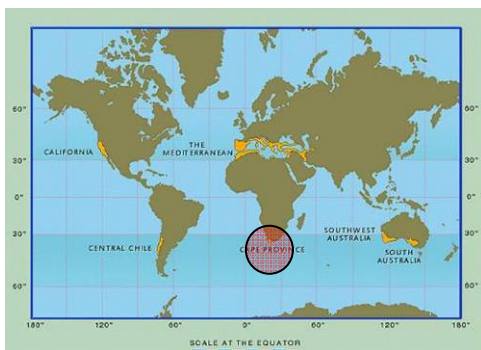
Fig. 4.i. Location of Cape Town   **Fig.4.ii Racial development patterns**
                                                        Source: MSDF, 1996
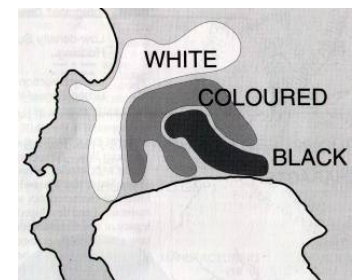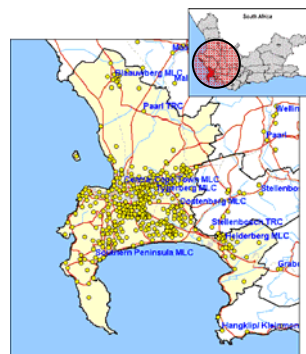
4.2.b. Socio- Cultural

Centuries of colonialism and apartheid enriched a minority by suppression and impoverishment of the majority of the population. Cape Town has a population of around 3.5 million (3,497,097 in 2007). Cape Town is typical with its social structure in the post apartheid after the realization of democracy in South Africa in 1994. The population predominantly comprises of Coloured, Black African, White and Asian. (CCT, 2008)[lxxi] Cape Town is rich with diverse cultures from Africa, Europe and Asia. The society has an acceptance for the apartheid and its consequences.

The legacies of apartheid shape the city's spatial structure. The city centre is called the Cape Town, which is on the highlands along the west coast and mainly resided by the whites (rich) since colonisation. The suburban area is the inner periphery of the city which is the foothill area and resided by a coloured (middle class) and mixed population. The outer periphery of the city on the south- eastern side is called the Cape Flats and mainly resided by the black Africans (poor) in the housing called the Townships. (Refer Fig. 4.ii)

Cape Town faces high level of illiteracy. Poverty and unemployment (around 20%) are the challenges. They attribute to the crime and violence in the city. Around 20% of the population suffers from HIV; predominantly prevailing in poverty stricken area of black people. Due to unhygienic living conditions, TB is another health issue. Many departments in the CCT such as Social Development and Health and CBOs such as Proudly Manenberg run programs on 'health' e.g. Programmes run by City Parks on HIV/Aids. (CCT, 2008) Despite the hardships, people in Townships, are fond of their culture and they make an effort to preserve it.

4.2.c. Economic Spectrum

Cape Town is one of the preferred tourist destinations of world. Around two million international tourists and more than five million domestic tourists visit Cape Town every year (CCT, 2007). Most of the tourism is attributed to the city level public and natural spaces such as the coastline, the beaches, Table Mountain National Park, Kirstenbosch Botanical Garden. Township tourism is also very popular amongst the tourists.

The key economic sectors in Cape Town are the business, services, tourism, forestry and harbour. Since, more than 70% of the working population live in Cape flats, there was a conscious effort to plan Khayelitsha Business District in the Cape Flats for upliftment of the poverty stricken Township areas. (CCT, 2008) The business districts by its nature have created urban (pseudo)- public spaces that are dominated by cars.

Informal trading forms a vital part of Cape Town accounting for 20% of the economy. The survey of Informal Trading Sector in 2002 revealed that 42% of traders are engaged in informal trading and more than half of the traders are female. (IDP, CCT, 2002)[lxxii] Most of the informal trading happens in the public open spaces such as station areas, streets and squares and common spaces in the Townships. (Refer Fig. 4.iii)

Cape Town CBD   **Khayelitsha BD**   **Formal Business in Township**   **Informal Business in Township**
Fig. 4.iii. Business in the city and the Township

4.2.d. Political and Institutional Context

Cape Town is the capital of Western Cape Province and has an active political environment. Polarization and conflict between political parties affect political consensus on issues particularly housing and infrastructure services for the poor areas.

Apartheism is a silent and underlying principle in the political system. Politics at grassroots is also active; kinships in project approvals and community movements are common.

The Local Government is comprised of the authority called the 'City of Cape Town' (CCT) and the wards called the Sub- Councils. With the overarching imperative of 'sustainable development' principles, the government is committed to economic growth, social upliftment and participatory governance. Guidelines are established through white papers and policy frameworks that translate into Acts of Parliament, strategic plans and action plans. (CCT, 2008)

4.2.e. Status of Environment

Being one of the five mediterranean regions of the world, Cape Town is considered as a preferred habitation region for many species including human beings. With its magnificent landscape and a mosaic of natural system of water, land and vegetation, Cape Town enjoys rich bio- diversity. However, today there is a challenge to the natural environment system due to rapid urbanisation. Low-density urban sprawl is leading to the depletion of agricultural land and a loss of biodiversity. (Watson, V. 2003)[lxxiii]

An important environmental concern in the Cape Flats is the vulnerability of the natural environment and the urban development. The Cape Flats is not conducive for human settlement and also for vegetation. (Kwayisi, A. et.al, 2004)[lxxiv] There is a debate on 'the location of future Townships and densification of the existing settlements?'

Box. 4.i.
Living conditions in the Cape Flats are poor due to high density, poverty, informality and extreme ecological and climatic conditions particularly low lying area, high water table and strong winds.

4.2.f. Housing and Infrastructure Development

Housing and infrastructure in the housing areas is the biggest challenge in Cape Town. There is a major backlog in the housing need and infrastructure provision particularly in the low income neighbourhoods and in the informal settlements. Out of the total 900,000 households in Cape Town, only 10% of them are serviced completely. There is a large indigent population of 30% households who live in informal settlements and poor living conditions such as the Kosovo informal settlement. (CCT, 2008)

Cape Town is typical in ethnic segregation in housing which is visible in the built environment and the quality of living for whites, coloured and black people. Housing for the black urban dwellers are designed according to one single national model 'detached one storey' (developed in 1950s) in a plot of 200-300 sq mts.; achieving a density (50 to 60 du/ha) that is far below the densities in other parts of the world. The densities are still lower in the middle and higher income areas resided predominantly by the coloured and white people, since the housing units have large plots and the neighbourhoods have ample public open spaces. (Ana M. G., 2006)[lxxv] (Refer. Fig. 4.iv.) This has an impact the way people look at the public open spaces. It is discussed in the analysis in chapter five.

Fig. 4.iv. Different Housing Typology of Cape Town – House in a plot- From Bungalow to shacks

Due to this, low skyline and urban sprawl is the typical image of the city. This has put lot of pressure on the city infrastructure. There is lot of debate in Cape Town about the housing typology particularly about increasing the density. The resultant impact of travel costs, accessible provision of civic facilities, infrastructure costs and land availability are unsustainable for poor people in living in Cape Flats. (Villiers, C.N.D. 2005)[lxxvi]

Big transport corridors and green belts segregate the different housing clusters (Townships). This attributes to the racial segregation. Also, since the townships are located far away from the city centre and the business districts and since, public transport is a big challenge. There is a rail network, but due to high fare, train frequencies, time required and unsafe feeling at the stations, people prefer to use other means of transport such as minibus taxis. Other issues in the Townships and in the informal settlements are the fire and floods; poor status of civic and community facilities and safety.

4.2.g. Planning in Cape Town

For the overall development, there are four main approaches: the Integrated Development Plan (IDP), the Urban Renewal Programme, the Integrated Settlement Programme and the Economic Development. The overarching approach for city planning is the IDP approach. At the LG level, cluster of departments that are responsible for city's IDP are the Department of Housing, Economic Development and Tourism, Environmental Resource Management, Planning Finance, Community Services and Social Development. The Sub-council is responsible for facilitation of community consultation process. The three main community liaisons are constituency meetings, community forums and ward councilors meetings. (SALGA, 2006)[lxxvii] These departments and the sub- councils are directly linked to the policies and programs on public open spaces in the city.

A detailed state of public open spaces and analysis of planning and policies for public open spaces is carried out in chapter five. Other policies and legislations that are relevant and related to informal settlement upgrade, social infrastructure, quality of life and community development are presented in Annex 4.i.

4.3. Kosovo Informal Settlement

4.3.a. Physical Character

Kosovo informal settlement is located in the south east periphery of the city in the Cape Flats. It is located within a twelve minute walk from the Philippi station of the west side. The Philippi east has a planned Township. The station area on the east is also planned and has developed as a market place. (Refer Fig. 4.v.)

Kosovo is an informally squatted settlement that exists for 20 years on a land of around 26.5 hectares. Approximately, 11500 people are living in the poor living conditions in Kosovo. (Goven, G. 2005)[lxxviii]

Kosovo informal settlement

Fig. 4.v. Location of Kosovo
Source: arG Design, Cape Town, 2008

4.3.b. Socio- Cultural

Most of the population in Kosovo are from the city; the poor who were forced to the periphery due to poverty and high cost of living in the city. (Goven, G. 2005) With its 5400 households and at gross density of 210 du/ha Kosovo is possibly the densest settlement in Cape Metro area. The average family size is 2.13 persons per household. The Kosovo community has a young age profile. Approximately 15% of the population is below the age of 5. It has low shack occupancy of 2.1 persons per shack. (Africon, 2004)[lxxix]

Hunger and poor health are the health issues in Kosovo. Around 50% of the youth suffer from HIV. Due to illiteracy, unemployment and poverty, the place is also vulnerable to violence, personal safety and security. It has be addressed in the settlement upgrade plan; otherwise housing and infrastructure may not solve the problems of Kosovo. (Interview)

People are hospitable and they wish to enjoy life. There is a community feeling in Kosovo. There is also an acceptance to wait for government aid to come at the doorstep. People are aware that Kosovo will be legalized some day and therefore they are willing to wait. People are also aware of the upgrade plans of the government. (Observation)

Community leaders are emerging in Kosovo. Patisa Bani (Ms.) is one of the community leaders who represent Kosovo at large. Patisa helps to organize people and put forward their desired lists of needs to the local government. CCT is tapping these leaders to help in liaison with the community e.g. Patisa Bani calls herself a Liaison Officer and she has a temporary post and she is paid by CCT. Similarly, there are conflict managers appointed by the CCT who help to interact and negotiate with the community and implement the development works with ease. Bonisile (Mr.) is a conflict manager. He knows the settlement thoroughly and the people who live in Kosovo. People are also aware of his status and therefore they convey their grievances and needs to him. (Interview)

4.3.c. Economic Spectrum

Kosovo is well located in the surrounding business districts like Khayelitsha and upper income area like Wynberg. However, due to the low education and skill level, majority of the population are excluded from access to jobs in the growing economy. (Smith, K. 2005)[lxxx] More than 50% people who are capable to work are unemployed. Around 83% of the households earn below 1500 Rand per month (*the poverty line is >R1600/month). Poverty and unemployment is a challenge which needs to be considered for the future settlement upgrade. (Focus group and Interview)

4.3.d. Political and Institutional Context

Land is an issue in Kosovo. The informal settlement has developed on an encroached land which belongs to government and to private land owners. In South African Court of Justice, anyone who lives on a piece of land for more than 48 hours has a kind of right to that land. Since, a bulk of the land in Kosovo belongs to private land owners; they are fighting cases in the court which is delaying the process of informal settlement upgrade. (Interview)

Other land owners are the Railways and the Provincial Government (PG). The PG has given the land of Philippi stadium on lease to the State Police Department (SPD). As per an unofficial source, if the PG takes back the land from the SPD, there is a challenge to stop the training programme for the police. This is blocking the stadium upgrade plan which is part of the 2010 FIFA World Cup. (Interview)

4.3.e. Status of Environment

Overcrowding, high water table, poor soil conditions, wind driven winter rain, wind blown sand and high summer temperatures are the main environmental challenges of Kosovo. The area is prone to flooding due to high water table and low lying area. It is also prone to seasonal fires and dust storms due to sandy soil and year round strong winds. Grey water and solid waste pollution aggravated by a high water table add to health risks and a lack of basic wellbeing. (Goven, G. 2005) (Focus group)

4.3.f. Housing and Infrastructure Development

Most of the households in Kosovo live in the temporary shacks made out of scrap of wood and metal in Kosovo. However, there are big plans made for the housing upgrade and its environments, which is subject to political will and funding at the right time. One of the challenges in future plans for Kosovo is the resistance by the people for compact housing like clusters, walk- up apartments etc. It is a complex planning issue, since housing 5400 households in 26.5 hectares of land is impractical.

The road side kerbing and communal toilets are the ongoing infrastructure facilities provision. There is 'family planning' lighting put on the main identified streets. Family planning lighting is a high mast lighting put in strategic locations in townships and poor areas to avoid and track crime and violence. People have illegally tapped electricity for their shacks from these poles. There are typical privately and informally run crèche in the shacks in Kosovo. The conditions of the crèche are very poor and unhygienic. None of the crèche are registered and they don't receive any funding from outside.

4.2.g. Planning for Kosovo

Kosovo informal settlement is divided into two sections – section 1 and section 2. These are basically clusters that are formed over the years of squatting. They are subdivided by the CCT for management of infrastructure services and other social support. This system might also (possibly) be used for 'Roll Over' during the settlement upgrade. Roll Over is a temporary relocation to other site for housing and infrastructure provision on the original site. People may be temporarily shifted to government land on Stock Road. (Interview)

Kosovo upgrade is a typical case of integrating three phased Informal Settlement Upgrade approach. Kosovo is currently provided in- situ rudimentary services such as, communal stand- water pipes, sanitation, roads and storm water drainage and later, on a 'Roll-Over' basis people will be provided incremental housing and finally, they will be formalised.

ARG Design, a local consultant, believes that Philippi Stadium and Philippi station interchange development (mega project) may provide focus and funding to overcome the development of Kosovo informal settlement and thereby deliver decent housing and infrastructure. (Goven, G. 2005)[lxxxi] ARG Design has worked on a proposal for Kosovo which highlights the principles of hierarchy of spaces and movement systems. This is discussed in detail under future public open spaces in Kosovo in chapter five.

4.2.h. Cape Town and Kosovo in nutshell

Cape Town is a socially diverse city with rich bio- diversity. The urban sprawl and health are the two big challenges of the city. Kosovo is a typical informal settlement having existing socio- physical challenges and undergoing transformation of settlement upgrade.

Perceptions, Planning and Principles of Public Open Spaces

CHAPTER 5

Case Study Analysis

5.1. Outline

Chapter five presents the practical understanding of public open spaces from the case study conducted in the city of Cape Town and in Kosovo. The chapter tries to look for answers to the research question two and its three sub- questions based on the planning documents and interviews (with the government officials, NGOs, CBOs and consultants) and focus group discussions with the people of Kosovo. The chapter is divided into three broad sections. Section one discusses the provision of public open spaces in Cape Town in terms of meaning of public open spaces and the planning approach for them. Section two looks at the state of public open spaces in Kosovo and at the future proposals pertaining to public open spaces in Kosovo. Finally, the principles that are highlighted in the provision, management and maintenance of public open spaces are identified and presented.

5.2. Public Open Spaces in Cape Town

According to Cape Town Sustainability Report, 2006, there are approximately 160 sq. mts. of public (green) space (nature reserves, coastline, parks and public open space) per person in Cape Town. This means that Cape Town has more green space than many cities in the world. (CCT, 2006) e.g. Ahmedabad in India, has mere 0.37 sq. mts. area per person; as against a specified national standard of 8-10 sq. mts. per person.[1]

Box.5.i.
The results of a city-wide consultation process under the Integrated Development Planning (IDP) process in 2005, show that parks and recreation facilities were at the top priority by the local people and received a 60% rating. Housing by comparison was rated at 17%.

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[1] Ahmedabad in India, has mere 0.37 sq. mts. area per person; as against a specified national standard of 8-10 sq. mts. per person that is developed under Urban Development Plan Formulation and Implementation (UDPFI) Guidelines. The public open spaces in Ahmedabad are classified as open, garden, playground, green belts and recreational area. (AMC and AUDA, 2005)[1] Although, this comparison is not a true reflection since, the public open spaces are classified differently. Ahmedabad excludes the natural open spaces such as hillocks and urban forests which in the case of Cape Town forms a major share in the public open spaces provision.

Perceptions, Planning and Principles of Public Open Spaces

The current big issue on public open spaces in Cape Town is the stadium cum park for the '2010 FIFA World Cup' called the Green Point Park. It is a big economic influx for the city and it is stimulating major infrastructure projects apart from the stadiums. However, it has raised many issues on its location, accessibility and usage for common man in the city.

5.3.a. Public Open Spaces in Cape Town –A Classification

There are 144 designated city level and local level parks according to the government records. But according to the researcher, there are many public spaces in Cape Town. The public open spaces in Cape Town may be broadly categorized into: city level public open spaces, neighbourhood level public open spaces, and community level public open spaces. Each category has a hierarchy of spaces, which is presented in the table below. (Refer Table 5.i.)

Table 5.i. Open Space Classification for the city of Cape Town

No.	Category	Classification	
I	City level public open spaces	i.	Natural open spaces
		ii.	District Parks
		iii.	Urban Open Spaces – Historic and Contemporary
		iv.	Residual Urban Open Spaces
		v.	Cemeteries
II	Neighbourhood level public open spaces	vi.	Local/ Community Parks Free/ Gated
		vii.	Dignified Public Places.
		viii.	Station Area Markets
		ix.	Community Spaces.
		x.	Cluster Open Spaces.
III	Community level public open spaces	xi.	Informal Spaces on Streets
		xii.	Spazas
		xiii.	Backyard/ Forecourt
		xiv.	Courtyards

Source: Developed by the researcher

5.3.a.i. Natural spaces

Natural spaces are defined as all places within the city that are managed and run in order to maintain and preserve their natural state or the natural functioning of ecological systems, e.g. nature reserves (such as Table Mountain National Park), protected areas, river corridors, dune systems and so forth. They are officially zoned as public open space. Their role is essentially to enable ecological processes to continue to occur sustainably and which are necessary to maintain the diversity of indigenous flora and fauna habitats. Natural Spaces thus often extends beyond POS to capture the full extent of a dynamic natural system. (Cullinan, M. 2008)[lxxxii]

According to City Parks Development Policy, the natural spaces are identified as the conservation area, regional parks, greenbelts, coastal dunes and beach resorts. The categories are based on the function of the space, type of land use and the allocation of management responsibility to a particular authority. For instance, the conservation area is a developable land set aside as proclaimed nature reserves, protected natural environments, core flora sites, primary bio-diversity value and bird sanctuaries. Another example is the

greenbelts. They are the land occupied by natural water courses, rivers, streams, man-made canals, storm- water detention ponds and associated 'green belts'. These are managed by the 'Department of Parks' in CCT. (CCT, 2004)[lxxxiii] A detail of list of classification under the Policy is presented in Annex 5.i.

5.3.a.ii. District Parks

District Parks are planned city parks. They are well known for their beauty and they cater for nearly every taste, e.g. history lovers and tourists enjoy Cape Town Gardens; Arderne Gardens is a favourite venue for wedding photographs; theatre lovers delight is the picturesque Maynardville Park; children run free at Wynberg Park, and rose lovers revel in Durbanville Rose Garden. All of the city's parks are managed by the Department of City Parks, CCT's. (CCT, 2008)

Cape Town Gardens, called the Company's Garden, is the city's premier tourist attraction. Established by the region's first European settlers, the garden is enjoyed by visitors for the beauty of its flora and the allure of its historic settings. It is a prime public open space of the city. It is abutted by numerous important landmarks such as the Lodge House for the slaves (who built large parts of the historic city); the present day House of Parliament; the Iziko SA Museum and Planetarium; St George's Cathedral (which is the seat of the Anglican church in SA); the National Library of SA; the SA National Gallery; the Great Synagogue and Holocaust Centre and Tuynhuys. It is also well documented and promoted garden for the visitors, e.g. brochure for a self guided walk through the garden.

5.3.a.iii. Historic Spaces

Todeschini remarks on the compactness of the inner city and its clearly defined edges and public spaces in the 1800s as: "main public elements, such as the Castle and Grand Parade, the Company Gardens, Greenmarket Square, Church Square, Boeren Plein (Van Riebeeck Square today), and a variety of other spaces and public buildings were strategically located and they helped to organize the overall public space structure of the town. They were built as part of conscious acts of place-making." (Todeschini, 2004) "Essential utilities, such as fountains for drinking water, were provided in the major public spaces and squares, e.g. a well in the centre of Greenmarket Square was the main source of water.

The Grand Parade was created when the new castle was built resulting in an open space. A serious attempt was made to level the square and make it a suitable training place for soldiers of the company. Gradually it outgrew its original function of solely a training place for soldiers, as children used it for a playground and later society chose to frequent it. It was also known as a "centre of festivities the 'Exercitie Plijn' and served the community for a long time". The Parade has undergone many uses prior to its unfortunate present occupation as a car park. (Picard, 1968) (Apapted from Gilmour, L. 2005)[lxxxiv]

a. Table Mountain National Park

b. Company's Garden

c. Grand Parade in old days

d. Green Point Park Master Plan

5.3.a.iv. Contemporary Spaces

Contemporary public spaces are mostly the high- end public spaces. These spaces are interwoven with commercial, tourism and recreation. They are the Green market Square, St. George Mall, Sea Point, The Water front and the newly coming up Green Point Stadium. They are run and maintained by CCT. All these spaces are not easily accessible by public transport except St. George Mall.

The Green Point Park is the most happening activity in Cape Town today. It encompasses a master plan for football stadium and a golf course and other play courts ahead of the '2010 FIFA World Cup'. The vision for the park is to create a quality multi-purpose open space and sports complex that will accommodate a range of sports and sporting facilities, limited informal trading and a range of other recreational pursuits. It is expected to be a public amenity of metropolitan significance and a space for intercultural social integration – serving the broader Cape Town community, now and in the future. The design accommodates the need of the physically challenged; safety measures; natural and visually permeable boundaries around the golf course; and an appropriate fencing and parking plan. (Tasneem Essop, CCT, issued on 1 July, 2008) Two Community Stadia, Swartklip and Philippi are also in the 2010 plan as practice grounds; which will be later used for the home/ club teams. Philippi stadium is adjacent to Kosovo informal settlement.

The St. George Mall is the urban space between the commercial and office buildings located in the heart of the city. The space has an identity of a 'lingering place' for the youth and tourists. However, the place does not offer enough security after the office hours. This raises a debate on validity of mix- use of the buildings so that such spaces are active and vigilant during the odd hours through the residents of the area.

The Sea Point is a promenade on the Table Bay mainly catering to people from high end residential area and star hotels that are located on the Sea Point. The place is primarily used for morning and evening walks and relaxing place by the residents and tourists. The Waterfront is an urban regeneration project on the old harbour of Cape Town. It is a vibrant urban space with lot of recreation and commercial activity along with art and cultural activity. It is one of the most happening places of the city on the weekends.

Greenmarket Square is a historic public space and has survived to live as a vibrant public space. It had many different names before it became the 'Groente Markt' since it was a vegetable market." The fact that this square served as a market, it was ensured to be a centre of civilian activities. There were also some dubious activities on the square, eg. A sailor was executed for a fatal stabbing in the square. (Picard, 1968, 58) The square however also appears to have provided the slaves some relief from their lives. Semple described Greenmarket Square as "the place of resort for the slaves, who assemble sometimes in such numbers as to fill a great part of the square. The portico of the Stadhouse, may be called the slave's portico; for here when unemployed, they assembled together in groups and talk over the hardships of a life in slavery" (Semple cited in Worden et. Al. 2004, 104) Today, Greenmarket Square is a favourite tourist destination because of the informal yet an organised handicraft market.

St. George Mall   Sea Point promenade   Waterfront   Greenmarket Square

Fig. 5.ii. Contemporary Public Spaces

5.3.a.v. Cemeteries

There are thirty cemeteries in Cape Town. They are owned, managed and maintained by CCT's City Parks Department. The main historical cemeteries are the Maitland, Gugulethu, Langa and Khayelitsha Cemetry. Twelve of these cemeteries are full. There is a geographical shortfall of cemeteries although there is currently sufficient burial space available to meet the city's needs. Such shortages are within current areas of growth and in proximity to lower-income areas, where local cemeteries are required to mitigate against high transport costs. (CCT, 2006/2007)[lxxxv]

5.3.a.vi. Residual Open Spaces

These are the undeveloped land zoned for public open spaces that are usually vacant but may be developed some time in the future. It also includes undevelopable POS e.g. land under electricity pylons and any utilities servitudes or the rights of way along the transport corridors. Some of them are the outcome of the extravagance city planning approach like the green buffers between the different townships and other residential areas and future expansion spaces for the townships. The green buffers running through and between the settlements are unsafe and are improperly maintained. They attribute to the urban sprawl to certain extent. They also act as social barriers between the different class and colour of people. However, they act as pollution absorbents and ecological saviours for the city. Managing these spaces is a challenge, especially protecting it from encroachment, pollution and solid waste dumping. (Interview and Focus Group)

Green buffer along the transport corridor | Green belt under the electric lines | Buffer between the different townships | future expansion spaces for the townships

Fig. 5.iii. Residual Open Spaces

5.3.a.vii. Local and Community Parks

Families and communities typically use the nearby community parks that are scattered throughout the city. There are more than 40 local parks in Cape Town, which provide a variety of active and passive recreational experience with sitting areas, open grass lawns and gardens as well as convenient and children's tot-lots and playgrounds. It also includes facilities catering for formal and organised sporting activities including formal recreational areas. The local parks vary considerably in size: from simply a couple of items of play equipment to large playgrounds, with kick about and passive areas. These are developable land which serve the needs of the local community or neighbourhood and is usually accessed on foot. There are district offices for complaint and information. (CCT, 2008)

Often, the local parks are gated and the premises are secured with padlocks to protect it from encroachment and nuisance. Some of them are controlled by the local people. These places are well equipped and maintained in the effluent areas, since it is a protected premise. However, the spaces that are in the townships are reasonably equipped but poorly maintained due to lack of interest by both the local community and the city government.

Fig. 5.iv. Local and Community Parks located in rich areas to the Townships

5.3.a.viii. Designed Public Places

The designed public spaces are referred to the spaces that are developed under the Dignified Places Programme (DPP). There are more than sixty DPP projects implemented

in Cape Town. (CCT, 2008)[lxxxvi] The aim of the programme is to implement 100 spaces across the jurisdiction of Cape Town by the end of 2010. The project falls within strategic focus areas and identified "zones of poverty". The DPP projects are located at the strategic transport interchanges, such as the station forecourts, the highway junctions which lead to the entry to the townships. It is focused on a number of public spaces and markets in disadvantaged areas where substantial public investment in community facilities, environmental upgrade and public transport facilities have been made. It is also focused on areas of high intensity informal commercial activity, particularly where public health, safety or amenity is being affected by this trading due to a lack of appropriate infrastructure or management.
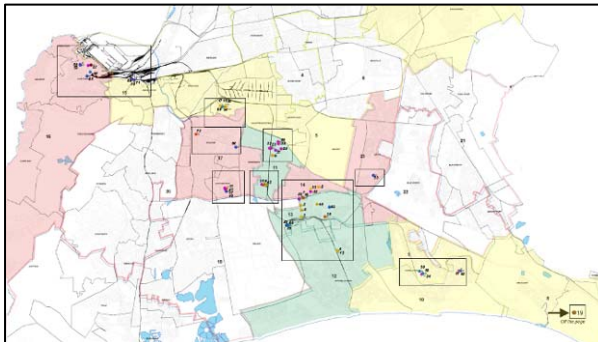
Fig. 5.v. DPP Master Plan for Cape Town

A Dignified Place

5.3.a.ix. Community Spaces

The community spaces are generally referred to the spaces that are part of the township master plan. These spaces are created as a requisite of the land use planning of the townships. Some of the places are success while many spaces are lying unattended due to lack of proper management and maintenance and funding plan. The challenges faced by such spaces are the safety of the people especially the children and girls. The illegal activity by the local gangs in the public spaces makes the place more deserted. The location of these spaces also affects the usage e.g. if located between the entry of houses and if it offers a thorough fare, people tend to use it more easily and frequently.

The location of DPP projects have failed in many places since they are located outside the townships at the highway crossroads, where people especially women and children don't feel safe to go. The design (or layout) of these spaces play a crucial role especially how the place is to be used. Visibility is also a big concern along with spaces for socializing. Many people showed concern about the trees since too many trees in a space give a feeling of unsafe. However, people do acknowledge the role of tree for microclimate.

Freedom Park   Manenberg   Manayani Peace Park   Langa Township
Fig. 5.vi. Community Spaces

5.3.a.x. Cluster Open Spaces

These are the spaces crafted out by the design of housing typology. These spaces are very active public spaces. The key reasons of usability of such spaces are the location of the space between the houses, the human scale of the space and the natural vigilance over the space by the residents. The space offers multiple functions like drying of clothes, automobile washing, sitting places for old/ women, play area for kids and spillover of house activities. Such spaces offer a sense of belongingness and association. However, there are cases where the cluster open spaces have taken shape of territory and have resulted in ghettoes, e.g. birth of gangs based on clusters.

Fig. 5.vii. Cluster Open Spaces

5.3.a.xi. Informal Public Spaces

Informal public spaces are the common and most used public spaces in poor neighbourhoods like the townships, since the spaces are outcome of the need of the people engaged in the place directly and indirectly. The places are the spazas, spill- over at stations and bus stands and the street edges and corners. Spazas are local convenient stores built as temporary kiosks and they are mostly located at the corner of streets on the public space in townships. They are very common and successful because for the buyers, spazas are at a walking distance from home and the daily goods are cheaper and it is also a regular place to get local information and meet known people.

Street edges are used informally for selling goods such as food products- vegetables, slaughtered animals, handicraft and daily household things. Such activities are temporary and mobile in nature. The spazas and informal activity at the street edges are popular in the townships because, the sellers normally squats free of cost and both buyers and sellers hold no responsibility for the upkeep of the place. However, this generates a kind of self employment for some people and for others it is a convenience and this culture is useful to understand for future planning for POS. These places also generate a sense of belongingness and identity for poor people. Often these outlets are useful point of contact and information particularly for work opportunities and buying and selling personal goods.

Back yards and forecourts in some of the early townships are also common public spaces. They are lend to people for accommodation as well as small scale commercial activity like, running crèche, auto repair shops, grocery stores etc.

Spazas   Transport interchange   Streets   Backyard/ Forecourt

Fig. 5.viii. Informal Public Spaces

5.3.b. Analysis: Principles addressed in defining public open spaces in Cape Town

Public open spaces in Cape Town are classified based on their scale, characteristics, activity and most importantly based on the management approach by the local authority.

Public open spaces in Cape Town can be broadly categorised into three groups: city level, neighbourhood level and community level. The hierarchy of all the levels of public open spaces and their relationship with each other and to the urban form is also distinct.

Most of the city level spaces are characterised by extreme inequity in access in terms of accessibility, inclusivity, affordability and usability and the psychological barrier (of the rich class locality). The inequity is exacerbated by the public transport system that deters poor people to reach these places.

The dignified places are an effort to work on interlinking of public spaces with the transport and access point with residential areas through out the city. It also highlights and concentrates more in number in the poor areas.

The neighbourhood level spaces are mostly maintained and gated in the rich and middle class areas. Whereas in the poor areas, the neighbourhood level spaces are mostly left to occasional maintenance. For everyday life of people, the community level open spaces are more meaningful. They have created both kinds of impact: if maintained well, they act as a place of gathering for people; if not, they become places for negative activities such as gang activities. The principles addressed in each kind of public open spaces in Cape Town are identified and presented in a table in Annex. 5.ii.

5.4.a. Planning of Public Open Spaces Cape Town

5.4.a.i. Policy Initiatives

It is observed that there are several policy statements, documents and development frameworks for the POS in Cape Town. There are many departments under which the provision, management and maintenance of POS are incorporated.

City Parks Development Policies, 2004 established by Cape Town's Department of City Parks, has the overarching policy statement for the POS as stated: "City Parks recognizes the vital roles that open space plays in an urban environment and provides an integrated service which ensures that POS and other 'green' areas of city land are conserved and developed in a sustainable way for present and future generations." The mission is to: "identify, develop, enhance and conserve the 'green' environment and open spaces for present and future generations." The intention of the various policies relating to development issues of City Parks is to promote the best practices for the development of the Cape Town's POS. The policy says that "in general, principles which add value and enhance quality of life have been included such as equity, public participation, accessibility, transparency, fairness, accountability, capacitating and flexibility."

The policy proposal is set out on three themes namely, Development planning issues, Provision of informal recreational activities, Provision of infrastructure - soft and hard landscapes, e.g. the policy statements on 'Hiring of Public Open Space' requires to determine the type of economic and human development opportunities and trading that is compatible with recreational facilities and can take place in POS and how these activities should be managed. The opportunities are regarded important for upliftment of the local

communities because they generate income. (City Parks Department, CCT, 2004) A detail analysis of the policy is presented in the Annex 5.iii.

Since, the maintenance of POS is labour intensive; City Parks initiated 'Community Parks Maintenance Programme' in 2004, which aims to improve service delivery by creating partnerships with various communities. It offers people the opportunity to take greater ownership of POS in their neighbourhoods; to facilitate active job creation and horticultural skill development; to address unemployment; to reduce vandalism and illegal dumping; and to ensure sustainability. Today, 114 people are employed on a contract basis under Community Parks Maintenance programme and 38 parks are maintained on a voluntary basis by 59 volunteers. The other programmes run by City Parks are HIV and Aids, Water Strategy, River Clean and Green. (City Parks Department, CCT, 2008)

The Metropolitan Spatial Development Framework (MSDF) developed by the CCT identifies its priority goal as identification and protection of the natural spaces that are resourceful or threatened. The MSDF provides the structure while local spatial plans deal with implementation and detail. The Metropolitan Open Space System (MOSS)[lxxxvii] within this framework, emphasises the identification of an open space network to compliment the urban fabric. (CCT, 2008) In conjunction to the MOSS, CCT has planned a twenty year urban development area under the 'Urban Edge Demarcation, UED' (Urban Edge study report, 2000) The UED includes the Cape Flats area under urban development. There is a major stress of migration and urbanisation in the area. (Refer Fig. 5.ix.)
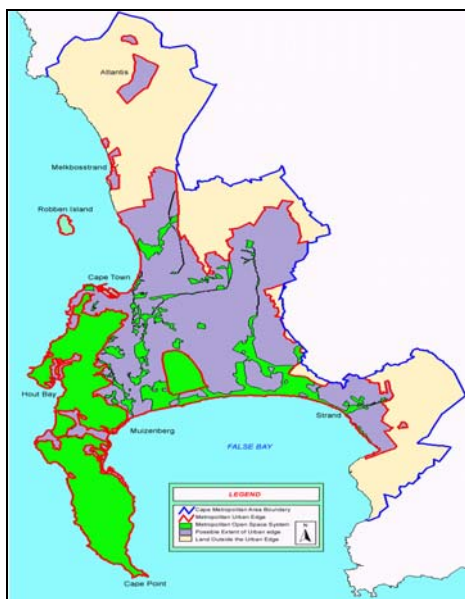
Fig. 4.1.e.ii. The Table Mountain National Park

Fig. 4.1.e.iii. Urban sprawl in Cape Flats
Source: Photograph by Author, 2008

Fig. 4.1.e.i. Metropolitan Open Space System and Cape Urban Edge Demarcation, Source: CMC, 1997

Fig. 4.1.e.iv. Cape Flats River, Source: MCA Planners, 2004

Fig. 5.ix. Metropolitan Open Space System and Cape Urban Edge Demarcation

The Dignified Places Programme (DPP) initiated at the Department of Urban Design in CCT, developed as a concept of hierarchical system of public transport interchanges supported by investment in public spaces and community facilities. The over-arching aim of the programme is to promote a sense of dignity in the public realm targeting the poorest and most disadvantaged parts of the city. The objective is to provide each local area with a place where individual circumstances of poverty are not starkly visible, where people can meet and gather or just sit in a place which is as attractive and comfortable as any other well made positive place in the city. The focus of DPP is on 'creating liveable public spaces in unliveable communities.' The spaces are integrated with the city's public

transport system with a belief that public spaces at the transportation interchanges enhance the convenience of the system as well as encourage further investment.

DPP addresses issue of inequity, fragmentation and environmental degradation and uses five principles to guide the planning, design and implementation. They are a. equity (strategic location where a public space has the potential to promote accessibility or establish a new and positive sense of place); b. place-making (to establish first points, then a system, of robust public spaces that communicated a sense of permanence); c. integration (The budgets of as some relevant sectors were consolidated to achieve integrated projects. For example, individual projects planned to provide support to informal traders, build a taxi rank and landscape of a space were pulled into one project of a significant scale and impact); d. minimalism (freedom& flexibility in the projects that could be interpreted inhabited and added to by the communities that used them, therefore the project focuses on the most public components and the elements that are necessary for adequate definition, such as the enclosure and identity through paving, seating, trees, low walls and colonnade); and e. generation (activity, catalysis, incrementalism) (Southworth, B. 2003)

City of Cape Town Integrated Development Plan (IDP), 2000 has set three overarching goals: to become an inclusive, productive and sustainable city. Two of the six strategies to achieve these goals can be linked to Informal Settlement Upgrade plans and its environs:
Strategy 2: "Upgrading of Existing Settlements" refers specifically to the creation and maintenance of public spaces, urban parks, and green areas.
Strategy 5: "Building Cohesive and Self-reliant Communities" refers specifically to building partnerships to manage community facilities. (IDP, CCT, 2001)

Informal Trading Policy and Management Framework, 2004 under the Department of Economic and Human Development at CCT acknowledges the relevance and contribution of the informal trading to the economic and social life of the city. The types of informal trading that are covered in the policy document are the street/ kerbside trading; markets like flea and craft market & special sector based markets; trading in POS; mobile traders; and intersection traders. The Informal Trading Management Committee is established comprising of a number of city officials from appropriate sections of Council, such as Economic Development and Tourism, City Police and Sub-Councils. The management committee issue informal trading permits and addresses to all local area informal trading concerns. (EHD, CCT, 2004)[lxxxviii]

The Municipal Spatial Development Framework, MSDF, 1999 established by CCT proposes two ongoing and overlapping public space and places programmes and intends to reclaim the city for people "point-by-point": A city-wide system of liveable public spaces and market squares, associated with the public transportation interchanges was identified in the framework. A people's places programme – a "productive investment" programme of making special places (public ways, public promenades and terraces) intends to accommodate markets and be focus of a cluster of social facilities. This programme intends to improve existing places and upgrade key public routes and spaces.

The 'Upgrading of Informal Settlements, 2004, under the National Department of Housing has an indirect link with the POS provision since, it is bound to follow the Constitution (Act 108 of 1996) Sections 152(1) that lists the objects of local government: a. to ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner; b. to promote social and economic development; c. to promote a safe and healthy environment. (National Department of Housing, 2004)[lxxxix]

Perceptions, Planning and Principles of Public Open Spaces

5.4.a.ii. Community Initiatives

There is awareness about the benefits of POS in many townships and therefore there are many movements and initiatives by the local community towards POS. Some of the cases of community initiatives towards provision, management and maintenance of POS in Cape Town Townships and informal settlements are discussed below.

The Manyanani Peace Park is located in Khayelitsha, a home of over 500 000 people with minimal cultural or recreational facilities. The Manyanani Peace Park is an initiative by a group of old women who lived in the area. They formed the community based organisation (CBO) namely, Manyanani Peace Park Committee (MPPC) in 1993. During 1994, when Earth Stewards International showed interest to establish a peace park to commemorate the end of apartheid and several local and international non-government organisations (NGO) banded together to form a Section 21 Company, Peace Trees South Africa, in order to realise the project; the MPPC came together in response to the proposal. The major role of the committee was to negotiate with the community in the area to obtain its support for the park. In 1995 the park was completed. Peace Trees South Africa disbanded and the MPPC took over the custodianship of the park. It negotiated a maintenance agreement with the Local Council whereby the committee was paid a monthly stipend to employ a caretaker and to oversee the park while the Local Council Parks Department maintains the grounds and infrastructure. The MPPC receives ongoing mentorship and support from Abalimi Bezekhaya, an urban agriculture and urban greening NGO and the lead organisation in the development of the Manyanani Peace Park.

Twelve years later the park is recognised as a lead example of a community managed public facility. Its grounds and hall are used on a daily basis. It has become a feature of daily life, a green oasis in an otherwise grey landscape. Children play in the park. Adults relax in the grounds. Local organisations hold meetings, events and festivals. Today, MPPC's core role is to facilitate the community participation process and lead civic and government negotiations. Christina Kaba is the Chairperson of MPPC. With the success of Manyanani Peace Park, the MPPC in collaboration with the Khayelitsha Youth Theatre Forum (promotes the performing and visual arts among township youth as a positive life choice) have initiated the Moya weKhaya project which is about reclaiming land from the government for community purpose, the development of the park, urban agriculture, health and education campaigns and running a community centre. (Wright, Y. 2008)[xc]

Box. 5.ii.
The chairperson of Moya weKhaya sums up the rationale for having public spaces and facilities by saying:
"Poor people don't just need to be reminded that they are poor. Yes, we need to help each other to survive, grow food, access grants, and pensions, but we also need to celebrate. If we want to overcome poverty we need to change people's attitudes to their lives and give people a sense of what is possible. Public spaces and facilities are necessary to create a dignified space where people can gather both formally and informally and to revitalise socio- cultural practice. It is more important for the people who cannot afford to and do not move beyond the boundaries of the Cape Flats for cultural or creative activities or even relaxation and recreation. ' (Kaba, C. 2004)

Greener Manenberg programme is a unique example of how development of community space is integrated with the safety, green and health campaigns in Manenberg Township. Manenberg is considered the most notorious township of Cape Town in terms of crime and

gang wars. Few people of Manenberg initiated a movement called 'Proudly Manenberg' (now a CBO) with the help of Development Action Group (DAG is an NGO). The group runs awareness programs and campaigns on clean, green and safe Manenberg. Proudly Manenberg has been successful in engaging the youth from the gangs and the unemployed to volunteer in community policing, in health and cleanliness campaigns and maintaining food garden and planting trees in Manenberg. They publish a monthly newspaper on Manenberg that encourages many people to engage in writing about good environment. DAG evaluated that in last two years, the crime rate has reduced in the area and the township has also won accolades for being clean.

The Hangberg informal settlement in Hout Bay, is undergoing an in-situ upgrading currently. A small private garden was developed by Kevin Winters in his bungalow- yard (informal shack is called bungalow in Hengberg) few years back. Over the years, the place grew into a community place with few furniture and regular upkeep. The effort is now facilitated and incorporated in the upgrade plan by the CCT. The case is documented internationally (by BBC) and studied by researchers as how residents have achieved their needs given the limited material and financial resources available to them. (DAG, 2007)[xci] This strengthens the argument on social capital which says that social capital and social networks is critical to service provision and income doesn't play a major role in the provision of basic services. (Kapembe et.al. 2007)[xcii]

Freedom Park community space is a typical example of how community initiative may also become few people's initiative. Freedom Park community space is facilitated and developed under the DAG's plan of informal settlement upgrade and capacity building. Now the space is under the custodianship of the Freedom Park Association which is run by three people. During the meeting with them, it was realised that the people of the association feel secluded from the community. They also told that others in the community are not willing to participate in community work. The association is surviving due to the support of DAG and it may be difficult to sustain without external help. Long term sustainability (existence and running) of the community based initiatives is a common problem. Often, they need to be managed and funded by the external support.

Manyanani Peace Park   Community garden in Hengberg   Food garden in Manenberg   Freedom Park community space

Fig. 5.x. Examples of Community initiatives for POS

5.4.b. Analysis: Principles addressed in Planning of Public Open Spaces

There is a lot of focus on ecological conservation in Cape Town. Greening is always on the agenda and sustainable development is the buzzword for most policies/ programs/ projects on environment and built environment. There are several policy statements, documents and development frameworks for public open spaces in Cape Town. There are many departments under which the provision, management and maintenance of public open spaces are incorporated. A sincere effort from the professionals, NGOs, CBOs and academicians towards it is also visible. Most importantly, there is awareness about it amongst the people in low income neighbourhoods and therefore there are many

movements and initiatives taken by the local community towards the provision, management and maintenance of public open spaces.

It is observed that, on one hand, where there are missing links between the sustainability and livability principles in some cases, on the other hand, there are occasions when these two scales of operation are linked.

Most of the policies are aimed towards addressing the sustainability aspect, such as the City Parks development policies make a mission statement addressing sustainability "identify, develop, enhance and conserve the 'green' environment and open spaces for present and future generations." They also highlight the social issues of unemployment and health through their problems. The Metropolitan Open Space System addresses a higher level of ecological sustainability through identification of 'an open space network to compliment the urban fabric'. The Integrated Development Plan refers to providing public spaces and also stresses on the building partnerships to manage community facilities. It outlines how the community should be involved but fails to show ways on how the government should be involved with the community. This is a fundamental problem in managing and maintaining community facilities like the public open spaces. Other such examples are, the Municipal Spatial Development Framework which refers to economic sustainability by stating 'provision of services to productive investments', Upgrading of Informal Settlements states a broad social overview like 'safe and healthy environment'.

However, a programme like 'dignified places programme' attempts to link the sustainability and livability principles. It addresses the issues that are more oriented towards sustainability such as inequity, fragmentation and environmental degradation. The issues are translated into the principles of livability that guides the programme to plan and design such as equity, place-making, integration, minimalism, generation. It is important to note that sustainability principles are used more as a policy context to guide the livability principles for implementation, which can be said as an ideal situation. It also looks at the spatial structure of the whole city to identify the locations for DPP. Therefore, there is a concern for a system of public open spaces.

There are visible conflicts in the principles as discussed in the literature review, such as the development conflict. The statement by Michael Worsnip highlights this, "Public Open Space is a politically contested space". He works at the Cultural Affairs and Sports, at the government who is looking at the FIFA 2010 stadium plans and implementation. He said this in reference to Philippi Stadium's deadlock issue over politics and land. (Interview)

The community initiatives reflects more orientation towards the livability principles, such as the Manyanani Peace Park highlights the social principle such as a mean to improve people's life, economic principles such as image and identity and production from the place. The Community garden in Hengberg is good reflection of livability since it portrays a person's attitude and perception towards a green and clean which brings an awareness and changes of behaviour of the people in the community. The Greener Manenberg highlights how public open spaces can engage youth and children and thereby address economic principle like employment and social principle like safety and better life. Freedom Park, though successful in implementation reflects management challenges, such as people's attitude towards free- riding and longevity of the community efforts with/ without outside support. This highlights the link between sustainability and livability from the action perspectives. The other principles addressed in the policy initiatives and community initiatives in Cape Town are identified and presented in a table in Annex. 5.iv.

Perceptions, Planning and Principles of Public Open Spaces

5.5.a. Public Open Spaces in Kosovo

5.5.a.i. Current Public Open Spaces in Kosovo

The two major landmarks in Kosovo are the Philippi Station and the Philippi Stadium. The Philippi Station is on the main rail network of the city and is a very active location. The Philippi stadium is currently under the State Police Department (SPD). The stadium is only accessible to the police and can be only accessed from the police housing which is also adjacent to Kosovo. The stadium and a ground adjacent to the stadium are used by the SPD for training police personnel from across the country. (Interview)

There are no defined and dignified public spaces within Kosovo since the settlement is currently an informal settlement. Streets and lanes are the public spaces for the people of Kosovo especially for the unemployed men, youth, old and children. The men and youth generally roam around on the street which gives a sense of insecurity to outsiders and women. The kids below five to six years generally play in the vicinity (within five to six meters) of their home (shacks) in the narrow lanes. Drying of clothes is also common in the public domain. People tend to define their private area with the cloth line. Informal public spaces are also used by people to gather for collection of flood relief material, drinking water and for newly built community toilets. (Refer Fig. 5.xi)

> **Box. 5.iii.**
> "Public spaces- streets, squares, promenades and green spaces are the most important form of social infrastructure in urban settlements. They act as "urban living rooms", especially for people living in crowded conditions; they connect communities and inform people's "mental maps" of the city. Public spaces are particularly important in the lives of poorer people, whose housing is often too small for all the household's needs. Public space effectively extends the house, providing space for social and economic activities. These spaces also accommodate the informal events that are central to the process of urban living. They are places of informal theatre, of courtship, of economic production and trading, and so on. When the quality of public spaces is good, they improve the enjoyment of these activities and give confidence and a sense of permanence to the place. When the quality of the space is poor, the entire environment is sterile and it gives a sense of dis-ownership to the place." Adapted from Barabara Southworth who conceptualised and initiated the DPP (Head of the Department, Department of Urban Design in City of Cape Town) (Southworth, B. 2003)[xciii]

Public life is active on the Kosovo Streets. There are youth groups in the two sections of Kosovo. The teams play with each other and also with other township teams. For sports practice, the nearest playground is in Mitchell's Plain. It costs around five Rand to go to Mitchell's Plain. It is not safe to return from Mitchell's Plain in the evening. Therefore, it discourages youth especially girls to take up sports in Kosovo. In general, girls in Kosovo do not engage in sports activity.

There are social groups active in within the community. None of them are organised and registered. There is a community centre where people meet. The shack was earlier a brewery and grocery store, which was converted to Kosovo community centre, after the death of the owner. The shack of around fourty square meters housed more than fifty people on the day of focus group discussions with the community. People gather here to share all there joys and discuss their sorrows. This is also a contact point for them to convey their grievances to the people like Liaison Officer and Conflict Manager.

Youth on the street | Children on the street | Drying clothes in space | Queue for flood relief

The community centre | Cultural programme in the community centre | Football on the streets

Fig. 5.xi. Activities in Public Spaces in Kosovo

Kids on the narrow lanes

5.5.a.ii. Future Public Open Spaces in Kosovo

There are big plans for upgrade of Kosovo informal settlement upgrade. Simultaneously, the plans for Philippi station area development and Philippi stadium for 2010 'FIFA world Cup' may stimulate the development of Kosovo.

The Philippi Stadium is covered under the 2010 'FIFA world Cup' Plan as practice ground which can be used for home teams as practice ground after the world cup. The plans for the stadium upgrade do not intend to integrate Kosovo Informal Settlement upgrade and also the people of Kosovo, assuming the stadium to be a city and national level amenity. However, it can indirectly benefit the people of Kosovo such as employment opportunities, local commercial and economic boost and sports inspiration. The maintenance of the stadium after the 'FIFA world Cup' will be given on operator- run lease basis.

Philippi Station is part of the development proposal 'urban design framework for local stations of cape metropolitan area' by the CCT for which the tender was floated recently in July 2008. This may benefit the people of Kosovo, e.g. easy transportation and employment opportunities.

Courtyards are not common phenomena in Cape Town Townships since, the Township layouts are mainly 'house in a plot' typology. However, the idea is coined in new planning approaches for townships that advocate compact planning and courtyard system. One such approach is proposed for Kosovo by Arg Design of Cape Town. The main idea behind the courtyard planning is to use the common public spaces for public utilization which in a way can empower people to use the space physically. This in the long run can benefit in developing the sense of community ownership and which can help to maintain and manage these spaces. This approach can not only address the low density issue of the townships, it can also build in social cohesion. The courtyards are divided into following categories:

- High Street courtyards are the washing areas, grey water reticulation to street trees, waste collection and sanitation collection points, bike and tricycle cart services for internal circulation and servicing and places for local goods and services provision.

- Street Courtyards along the pedestrian lanes allow for local shops and service providers with surveillance from the adjacent houses.
- The Early Childcare Development / Community Courtyards in the row housing areas. The spaces are multipurpose spaces for the community after hours. The kiosks house washing areas, eco- sanitation, organic waste, eco detergents, and green energy products.
- Main Road Service Courtyards are the sites for municipal waste containers/ fire hydrants.
- The local service courtyards have washing and sanitary collection points and urinals.
- Social Courtyards between two houses to act as more semi private spaces.
- Informal Station Market – a location for affordable local economic and retail activity.
- Urban Square- locates the future town centre for the local area (Goven, G. 2005)

A diagrammatic representation of the courtyard typology and its translation into the Kosovo Settlement Upgrade Plan as prepared by Arg Design is presented in Annex 5.v.

5.5.b. Analysis: Principles addressed in Public Open Spaces in Kosovo

People identify public open spaces by *'place'*. Space is a 'piece of land' for them. They acknowledge a place which is a function of activity in the space.

The issues like culture, safety, vigilance, accessibility, territory, activity which are livability principles are raised as current challenges as well as an important component for future public open spaces in Kosovo. Currently, there is a culture of lingering on the streets; streets being dead in the nights give a feeling of unsafety.

Accessibility is more an issue of exclusiveness like in the case of Philippi stadium which is of no direct benefit to the people of Kosovo. The groups formed in the different sections of the settlement define a sense of territory over a space which is seen both as positively and negatively: positively, there are inter- group sports and cultural exchange. Negatively, it is not considered wise and safe to go to other territories after dark. Territories are defined for semi- private spaces at the house level by means of cloth lines tied between the shacks. Even for the semi public spaces at the cluster level, territories are defined by sharing illegal electricity from a particular electric pole.

The multi- functionality of the space is crucial to the optimum utilisation of space in Kosovo. Crèches or community centres adjacent to public open spaces can not only increase the use of the space, it can generate work opportunities for people and it will give a direct vigilance to the place. Vigilance will create a sense of ownership among those running these activities and it will promote a feeling of safety for the visitors.

The issue of 'productivity' of the space is a concern by many since it will engage people and help to meet the needs of the community to a certain extent. Engaging people, especially youth and men, in programmes like kitchen gardens in public spaces will reduce crime and violence, as it is witnessed in Manenberg.

The hierarchy of community spaces and neighbourhood spaces discussed in future plans for Kosovo highlight the principles of utility, economic generation, community ownership, and social cohesion through place making by incorporating urban agriculture and integrated waste management.

For future plans, there is an opportunity for an integrated development for Kosovo and its surroundings which can address the hierarchy of public spaces starting from city level

space like Philippi Stadium, the intermediate space like the station area and playgrounds and finally the cluster level open spaces like the courtyards. However, these are currently addressed under three different projects. It again highlights the missing link between the principles of sustainability and livability. The Philippi stadium is as much required as the hierarchy of courtyards within Kosovo. (Refer Fig.5.xii) The principles addressed in Kosovo for public open spaces are identified and presented in a table in Annex. 5.vi.

Philippi Station Forecourt

2010- Legacy Community Stadium

Public Open Spaces in Kosovo
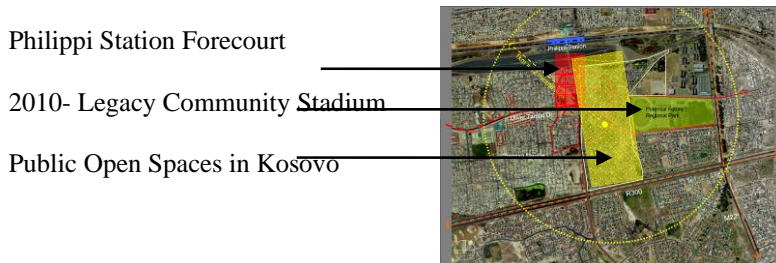
Fig. 5.xii. Hierarchy of Public Spaces planned for Kosovo

5.6. A framework for public open Spaces in Cape Town and in Kosovo

Public open spaces have a multi facet outlook, whether it is classification, role, policy or people's perception. Based on the arguments on sustainability and livability at the practical level, it can be said that meanings of public open spaces represents a complex web of principles that behave in a certain (positive and negative) way ranging from a neighbourhood level to a higher level. (Refer Fig.5.xiii) The roles and characteristics are the derivatives of the combinations of these principles.

This has an impact on the way a common man looks at public spaces. Public open spaces at higher level like national and global level are a least concern for a common man living in Kosovo, since they don't benefit to him directly. However, its existence as his 'self-identity' and image of the city is acknowledged. Its role for larger ecological system is also acknowledged by people.

There is an important role of the intermediates like the consultants and NGO's and academicians, in changing the conventional planning for public open spaces in our cities, e.g. efforts like the Dignified Places Programme and Kosovo upgrade plan by Arg Design. They are not only responsible to design, plan, execute or write but they play a crucial role in the bottom up planning approach since they can convey the needs and demand of the people through their proposals. (Refer Fig.5.iv)

Fig. 5.xiii. Interpretation of Livability and sustainability with respect to POS
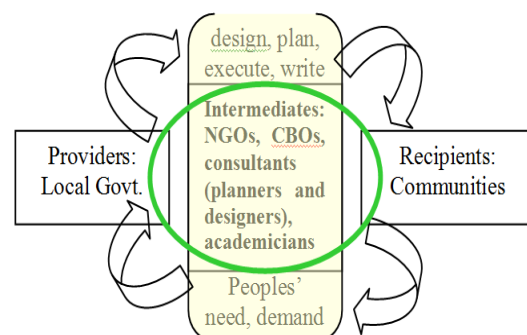
Fig. 5.iv. Relationship of Actors

Chapter 6

Findings and Conclusion

6.1. Outline

Chapter six presents a critical overview of the research and the conclusion. The chapter is divided into three sections. Section one gives answer to the research questions and highlights the key findings. Section two critically looks at the practical issues and its reflection in the current literatures. Finally, section three presents the strengths and weaknesses of the research and discusses the future research opportunities/ problems/ questions and challenges. The chapter concludes with the lessons learnt from the research.

6.1. Findings from the research

The answers to the research questions are based on the analyses carried out in the literature review and in the case study. It also includes the critical remarks by the researcher. The sub research questions are answered first and then concluded by answer to the main research objective. Following are the findings from the research:

1. What are the prevailing definitions and concepts of public open space?

Understanding of public open spaces is based on certain principles such as *status, size, catchment, accessibility, planning, design, nature, function, form, use and perception.* Public open space is a broad term that encompasses a hierarchy of *physical open spaces* ranging from city level spaces like national parks and city squares to the neighbourhood level spaces like community spaces and courtyards that are accessible to all. A clear definition of public open space can be an *open space* that has a *public access* for all. In a city, it is determined by the *configuration* of spaces such as streets, squares and parks.

An important distinction is the *hierarchy* of public open spaces in terms of size and activities. The *relationship* between different spaces is as important as a space itself. The continuity is necessary if the different settings for social, economic and environmental development are to be integrated.

2. What is the role of public open space?

The most important role of public open spaces is its *existence* itself. Public open spaces are an indispensible component of any urban form. Apart from its conventional role of a place for meeting others and for freedom of expression, public spaces are vital to define the *quality of living*.

The most important role of public spaces is its *multi- functionality* of activity and use. Being multifunctional, public open spaces fulfill socio cultural, environmental, economical and political functions of an individual and the society at large.

3. What are the principles of sustainability and livability that constitutes a good public open space?

The principles those are vital to define the characteristics of public open spaces, which un/ favourably influence the non/ use of the space are embedded in the sustainability and livability principles.

Public open spaces are developed and characterised by the existence and nature of *public life* in the space. The principles that encompasses them are the socio-cultural characteristics of the community using the space, environmental characteristics of the space, economic opportunities offered by the space and the institutional/ political set up for the space.

There is no single blueprint for a good public open space. However, *sociability and conviviality* are to a space. Sociability and conviviality are the function of diversity, usability and productivity.

4. How are the public open spaces defined in Cape Town?

Cape Town enjoys a high amount of public open spaces per person. Public open spaces in Cape Town are classified based on their scale, characteristics, activity and most importantly based on the management approach by the local authority.

Public open spaces in Cape Town can be broadly categorised into three groups: city level, neighbourhood level and community level. The hierarchy of all the levels of the public open spaces and their relationship with each other and to the urban form is evident in Cape Town.

5. What are the approaches (planning and community initiatives) adopted for provision of public open spaces in low income neighbourhoods in Cape Town?

There is a lot of focus on public open spaces in Cape Town in the planning, in the professional fraternity and amongst the people. The policies are aimed towards addressing *higher level sustainability aspects* such as 'bio- diversity conservation' 'safe and healthy environment', "quality of living", "conserve the green for present and future generations".

The community initiatives reflect more *orientation towards the livability* principles, such as 'a mean to improve people's life', 'image and identity and production from the space'. From the management perspectives, the community initiatives highlight two things: firstly, community should be motivated towards their public open spaces, otherwise is it difficult to maintain the spaces; secondly, external support is vital to community initiatives.

A programme like 'dignified places programme' attempts to *link* the sustainability and livability principles. It addresses the issues that are more oriented towards sustainability such as inequity, fragmentation and environmental degradation. The issues are translated into the principles of livability that guides the programme to plan and design such as equity, place-making, integration, minimalism, generation. It is important to note that sustainability principles are used more as a policy context to guide the livability principles for implementation, which can be said as an ideal situation. It also looks at the spatial structure of the whole city to identify the locations of the spaces. Therefore, there is a concern for a system of public open spaces.

Provision of public open spaces is not a problem in Cape Town. The use and *management* of the spaces are the key challenges. Most of the city level spaces are characterised by extreme inequity in access in terms of accessibility, inclusivity, affordability and usability

Perceptions, Planning and Principles of Public Open Spaces

and the psychological barrier of the underlying social segregation. The inequity is exacerbated by the public transport system that deters poor people to reach these places. Government initiative and community participation, both are crucial to the management of the public open spaces. There is lot written about how the community should be involved in the planning process. However, few are written about how government should be involved in the community. This was a concern by a government official which needs an attention.

6. How are public open spaces (current and future) in Kosovo informal settlement perceived by various actors?

People identify public open spaces by *'place'*. Space is a 'piece of land' for them. They acknowledge a place which is a function of *activity* in the *space*. The issues like culture, safety, vigilance, accessibility, territory, activity, which are the livability principles, are raised by the people of Kosovo for the current as well as future public open spaces. Accessibility, both inclusion and exclusion are crucial for the way the hierarchy of public open spaces will be addressed in Kosovo.

The *multi- functionality* of the space is an important function for all the public open spaces in Kosovo. The *productivity* of the space is the catch- word that is associated to the multiplicity for the future public open spaces in Kosovo.

By virtue of the spatial organisation of the current spaces, Kosovo offers an opportunity to envisage an *integrated development* for the whole neighbourhood for the future. This can be addressed with integration of the *hierarchy* of public spaces starting from city level space like Philippi Stadium, the intermediate space like the station area and playgrounds and finally the cluster level open spaces like the courtyards. However, these are currently addressed under three different projects.

Research Objective: To identify the key principles of sustainability and livability that are vital for the making of the public open spaces in the low income neighbourhoods?

The only word that encompasses every characteristic that are vital for the making of the public open spaces in the low income neighbourhoods is, 'welcoming'. A public space should accept everyone and it should be accepted by everyone. For those who live and use it everyday, 'welcome' is derived from the function of 'sense of ownership' which develops a sense of association to the space. The sense of association to the space develops a sense of belongingness over a period of time.

The fact that people identify their 'self- identity' with the city and say, "I belong to so and so city"; the image of the public open spaces is vital to the people's identity. People of Kosovo wish to say with pride that, "I live in Kosovo" and they acknowledge the importance of the public open spaces as a key to quality of living.

It is important to understand the subject with a broader perspective. The fact that a public open space is as important as the hierarchy of public open spaces; the understanding of 'public open space system' (POSS) is crucial to 'public open space' (POS). An integrated approach to develop the Philippi stadium, the Philippi station area and the entire informal settlement can be a better way of looking at the public open space system in Kosovo.

6.3. Reflection upon the Literature

The reflection on the literatures on public open spaces in/ for the low income neighbourhoods is put here in the order of appearance in the description and analysis in chapter two and chapter five. It is observed that there are resemblances in the literature studied and in Cape Town. It is because of the fact that most literatures are normally the reflections of what is happening in reality. However, there are some missing links between them, which are also highlighted here. Both situations are discussed in following points.

- 'Public open spaces' is undoubtedly widely studied area. However, public open spaces in/ for the low income neighbourhoods has much more issues to be explored in research. Often, they are either put under the wider umbrella of 'social infrastructure' or 'living environment' in the literature.
- Studies on natural spaces is abundant so as the awareness about them in Cape Town.
- The literature reveals that 'Accessibility and inclusivity are important for public open spaces'. However, this is the biggest challenge identified in most of the city level spaces in Cape Town, e.g. Green Point Park which is a big investment for the city. But, how many people from Kosovo will ever visit it, even if there is a public transport to the place which is non- existent currently. The accessibility is also a function of cost of entry, opportunity cost and psychological barrier of the underlying racial segregation.
- Building defining space and giving identity to the place is revealed by the people of Kosovo in slightly different way. They desire to have community buildings next to the space. This is important for them to get associated with the space. Besides generating employment, the place can be policed by the movements and safety can be ensured.
- 'Public life' and 'Public domain' are strongly associated with a space for it to be called public space. The key to public life or domain lies in the factors like freedom of diversity, free movement and speech. This is a function of feeling of safety and comfort. This is completely missing both in Cape Town and in Kosovo.
- The debate on space and place is witnessed during the interaction with the community. People identify public open spaces by 'place'. Space is a 'piece of land' for them. They acknowledge a place which is a function of activity in the space.
- The words like 'convivality', 'sociability' are corollary to the word 'welcoming' which is expressed by the common man.
- Multi- functional and diversity are fundamental to any public space. This has its own challenges which are reflected in Cape Town also.
- Development conflict arising from social and economic principles is seen in the case of Philippi stadium development and Kosovo.
- Principles of Sustainability when complement – lead to positive development. This is acknowledged by the people of Kosovo. However, the economic principle has a higher weighting, since most poor suffer from poverty. The fact that 'the space should be productive' is a good example of this.
- 'The hierarchy of the space and their relationship is as important as the space itself'. This holds true in Cape Town at the city level. But, while planning for Kosovo, the higher hierarchy of public open spaces like the Philippi stadium is excluded from the Kosovo plan even though they exist adjacent to each other. This is a drawback of the conventional planning approach. However, in the Kosovo plan other spaces like semi-private and semi- public spaces are also highlighted in the hierarchy of spaces.
- The issue of 'SLOAP' space left over after planning; Cape Town can win all the awards in this category with its extravagant city plan based on the urban sprawl.
- Finally, there is lot written about the 'public open space' itself. The provision of public open spaces is also not an issue in many cities. However, management and maintenance are the practical challenges, about which there is not enough literature.

6.4. Research strengths and weaknesses

The research covers a vast range of issues pertaining to 'public open spaces'. The challenge in provision, management and maintenance of successful public open spaces is to achieve an integrated approach on understanding of the subject thoroughly. The daunting task of straddling several issues was undertaken because it was felt that taking this multi faceted approach will succeed in understanding the fundamental principles that constitute in 'making of a space'. However, due to this there are conceptual difficulties in focusing in the research, especially in developing a conceptual framework and a forming a research design.

Taking Cape Town as a case study area is an added value to the research. Cape Town offered a laboratory that has strong social issues, wide economic spectrums, rich bio-diversity, cultural diversity and active political setup. Above all, a comprehensive and frequently debated planning policies and frameworks and peoples' awareness about the subjects enriched the content of the research. Amidst this, being a neutral place for the researcher, the analysis and findings of the research are with no prejudice and pre-conceived judgments. However, due to this there are visible gaps in the research and this was realised during the analysis of the research, such as studying public open spaces without study of the strong social system in Cape Town that determines the housing typology and the urban structure is crucial.

Studying public open spaces for informal settlement is a challenge in itself due to lack of data and information. However, it gives an opportunity to contribute towards it.

6.5. Lessons Learnt

The most important lesson to take forward is that there is no blueprint technology for the provision, management and maintenance of public open spaces. However, the fundamental principles like safety, image, comfort, and many others are universal. The priorities may be different according to the context.

For low income neighbourhoods, 'accessibility', 'multiplicity' and 'productivity' of the place are the key. Therefore, the context becomes important a public open space require attention. If the place fails to address these issues, the place starts adapting to negative activities. Once, the place has a negative image, it is difficult to revive it for public life.

The study of Cape Town gave an opportunity to look at 'public open space' through policy inputs, the context, the policy output and finally the policy outcome in terms of policy implementation and evaluation. Things like the way to read and interpret policies; how policies on public open spaces are written; how policies are translated to reality; evaluation of the policy are some of the important lessons of the study.

Proposals for human settlements have more chances to be accepted, adapted and succeed, if they are prepared with people's consultation. However, consultation is a long process and requires a logical expedite in the process. Technical issues which are better for the community for which community shows resistance requires a strong political will to change, such as the housing typology in Cape Town.

Policies and designs play a vital role in changing the behaviour. However, the behaviour to become a habit and eventually the habit to become a culture requires a long span of time. It also depends on the society's acceptance to it at the initial phase of implementation.

Perceptions, Planning and Principles of Public Open Spaces

6.6. A way forward

The research adds on the existing literature on public open spaces and highlights on the issue of 'what is the meaning of public open spaces for various actors especially a common man who lives in Kosovo?' The research opens various opportunities, problems, questions and challenges for future research and practice in general and in Cape Town. Some of them are discussed below:

- There is a great opportunity for further research in the field of public open spaces and their role in/ for the marginalized section. It is a vast area that needs exploration.
- Provision of public open spaces in planning terms is written a lot. However, managing and maintaining public open spaces are the bigger challenges. A lot to be explored in public open spaces from these perspectives.
- Hierarchy of public open spaces for poor neighbourhoods is an area to explore more and highlight on the POSS 'public open space system' while planning and designing.
- Empirical study of the combinations of the principles to generate a certain character of public open spaces can bring in new ideas to deal with 'public open spaces in practice.
- Study of particular space over time based on the principles identified can enhance the understanding of how 'a space' grows to 'a place' especially in poor neighbourhoods.
- 'Productivity' of the space should be studied more in detail. However, the approach to aim towards it in planning will vary according to the context.
- There is lot written on how community should get involved in policy making. However, less is mentioned about how government should get involved with the community. This area should be explored for better management and maintenance of public open spaces.
- Evaluation of public open spaces policy, program or project is critical to the sustainability of the public open spaces.

6.7. Conclusion

A radical shift of approach is required by those who give big talks about the poor, publish about them and plan and design for them. The problems and issues about poor that are discussed and planned in the air- conditioned classrooms, offices, hotels and studios are always going to have a different effect in reality. This is why we are constantly failing in making a better living for the other half of the society, the poor.

Finally, to bring the change in the way public open spaces are dealt, it is important to reach out to the people. The words like 'sustainable development', 'livability', 'convivality', 'sociability' etc. are difficult for a common man to understand. The paradox in writing about the poor and uneducated people is that the poor and uneducated are not ultimately the readers. It is a responsibility of the authors and the researchers to reach out to the poor people by using simple words. Other mediums of expression, like presentations, meeting and interactions are also important. This can not only educate them about their environment, but it can also change peoples' life. People also take pride in the fact they are studied and their issues are discussed with them and they are also conveyed to the larger audiences. This gives them a sense of 'self identity' which is also fundamental to associate to a public open space.

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Annexure

Annex.2.i. Definition and Concepts of public open spaces

Some of the definitions and concepts of public open spaces based on status, size, catchment, accessibility, planning, design and function are discussed below:

Suharto defines public open spaces based on *design and activities.* Natural spaces are designed to give natural impression. Usually when a natural feature exists (which is normally a case with almost every city) in a city which is incorporated in the city development and it is redesigned and maintained to meet with the needs and situation of the city. For example, green development around Kankaria lake in Ahmedabad. Whereas, artificial spaces are predominantly man-made landscape that are designed in informal or formal style and which more or less every city has many of them. (Suharto, 1999)[xciv]

According to Bonsignore, public open spaces are classified based on the hierarchy (size of open space and activity in the space) along with the vegetation cover and percentage of impervious surface. They are:
a. Plazas have less than half acre area with shade trees, highly impervious and inhabited by urban fauna, and they are people oriented.
b. Private yards are the yards of residential and commercial areas that have shade trees and which usually have 25% to 50% impervious surface and they are inhabited by urban fauna.
c. Mini-parks are same as plazas, but without impervious surfaces.
d. Community garden for residents are less than 2 acres of area and without impervious surfaces and they are inhabited by flora and urban fauna.
e. Storm water pond/wetland buffers are the areas that are less than 5 acres with storm water retention and without impervious surfaces and they are inhabited by flora and urban and migrating fauna.
f. Private campuses, mixed use, or business parks are planned for education, business, and residences with greater than 5 acres area and have 25% to 50% green areas and they contain flora and urban fauna.
g. Institutional grounds in schools, religious places, city halls, cemeteries that have up to 75% impervious surfaces, flora and urban fauna.
h. Neighbourhood Park or playground that is less than 25 acres has trees, urban fauna, sport field paths and courts and which are used for recreation.
i. Sport fields and golf courses are the organized sport facilities that are larger than 12 acres and they have low impervious surface, limited habitat and low plant diversity.
j. Community or County Park is a 25-100 acre plot of land that accommodates a wide variety of functions, such as picnicking, aesthetic enjoyment of natural areas, athletics and they may have wetlands and forests.
k. Conservancy land are private or public land that is protected and preserved as undeveloped to prevent environmental damage which inhabit large variety of habitats and are for public benefit. l. Regional Park are the nature-oriented outdoor recreation between 100- 1,000 acres and with low impervious surfaces that varies.
m. Regional Park Reserve are the regional park with over 1,000 acres and which have very low impervious surface and which consists of 80 percent undeveloped areas with a large bio- diversity and distinct microclimate.

Other types of urban green spaces stated by Bonsignore are: state and federal recreational lands, trail corridors, shorelines, parkways, street, sidewalks, and alley right of way, railroad right of way, utility right of way property, greyfields (obsolete commercial land), derelict industrial land (brownfields), old quarries, landfills, dumps, and sewage treatment site, and vacant lots or natural remnants. (Bonsignore, R. 2003)

According to Gedikli and Ozbilen, urban green spaces are classified *based on accessibility* which is defined by *service distance and associated activities*. They are:
a. Home-oriented green spaces provide informal activities and aesthetic enjoyment in outdoor places around home that attract people to recreational activities such as sitting, reading, chatting, sunbathing and gardening.
b. Home cluster/sub- neighbourhood green spaces with service distance within 250-500 meters provide aesthetic enjoyment, visual quality, or a playground for children.
c. Green spaces in neighbourhood are the neighbourhood parks, sport areas, or recreational centres with service distance within 400-800 meters that serve the neighbourhoods for resting, playing, socializing and various sport activities.
d. Green spaces in community are the community parks or school yards with service distance within 800-1,600 meters that are used for social, cultural, physical, and educational activities.
e. Green spaces in town like the city parks and natural reserve areas, sea shores, river banks, picnic areas, special sport areas or play grounds that can be reached up to 30 minutes by car are created in cultural and natural areas. (Gedikli and Ozbilen, 2004)

According to Center for Study on Natural Resources and Environment Institute of Ecology Studies parks are classified based on the characteristics of the parks such as *social activities.* They are:
a. The street park is in the form of road islands, parks along the street, parks in the intersection, and small parks in the residential areas. There is no certain size for this park since the parks are made from the left over spaces.
b. The Neighbourhood Park for Neighbourhood Association level with the size between 150- 250sq. mts. is in the form of grass, clumps, bushes, and ground cover plants. This park serves a neighbourhood of 250 people with housewives, the elderly, and children under 5 years old as the most common parks users.
c. The Neighbourhood Park for Community Association level is physically the same as Neighbourhood Association Park but with a size of 750- 1,250 sq. mts. and with additional functions such as sports facilities and ceremonial activities. This park can accommodate the activities of 2,500 people in the neighbourhood.
d. The Neighbourhood Park for Village level with a size of 7,500- 9,000 sq. mts., the park serves 30,000 people for various activities such as sports, exhibitions, religious ceremonies, art performances, and political campaign activities.
e. The Neighbourhood Park for Sub District level with a size of 20,000- 24,000 sq. mts. with the same function as the park at sub district level but to serve 120,000 people.
f. City Park with the size of 100,000-144,000 sq. mts. serves 480,000 people in the city. In addition to recreational activities, city park also creates the image of the city. (Padjadjaran University, Indonesia 2003)

Annex 2.ii. Principles that determine the Meanings of Public Open Spaces

No.	Principles
1	Status
2	Size
3	Catchment
4	Accessibility
5	Design
6	Nature/
7	Function
8	Form
9	Planning
10	Planning
11	Planning
12	Usage
	Perception

Annex 2.iii. The benefits of a Place

The Benefits of Place

**Nurtures & Defines
Community Identity**

- Greater community organization
- Sense of pride and volunteerism
- Perpetuation of integrity and values
- "Mutual coercion, mutually agreed upon"
- Less need for municipal control
- Self-managing

**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
- Less need for municipal services

**Fosters Frequent &
Meaningful Contact**

- Improves sociability
- More cultural exposure, interaction
- Exchanges and preserves information, wisdom, values
- Supports barter system
- Reduces race and class barriers
- Feeling of interconnection

PLACE

**Creates Improved
Accessibility**

- More walkable
- Safe for pedestrians
- Compatible with public transit
- Reduces need for cars and parking
- More efficient use of time and money
- Greater connections between uses

**Promotes Sense
of Comfort**

- Visually pleasing
- Generally stimulating
- Sense of belonging
- Greater security
- Better environmental quality
- Feeling of freedom

**Draws a Diverse
Population**

- More women, elderly, and children
- Greater ethnic and cultural pluralism
- Encourages a range of activities and uses
- New service, retail, and customer niches
- Variation and character in built environment
- Encourages community creativity

Annex 2.iv. Principles that determine the Roles of Public Open Spaces

	Principles	Key Aspects
	Sustainability	**Livability**
1. 1a	Economic	Accessibility
1b		Image
1c		Activity
2 2a	Socio	Comfort
2b		Sociability
2c		Health
3 3a	Environment	Clean
3b		Green
3c		Safe
4 4a	Political	Provision
4b		Management
4c		Maintenance
5 5a	Cultural	Participation
5b		Association
5c		Belongingness

© The matrix is developed by the researcher from the literature review, the case study and her past experience on the subject.

Annex 2.v. What makes a place great

Annex 2.vi. Principles that determine the Characteristics of Public Open Spaces

	Principles	**Key Aspects**
	Sustainability	**Livability**
1. 1a	Economic	Accessibility
1b		Image
1c		Activity
2 2a	Socio	Comfort
2b		Sociability
2c		Health
3 3a	Environment	Clean
3b		Green
3c		Safe
4 4a	Political	Provision
4b		Management
4c		Maintenance
5 5a	Cultural	Participation
5b		Association
5c		Belongingness

© The matrix is developed by the researcher from the literature review, the case study and her past experience on the subject.

No.	Research Questions	Variables	Sub Variables	Indicators	Strategy	Unit of Analysis	Data Source	Type of Study
Annex 3.i. Research questions, variables, sub variables, indicators, strategy								
1	What are the prevailing definitions and concepts of public open space?	Meanings of public open space	Definitions, theories and concepts	The status – open, green, land use type, scale The nature- purposes, activities, function The accessibility – free, comfort, proximity, catchments or capacity design, image, shapes and purposes, management	Archival Analysis	Literature	Literature Study	
2	What is the role of public open space?	Role	Sustainable Development	economic benefits, social benefits, environmental benefits, cultural context, political will				
			Livability Aspect	physical and mental health				
3	What are the principles of sustainability and livability that constitutes a good public open space?	Principles that constitutes a good public open space	Sustainability	Economic efficiency, social equity, environment effectiveness, political will, cultural context				
			Livability	Accessibility, image, activity; comfort, sociability, health; clean, green and safe; responsibility, management and maintenance; participation, association and belongingness				
4	How are the public open spaces defined in Cape Town?	public open spaces in Cape Town	Provision, Management and Maintenance	Classification, nature, scale, management, functions	Case Study	Officials from Local govt., NGOs, CBOs, Consultants, Community Members	Desk Study, Expert Interviews, Focus Group Discussions, Observations	Qualitative
5	What are the approaches (planning and community initiatives) for provision of public open spaces in low income neighbourhoods in Cape Town?	Approaches for provision of public open	Planning at city level	Policy Document, statistics, standards and guidelines- Mission statement, policy guidelines, motivation, distribution (quality and quantity) Distribution, usage (function and activities), maintenance, partnerships, people's participation				
			Community initiatives	Organisation structure, financial arrangement, resources, operating system- Actors involved, Regular Activities, physical features, urban elements, accessibility, safety, maintenance Typical occasions (festivals and ceremonies), crime Project details, strengths and weaknesses, hurdles, expectations				
6	How are public open spaces (current and future) in Kosovo informal settlement perceived by various actors?	public open spaces in Kosovo	Current: Behaviour	Classification, characteristics, nature and role, issues- image, need, characteristics (nature, scale and function), use, comfort, safety, accessibility, proximity, sociability and participation				
			Future: Perception	Classification, characteristics, nature and role, issues - Distribution, usage (function and activities), maintenance, partnerships, people's participation				

Perceptions, Planning and Principles of Public Open Spaces

Annex 3.ii. Research Design Framework
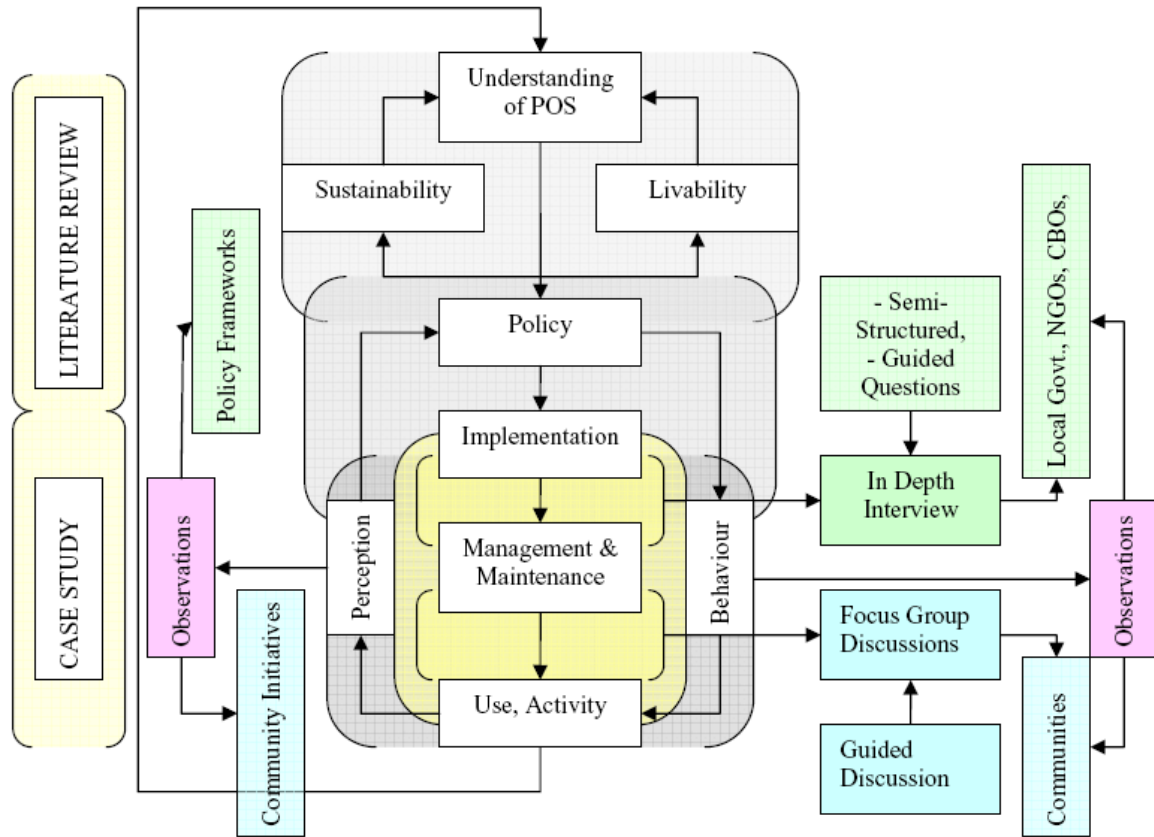
Annex: 3.iii. Format of the correspondence by email prior to the interviews.

Sub: Research Student from The Netherlands seeking appointment

July 8, 2008

Dear Madam/ Sir,

I am a full- time student at the Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies (IHS), Rotterdam. I'm pursuing my Masters in Urban Management and Development. My specialization is Urban Environment and Infrastructure Management. My supervisor is Marijk Hiujsman (huijsman@ihs.nl). My research topic for the Masters Thesis is,

"Meanings of Public Open Space through the Principles of Sustainability and Livability _
_A Case Study of Kosovo Township in the city of Cape Town"

I have chosen the city of Cape Town, South Africa for my case study. For the field work in Cape Town, I'm hosted by Gita Goven from arGDesign.

Enclosed, please find the research overview for your reference. Since, I wish to discuss about my thesis with you, I seek an appointment from you. Please take a note that, I'll be in Cape Town till the 22nd of July for the field work.

I look forward to your cooperation.

Thank you.
With Kind Regards,
_Mansee Bal
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RESEARCH OVERVIEW

The research is about understanding the role of public open spaces (POS) in the poor neighbourhoods from the perspective of all the stakeholders who are directly and indirectly involved in the POS. There are primarily two main set of actors, the local government who have the 'decision making power' and the local community who have the 'power to decide to make' the space a success or a failure. The first group in the research are said providers and the later are said the recipients. There is also a third set of actors who mediate between the above two levels and the set of actors. They are the NGOs, the CBOs and the consultants. They are termed as the moderators. The research investigates the perception and behaviour of people at all the three levels about the public open spaces and look at what it means to them. This is done through the researcher's understanding of the role of POS through the sustainability and livability principles. The research attempts to develop a relationship between the actors and the principles of sustainability and livability.

The sustainability principles are economic efficiency, social equity, environment effectiveness, political will, cultural context. The livability principles are economic (accessibility, image and activity), social (comfort, sociability and health), and environment (clean, green and safe), political (responsibility, management and maintenance) and cultural (participation, association and belongingness). These principles are the driving force behind the status (success or

Diagramatic representation of sustainability and livability principles

failure) of the POS in our cities. The aim of the research is to strengthen the relationship between the sustainability and the livability principles from the 'policy to people' and 'people to policy' level to improve the understanding of POS in the low income neighbourhoods in our cities.

It is observed through the literature review that the principles of sustainability are more adopted at the policy levels whereas the principles of livability are more of a concern to the people. It is observed that principles of sustainability and livability are predominantly related to scale factor. However, the sustainability principles are more geared towards the role that POS can/ may/ should play and the livability principles are more oriented towards people's need/ behaviour/ perception/ use at the very human scale. The objectives of the research is therefore to identify the links and gaps between the perceptions of the three groups about the role of POS for low income neighbourhoods from the 'policy to people' and 'people to policy' level and find the causes of the current status of the POS. The idea is to understand how far the perception about the POS is responsible for the provision of the POS by the provider group and how far the provision of the POS is responsible for the behaviour towards the POS by the recipient group. The city of Cape Town and in particular the Kosovo informal settlement is chosen as the case study for the research. The research questions are generically framed to understand the meaning of the POS in the context of the city of Cape Town and in particular the Kosovo informal settlement. The research questions:

1. What are the meanings of public open space in various contexts?
2. What sustainability and livability principles that determine the role of public open space?
3. What are the principles followed (How are the principles translated) by the local government of the city of Cape Town in regard to provision and management of public open spaces?
4. How far the local government's policy on public open spaces addresses the need of the people of the Kosovo and the Khayelitsha settlements in the city of Cape Town?
5. What are the perceptions and behaviour of people of the Kosovo and the Khayelitsha settlements in regard to the public open space?
6. What measures are taken by the communities of the Kosovo and the Khayelitsha settlements to address their need of public open space?

Perceptions, Planning and Principles of Public Open Spaces

The conceptual framework of the research is based on the understanding that the meanings of POS are embedded in the sustainability and the livability principles; the policy on the POS is guided by the principles of sustainability and by the perception of the people; the people's behaviour is guided by the principles of livability and the policy on the POS. The idea is to understand the link between the 'policy to people' and 'people to policy' through the principles of sustainability and livability. The conceptual framework of the research is put in a flow chart.

Fig, …. Conceptual Framework
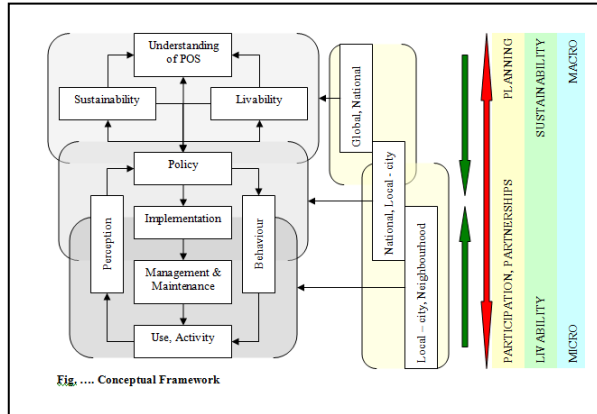
The research methodology is based on two broad categories – understanding the meaning of POS through the literature study and understanding the sustainability and the livability principles in the context of the city of Cape Town and in particular the Kosovo informal settlement. The understanding of the case of Cape Town and in particular the Kosovo will be primarily carried out by three ways – interviewing the group of people those are engaged in the provision of POS; conducting a focus group discussion with the people (women, men, old and youth) who are engaged in the use of the POS i.e. the community people; and since, the context is new for the researcher the observations by the researcher will play an important role. The research strategy is based on the conceptual framework and is presented in a flow chart as a framework for research design.

Fig, …. Framework for Research Design
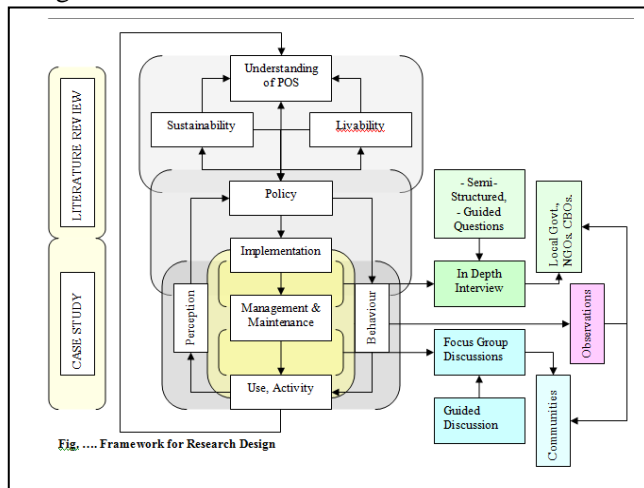
The result of the research is aimed towards unbiased findings about the perception and behavioural aspect of the interviews and the focus group discussions. The people and organisations that are directly and indirectly connected to the provision of POS in the poor neighbourhoods, in particular in the Kosovo are contacted to conduct the interviews and the focus group discussions. The final research findings will be submitted in the form of a report to the Institute (IHS, Rotterdam) by the mid of September. The researcher also intends to share the outcome of the research with the people and organisations with whom she came in contact during her field work in Cape Town.

Perceptions, Planning and Principles of Public Open Spaces

Annex: 3.iv. List of Organizations/ Representatives that are interviewed & contacted

CCT= City of Cape Town # recommended by marijk Huisman * recommended by Gita Goven @ promised to share the thesis

No.	Organisation	Contact	Address	Areas of work
A	**The Provider Group: Local Government Officials and their Departments who are interviewed**			
1. @	Informal Settlement, CCT	Natasha Murray, Planning	Tel: +27 21 400 2403 Email: Natasha.Murray@ capetown.gov.za	Involved in the physical planning of informal settlements. Currently, she is working on Henenberg Informal Settlement Upgrade Plan.
2. @	*Engineering Department, CoCT	Johan Gerber Programme Management	Tel: +27 21 4002723 Cell: +27 84 8000901	Involved in implementation of infrastructure at Kosovo. Email: Johan.Gerber @capetown.gov.za
3. @	East Provincial Cultural Affairs and Sports, City of Cape Town	Michael Worsnip	Green Market Sqaure Protea Assurance Bldng Tel: +27 21 483 9879 Cell:+27 82 563 8991	The department is responsible for the 2010 FIFA world cup. They have a strategic plan for the community stadium at Kosovo. Michael is the Director of the 2010 unit and a Cambridge alumni form Sydney sussex college. Email: mworsnip @pgwc.gov.za
4. @	Urban Design, CoCT	Lance Gilmour, Urban Designer	16th Floor, Civic Centre Cape Town Tel: +27 21 400 2321 Cell: +27 82 406 6183	Lance is involved in studying the public open spaces developed under the DPP. He is also involved in tender making and evaluation of the DPP projects. Email: lance.gilmour @capetown.gov.za
A'	**The Provider Group: Local Government Officials and their Departments who were also contacted**			
5.	City Parks, CCT Management	Lokiwe Mtwazi Executive Director	Tel: 021 400 1210 Cell: 084 266 9495 Fax: 021 400 1269 E-mail: lokiwe.mtwazi @capetown.gov.za	City of Cape Town local government management services. Under the Community Development, the Departments are: City Parks, Sport & Recreation, Library & Information Services. The department provides services for Cape Town's parks and cemeteries, and related programmes and events organised by the department. Booking is also done for the parks/ cemeteries.
6. @	Local Parks District Office, Head office, Community Development Department (CDD)	Cheryl Moses	2th Floor, Cape Town Civic Centre, Hertzog Boulevard, Cape Town Tel: 021 400 3829 Fax: 021 425 2685 E-mail: cheryl.moses @capetown.gov.za	The CDD also manages Cape Town's local parks and its cemeteries. The local parks in Cape Town provide a variety of active and passive recreational experiences as well as convenient and safe children's playgrounds. The local parks vary in size: from simply a couple of items of play equipment to large playgrounds, with kickabout and passive areas. For more details of a park the local District Office is the point of contact.
7. @	*City parks, CCT	Susan Brice	Tel: +27 21 400 2321 Cell: +27 84 444 3654	Who is who and Who to talk to Email: susan.brice @capetown.gov.za
8.	*Directorate of Housing	Basel Davidson	Cell: +27 84 200 0924	Long term housing plan for new development
9.	Environmental Resource Management, CCT	Dr Godfrey Mvuma (Acting Manager)	7th Floor, 44 Wale Street 8001 Cape Town Tel: +27 21 487 2355 Fax: +27 21 487 2578 Email: godfrey.mvuma @capetown.gov.za	The Environmental Capacity Building, Sustainable Livelihoods and Communications Branch aims to promote environmentally sustainable behaviour and lifestyle changes and thereby improve the state of the environment in Cape Town. Youth Environmental School (YES) Programme under Environmental education initiatives and Cape Town-Aachen LA21 Partnership and Women Orchid Legacy Project under Sustainable livelihoods and Local Agenda 21 initiatives are some of the key areas of action
10.	*Urban Design, CCT	Cathey Stone	Tel: +27 21 400 2321 Fax: +27 21 425-4327 Email: Catherine.stone @capetown.gov.za	DPP is a network of Public places planned and developed in the city under the department of urban design. Over 60 projects have been completed now.
11.	*Dignified Places Programme (DPP), CCT	Barbara Southworth	Tel: +27 21 426 2718 Fax: +27 21 425 4327 Cell: +27 82 922 7595 Email: barbara @citythinkspace.com	DPP is a network of Public places planned and developed in the city under the department of urban design. Over 60 projects have been completed now.
12.	Urban Design, CCT	Cedric Daniel	Tel: +27 21 400 2492	Cedric is an Urban Designer and is highly involved in the housing and DPP in the low income areas.
13.	*CCT Eco Dev & Tourism, CoCT	Stanley Visser	Tel: +27 21 550 1201 Tel: +27 21 550 1059 Cell: +27 84 554 5785	Economic and Human Development Urban Agriculture and Fruit and Vegetable Market (Focus Group for Hawkers and Vendors) Email: Stanley.Visser @capetown.gov.za
14.	*Directorate of Housing	Basel Davidson	Cell: +27 84 200 0924	Long term housing plan for new development
15.	*Engineering Department, CCT	Francoise Van Niekerk	Tel: +27 21 400 5052 Cell: +27 84 628 4181	Email: francois.van_niekerk @capetown.gov.za
B	**The Intermediate Group: NGOs, CBOs and Consultants who are interviewed**			
1. @	#Moya weKhaya Secretariat	Landy Wright Project design and facilitation	PO Box 44 , Observatory 7935 Cape Town RSA Tel: +27 21 797 4158 Cell: +27 72 590 0950 E-mail: imithi@iafrica.com	Landy has worked for MPPC in Kayelitsha. She was involved in design of "Spirit of Home" project. The project includes a peace park and a vegetable gardening cum nutrition program. Landy Wright has conducted a research on the group and its future plans and supported them in developing a business plan.
2. @	#Development Action Group (DAG)	Helen Macgregor Development Officer, DAG	101 Lower Main Rd Observatory 7925 Cape Town Tel: +27-21-4487886 Fax: +27-21-4471987 Email: dag@dag.org.za Email: helenmac@dag.org.za	DAG is a leading non-profit organisation working throughout South Africa to fight poverty and promote integrated urban environments. DAG supports communities in need of adequate housing to lead, and engage with, their own development and influences State policy and practice through partnerships, research, training and lobbying activities. Helen has worked on Henenberg Informal Settlement Upgrade Plan
3. @	#arG DESIGN	Gita Goven Director Architect Sustainability specialist	Premier Centre, 451 Main Rd, Observatory 7925 Cape Town Tel: +27 -21 448 2666 Fax: +27 -21 448 2667	arG Design has designed and developed a sustainable neighbourhood plan for Kosovo. They have come up with a innovative idea for the settlement and urban agriculture for the area. They are involved in the masterplan of Kosovo township. E-mail: gita@argdesign.co.za
4. @	*MCAPLAN	Mathew Cullinan	Penrose 9, Rhodes Avenue, Mowbry, Cape Town Cell: +27 83 303 8583	MCAPLAN is a planning firm and have designed and developed master plans and strategic plans for various departments at the CoCT. They were involved in the red book (guidelines) developed

Perceptions, Planning and Principles of Public Open Spaces

5.	#Tembeka Social Investment Co. Ltd.	Michael Brand, Managing Director	Web: www.mcaplan.co.za Email:matt@mcaplan.co.za 247 Lower Main Road, Observatory, Cape Town Tel/Fax +2721 447 8138 http://www.tembeka.co.za/	by the department of Housing. Mathew has also conducted research on natural green spaces in Cape Town. Tembeka Social Investment Co. Ltd. is a SA social investment company that seeks to promote sustainable development in poor communities by initiating and acting in a chain of Financial Solidarity. Email: michael@tembeka.co.za
6.	Proudly Manenberg	Volunteer	proudlymberg@mweb.co.za tel: +27 21 691 0918	Proudly Manenberg is a voluntary organisation run by youth of the Manenberg Township and they are actively involved in POS.
7.	Freedom Park Association	Volunteer		Freedom Park Association is a voluntary organisation run by women of Freedom Park and they are actively involved in POS
8.	*Community Development Worker	Bonisille	21 Floor, Civic Centre Cape Town Cell: +27 72 135 9377	Community Facilitator. Lives in Kosovo. Point of contact for Focus Group discussion with Men, Women, Old and Youth. Calls himself a conflict manager and mediates between the people and the local government.
9.	Community Leader	Patisa Bani	Cell: +27 72 239 5580	Community leader. Lives in Kosovo. Point of contact for Focus Group discussion with Men, Women, Old and Youth. Calls herself a liaison officer and has a temporary job with the CCT to mediate between the people and the local government.
B'	**The Intermediate Group: NGOs, CBOs and Consultants who were also contacted**			
10.	#Manyanani Peace Park Committee (MPPC)	Christina Kaba Chairperson MPPC and Initiator of Moya weKhaya	A 203 Tulani Street A Section Khayelitsha Tel: +27 21 361 3497 Phillipi: 021 371 1653 Res: +27 21 364 1138 Cell: +27 78 015 7650 http://www.abalimi.org.za/	The MPPC is a community based voluntary association. It was established in 1995 in response to the development of the Manyanani Peace Park. For the past 10 years the MPPC has maintained the park in partnership with the local government. The MPPC is the driving force behind Moya weKhaya. Its core role is to facilitate the community participation process and lead civic and government negotiations. Email: info@abalimi.org.za
11.	Abalimi Bezekhaya	Rob Small Abalimi Board Member and Mobilisation Manager	The Business Place, 7 Cwanco Crescent, Cnr Eisleben Rd and New Landsdown Road Tel: +27 21 3711 653 Fax: +27 21 3711 653	Abalimi Bezekhaya is an established NGO. Abalimi Bezekhaya has worked within the Cape Flats for 21 years and it has received a number of awards for its work with urban greening and urban agriculture initiatives. Abalimi will provide financial and auditing services and assist with fundraising and fund management. E-mail: info@abalimi.org.za
12.	University of Cape Town	Prof. Dave Dewar	Tel: (021) 650-2362. www.uct.ac.za	School of Architecture and Planning, UCT E-mail: Dave.Dewar@uct.ac.za
13.	#Youth Development Network (YDN)	Neville Naidoo Facilitator	7th Floor, 80, Strand Street, City Centre Tel: +27 21 425 4420 Cell: +27 83 560 3988 http://www.ydn.org.za/	Neville is Director of Distinctive Choices and an initiator of the YDN. He is a good resource to contact the local youth groups. He has interest in urban matters with regard to project management. He has good contact with cape town council departments & national ministries. Email: nevsnaidoo@mweb.co.za
14.	#TETLA Finacial Solutions	Yvon Radinku Ex. Director	+27 21 447 3844 +27 73 147 8711	TETLA mobilises poor people for livelihoods. They do so by encouraging the establishment of saving groups in Philippi and Khayelitsha. 1300 clients who are involved in microenterprises.
15.	Community Connections	-Ines Meyer -Themi -Toto Gxabela	Unit 7, The Business Place 7 New Eisleben Road, Philippi, 7785 *Tel: +27 21 371 3018 Email: inesm @connectionsafrica.org.za	An NGO in Philippi that supports community led developments and addresses the isolation of CBOs and Community Workers. Over last 7 years, the organisation has developed an effective and integrated capacity building program, which includes organisational development support (ODS), training, technical / infrastructural support, networking and advocacy work.
16.	Umthi Wesizwe Youth Alive	Tamie Initiator	Cell: +27 72 733 1639	A youth group of 28 young girls and boys in Philippi. The group meets in Ruth First Hall six days a week between 5.00- 6.00pm.
17.	The Business Place	Egbert Wessels Coordinator	1 Cwango Crescent PO Box 2, Philippi 7750 Tel: +27 21 371 3350 Email: egbertw@tbp.co.za	TBP is a national network of walk in entrepreneurial centres where various services are clustered under one roof with an information centre at the core. The aim of the network is to plant the seeds of entrepreneurship at the local level, stimulate local business and keep people in their communities. TBP in Philippi started in 2004 and is located in the old cement factory premises.
18.	#Kuyasa Fund	Olivia Van Rooyen Ex. Dir.	3 Wrensch Road Observatory 7925 Tel: +27 21448 3144 Cell: +27 83 748 0169	KF is a non- profit organisation which uses microfinance as a tool to improve housing conditions for poor people. KF provides microfinance services to low income households with secure occupational rights and those who are excluded from the formal sources of housing finance.
19.	*Facilitator	Mbalitswana	Cell: +27 84 277 2099	Facilitator (Focus Group for Youth, Women, Old and Hawkers)

Perceptions, Planning and Principles of Public Open Spaces

Annex: 3.v. Guiding Questions for Interviews and Focus Group Discussions

3.v.i. For Interviews
- What do you understand by Public Open Space?
- How many POS do you know in your city?
- Do you think the number is enough?
- What all part of public realm will you call as POS?
- What in your opinion are the important aspects of a good POS?

- Do you know the POS policy of Cape Town?
- What is your viewpoint on the POS policy of Cape Town?

- What do you think of POS for people from low income neighbourhoods?
- Do you think that POS policy of Cape Town address the needs of people from low income neighbourhoods?
- What are the problems in providing POS in low income neighbourhoods?
- What are the problems of providing POS in low income neighbourhoods?

- How do you think the people from low income neighbourhoods perceive the existing POS in the city?
- How do you think the people from low income neighbourhoods behave in the existing POS in the city?

- Do you know any community initiatives taken by people from low income neighbourhoods
- Do you think people from low income neighbourhoods should be involved during the making of POS?

- What are your final remarks and advice to improve the POS in the low income neighbourhoods?

3.v.i. For Focus Group Discussions
- What do you understand by Public Open Space?
- What all part of public realm will you call as POS?
- Describe one good POS in your opinion.
- Describe one bad POS in your opinion.
- What in your opinion are the important aspects of a good POS?

- Do you know the POS policy of Cape Town?
- What is your viewpoint on the POS policy of Cape Town?

- What do you think of POS for people from low income neighbourhoods?
- Do you think that the POS policy of Cape Town address to the needs of people from low income neighbourhoods?

- How do you think the people from Kosovo perceive the existing POS in the city?
- How do you think the people from Kosovo behave in the existing POS in the city?
- How do you think the people from Kosovo use in the existing POS in the city?

- Do you know of any community initiatives taken by people from low income neighbourhoods?
- Do you think people from low income neighbourhoods should be involved during the making of POS?

- What are your final remarks and advice to improve the POS in Kosovo?

Annex: 3.vi. Excerps from Interviews and Focus Groups discussions:

10.00 Hrs., July 09, 2008, Johan Gerber. Johan is in the Department of Engineering in the city of Cape Town. Johan is involved in the implementation of physical infrastructure in Kosovo. He is working according to the plan of ARGDesign on the infrastructure layout. But when I saw the infrastructure plan which was displayed in his room, it tells a different story than what ARGDesign has planned for Kosovo. The Plan was basically a basic infrastructure plan on the existing layout of Kosovo with no displacement and re- settling as planned by ARGDesign.

The meaning for POS is a place where people can gather, people can relax, where social interaction happens and it is green. It offers social equity because it is open to all. A successful case is a green market square in the town centre. The only drawback of the place of green market square is that it is a hardscape area and therefore children cannot play there.

POS should be spread and Cape Town has enough public space in terms of quantity and distribution. But unfortunately many POS are not used as they should be used. POS are a very common squatting ground for the poor. But, we need to understand that the poor need to stay first and then only he can think of any use of that POS where he is squatting. If they have to be evicted then we should have an alternative for them.

One of the major problems in high density poor areas is that there is no place for the children to play. They play on the streets which is not safe. There is a desperate need of the POS in the poor neighbourhoods but they should be managed in such a way that people cannot squat. The people in the city can go to the beach whenever they want to but is difficult for people living in the poorer areas.

POS is an indispensable part of any neighbourhood especially the poor because they don't have much places to hang around and also because they live in small houses. The POS becomes a very important place for the people to meet and greet people and carry our lot of activities including commercial and trading. But communities should use the space as they should be used and not really squat. Building the shacks is a wrong use of the POS.

However, there are positive approaches also taken by the people in some cases. People from the community build cresh for children in the POS.

Planning for poor people sitting at the office has altogether a different outcome than the outcome envisaged in the plan. However, involving every individual in the planning process is also impractical. But, during the planning of public amenities and facilities, it will be better if the leaders from the communities are consulted. The community representatives can give a good insight on what is needed, what is good and what is going to work and what may not work and what may be unacceptable in their area. Ex. The city of Cape Town had planned and installed public toilets in one of the POS. The toilets were removed by the local people within a day. When people were asked about it, they said that since they were not consulted for the location of the toilets and since they don't accept the location provided, they took off the toilet blocks.

Having said that, the consultation process may not be effective in consensus building in the community in most cases and this is one of the problems faced by the local government in involving people. This is mainly because the communities are so divided, e.g. Kosovo, they fail to get to a consensus and therefore it is often hard for authorities to please everyone.

10.45 Hrs., July 09, 2008, Natasha Murray. Natasha is in the Department of Informal Settlement in the city of Cape Town. Natasha is involved in the physical planning of the informal settlements. She has a planning background. According to her POS is an area designated for POS and a place people to relax. She insists that POS should not be a piece of land on the layout plan but that piece of land should be functional. It should be multipurpose and should enhance the aesthetics of the neighbourhood. When a plan is made, the POS should be provided as per the norms because if we do not provide it today, it will be very difficult to carve out the POS later in future in a settlement. You have to plan it today and use it as its designated use- a dignified open space.

For the informal settlement, POS is not seen and used as they should be. Therefore, community policing is required to keep the place intact.

People don't want a neighbourhood where they can just live. They want a neighbourhood that provides them relief and a sense of safety for their children to play and old and youth to hang out.

But a common planning approach is the SLAP- space left- over after planning. The POS is put in the space left after planning the other landuses on the plan. And this has an implication in the distribution and eventually the quality of the POS.

Public participation is an important instrument in planning and essential in planning for location of public amenities in the neighbourhood.

The city of Cape Town makes a draft proposal and then it is published in the newspaper for public suggestions and objections. The people from the community should take the initiative to do the policing of the place. There is a law and

enforcement and anti- land invasion regulation and field officers to look into the issue of squatting, yet the outcome can be only and more effective if people from the community take the initiative.

Kosovo is a high density area with around 300 d.u. living per hectare. People have to be moved to alternative site for implementing the new plan and that is almost impractical since the people cannot be moved too far from the site and there is hardly any space close to Kosovo. The new plan may have to go vertical to provide some POS on the ground.

In case the POS is not provided by the layout plan people manage to create something by themselves also. There is a case that is internationally acclaimed in Hangberg. It is small community garden developed by a community member named Kevin Winters. The small space has little garden furniture. The project was documented by BBC. Another example is the small space that was difficult to squat due to undulated topography. People have converted it into a small public space and they have developed it innovatively with few garden furniture and they also take care of it.

While planning for the informal settlements, it is important to identify the existing POS that are developed due to the organic growth of the informal settlement. These are important spaces that people start to relate themselves with. It is important to retain most of them in the new plan.

The funding for the informal settlement planning is from two sources, UISP (Upgrading of Informal settlement programme) and EHP (Emergency Housing Programme). The UISP has a phased approach towards the upgradation of the informal settlement – essential services ->basic services -> rudimentary services -> and full services.

15.00 Hrs., August 09, 2008, 2008, Yolande Wright. Landy has a horticulture background and she recently completed her MPhil in Sustainable Development Planning and Management in March 2008. She worked on the Moya Wekhaya – Spirit Of Home: A Cultural Centre In Khayelitsha, Cape Town as her thesis project. She was also involved in the project earlier as a project designer and facilitator. The project is one of the early examples of community initiative in the Township.

The project was incepted by Christina Kaba. Kaba is very influential person in the community. Kaba, Landy teamed up with a landscape architect and Arg Design and approached the LG with a design to request for fund. It was a big project and the Park Committee applied for land and wanted to do an incremental growth and develop partnership with LG.

It was more of a communicative planning like going to LG and entering into a dialogue with them. The LG were interested to see a Business Plan for the project to put it under the Urban Renewal Program. Landy feels that the request by the LG was not unreasonable especially about the sustainability of the project and the requirements by the LG was legitimate. Whereas, being an NGO, Kaba were blocked with their own ideas. It was a stalemate situation. The committee (Manyanani Peace Park Committee MPCC was developed by the community) took a role of opposition and took a political approach to push the project and ask land from the government. Therefore, there was no dialogue between the two.

The project today may cost approx 19 million Rand which started with 15 million Rand. To put it under the IDP (Integrated Development Plan) there is a huge politics between the CoCT and the Provincial Government (PGoCT). Because the scale of the project is large and therefore if there is a cultural centre within it, it could fall under the PGoCT in the Arts, Sports and Culture Centre. The CoCT is more responsible for the POS ad their budgets are small.

***Read her thesis chapter 2 for – policy framework and chapter 3 for theoretical framework. She suggests that it will be good to do a comparative study with the Manayani park.

MPCC was set up as a Earth Stuart International. Abalimi Bezekhaya NGO played the lead role in the implementation of the park. Peace Park is very successful and Abalimi and MPCC have taken over the park as custodians. The Khayelitsha Youth Theatre Forum is the umbrella organisation with over 40 members. It promotes the performing and visual arts among township youth as a positive life choice.

**Under the IDP, an interesting study carried out by the council about the priorities by the people living in townships. 60% people rated parks as their priority and only 17% people rated housing as their priority.

The fundamental problem with the project: huge gap between the LG and the NGO; highly politicised. So the political (power) solution is often the final solution (default). Most interesting was how the community also made a political attitude to do the project whereas the community has much more capacity that could have been built more. They could have done it much differently by involving people rather than few people being too dominant. Kaba is a classic example of leadership in community and the people in the community are blindly loyal to her.

The cultural interface between the LG and the community is more dominant as a kinship relation between the community leader with the LG officials which affects the delivery of the output in a project especially when the two groups (LG and community) fall apart. This is where the moderators are important who were unfortunately squeezed out. SA is a country of rhetoric- quick to formulate argument and people can be stereotyped with zero tolerance.

Perceptions, Planning and Principles of Public Open Spaces

14.00 Hrs., August 14, 2008, Michael Worsnip, Michael has a Theology background and he studied in Cambridge some 20 years ago. The Philippi Stadium is used in a very limited way and is run by the Dept. of Police for police training and services. The stadium came into picture first then the Kosovo Township came around it as squatter settlement. The only planned development adjacent to the stadium is the SA police housing. The use of the stadium by the community is dependent on how the place is de- densified or re- locate the people from Philippi with infrastructure – road, water, sewerage and electricity.

2010 is the impetus – fixed date and time frame is set. Philippi project is a legacy project of the the PGoCT and it is a part of the infrastructure project. The way the stadium should be used have to be decided by the prior use. The SA police services are going to continue to use the place. Access to the stadium is a difficulty. Currently there is one access from the SAPS housing area. There will be four access points and access should be limited and controlled. Current seating capacity is 1000 which will be increased to 5000 seats with modular seating. Underneath the seats the space will be used for community purposes such as cresh, meeting hall, banquet space, etc. this is the only way Michael could think that the community will benefit from the stadium. SMME's will be also housed under the stands which the people from the community can use as a commercial space. The school will be extended to grade R facilities.

The east side of the stadium is deliberately kept vacant as open space to make it more useful for multi purpose use, such as, exhibition areas, fair ground, play ground etc. The lights will be changed to 1000 Lux from the current 700 lux. The stadium may be taken by local teams as their home grounds. This can really encourage the youth and the children to pick up sports. Currently the place is sealed by the SAPS. But with the upgrade effort, the stadium will open for the community in some manner. This can become a centre of excellence for the youth and children.

After 2010, the stadium will be managed on operator run basis. Without the operator the project is difficult to maintain, e.g. 1. Witlokasie, Knysna. The soccer field was upgraded by the department with pitch and lights. But the grass is over used and fencing is stolen and the place is vandelised. 2. Stellenbosch, Kayamandi. Five years ago, the department upgraded the pitch. The CoCT put large amount of money around the stadium for commercial activity. Due to the political instability, the ground is not at all in use and it has turned into a sewer ground and tehh informal settlement has taken over the place around the stadium. You cannot leave the public amenities upto the community for maintenance. They are not organised enough to do so. Also, the financial arrangement has to be always from the LG otherwise the people are least concerned about the maintenance.

Public space is a political contested space. If an area is developed by the DA then it is not supported by the ANC and vice versa. There is no cooperative effort in the developments. To talk about the government and the people, they have diametrically opposite ideology because politics is still immature in the Cape Town at the government level.

Micheal doesn't believe in poor housing areas. 'Why do we need poor areas' was his argument.

15.30 Hrs., August 14, 2008, Lance Gilmour, Lance works in the Department of Urban Design. He is involved in studying the POS developed under the Dignified Places for People (DPP). He is also involved in tender making and evaluation of the DPP projects. According to him, the historic places generally worked well, e.g. green market square, the parade, and company garden. The POS under DPP is not done with public consultation. The biggest

09.30 Hrs., August 15, 2008, Mathew Cullinan, MCAPLAN is a planning firm and have designed and developed master plans and strategic plans for various departments at the CoCT. They were involved in the red book (guidelines) developed by the department of Housing. Mathew has also conducted research on natural green spaces in Cape Town.

Annex 4. i. South Africa's Legislative and Policy Frameworks

A brief description of South African legislation and government programmes that are useful for the research, particularly related to informal settlement upgradation, social infrastructure, quality of life and community development. The selected legislation and policy documents relate to issues of sustainable development, the promotion of grassroots community-driven development and the role of culture as a social upliftment tool.

1. International Agreements and Conventions

South Africa is signatory to a number of international conventions. Important in the research context is the Agenda 21, which commits governments to sustainable development.

1.1. Agenda 21: Agenda 21 arose out of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), 1992. It commits signatory governments "to work together for our common future, by adopting Agenda 21, a global action plan for sustainable development" (University of Cape Town, 2007)

2. National Government

National legislation creates the guiding framework for all government policies and programmes. The following legislations are important to the research context:

2.1. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act, no. 108, 1996. This Act contains the Bill of Rights that states that everyone has the right to:

"… secure ecological sustainable development and the use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development" (Chapter 2, paragraph 24 (b) (ii))

" … enjoy their cultural practice, their religion and use their language" (Chapter 2, paragraph 31 (1) (a)).

Chapter 7, paragraph 152 of the constitution specifies the objectives of local government. The duties of local government include the promotion of social and economic development and a safe and healthy environment and the encouragement of the involvement of communities and community organizations in matters of local government.

2.2. Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (MSA), no. 32, 2000. The purpose of this act is to:

"… provide for the core principles, mechanisms and processes that are necessary to enable municipalities to move progressively towards the social and economic upliftment of local communities, "… progressively build local government into an efficient, frontline development agency capable of integrating the activities of all spheres of government for the overall social and economic upliftment of communities in harmony with their local natural environment" (South Africa (Republic) 2000:2)

2.3. Cultural Promotion Act, no. 35, 1983. This Act mandates the Minister of Arts and Culture to: "… provide for the preservation, development, fostering and extension of culture in the Republic by planning, organizing, co-ordinating and providing facilities for the utilization of leisure and for non-formal education."

2.4. National Arts Council Act, no. 56, 1997. This Act establishes the National Arts Council as the instrument for the disbursement of government funds to promote cultural development.

2.5. Cultural Promotion Amendment Act, no. 59, 1998. This Act mandates the Department of Arts and Culture (DAC) to "… develop pilot projects in order to further the work of the Department in promoting arts and culture throughout the country" and "assist non-formal or community-based arts education projects" (Act no 59 of 1998:Sub-para. (vi) s. 1 (b)).

2.6. The Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (ASGISA), 2006. ASGISA is a national initiative that commits government to take a leading developmental role to accelerate growth and development.

2.7. The National Government Programme of Action (NGPA), 2007. This programme tasks the social cluster under the Department of Arts and Culture to draft a 2010 vision of National Identity and Social Cohesion that will: "… intensify joint efforts among all South Africans to improve social cohesion, including (the) better canvass of the issue of our variety of identities and the overarching sense of belonging to South Africa, (its) value system and identifying a manner that strengthens our unity as a nation" (South Africa (Republic). 2007a:2.1)

2.8. The National Spatial Development Perspective, 2003. This is a planning instrument that ensures that the three principles of sustainable development - economic, social and environmental sustainability - are integrated and aligned at all levels of government and in all interdepartmental clusters.

2.9. The White Paper on Transforming Public Service Delivery, 1997. Also known as the *Batho Pele* Initiative, this White Paper commits government to work in co-operation with the public.

2.10. The White Paper on Arts, Culture and Heritage, 1996. This White Paper argues that government, through national arts councils, should expand audiences and access to culture in historically disadvantaged areas including the establishment of multi-purpose cultural facilities. It states in paragraphs 51-54:

51 "The primary need for infrastructure is in rural and black urban areas, close to where people live. The establishment of urban and peri-urban townships as dormitories, without proper facilities for recreation and leisure, is a feature of apartheid. This deprivation cannot be continued in the new dispensation, which is concerned with improving the quality of people's lives at a local level. Such improvement must include the development of facilities to educate, nurture,

Perceptions, Planning and Principles of Public Open Spaces

promote and enable the enjoyment of the arts, film, music, visual art, dance, theatre and literature.

52 "To this end, the Ministry intends to develop the concept of multifunctional, multi-disciplinary community arts centres through a number of pilot projects. Such centres might cater for music, dance, film and theatre, gallery and production, house a library and Internet access, as well as a museum.

53 "The multiplier and catalytic effect of such centres in creating work opportunities for artists, in generating income for local communities and in improving the quality of life at local level by providing access to international, national and local artists in all disciplines, will be worth the financial investment. In addition, there is scope to combine artistic and cultural activity alongside sports and other forms of recreation. To this end discussions are ongoing with the Department of Sports and Recreation to seek full utilisation of the proposed community sports centres.

54 "These centres will serve two of the Ministry's most important principles i.e. providing access and redressing imbalances. The Ministry recognises that it cannot achieve this ambitious vision by itself. The Ministry will seek to develop relationships with the private sector, provincial and local authorities around the country, the international community, and various local communities themselves, to make this vision a reality." (South Africa (Republic). 1997b)

3. Provincial Government
Kosovo falls under the jurisdiction of the provincial government of the Western Cape. Some of the provincial legislative and policy frameworks that are pertinent to Kosovo Informal Settlement Upgradation proposal are listed below.

3.1. *iKapa Elihlumayo*: A Framework for the Development of the Western Cape Province (FDWCP), 2004-2007. The 2004-2007 FDWCP describes the overarching vision of *iKapa Elihlumayo* -Home for All - and calls for creativity, boldness and dedication in realizing its vision. Its development priorities include the building of social and human capita, and the social upliftment of youth through the enhancement of youth participation in economic growth.

3.2. Western Cape Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (WCPGDS) Green Paper, 2006. This Green Paper aligns the provincial government with ASGISA. It commits the provincial government to a developmental agenda in order to accelerate regional economic growth specifically and broadly to the principles of growth, equity, empowerment and environmental integrity.

3.3. Draft Western Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework (WCPSDF), 2005. This framework established guidelines for the future development of the Western Cape, with specific reference to the principles of sustainable development.

3.4. Western Cape Provincial Social Capital Formation Strategy, 2005. This strategy aims to strengthen social ties and integration through the building of more integrated human settlements.

3.5. Western Cape Sustainable Human Settlement Strategy (WCSHSS), 2007. This document establishes strategies to enhance housing delivery in the Western Cape. Objective 8 states: "The Western Cape's towns and cities become global leaders in sustainable resource use by making sure that all new buildings, infrastructure and open spaces are planned in accordance with ecological design principles, and that owners of existing buildings (in particular public sector owners) respond to incentives to retrofit their buildings in accordance with these … principles." (2007:10)

3.6. Western Cape Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport Five Year Strategic Plan (WCDCASS), 2005/6-2009/10. The overarching strategic objective of the department within the framework of its new vision and mission "will be to get more people to partake in sport and cultural activities in order to build social cohesion" (2005:13).

4. Local Government
4.1. Local Agenda 21 (LA21). LA 21 is a local government response to the call for sustainable development and individual local governments have the choice to become signatories to LA. The City of Cape Town has an established LA 21 partnership with the City of Aachen in Germany.

4.2. The City of Cape Town Integrated Development Plan (IDP), 2004
The 2004 City of Cape Town IDP set three overarching goals: to become an inclusive, productive and sustainable city. Two of the six strategies to achieve these goals are useful to mention for this research.
Strategy 2: "Upgrading of Existing Settlements" refers specifically to the creation and maintenance of public spaces, urban parks, and green areas.
Strategy 5: "Building Cohesive and Self-reliant Communities" refers specifically to building partnerships to manage community facilities.

4.3. The Urban Renewal Programme (URP), 2002
The URP is a national initiative that has identified and targeted the development of key nodal areas. The National Department of Provincial and Local Government (DPLG) oversee the programme. It is, however, the responsibility of local government to implement the programme. The City of Cape Town has established a URP directorate responsible for implementing the URP in Khayelitsha and Mitchell's Plain, two of the eight identified URP nodes.

Annex 4.ii. Design Approach for Kosovo by ARG Design

2. Design Approach
The design connects Kosovo to the surrounding context and facilities, addresses place-making, density and typology, and movement systems. The household size and numbers are addressed as primary determinants within cost effective layouts, unit and plot sizes.
Implementation starts with a rudimentary upgrade process in 2006/2007 which provides access, water, grey water, safe sanitation, waste reduction and removal, some fire fighting services, overhead cable electricity and most importantly the public and green spatial realm. The housing upgrade process 2007/2012 vacates and fills low-lying land for building; new 3 storey social housing on the railway reserve land and the adjacent provincial land is used as temporary housing in the rollover upgrade process. The rudimentary vacuum sanitation (called Roediger Vacuum Sanitation System) and service courtyards allow the servicing and urban greening to proceed, while the upgrade takes place. The water supply, sanitation, and grey water reticulation is extended from the rudimentary courtyards structure to the households with no abortive costs. Integrated services design optimises soil, water, energy and nutrients recapture and productive re-use.

2.1 Density and land use
A computer tool was used to cost a range of typologies, densities and plot sizes including the norm (developed by Professor Del Mistro R, A computer based affordable housing resources and cost modelling tool, ARG Design, 2006). The combination of 35%non residential to 65% residential land use with 60% households in 3 storey social housing and 40% in row housing allows optimisation with no decanting.

2.2 Typology and lifestyle choices
The 3 storey mixed use row housing and courtyard housing is located nearest the station precinct, and roads are defined by 2 or 3 storey edges. Courtyards provide safety and surveillance features, community living and value to the large single headed households and retired and disabled group with accommodation for singles on upper floors. The remainder of the site has row housing plots. Row housing offers a range of location and lifestyle choices and tenants rooms.

2.3 Hierarchy of road and movement systems
Movement routes prioritise pedestrians; optimise lighting, underground services and shade trees. The 15 m wide east-west High Street is the external connector route, 12,5 m north-south main roads allow taxi and service vehicle access as well as surface and reticulated storm-water, 5m pedestrian lanes hold shade trees and street courts as outdoor rooms, and 3m streets are the pedestrian household access ways and living spaces.

2.4 Special places and spaces
The Department of Local Government and Housing through the Inter-Governmental Relations Forum, facilitates private sector, municipal and provincial department's investments in specific well-located and proactive health, safety, security and educational opportunities and places while the Municipality delivers the housing upgrade.
- Informal Station Market – a location for affordable local economic and retail activity
- Urban Square- locates the building centre, and the future town centre for this local area
- High Street courtyards - washing areas, grey water reticulation to street trees, waste collection and sanitation collection points, bike and tricycle cart services for internal circulation and servicing and places for local goods and services provision
- The Early Childcare Development / Community Courtyards in the row housing areas are for 0-6 year olds during the day, with a greenhouse above for seedlings and sprouts/ nutrition program. The spaces are multipurpose spaces for the community after hours. The kiosks house washing areas, eco- sanitation, organic waste wormeries, eco detergents, and green energy products. It is proposed that these units are staffed by municipal trained Environmental Health Stewards in charge of safety and security, to maintain the squares and co-ordinate staff, youth and community efforts in the upkeep and maintenance of the blocks, streets and courtyards they are located in. Similar spaces and facilities will be located in the ground floor central wings of the 3storey courtyard housing.
- Street Social Courtyards along the pedestrian lanes allow for local shops and service providers with surveillance from the adjacent houses.
- The Main Road Service Courtyards are the sites for the municipal waste containers and fire hydrants. These and local service courtyards have washing and sanitary collection points and urinals.
- Primary School Site. A modest footprint is used to locate this age group as a priority. School sessions could be held in morning and noon sessions to maximise space use.
- High School - next to the regional park in proximity to the track facility.
- A Regional Park facility on the sports track site to the East is to be redesigned as a soccer, track and sports venue for Schools, clubs and community use.
- Skills Training and Adult Education Centre. Existing premises will be upgraded and reused as a local and regional training facility with for community development workers, environmental health stewards, construction workers and materials and furniture manufacture as some training components.

2.5 Sustainable water, waste, food, energy, biodiversity and materials strategies
26,5 ha of railway reserve land is suitable for urban agriculture and integrated waste management purposes. In the context of new infrastructure capacity requirements being imminent the overall proportional costs for an integrated ecological sanitation solution would compare well with the bulk reticulation plus the remote processing facility as the norm alternative. In addition a system of greened courtyards, streets and green roofs is proposed. On site sand and recycled wood and iron will be utilised. Over time local food timber and medicinal plants can be harvested. The overall benefits of these items outweigh the capital or facilitation cost but will need to be designed, modelled and computed. All housing

Perceptions, Planning and Principles of Public Open Spaces

Annex 5.i. Categorisation of Public Open Space

Following is the Table showing Categories of Public Open Space (Pos) and other Related Amenties Managed by the Department of Community Services. The following categories are based on the function of the space, type of land use and the allocation of management responsibility to a particular authority. The categories comply with *CMOSS Management Guidelines* and *LUMS* (*Land Use Management System)* which deals with zoning of POS.

	DESCRIPTION OF LAND & ACTIVITY	TYPE OF POS	MANAGED BY	
1	Developable land set aside for burials and associated activities	CEMETERY	CPNC	
2	Developable land set aside as proclaimed nature reserves, protected natural environments, core flora sites, other sites with primary bio-diversity value and bird sanctuaries	CONSERVATION AREA	CPNC	
3	Developable land with recreational facilities which is visited regularly by people who do not live locally & who use public transport or private motor vehicles for access. Includes generally large scale informal recreational facilities such as play grounds, gravelled kick-about areas, practice multi-purpose hard courts, etc.	REGIONAL PARKS	CPNC	
4	Developable land with recreation facilities which serve the needs of the local community or neighbourhood and is usually accessed on foot. Includes informal recreational facilities of a small scale for children such as tot-lots and playgrounds, seating areas, open grass lawns and gardens.	LOCAL PARKS	CPNC	
5	Undeveloped land zoned for POS which is usually vacant but may be developed some time in the future. Also included is undevelopable POS e.g. land under electricity pylons and any utilities servitudes or rights of way.	UNDEVELOPED POS	CPNC	
6	Developed land with facilities catering for formal and organised sporting activities including formal recreational areas where land is a suitable size to cater for sportsfields for competitive use.	SPORTS FIELDS	Rec&Am	
7	Land occupied by natural water courses, rivers, streams, man-made canals, stormwater detention ponds and associated 'green belts'.	GREENBELTS	CPNP	
8	Coastal dune areas adjacent to resorts but which are usually undeveloped land.	COASTAL DUNES	To be decided ****	
9	Beach resorts and recreational facilities located in the coastal zone.	BEACH RESORTS	Rec & Am	
LAND NOT ZONED POS				
10	Horticultural activities taking place within road reserves & city streets. Includes tree/shrub planting programmes which adhere to Council approved Tree Policy & 'colourful planting displays'.	ROAD AMENITIES & PUBLIC TRANSPORT INTERCHANGES		CPNC

Source: Department of City Parks, 2004, City Parks Development Policies, CCT

Annex 5.ii. Principles addressed in Public Open Spaces in Cape Town

	Type of Space	Issue Addressed/ Lacked	Category	Principles
i	Natural spaces	ecological processes and maintain flora and fauna	Sustainability	Environment
		bio-diversity value	Sustainability	Environment
		management and responsibility	Livability	institutional/ political
ii	District Parks	beauty of its flora	Sustainability	Environment
		the allure of its historic settings/ abutted by numerous important landmarks	Sustainability	Political/ Institutional
		tourist attractions	Sustainability	Economic, image
		self guided walk through the Garden	Livability	Awareness, knowledge
iii	Historic Open Spaces	main public elements and public buildings strategically located and they helped to organize the overall public space structure	Sustainability	Political/ institutional
		Multi use of the space	Sustainability	Economic
		Centre of festivities	Sustainability	Cultural
iv	Contemporary Public Spaces			
	St. George Mall	space between the commercial and office buildings	Sustainability	Institutional
		located in the heart of the city	Sustainability	Economic
		space has an identity of a hang out place	Sustainability	Image
		the place do not offer security after the office hours	Livability	Safety
	Sea Point	Caters to high end residential and star hotels	Sustainability	Cultural
	Waterfront	vibrant urban space with recreation and commercial activity along with art and cultural activity	Sustainability	Social, Economic
		most happening places	Sustainability	Image
	Greenmarket Square	setting of Burgher Watch House	Sustainability	political
		place of resort for the slaves	Livability	Sociability
		favourite tourist destination	Sustainability	economic/ image
	Green Point Park	multi-purpose open space	Sustainability	social
		metropolitan significance	Sustainability	Scale, image
		a space for intercultural social integration	Sustainability	social
		serving the community now and in the future	Sustainability	political
		Design: for physically challenged; safety measures; natural and visually permeable boundaries around golf course; appropriate fencing and parking plan	Livability	comfort, safety, aesthetic, utility
v	Cemetery	Location and shortage in poor areas	Livability	Accessibility
vi	Residual Urban Open Spaces	vacant but may be developed some time in the future	Sustainability	Political
		pollution absorbents and ecological saviours	Sustainability	Environmental
		Managing these spaces is one of the challenges	Sustainability	Planning
vii	Local and Community Parks	active and passive recreational experience	Livability	Activity
		seating areas, open grass lawns and	Livability	comfort

		gardens		
		convenient and safe children's tot-lots and playgrounds	Livability	Activity, safety
		serve the needs of the local community	Livability	Need
viii	Dignified Public Places	creating liveable public spaces	Sustainability	Environmental
		convenience of the system as well as encourage further investment	Sustainability	Planning, economic
		focused on areas of high intensity informal commercial activity	Sustainability	Economic, social
ix	Community Spaces	management and maintenance and funding plan	Sustainability	Institutional
		safety of the people	Livability	Safety
		illegal activity by the local gangs	Livability	Image
		location of these spaces	Livability	Accessibility
		Visibility along with spaces for socializing	Livability	Sociability
		Role of tree	Livability	Green
x	Cluster Open Spaces	location of the space between the houses	Livability	Accessibility
		the human scale of the space	Livability	Comfort
		natural vigilance over the space by the residents	Livability	Safety
		space offers multiple functions	Livability	Activity
		have taken shape of territory	Livability	Institutional
xi	Informal Public Spaces	temporary kiosks	Livability	Accessibility
		at a walking distance from home	Livability	Accessibility
		goods are cheaper	Livability	Economic
		regular place to get local information and meet people.	Livability	Sociability
		mobile in nature.	Livability	Freedom
		squats free of cost and both buyers and sellers hold no responsibility for the upkeep of the place	Livability	Institutional

Annex 5.iii. Analysis of the POS Policy and the principles of sustainability and livability addressed in the policy

| Open Space Policy of Cape Town			
"Identify, develop, enhance and conserve the 'green' environment and open spaces for present and future generations."			
	Policy Statement	**Approach**	**Principles**
A.	**PLANNING ISSUES**		
1.	**HIRING OF PUBLIC OPEN SPACE:** *City Parks hires out POS provided that the specific proposal is compatible with existing recreational facilities, the mission statement of City Parks and where necessary, other Directorates are referred to for input to ensure an integrated approach to the hiring of Council owned land.*	Integrated planning process in which community and other Directorates are consulted where necessary and detailed restrictions and regulations are included.	**Sustainability - economic**
2.	**LEASING OR DISPOSAL OF PUBLIC OPEN SPACE:** *City Parks may recommend the lease or disposal of POS provided that an integrated assessment procedure is followed and that there is a benefit to the Citizens of the City and the environment either in terms of financial gain and/or resources.*	Integrated assessments are carried out using a check list and recommendations based on a set of criteria including intensity of usage levels, which identify the benefits and constraints to Council, the community and the environment. A 'quid pro quo' approach is adopted to ensure that the Public as well as the City's needs are met. An integrated approach to land use planning is followed to ensure potential use of open space.	**Sustainability – political, social, environment**
3.	**COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS:** *City Parks adheres to Council Policy on community partnerships and will perform in line with the Integrated Development Plan for the City.*	Innovative and alternative methods of involving the local community and business sectors to ensure an increase in resources made available for the development and management of POS. ex. Use of criminals and public offenders to carry out public service duties such as working in a local park instead of paying a fine or going to prison. Liaison with local sporting bodies for carrying out other horticultural maintenance on POS and in turn benefit from rate rebates if they provided the service.	**Sustainability –social, economic**
4.	**VANDALISM:** *City Parks combats vandalism by promoting the supply and installation of well designed, robust equipment and facilities in POS*	Encourage community partnerships and surveillance and reporting incidents within the local neighbourhood along with public awareness through schools programmes or the Sports and Amenities 'Come and Play' programme.	**Sustainability –social, economic**
5.	**SPONSORSHIP AND ADVERTISING:** *City Parks complies with the Outdoor Advertising and Signage By-law and seeks to establish creative and sustainable partnerships with the private sector whilst promoting the principle of 'ensuring the best possible concession for the least possible advertising'.*	Promote commercial involvement through creative and sustainable partnerships with the private sector in certain priority areas on an integrated basis in consultation with Directorates. All advertising and sponsorship signage comply with the Outdoor Advertising and Signage By-law.	**Sustainability –economic**
6.	**CULTURAL REQUIREMENTS:** *City Parks assists with the relevant procedures required for developing 'cultural facilities' and identifying suitable municipal land for such activities.*	Land located closer to other City amenities and with an alternative zoning are utilised 'cultural' activities e.g. sites for initiation rites for men and women; cultivation and harvesting of medicinal plants; food and community gardens and urban agriculture including livestock management and agro-forestry.	**Sustainability –cultural, economic**
7.	**SERVICES AND UTILITIES:** *City Parks operates a 'way leave' or permit system through tariffs to ensure that any construction or other work carried out on POS, or in areas under its management, is implemented in a careful manner and that damages are repaired and reinstated at no cost and/or the satisfaction of the Director City Parks.*	Application for a 'way leave' document to work or operate, store or generally utilise POS or areas under the management of City Parks. The policy also apply to storm-water detention and retention ponds which are usually located on POS.	**Sustainability –economic**
8.	**MAINTENANCE IMPLICATIONS:** *City Parks adopts a policy of limiting the maintenance implications of any*	Plicies relating to parks, playground facilities, street tree planting, etc. developed to 'lowest possible maintenance implications' with consideration of safety, security, the environment and the most appropriate	**Sustainability –cultural, economic,**

Perceptions, Planning and Principles of Public Open Spaces

	development to ensure minimal impact to operating costs and maximum sustainability for the environment.	utilisation of POS. Exceptions for special parks and historical or 'cultural' facilities for additional maintenance procedures and funding, e.g. The Company's Garden.	**environment, social**
9.	**LANDSCAPE PLAN REQUIREMENTS:** *City Parks requires that a 'landscape plan' be submitted for all developments, planning regulation applications and infrastructural improvements which effect POS. The 'landscape plan' must be approved prior to any development taking place and must be implemented to the satisfaction of the Director City Parks.*	All 'site development plans' for applications for rezoning and subdivisions must be accompanied by a Landscape Plan prepared by a registered landscape architect or alternatively in the case of smaller or less significant developments, a suitably qualified or experienced person specifically approved by the Director, City Parks.	**Sustainability – political**
B.	**PROVISION OF INFORMAL RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES**		
10.	**INFORMAL RECREATIONAL FACILITIES:** *City Parks provides 'informal' recreational facilities only.*	City Parks only provide facilities for informal recreational activities e.g. recreation areas laid out with paths, park furniture, grass, trees, shrubs and ground cover planting for passive sports and activities such as human chess or tai-chi. children's playgrounds with a variety of play equipment, seating and paved surfaces; small pockets for multi-purpose, hard-surfaced courts (MPHC) for practising ball games such as netball or basketball, and smooth, hardened surface for young children to practice games using cycles or other wheeled equipment, usually under supervision from parents or adults; larger areas of land with informal 'kick-about areas' with reinforced grass or gravel surfaces for informal, active ball games such as football, cricket, etc.	**Sustainability – political, economic,** **Livability – facilities, control**
11.	**FURNITURE:** *City Parks provides outdoor furniture which is robustly designed for frequent, heavy usage and takes into consideration the safety of users, ease of replacement and maintenance requirements.*	The outdoor furniture for POS designed to cater for heavy usage and is robust, long lasting, easy to maintain and vandal-proof. Special treatment and attention for Historical or special cultural landscapes such as The Company's Garden.	**Sustainability –economic,** **Livability – use, safety.**
12.	**PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT:** *City Parks only provides standard approved playground equipment.*	Construction material is galvanised steel, robustly designed to a high specification for safety and durability and supplied on Council Tender to ensure consistency of standards and safety requirements. Regular maintenance and monitoring programme for all equipment to check that vandalism or overuse.	**Sustainability –economic,** **Livability – elements, maintenance.**
13.	**BICYCLES:** *City Parks encourages the use of bicycles as a means of transport across POS on condition that suitable traffic related control measures are in place. City Parks permits the informal use of bicycles and BMX's for recreational play by young children on POS provided that the Parks By-laws are adhered to.*	Encourage the use of bicycles across POS with suitable traffic related control measures in place, such as appropriate signage, lane demarcations, etc. pedestrians should be given right of way along bicycle routes in POS. Formal recreational cycle related tracks and ramps referred to Recreation and Amenities.	**Sustainability –economic,** **Livability – facility, control**
14.	**SKATEBOARDING AND ASSOCIATED ACTIVITIES:** *City Parks provides standard approved skateboard play equipment on POS on condition that the Parks By-law is adhered to and that a formal public participation process has been successfully concluded.*	Existing low-key, small scale ramps and equipment provided for use by skateboarders on an informal basis on POS in terms of the Parks By-laws. Thorough survey of the local community to check noise levels and disturbances caused by these types of facilities and removal considered if complaints occur. Large scale facilities such as "half pipes" or semi-professional facility are referred to Recreation and Amenities for development.	**Sustainability –economic, participation** **Livability – facility, comfort**
15.	**SURFACES:** *City Parks provides both 'hard' and 'soft' surfacing materials for covering the ground in POS.*	Surfaces will be either 'hard' or 'soft' and will depend on a variety of criteria including intensity of use, available budget, durability and sustainability.	**Sustainability –economic,** **Livability – use, comfort**

Annex. 5.iv. Issues addressed and the principles in Policy and Community Initiatives

i. Issues and identifying the principles addressed in Policy Initiatives			
Policy/ Program/ Project	**Issue Addressed/ Lacked**	**Category**	**Principle**
Metropolitan Spatial Development Framework	local spatial plans to compliment the urban fabric	Sustainability	Environment
City Parks Development Policies	identify, develop, enhance and conserve the 'green' environment and open spaces for present and future generations	Sustainability	Environment Political
Municipal Spatial Development Framework	city-wide system of liveable public spaces and market squares, associated with the public transportation interchanges and a "productive investment" programme of making special places	Sustainability	Economic
Dignified Places Programme	a place where individual circumstances of poverty are not starkly visible, where people can meet and gather or just sit in a place which is as attractive & comfortable	Livability	Image, Sociability, Comfort, Accessibility
Integrated Development Plan	creation and maintenance of public spaces, urban parks, and green areas.	Sustainability	Political
Informal Trading Policy and Management Framework	relevance and contribution of the informal trading on POS	Sustainability	Economic
Upgrading of Informal Settlements	to promote a safe and healthy environment	Sustainability	Social
ii. Issues and identifying the principles addressed in Community Initiatives			
Location	Issue Addressed/ Lacked	Category	Principle
Manyanani Peace Park	Livability	Image, Management	feature of daily life
Community garden in Hengberg	Livability	Management	achieved needs given the limited material and financial resources available
Greener Manenberg	Livability	Knowledge	awareness programs and campaigns on clean, green and safe
Freedom Park community space	Livability	Management	Longivity (existence and running) of the community based initiatives is a common problem

Annex 5.v. Kosovo Informal Settlement Plan Proposed by ARG Design, Cape Town

5.v.a. Comprehensive Development of the Area proposed by ARG Design.
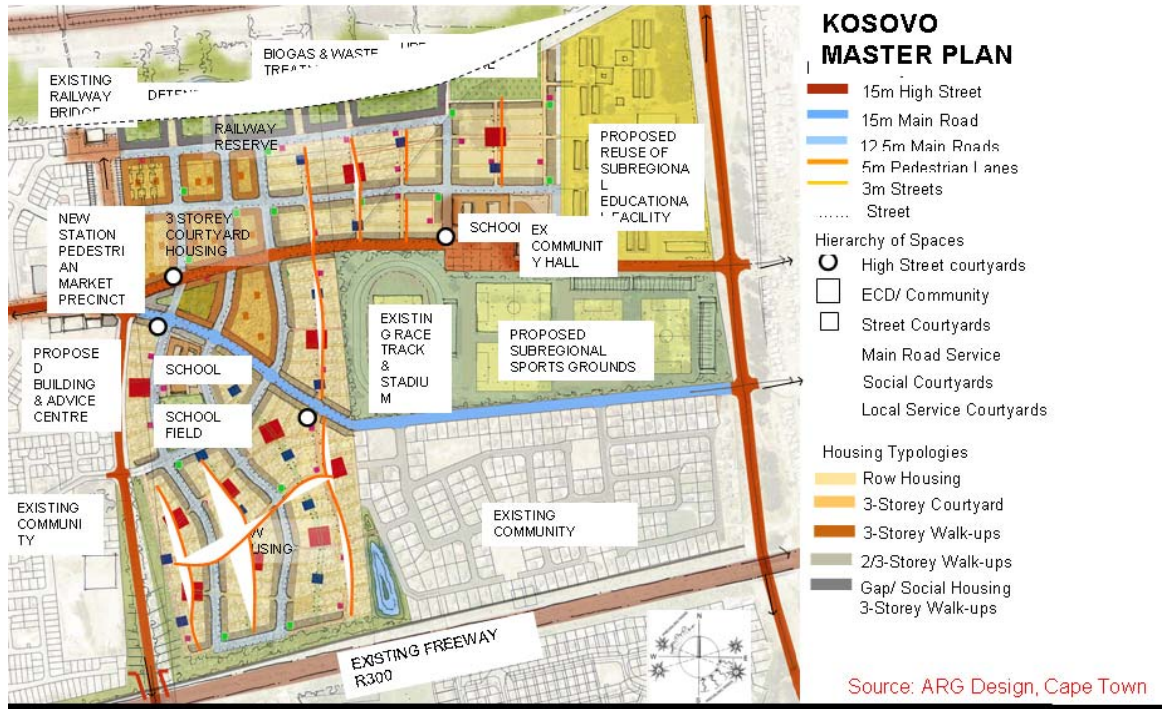
5.v.b. Proposed Courtyard Typology

HIGH STREET COURTYARDS:	ECD/ COMMUNITY COURTYARDS:	STREET COURTYARDS:	SERVICE COURTYARDS:	LOCAL SERVICE COURTARDS:	SOCIAL COURTARDS:
4 No: Grey Water Points, Waste Containers, Fire Hydrants, Public Telephones, Traders Kiosks Lighting	11 No: 6 Toilets each, Grey Water Points, ECD Centres, Composting, Fire Hydrants, Public Telephones Lighting	16 No: Mixed use on corners Public Telephones	19 No: Vacuum Sewer Collection Point Grey Water Points Waste Containers Fire Hydrants Public Telephones	40 No: Vacuum Sewer Collection Point Grey Water Points Fire Hydrants Public Telephones	15 No:
150m² each = 6 Shack displacements	754m² each = 21 Shack displacements		75m² each = 2.5 Shacks	55.25m² each = 2 Shacks	55.25m² each = 2 Shacks
= 24 Shacks	= 231 Shacks	= 128 Shacks	= 30 Shacks	= 80 Shacks	= 25 shacks

Annex. 5.vi. Issues addressed and the principles identified in the Current and Future Spaces in Kosovo

		Issue Addressed/ Lacked	Category	Principle
i.	**Present Kosovo**	men and youth generally roam around on the street	Livability	Culture
		sense of insecurity	Livability	Safety
		play within five to six meters away from their shacks	Livability	Accessibility, vigilance
		define their private area	Livability	Territory
		people gather either for collection of flood relief material, drinking water and new community toilets	Livability	Multi function, Activity
ii.	**Future Kosovo**	indirectly benefit the people of Kosovo	Sustainability	Economic
		easy transportation and employment opportunities	Sustainability	Economic
		care of environment; improve health, safety and security, optimise community livelihoods.	Livability	Clean, green, safe, productivity

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