

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION

CHAPTER 7 CONCLUSION

Designing for living systems on a local, as well as on a district scale, is an essential component which will contribute to a sustainable future in the 21st Century. By combining urban and natural processes at local level, a new integrated design language emerges. This integrated design is of great value to the evolving form of the city. Borrowing from the bio physical environment involves practicing adaptive management, a process of learning by doing.

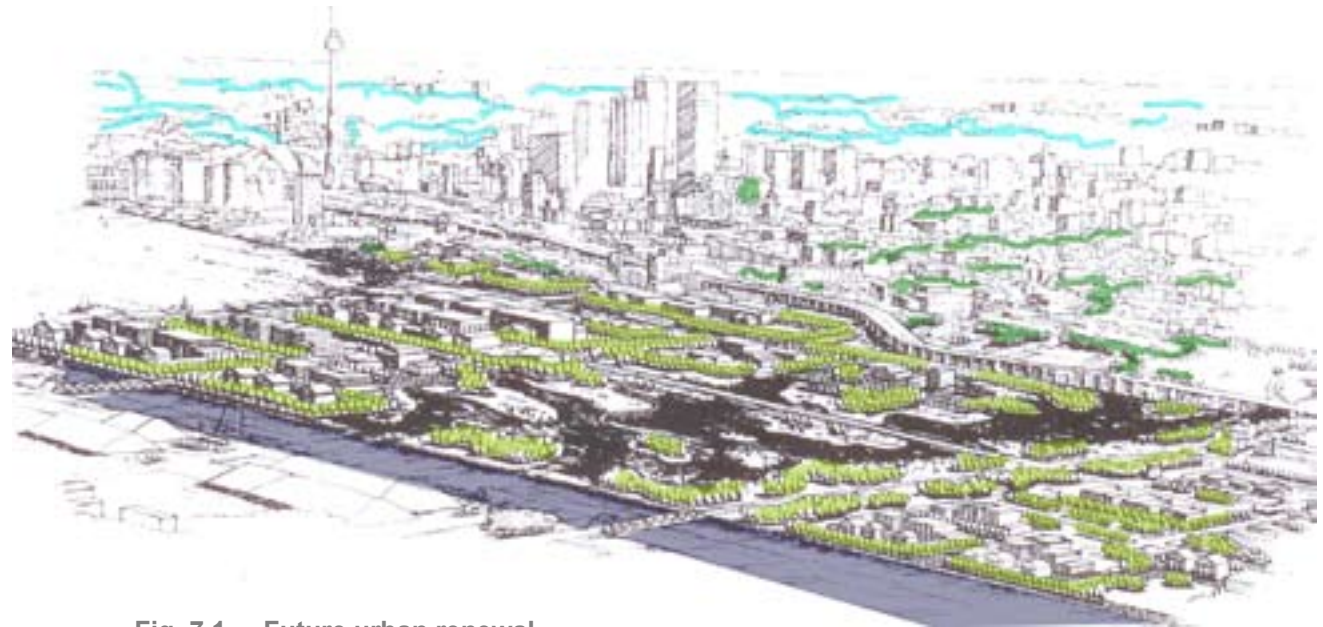


Fig. 7.1 Future urban renewal.



CHAPTER 8

REFERENCES

Books

ADDIS, B.2007. *Building with reclaimed components and materials, a design handbook for re use and recycling*. London: Earthscan.

BAUMEISTER, N & PITZ, H.2007.*New Landscape Architecture*, Berlin: Verlaghaus Braun.

BERGER, A.2006. *Drosscape, Wasting Land in Urban America*, New York: Princeton Architectural Press.

BYBELGENOOTSKAP VAN SUID - AFRIKA.1991. *Die Bybel, Nuwe Vertaling*, Kaapstad: Nasionale Boekdrukkery.

CARSON, R.1962. *The Silent Spring*, Boston: Mifflin Company.

CERVER, F.A.1996? *Environmental Restoration – Landscape*, New York: Arco Editorial.

COMMONER, B.1990. *Making peace with the planet*, New York: Dantheon Books.

CORNER, J. 1999. *Recovering Landscapes; Essays in Contemporary Landscape Architecture*, New York: Princeton Architectural Press.

Articles from Recovering Landscapes:

WALDHEIM, C. Aerial Representation and the Recovery of Landscape
MAROT, S. The Reclaiming of Sites

CONAN, M. 2000. *Environmentalism in Landscape Architecture*, Washington D.C: Dumbarton Oaks.

Articles from Environmentalism in Landscape Architecture:

MEYER.E.K. The Post Earth Day Conundrum: Translating Environmental Values into Landscape Design.

EHRlich, P.R.1987. *The science of ecology*, New York: Macmillan Publishing Company.

HARRIS, C. & DINES, N. 1997. *Time – Saver Standards for Landscape Architecture*. New York: McGraw – Hill.

HOUGH, M.2004. *Cities and Natural Processes: A Basis for Sustainability*. London: Taylor and Francis Ltd.

KWOK, G et al.2007. *The Green Studio Handbook, Environmental Strategies for Schematic Design*, San Diego: Architectural Press.

LEEDY, P.D. & ORMROD, J.E. 2005. *Practical Research, Planning and Design* 8th Edition. New Jersey; Pearson Education.

LOVELOCK, J.1988. *The ages of Gaia*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

LYLE, J.T. 1994. *Regenerative design for Sustainable Development*. United States of America: John Wiley and Sons, Inc.



REFERENCES

MARGOLIS, L. & ROBINSON, A.2007.*Living Systems: Innovative materials and technologies*, Boston: Birkhauser Verlag AG.

ODUM, E.1993. *Ecology and our Endangered life support systems*, Philadelphia: Sinauer Associates.

Organisation for Economic Co Operation and Development .1974. *Streets for People*, Paris: OECD Publications.

PEARSALL, J. 2002. *The Concise Oxford English Dictionary*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

PRETORIA BOYS HIGH.2000. *The Story of a South African School 1901 – 2001*. Pretoria: ABC Pers.

Royal Commission on the Future of the Waterfront.1992.Regeneration: *Toronto's waterfront and sustainable city*: final report. Toronto, Canada: Queens Printer of Ontario.

SWAFFIELD, S.2002. *Theory in Landscape Architecture, a Reader*, Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.

Articles from Theory in Landscape Architecture:

SPIRN, A.W. 1984. The Granite Garden

RUFF, A.1982. An ecological approach.

LYLE, J.T.1991. Can floating seeds make deep forms?

NASSAUER, J. 1995. Messy Ecosystems, Orderly Frames

LYLE, J.T.1985. Designing for Human Ecosystems

THOMAS, V. & GRANT, R. 2002. *Sappi Tree Spotting, Highveld and the Drakensberg*. Johannesburg: Jacana.

THOMPSON, F.G. & STEINER, F.R. 1997.*Ecological Design and Planning*, New York:

John Wiley and Sons, Inc.

Articles from Ecological design and Planning

WOODWARD, J. Signature- Based Landscape Design

MEYER, E.K. The expanded field of Landscape Architecture

THOMPSON, J.W. & SORVIG, K.2000. *Sustainable Landscape Construction, a Guide to Green Buildings Outdoors*, Washington, D.C: Island Press.

TRANCKI, R.1986. *Finding Lost Space*, New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company Inc.

Universiteit van Pretoria.1996.1982 – 1992. *AD Destinatum III, n Geskiedenis van die Universiteit van Pretoria*, Pretoria. Universiteit van Pretoria.

VAN OUDTSHOORN, F.2006. *Guide to Grasses of Southern Africa*. Pretoria: Briza Publications.

VAN WYK, P. & VAN WYK, B. 1997. *Field Guide to Trees of Southern Africa*. Cape Town: Struik.

REFERENCES

WALDHEIM, C.2003. *The Landscape Urbanism Reader*, New York: Princeton Architectural Press.

CARRATHERS, V.2000. *The Magaliesberg*, Pretoria: Protea Book House.

Electronic articles

City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality. 2006. *Tshwane Regional Spatial development Framework Central Western Region*.
<http://www.tshwane.gov.za/documents/cityplanning/rsdf/CentralWesternRegion.pdf> (Accessed: 19 March 2008)

South African weather service. <http://www.weathersa.co.za>. (Accessed 29 March 2008)

Duisberg Nord Landscape Park, *Sustainable Architecture*, case studies. <http://arch.hku.hk>. (Accessed 8 March 2008)

LA BELLE, J.M.2001. *Emscher Park, Germany – Expanding the definition of a park*. <http://georgewright.org>. (Accessed 08 March 2008)

BEARDSLEY, J. 2000. A word for Landscape Architecture, *Harvard Design Magazine*, Number 12. <http://www.gsd.harvard.edu> (Accessed 08 March 2008)

TOPFER, K. *Maurice Rose Airfield, Frankfurt am Main International Urban Landscape award* 2006. Topos nr 56. <http://www.eurohypo.com/media/pdf>. (Accessed 29 March 2008)

Xochimilco Ecological Park. <http://redscolor.icle.edu> (Accessed 3 April 2008)

American Society of Professional Awards, *General Design of Honor*. <http://www.asla.org>. (Accessed 8 April 2008)

Organic Solutions. <http://www.globalworming.co.za>. (Accessed 7 May 2008)

CLAYTOR, R.A. & SCHEULER, T, R. *Design of Storm Water Filtering Systems*, Chesapeake Research Consortium. 1996. <http://www.mckenziewaterquality.org> (Accessed 22 June 2008)

Performance Criteria: *Wetlands*. <http://www.stormwatercenter.net> (Accessed 30 June 2008)

Bentonite. <http://www.clay.co.za> (Accessed 3 August 2008)

Pervious Concrete, when it rains it drains. <http://www.perviouspavement.org>. (Accessed 3 August 2008)

Campus Design Principles. <http://www.pp.okstate.edu>. (Accessed 14 April 2008)

EARTH 911 STAFF. *Composting with worms*. <http://www.earth911.org>. (Accessed 7 May 2008)

Full Cycle, *Vermiculture*. <http://www.fullcycle.co.za>. (Accessed 7 May 2008)



REFERENCES

44 Stanley Avenue. <http://www.44stanley.co.za>. (Accessed 8 March 2008)

<http://www.joburgnews.co.za>. (Accessed 8 March 2008)

An old American army base reclaimed. 2 July 2007. <http://green-blogspot> (Accessed 3 April 2008)

Journals

PADUA, M.G. 2006. Touching the Good Earth, An innovative campus design reconnects students to China's agricultural landscapes. *Landscape Architecture*. December 2006, volume 96, no 12, p 100 – 107.

BREDENKAMP, G.J. 2003. *The South African Journal of Botany*, March 2003, volume 69, pp 7 – 26.

REBELE, F. 1994. Urban ecology and Special Features of Urban Ecosystems, *Global Ecology and Biogeography Letters*, November 1994, volume 4, no. 6, pp 173 – 187.

STEINFELD, C. & DEL PORTO, D. 2004. Growing Away Wastewater, *Landscape Architecture*, January 2004, volume 94, no. 1, pp 44-53.

Other information

Storm water information:

http://mntnetmis002/servlet/com.esri.esrimap.Esrimap?ServiceName=Tswthane_Overview (12 February 2008).

Sewage information:

http://mntnetmis002/servlet/com.esri.esrimap.Esrimap?ServiceName=Tswthane_Overview (12 February 2008).

City of Tswane: City Planning and Regional Services Department.2008. *Zoning Certificate for the remainder of portion 332 and portion 468 of the farm Elandspoort 357- JR*, Pretoria Town planning scheme, 1974.

ZANZOT, J.2007 Class notes: *The RE Generation & Living Systems Design*, University of Pretoria.

CSIR.1980.*Fuel Research Institute of South Africa Brochure 1930-1980*.Pretoria: CSIR Graphic Arts Division.

AAL 310.2005.*Class notes*.

JORDAAN, G.2008. *Proposed framework for the University of Pretoria*.

HINDES, C.2003. *Class lecture OML 110*, University of Pretoria.

CLAASSEN, C. 2008. *Dis buslis nodig vir 2010*, Beeld, 1 Maart.

Census statistics 2003

POTGIETER, D.2008. *Personal interview*.

REFERENCES

CHAPTER 9

APPENDICES





APPENDIX 1 : U.P FRAMEWORK

VISION STATEMENT

“TRANSFORMING THE UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA FROM AN ISOLATED FRAGMENTED KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION INSTITUTION, TO A **UNIVERSITY CITY, A CITY OF INNOVATION.**”

Transforming the University and the Hatfield precinct in to a **UNIVERSITY CITY**, an integrated networked city of innovation and social cohesion, where public sector interfaces with the private sector, interfaces with the academic sector. Removing physical, social and virtual boundaries that are constraining both the University and Hatfield precincts growth, creating social amalgam that celebrates and empowers the uniqueness, vitality, potential and culture of South Africa’s premiere Academic community.

The transformation is a two phased proposal with a single vision as driving force; it consists of the transformation of the University into a “University City” and concurrently the transformation of Hatfield into a diverse, vibrant and regenerative social hub that enables the conception of a University City.

University Village

The University of the Future is the University of Pretoria, is a city of knowledge. The UP as a village is the first step in achieving the vision of the university as a city. A village that is the “brain” of the “ University City” a village where the urban fabric is design at a human scale, where the buildings become nodes of human and social interaction, and exterior spaces act as outdoor rooms for academic discourse and social play; A village that has its own tangible and definable character , identity and vitality , a village that has clarity of circulation that is dominated by pedestrians; A village that is designed for the night time , which has a vibrant and cultural night life. The

university village will function as a community, working as an inter – related whole a symbolic relationship of allied units. The transformation of the university into a village will prepare it to continue functioning as a holistic entity when integrated with the “University City” precinct.

Social Hub

Hatfield precinct is to be developed to create a destination place. A place of continual social , cultural and civic regeneration; a place that defines its self as the vibrant , multifunctional “ body” of the “ University City” , Hatfield is to be the gateway of the “ University City” precinct . Hatfield’s continual transformation will be driven by the creation of interdependent nodes including, transport, mixed use, culture, commerce and political , allowing a dynamic interface for social expression. Hatfield must become a place for the people, for businessman, academics, students, professionals, politicians, workers; Hatfield must be a place for all.

The University City

To achieve the University of Pretoria’s strategic objective of becoming a world class research institute, the Hatfield “social hub” and the “university village” need to merge from two vibrant successful independent isolated entities to a coherent spatially integrated community, without boundaries and borders. The future is now and that brings with it the world of virtual places, virtual lectures, virtual libraries and virtual paths, thus there is an intense need to allow the community to enter upon campus grounds to fully utilise all facilities that will become obsolete in the virtual age. The unification of these two distinct identities must not allow the dissolution of either’s unique identity but rather reinforce each other’s key strengths and opportunities to allow a true city of knowledge to be born, a “UNIVERSITY CITY”

KEY INDICATORS

- VITALITY
- ACCESSIBILITY
- DIVERSITY
- EQUITY
- CONTROL



APPENDIX 2 : BRT ROUTE

Fase 1 van die Bus Rapid Transport se roete

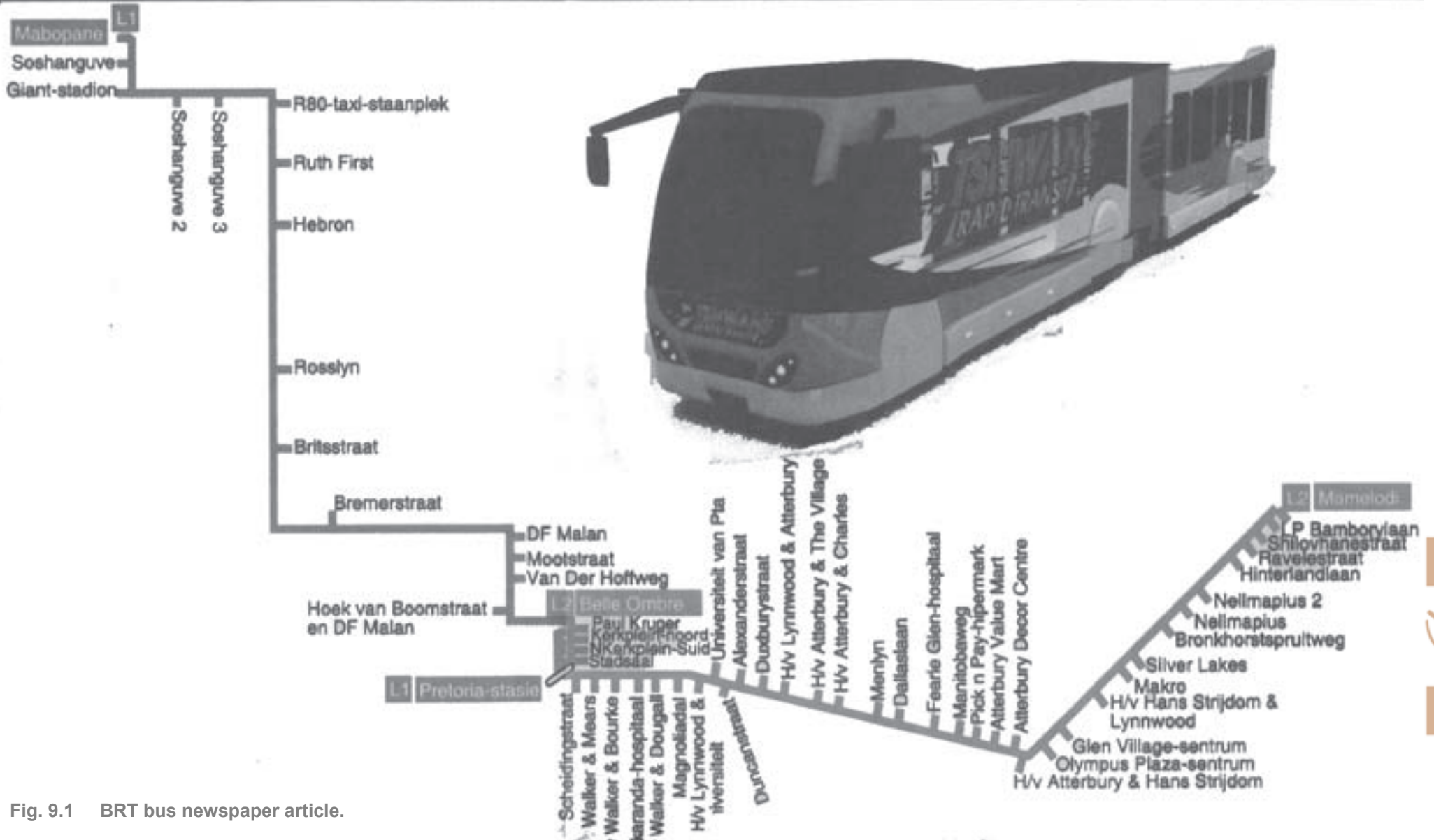


Fig. 9.1 BRT bus newspaper article.