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GUIDELINES

6.1. INTRODUCTION

6.1.1. Introduction to Guidelines

General design guidelines have been developed for District Six's streets and public spaces. These enable a coherent design across District Six, without compromising the unique characteristics of each space within the wider context. The Guidelines support long-term alignment of various professionals, the private sector and the City with the vision for the public realm of District Six. It forms a basis for discussion between all agents and departments involved in future detailed design. Additionally, it serves to further assist the City in the planning processes.

These Guidelines have been developed for the full range of typologies that comprise the public realm of District Six. Streets within District Six were historically used as public space for people to gather, socialise and play. District Six, comparative to its population density, had a historic deficit of quality open public spaces, save for spaces around religious institutions, amenities at schools and Trafalgar Park. Guidelines are developed in two parts: Streets and Public Spaces.

Streets and public spaces have been divided into different typologies of space. For example, Streets have been divided into an Activity Spine, Secondary Streets, Lower and Low Order Streets and Key Green Linkages.

Public Open Spaces can be divided into Green Spaces (such as parks), Hard Spaces (such as squares), Institutional Buildings and Spaces (such as a public space next to a religious building) and Areas of Connectivity/ Gateways (where multiple streets intersect creating additional complexity).

The guidelines aim to:

- Provide a basis for future projects within District Six
- Provide recommendations and guidance for the design of streets and open spaces within District Six, specifically highlighting the importance and value of the public realm
- Share knowledge gathered in workshops, strategies developed and insights gained over the course of the project
- Help people envision a public realm that enhances and celebrates the character of District Six
- Focus conversations on the needs of different users within the public realm
- Support sustainable communities and resilient environments

SPATIAL TYPOLOGIES

Streets



A. Green Spaces

- New Hanover Activity Spine
- Secondary Streets (15-20m)
 - Chapel Streets and
 - Constitution Street
- Lower and Low Order Streets (8-12m)
- Old Hanover Street Historic Pedestrian Street
- Key Green Linkages (12-14m)

- Local Parks + Play Spaces
- Medium Sized Green Parks
- Large Green Network

B. Hard Spaces

- Urban Squares + Pedestrian Pausing Spaces

C. Institutional Buildings and Spaces

- Public Squares at Religious Institutions
- Forecourts at Educational Institutions

D. Areas of Connectivity/ Gateways

- Areas of Connectivity/ unique conditions



6.1.2. Guidelines Structure

The Guidelines are intended to work alongside the other sections of the Public Realm Strategy, the LSDF and various other City of Cape Town policies. These guidelines provide, specifically tailored, guidance to the context of District Six. Inputs from the co-design workshops have been incorporated within these to ensure that the needs of the community are considered throughout the delivery of future identified projects.

The typical structure for the guidelines are as follows: the identification of high-level principles respective to streets and open space; the establishment of an overarching character for each typology and the design intention for each space and its attributes.

Guidelines are then developed for each space, where specific parameters are illustrated and further discussed. These follow the format indicated alongside. The guidelines for spaces are indicated at the top of the page, with a description of the character of each space. These are followed by 4 categories of consideration: Green and Blue Networks, Connectivity, Culture and Memory and Activation. Where the guideline has been influenced through the public participation process, the workshop inputs are highlighted. Precedent images and images illustrate the overarching principles, but are not intended to be prescriptive designs.

Design Principles for Streets

Guideline:
New Hanover Activity Spine

Guideline:
Secondary Streets

Guideline:
Low and Lower Order Streets

Guideline:
Old Hanover Street
Pedestrian Spaces

Guideline:
Key Green Linkages

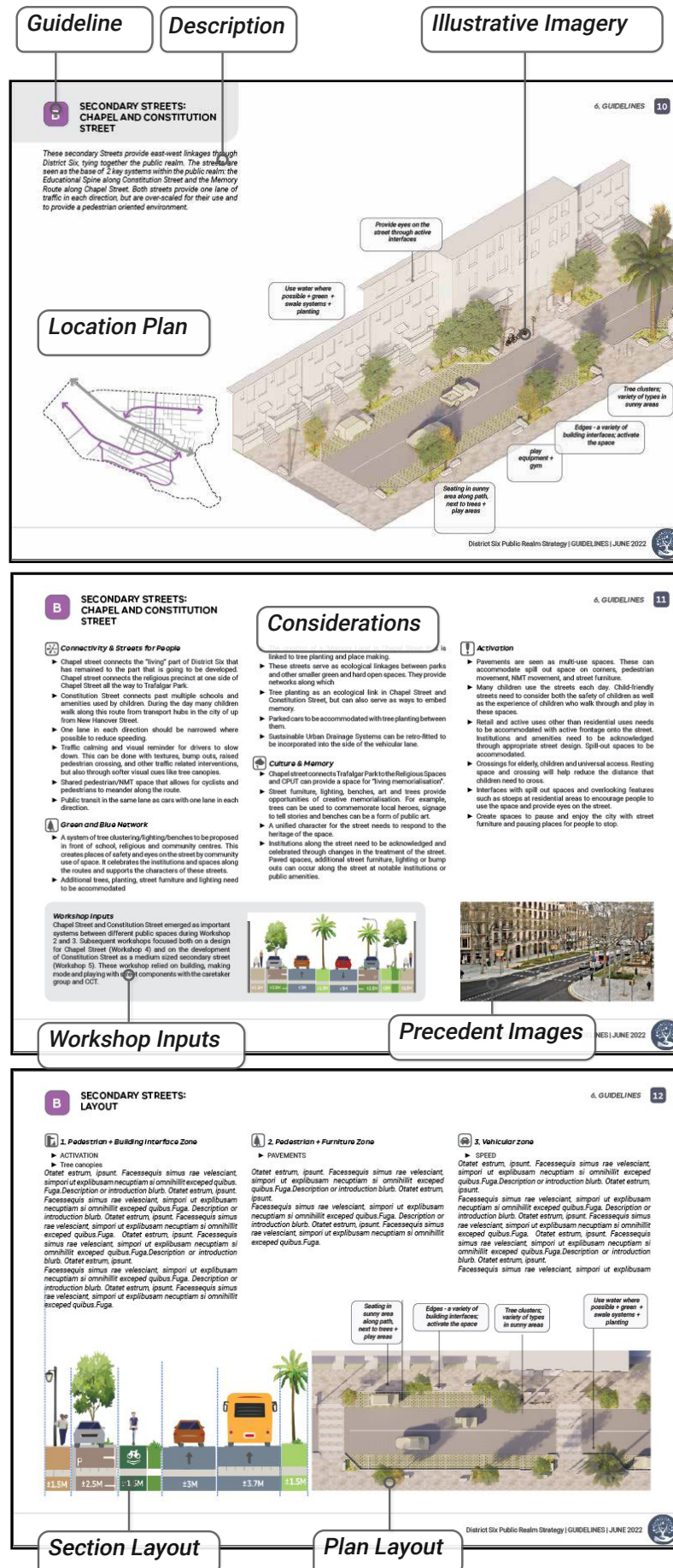
Design Principles for Green Open Spaces

Guideline:
Local Parks and Play Spaces

Guideline:
Medium Sized Green Parks

Guideline:
Large Green Networks

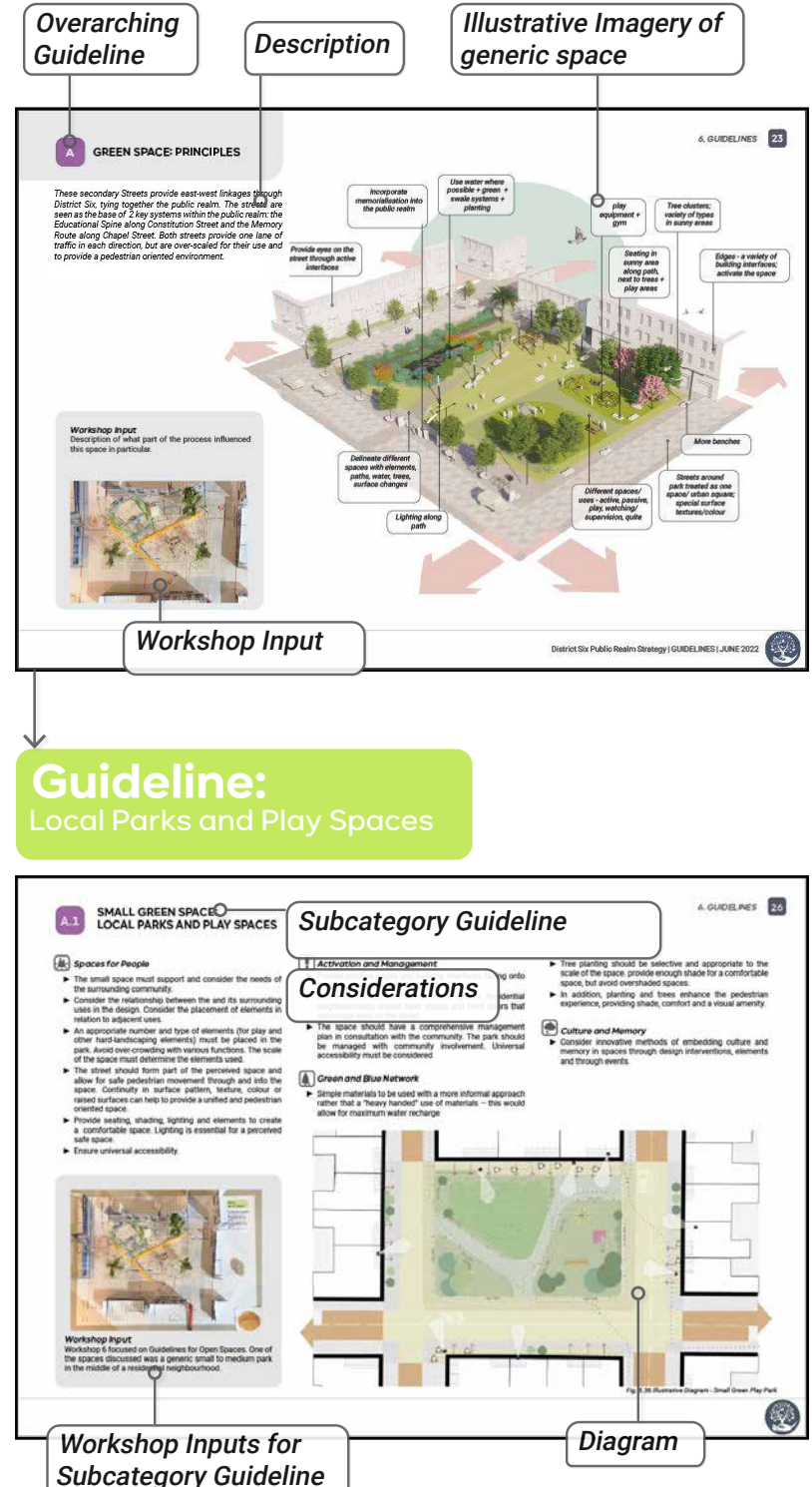
Guidelines: Secondary Streets



Guidelines: General Green Open Spaces

6. GUIDELINES

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GUIDELINES

6.2. GUIDELINES FOR STREETS

Principles for Street Design

Generally speaking, streets make up more than 80% of the total public space in cities, but are often less than optimal in terms of providing safe spaces for their surrounding communities i.e. people walking, cycling, people in transit and general socialising. The aim of developing design guidelines for both spaces and streets in District Six is to (re)establish cherished spaces for people without compromising on the ability of streets to perform their vehicular function.

The Street Design Guidelines set out the design principles for the character of various streets. This includes suggestions for the interface of buildings with the street and general guidance on appropriate street furniture, materials, planting, trees, paving and other elements placed within the streets, sidewalks and parking areas (movement corridors).

Roads are categorised to align with the transport hierarchy outlined in the 2022 Local Spatial Development Framework. More detailed design inputs for specific streets within this are provided.

- A. NEW HANOVER ACTIVITY SPINE**
- B. SECONDARY STREETS (15-20M)
CHAPEL STREET AND CONSTITUTION STREET**
- C. LOWER AND LOW ORDER STREETS (8-12M)**
- D. OLD HANOVER STREET**
- E. KEY GREEN LINKAGES**

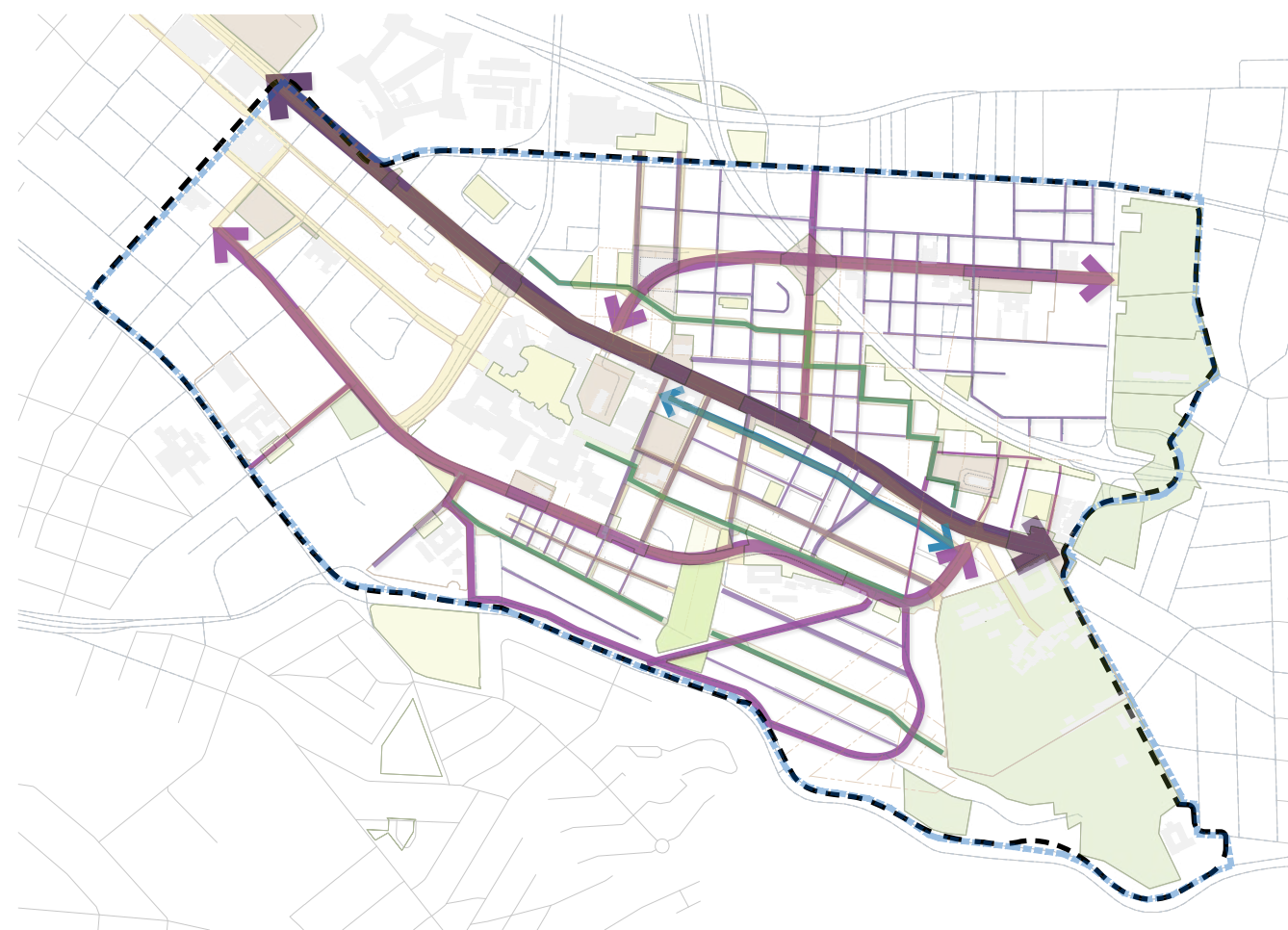


Fig. 6.1 District Six Streets Hierarchy

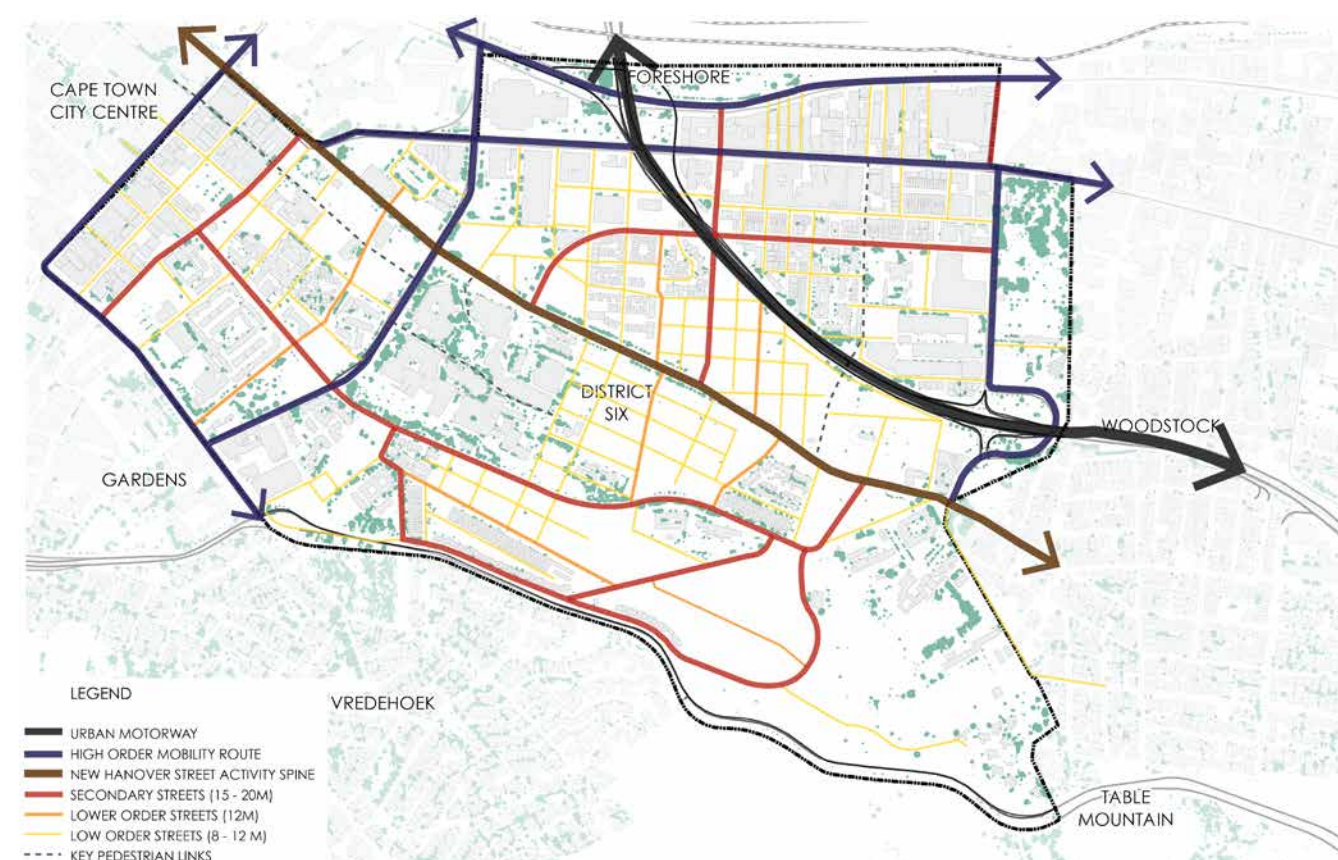


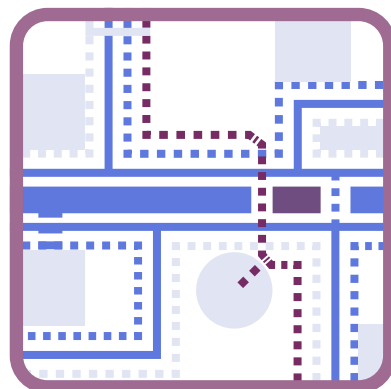
Fig. 6.2. District Six LSDF Transport Hierarchy (City of Cape Town, LSDF, 2022)



GUIDELINES

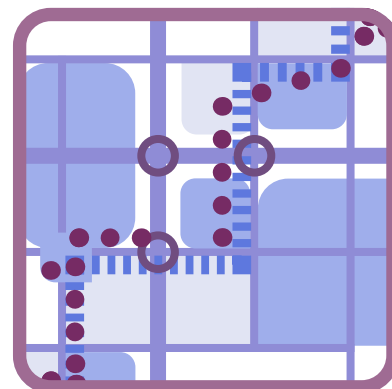
6.2. GUIDELINES FOR STREETS

Principles for Street Design



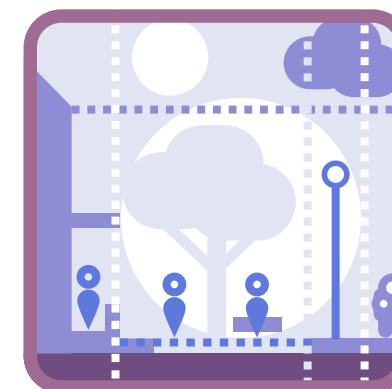
Connected Streets

Streets are part a movement system, that more often then not, tends to be continuous. These movement systems comprise all modes of transport and include the ability for people to walk on foot. Similarly, the spatial elements found within streets: pavements, tree lines, stormwater management systems, etc., should be designed to be continuous in its spatial construction, spatial qualities and uses. Spatial barriers should be removed to ensure continuity of movement through neighbourhoods.



Flexible + Active Streets

Roads are for cars and streets include spaces that accommodate more dedicated activities for people. In response to the activities which need to be accommodated by introducing people, the dynamics of a road changes. Streets need to make room for varied activities and must consider functional adjacencies in use and program. Design these spaces flexibly to accommodate multiple uses.



Appropriate Scale + Proportion

The scale of the road reserve must relate to the scale of the buildings adjacent to it. An appropriate scale is where the body feels a sense of enclosure in space. This is particularly the case when wide streets don't have sufficient height along its edges. These may read as empty or give a sense of being dominated by equipment supporting cars rather than prioritising the movement of people.



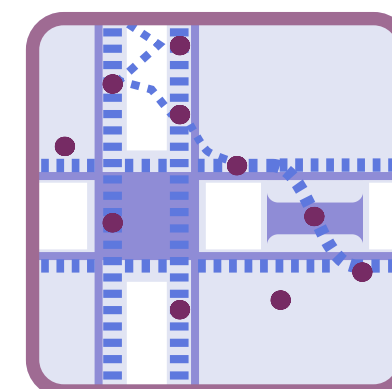
Safe Streets

Promote safe streets that prioritises the functional safety of pedestrians interacting with vehicles. These include measures to slow vehicles down and protect pedestrians crossing the street. Safe streets include physical safety through the provision of equipment that supports this [like security and manned cameras], as well as, eyes on the street. Advocate for general urban design principles that promotes safety. Make streets that are safe for the most vulnerable, including women, the elderly and children.



Active Interfaces

The design of buildings and places adjacent to streets shall have a positive interface where uses that relate to the street are made visible and are allowed to spill-out into the street. The ground floor of adjacent buildings must accommodate uses that are able to positively relate to the street and support its character and function.

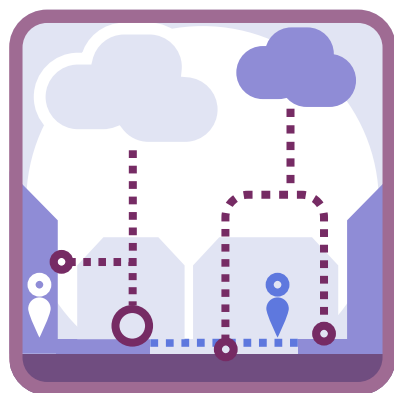


Priority Of Pedestrian Systems

When, often competing, systems for streets overlap, then prioritise pedestrians in the form, functioning and materiality of the street so as to make a safe space.

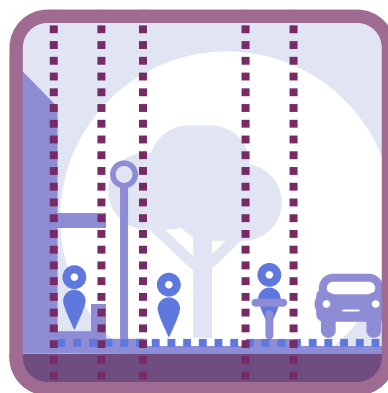


Principles for Street Design



Embed Memory

District Six is a place of particularly deep cultural practice in public space. Unfortunately, many of these physical representations have been lost as a result of its demolition. The recognition of every site, including streets, as locations of memory and historic significance is vital to revive and preserve the spirit of District Six. Celebrate these opportunities by interpreting events and cultural practices for the memorialisation of significant people, events and cultural practices.



Legibility and Hierarchy

Streets should clearly represent their function in their making, as well as, provide clear and contiguous routes through neighbourhoods in a manner that promotes vehicular and pedestrian permeability. Ensure the provision of multiple access points to neighbourhoods and limit dead-ends to only those locations where it is absolutely necessary.



Streets For Everyone

Streets must be designed to accommodate everyone. Women and children, the differently-abled and the elderly must be accommodated in the routine functioning of all streets. This includes equipment that assists the blind in navigating and the provision of areas for rest [seating, leaning, standing].



Integrated Ecology

Make room for the ecology of the site. First retain the ecological system then enhance its functioning within the larger system. To ensure ecological systems remain functional within the urban context make sidewalks wider and embed principles of sustainably engineered systems to all bulk infrastructure [SUDS, etc].



New Hanover Street serves as an activity and local business spine for District Six. The street will accommodate higher density buildings and retail on street level, providing vibrancy and active edges facing onto the street. As a class 4 street, it is suggested that it be appropriately designed for this intended function, and not over-scaled to accommodate high-speed vehicular traffic.

A prerequisite to a vibrant and safe pedestrian environment is slower vehicular traffic (provided by holistic environmental design solutions rather than speed bumps) and attention to the design of pavements and street elements to accommodate pedestrian users. Suggestions include: generous pavements; textured intersections; street furniture; trees; lighting; signage; integrated stormwater considerations and, most importantly, a high quality environment for people on foot.

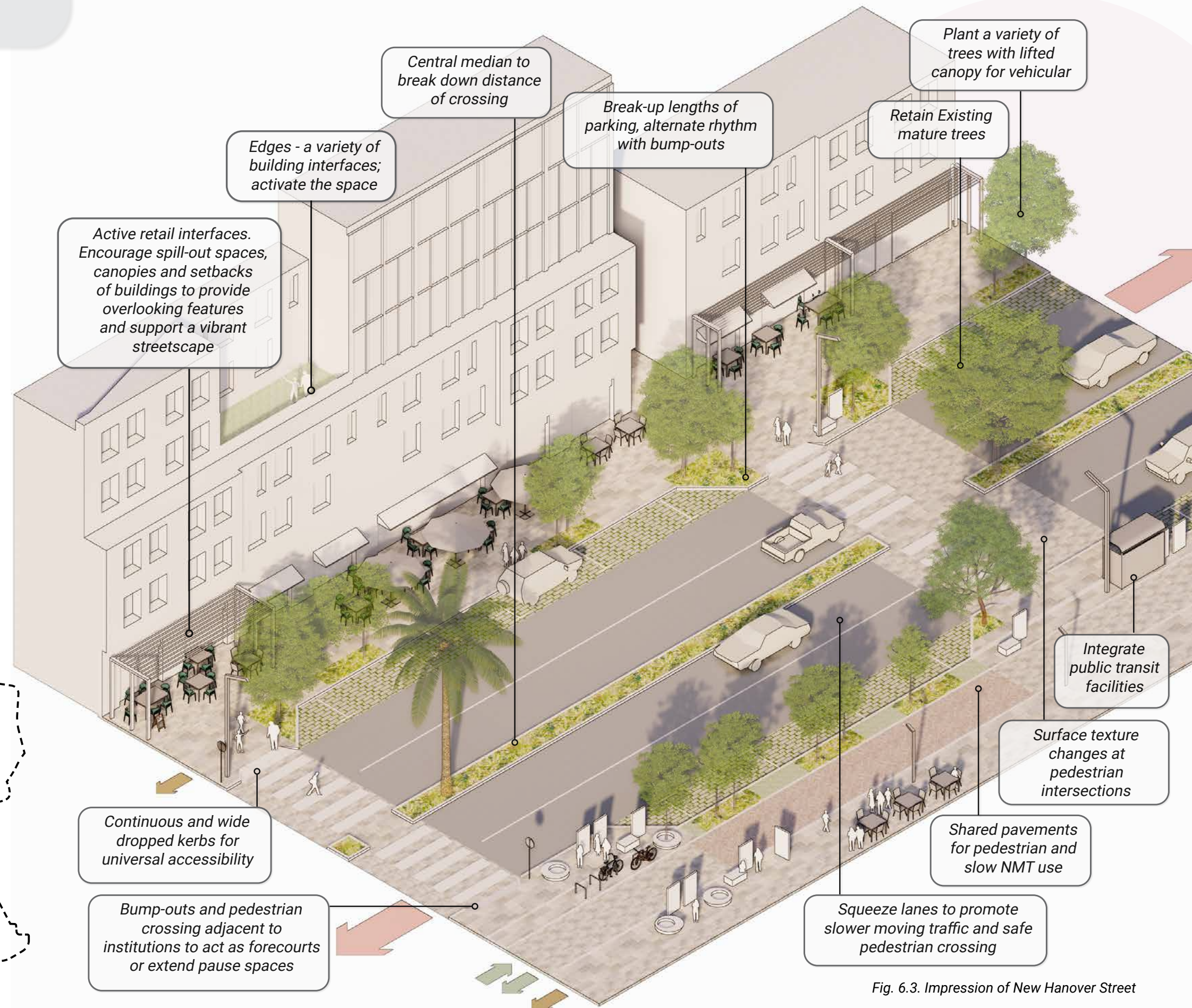


Fig. 6.3. Impression of New Hanover Street



A

NEW HANOVER ACTIVITY SPINE

**Connectivity & Streets for People**

- ▶ More space can be dedicated to pedestrian movement and pavements. Green space, lighting and resting spaces need to be prioritised.
- ▶ Shared car lanes and bus lanes - designed to their lowest minimum width.
- ▶ Shared non-motorised transport (NMT) and pedestrian space accommodated within pavements.
- ▶ Public Transit needs to be accommodated. Bus and taxi stops need to be considered and included, with other street furniture. At the eastern end of New Hanover Street a dedicated school drop-off area needs to be considered.
- ▶ Street-side parking needs to be incorporated, interspersed with bump-outs for soft landscaping and street furniture. Additional parking can be located in side streets or at the back of buildings, rather than along the activity spine. Time limits on parking in busy areas can help to prioritise the pedestrian, rather than car parking.
- ▶ Women and children, the differently-abled and the elderly must be accommodated in the routine functioning of all streets. Due to the proximity of schools, child-friendly design is paramount.
- ▶ Continuous drop kerbs are to be provided for universal accessibility and safety.
- ▶ Changes in surface treatments and material differentiation to at crossings and intersections to create a pedestrian-friendly landscape and encourage cautious vehicular movement.

**Green and Blue Network**

- ▶ Tree canopies that support both happy pedestrian environment and green networks that help with birdlife
- ▶ Water spaces for waterways and SW systems. Green connections to other green spaces.
- ▶ The quality of the space (enhanced through trees, lighting, paving and street furniture) is important.
- ▶ Enhance connections to green spaces and play spaces beyond New Hanover Street, through the treatment of crossings and intersections.

**Culture & Memory**

- ▶ Provide opportunities to engage with the heritage of the site. Elements within public spaces should be seen as opportunities for embedded memorialization, through signage, lighting, seating, textures, colours, etc. Examples include “storied pavement”, historic kerb stones, public art and benches.

**Activation**

- ▶ Streets to accommodate multiple uses.
- ▶ Future buildings to line and define the street edge.
- ▶ Buildings must provide a positive and active interface with the street. Retail and spill-out spaces to be accommodated.

- ▶ Buildings should provide variety in built form and facade articulation. For example, overlooking features provide “eyes on the street”; setbacks above ground floor provide opportunity for balconies and occupancy.
- ▶ Encourage mixed-use buildings and a variation in tenure options to encourage vibrancy and diversity.
- ▶ Acknowledge entrances to important or civic buildings. For example, provide bump-outs and pedestrian crossing adjacent to institutions (Schools, Mosques, Churches) to allow for extended pausing spaces.



Fig. 6.5. Example of activity and commercial high



Fig. 6.6. Boulevard with generous soft and hard landscaped pedestrian spaces

Workshop Inputs

New Hanover Street was mentioned during each workshop as an important active and local business spine connecting through District Six. During Workshop 5 (See Chapter 3, Workshop 5) groups were asked to think through principles for a large active street.

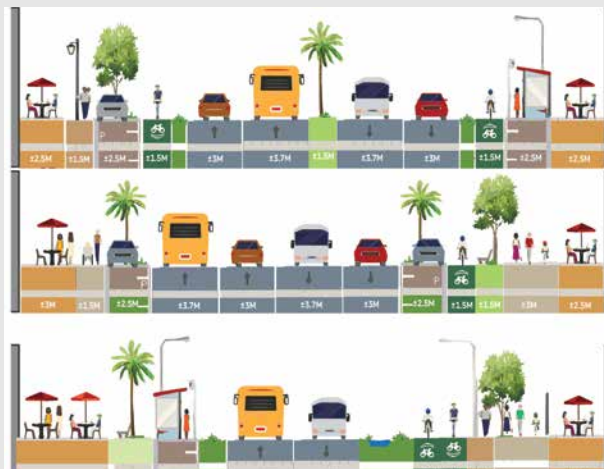


Fig. 6.4. Spill-out and cafe spaces



A

NEW HANOVER ACTIVITY SPINE: LAYOUT



1. Pedestrian + Building interface Zone

- ▶ Enforce an active building interface and an interactive spill out zone into the street. This denotes a minimum of 70% active interface and max 30% in-active interface.
- ▶ Future building should be appropriate to scale and function of the space.
- ▶ Future buildings to line and define the space. Buildings must provide a positive interface with the public space. Provide interactive open facades that are comprised of a mix of institutions, retail, commercial and residential.
- ▶ Promote overlooking features such as colonnades and balconies as well as canopies and shading structures.
- ▶ Spatial Quality needs to prioritize pedestrians through human-scaled design.
- ▶ Street design to accommodate the functions of buildings adjacent to street through acknowledging entrances and providing appropriate spill out spaces.



2. Pedestrian + Furniture Zone

- ▶ Prioritize walkability and universal accessibility.
- ▶ Stormwater needs to be considered and integrated into the larger urban system. Use systems that respond to the natural water processes and promote the use of materials that allow for infiltration of water into the ground.
- ▶ Provide pause spaces and seating. Populate with equipment, lighting and street furniture.
- ▶ Alternate between bump-outs and parking.
- ▶ Trees, planting and green systems to be continuous and clustered or 'organic'.
- ▶ Promote connectivity and accessibility through continuity of the pedestrian realm.
- ▶ Intersection bump-outs and crossings to create consolidated spaces or 'urban rooms'.



3. Vehicular Zone

- ▶ Slow down traffic through restriction of flow and traffic calming measures, and crease friction for vehicular movement. Incorporate level changes, raised intersections/crossings, texture and materiality changes.
- ▶ Promoting minimum lane widths appropriate to use (max 3,5m).
- ▶ Pedestrian crossings to be as generous as possible and take advantage of the maximum allowable width of 4m.
- ▶ Dedicated zone along the edge of the vehicular space for bulk services.

General considerations

- ▶ Street design appropriate to its location and scale
- ▶ The street extent should be considered from building edge to building edge
- ▶ Pedestrians to be prioritized
- ▶ Integrate memorialization into special locations and design

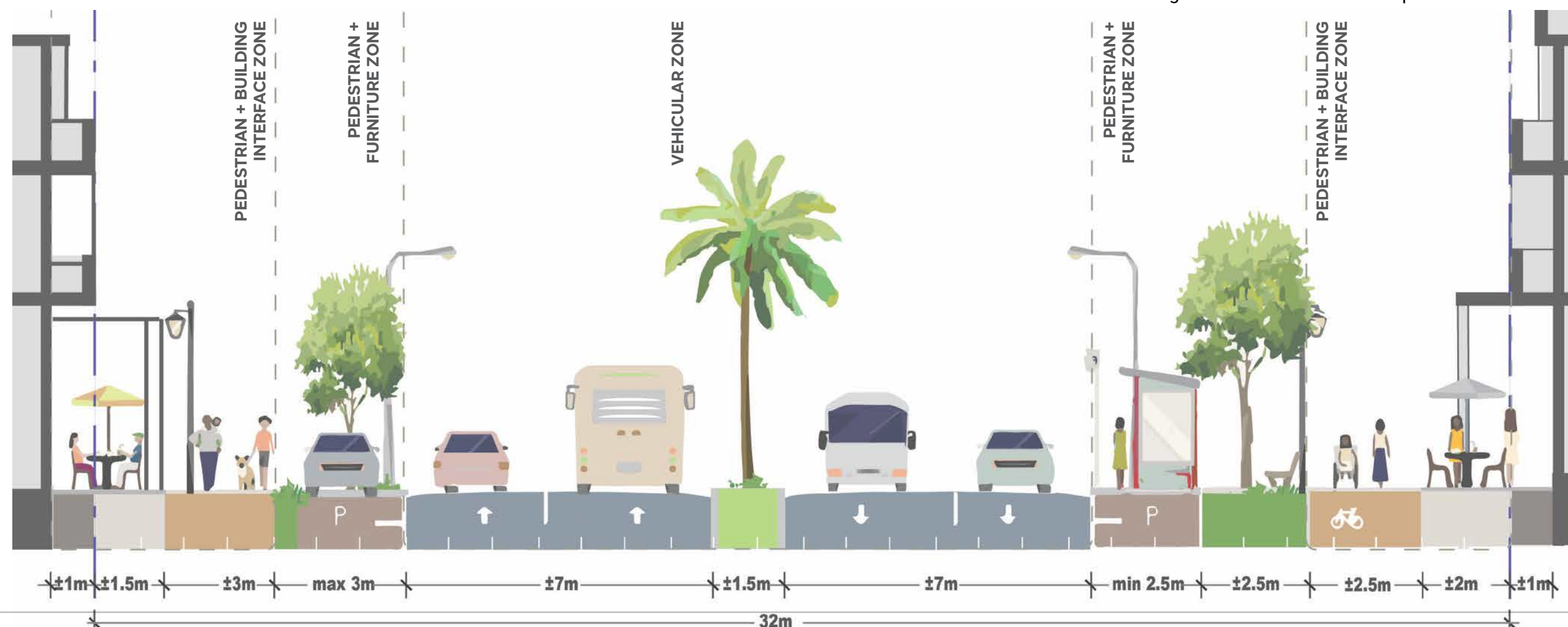


Fig. 6.7. New Hanover Street - Layout in Section



A NEW HANOVER ACTIVITY SPINE: CONDITIONS

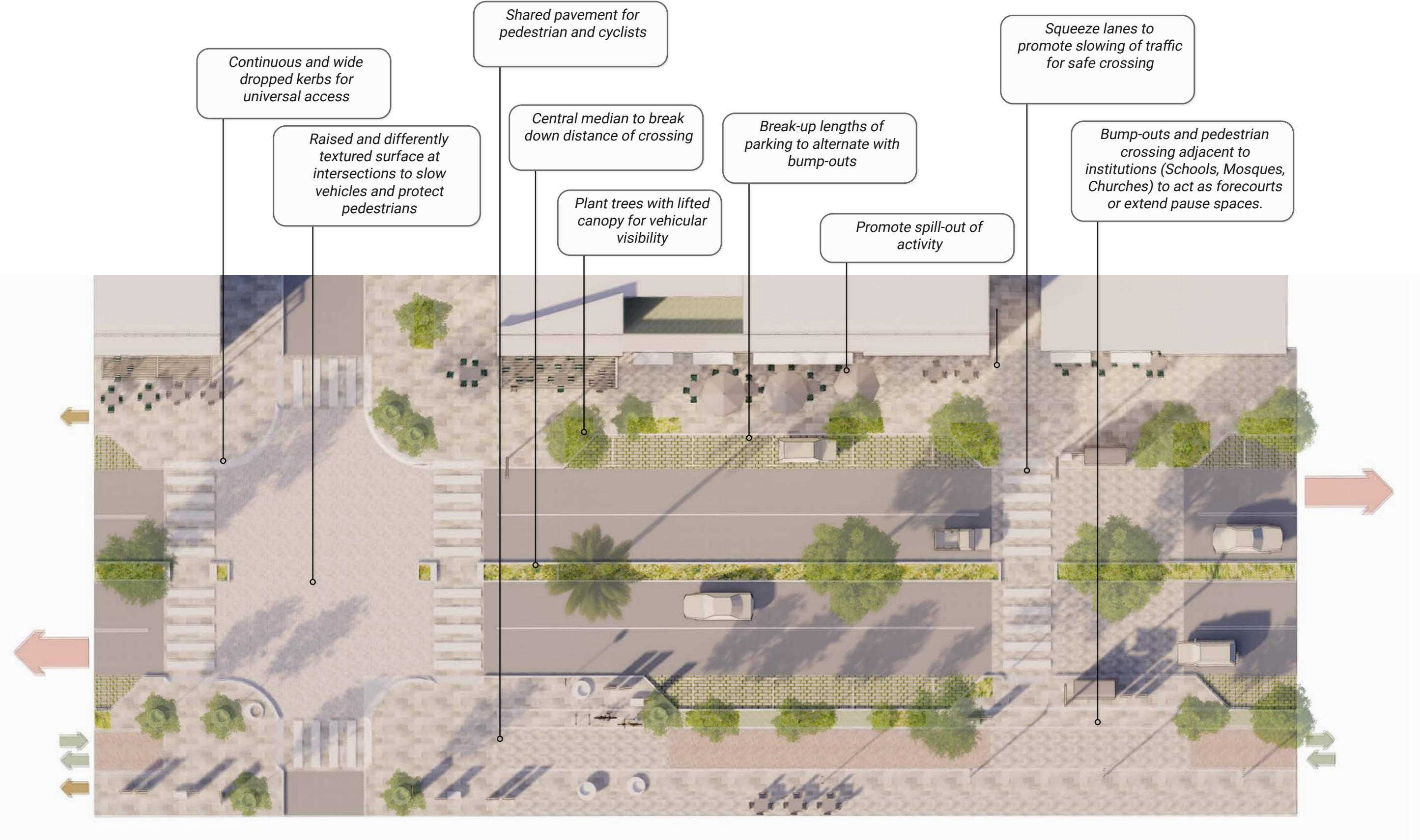


Fig. 6.8. New Hanover Street Conditions in Plan



SECONDARY STREETS: CHAPEL AND CONSTITUTION STREET

These secondary Streets provide east-west linkages through District Six. The streets are seen as the base of 2 key systems within the public realm: the Educational Spine along Constitution Street and the Memory Street along Chapel Street.

Both streets provide one lane of traffic in each direction, but are over-scaled for their use and do not currently provide a pedestrian oriented environment. These roads should be retrofitted/narrowed with bump-outs, additional trees, seating, signage and street furniture to enhance the pedestrian experience and provide spaces to pause along the street.

Constitution Street, linking several schools, is seen as an educational route and should be designed to allow for safe waiting, play and walking spaces for children. Although it is a Class 4 street, innovative interventions are encouraged due to its nature and adjacencies.

Chapel Street, as a Class 5 street, allows the opportunity to think creatively about street design, especially adjacent to schools and institutions. A narrower vehicular space and more pedestrian-friendly environment is desirable, with wider pedestrian walkways, lighting, trees, street furniture and commemorative moments along the route. Support activities already taking place.

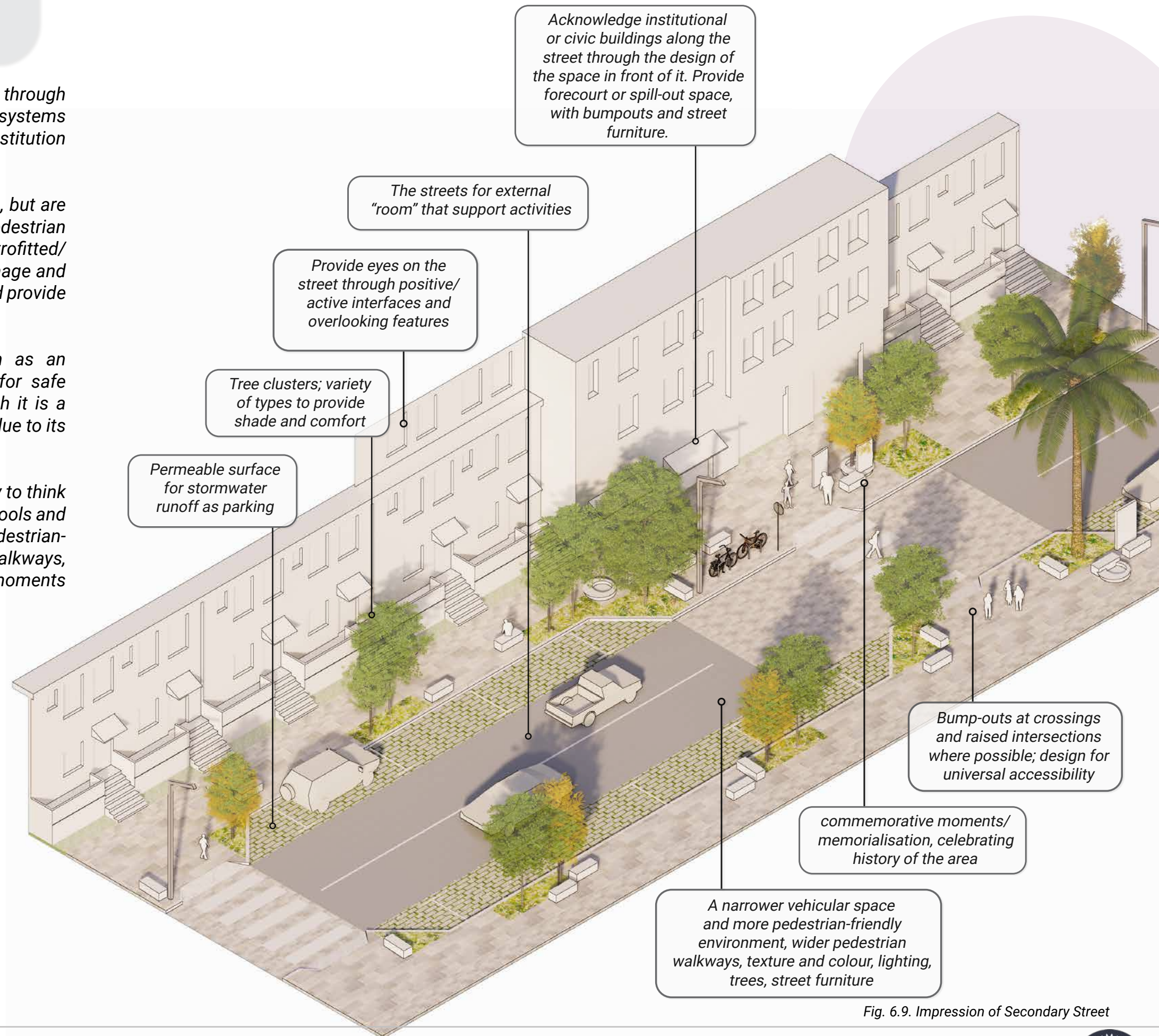


Fig. 6.9. Impression of Secondary Street



Connectivity & Streets for People

- ▶ Chapel street connects the “living” part of District Six that has remained to the part that is going to be developed. Chapel street connects the religious precinct at one side of Chapel Street all the way to Trafalgar Park.
- ▶ Constitution Street connects past multiple schools and amenities used by children. During the day many children walk along this route from transport hubs in the city of up from New Hanover Street.
- ▶ One lane in each direction should be narrowed where possible to reduce speeding.
- ▶ Traffic calming and visual reminder for drivers to slow down. This can be done with textures, bump outs, raised pedestrian crossing, and other traffic related interventions, but also through softer visual cues like tree canopies.
- ▶ Shared pedestrian/NMT space that allows for cyclists and pedestrians to meander along the route.
- ▶ Public transit in the same lane as cars with one lane in each direction.

Green and Blue Network

- ▶ A system of tree clustering/lighting/benches to be proposed in front of school, religious and community centres. This creates places of safety and eyes on the street by community use of space. It celebrates the institutions and spaces along the routes and supports the characters of these streets.
- ▶ Additional trees, planting, street furniture and lighting need to be accommodated

Workshop Inputs

Chapel Street and Constitution Street emerged as important systems between different public spaces during Workshop 2 and 3. Subsequent workshops focused both on a design for Chapel Street (Workshop 4) and on the development of Constitution Street as a medium sized secondary street (Workshop 5). These workshop relied on building, making mode and playing with street components with the caretaker group and CCT.



- ▶ The creation of a ‘Memory Lane’ in Chapel Street that is linked to tree planting and place making.
- ▶ Tree planting as an ecological link in Chapel Street and Constitution Street, but can also serve as ways to embed memory and serve as ecological linkages.
- ▶ Parked cars to be accommodated with tree planting between them.
- ▶ Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems can be retro-fitted to be incorporated into the side of the vehicular lane.

Culture & Memory

- ▶ Chapel street connects Trafalgar Park to the Religious Spaces and CPUT can provide a space for “living memorialisation”.
- ▶ Street furniture, lighting, benches, public art and trees provide opportunities of creative memorialisation. For example, trees can be used to commemorate local heroes, signage to tell stories and benches can be a form of functional public art. Digital technologies can also be incorporated in innovative and engaging ways to tell the stories of District Six.
- ▶ A unified character for the street needs to respond to the heritage of the space.
- ▶ Institutions along the street need to be acknowledged and celebrated through changes in the treatment of the street. Paved spaces, additional street furniture, lighting or bump outs can occur along the street at notable institutions or public amenities.

Activation

- ▶ Pavements are seen as multi-use spaces. These can accommodate spill out space on corners, pedestrian movement, NMT movement, and street furniture.
- ▶ Many children use the streets each day. Child-friendly streets need to consider both the safety of children as well as the experience of children who walk through and play in these spaces.
- ▶ Retail and active uses other than residential uses needs to be accommodated with active frontage onto the street. Institutions and amenities need to be acknowledged through appropriate street design. Spill-out spaces to be accommodated.
- ▶ Crossings for elderly, children and universal access. Resting space and crossing will help reduce the distance that children need to cross.
- ▶ Interfaces with spill out spaces and overlooking features such as stoeps at residential areas to encourage people to use the space and provide eyes on the street.
- ▶ Create spaces to pause and enjoy the city with street furniture and pausing places for people to stop.



Fig. 6.10. Colourful tactile urbanism - creative lane narrowing



Fig. 6.11. Texture changes for pedestrian crossing. Clustered street furniture, seating and planting for comfort





1. Pedestrian + Building interface Zone

- ▶ Promote and prioritize pedestrian movement
- ▶ Provide positive interfaces and layered facades with a public to private gradient. Mitigate and limit the impact of garages and driveways.
- ▶ Promote small commercial enterprise on corners (corner shop)
- ▶ Allow for mix-use interfaces, including residential, local business and institutions
- ▶ Support institutions along road through design (Chapel Street). Acknowledge entrances of importance and provide considered spill-out space where appropriate.
- ▶ Change texture/material where pedestrians and carriageway crossings meet.



2. Pedestrian + Furniture Zone

- ▶ Provide on-street parking interspersed with tree planting/ bump-outs
- ▶ Cluster trees on bump-outs and in permeable surfaces
- ▶ Clusters of trees along both sides of the street or along the north-facing side as a minimum
- ▶ Tree planting to create a continuous green connector between public spaces and parks
- ▶ Street furniture to contribute to the character of the place and as a apparatus for memorialization (through artwork, paving inserts, signage, lighting, murals, etc.)



3. Vehicular zone

- ▶ Retrofit existing roads by narrowing the road and including parking with permeable surfaces on either shoulder.
- ▶ Locate bulk services along the edge within the vehicular zone (between kerbs). This reserves pedestrian space for other uses and tree planting.
- ▶ Promotesafe crossing opportunities and raised intersections for pedestrians and differently-abled persons
- ▶ Accommodate differently textured road surfaces at crossings. Pedestrian crossings to be as generous as possible and take advantage of the maximum allowable width of 4m.

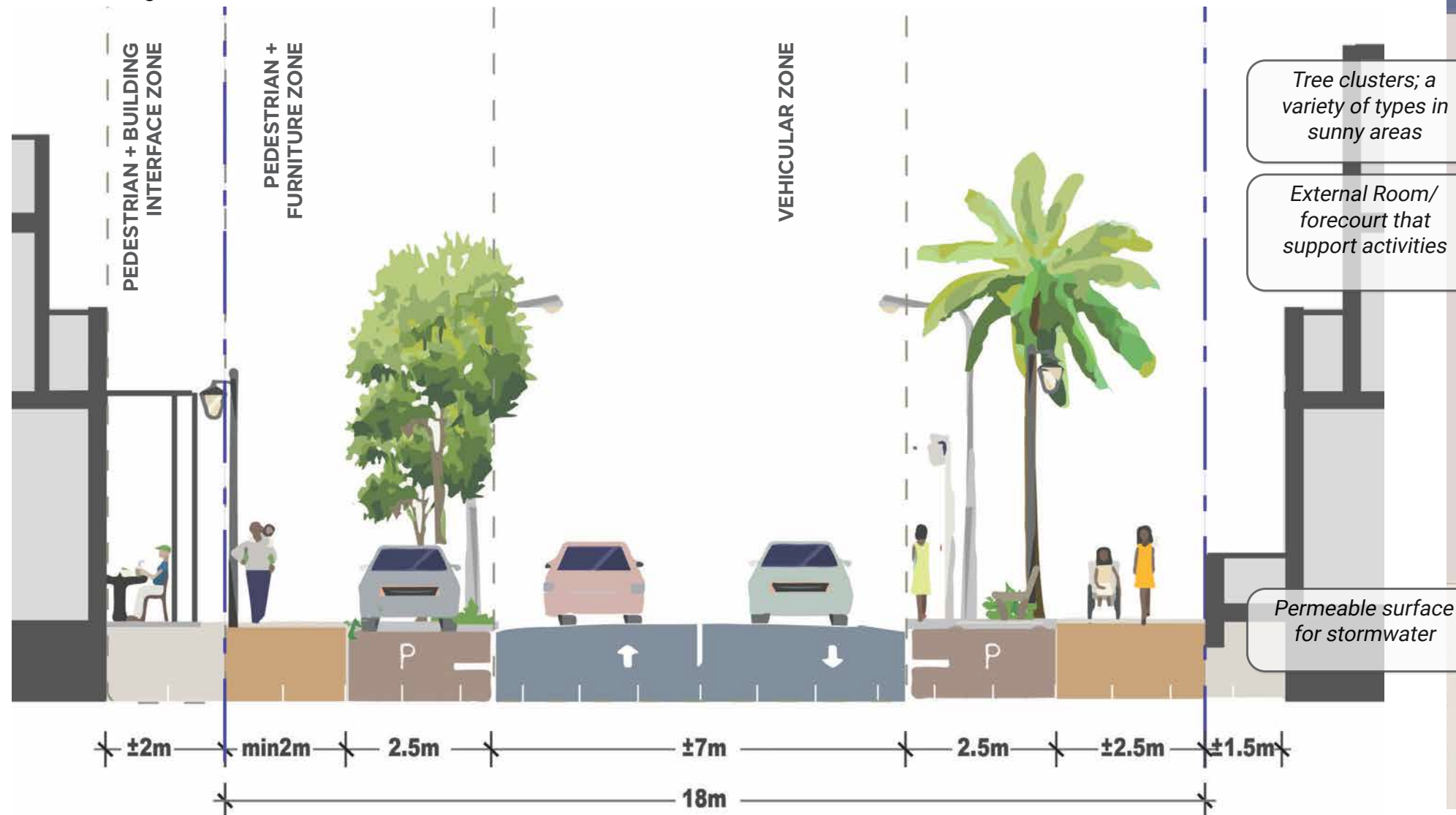


Fig. 6.12. Secondary Street Layout in Section

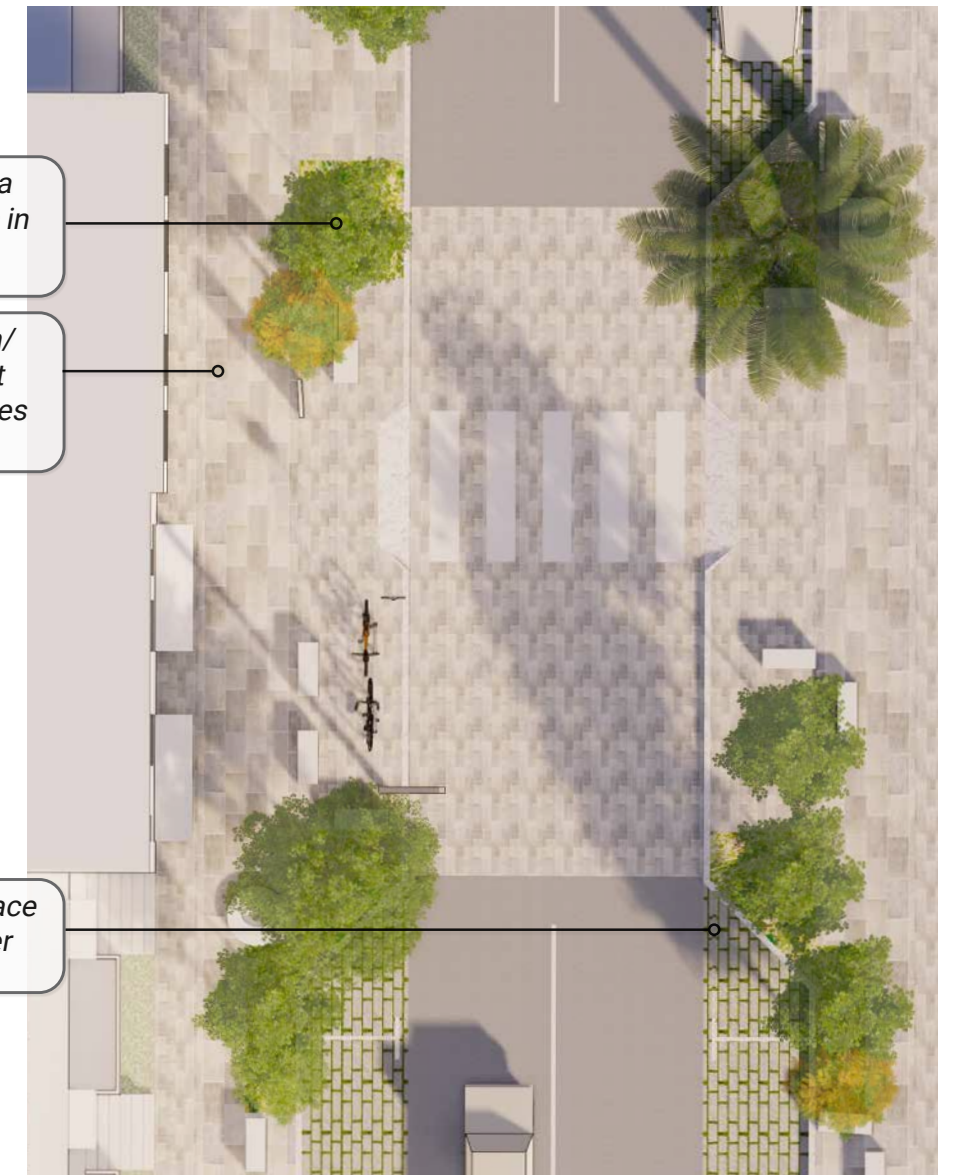


Fig. 6.13. Secondary Street Conditions in Plan



Lower and Low order streets account for the bulk of the residential streets in District Six. Many of these streets are laid out according to the original historic grid pattern. The historic grid is considered part of the heritage of the site.

New streets are seen as pedestrian friendly environments that accommodate seating + street furniture and provide a safe playing space for children and safe pausing spaces for elderly community members. Within the 8-12m street width, the pedestrian experience should be prioritised over the vehicular movement, which is reduced to the minimum dimensions.

Historic streets, while not attempting to mimic the past, need to sensitively respond to and enhance the heritage character of District Six. Reuse of materials can be considered in these streets, along with other means of embedding culture and memory through surface textures, street furniture, signage and art. The narrower 8m street widths should have a continuous surface treatment. Storm water must be incorporated at the centre of the street.

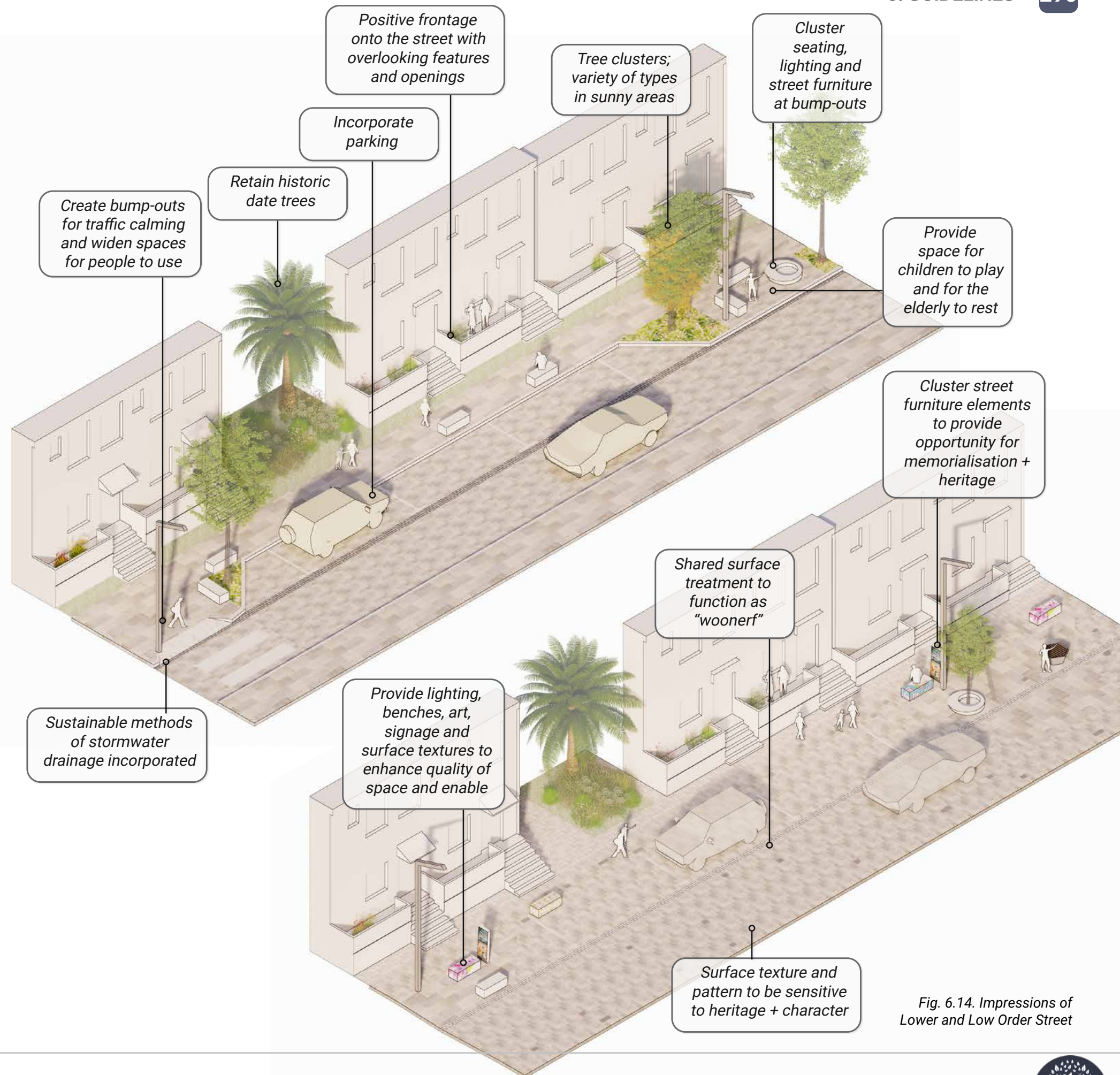
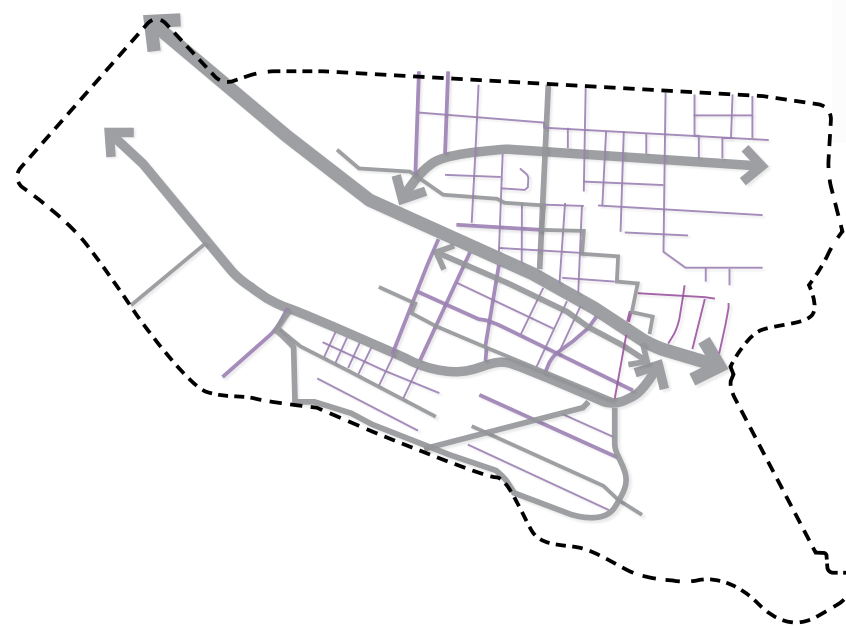


Fig. 6.14. Impressions of Lower and Low Order Street





Connectivity and Streets for People

- ▶ Small streets recognised as multi-functional spaces.
- ▶ Ensure accessibility for all.
- ▶ Streets need to accommodate the minimum lane width. Where appropriate, these can be a single lane, with parking adjacent and a shared, seamless surface treatment.
- ▶ Where appropriate, small historic streets in residential areas should be one lane wide and work like a woonerf. These streets are predominantly seen as part of the pedestrian realm.
- ▶ New streets can accommodate a single lane for vehicles, street-side parking, a pedestrian footpath with tree planting.
- ▶ Along new streets, bump-out spaces are encourage to support children at play and for the elderly to sit. Reinforce pedestrian crossings with a differentiation in the use of surface textures.
- ▶ Pedestrian crossings at intersections should have bump-outs to narrow lane widths and reduce the crossing distance.
- ▶ The street needs to be designed for children. Supporting a child friendly and safe environment for play.
- ▶ Foster an active public street life. Prioritise pausing spaces with benches and seating.
- ▶ Innovative use of traffic calming strategies through the design of: bump-outs, raised crossings, parking interspersed with trees, planting, lighting, etc.



Green and Blue Network

- ▶ Plant trees where street widths allow for it (along 10-12 m streets)
- ▶ Where possible, accommodate bump-outs with tree planting.
- ▶ Pausing spaces with trees and benches can be mirrored and staggered on either side of the road.
- ▶ Stormwater management needs to be considered creatively.



Culture and Memory

- ▶ Small historic streets should have a cohesive character and contribute to heritage and living memorialisation.
- ▶ Hard landscaping choices must take cognisance of the heritage and character of the street.
- ▶ Memorialisation should be incorporated into creative street furniture where appropriate.



Activation

- ▶ Allow for corner stores and small-scale residential businesses opportunities. This increases activity throughout the day, stimulates vibrancy and provides a service to residents.

- ▶ Prioritise pedestrian and play spaces.
- ▶ Active street interfaces and threshold spaces. Residential neighbourhoods should have stoeps and front doors that encourage social interaction and eyes on the street.



Fig. 6.15. Shared Surface Streetscape

Workshop Inputs

Small local Streets were discussed in detail during Workshop 5. Multiple ways of designing streets were considered, where the design depends on the needs and character of the street. Child and pedestrian friendly spaces were considered important, as well as, flexibility of use and supporting the community's ability to spill-out onto the street.



Fig. 6.16. Longmarket Street, Bo Kaap, Cape Town



C

LOWER AND LOW ORDER STREETS: LAYOUT

- ▶ Roads that form part of the original historic grid are to be retained. Retain and enhance the spirit of the existing cobbled streets (innovative re-use of existing materials or substitute with a contemporary interpretation of these)
- ▶ A variety of stormwater management measures can be used within different streets. Appropriate and sustainable stormwater management systems should be considered. Where applicable, stormwater can be managed at the centre of the street.



1. Pedestrian + Building interface Zone

- ▶ Maximise ground floor interface opportunities and spill-out spaces such as stoeps and forecourts. Provide overlooking features such as balconies above ground floor.



2. Pedestrian + Furniture Zone

- ▶ Where streets are too narrow to accommodate tree planting, planting can be encouraged on private residential properties adjacent to the street.



3. Vehicular zone

- ▶ Where appropriate, incorporate shared surface treatments. Smaller streets can function as a “woonerf” typology, without distinct level changes or curbs on lower order streets. The street serves as one shared surface from building edge to building edge.
- ▶ Where appropriate, constrain to a single lane of traffic on both low order and lower order streets. Prioritise space for pedestrians and planting.

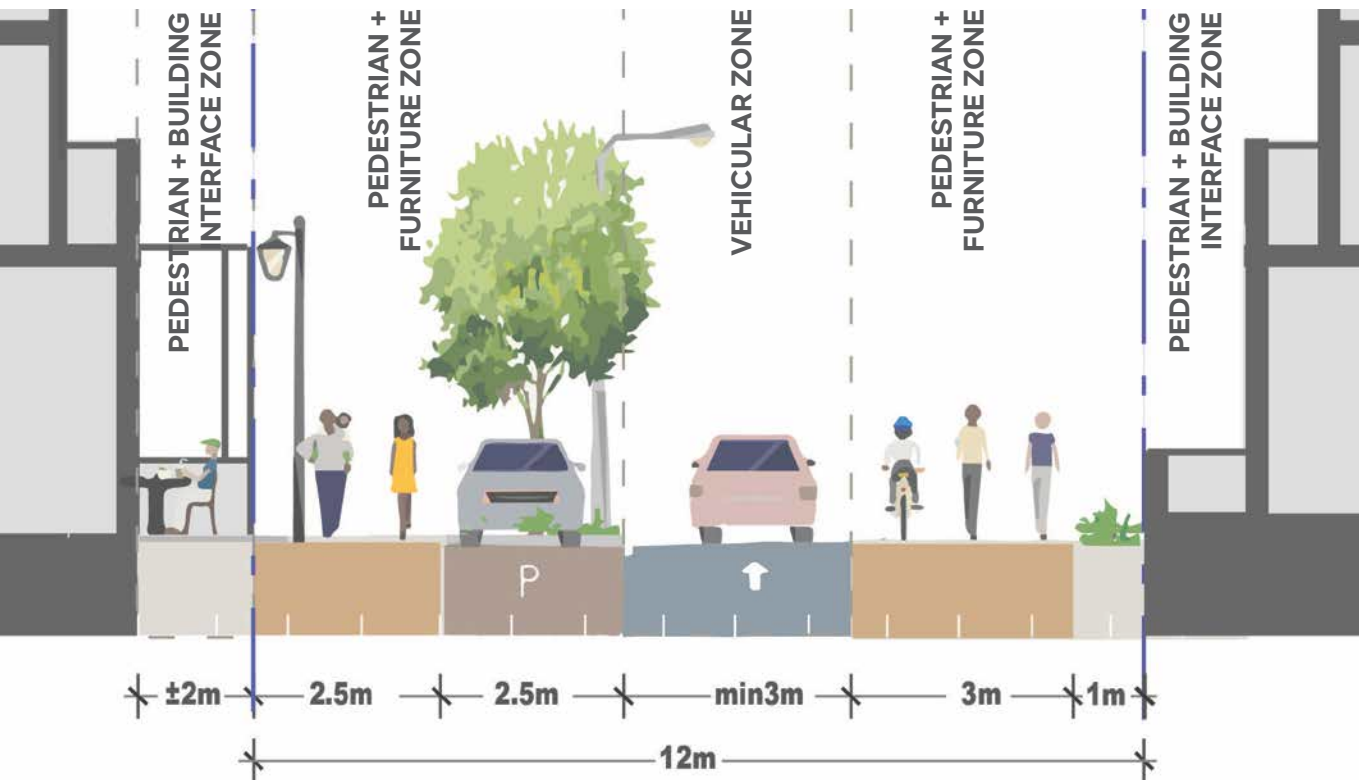


Fig. 6.17. Lower Order Street Layout in Section



Fig. 6.18. Lower Order Street Condition in Plan

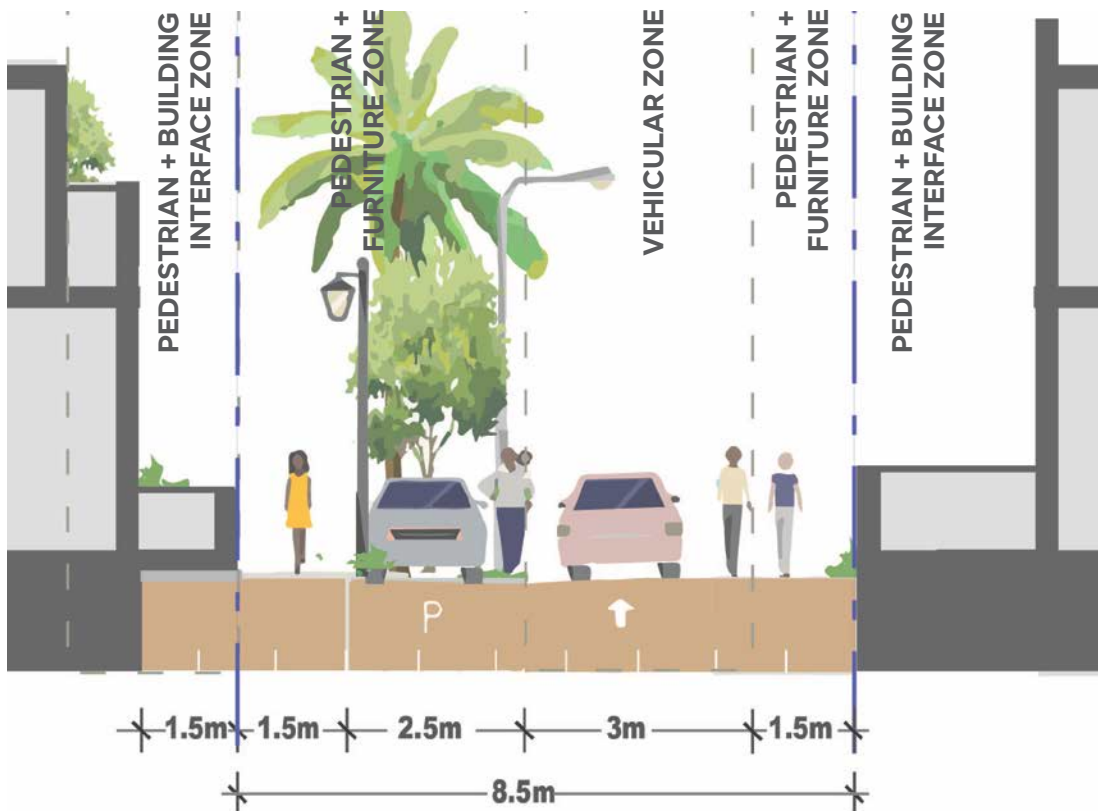


Fig. 6.19. Low Order Street Layout in Section



Fig. 6.20. Low Order Street Conditions in Plan



This street was historically the business spine and commercial life-blood of District Six, with a rich oral history around the activities and entertainment that thrived within it.

Previously, the centre of public life in District Six, Old Hanover Street can be developed as a commemorative route that provides a smaller-scaled commercial streetscape. A pedestrianised and mixed-use street, with retail on grade and spill-out spaces activating the streets edges. Residential accommodation can be provided above. Street elements should be designed to enhance the heritage and character of District Six.

Old Hanover Street can serve to tell the story of District Six and the life that played out before it's traumatic demolition. Innovative methods of storytelling and memorialisation need to be considered in the form: storied pavements, signage, memory stones and apps. These can be used to embed the narratives of the past in the revived spaces of the future.

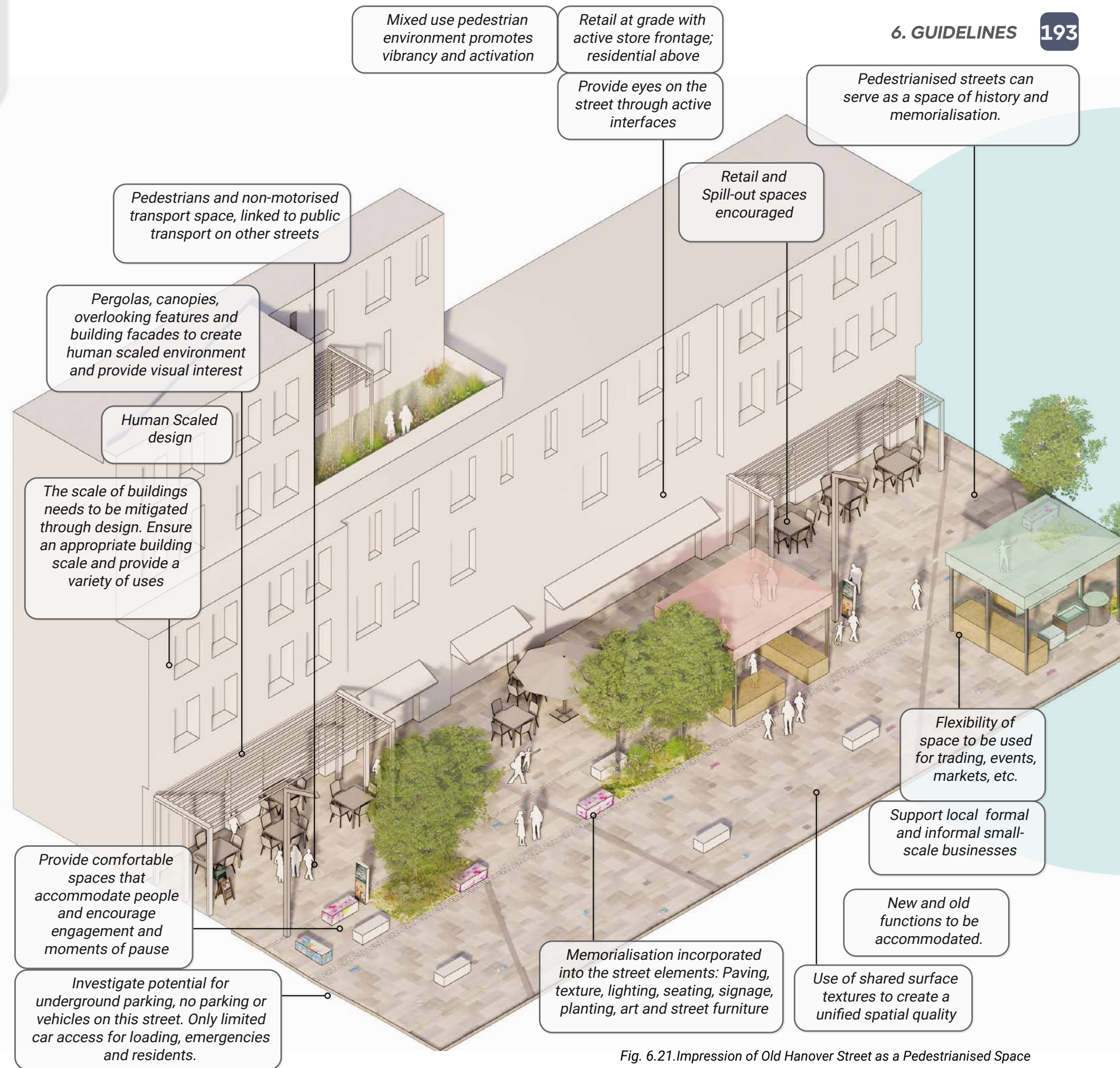
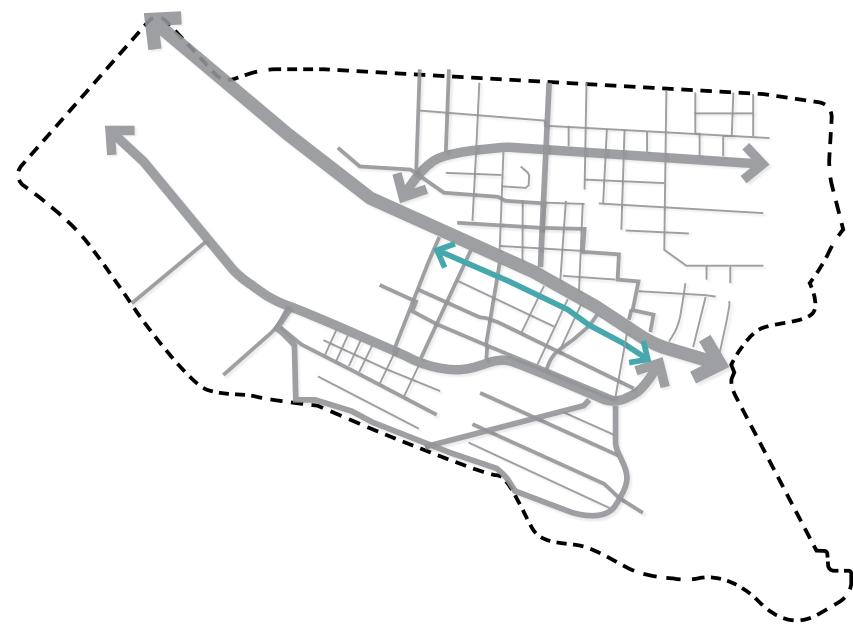


Fig. 6.21. Impression of Old Hanover Street as a Pedestrianised Space





Connectivity and Streets for People

- ▶ Pedestrian mall/ streetscape with retail frontage on grade.
- ▶ One side of the street is residential; the other side provides mixed-use, higher-density typologies with retail at grade and residential or office above. Both sides need to provide a positive interface.
- ▶ The street edge should read from building edge to building edge with a shared surface treatment.
- ▶ Non-motorised transport and pedestrians should be accommodated. Vehicles should be limited to loading, emergencies and access for residents.
- ▶ Parking below grade or accommodated elsewhere should be considered. The ground floor interface is to be kept free of private vehicles (on the street) and accommodate retail (or existing residential) rather than parking.



Green and Blue Network

- ▶ Tree planting is encouraged to enhance the pedestrian experience and should be considered where it supports the function of the street and enhances its historic small-scaled retail street character.



Culture and Memory

- ▶ Memorialisation can be incorporated throughout the design of the street in the form: arts projects, murals, storied pavement, curb stones, light poles and benches, and other interventions. These all provide opportunities for innovative

storytelling and memorialisation.

- ▶ Historically, Old Hanover Street served as the commercial / economic backbone of the community, providing a space where local businesses could operate. This included a diversity of stores with varied and active street frontages, adding to the vibrancy of the streetscape. Supporting local businesses should be seen as part of the cultural heritage of the street.



Activation

- ▶ Street to accommodate multiple uses. Old Hanover Street can be activated through music and arts events, installations, busking space, outdoor exhibitions, informal trading and spill-out spaces from surrounding buildings. Where possible, avoid obstructions through limiting private vehicle parking.
- ▶ District Six has a history of local commerce and retail. Provide space to facilitate, support and foster small-scale businesses.
- ▶ The history of the space should be celebrated, however, new and historic functions should co-exist. The space has the opportunity to serve as a contemporary commercial street, while, sensitively, contributing to the historic narrative and culture of District Six.
- ▶ A mixed-use environment helps to activate the space for extended hours. Retail, located at grade, should coexist with residential accommodation and potentially small-scale office spaces.

- ▶ A higher density, human scaled built form is envisioned. Buildings should offer overlooking features to promote vibrancy and eyes on the street. The scale of multi-storey buildings along this street must be design appropriate to their respective functions and respond sensitively to the heritage of the street.



Fig. 6.22. Pedestrian street with retail interface



Fig. 6.23. Memorialisation incorporated into textured surfaces

Workshop Inputs

Old Hanover street was discussed during the first 3 Workshops as a commercial street holding many memories for the community. During Workshop 4, a portion of New and Old Hanover Streets was modeled and described. Outcomes of this design exercise suggested the use of: the use of tuk-tuks; traders; retail and corner stores; storied pavements; signage; colours; textures; mobile apps and art to tell stories of the community and to reinforce the pedestrian nature of this street

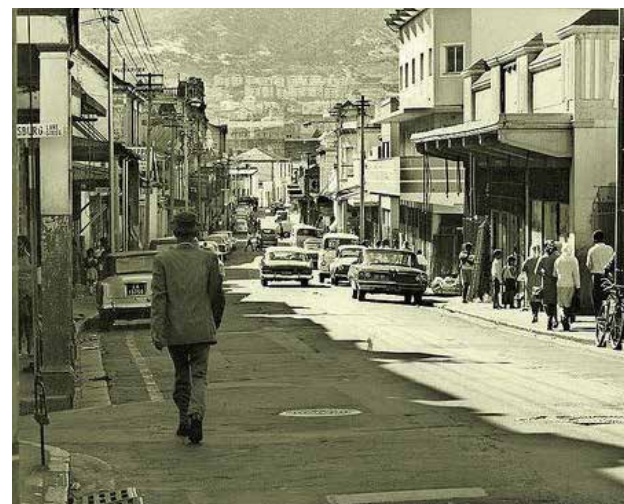


Fig. 6.25. Old Hanover Street



Fig. 6.24. St Georges Mall, Cape Town



General Considerations

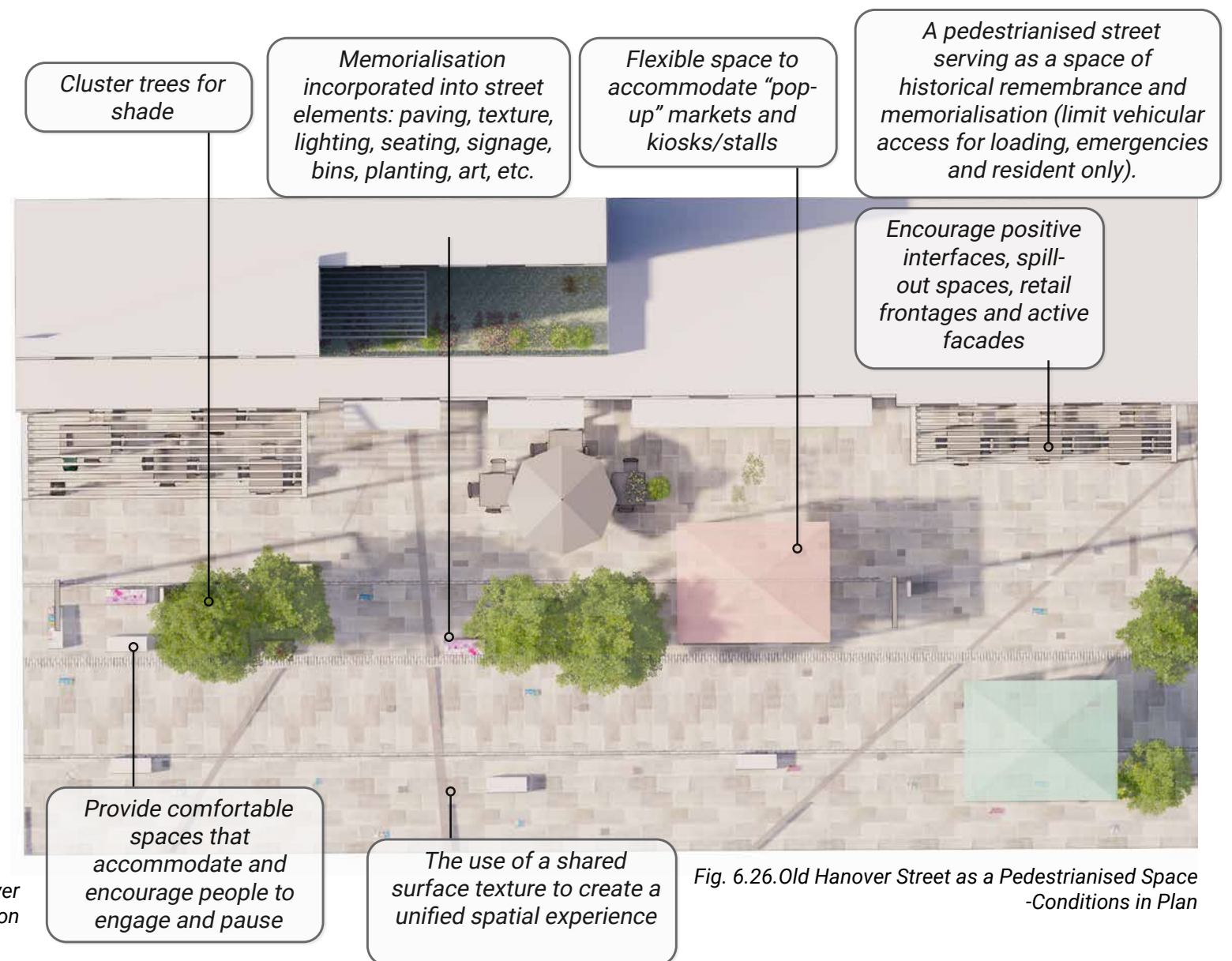
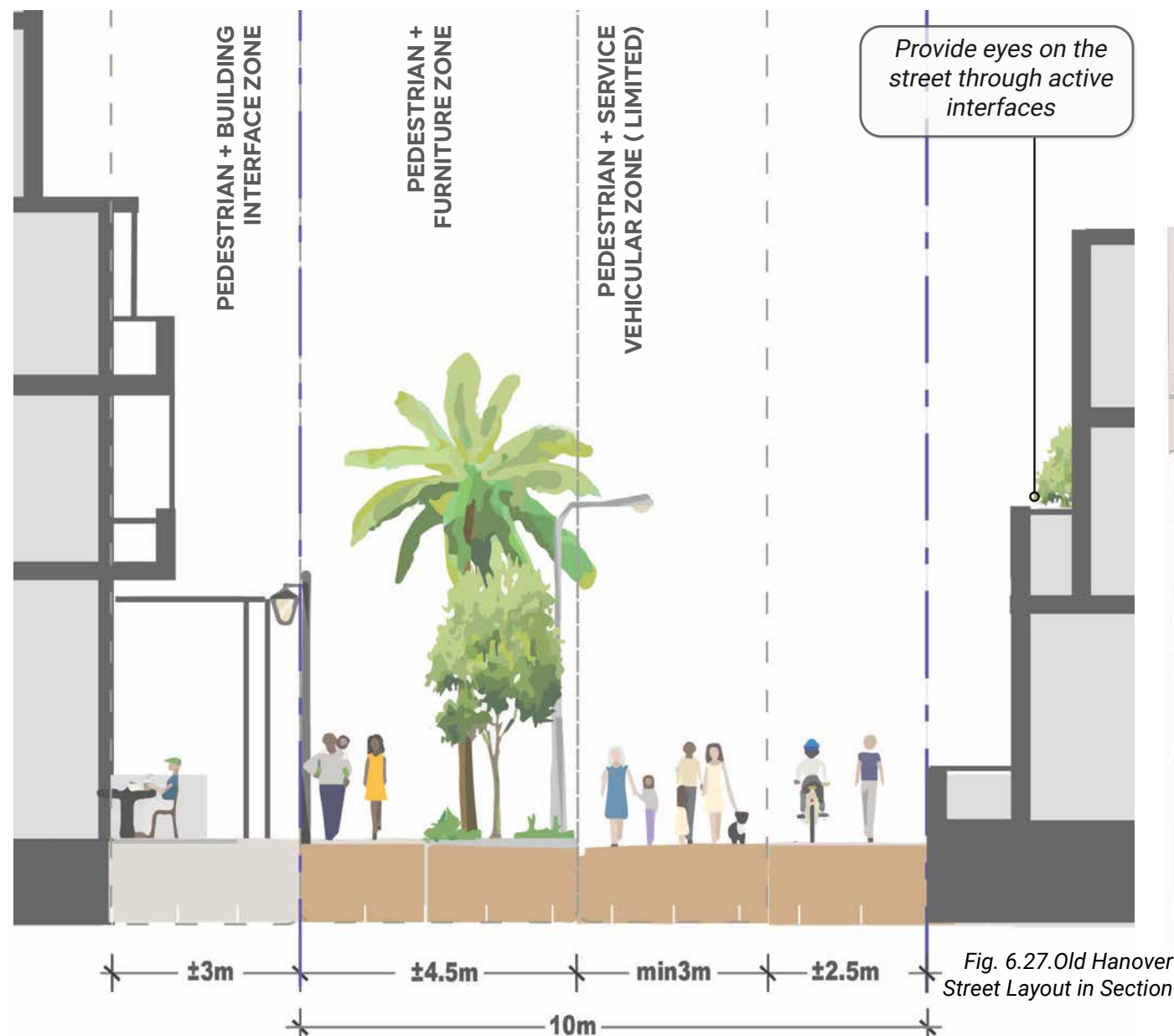
- ▶ The primary focus of this street is as a historic pedestrian space, as such, incorporate memorialisation within elements throughout the streetscape.
- ▶ Allow for spatial connections to New Hanover Street and activate with uses (eg. markets)
- ▶ Build-in spatial flexibility for changes in uses over time

**1. Pedestrian + Building interface Zone**

- ▶ Retain and reestablish the extents of the Old Hanover Street alignment and support the “genius loci” or spirit of the old street.
- ▶ Provide spatial opportunities for small local business (space for stalls, kiosks and retail interfaces)
- ▶ Maximise active interface opportunities through adjacent spill-out space. Provide overlooking features to the ground floor below. Design positive interfaces and layered facades with a public to private transition. Provide diversity in scale and building interface. Where setbacks occur in building form, make provision for usable outdoor space.

**2. Pedestrian + Furniture Zone**

- ▶ Cluster elements strategically to create “pockets” of space: Signage, pavements, street furniture/benches, trees, artwork and murals.
- ▶ Limit vehicular access into the street (e.g. to particular times of day/week). Reserved only for access by service, emergency and residential vehicles.
- ▶ Provide opportunities for activation through local business opportunities, markets or events (stalls, kiosks, etc.).



These streets are designed as greened pedestrian-oriented streets, offering ecological linkages which run along the contours of the site. The green systems of District Six serve as a comprehensive and interlinked ecological network, rather than isolated spaces.

Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) should be incorporated (through the use of bio-swales, permeable paving, rainwater harvesting, etc.) in order to slow down stormwater runoff and replenish ground water. This provides the added opportunity for biodiversity and micro-climate creation to be integrated into our urban streets.

These routes should discourage high speed vehicular movement, through the use of textured and shared street surfaces, and prioritise the experiences of people on foot. The use of indigenous/endemic tree and shrub planting enhances biodiversity, serves as a visual and educational amenity, while providing comfort for users through shade and pedestrian-oriented design.

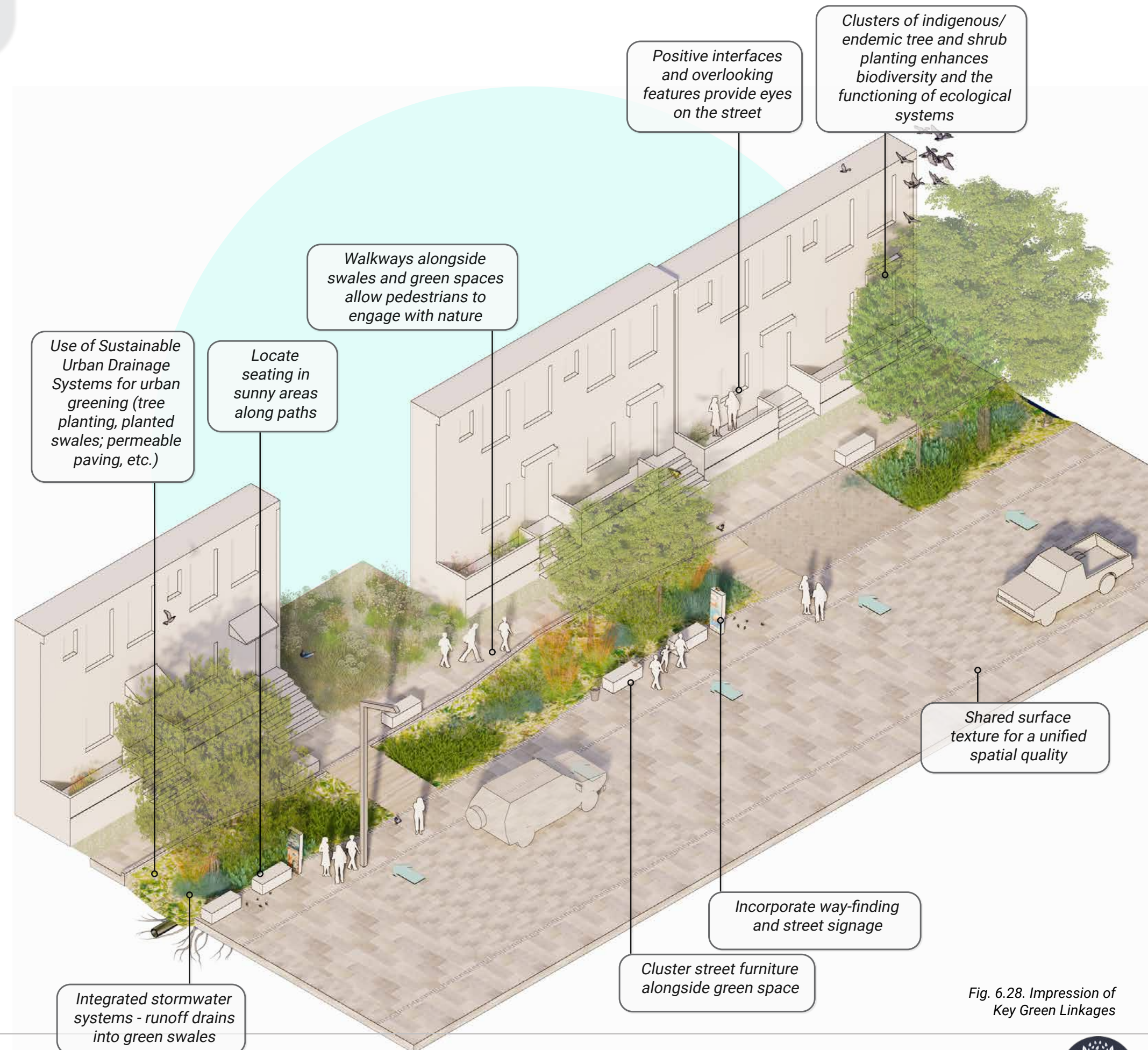
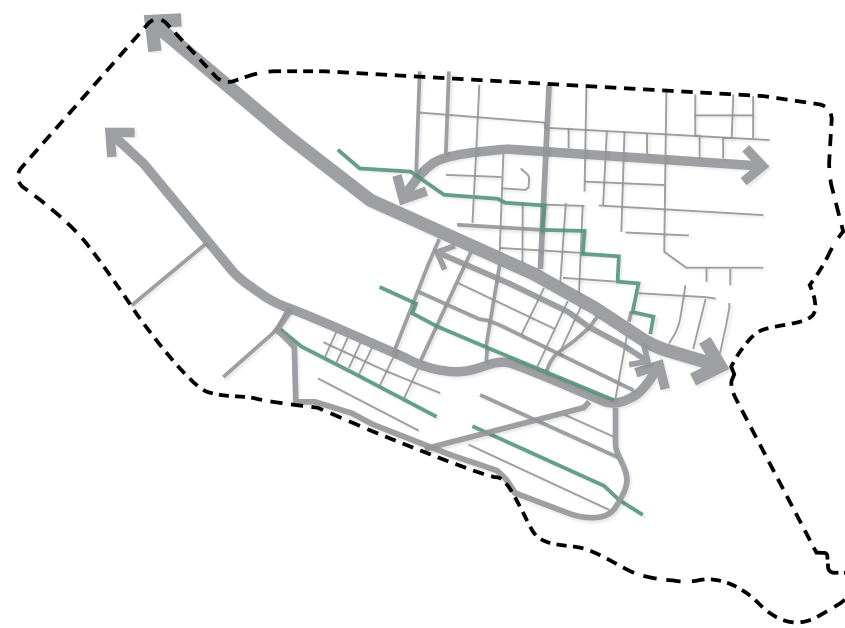


Fig. 6.28. Impression of Key Green Linkages



E

KEY GREEN LINKAGES:

**Connectivity and Streets for People**

- Streets to be viewed as multi-functional spaces with a shared surface treatment. Use of integrated sustainable drainage systems - runoff to be captured into bio-swales.
- Ensure universal accessibility.
- Streets need to accommodate the minimum lane width in both directions. Instead, provide generous pedestrian spaces flanking the road from which people can experience green linkages and nature.

**Green and Blue Network**

- The use of bio-swales to accommodate stormwater run-off and allow for groundwater recharge.
- Indigenous/endemic tree and shrub planting fosters biodiversity, supports micro-climate creation and establishes a comprehensively functional ecological network.
- In addition, tree planting enhance the pedestrian experience, providing shade, comfort and a visual amenity.

**Culture and Memory**

- Memorialisation can be incorporated throughout the design of the street. Trees can be planted as commemorative elements. Arts projects, murals and other interventions can be incorporated.

Workshop Inputs

The project ran parallel to an engineering Water Study. The team worked alongside the engineers, discussing potential possibilities for both the use of ground water and surface water. Sustainable stormwater management was seen as an important factor to incorporate within our water-scarce city.

Using surface water in public spaces and Streets was discussed during Workshop 6. Attenuation spaces should be seen as multi-functional spaces, rather than left over spaces and serve a purpose beyond drainage.

**Activation**

- Prioritise pedestrian spaces and spaces for play in and alongside green routes.
- Promote active street interfaces and encourage threshold spaces of public-private transition. Residential neighbourhoods should have stoeps and front doors that encourage eyes on the street.



Fig. 6.29. Green street with swale



Fig. 6.30. Soft landscaping and pedestrian link



Fig. 6.31. Pedestrian oriented street and shared surface space with Sustainable Urban Drainage System / swale



Fig. 6.32. Green streetscape / linear park





1. Pedestrian + Building interface Zone

- Promote eyes on the street through an active street interface. Maximise interface opportunities with the use of overlooking features and spill-out spaces (stoeps, forecourts on ground floor, etc.).
- Encourage private planting to contribute further to street greening.



2. Pedestrian + Furniture Zone

- Encourage, by design, surface water runoff to be captured and slowed through the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) to allow for groundwater recharge.
- Introduce bio-swales to collect, treat and convey stormwater for greening the street. Provide appropriate indigenous/endemic planting within this zone.
- Design for universal accessibility.
- Cluster elements along green systems: tree and shrub planting, street furniture, etc.



3. Vehicular zone

- Narrowed two-way street draining to SUD System.
- Textured surface to slow traffic and prioritize pedestrians.
- Shared surface treatment across street. Prioritise and promote pedestrian movement and safety.

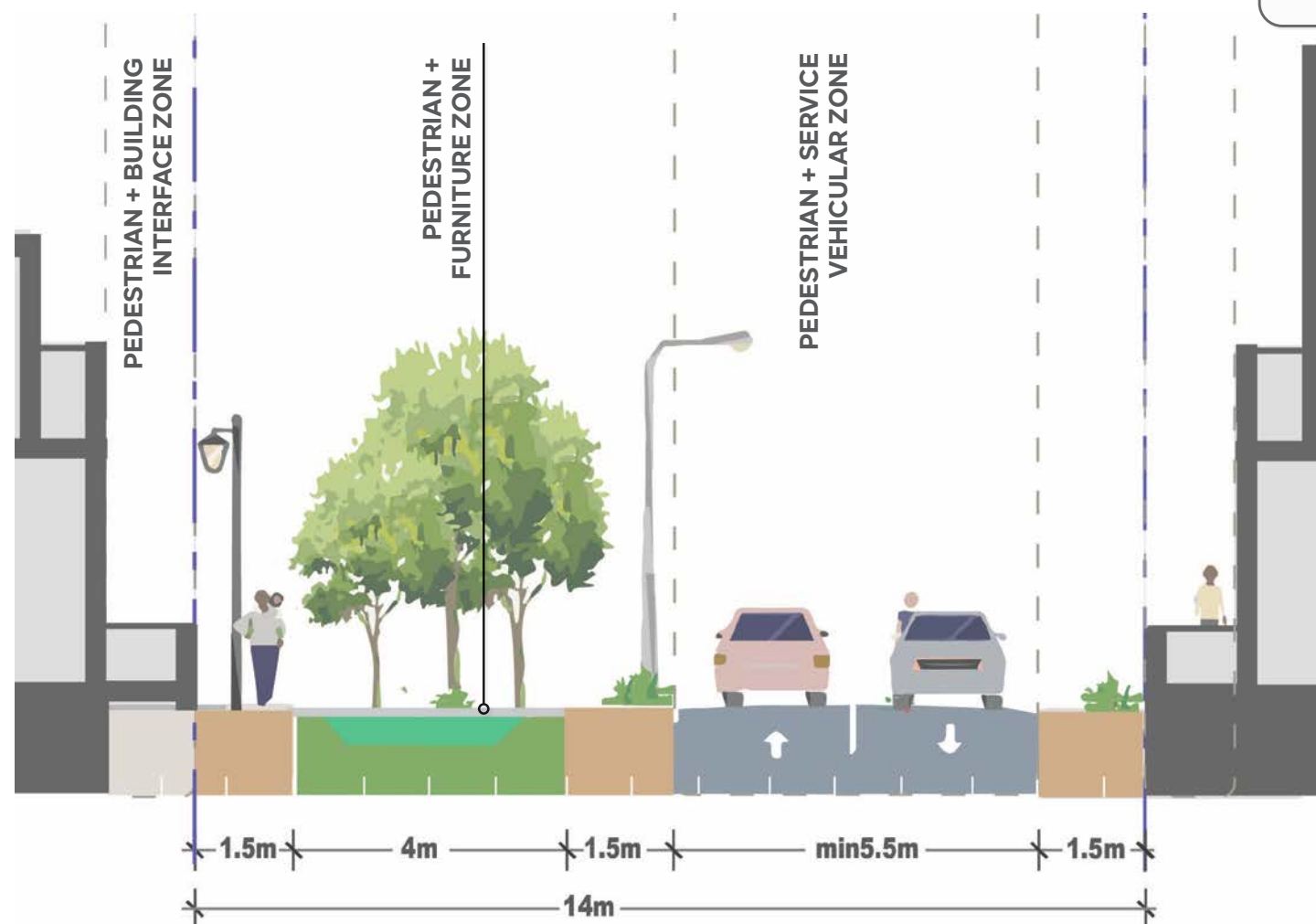


Fig. 6.33. Key Green Linkages Layout in Section

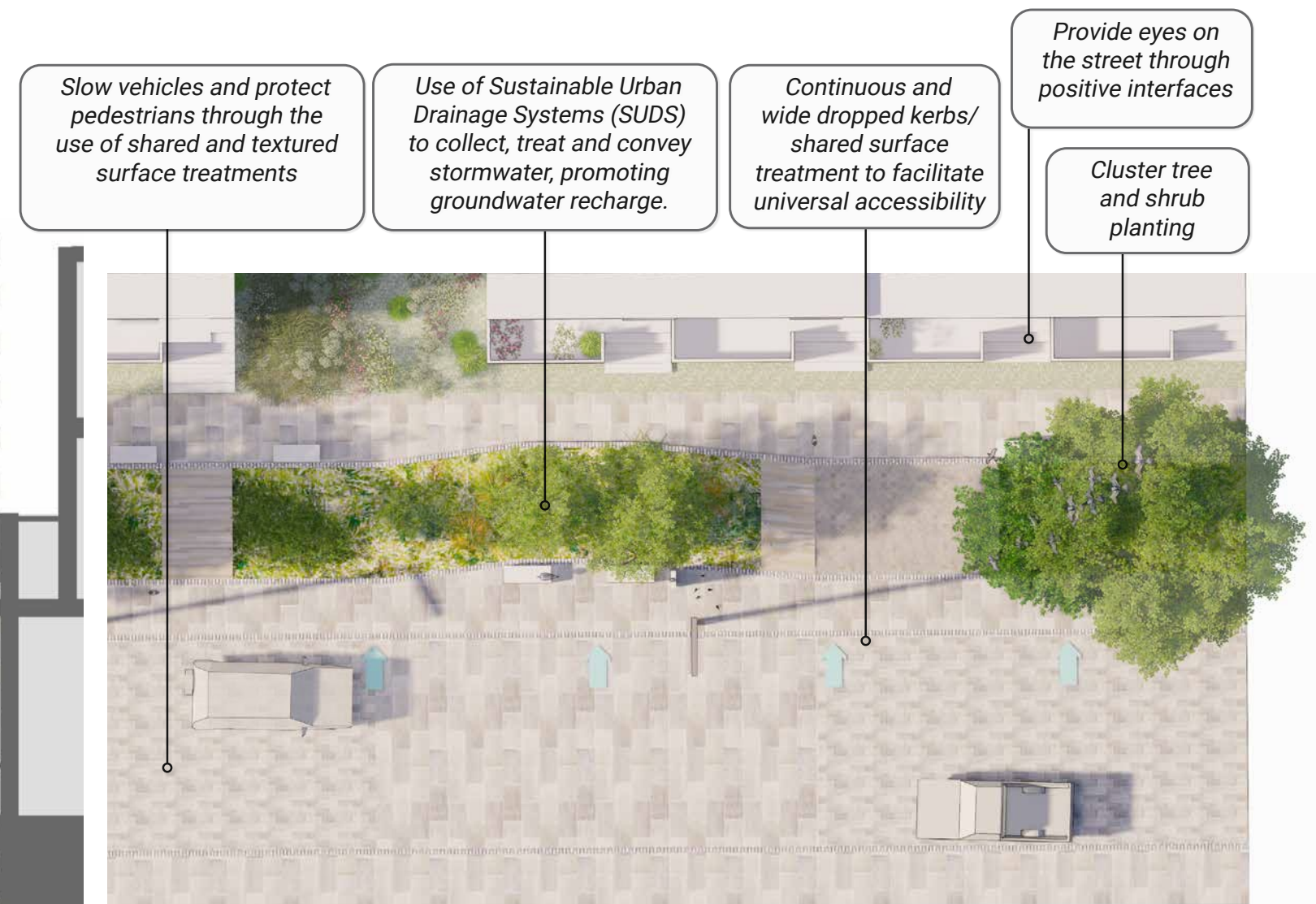


Fig. 6.34. Key Green Linkages in Plan



GUIDELINES

6.3. GUIDELINES FOR OPEN SPACES

Principles for Open Space Design

Guidelines for open space provide recommendations for the design of open spaces within District Six. These are intended to guide the improvement of public spaces throughout the area and establish a coherent public realm that celebrates the unique character of each space. Various typologies of public space have been identified to address the wide range of conditions existing on the site.

Overriding principles for open spaces are outlined followed by more specific guidelines for each type of space.

A. GREEN SPACE

- A.1. SMALL PARKS
- A.2. MEDIUM PARKS
- A.3. LARGE PARK

B. HARD SPACE

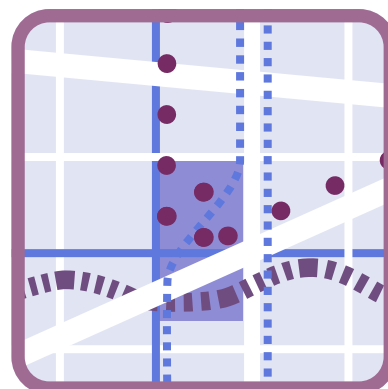
- B.1. SQUARES

C. INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING AND SPACE

- C.1. RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS
- C.2. SCHOOL FORECOURTS

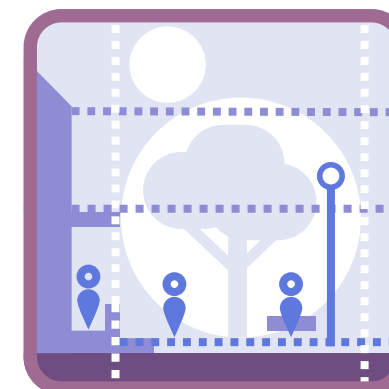
D. SPACES OF CONNECTIVITY

- D.1. CIRCLE UNDER HIGHWAY
- D.2. ZONNEBLOEM SCHOOLS JUNCTION



Connected + Integrated Systems

Public spaces should be designed as part of spatial systems that are connected by streets.



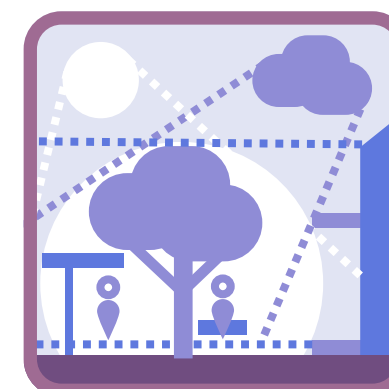
Appropriate Scale + Proportion

The scale of adjacent buildings must relate to the scale of public space directly adjacent to it. An appropriate scale is where the body feels a sense of enclosure in space. Often public spaces do not have sufficient height along their edges and may read as empty. Large public spaces, at the scale of the city, must be conceived at a broader urban landscape level and make reference to its role, contributing spatial meaning to the context.



Active Interface

The design of buildings and places adjacent to public spaces shall have a positive interface. A building's use should relate to the public space adjacent and spill-out into the public space. The ground floor of adjacent buildings must accommodate uses that are able to positively relate to the street and support its character and functioning. Floors above should promote the ability to look over/survey the public space.



Safe Places

Promote safe public places at every scale and employ all means necessary to promote a sense of safety 24 hours a day. Safe places include safety equipment and management systems that supports safety [like security personnel and manned cameras], as well as, being able to see/overlook public spaces from buildings adjacent. Promote general urban design principles that support safety. Make places that are safe for the most vulnerable, including women, the elderly and children.

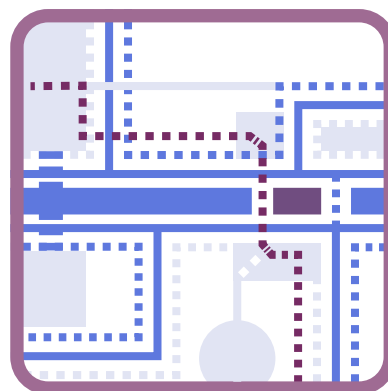


Principles for Open Space Design



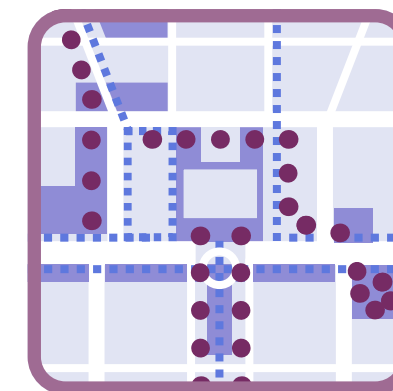
Integrated Ecology

Make room for the ecology of the site to remain functional within the urban context by first retaining the ecological system and then by enhancing the ecological system's functioning as part of larger systems.



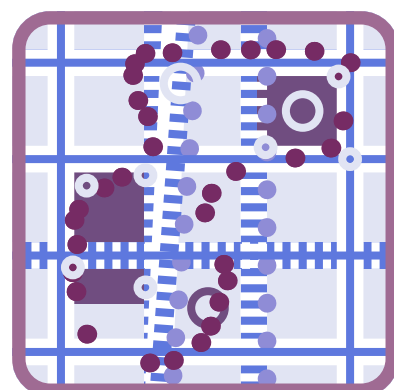
Support Conviviality in space

Public spaces, in varied scales and morphologies, are centred on people, their uses and their spatial ecologies. Make places for people and design for their particular needs for that location. Ensure that the identity of its users are reflected in the space to promote and maintain a sense of belonging. Design to accommodate uses, intended and unintended. Imagination of how it could be interpreted by others.



Resilient + Functional

Hard and soft landscaping to be integrated into the functioning of space. Avoid establishing public spaces as “beautification projects” by establishing systems that fulfill an ecological function as part of a larger system. Design places/spaces that accommodate productive, recreational or leisure activities. Build resilience through well designed landscapes that address both functional requirements [uses] and solve ecological challenges simultaneously.



Local Culture + Memory Reflected in Space

District Six is a place of particularly deep cultural practice in public space. Unfortunately, much of its physical representation has been lost through its demolition. As such, every site is a location of memory of the spirit of the place and many have important historic significance. Celebrate these by interpreting events and cultural practices into opportunities for the memorialisation of its special people, significant events and cultural practices.

Promote the organisation of uses and design solutions in a way that is appropriate to their locations in the larger space system. Tie the primary public space uses to the larger spatial system's thematic programming [education spine, high street, etc].



A GREEN SPACE: PRINCIPLES

Green park spaces provide spaces that enhance the wellbeing of people who live close to them and are associated with a number of health benefits for communities. They are spaces of relief and relaxation within a dense urban fabric. They provide much needed spaces for socialising, playing, and relaxing, and should be designed with consideration of needs of the surrounding neighbourhood.

Green spaces should not be designed in isolation, but rather seen as part of larger biodiversity systems, supporting ecological services and contributing to the resilience within urban environments.



Workshop Input
Workshop 6 focused on Guidelines for Open Spaces. One of the spaces discussed was a generic small to medium park in the middle of a residential neighbourhood.

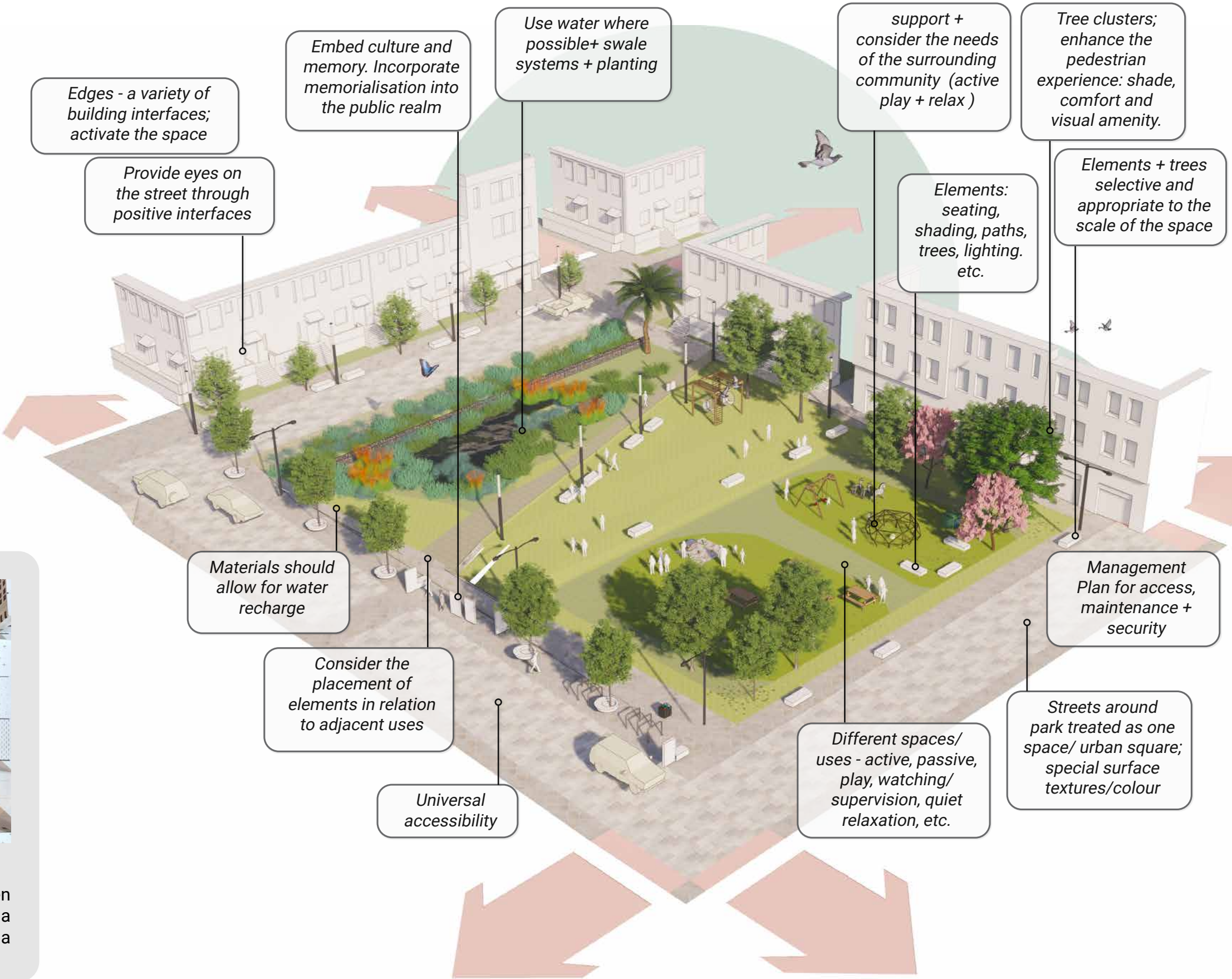


Fig. 6.35. Impression of Generic Park Space

A.1

SMALL GREEN SPACE: LOCAL PARKS AND PLAY SPACES



Spaces for People

- ▶ Small spaces, in particular, must support and consider the needs of the surrounding community.
- ▶ Consider the relationship between identified uses and the surrounding uses in the design of the park. Consider the placement of elements (street furniture, etc.) in relation to supporting adjacent uses.
- ▶ An appropriate number and type of elements (for play and other hard-landscaping elements) must be placed in the park. Avoid over-crowding with various functions. The scale of the space must determine the elements used.
- ▶ The street should form part of the perceived space and allow for safe pedestrian movement through and into the space. Continuity in surface pattern, texture, colour or raised surfaces can help to provide a unified and pedestrian oriented experience.
- ▶ Provide seating, shading, lighting and other elements to create a comfortable space. Lighting is essential for providing safety at night.
- ▶ Ensure universal accessibility.



Workshop Input

Workshop 6 focused on Guidelines for Open Spaces. One of the spaces discussed was a generic small to medium park in the middle of a residential neighbourhood.



Activation and Management

- ▶ Provide positive edges and building interfaces facing onto the park, promoting passive surveillance.
- ▶ Residential neighbourhoods should have stoeps and front doors that address the street. These active street interfaces and threshold spaces encourage eyes on the street.
- ▶ The space should have a comprehensive management plan, produced in consultation with the community. The park should be managed with community involvement to encourage a greater sense of ownership. Universal accessibility must be considered as prerequisite in the design.



Green and Blue Network

- ▶ Where applicable, permeable hard landscaping materials to be used with a more informal approach rather than an “over engineered approach” – this would allow for maximum water recharge
- ▶ Tree planting should be selective and appropriate to the scale of the space. Provide enough shade for a comfortable space, but avoid densely shaded spaces which might obscure visibility.
- ▶ In addition, planting and trees enhance the pedestrian experience, providing shade, comfort and a visual amenity.



Culture and Memory

- ▶ Consider innovative methods of embedding culture and memory in spaces through design interventions, elements and events.



Fig. 6.36. Illustrative Diagram - Small Green Play Park



A.2

MEDIUM GREEN SPACE

**Culture and Memory**

- ▶ Due to the historical significance of Hortsley Street, a comprehensive Heritage Impact Assessment and Cultural Landscape Analysis should be done to inform the design of Horstley Street Memorial Park.
- ▶ Horstley Street is a significant historical artefact and remnants must have appropriate and generous spaces on either side of it ("curtilage"). It should feature as a central component in the park, both physically and conceptually.
- ▶ Create legibility within the broader context - the park is a landmark in the broader neighbourhood - Provide signage, entrance markers/ gateways, points of orientation in the landscape.
- ▶ Significant views and vistas must be recognised and celebrated as an integral part of the design.
- ▶ Provide opportunities to engage with the memory and history of place and incorporate memorialisation in the overall design.

**Spaces for People**

- ▶ The park must be considered as part of a larger system of spaces. Programme/ functions in the park must support and relate to surrounding systems.
- ▶ The space must be open to everyone
- ▶ Consider the relationship between the park and its surrounding uses in the design. Consider the placement of elements in relation to adjacent uses.
- ▶ Consider the movement of people through space and the spatial organisation of functions. The space must enable people to connect with each other and their surroundings.
- ▶ The functional and material division of space (hard and soft landscaping; areas for play; areas for reflection or relaxation) must be appropriate to the scale of the space.
- ▶ Provide multi-functional and flexible space for events to take place in the park. Design for universal accessibility.
- ▶ Design to allow users opportunities to play and learn, especially along the educational route.
- ▶ Lighting of entrances, footpaths and edges to be integrated in the overall design. The use of lighting is essential for a perceived safe space.
- ▶ Provide a variety of opportunities for comfortable seating in the sun and the shade - supported by the addition of other street furniture elements.

**Activation and Management**

- ▶ Building surrounding the space must have a variety of activities – Education/ commercial/ residential.
- ▶ Buildings surrounding spaces must be appropriate in scale and function to the scale of the space adjacent.
- ▶ Provide positive edges and building interfaces facing onto the park, promoting eyes on the street.
- ▶ In the instance of Horstley Street Memorial Park the building should be multi-storey and mixed-use to provide a robust, vibrant and active edge.
- ▶ Active street interfaces and threshold spaces.
- ▶ The space should have a comprehensive management plan, developed in consultation with the community.
- ▶ Universal accessibility must be considered

**Green and Blue Network**

- ▶ Stormwater management must be an integrated aspect of the design of space.
- ▶ All new planting must be water-wise endemic/indigenous species.

**Workshop Input**

Workshop 2 and 3 focused on the location of public spaces within District Six. Horstley Street Memorial Park was seen as an important space for memory, with the opportunity for upgrading.

- ▶ Materials used must be contextually appropriate and robust
- ▶ Tree planting should be selective and appropriate to the scale of the space. Provide enough shade for a comfortable space, but avoid densely shaded spaces which might obscure visibility.
- ▶ Enhance ecological connections to the broader context through tree and street planting.



Fig. 6.37. Illustrative Diagram - Medium Green Space



A.3

LARGE GREEN SPACE: TRAFALGAR PARK



Spaces for People

- ▶ The park and its various activities and functions should be considered as a continuous whole and not designed in isolation of the broader green system.
- ▶ Enable open community access and support the use of the space through the provision and maintenance of amenities (seating, tables, event space, equipment) within the park.
- ▶ Provide multi-functional spaces, with the flexibility to be used for different events and uses. (Play space, picnic space, event space and spaces for relaxation.)
- ▶ Recognise entrances to the park with definition and hierarchy
- ▶ Create clearly defined spaces with related functions within the park. These may already exist but must be defined, designed for and supported through management and maintenance.
- ▶ Integrate the larger facilities (such as the swimming pool or soccer fields) with the overall design of the park and its functions.
- ▶ Provide seating, shading, lighting and elements to create a comfortable space.
- ▶ Universal accessibility must be considered as prerequisite in the design.



Activation and Management

- ▶ Safety and management need to be considered. Develop a management plan in consultation with the community and ensure access to the park. Encourage community led initiatives.
- ▶ Encourage positive edges and building interfaces facing onto the park.



Green and Blue Network

- ▶ Establish a strong connection to the mountain and broader community with accessible footpaths, biodiversity corridors, and green linkages (adjacent streets and tree planting)
- ▶ Use of appropriate materials that are robust and durable, but remain contextually appropriate.
- ▶ Integrate stormwater management in the overall design of the park - through the use of swales, permeable surfaces, etc. The park can accommodate an ecological corridor connecting the upper slopes of the mountain to the lower end of the park. Where possible, use the stormwater system as interactive opportunities for play and learning. Additionally

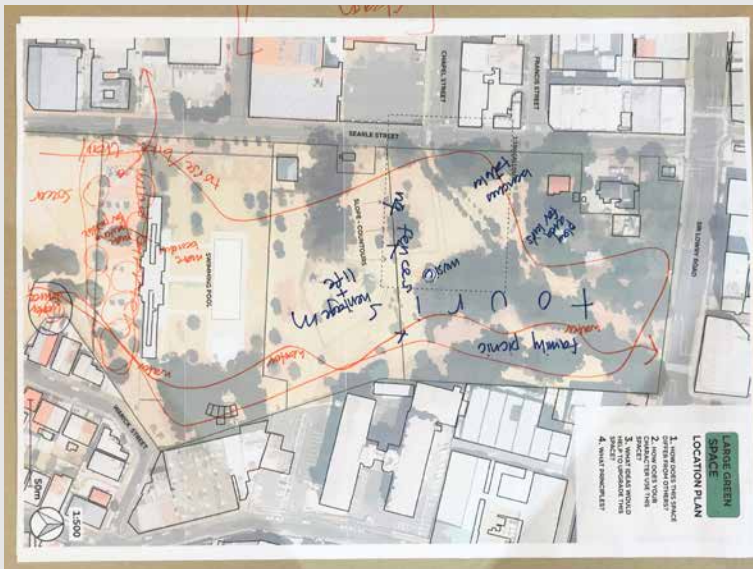
extracted water to be polished and cleaned as an integrated system.

- ▶ All new soft landscaping must be water-wise endemic/ indigenous planting. Planting and trees enhance the pedestrian experience, providing shade, comfort and a visual amenity.
- ▶ Develop a comprehensive tree management document.



Culture and Memory

- ▶ The park holds a rich history connected to District Six. Ensure continued use and maintenance of this park as one of the few green open spaces historically accessible to the people of District Six.
- ▶ Create legibility through signage and way-finding, connecting the park to its broader context. The park is a landmark within the broader neighbourhood - consider signage, entrances, points of orientation, etc., in the landscape.
- ▶ Integrate historical artefacts within the park and not as isolated elements. Preserve and restore elements of historic significance (e.g. the bandstand, low walls, path, battery ramparts, wrought iron fencing, etc.).
- ▶ Provide opportunities to engage with the memory and history of place through memorialisation, events and the recognition of important people within the community.



Workshop Input

Workshop 6 focused on Guidelines for Open Spaces. One of the spaces discussed was a large park.

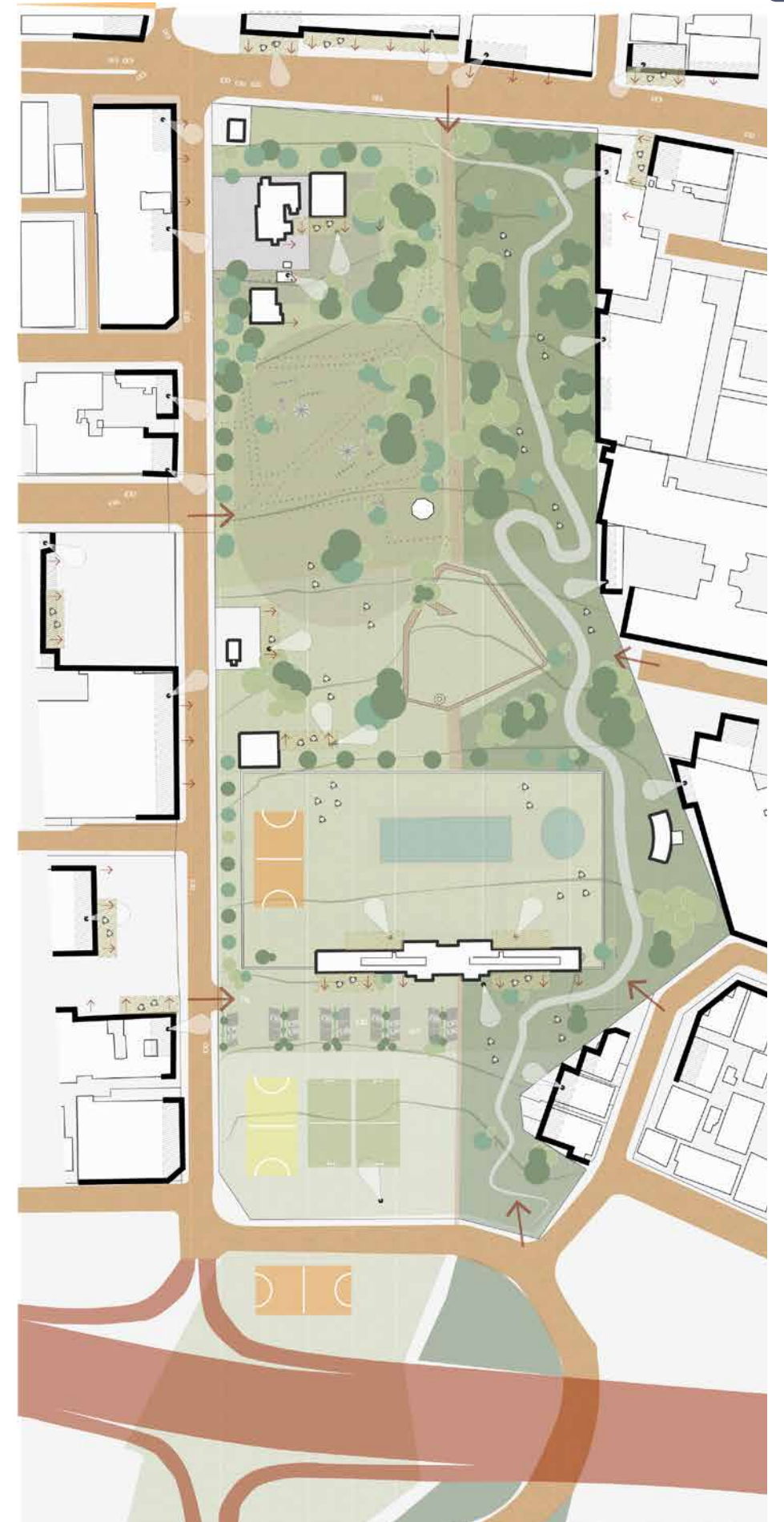
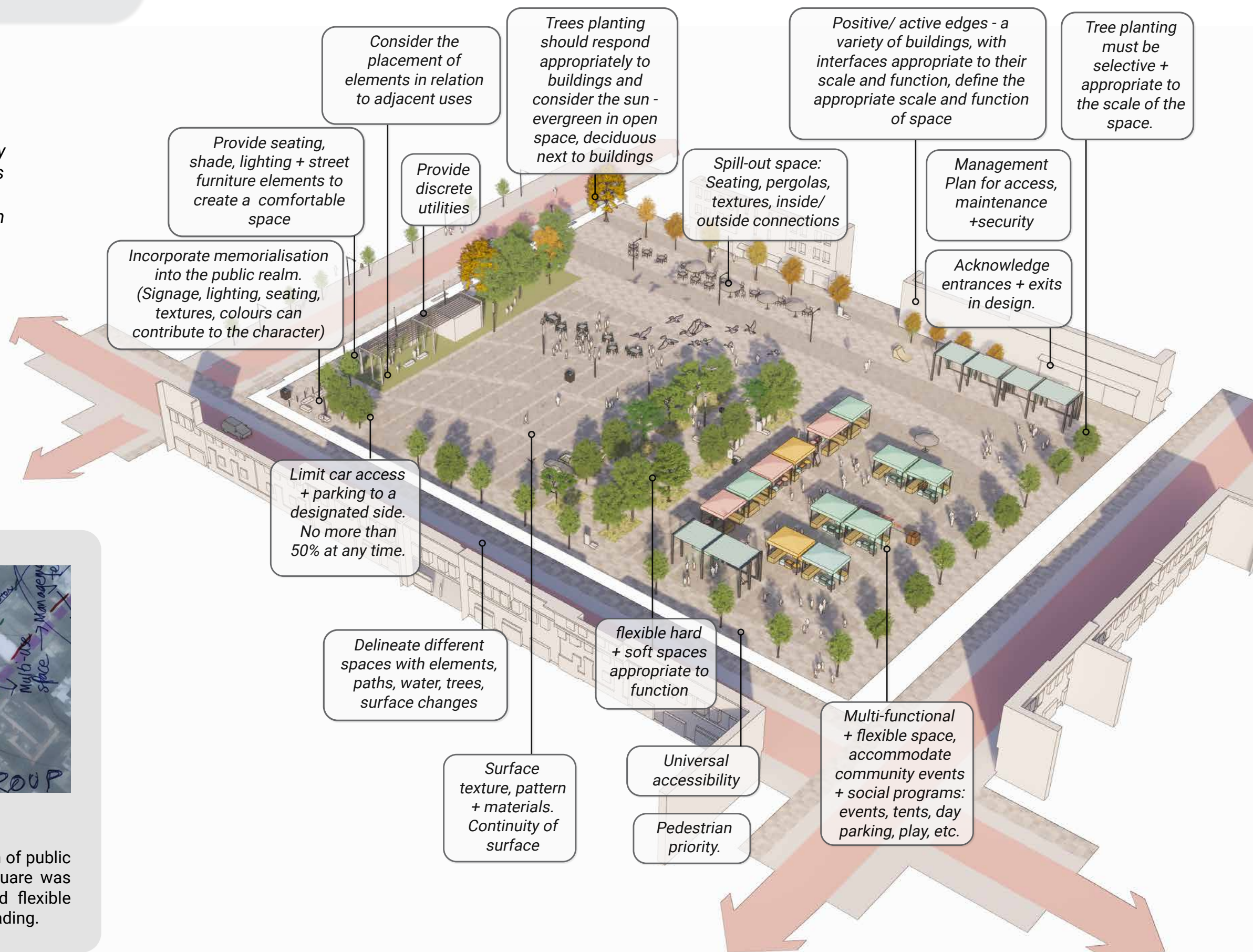


Fig. 6.38. Illustrative Diagram - Large Green Space - Trafalgar Park



Urban squares fulfill the role of flexible open spaces that can accommodate a variety of uses. They provide a robust, yet flexible, setting for urban life to play out. Markets, music events, arts events or ceremonial events take place within the public realm and often within urban squares.



Workshop Input

Workshop 2 and 3 focused on the location of public spaces within District Six. Harrington Square was seen as an important multi-purpose and flexible event space, with the opportunity for upgrading.

Fig. 6.39. Impression of a Hard Space



B.1 HARD SPACE: URBAN SQUARE



Spaces for People

- ▶ Allow for flexible and multi-functional spaces. Spaces can accommodate intensity of use throughout the day. They should be flexible to accommodate community events, encourage innovative use and allow for play within the urban environment.
- ▶ Streets surrounding the space should be read as part of the space. Promote the continuity of the surface treatment from building edge to building edge
- ▶ Surface patterning, materials and street furniture elements used to delineate spaces.
- ▶ Use of hard landscaping and soft landscaping elements to recognise the narrative and memory of the spirit of the place. A public space can have both hard and soft areas. The design needs to consider the appropriate use and related adjacencies.
- ▶ Consider the relationship between the urban square and its surrounding uses in the design. Consider the placement of elements in relation to adjacent uses.
- ▶ Provide seating, shading, lighting and street furniture elements to create a comfortable space.
- ▶ The space must accommodate and allow for functions to spill out.
- ▶ Recognise entrances, exits and potential desire lines of importance.
- ▶ Utilities must be designed to be integrated and discreet.
- ▶ If parking is incorporated, parking should be limited to a portion of the space. No more than 50% can be used for parking at any given time.
- ▶ Ensure universal accessibility.



Activation and Management

- ▶ Develop a comprehensive management plan for access, maintenance, security and use.
- ▶ Future buildings should be designed appropriately to scale and function of the space adjacent.
- ▶ Future buildings to line and define the space. Buildings must provide a positive interface with the public space.



Green and Blue Network

- ▶ Tree planting should be selective and consider the urban nature of the space. These should be appropriate to the scale of the space, and provide shading at its edges, but avoid overcrowding the space.



Culture and Memory

- ▶ The space should read as part of a contemporary landscape, while being cognisant of its heritage.
- ▶ Provide opportunities to engage with the heritage of the site. Elements within public spaces should be seen as opportunities for embedded memorialisation - signage, lighting, seating, textures, colours contribute to the character of place.



Workshop Input

Workshop 2 and 3 focused on the location of public spaces within District Six. Harrington Square was seen as an important multi-purpose, flexible event space, with opportunity for future upgrading.

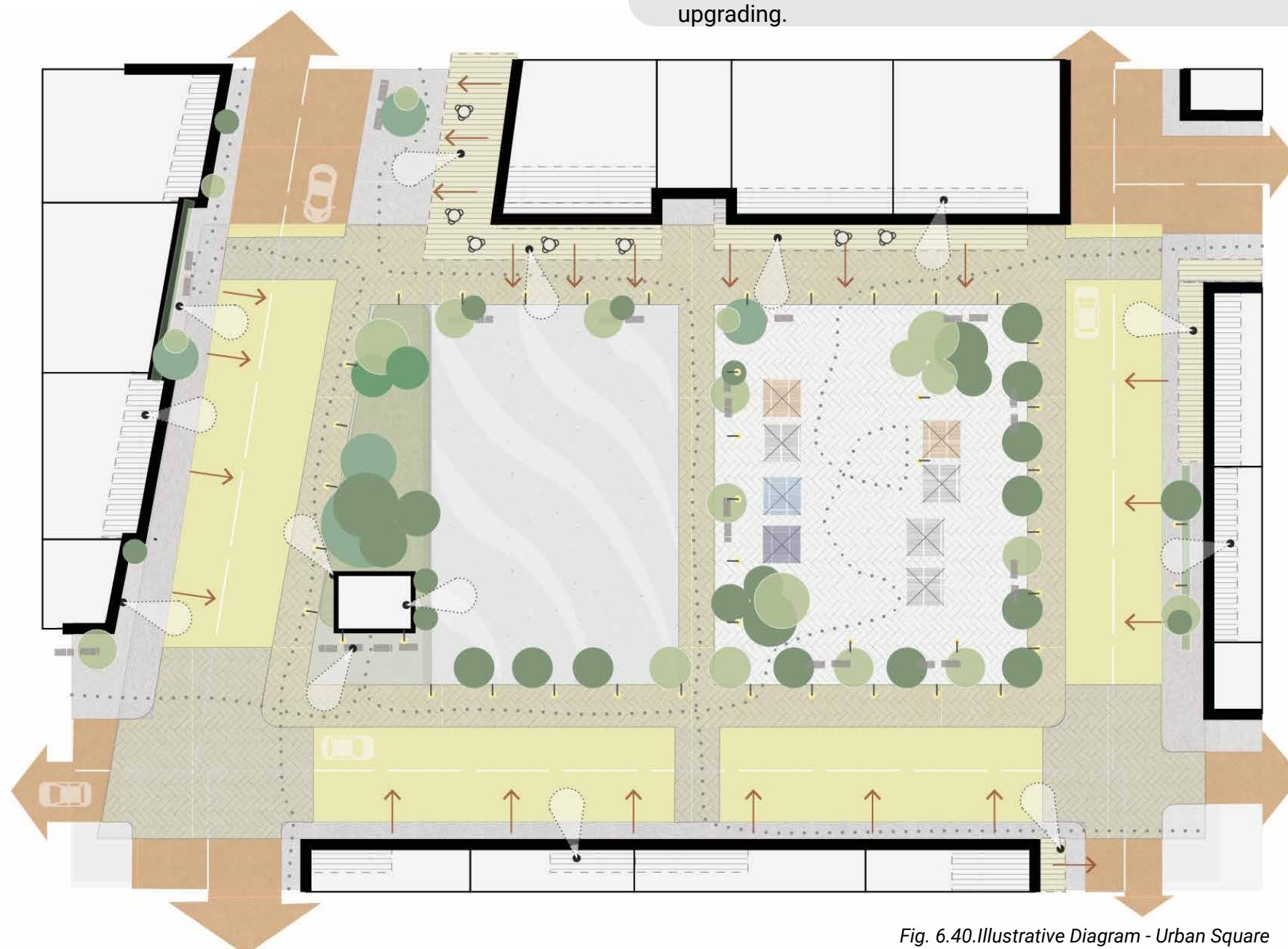


Fig. 6.40. Illustrative Diagram - Urban Square



The landscape of District Six houses many remaining historic religious and institutional buildings. These still actively operate from the area. These spaces hold a position of significance within the cultural narratives of District Six, and should be celebrated as landmarks. Where possible, open spaces have been associated with adjacent civic institutions. School forecourts and the space surrounding religious institutions are discussed further in this section.

Workshop Input

Workshop 6 focused on Guidelines for Open Spaces. One of the spaces discussed was a public space with an institutional building located at its centre.

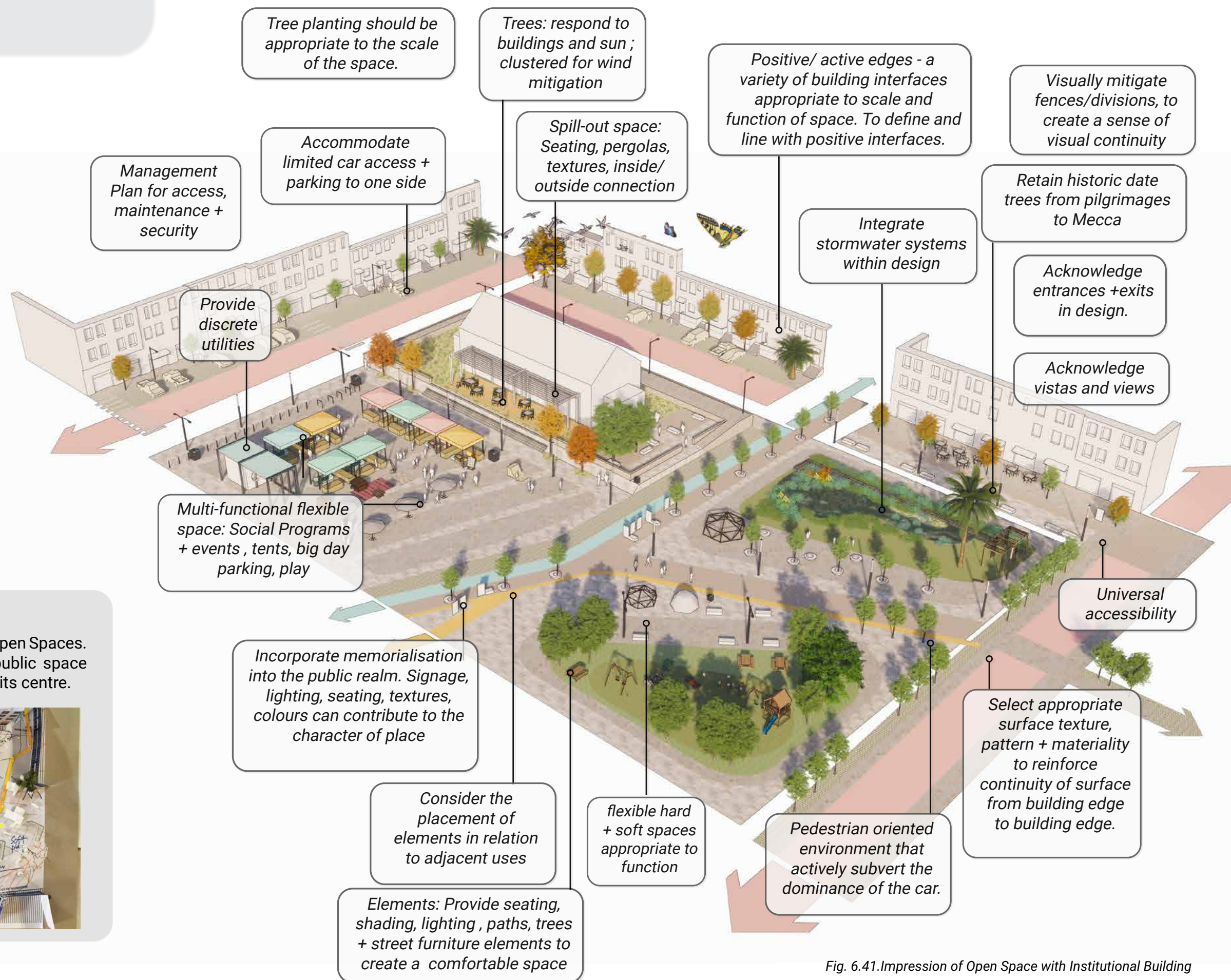
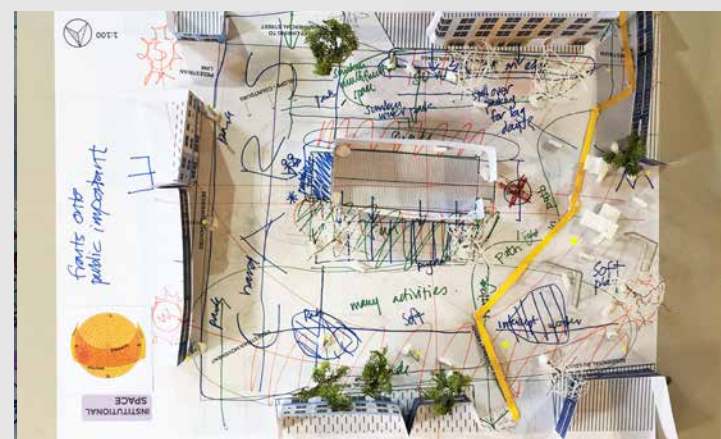


Fig. 6.41. Impression of Open Space with Institutional Building



C.1 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS AND SPACE



Spaces for People

- ▶ Provide spill-out spaces for events at religious institutions. Acknowledge and accommodate the functional requirements of spaces. Consider the needs of the space to accommodate different types of events through the provision of flexible spaces.
- ▶ The extent of the space to be read from building edge to building edge.
- ▶ Promote the continuity of the surface from building edge to building edge. Surface pattern, texture, colour or raised surfaces can help to provide a unified and pedestrian oriented environment. Ensure pedestrian safety through the design of streets surrounding the space. Create a pedestrian oriented environment that actively subverts the dominance of the car.
- ▶ Visually mitigate lines of control/ fences, to create a sense of visual continuity and legibility
- ▶ Use of lighting in a sensitive manner to define and secure spaces
- ▶ Space must accommodate the uses of active edges. Consider the relationship between the space and its surrounding uses in the design. Consider the placement of elements in relation to adjacent uses.
- ▶ Provide seating, shading, lighting and elements to create a comfortable space.
- ▶ Utilities must be integrated and discreet.
- ▶ Vehicles and parking to be accommodated, but limited to a designated space.
- ▶ Support pedestrian movement systems and desire lines.
- ▶ Ensure universal accessibility.



Activation and Management

- ▶ Future building surrounding the space should be appropriate to the scale and function of the space.
- ▶ Future buildings to line and define the space. Buildings must provide a positive interface with the public space. Mitigate the negative qualities of inactive edges and facades with services. Encourage a minimum of 70% active to 30% inactive facades.
- ▶ A management plan for access, maintenance, security and use to be formulated with the institutions and in consultation with the community.



Green and Blue Network

- ▶ Stormwater management and recharge must be integrated in the surface design and space making
- ▶ Tree planting must allow for comfortable spaces, both sun and shade and to provide moments of pause and reflection.
- ▶ Cluster trees to mitigate windy conditions
- ▶ Tree planting should be selective and consider the nature of the space. These should be appropriate to the scale of the space, and provide shade at the edges, but avoid overcrowding the space.



Culture and Memory

- ▶ Recognise ceremonial entrances and exits of importance through the design of spaces.
- ▶ Acknowledge vistas and views where it has significance to the space and contributes to place-making around religious institutions.
- ▶ Use of hard and soft landscaping elements to recognise the narrative, memory and spirit of the place
- ▶ The space should read as part of a contemporary landscape narrative, while being sensitive and cognisant of its heritage.



Workshop Input

Workshop 6 focused on Guidelines for Open Spaces. One of the spaces discussed was a public space with an institutional building located within it.

- ▶ Provide opportunities to engage with the heritage of the site. Elements within public spaces should be seen as opportunities for embedded memorialisation—signage, lighting, seating, textures, colours contribute to the character of place.

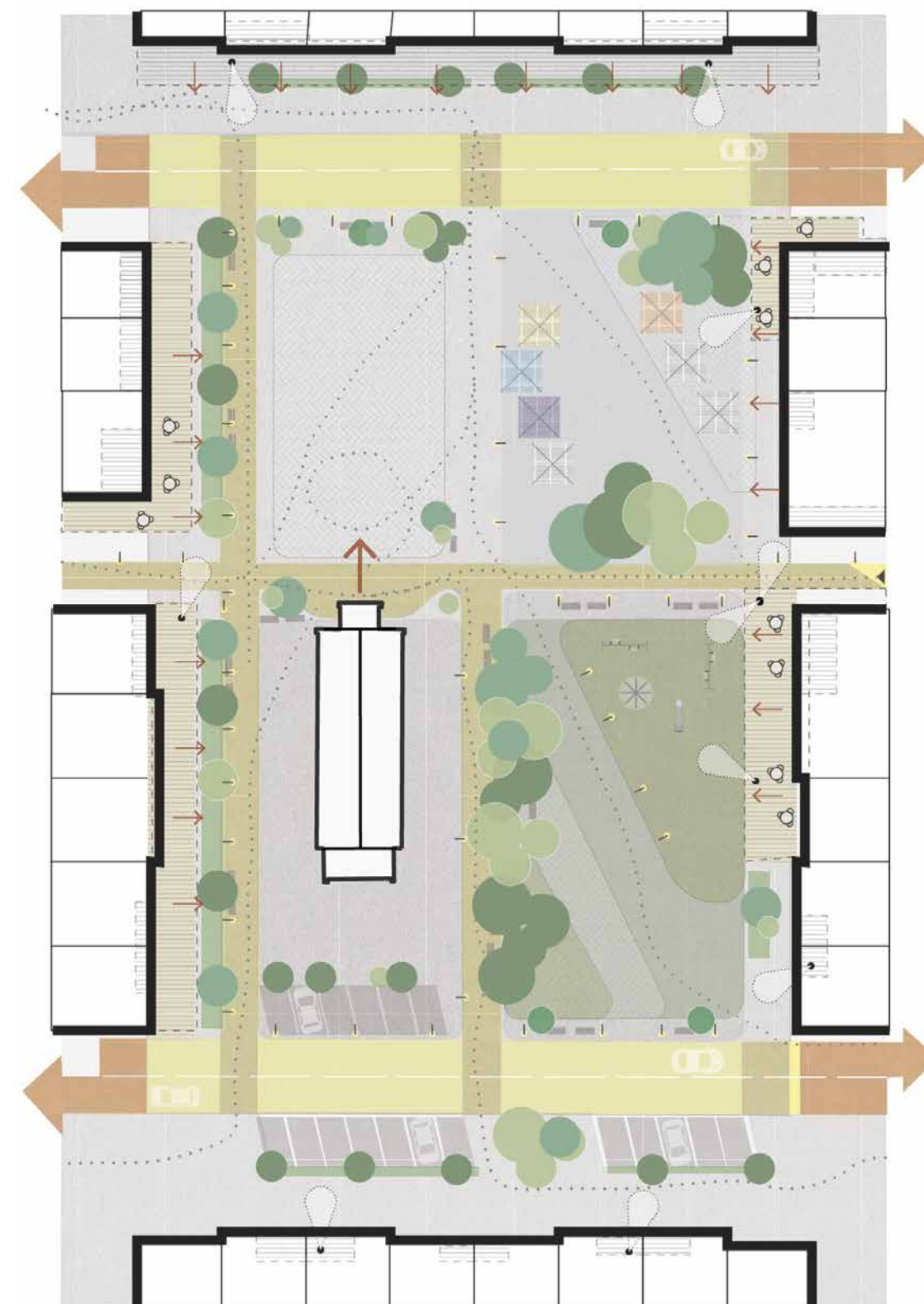


Fig. 6.42. Illustrative Diagram - Church Forecourt

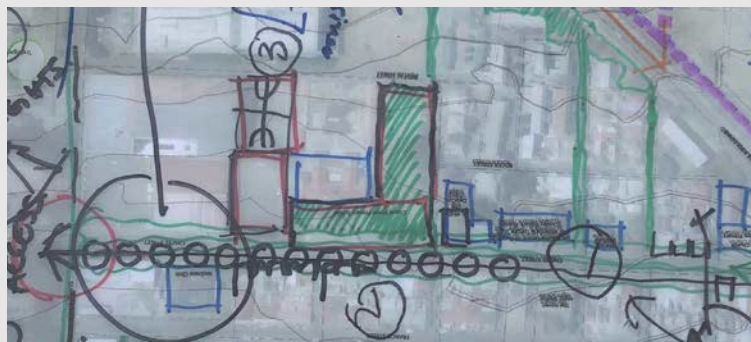


C.2 SCHOOL FORECOURTS



Spaces for People

- ▶ Provide flexible spaces for community events and school functions. Acknowledge the functional requirements of spaces to accommodate different types of events while maintaining safe environment for children.
- ▶ Space should be flexible to allow for play and innovation and accommodate community events - both hard and soft areas
- ▶ Ensure safe waiting and playing spaces for children at school forecourts.
- ▶ Support pedestrian movement systems and desire lines, especially with children in mind.
- ▶ Ensure universal accessibility and safety for children.
- ▶ The extent of the space to be read from building edge to building edge.
- ▶ Promote the continuity of the surface from building edge to building edge. Create a pedestrian oriented environment that actively subverts the dominance of the car.
- ▶ Utilise innovative traffic calming measures – raised surface areas, use of materiality, etc. Surface pattern, texture, colour or raised surfaces can help to provide a unified and pedestrian oriented environment.
- ▶ Visually mitigate lines of control/ fences, to create a sense of visual continuity and legibility.
- ▶ Use of lighting to define and provide sense of safety.
- ▶ Consider the relationship between the space and its surrounding uses in the design.



Workshop Input

Workshop 2 and 3 focused on the location of public spaces within District Six. Harrington Square was seen as an important multi-purpose and flexible event space, with the opportunity for upgrading.

- ▶ Consider the placement of elements in relation to adjacent uses. Provide seating, shading, lighting and elements to create a comfortable space.
- ▶ Where vehicle thoroughfare and/or parking needs to be accommodated, ensure pedestrian priority.



Activation and Management

- ▶ Future buildings surrounding the space should be appropriate to scale and function of the space.
- ▶ Future buildings to line and define the space. Buildings must provide a positive interface with the public space.
- ▶ A management plan for maintenance, security and use to be formulated with neighbouring institution.
- ▶ Consider opportunities for educational institutions be an active part of public life in District Six, through events or community use.



Green and Blue Network

- ▶ Stormwater management and recharge must be integrated into the design and contribute to place-making.
- ▶ Tree planting must allow for comfortable spaces, both sun and shade and provide moments of pause and play.

- ▶ Cluster trees to support their growth and mitigate windy conditions.
- ▶ Tree planting should be selective and consider the nature of the space. These should be appropriate to the scale of the space, and provide shade at its edges, but avoid overcrowding the space.



Culture and Memory

- ▶ Schools must be acknowledged as part of the historic cultural landscape of District Six, both in the physical design of space and through involvement of local institution in projects, events or interventions.
- ▶ Recognise important entrances and exits through design and place-making.
- ▶ Use of hard and soft landscaping elements to recognise the narrative, memory and spirit of the place.
- ▶ The space should read as part of a contemporary landscape, while being cognisant of its heritage.
- ▶ Provide opportunities to engage with the heritage of the site. Elements within public spaces should be seen as opportunities for embedded memorialisation - signage, lighting, seating, textures, colours contribute to the character of place.

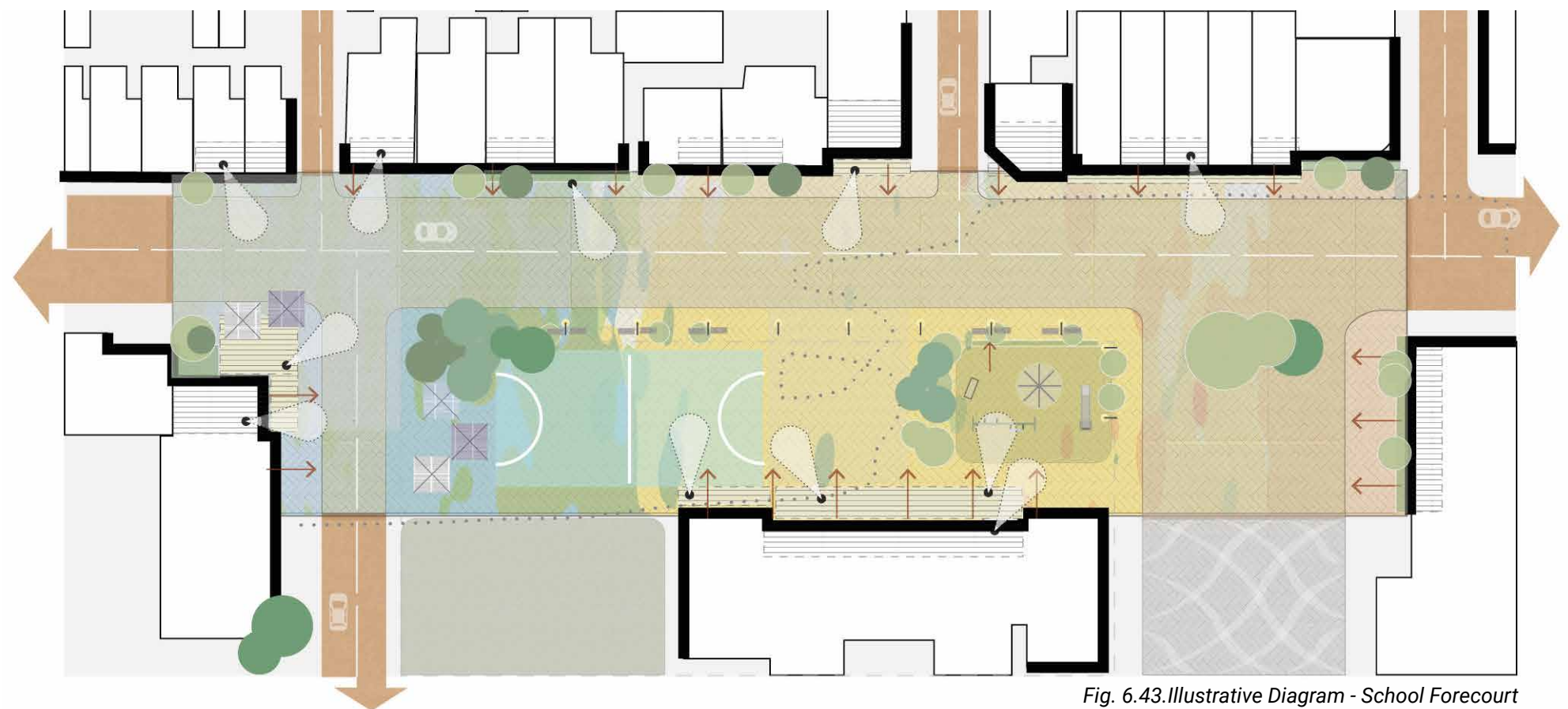


Fig. 6.43. Illustrative Diagram - School Forecourt



D AREAS OF CONNECTIVITY: PRINCIPLES

Many spaces within the public realm pose additional spatial complexities and challenges in their configurations. District Six is home to several spatial conditions where multiple roads intersect in junctions. Where Nelson Mandela Boulevard, an elevated highway, crosses over the space below, this inadvertently creates a gateway into the area.

For the purpose of this Guideline Document, these spaces are referred to as spaces of connectivity. These identified spaces are in need of interventions which will contribute positively to the public realm network. These areas provide opportunities for improvement to the experience of people, specifically pedestrians using the space.

Workshop Input

Workshop 6 focused on Guidelines for Open Spaces. One of the spaces discussed was an intersection space under a highway.

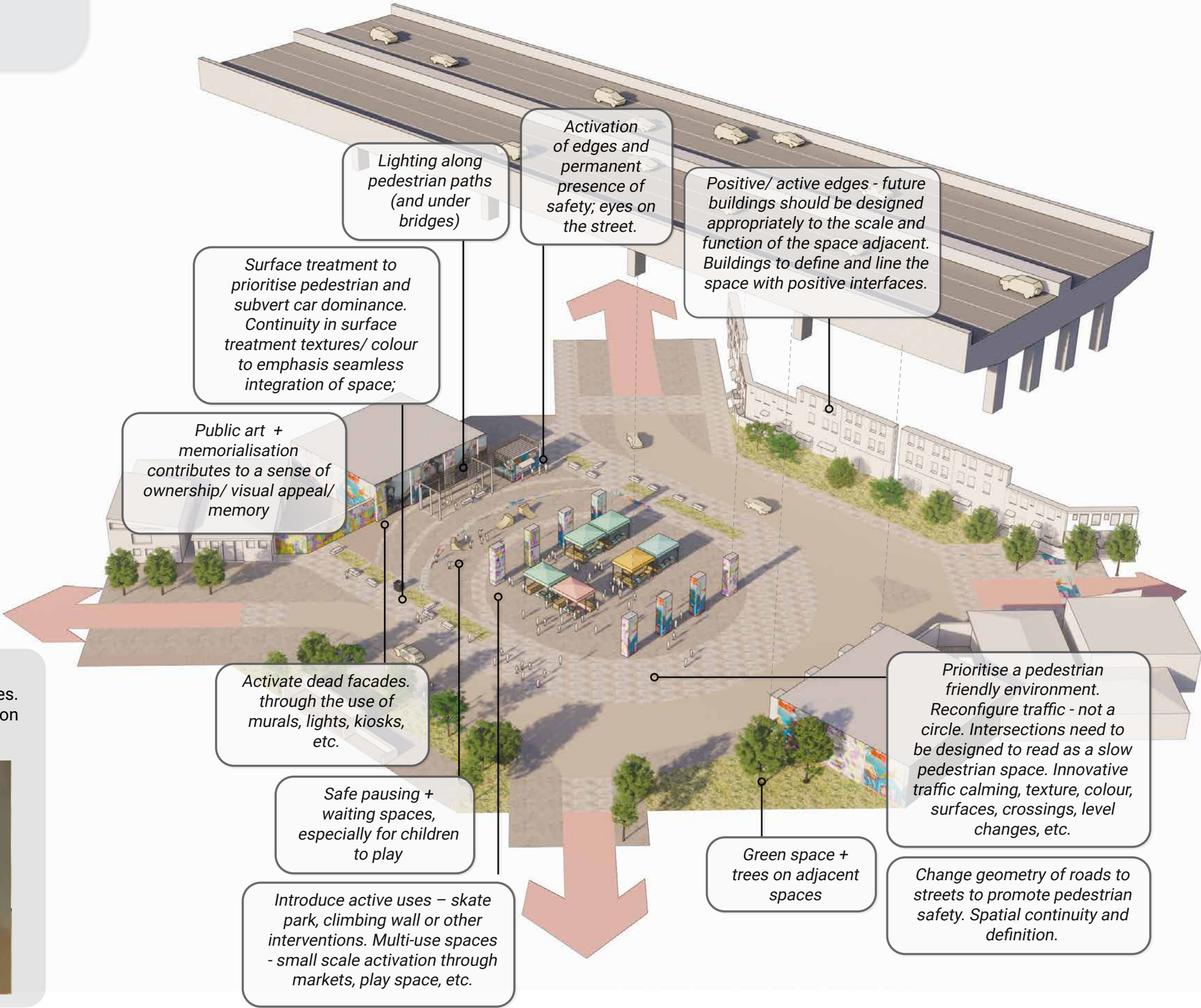


Fig. 6.44. Impression of Area of Connectivity



D.1

AREAS OF CONNECTIVITY:
CIRCLE UNDER HIGHWAY**Spaces for People**

- ▶ Select suitable surface treatments to subvert the vehicle and prioritise the pedestrian. Use a variety of materials to promote pedestrian safety and traffic calming (pattern, texture, colour, raised, etc.). Provide spatial continuity and definition.
- ▶ Change geometry of roads to streets to promote pedestrian safety.
- ▶ Intersections need to be designed to read as a slow pedestrian space through innovative traffic calming.
- ▶ Universal accessibility and safe pausing spaces for all pedestrians.

**Activation**

- ▶ Activation of edges through a permanent presence of security personnel or manned cameras – incorporate small scale retail or other functions with active interfaces.
- ▶ Incorporate public art in the form of murals, textures, pattern and colours to create a sense of activation.
- ▶ Introduce sufficient and considered lighting for dimly lit spaces.
- ▶ Introduce play – skate park, climbing wall, play parks or other interventions.
- ▶ Future buildings should be appropriate to the scale and function of the space adjacent. Buildings must provide a positive interface with the space.

Workshop Input

Workshop 6 focused on Guidelines for Open Spaces. One of the spaces discussed was an intersection space under a highway.

**Green and Blue Network**

- ▶ Stormwater management should be integrated in the design and contribute to place-making.
- ▶ Trees/planting can be considered in the surrounding area where natural light permits growth.
- ▶ Cluster trees to support their growth and to mitigate windy conditions.

**Culture and Memory**

- ▶ Provide opportunities to engage with the heritage of the site. Elements within public spaces should be seen as opportunities for embedded memorialisation—signage, lighting, seating, textures, colours contribute to the character of place.



Fig. 6.45. Illustrative Diagram - Circle Under Highway

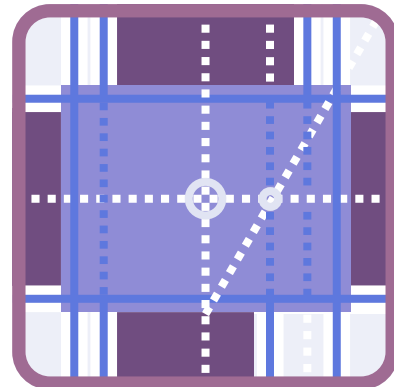


6.4. Design Principles - Materiality

The use of materials in the landscape has multiple functions, from ecological to spatial. The following principles underpin the use of materials and best practice principles with the context of District Six in mind.

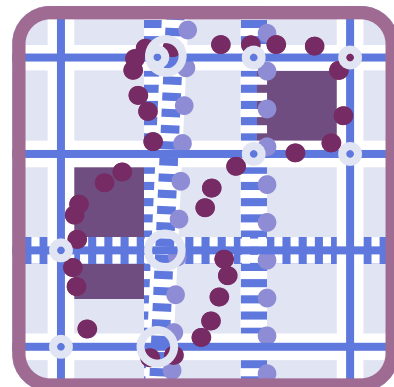
Unpacking these principles in typical applications will illustrate the various functionalities and implications.

Overriding principles for materiality are outlined followed by more specific guidelines for typical spaces.



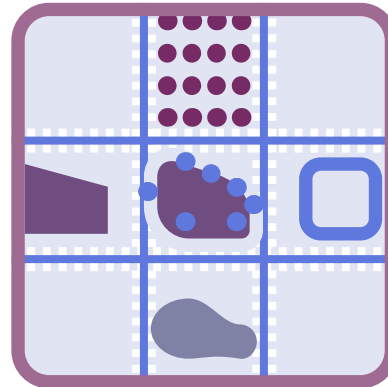
Space making

The location and form of landscape elements must promote the definition of spaces that are multi-functional.



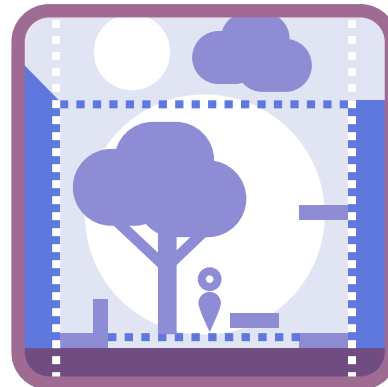
Spirit of place

Reuse found materials that have remained on site after the demolition of District Six. Where new materials are used, ensure the spirit of the place is reflected without trying to overtly replicate or mimic the original.



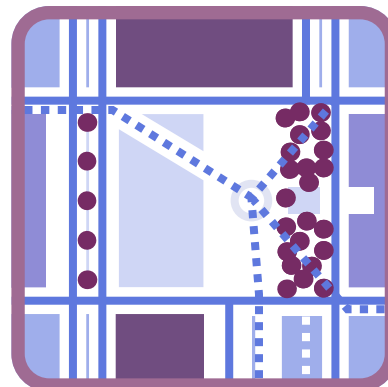
Contextual

Use of materials must reference its direct context in time i.e. use of natural stone such as granite or sandstone. Plant material must be endemic or indigenous.



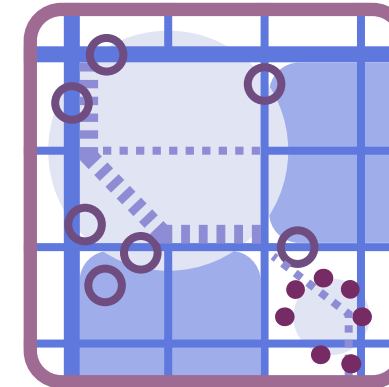
Comfort

Materials must, in all instances, promote human comfort in space. This includes materials that promote well-being and are inherently sustainable and responsible.



Responsive spaces

The use of both soft landscaping and hard landscaping material must form part of an integrated whole to create coherent and responsive spatial qualities.



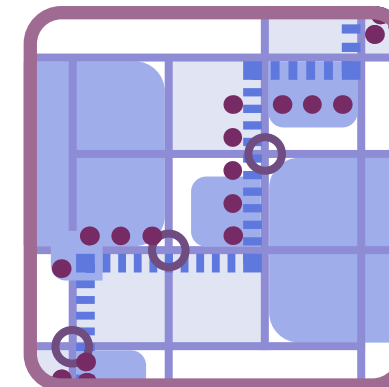
Create identity and hierarchy

Actively promote the use of materials that support pedestrian movement and contribute in creating safe and legible areas and routes.



SUDS

Considered the best practice for urban drainage and stormwater management. Materials should respond to the criteria as developed by the relevant authority and international standards developed for SUDS. This includes, but is not limited to, the use of swales and permeable surface treatments.



Continuity

Align planting, equipment and finishes palettes with other material finishes used in the spatial system. "Families" of finishes can be different but should still read with enough continuity to reinforce the spatial system as a legible and comprehensive whole.



6.4.1. Hard Landscaping

The Palette

Due to its robustness and expansiveness, particularly in more urban areas, hard landscaping is often an ideal design tool for reflecting the identity of place. It is a unifying element which can, with great ease, establish the overall design intent and reinforce broader connections to place. The following should be considered as general guidelines:

- ▶ Materials should be contextually appropriate, durable and robust.
- ▶ Materials should allow for a variation of textures and colours.
- ▶ Materials should enable, and not impede, universal accessibility.
- ▶ Material palettes should reinforce and connect to the broader context and sense of place.
- ▶ Long terms maintenance implications need to be considered in material specifications.

Structuring Elements that give Spatial Qualities to Landscape

The use of hard landscaping elements can provide an efficient mechanism to define a space, reduce the scale of surrounding buildings and acknowledge important or significant attributes of a space.

- ▶ Avoid cluttering the space with unnecessary elements.
- ▶ The quantity and variety of elements must be determined by the scale and complexity of the space.
- ▶ The scale of elements must be appropriate to the scale of the space in which they are being utilised.

Stormwater Management & Ecology

Hard landscaping is integral to resilient and sustainable storm water management. Innovative use of hard landscaping elements can drastically alter and improve the functionality of the space i.t.o stormwater management and ecological responsiveness.

- ▶ Choosing materials that can accommodate stormwater is of primary importance.
- ▶ Stormwater management must be an integrated component of the overall design.
- ▶ Materials must allow for maximum recharge and reduce the speed of stormwater flow through the use of texture and change of direction

History, Memory & Narrative

Our experience of space is layered by the presence of significant interactions in time. Whether physical or perceived, space is inscribed by past, present and future inhabitants. Hard landscaping can have a profound impact in acknowledging and interpreting these important aspects of time and space. It can make more readily accessible the spirit of place and the layering of the cultural landscape.

- ▶ Hard landscape elements must be utilised to “tell the story” and in certain instances memorialise people or events
- ▶ The use of hard landscape elements must be sensitively employed. It must reinforce rather than detract from the essential character of the space and the “story being told”.



Fig. 6.47. Space-making and way-finding with vertical and surface materials

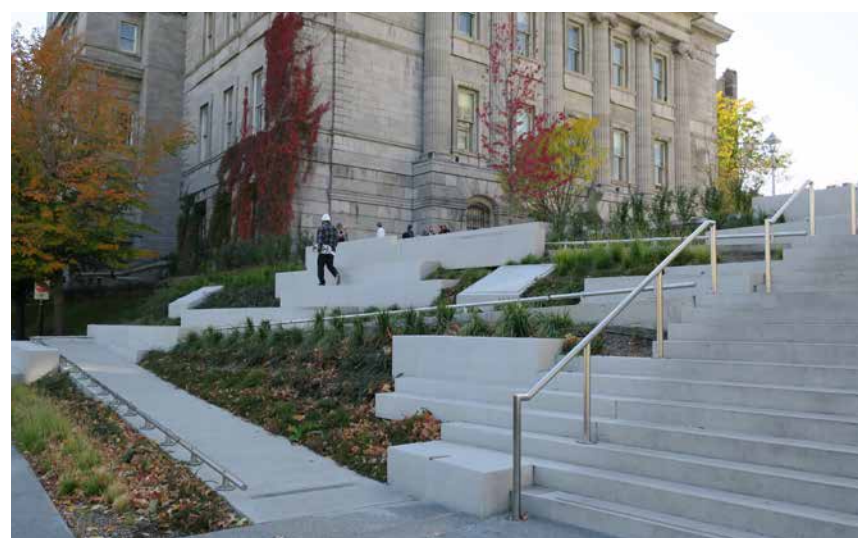


Fig. 6.48. Appropriate scale of elements



Fig. 6.49. Pedestrianised road with seating wall



Fig. 6.50. Sensible application of elements



Fig. 6.51. Way-finding features contribute to an area's essential character



6.4.2. Soft Landscaping

The Palette

Soft landscaping, with its varied textural and colour palettes, is an ideal design tool to display seasonality, recognise the passage of time and support the interaction of people in a space.

- ▶ The planting palette must have a seasonal range .
- ▶ The chosen planting palette must have species which are both resilient and water-wise.
- ▶ Where possible, the planting palette must be contextually appropriate and comprised of endemic/ indigenous species.
- ▶ Where applicable, the planting palette may include edible species.
- ▶ Long terms maintenance implications for the planting palette need to be considered.

Structuring Elements that give Spatial Qualities to Landscape

Tree and shrub planting can effectively define spaces and contribute to spatial qualities that make space more comfortable and safe.

- ▶ Use of tree planting to provide an edge/ enclosure to a space and reinforce/ support the direction of pedestrian movement.
- ▶ The use of planting to create a protective edge/ buffer to pedestrian spaces.

Stormwater Management & Ecology

By virtue of its surface permeability, soft landscaping allows for maximum recharge of stormwater. Where it is feasible and functionally appropriate, planting must be used to allow surface water to collect and recharge the underground water supply.

- ▶ The use of planting beds and green surfaces (lawns) to ensure surface water is allowed to recharge.
- ▶ Planting beds and the use of landscape mechanisms to deal with stormwater at the source.
- ▶ Tree and shrub planting to provide ecological connections along streets and parks.

History, Memory & Narrative

Soft landscaping elements can contribute to the narrative of place through referencing typical plants used in the culinary tradition of a space by it's people. Plants and trees mark the passage of time through seasonal change, these changing qualities of space effect people in space.

- ▶ Plant tree and shrub species that are significant to the particular place and context.
- ▶ Recognise the ceremonial significance of certain plants and trees (such as Date Palm and Macca rose).
- ▶ Through the use of scented and culinary plants one can further strengthen the sense and spirit of place while paying homage to the history and landscape memory of District Six.



Fig. 6.52. Swales deal with stormwater runoff from hard surfaces



Fig. 6.53. Planting bed allows the recharge of underground water

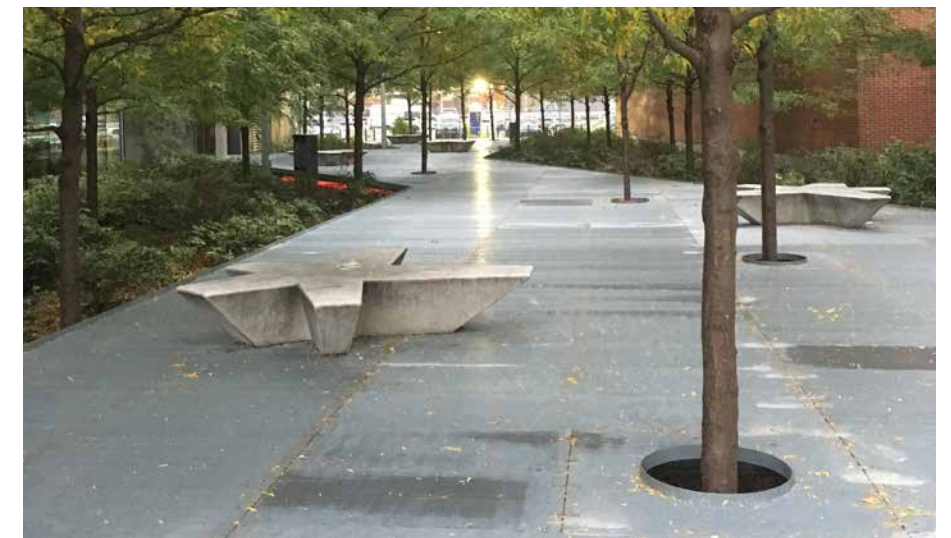


Fig. 6.54. Trees as structuring elements in space



Fig. 6.55. Planting creates an ecological connection linking urban areas



Fig. 6.56. Planting palette with a diversity of species and seasonal range



6.4.3. Applying Materiality to Connectors

A grid of Streets, or “connectors” as they will be referred to in this section, connect significant buildings, spaces and places. These connectors are essential in connecting people to places and fostering social interaction between people.

A variety in soft and hard landscaping materials can solidify the identity of place and highlight significant historical elements and enhance or celebrate significant memories and the spirit of place. The linearity of connectors also means they are ideal for creating a continued ecological system. The following guidelines are essential to create effective connectors:

- ▶ Plant endemic/indigenous tree and shrub species to ensure ecological connections are made.
- ▶ Use of trees that are appropriate to an urban context.
- ▶ Tree planting in positions to provide shade along a pedestrian route.
- ▶ Ensure seating of a suitable material is available along the pedestrian routes.
- ▶ Ensure seating is in the shade and sun to provide a comfortable experience for pedestrians.



Workshop Input

Workshop 5 focused on Guidelines for Streets/ Connectors. One of the streets discussed was a medium sized street within medium density mixed-use development.

- ▶ Provide enough lighting at suitable intervals to create secure spaces en route.
- ▶ Create stormwater management systems as an integrated element of the street and pavement design.
- ▶ The use of permeable surface solutions and swales to ensure sufficient recharge of the sub-surface water resource
- ▶ Planting in swales and street planting must have a mix of species that have seasonal interest.
- ▶ Planting in swales must be selected for optimal water polishing attributes.
- ▶ Place a suitable amount of refuse bins along pedestrian routes. These must be constructed from a robust and resilient material and be serviceable by the local authority.
- ▶ Use hard and soft-landscaping elements as opportunities to highlight the narrative and memory of significant places and the peoples of District Six.
- ▶ Use materials and the differentiation in materials to accentuate and celebrate entrances and forecourts to buildings.
- ▶ Use materials and the differentiation in materials to make legible different street hierarchies, uses in the street and movement routes.



Workshop Input

Workshop 5 focused on Guidelines for Connectors. One of the streets discussed was a small street set within a network of smaller green streets and public spaces.



Fig. 6.58. Tree planting that is appropriate to the urban context



Fig. 6.57. Transitions and variations in materiality

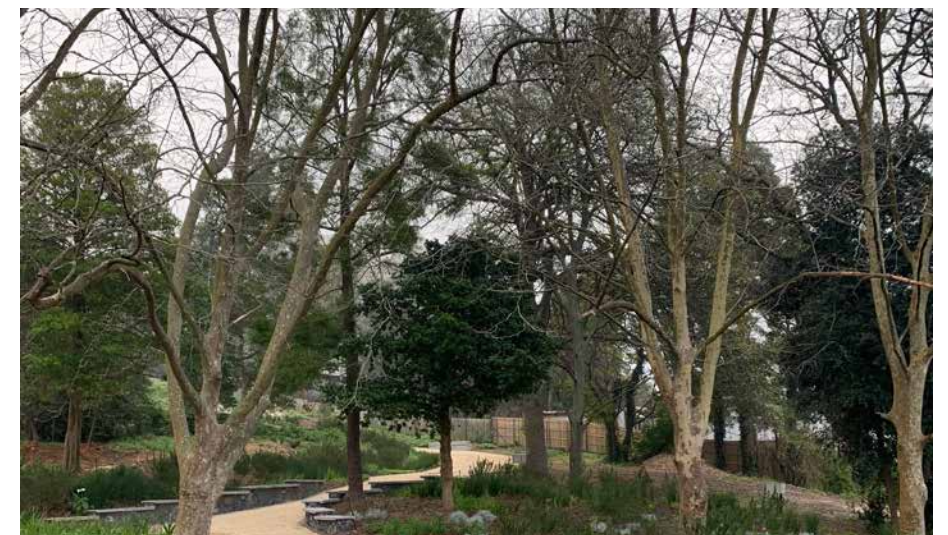


Fig. 6.59. Differences in materials may be used to distinguish uses in the street





Use the hard and soft landscaping elements as opportunities to highlight the narrative and memory of significant places and people of District Six

Place a suitable amount of refuse bins along the pedestrian routes. These must be constructed from a robust and resilient material and serviceable by the local authority

Create stormwater management systems as an integrated element of the street and its hard landscaping design

The use of permeable surface solutions and swales to ensure sufficient recharge of the sub-surface water resource

Planting in swales and street planting must have a mix of species that have a seasonal quality and change

Planting in swales must be selected for optimal water polishing attributes

Cluster tree planting to ensure survival in windy conditions

Plant endemic/indigenous planting to ensure ecological connections are made

Use of trees that are appropriate to an urban context

Tree planting in positions to provide shade along a pedestrian route

Use materials and the variation in material to differentiate the different uses in the street and create a hierarchy and legibility of movement routes

Use material and the difference in materials to accentuate and celebrate entrance and forecourts to buildings

Ensure seating of a suitable material is available along pedestrian routes

Ensure seating is in the shade and sun to provide a comfortable experience for pedestrians

Provide enough lighting at suitable intervals to create secure spaces and routes



Typical Medium-size Urban Street

Fig. 6.60. A Typical Connector/ Street



6.4.3. Applying Materiality to a Typical Connector (New Hanover Street and Constitution Street)

New Hanover street is one of the major arteries into District Six, starting at the Castle intersection at Darling Street and continuing to the intersection with Searle Street. The importance of the use of materials in New Hanover Street cannot be discounted and it is imperative that the materiality of this street is in synergy with the palette applied in the City Center to ensure continuity and integration with the City Center.

The following elements must be taken into consideration and a comprehensive palette of materials applied:

1. Public transport & NMT routes
2. Specialised paving
3. Seating
4. Lighting
5. Bins
6. Signage & way-finding
7. Specialised materials
8. Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS)
9. Urban greening & tree planting

Proposed Materials List

- Clay brick paver to match CoCT palette - General paving or banding
- Natural stone for specialised paving incidences
- Exposed aggregate and other concrete pavers for banding or general paving

Hard Landscaping Materials

1. PUBLIC TRANSPORT & NMT ROUTES
 - ▶ Use of materials to define routes.
 - ▶ Use of material to create comfortable surfaces for the disabled, the elderly and young children.
 - ▶ Use of bands to create interest and variation in the paving.
 - ▶ Overall paving palette must adhere to CoCT paving palette where applicable to ensure continuity and integration with the broader city scape and context.
2. SPECIALISED PAVING
 - ▶ Materials used to define pedestrian crossings.
 - ▶ Moments where unique conditions occur.
3. SEATING
 - ▶ Materials for seating must be robust, durable and conform to the palette as prescribed by the CoCT to ensure integration with the broader urban context.
 - ▶ Avoid materials with long-term maintenance.
 - ▶ Seating must allow for the application of art.
 - ▶ Seating design must allow for a fixed structure that cannot be carried away or easily moved.
4. LIGHTING
 - ▶ Lights must be placed and spaced at appropriate intervals to ensure sufficient cover.
 - ▶ Lights must be robust and allow for the fixture of art or external fittings.
 - ▶ Lights must adhere to CoCT lighting palette to ensure continuity and integration with the broader context.
5. BINS
 - ▶ Materials for bins must be robust and functional
 - ▶ Bins must be robust and allow for the fixture of art or external fittings.
6. SIGNAGE & WAY-FINDING
 - ▶ Signage and way-finding must conform to CoCT standards and norms.

- ▶ Signage must be robust and allow for the fixture of art or external fittings.
 - ▶ A combination of signage, lighting and other elements can be configured to create a family of street furniture elements.
7. SPECIALISED MATERIALS
 - ▶ Specialised materials can be used as a tool to enhance and embed public spaces in the context.
 - ▶ Use of site specific materials to relate to the context and overall systems.
 - ▶ Specialised materials can be utilised as functional elements i.e. sandstone gravel in SUD systems.
 8. SUSTAINABLE URBAN DRAINAGE SYSTEMS (SUDS)
 - ▶ Materiality of SUDS is a combination of both soft and hard landscaping materials and the sensible application of both as an integrated system.
 - ▶ Materials must be chosen for their functionality whilst being equally sensitive to the ecological functioning of the site.



Soft Landscaping Materials

1. URBAN GREENING & TREE PLANTING

- Provide shade near or at specific seating areas.
- Tree planting to create rhythm in a street/or clustered to provide shade and wind protection.
- Planting to provide polishing of stormwater and softening of hard urban edges and boundaries.
- Tree and shrub planting to provide urban ecological connections and connections to the broader landscape ecology.

Proposed Tree and Plant List

- *Ceratonia siliqua*
- *Combretum erythrophyllum*
- *Ekebergia capensis*
- *Harpephyllum caffrum*
- *Kiggelaria africana*
- *Nuxia floribunda*
- *Olea africana subsp. africana*
- *Syzygium cordatum*
- *Syzygium guineense*

Proposed Species for Screening and Security

- *Carissa macrocarpa* (security)
- *Dovyalis caffra* (security)
- *Euclea racemosa*
- *Grewia occidentalis*
- *Plumbago auriculata*
- *Searsia crenata*
- *Searsia glauca*
- *Searsia laevigata*
- *Searsia lucida*
- *Tecomaria capensis*

Proposed Swale Species for District Six

- *Aristea* spp.
- *Berula erecta*
- *Carpobrotus acinaciformis*
- *Carpobrotus quadrifidus*
- *Chasmanthe aethiopica*
- *Cotula vulgaris*
- *Ehrharta calycina*
- *Elegia capensis*
- *Elegia tectorum*
- *Elegia tectorum* 'Fishhoek'
- *Eragrostis curvula*
- *Ficinia nigrescens*
- *Ficinia nodosa*
- *Ficinia* spp.
- *Isolepsis prolifer*
- *Juncus capensis*
- *Juncus effusus*
- *Juncus kraussii*
- *Kniphofia bruceae*
- *Kniphofia uvaria*
- *Lobelia anceps*
- *Monopsis lutea*
- *Plecostachys serpyllifolia*
- *Prionium serratum*
- *Psoralea aphylla*
- *Psoralea pinnata*
- *Restio dispar*
- *Restio similis*
- *Senecio halimifolius*
- *Spiloxene aquatica*
- *Stenotaphrum secundatum*
- *Wachendorfia thyrsiiflora*
- *Wachendorfia paniculata*
- *Watsonia* spp.
- *Zantedeschia aethiopica*



Fig. 6.61. Trees define space and perform place-making functions



Fig. 6.62. Seasonal colour contributes to the life and character of places



Fig. 6.63. Streets and public open space may provide urban green corridors



Use materials and the variation in material to differentiate the uses in the street and create a hierarchy and legibility of movement routes

Use material and the difference in materials to accentuate and celebrate entrance and forecourts to buildings

Use hard and soft landscaping elements as opportunities to highlight the narrative and memory of significant places and the people of District Six

Provide enough lighting at suitable intervals to create secure spaces and routes

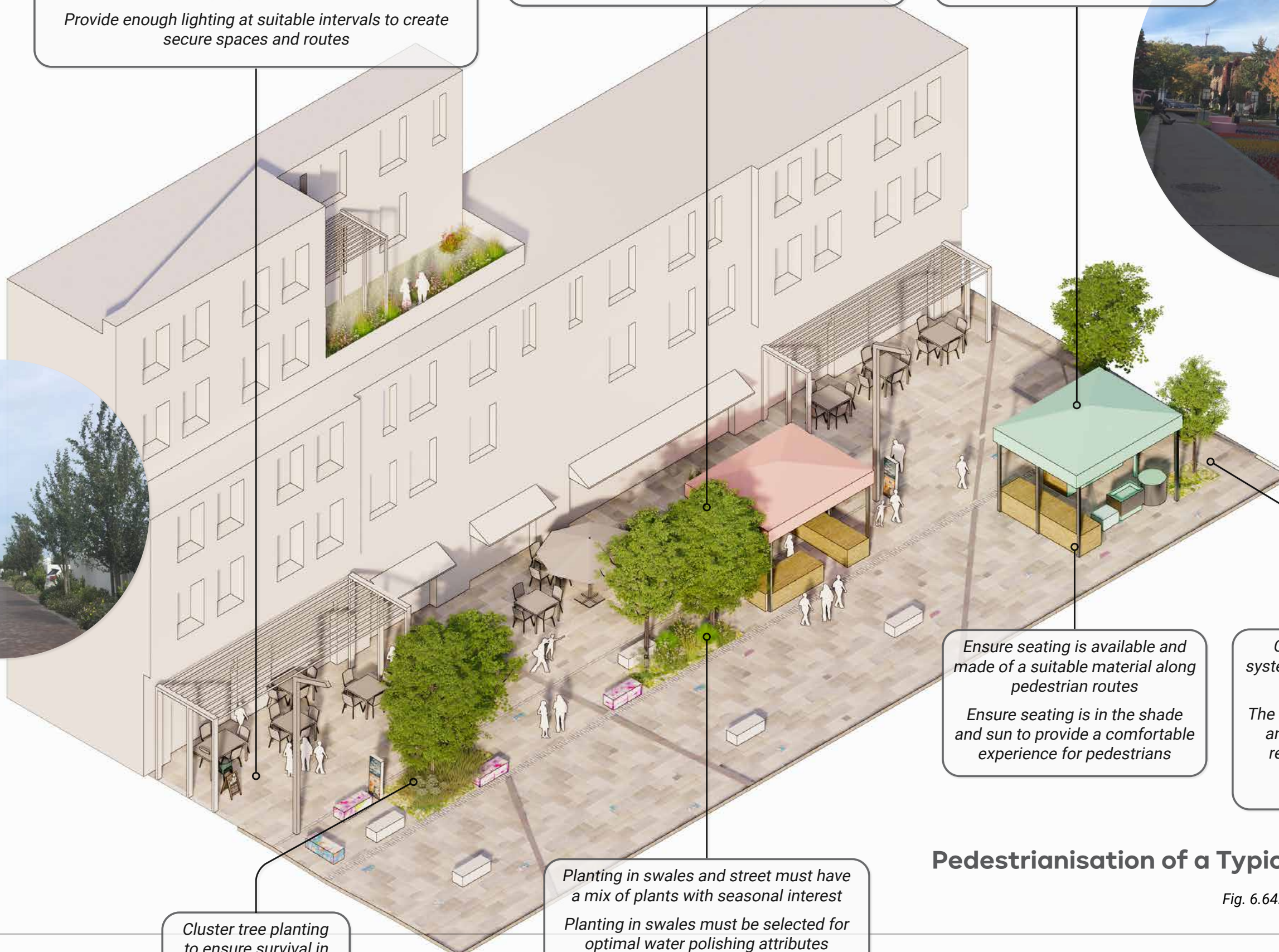
Plant endemic/indigenous species to ensure ecological connections are made

Use of trees that are appropriate to an urban context

Tree planting in positions to provide shade along a pedestrian route

Cluster tree planting to ensure survival in windy conditions

Place a suitable amount of refuse bins along the pedestrian routes
These must be constructed from a robust and resilient material and be serviceable by the local authority



Ensure seating is available and made of a suitable material along pedestrian routes

Ensure seating is in the shade and sun to provide a comfortable experience for pedestrians

Create stormwater management systems as an integrated element of the street and pavement design.

The use of permeable surface solutions and swales to ensure the sufficient recharge of the sub-surface water resources

Cluster tree planting to ensure survival in windy conditions

Planting in swales and street must have a mix of plants with seasonal interest
Planting in swales must be selected for optimal water polishing attributes

Pedestrianisation of a Typical Heritage Street

Fig. 6.64. A typical significant heritage street



6.4.4. Applying Materiality to a Significant Heritage Street (Old Hanover Street)

Old Hanover Street forms part of the heritage network of District Six, the remnant of a once vibrant high street of District Six. Old Hanover street is an example of a significant heritage street. The application of materiality on these significant streets will assist in expressing the narrative, memorialising events and people and strengthen the overall historical significance of the public space.

The remnants of existing materials, still present on site, will be an important clue to the selection and use of any new materials.

The redevelopment of Old Hanover Street will include the memorialisation and recognition of relevant histories, and the development of a potentially vibrant commercial street that is pedestrian dominant and allows for burgeoning entrepreneurial activities in public space.

The design and materials used should take into account the needs of the pedestrian and commercial activities, whilst allowing the recognition of the past history of the space.

The following elements must be taken into consideration and a comprehensive palette of materials applied:

1. Specialised paving (to demarcate pedestrian movement and crossings)
2. Seating
3. Lighting
4. Bins
5. Signage
6. Specialised materials
7. Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS)
8. Urban greening and tree planting

Hard Landscaping Materials

1. SPECIALISED PAVING

- ▶ Materials used to define pedestrian crossings.
- ▶ Moments where unique conditions occur.
- ▶ At all times consider the narrative and memorialisation in the public space.

2. SEATING

- ▶ Materials for seating must be robust but can be unique in materiality to reflect the historical significance of the public space. Preferably no concrete elements unless of a unique design and which may assist in memorialisation i.e. a cast/imprint of wording or images.
- ▶ Avoid materials with high maintenance.
- ▶ Seating can allow for the application of art.
- ▶ Seating design must be fixed in a way which cannot be carried away or easily moved.

3. LIGHTING

- ▶ Lights must be placed and spaced at appropriate intervals to ensure sufficient cover.
- ▶ Lights must be robust and allow for the fixture of art or external fittings.
- ▶ Where appropriate, lights can be of a unique design to reflect the historical context and significance and aid in developing the narrative of the space.

4. BINS

- ▶ Materials for bins must be robust and functional.
- ▶ Bins must be robust and can allow for the accommodation of art and external fittings.

5. SIGNAGE & WAY-FINDING

- ▶ Signage and way-finding must conform to CoCT standards and norms.

- ▶ Signage must be robust and can be designed to accommodate art or external fittings.
- ▶ A combination of signage, lighting and other elements can be combined to create a family of elements.
- ▶ Signage must reflect the historical nuances of the space and aid in developing the narrative and memory of the space.

6. SPECIALISED MATERIALS

- ▶ Specialised materials are tools which can enhance and embed public space in its context.
- ▶ Use of site specific materials to relate to the context and overall systems.
- ▶ Specialised materials can be utilised as functional elements i.e sandstone gravel in SUDS systems.

7. SUSTAINABLE URBAN DRAINAGE SYSTEMS (SUDS)

- ▶ Materiality of SUDS is a combination of both soft and hard landscaping materials and the sensible application of both as an integrated system.
- ▶ Materials must be chosen for their functionality whilst being equally sensitive to the ecological functioning of the site.

Proposed Materials List

- *Clay brick paver to match CoCT palette - General paving or banding*
- *Natural stone for general paving elements such as road surfacing to express the historical significance of the space and specialised paving incidences*
- *No concrete pavers*



Soft Landscaping Materials

1. URBAN GREENING & TREE PLANTING

- ▶ Provide shade near or at specific seating areas.
- ▶ Tree planting to create rhythm in a street/or clustered to provide shade and wind protection.
- ▶ Planting to provide polishing of stormwater and softening of hard urban edges and boundaries.
- ▶ Tree and shrub planting to provide urban ecological connection and connections to the broader landscape and ecology.
- ▶ Utilised tree planting as opportunities for memorialisation of people and significant events

Proposed Tree and Plant List

- *Ceratonia siliqua*
- *Combretum erythrophyllum*
- *Ekebergia capensis*
- *Harpephyllum caffrum*
- *Kiggelaria africana*
- *Nuxia floribunda*
- *Olea africana subsp. africana*
- *Syzygium cordatum*
- *Syzygium guineense*

Proposed Species for Screening and Security

- *Carissa macrocarpa* (security)
- *Dovyalis caffra* (security)
- *Euclea racemosa*
- *Grewia occidentalis*
- *Plumbago auriculata*
- *Searsia crenata*
- *Searsia glauca*
- *Searsia laevigata*
- *Searsia lucida*
- *Tecomaria capensis*

Proposed Swale Species for District Six

- *Aristea* spp.
- *Berula erecta*
- *Carpobrotus acinaciformis*
- *Carpobrotus quadrifidus*
- *Chasmanthe aethiopica*
- *Cotula vulgaris*
- *Ehrharta calycina*
- *Elegia capensis*
- *Elegia tectorum*
- *Elegia tectorum* 'Fishhoek'
- *Eragrostis curvula*
- *Ficinia nigrescens*
- *Ficinia nodosa*
- *Ficinia* spp.
- *Isolepis prolifer*
- *Juncus capensis*
- *Juncus effusus*
- *Juncus kraussii*
- *Kniphofia bruceae*
- *Kniphofia uvaria*
- *Lobelia anceps*
- *Monopsis lutea*
- *Plecostachys serpyllifolia*
- *Prionium serratum*
- *Psoralea aphylla*
- *Psoralea pinnata*
- *Restio dispar*
- *Restio similis*
- *Senecio halimifolius*
- *Spiloxene aquatica*
- *Stenotaphrum secundatum*
- *Wachendorfia thyrsiiflora*
- *Wachendorfia paniculata*
- *Watsonia* spp.
- *Zantedeschia aethiopica*



Fig. 6.65. Pedestrianised road with central drainage and indigenous fringe planting



Fig. 6.66. Planting of indigenous and endemic species supporting natural systems



Fig. 6.67. Planting of indigenous and endemic species supporting natural systems



6.4.5. Applying Materiality to Spaces

Public spaces, hardened urban spaces or greener public parks, are often the centres of community life. These space are connected by streets and pathways and are essential to the health of a community. Articulating and designing these spaces with hard and soft-landscaping elements must be considered and thought through. The following guidelines must be considered:

- ▶ Soft Landscaping must, over and above the aesthetic value, perform an ecological function too. Recharge and reduction of storm-water impacts through the use of correct and appropriate materials.
- ▶ Hard-landscaping materials must be permeable and assist in storm-water management.
- ▶ Create safe spaces through the use of adequate lighting
- ▶ Hard-landscaping materials must be appropriate to the function and scale of the space. Avoid cluttering and excessive pathways.
- ▶ Consider the pedestrian and accessibility of all when selecting paving materials.
- ▶ Plant endemic/indigenous planting to ensure a ecological connections are made.
- ▶ Use of trees that are appropriate to an urban context.



Workshop Input

Workshop 6 focused on Guidelines for Open Spaces. One of the spaces discussed was a public space with an institutional building located within it.

- ▶ Tree planting in positions to provide shade in selected areas within the spaces.
- ▶ Use the hard and soft-landscaping elements as opportunities to high-light the narrative and memory of significant places and people of District Six.
- ▶ Use material and the different materials to accentuate and celebrate entrance and fore-courts to buildings.
- ▶ Use materials and the variation in material to differentiate the different uses in the space and create a hierarchy and legibility of a variety of spaces.
- ▶ Planting in swales and other planting must have a mix of plants that have a seasonal quality and change.
- ▶ Planting in swales must be selected for optimal water polishing attributes.
- ▶ Seating elements must be of a resilient and robust material that is contextual and durable.
- ▶ Seating elements to be placed in both sunny and shady areas.
- ▶ The planting and tree planting must provide opportunity to connect to the broader ecological network.



Workshop Input

Workshop 6 focused on Guidelines for Open Spaces. One of the spaces discussed was a generic small to medium park in the middle of a residential neighbourhood.



Fig. 6.68. An ecological function of soft landscaping is stormwater management

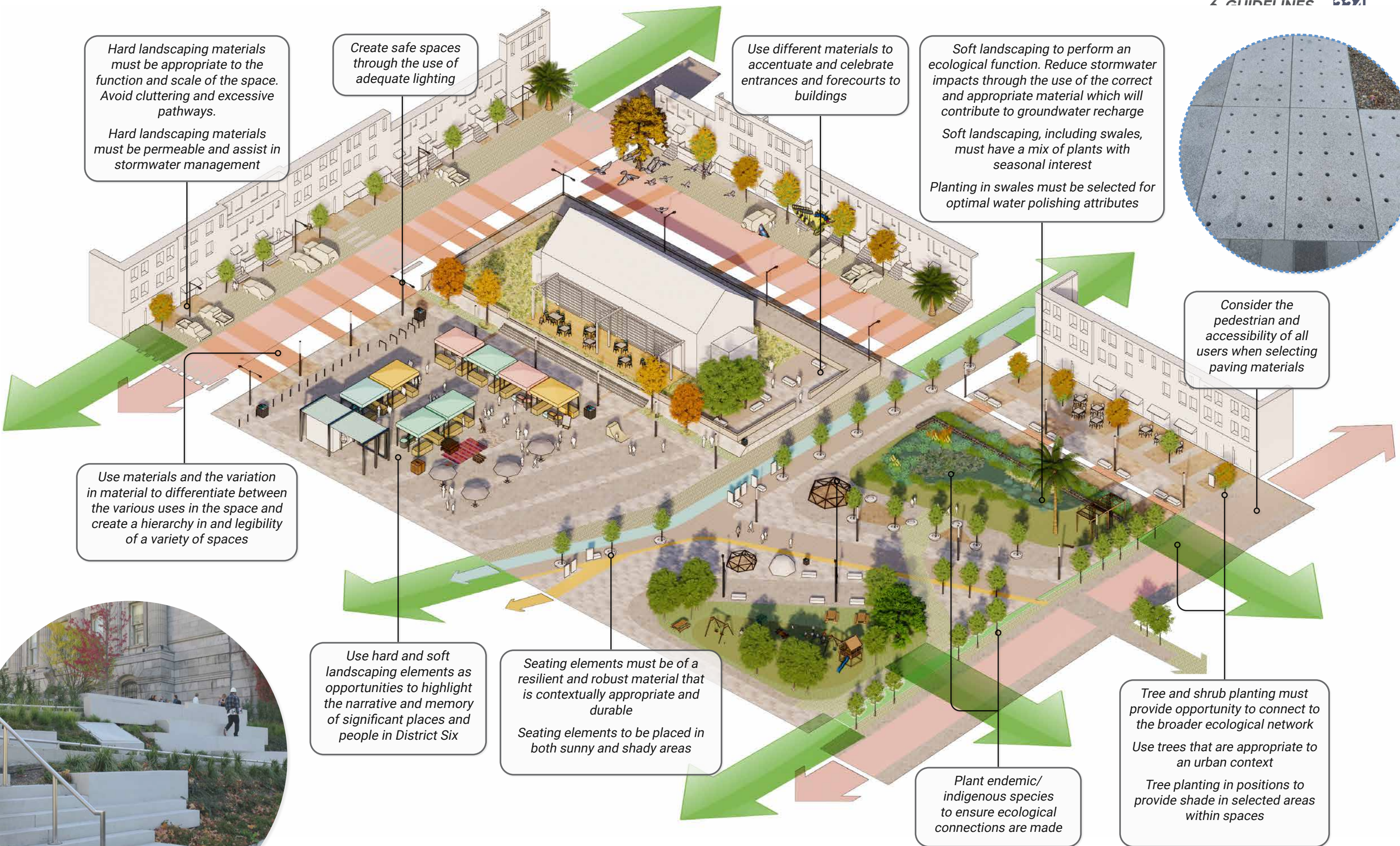


Fig. 6.69. Hard landscape materials communicate different uses of space



Fig. 6.70. Public seating contributes to pedestrian safety and comfort





A Public Open Space with an Institutional Building

Fig. 6.71. Typical hard urban square



6.4.6. Applying Materiality to a typical Hard Public Space (Harrington Square)

Harrington Square is an example of a hard urban square. Historically, the site accommodated housing and today, post-demolition of this fabric, it operates primarily as a parking lot for the buildings adjacent. In order to operate as a multi-functional urban square it would require significant changes to achieve this.

The following elements must be taken into consideration and a comprehensive palette of materials applied:

1. Footpaths
2. Entrances and connection to the space
3. Seating
4. Play elements
5. Lighting
6. Bins
7. Signage and way-finding
8. Specialised materials
9. Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS)
10. Urban greening and tree planting

Proposed Materials List

- *Clay brick paver to match CoCT palette - General paving or banding*
- *Natural stone for general paving elements such as road surface to express the historical significance of the space and specialised paving incidences*
- *No concrete pavers*

Hard Landscaping Materials

1. FOOTPATHS
 - ▶ Use of pedestrian friendly surfacing.
 - ▶ Use materiality to demarcate pedestrian and vehicular routes.
 - ▶ Express hierarchy of routes through the change of materiality.
 - ▶ Choice of materials should take accessibility into account.
2. ENTRANCES AND CONNECTION TO SPACE
 - ▶ Use materials to demarcate building entrances and space.
 - ▶ Use of material changes to indicate and connect to the broader context.
 - ▶ Use of materials to integrate the space within the urban context.
3. SEATING
 - ▶ Materials for seating must be robust but can be unique in materiality to reflect the historical significance of the public space. Preferably no concrete elements unless of a unique design and which may assist in memorialisation i.e. a cast/imprint of wording or images.
 - ▶ Avoid materials with high maintenance.
 - ▶ Seating can allow for the application of art.
4. PLAY ELEMENTS
 - ▶ Robust materials must be used to ensure longevity.
 - ▶ Play structures must be safe with a variety of opportunities for play.
5. LIGHTING
 - ▶ Lights must be placed and spaced at appropriate intervals to ensure sufficient cover.
 - ▶ Lights must be robust and can allow for the fixing of art or external fittings.
 - ▶ Lights can be a unique design to reflect the historical context and aid in developing the narrative of the space.

6. BINS

- ▶ Materials for bins must be robust and functional.
- ▶ Bins must be robust and can allow for the fixture of art or external fittings.

7. SIGNAGE & WAY-FINDING

- ▶ Signage and way-finding must conform to CoCT standards and norms.
- ▶ Signage must be robust and can allow for the fixture of art or external fittings.
- ▶ A combination of signage, lighting and other elements can be combined to create a family of elements.
- ▶ Signage must reflect the historical nuances of the space and aid in developing its narrative and memory.

8. SPECIALISED MATERIALS

- ▶ Specialised materials are tools which can enhance and embed public space in its context.
- ▶ Use of site specific materials to relate to the context and overall systems.
- ▶ Specialised materials can be utilised as functional elements i.e. sandstone gravel in SUDS systems.

9. SUSTAINABLE URBAN DRAINAGE SYSTEMS (SUDS)

- ▶ In large hardened areas the choice of materials must be to allow for optimal recharge of stormwater.
- ▶ Materials must be chosen that is both contextual but permeable.
- ▶ Where non permeable materials are used the run-off must be directed toward the planted areas to facilitate recharge.
- ▶ Materials must be chosen for their functionality whilst being equally sensitive to the ecological functioning of the site.



Soft Landscaping Materials

1. URBAN GREENING & TREE PLANTING

- ▶ Provide shade near or at specific seating areas.
- ▶ Tree planting to promote pedestrian movement and subvert vehicular movement/ dominance.
- ▶ Planting to provide polishing of stormwater and softening of hard urban edges and boundaries.
- ▶ Tree and shrub planting to provide urban ecological connection and connections to the broader landscape ecology.
- ▶ Dedicate the planting of trees to memorialise people and significant events.
- ▶ Create spaces between rows of parking as stormwater attenuation and polishing areas (plant appropriately).

Proposed Tree and Plant List

- *Ceratonia siliqua*
- *Combretum erythrophyllum*
- *Ekebergia capensis*
- *Harpephyllum caffrum*
- *Kiggelaria africana*
- *Nuxia floribunda*
- *Olea africana subsp. africana*
- *Syzygium cordatum*
- *Syzygium guineense*



Fig. 6.72. Seasonal change in an indigenous planting palette

Proposed Park & General Species for District Six

- *Aloe arborescens*
- *Aloe ferox*
- *Aristida junciformis*
- *Athanasia dentata*
- *Bulbine spp.*
- *Carissa bispinosa*
- *Carissa macrocarpa*
- *Coleonema spp.*
- *Dietes bicolor*
- *Dietes grandiflora*
- *Dimorphotheca spp.*
- *Dovyalis caffra*
- *Eriocephalus africanus*
- *Euclea racemosa*
- *Falkia repens*
- *Felicia spp.*
- *Juncus spp.*
- *Lampranthus spp.*
- *Leonotis leonorus*
- *Melinis repens*
- *Metalasia muricata*
- *Myrsine africana*
- *Grewia occidentalis*
- *Helichrysum spp.*
- *Ornithogalum thyrsoides*
- *Osteospermum moniliferum*
- *Pelargonium spp.*
- *Plectranthus spp.*
- *Plumbago auriculata*
- *Polygala myrtifolia*
- *Roepera flexuosa*
- *Salvia spp.*
- *Searsia crenata*
- *Searsia glauca*
- *Searsia laevigata*
- *Searsia lucida*
- *Searsia tomentosa*
- *Tecomaria capensis*

Proposed Swale Species for District Six

- *Aristea spp.*
- *Berula erecta*
- *Carpobrotus acinaciformis*
- *Carpobrotus quadrifidus*
- *Chasmanthe aethiopica*
- *Cotula vulgaris*
- *Ehrharta calycina*
- *Elegia capensis*
- *Elegia tectorum*
- *Elegia tectorum 'Fishhoek'*
- *Eragrostis curvula*
- *Ficinia nigrescens*
- *Ficinia nodosa*
- *Ficinia spp.*
- *Isolepsis prolifer*
- *Juncus capensis*
- *Juncus effusus*
- *Juncus kraussii*
- *Kniphofia bruceae*
- *Kniphofia uvaria*
- *Lobelia anceps*
- *Monopsis lutea*
- *Plecostachys serpyllifolia*
- *Prionium serratum*
- *Psoralea aphylla*
- *Psoralea pinnata*
- *Restio dispar*
- *Restio similis*
- *Senecio halimifolius*
- *Spiloxene aquatica*
- *Stenotaphrum secundatum*
- *Wachendorfia thyrsiiflora*
- *Wachendorfia paniculata*
- *Watsonia spp.*
- *Zantedeschia aethiopica*





Hard landscaping materials must be appropriate to the function and scale of the space. Avoid cluttering and excessive pathways.

Hard landscaping materials must be permeable and assist in stormwater management

Use of materials to demarcate entrances to building and the space
Use of material changes to indicate and connect to the broader context
Use of materials to integrate the space within the urban context

Materials for seating must be robust and appropriately selected to reflect the historical significance of the public space. Preferably no concrete elements unless of a unique design and which may assist in memorialisation i.e. cast/imprint of wording or images
Seating can allow for the application of art

Lights must be placed and spaced at appropriate intervals to ensure sufficient cover
Lights can be designed to reflect the historical context and aid in developing the narrative of the space

Use of pedestrian friendly surfacing
Express hierarchy of routes through the change of materiality
Choice of materials should take accessibility into account

Materials must be chosen that are both contextually sensitive and permeable
Where non-permeable materials are used the run-off must be directed toward planted areas to facilitate recharge.
Create spaces between rows of parking to assist in stormwater attenuation and polishing (plant appropriately)

Specialised materials can be tools to enhance and embed public spaces in their context.
Use of site specific materials to relate to the context and overall systems
Specialised materials can be utilised as functional elements i.e. sandstone gravel in SUDS systems.

Signage must reflect the historical nuances of the space and aid in developing the narrative and memory of the space
A combination of signage, lighting and other elements can be combined to create a family of elements

Play structures must be safe and provide variety
Robust materials must be used to ensure longevity

Provide shade near or at specific seating areas
Tree planting to promote pedestrian movement and subvert vehicular dominance
Planting to provide polishing of stormwater and softening of hard urban edges and boundaries
Tree and shrub planting to provide urban ecological connection and connections to the broader landscape ecology
Utilise tree planting as opportunities for the memorialisation of people and significant events



A Small to Medium Park in a Residential Neighbourhood

Fig. 6.73. Typical soft urban space



6.4.7. Applying Materiality to a typical Soft Public Space (McKenzie Park)

Green Open Spaces, in an urban context, are ideal opportunities to enhance the ecological functionality of the city whilst providing a valuable amenity to the public. Dependent on the scale of the space, the use of materials must be considered when designing the space. These spaces are often practical and functional, they provide an opportunity to incorporate and expand on the narrative and history of the place.

The following elements must be taken into consideration and a comprehensive palette of materials applied:

1. Footpaths
2. Entrances and connection to the space
3. Seating
4. Play elements
5. Lighting
6. Bins
7. Signage and way-finding
8. Specialised materials
9. Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS)
10. Urban greening and tree planting

Proposed Materials List

- Clay brick paver to match CoCT palette - General paving or banding
- Natural stone for general paving elements such as road surface to express the historical significance of the space and specialised paving incidences
- No concrete pavers

1. FOOTPATHS

- ▶ Use of pedestrian friendly surfacing.
- ▶ Use materiality to demarcate pedestrian and vehicular routes.
- ▶ Express hierarchy of routes through the change of materiality.
- ▶ Choice of materials should take accessibility into account.

2. ENTRANCES AND CONNECTION TO SPACE

- ▶ Use of materials to demarcate entrances to buildings and spaces adjacent.
- ▶ Use of material changes to sensitively connect to the broader context.
- ▶ Use of materials to integrate the space within the urban context.

3. SEATING

- ▶ Materials for seating must be robust but can be unique in materiality to reflect the historical significance of the public space. Preferably no concrete elements unless of a unique design and which may assist in memorialisation i.e. a cast/imprint of wording or images.
- ▶ Avoid materials with high maintenance.
- ▶ Seating can allow for the application of art.

4. PLAY ELEMENTS

- ▶ Robust materials must be used to ensure longevity.
- ▶ Play structures must be safe and provide a variety of opportunities for play.

5. LIGHTING

- ▶ Lights must be placed and spaced at appropriate intervals to ensure sufficient cover.
- ▶ Lights must be robust and can allow for the fixture of art or external fittings.
- ▶ Lights can be a unique design to reflect the historical context and aid in developing the narrative of the space.

6. BINS

- ▶ Materials for bins must be robust and functional.
- ▶ Bins must be robust and can allow for the fixture of art or external fittings.

7. SIGNAGE & WAY-FINDING

- ▶ Signage and way-finding must conform to CoCT standards and norms.
- ▶ Signage must be robust and can allow for the fixture of art or external fittings.
- ▶ A combination of signage, lighting and other elements can be combined to create a family of elements.
- ▶ Signage must reflect the historical nuances of the space and aid in developing the narrative of memory in the space.

8. SPECIALISED MATERIALS

- ▶ Specialised materials are tools to enhance and embed the public spaces in the context.
- ▶ Use of site specific materials to relate to the context and overall systems
- ▶ Specialised materials can be utilised as functional elements i.e sandstone gravel in SUDS systems

9. SUSTAINABLE URBAN DRAINAGE SYSTEMS (SUDS)

- ▶ In large hardened areas the choice of materials must allow for optimal recharge of stormwater.
- ▶ Materials must be chosen that are both contextual but permeable
- ▶ Where non-permeable materials are used, the run-off must be directed toward the planted areas to facilitate recharge.
- ▶ Materials must be chosen for their functionality whilst being equally sensitive to the ecological functioning of the site.



Soft Landscaping Materials

1. URBAN GREENING & TREE PLANTING

- Provide shade near or at specific seating areas
- Tree planting to promote pedestrian movement and subvert the dominance of vehicular movement
- Planting to assist in polishing of storm-water and soften hard urban edges and boundaries
- Tree and shrub planting to provide urban ecological connection and connections to the broader landscape ecology
- Dedicate the planting of trees to memorialise people and significant events.
- Create spaces between rows of parking as stormwater attenuation and polishing areas (plant appropriately).

Proposed Tree and Plant List

- *Ceratonia siliqua*
- *Combretum erythrophyllum*
- *Ekebergia capensis*
- *Harpephyllum caffrum*
- *Kiggelaria africana*
- *Nuxia floribunda*
- *Olea africana subsp. africana*
- *Syzygium cordatum*
- *Syzygium guineense*



Fig. 6.74. Polishing of stormwater using endemic or indigenous planting

Proposed Park & General Species for District Six

- *Aloe arborescens*
- *Aloe ferox*
- *Aristida junciformis*
- *Athanasia dentata*
- *Bulbine* spp.
- *Carissa bispinosa*
- *Carissa macrocarpa*
- *Coleonema* spp.
- *Dietes bicolor*
- *Dietes grandiflora*
- *Dimorphotheca* spp.
- *Dovyalis caffra*
- *Eriocephalus africanus*
- *Euclea racemosa*
- *Falkia repens*
- *Felicia* spp.
- *Juncus* spp.
- *Lampranthus* spp.
- *Leonotis leonorus*
- *Melinis repens*
- *Metalasia muricata*
- *Myrsine africana*
- *Grewia occidentalis*
- *Helichrysum* spp.
- *Ornithogalum thyrsoides*
- *Osteospermum moniliferum*
- *Pelargonium* spp.
- *Plectranthus* spp.
- *Plumbago auriculata*
- *Polygala myrtifolia*
- *Roepera flexuosa*
- *Salvia* spp.
- *Searsia crenata*
- *Searsia glauca*
- *Searsia laevigata*
- *Searsia lucida*
- *Searsia tomentosa*
- *Tecomaria capensis*

Proposed Swale Species for District Six

- *Aristea* spp.
- *Berula erecta*
- *Carpobrotus acinaciformis*
- *Carpobrotus quadrifidus*
- *Chasmanthe aethiopica*
- *Cotula vulgaris*
- *Ehrharta calycina*
- *Elegia capensis*
- *Elegia tectorum*
- *Elegia tectorum* 'Fishhoek'
- *Eragrostis curvula*
- *Ficinia nigrescens*
- *Ficinia nodosa*
- *Ficinia* spp.
- *Isolepsis prolifer*
- *Juncus capensis*
- *Juncus effusus*
- *Juncus kraussii*
- *Kniphofia bruceae*
- *Kniphofia uvaria*
- *Lobelia anceps*
- *Monopsis lutea*
- *Plecostachys serpyllifolia*
- *Prionium serratum*
- *Psoralea aphylla*
- *Psoralea pinnata*
- *Restio dispar*
- *Restio similis*
- *Senecio halimifolius*
- *Spiloxene aquatica*
- *Stenotaphrum secundatum*
- *Wachendorfia thyrsiiflora*
- *Wachendorfia paniculata*
- *Watsonia* spp.
- *Zantedeschia aethiopica*



6.4.8. Art and Memorialisation

The narrative and history of District Six is of paramount importance and must be acknowledged at every opportunity. This should be expressed as part of the everyday functioning of the public space. It is imperative that the selected materials express the history, sense of place and narrative that is District Six.

This can be done through various mechanisms such as public art, textures, imagery cast in paving materials, plaques associated with important peoples or event expressed in the naming of trees or places of pause.

In order to ensure the process of memorialisation is inclusive it is recommended that public discussions or workshops are prepared with the relevant stakeholders to ensure all narratives are included.



Fig. 6.75. Seating is designed to recognise the site's historical significance



Fig. 6.76. Subtle way-finding elements responding to the space



Fig. 6.77 .Detail in stormwater drainage system acknowledging historical features



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