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The study builds upon several more detailed studies.

The Apies River Urban Design Framework was completed in 1999. The plan was never taken to and approved by Council, but it contains valuable management tools to guide development along the Apies River. The aim of the Urban Design Framework is to provide solutions for the physical upgrading of the Apies River as part of an open space network and mechanisms for the effective management of development adjacent to the river.

The Marabastad Integrated Urban Design Framework was completed in 1999. The aim of the plan is to make proposals for the redevelopment of Marabastad.

The Tshwane Identity and Legibility Framework was completed in 2005. The plan was never taken to and approved by Council, but it contains a wealth of information in terms of creating a unique city from all aspects of development. The main objective of the Identity and Legibility Framework is to: explain the meaning of identity and legibility and promote the concept as integral part of building a unique city; define and identify what is of value to the city in terms of identity and legibility; and provide broad guidelines in order to protect and/or enhance these elements.

The Streetscape Design Guidelines for Different Types of Hard Urban Spaces was approved by Council in April 2005. The document provides urban design guidelines aimed at enhancing the multifunctionality, convenience, people-friendliness, appearance, attractiveness and image of Tshwane’s public realm.

The Tshwane Open Space Framework (TOSF) was approved by Council in November 2005. The aim of the TOSF is to establish a thorough understanding on the intrinsic value of open space and to then develop a visionary roadmap towards the creation of an exceptional open space Network for the city and its people. The main objectives are to: create a detailed data and information base on all open spaces within the metropolitan area, including conservation areas and strategically important open space resources as noted within the Gauteng Open Space Plan and the Gauteng Conservation Plan (C-Plan); establish the status of the CTMM’s open-space resources as a vital and valuable physical and economic resource within the metropolitan area; develop an Open Space Network based on a defined vision, goals, principles, typologies and categories on metropolitan and regional scale; develop principles and policy statements as a basis for consistent and integrated decision-making by the local authority regarding issues affecting open space resources; provide principles and policy statements as a basis for informing all scales of land use and infrastructure planning and development; provide an institutional and management framework to ensure the effective and collaborative planning, implementation and administration of the Open Space Network; inform the acquisition and disposal of open space; and provide a framework within which development activities within the city comply with the National Environmental Management Amendment Act, 2004 (Act 8 of 2004).

The Tshwane Inner City Housing Strategy was approved by Council in 2006. The aim of the Strategy is to provide development and management guidelines for housing developments in the Tshwane Inner City. These guidelines are applicable to both the conversion of existing commercial buildings into residential units, and the construction of new housing. The aim is to ensure that the residential development that takes place in the Inner City is of an acceptable standard, makes a positive contribution to the overall urban environment, is sustainable and will enable people and their families to live fulfilled and stimulat-
The Tshwane Gateways was completed in 2006 and taken to Council early in 2007. The main purpose of this document is to provide a coordinated policy for the design of gateway features in the city. The objectives are to: provide a logical system of gateways for Tshwane, thus establishing an overall policy regarding gateway features in the city; provide a creative design approach in line with Tshwane’s vision as “the leading international African capital city of excellence”, thus establishing a coordinated approach and concept for the design of gateway features; and provide guidance for the detailed design of gateway features, thus elaborating on the detail regarding the architectural and landscape design of gateway features to ensure consistency in size, basic forms, materials and colour scheme.

The Inner City Local Open Space Plan (LOSP) was completed in 2006. The plan was submitted to and supported by the portfolio committee in June 2007. The purpose of the LOSP is to: establish a visionary plan indicating all properties to form part of the LOSP in the long term; create a graphically strong and aesthetically pleasing plan that can be used for marketing purposes; and provide management guidelines for managing development of open spaces, as well as development adjacent to it.


Other documents include the following:

The Salvokop Development Framework (2003) with the aim to make proposals for the development and redevelopment of Salvokop in light of its locality at the entrance to Freedom Park.

Tshwane West Park (2006) with proposals to develop high density housing surrounding a multi-functional community open space to the west of the CBD.

The Mandela Development Corridor (2005) providing a framework that could guide development along Nelson Mandela Drive with proposals for precincts with different characteristics, a system of hard and soft open spaces and pedestrian circulation along the Apies River.

Tshwane Crossing (Kopanong) (2005) considers scenarios for the redevelopment of the Apies River - Church Street crossing and the Caledonian Sports Grounds.

Tshwane Inner City Development Strategy (2004) with the aim to make proposals for the (re)structuring and (re)positioning of the Inner City within the City of Tshwane.

Re Kgabisa Tshwane - NDPW Programme (2005) with the aim to make proposals for the development of the Inner City in terms of the Urban Renewal Programme and to enhance the public environment surrounding national departmental offices.
