

02

Urban Vision

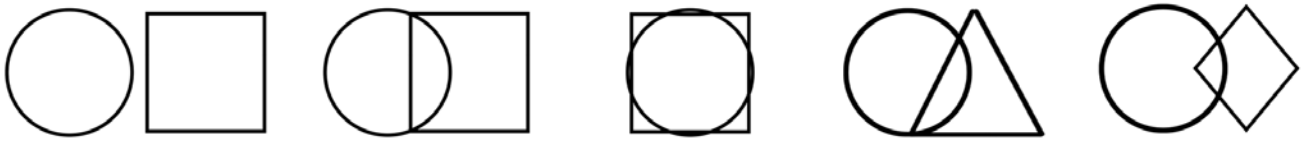


Figure 2.1 Pretorius Square (Hoffman 2017)



Pretoria. The New Capital City

PRETORIA. THE CAPITAL CITY.



A democratic identity of South Africa's capital city.
The re-imagined Cardo of Pretoria.

Figure 2.2 Above, Pretoria. The Capital City (UP Arch Mprof 2016)

2.1 - The {New} Capital City

Literature suggests that the success of a city is judged by the way it is able to restructure, reinterpret and make past symbols of power - in both the landscape and built environment – its own. In *Capital Cities in Africa* (Bekker & Therborn 2012: 1) it is stated that a capital city is the barometer of new ideological approaches, and that to study its urban code is key to understanding its political and historical development. The urban code is able to unpack a city's structure so as to expose its core principles and influences, and from this one is able to work forward in developing a responsive city. A capital city therefore has the responsibility to be representative of the people through the expression

of the ideologies of the time. The Tshwane Vision 2055: *Remaking South Africa's Capital City* (Myeza & Associates 2013: 1) emphasises and identifies the need for South Africa to have a single capital city. The selection of Pretoria is specific as, according to the Tshwane 2055 Vision publication, it is the seat of government, the diplomatic capital, and the country's intellectual capital with multiple research, development and higher education facilities located here (Myeza et al 2013: 22).

In a statement given about the Tshwane Vision 2055 by the then Executive Mayor of Tshwane Kgosietso Ramokgopa, it was declared that:

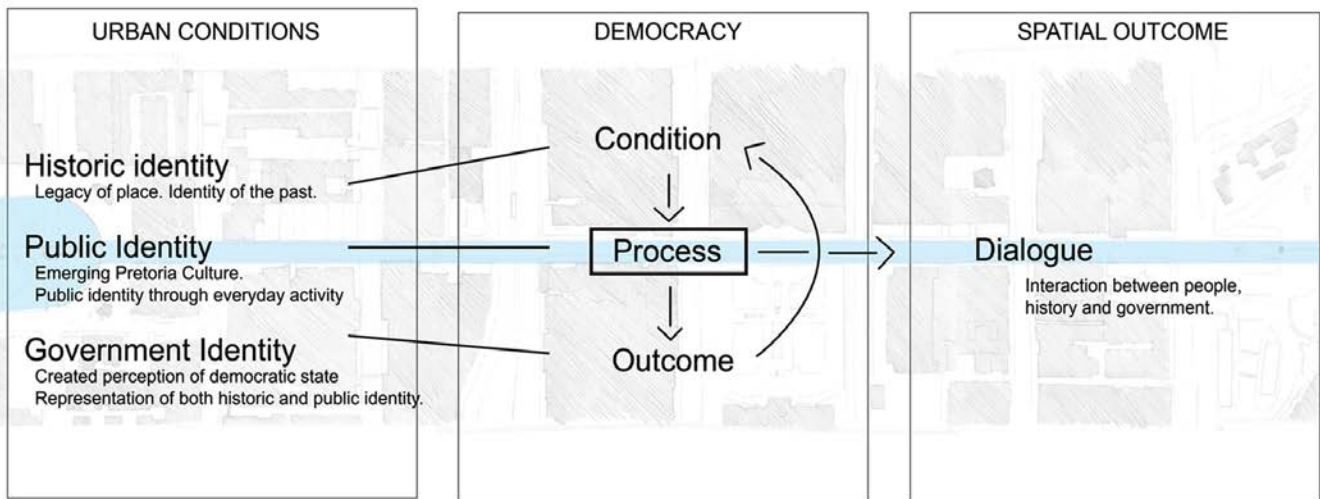


Figure 2.3 Above; Spatial Representation of a South African Democratic state (UP Arch Mprof 2016)

Our vision is a City of Tshwane that in 2055 is liveable, resilient and inclusive whose citizens enjoy a high quality of life, have access to social, economic and enhanced political freedoms and where citizens are partners in the development of the African Capital City of Excellence. Tshwane Vision 2055 is about our future Capital City; it is about your future Capital City. (Myeza et al 2013: 6)

A capital city is constructed for the people. It is representative of the ideologies of the time, whether public or governmental, and which the public has a right to. Mark Purcell argues that Lefebvre's Right to the City has the potential to contribute to a renewed urban democracy (Purcell 2002: 100). He asserts that there is a decline in democracy and enfranchisement in our cities in which the governance is being restructured in three ways: it is being rescaled, policy is moving away from redistribution towards competition, and state functions are being outsourced to external bodies. Lefebvre argues that, in order to strengthen democracy and the Right to the City, there

needs to be a restructuring of social, political and economic relations as a means of shifting control to the urban inhabitant, which would then focus on the creation of urban space (Purcell 2002). The Right to the City argues for, and gives urban inhabitants a voice in those decisions which contribute to the development and growth of the urban environment which they have a right to (Purcell 2002).

The Right to the City involves a shift of power from a single government to the public, which is what democracy represents. But as seen in South Africa, this sudden shift of power could lend itself to possible conflict and short falls, therefore, the current governance structure is

questioned in the dissertation and it is argued that a greater level of power or control should be transferred to the public and not be left in one set of hands. For this to be successful, the shift needs to focus on the integration of state and urban inhabitant. It is argued that it is through direct interaction between government and the public, whereby all have an equal opportunity to contribute to the discussion, that democracy starts to flourish.

2.2 - Strengthening the Capital

Carrying the notion of the importance and value of a Capital city to the identity of both the country and the public, a proposal was developed in which Pretoria becomes the 'New' Capital City of South Africa.

In order to enhance the 'New' Capital City and further strengthen the notion of a Democratic South Africa certain political markers were engaged with in order to inform the appropriate relocation of governmental organisation. The markers used were the origins and heritage of the city as well as the public's interaction with the city through protest.

2.2.1 - Origin and History

The layout of Pretoria was arranged along the *Cardo*, the north-south axis known today as Paul Kruger Street, and the *Decamanus*, the east-west axis known today as WF Nkomo Street, Church Street, Helen Joseph Street and Stanza Bopape Street. In Roman cities, the *Cardo* and *Decamanus* acted as the two main arteries along which the rest of the city grew. The *Cardo* acted as a hub for economic life while the *Decamanus* connected the city with its military camp (Norris 2015). In Pretoria, the *Cardo* could be suggested to have been designed so as to connect the openings in the two ridges forming the northern and southern boundaries of the city, while the *Decamanus*, which runs parallel to the ridges, facilitates the east-west urban sprawl experienced in the city today. The intention with the New

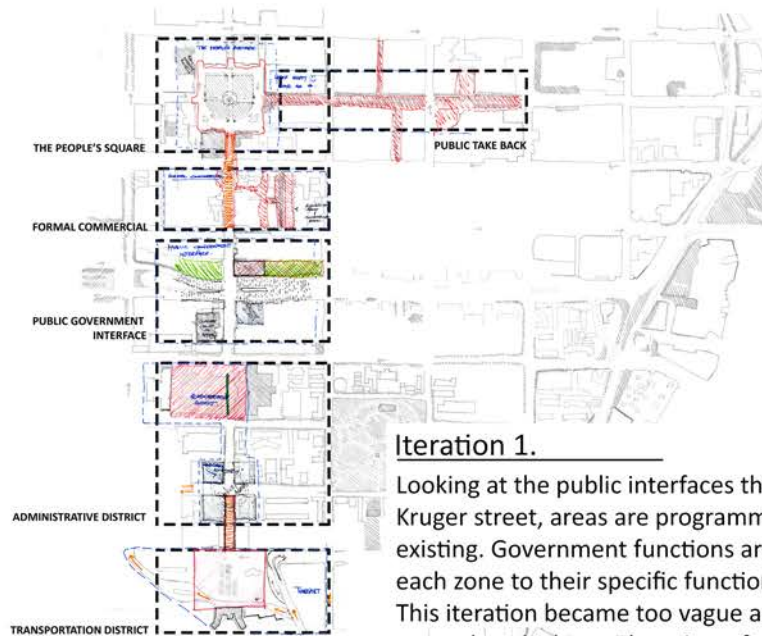
Capital City is to refocus the growth and attention of the city on the existing *Cardo* and *Decamanus* along which specific civic functions of a capital city would be positioned at strategic anchor points.

The positioning of main civic functions would respond to the heritage and origins of the city, with new functions adding a new layer of value to the identity of the Capital. Through the application of this new layer, and the reorganisation of governmental functions, the city is intended to better facilitate the transparency and interaction of a capital city with its government and its public.

As Pretoria is already the Administrative Capital, some of the functions would be relocated and focused south of Church Square. What will become the new administrative district will be positioned in and around Pretoria City Hall, Pretorius Square and the surrounding buildings.

Judicial functions such as the Supreme Court of Appeal and the International Electoral Court will be positioned in the existing judicial district of Church Square, with legislative functions being relocated to the Union Buildings precinct with the intention of strengthening the country's legislative foundation.

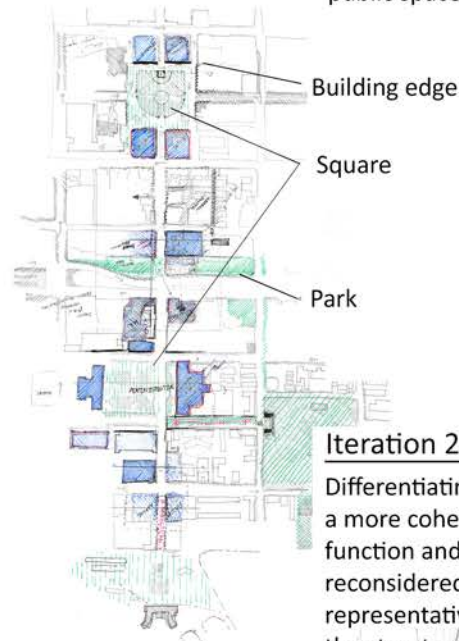
Figure 2.4 Right; Mapping Iterations (UP Arch Mprof 2016)



Iteration 1.

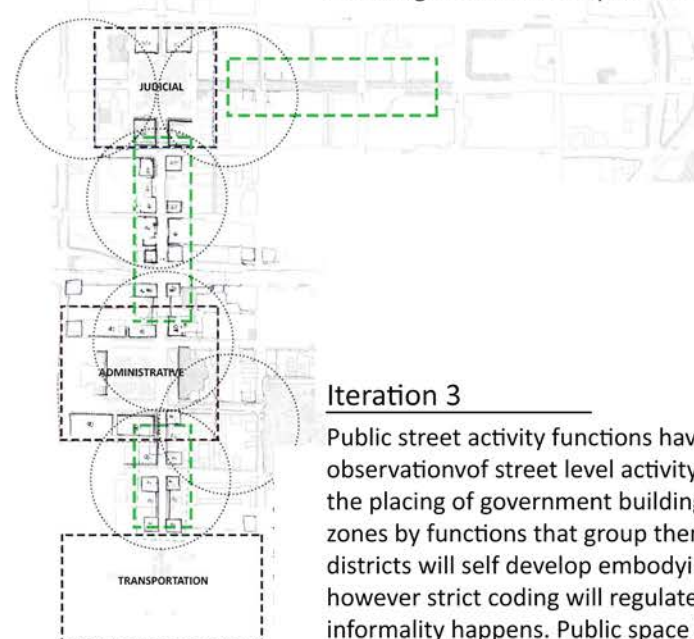
Looking at the public interfaces that exist along Paul Kruger street, areas are programmed as a result of the existing. Government functions are moved to develop each zone to their specific function.

This iteration became too vague as to what buildings were placed where. There is no further clarity to the public space by introducing the new buildings.



Iteration 2.

Differentiating public spaces and building edges allowed a more coherent understanding of public spaces as a function and a network in the city. Building edges are reconsidered to better define each space and their representative function. However, this iteration neglects the street as public space as well as considered building as an edge in an over simplified manner.



Iteration 3

Public street activity functions have been defined by observation of street level activity (as in iteration one), but the placing of government buildings has been coordinated into zones by functions that group them. The spaces in between districts will self develop embodying everyday urbanism, however strict coding will regulate the edge in which this informality happens. Public space therefore becomes readable and more defined to the city user.

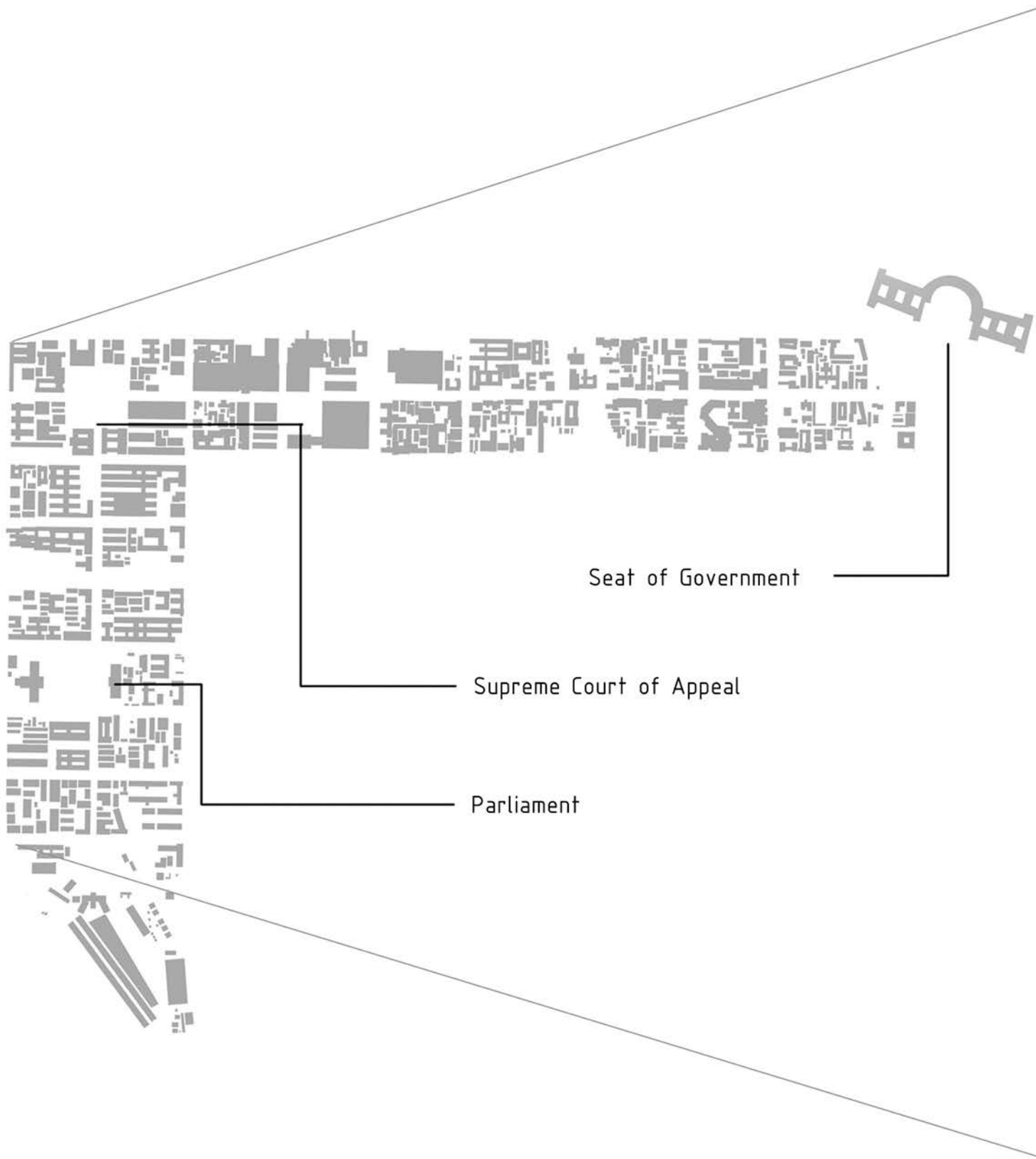
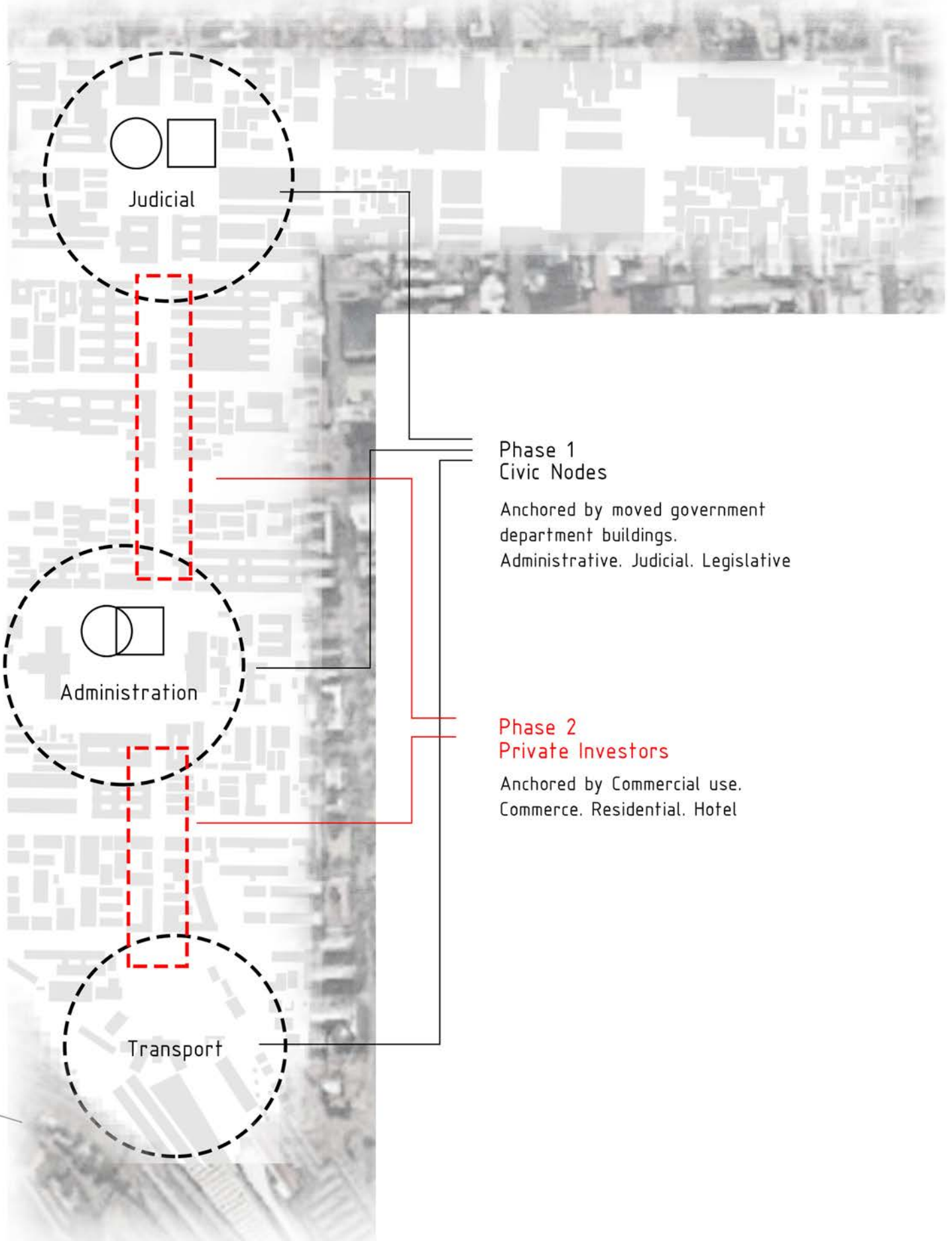


Figure 2.5 Zoning and Phasing of Paul Kruger Street (UP Arch Mprof 2016)



2.2.1 - Protest as Identity

Protest has been identified as a strong marker of democracy as it can be seen as an indicator of the collective identity of the public (Van Stekelenburg & Klandermans, 2010). Protest occurs or is born when a collective identity is politicised through a shared grievance, which an external party is blamed for, and then acted upon (Van Stekelenburg & Klandermans 2010: 5). A recent example of the politicisation of a collective identity would be that of the Fees Must Fall movement of 2015 (Henderson 2017). It is through effective protest that concerns are brought to the attention of those not involved, allowing for a greater level of interaction with the country.

Through the identification of protest as an important political informant, the issue of space can be developed. Protest falls into the spectrum of Lefebvre's Right to the City. It sees a shift of control of urban space into the hands of the urban inhabitant. Protest provides the inhabitant with a voice and identity which, through action, sees a new appropriation of urban space. It can therefore be argued that Pretoria, as the New Capital City, has to better facilitate protest as a means of strengthening identity.

The notion of the Spatial Choreography of Protest proposed by Tali Hatuka (2008) looks at how urban space is used, manipulated and appropriated in protest. As a way of strengthening protest, the route along which it moves is specifically chosen so as to more

strongly instil a shared grievance. Protesters choose to occupy a public space for its identity associated with a specific function, the symbolism relating to the heritage of the site, and physical characteristics such as scale, form and boundaries which, in turn, contribute to an understanding of the spatial order of protest (Hatuka 2008). In general, protesters focus most of their energy on spaces which are more specifically related to the identity of those in power.

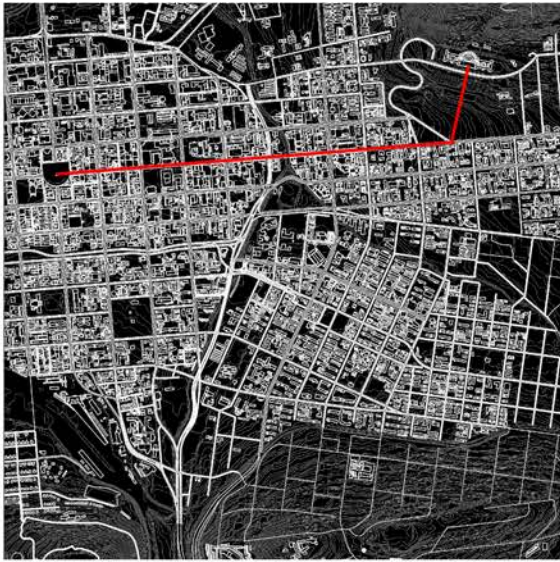
The Spatial Choreography of Protest is broken down into three core elements: Voice, Appropriation and Boundaries.

The Voice of the protest revolves around audio and visual elements of expression, and acts as the tangible representation of the oppositional consciousness (Hatuka 2008), so promoting interaction with those outside the protest.

The Appropriation of protest looks at how in protest, through the occupation of a spatially symbolic identity, space is utilised to better facilitate its needs. Appropriation challenges the social codes set out through its temporary occupation of urban space (Hatuka 2008).

The Boundaries of protest address the spatial, social and conceptual boundaries of protest, all of which influence the stage on which the protest takes place. It ultimately influences the effectiveness of the Voice and Appropriation of the space (Hatuka 2008).

Figure 2.6 Protest Mapping through Pretoria (Author 2017; Adapted from SF van Rooyen 2016)



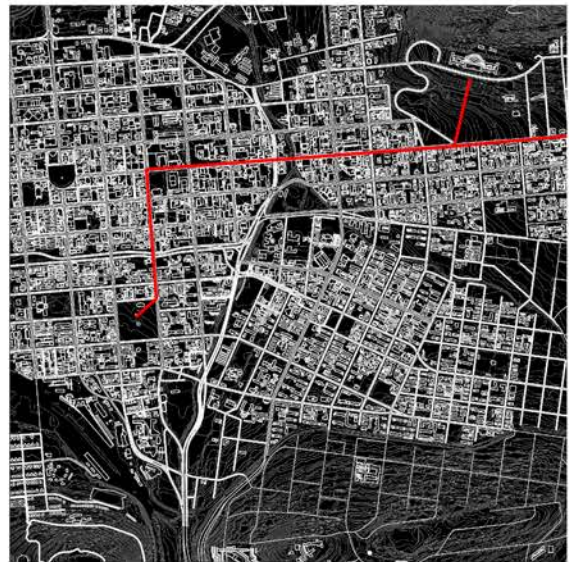
Route taken by the 1913 march against military conscription.



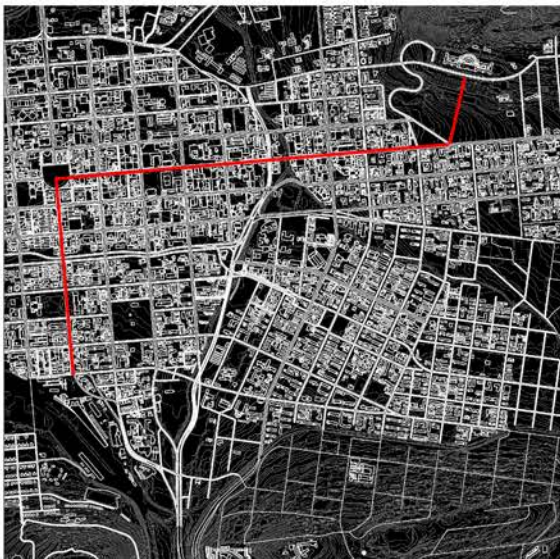
3 April 2014 Protest at the State Capital Address at Pretoria City Hall.



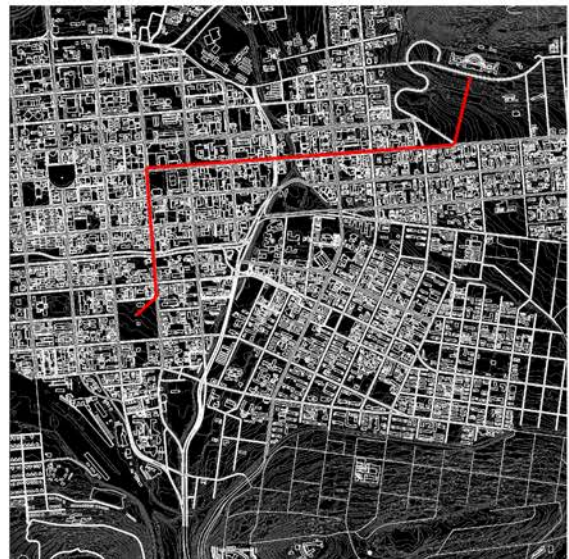
1920 Railway protest against racial exclusion from first class coaches.



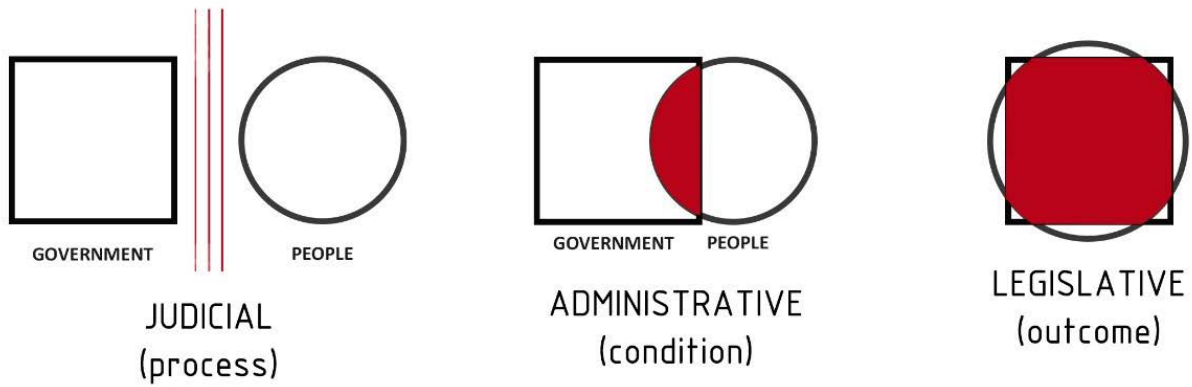
23 October 2015 Fees Must Fall protest



1956 Womans march against laws.



16 December 2015 Zuma Must Fall Protest



2.3 - Language of the City Scape

Through the process of developing a New Capital City it is important to understand the context in which one is working. In order to do this, the existing city was observed through an urban design lens. This was done through mapping explorations ranging from research regarding its history and growth and explorative walks through the city, to physical mapping exercises in which the information acquired on the walks was overlaid onto aerial photographs of the city. Through this, it was possible to develop a vision for the new capital.

The urban coding applied to the development of the capital was derived from an adaptation of Duany Plater-Zyberk & Company's concept of 'smart sodding' (Plater-Zyberk & Company 2001). It is suggested that the rural-to-urban continuum must be segmented into identifiable zones due to our cities being dictated by land regulation-zoning (Duany & Talen 2001: 1454). These zones

are therefore termed 'transect zones'. The human experience is intrinsic to the notion of transect zones, and so these zones become pedestrian-orientated, diverse and public (Duany & Talen 2001). In this way an understanding of and language for the type of zone that a certain function would be located in, can be developed.

It is through this coding that a vision for Pretoria is proposed. Five transect zones were developed for the New Capital City. These were placed along Paul Kruger Street and were all developed with the main focus on public interaction. These were then broken down into three main zones, i.e. the Judicial District, Administrative District, Legislative District, with secondary zones being commercial and residential, as determined by the functions identified along the street edge.

Figure 2.7 Above; Diagrammatic representation of the three entities of Democracy (Author 2016)


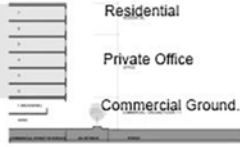

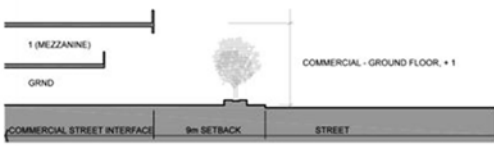





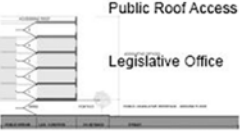

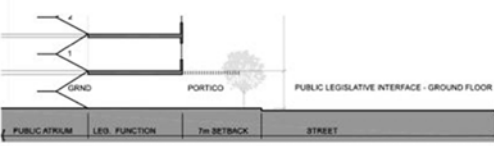



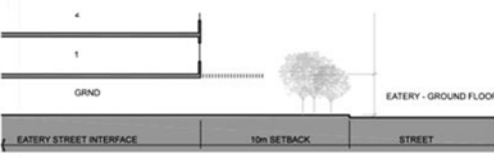



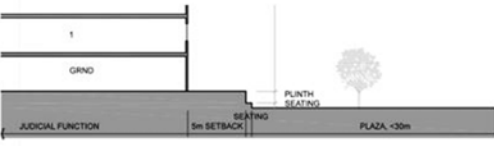
STREET CONDITION	RULE	SECTION	PLAN	STREET LEVEL
 Commercial	CNR- 10 stories. Commercial Anchor store, INT- 7 stories.	 Residential Private Office Commercial Ground.		 1 (MEZZANINE) GRND COMMERCIAL STREET INTERFACE 8m SETBACK STREET COMMERCIAL - GROUND FLOOR, + 1
 Administration	CNR- 10 stories. INT- 7 stories. Frontage onto plaza 10 stories	 Administrative office		 2 1 GRND PORTICO COMMERCIAL - GROUND FLOOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION INTERFACE 5m SETBACK STREET
 Legislative	CNR- None. INT- 5 stories. Roof Access. Public Atrium.	 Public Roof Access Legislative Office		 4 1 GRND PORTICO PUBLIC LEGISLATIVE INTERFACE - GROUND FLOOR PUBLIC ATRIUM LEG. FUNCTION 7m SETBACK STREET
 Residential	CNR- None. INT- 5 stories. Programmed grd. level.	 Residential. Ground Program.		 4 1 GRND EATERY - GROUND FLOOR EATERY STREET INTERFACE 10m SETBACK STREET
 Judicial	CNR- None. INT- 8 stories. No ground level public access.	 Judicial.		 1 GRND JUDICIAL FUNCTION 5m SETBACK SEATING PLINTH SEATING PLAZA, <30m STREET

Figure 2.8 Above; Street edge conditioned adapted from Smart Coding applied to Paul Kruger Street (Up Arch MProf 2016)

2.4 - Coding Applied

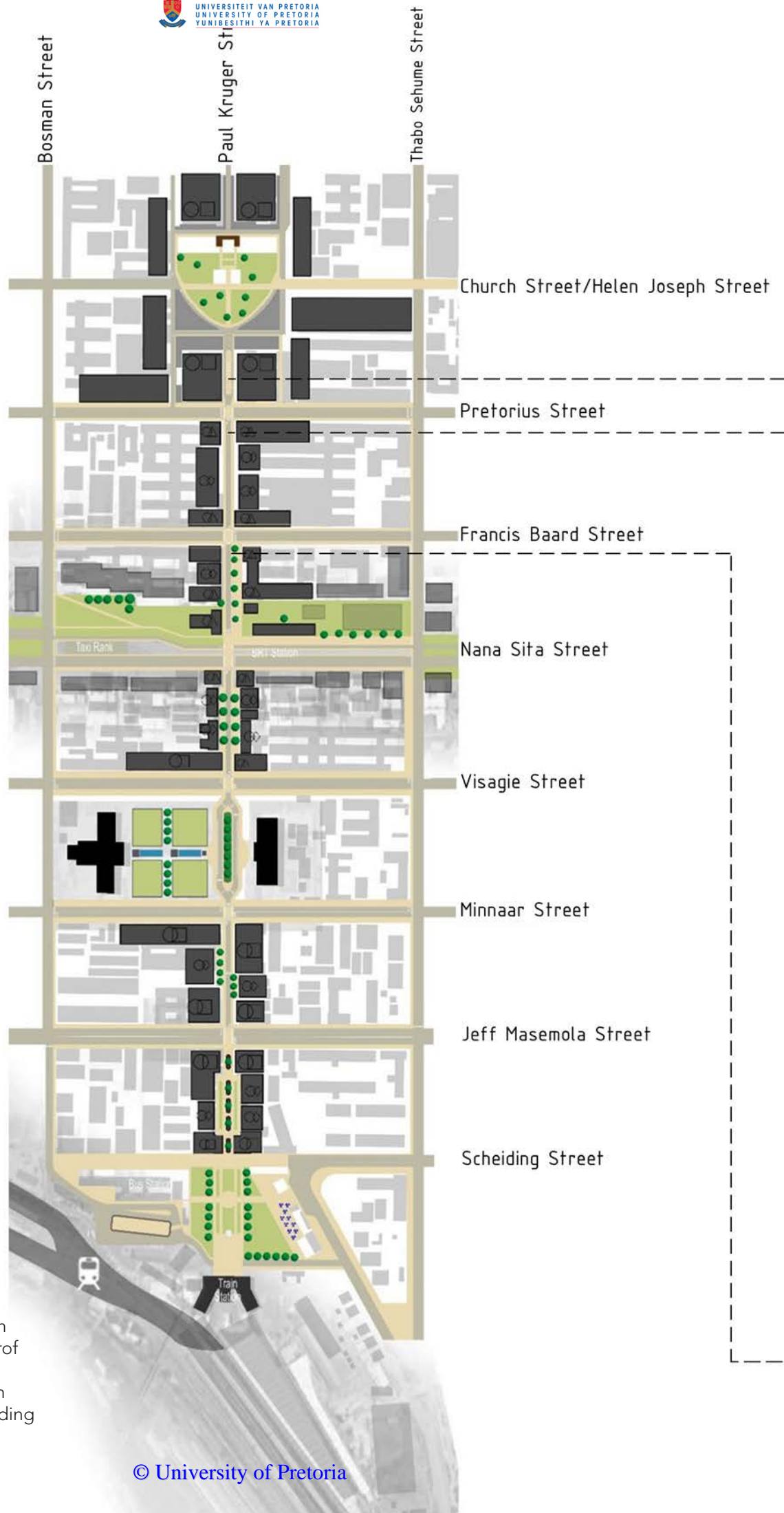


Figure 2.9 Above; Proposed design of Paul Kruger Street (Up Arch MProf 2016)

Figure 2.10 Right; Sections through Paul Kruger Street with applied coding (Author 2017)



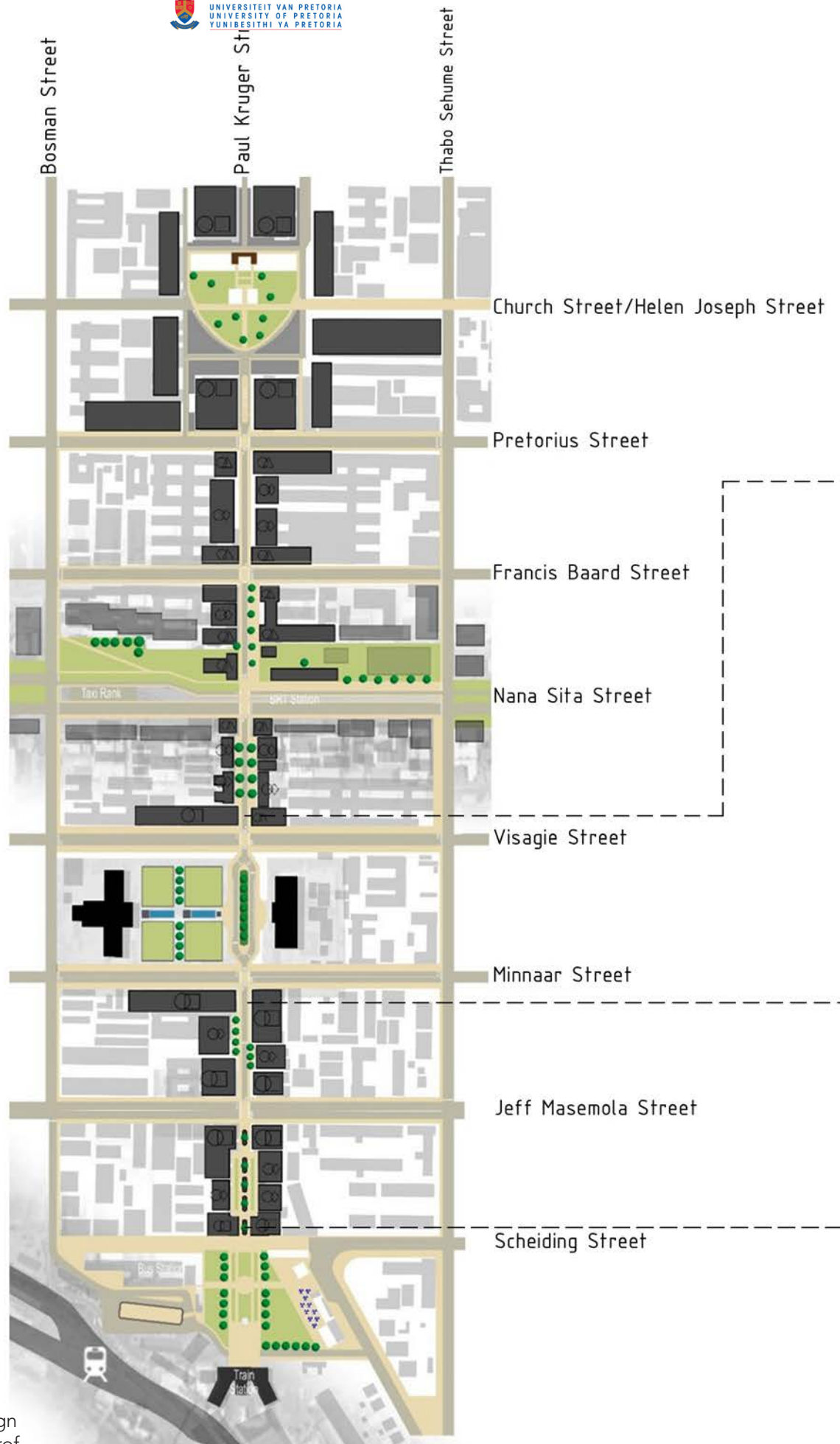
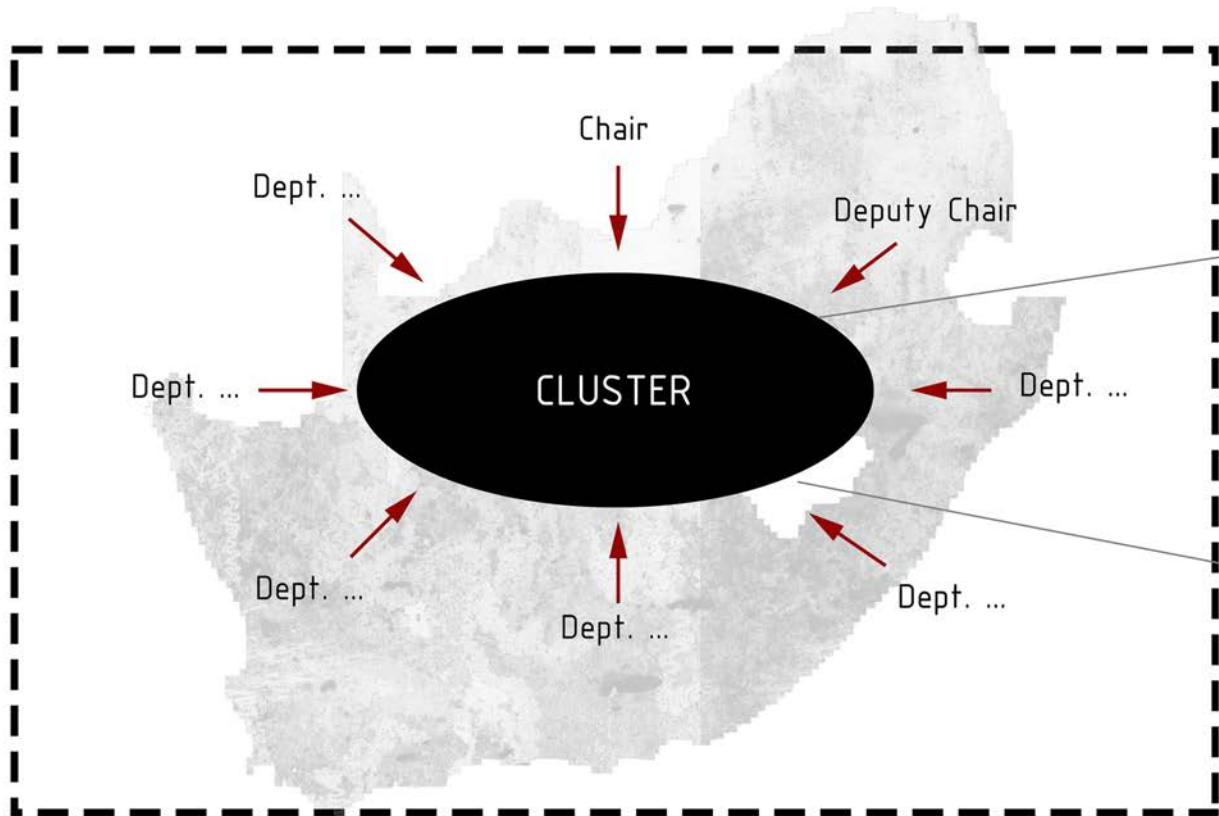


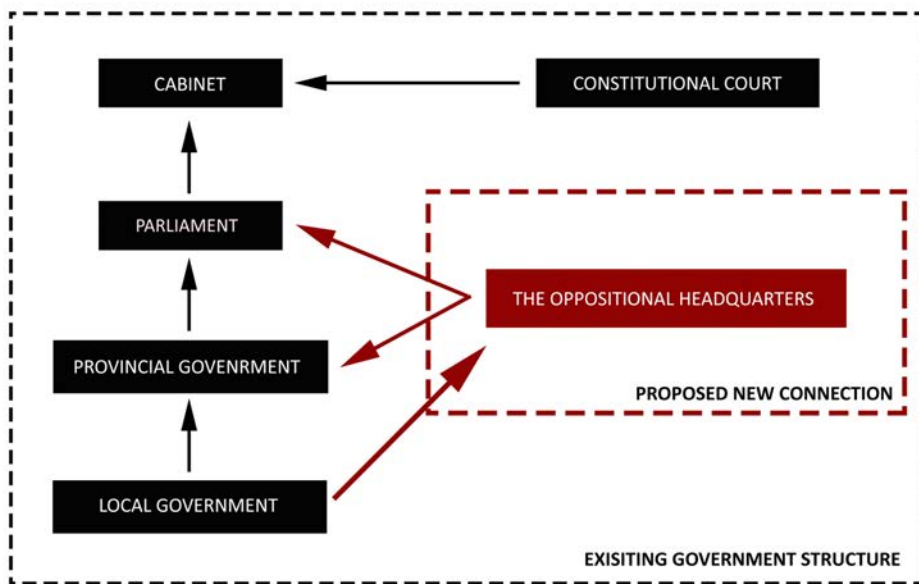
Figure 2.11 Above; Proposed design of Paul Kruger Street (Up Arch MProf 2016)

Figure 2.12 Right; Sections through Paul Kruger Street with applied coding (Author 2017)



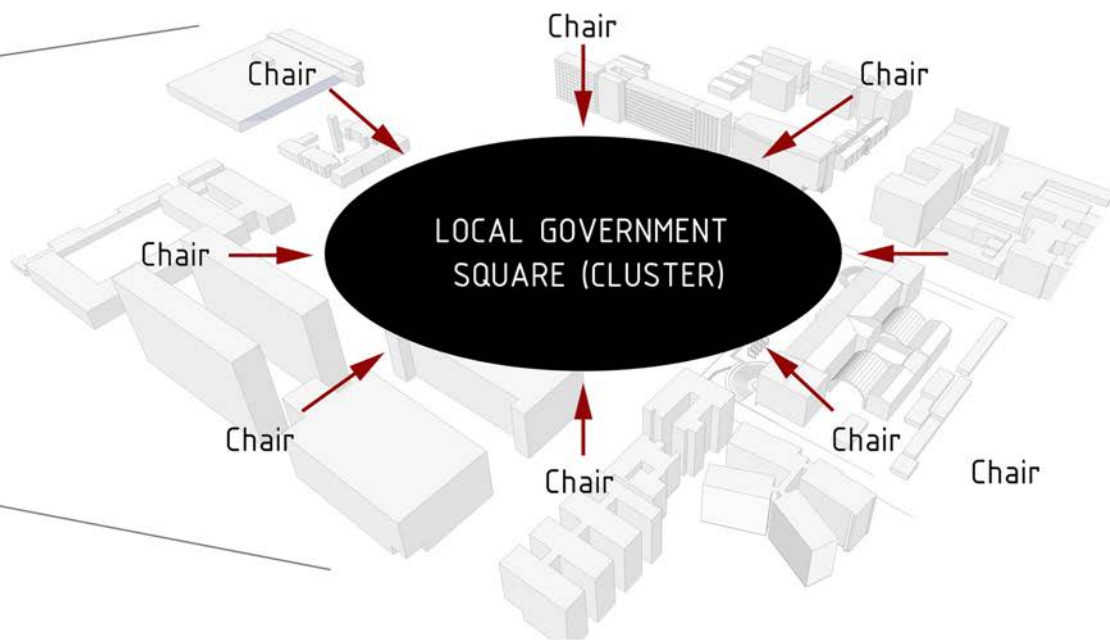


2.5 - Administrative District



The district in which the dissertation design will be situated is the newly established Local Government Square (LGS) or Administrative District. As the name suggests, the district is orientated around administrative functions of both the new capital city and the country as a whole. The intention with the district is to localise all administrative functions in government, in order to improve accessibility for the public as well as develop a greater sense of transparency through enabling an increased level of awareness.

Figure 2.13 Top; Existing governmental structure organised into clusters (Author 2016)
Figure 2.14 Above; Positioning of Proposal into existing of Governmental structure (Author 2016)
Figure 2.15 Right; Proposed arrangement of Administrative district building from existing clusters (Author 2016)



2.5.1 - Government Clusters (Existing)

In order to achieve a sense of accountability between departments it becomes important to develop a system that facilitates interaction between programmes of varying natures. The development of accountability would allow for a higher level of transparency in government, as there would be interaction between several government bodies.

A government cluster is intended to develop an integrated approach to management that is aimed at improving government planning, decision making and service delivery with the main function being to ensure coordination of all government programmes (Tibane & Honwane 2015).

In the South Africa Yearbook 2014/15 it is stipulated that 12 outcomes for these clusters have been identified by the government. These include (Tibane et al 2015: 203):

- Improved quality of basic education
- A long and healthy life for all South Africans
- All people in South Africa are and feel safe
- Decent employment through inclusive economic growth
- A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path
- An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network
- Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities with food security for all
- Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life
- A responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system
- Environmental assets and natural resources that are well protected and continually enhanced
- A better South Africa contributing to a better and safer Africa and world
- An efficient, effective and development orientated public service and an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship

The attempt to respond to the structuring of governmental clusters and the notion of democracy in the new Capital City saw the formation of a new, larger cluster titled Local Government Square.

2.6 - Local Government Square

As the new Local Government Square is positioned within the area zoned to be the administrative district of the new Capital it was deemed necessary to appropriate the buildings surrounding Pretorius Square to be better suited to the functions required within an administrative district.

The new Local Government Square (LGS) is comprised of all the chairs found in the existing clusters as well as all seats of the Governance and Administrative clusters (Tibane et al 2015).

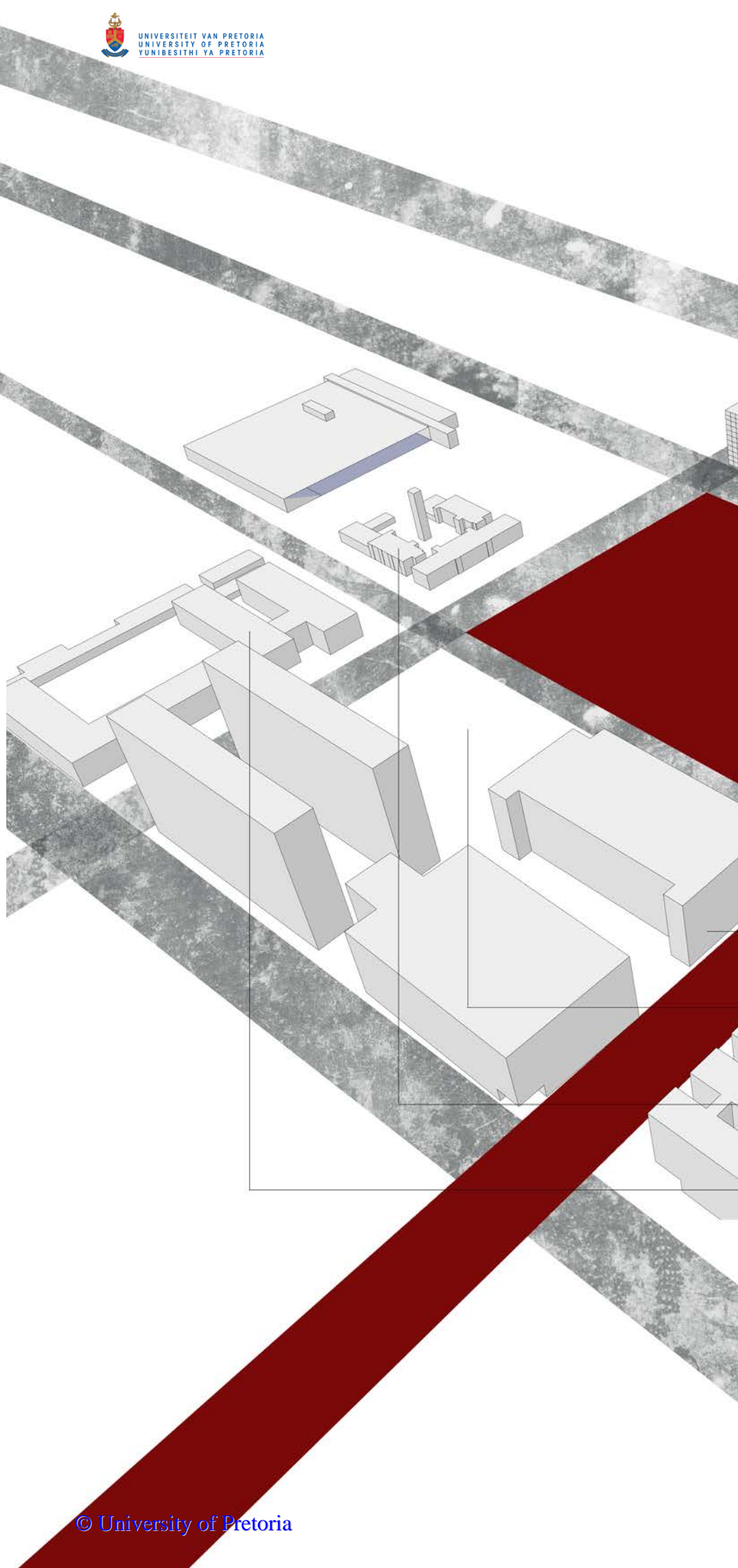
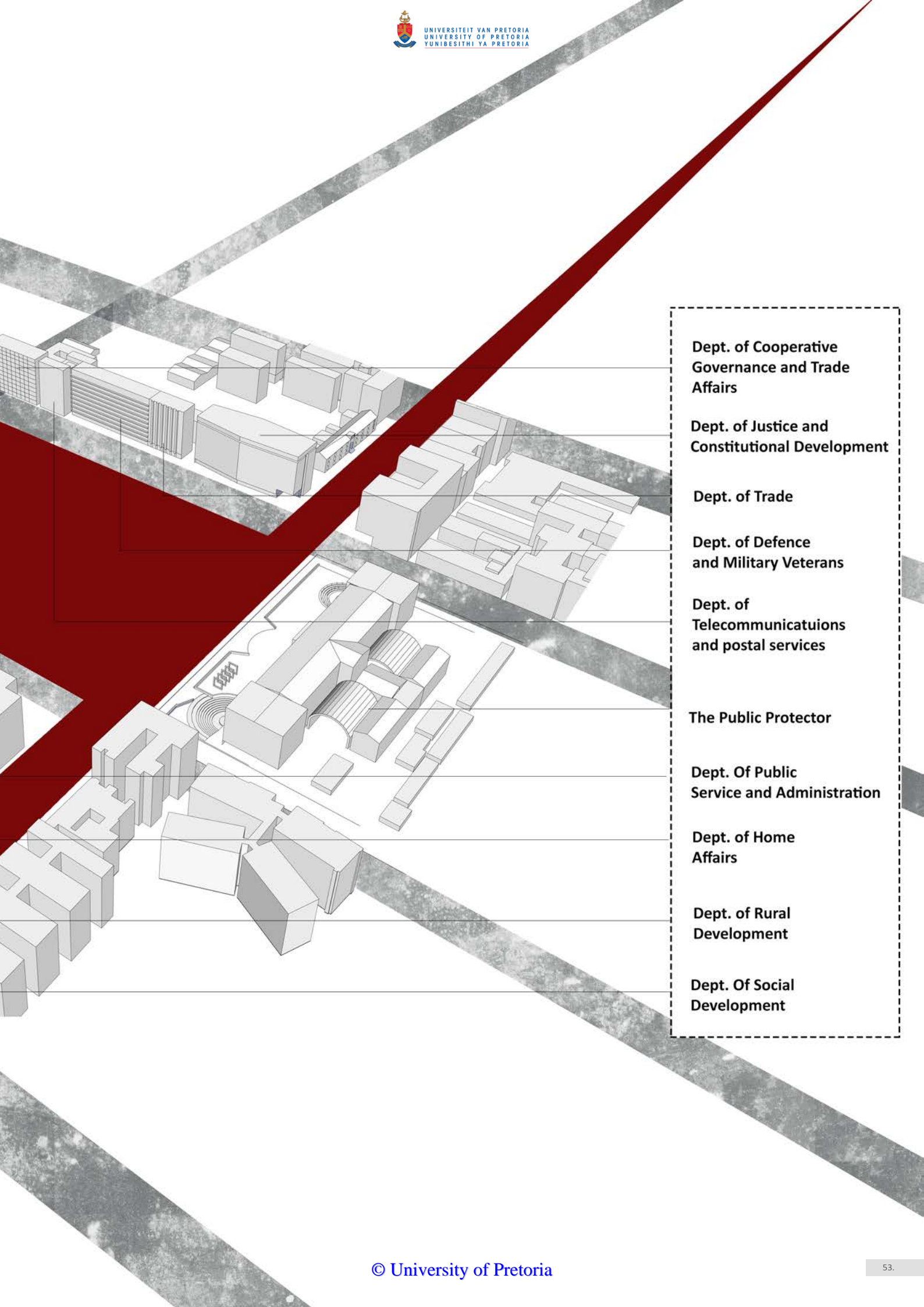


Figure 2.16 Right; Proposed Local Government Square (Author 2016)



Dept. of Cooperative
Governance and Trade
Affairs

Dept. of Justice and
Constitutional Development

Dept. of Trade

Dept. of Defence
and Military Veterans

Dept. of
Telecommunications
and postal services

The Public Protector

Dept. Of Public
Service and Administration

Dept. of Home
Affairs

Dept. of Rural
Development

Dept. Of Social
Development

Through the proposal of a single administrative district it is intended that a spatial development facilitating co-dependency between governmental organisations, political parties and the public would be created. In the new political climate, it is hoped that this would achieve a greater level of transparency in both government and the administration of the country.

2.7 - Intention

2.8 - Vision precedent- Lomé, Togo

The city of Togo was founded in 1874 by African, British and German traders (Gervais-Lambony 2012: 46), and it was during this time that Lomé saw the development of its iconic double city core - these being the administrative core, and the commercial core which was centred around an existing market.

In the 1920s the French took control of Lomé and it was during this time that a change in urban policy could be seen through extensive building developments, such as the iconic Boulevard Circulaire, extensions to hospitals, and the construction of a town hall (Gervais-Lambony 2012: 48). It is during this change in power that Lomé experienced a major change in ideology to something that was more representative of a typical colonial city (Baskerville n.d).

Independence Square, which is situated in the administrative district of Lomé, has multiple layers of symbolism and ideologies. These layers include: the first place where the German powers sought to place their mark - occupation by political regimes as a display of power through the construction of political statues - a place for student demonstrations, and today, the home of the only skyscraper in Lomé (Gervais-Lambony 2012).

The period between 1920 and 2006 was characterised by a struggle for control over public space through demonstrations and protests aimed at being as

visible as possible (Gascoigne 2001; Gervais-Lambony 2012). A feature of Lomé, which can be seen as similar to that of Paul Kruger Street in Pretoria, is its historic protest route. Protests would move along this iconic route as it held significance for the history of Lomé.

Demonstrations and protestors would gather at the Dove of Peace statue and move along main roads with the final destination being Independence Square (Gervais-Lambony 2012).

What is it that made a single square - Independence Square - and a route to the square such iconic spaces in the city? As was suggested, a capital city is successful in the way that it restructures and reinterprets the past so as to better represent ideologies of the present, therefore, though the square and the protest route were built during different times, their significance has remained current due to the fact that each generation of power was able to utilise these spaces as a means of expressing their control over the city.

Figure 2.17 Top (1); Lome Map (Operationworld.org 2016).

Figure 2.18 Middle (2); Suburbs of Lome (Bekker & Therborn 2012).

Figure 2.19 Top Right (3); Independence Square (Bekker & Therborn 2012).

Figure 2.20 Right Middle (4); Dove of peace (Bekker & Therborn 2012).

Figure 2.21 Right Middle (5); Main political areas and routes (Bekker & Therborn 2012).

Figure 2.22 Right Bottom; Capital City (Clarky 2016)

