

# 4 PROGRAMME

The CSIR compiled guidelines for human settlement planning and cited the importance of public amenities as they are the basic services for residential settlements (CSIR 2009: 1) These public amenities are there to serve the needs of individuals and communities, specifically “safety and security, communication, recreation, sports, education, health, public administration, cultural and social” (CSIR 2009: 1).

There are various types of public amenities and they all fall into one of four categories (CSIR 2009):

#### 1. High order public facilities.

These amenities serve large metropolitan areas or city. Examples: university or hospital. These amenities aren’t planned together with residential settlements but as part of a development framework (CSIR 2009).

#### 2. Middle order public facilities

These facilities serve a number of communities and are quite vital to the planning of a residential development. That is not to say they will only serve a single settlement. Examples: high schools, clinics (CSIR 2009).

#### 3. Low order public facilities

These facilities serve a limited number of residential communities and they form part of a residential development. Examples: preschools, crèches (CSIR 2009).

#### 4. Mobile facilities

These facilities move from one community to another to be able to serve a large number of people by bridging the gap to access to some of these facilities. Examples: clinics, post offices, libraries (CSIR 2009).

As part of this dissertation, middle order facilities will be prioritized as well as the decentralizing of some high order facilities will be considered. Public amenities are split into the following facilities (see figure 39 & 40):

- Educational facilities
- Health facilities
- Recreational facilities
- Cultural facilities
- Administrative facilities

Table 5.5.1: Functional categories of public facilities		
FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY OF PUBLIC FACILITY	NATURE OF FACILITY	PROVISION: PUBLIC OR PRIVATE
<b>Educational facilities</b>		
Crèche/nursery school	Local/middle order	Generally privately provided
Primary school	Local/middle order	Generally public provided, but may be private
Secondary school	Middle order	Generally public provided, but may be private
Tertiary facilities (colleges, technikons and universities)	Higher order	Generally publicly provided
Adult learning centres	Middle order	Generally public provided, but may be communal
<b>Health facilities</b>		
Mobile clinics	Mobile	Publicly provided
Clinics	Middle order	Publicly and privately provided
Hospitals	Higher order	Publicly and privately provided
<b>Recreational facilities</b>		
Playgrounds	Lower/middle order	Publicly provided
Sports fields	Middle order	Publicly provided
Sports clubs	Middle order	Usually privately provided
Sports stadiums	Higher order	Publicly provided
<b>Cultural facilities</b>		
Libraries	Middle order	Publicly provided
Community centres	Lower/middle order	Publicly provided
Religious centres (churches, synagogues, mosques, etc.)	Lower/middle order	Privately provided
<b>Administrative facilities</b>		
Cemeteries	Middle order	Publicly provided
Magistrate’s court	Higher order	Publicly provided

Figure 39: Functional categories of public facilities (CSIR 2009: 2).

There are qualitative guidelines that can be used when designing public facilities. They form a basis for urban planning in terms of organising public facilities to make them the effective to satisfy the needs of the public (CSIR 2009: 6):

#### The principle of reinforcement

- Public amenities should be located close to public spaces. The relationships between these elements will create a distinct urban form that the community can identify.
- Public amenities can be used to define hard open spaces to provide a sense of security due to providing passive surveillance and definition of these spaces.
- High and middle order facilities should be located in prominent positions relative to open space and movement systems (Vehicular / Pedestrian). This will help strengthen their importance within the settlement.
- Clustering public facilities has the advantage of having a large number of people utilising these facilities by accommodating a range of services.

#### The principle of continuity

- Soft open public spaces should be linked to create a network of recreational spaces that can be supported by public space.
- “A diverse and continuous network of multifunctional open and flexible movement routes should weave through settlement systems and connect public facilities” (CSIR 2009: 6).
- Public services that aim to serve multiple communities should be located along major transport routes enabling easier access to these services.

Table 5.5.1: Functional categories of public facilities (continued)		
FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY OF PUBLIC FACILITY	NATURE OF FACILITY	PROVISION: PUBLIC OR PRIVATE
<b>Administrative facilities (continued)</b>		
Municipal offices/pay points	Middle order	Publicly provided
Post offices	Middle order	Publicly provided
Police stations	Middle order	Publicly provided
Fire stations	Middle/higher order	Publicly provided
Old age homes	Middle order	Publicly provided
Children's home	Higher order	Publicly provided
Information centres	Middle order	Publicly provided

Figure 40: Functional categories of public facilities (CSIR 2009: 2).

### The principle of discontinuity

- “Higher-order and middle-order public facilities should be located on stop-start activity streets, in order to create thresholds high enough to support facilities and also ensure that the people can gain direct and easy access to facilities” (CSIR 2009: 6).
- Public spaces and facilities can be used to create areas of intense activity thereby creating spaces that can range from public to private. These create a variety within the urban fabric creating diversity within the settlements.

### The principle of externalisation

- Public facilities should be located in a position that allows the facility to be exposed to the public. This allows the public space and facility to be an enabler of cohesion and integration between various residential settlements.
- “The clustering and sharing of facilities is not only more efficient but can also have a positive impact on development, as it creates potential sites for local business and generates more concentrated activity and travel patterns” (CSIR 2009: 6).

The principle of hierarchical concentration along major routes

Public facilities serve different purposes and therefore the location of a public facility will depend on the specific function that it performs (CSIR 2009: 7):

- Public facilities that distribute emergency vehicles (ambulances, fire engines, etc) should be located on primary movement routes so that access by such vehicle is easier and faster. This will allow for faster service provision to the public.
- Public facilities need to be accessible and visible to get maximum exposure to the public. This should be through various movement systems such as public transport or vehicular as well as through pedestrians. This means these facilities have to be safe and secure have easy access to households.

The principle of hierarchical association of public space and public facilities

Public amenities can be used as elements that are able to create link within mix land use environments. They become social spaces that the public can gather in and use. Public facilities can be divided into 2 groups (CSIR 2009: 7):

- Homogenous facilities: Very local in nature and serve a particular community. Examples: A church / crèche.
- Heterogeneous facilities: Serve a variety of communities and can be found in locations accessible by the greatest number of people.

An investigation was then done to establish which facilities are needed in a residential settlement and which ones are absent in Lusaka as seen in figure 41.



Figure 41: Programme (Author 2016).

