Pretoria is a consumer. This city, similar to western approach, functions on a linear influx and output of energy and waste. The city is fed by the surrounding rural environment, but also expects this environment to absorb its wastes. In order for the city to protect its dwellers in the future, it needs to start providing for them. The city should start to function on energy from a circular motion.
The exploration of an African urban language is of great importance. Cities in Africa were built according to Western ordering systems to establish and support the rule of Colonisers. After African countries obtained independence the “foreign” structure was still used. However, the way of using them changed. Michel de Certeau uses the Spanish colonisers in South America as example; “(the Indians) ...made of the laws (in this case urban design laws) imposed on them something quite different from what their conquerors had in mind... The strength of their difference lay in procedures of ‘consumption’. “ (De Certeau 1984: xiii)

African urbanites consume the streets of the city different from what the Western dogma intended. The study that Rem Koolhaas conducted on the works of Lagos in Nigeria indicated that the urbanites utilise and reinterpret any opportunity. The whole city is a market place. When vehicles stand still in a traffic jam, the highway turns into a fair. The ambiguity of spaces creates a sense of chaos and yet it functions. (Imomus:2005)

In South African cities this is not so evident and yet the architect should know that to design in Africa, the spaces would not be dealt with as one would like them to function but will be used as see fit by the users. Opportunity for choice and survival are paramount.
study area and objectives

CHOICE OF SITE
Only three blocks away from Church Square, this area has a lack of energy. Despair and vandalism is evident in the area. It is located adjacent to the Steenhovenspruit, the historic boundary of Pretoria. This natural asset is neither maintained nor utilised. This neighbourhood is a scar in the urban fabric. By locating the hurt in the city the following objectives were opted for:

TO CREATE A SUSTAINABLE BOROUGH WITH ITS OWN IDENTITY IN THE CITY:

By focussing on the needs of the pedestrian by densifying and placing focus on shared public space

By providing dwellers with adequate access and choice, a true South African urban space is created

By utilising existing fabric to its fullest potential, both natural and man-made

By reconnecting the city with the landscape, creating a productive system

By addressing the basics of the daily city life

WORK EAT MOVE PLAY

fig. 4.5 Hurt in the City
Existing Urban Fabric

fig. 4.6

Buildings of public interest define the outdoor city room. **Activity Nodes** - nodes "are points, the strategic spots in a city into which an observer can enter, and which are intensive foci to and from which he is travelling... Or the nodes may be simply concentrations, which gain their importance from being the condensation of some use or physical character, as... an enclosed square..." (LYNCH1975:47)

Kruger Park Housing Complex serves as Iconic building. This serves as landmark in the vicinity. **Landmarks** are points of reference - "are another type of point-reference, but in this case the observer does not enter within them, they are external. They are usually a rather simply defined physical object: building, sign, store, or mountain" (LYNCH1975:48).

**60. Accessible Green**
People need green open places to go to; when they are close they use them. (Alexander1977:305)

**Productive Urban Landscape along Steenhovenspruit filtrates into the city.**

**Vermeulen Street to be pedestrianised west from Poggieter Street. Accessible to service vehicles Traffic calming two way street creates a promenade that opens up in the main square.**

**Latch on buildings that provide an active street edge to the existing hard edge.**
fig. 4.7 Proposed Framework