

Van die Redakteur

Prof Das Steyn 2018

Stadsbeplanning het saam met verstedeliking van die mens ontwikkel. Die oudste geskrif bekend oor beplanning is dié van die Griek Hippodamus (vyfde eeu voor Christus), maar ongelukkig is daar geen kopie bewaar nie en ons weet slegs daarvan deur Aristoteles se geskrifte. Die volgende werk wat bekend is, is die Romeinse argitek Vitruvius se *De Architectura*, 'n verhandeling in tien antieke boekdele oor Griekse en Romeinse argitektuur, in Engelse vertaling bekend as *The ten books on architecture*. Dit kom uit ongeveer 28 v.C. en een boek handel oor die ontstaan en uitleg van stede. Die volgende vername werk oor argitektuur en stadsbeplanning wat eers in 1452 gepubliseer is, is Leon Battista Alberti se *De re aedificatoria* (*Oor die boukuns*). Vanaf die vyfde eeu voor Christus tot aan die begin van die twintigste eeu was stadsbeplanning gebaseer op die uitleg en ontwerp van stede, meestal deur argitekte. Hierdie tipe beplanning is bloudrukbeplanning genoem want dit was 'n uitleg wat slaafs nagevolg moes word soos met 'n bouplan. Die plan was staties en verandering het maar stadig plaasgevind.

Stadsbeplanningsteoretici begin nou om hulle in die tyd besigte hou met die WAT-vraag in beplanning. Die inhoud van beplanning is nou onder bespreking, en word die Teorie IN Beplanning genoem, ook bekend as Substantiewe Teorie.

In 1909 word die eerste twee universiteitsdepartemente van stadsbeplanning in onderskeidelik Harvard (VSA) en Liverpool (Engeland) geopen. Beplanners se werk was nou om planne te maak, om riglyne op te stel waardeur planne afgedwing kon word en dan te sorg dat dit toegepas word. Die hele begrip "civic design" van Abercrombie in sy *Town and country planning* (1933) laat mens besef dat stadsbeplanners aan die begin meer holisties oor sake gedink het.

Saam met die Tweede Wêreldoorlog kom geweldige ontwikkeling in die natuurwetenskappe, nuwe

From the Editor

Prof. Das Steyn 2018

Urban planning developed alongside the urbanization of mankind. The oldest written reference to urban planning is by the Greek Hippodamus (fifth century B.C.); unfortunately, no copy has been preserved; we only know about it through Aristotle's writings. The next known reference work is the Roman architect Vitruvius's *De Architectura*, a treatise in ten ancient volumes on Greek and Roman architecture, translated as *The ten books on architecture*. It dates to about 28 B.C. and one of those volumes is about the origin and layout of cities. The next significant work on architecture and urban planning only appeared in 1452 with the publication of Leon Battista Alberti's *De re aedificatoria* (*On the art of building*). From the fifth century B.C. to the beginning of the twentieth century, urban planning was about the layout and design of cities, mostly by architects. This is termed blueprint planning because, like a building design, layouts had to be implemented slavishly as with a building plan. The plan was static and change was slow.

Theoreticians on urban planning are concerned with the WHAT question in planning. The content of planning is under discussion and is called Theory IN Planning, also known as Substantive Theory.

In 1909, the first two university departments in urban planning were founded at Harvard University (USA) and the University of Liverpool (Britain), respectively. The planners' task now was to draw up plans, set guidelines for enforcing them, and ensure that these were applied. In his *Town and country planning* (1933), Abercrombie's term "civic design" makes one realise that, at first, town planners thought more holistically about matters.

The Second World War brought huge developments in science, new approaches to economics

Ho tswa ho mohlophisi

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Moralo wa motse setoropo o qadile hammoho le ho fallela ha batho motse setoropong (urbanisation). Bopaki (reference) ba pele bo ngotsweng ka molao wa toropo bo tswa ho Greek Hippodamus (fifth century BC); ka bomadimabe, ha hona khopi e bolokilweng; re tseba feela ka bona ka lebaka la dingolwa tsa Aristotle. Mosebetsi o mong o tsejwang wa bopaki (reference) ke wa akhithekte ya Roma Vitruvius's *De Architectura*, moetsi wa di tumellano (Treatise) divolumung tse leshome ka akhithektjha ya Kgerike le Roma, e hlalositweng jwalo ka "*The Ten Books on architecture*". E ka ballwa dilemong tse ka bang 28 B.C., e nngwe ya divolumu tseo e buwa ka qalo le moralo wa ditloropo. Mosebetsi o latelang wa bohlokwa ka akhithektjha le moralo wa toropo o hlahile feela ka 1452, le phatlalatso ya "*De re aedificatoria*" ya Leon Battista Alberti (*mabapi le ketso ya moaho*) Ho tloha mongwahakgolong wa bohloko B.C. (fifth century B.C.) ho fihlella qalong ya mongwahakgolo wa dilemo tse mashome a mabedi (twentieth century), moralo wa toropo o ne o le mabapi le moralo le moetso wa ditloropo, haholoholo ka diakhithekte. Sena se bitswa blueprint planning hobane, jwalo ka moralo wa moaho, motheo wa fatshe o ne o tlamehile ho etswa hantle jwalo ka polane ya moaho. Polane e ne e sa sisinyeha, mme phethoho e ne e iketlile.

Bangodi ba ditheori ka tlhophiso ya toropo ba tsepamisitse mohopolo potsong ya ENG?, tlhophisong/moralong. Dikahare tsa tlhophiso/moralo di a sekwasekwa, mme di bitswa "Theory IN Planning", e tsejwang hape jwaloka "Substantive Theory".

Ka 1909, mafapha a pele a mabedi a yunivesithi tlhophisong/moralong wa toropo, a ne a thehilwe Yunivesithing ya Harvard (USA) le Yunivesithing ya Liverpool (Britain), ka ho kgetheha. Mosebetsi wa bahlophisi e ne e le ho etsa dipolane, ho etsa ditataiso bakeng sa ho di kenya tshebetsong, le ho etsa bonnete ba hore di a sebediswa. Bukeng ya hae ya *Town*

benaderings tot ekonomie en bestuur maar ook die uitvinding van medisyne soos penisillien. Dit lei tot 'n bevolkingsontploffing in die eerste twee dekades ná die oorlog en lewer die term “*baby-boomers*” op. Nou werk die bloudrukbeplanning nie meer nie en planne moet voortdurend aangepas word. Beplanning word nou beheer deur die proses van beplanning eerder as die produk en word prosesbeplanning genoem. Die kernvraag nou is die HOE-vraag. Stadsbeplanningsteoretici hou hulle besig met die Teorie VAN Beplanning bekend as Prosedurele Teorie.

Hall (1990: 327) beskryf die verwikkeling soos volg:

“... the discipline of physical planning changed more in the 10 years from 1960 to 1970, than in the previous 100, possibly even 1000 years. The subject changed from a kind of craft, based on personal knowledge of a rudimentary collection of concepts about the city, into an apparently scientific activity in which vast amounts of precise information were garnered and processed in such a way that the planner could devise very sensitive systems of guidance and control, the effects of which could be monitored and if necessary modified.”

Hierdie rasideel-omvattende beplanningsproses soos beskryf deur Meyerson (1956) en Banfield (1959) word deur Lindblom (1959) en ander bevraagteken omdat dit, volgens hulle, nie haalbaar is nie. Davidoff (1965) kom tot die gevolgtrekking dat beplanners nie meer neutraal ten opsigte van waardes kan staan nie. Dit lei uiteindelik daartoe dat Klosterman (1978) bevind dat waarde-vrye beplanning in beginsel onmoontlik is, aangesien beplanning wesenlik politiek van aard is. Dit gaan oor wie kry wat, wanneer, waar en hoe. Beplanning word nou beheer deur waardes en staan bekend as Normatiewe Beplanning. Normatiewe Teorie handel oor normatiewe beplanningsvrae, die Teorie VIR Beplanning, en dit poog om die WAAROM-vraag te beantwoord (Steyn, 2015: 9).

Die moderne lewe met sy kompleksiteit het plek gemaak vir 'n hele reeks van professies wat elk net een deel van die taak van

and management, as well as the discovery of medicines such as penicillin. This led to a population explosion in the first two decades after the war and gave birth to the term “*baby boomers*”. Blueprint planning was no longer serviceable; plans had to be continually adapted. Planning was ruled by the process of planning rather than its product and was called process planning. The major issue is the question of HOW. Urban planning theoreticians are involved in the Theory OF Planning, also termed Procedural Theory.

Hall (1990: 327) describes this development as follows:

“... the discipline of physical planning changed more in the 10 years from 1960 to 1970, than in the previous 100, possibly even 1000 years. The subject changed from a kind of craft, based on personal knowledge of a rudimentary collection of concepts about the city, into an apparently scientific activity in which vast amounts of precise information were garnered and processed in such a way that the planner could devise very sensitive systems of guidance and control, the effects of which could be monitored and if necessary modified.”

Lindblom (1959) and others query this rational-comprehensive planning process described by Meyerson (1956) and Banfield (1959), as they consider it non-feasible. Davidoff (1965) concludes that planners can no longer take up a neutral position regarding values. This eventually led to Klosterman's (1978) finding that values-free planning is impossible, in principle, since planning is political. It is all about who gets what, when and where. Planning is now governed by values and is known as Normative Planning. Normative Theory is about normative planning issues, the Theory FOR Planning, and it attempts to answer the WHY question (Steyn, 2015: 9).

Modern life with its complexities has created a range of professions, each performing one part of the task of the initial architect. In South Africa,

and Country planning (1993), lereo/ theme ya Abercrombie “civic design” e etsa motho a lemohe hore, pele, bahlophisi ba toropo ba ne ba nahana dintho ka botlalo/kakaretso.

Ntwa ya Bobedi ya Lefatshe e tlisitse ntshetsopele e kgolo disaenseng, mekgwa e metjha bakeng sa thuto ya tsa moruo (economics) le thuto ya botsamaisi (management), hammoho le tshibollo ya meriana e jwalo ka penicillin. Sena se entse hore ho be le phatloho e kgolo ya batho dilemong tse leshome habedi (first two decade) ka mora ntwana, mme ya tswala lereo la “*baby boomers*”. Moralo wa “Blueprint” o ne o sa hlole o kgona ho sebetseha, dipolane di ne di tlameha ho amahanngwa nako le nako/molebe. Ho rala ho ne ho laolwa ke mekgwa wa tsamaiso ya moralo, e seng sehlahiswa sa teng (product), mme e ne e bitswa process planning. Bothata bo boholo ke potso ya JWANG?. Bangodi ba ditheori tsa moralo wa toropo ba kenyelleditswe ho “Theory Of Planning”, e bitswang hape “Procedural Theory”.

Hall (1990: 327) o hlalosa ntshetsopele ena ka mekgwa ona o latelang:

“... thuto (discipline) ya moralo wa dintho tse tshwarehang e fetohile haholo dilemong tse 10, ho tloha 1960 ho ya ho 1970, ho e na le dilemo tse 100 tse fetileng, ebile ho ka kgonahala e be e le dilemo tse 1000. Serutwa sena se fetohile ho tswa ho mofuta wa ntho e etswang ka matsoho (craft), e itshetlehileng hodima tsebo ya motho ya shebanang le pokelletso ya mantlha ya mehopollo ka toropo, ho ya tshetsong ya saense; moo teng palo e kgolo ya tlhahisoleseding ya nnete e ne e kopanngwa le ho tsamaiswa ka tsela eo e leng hore bahlophisi ba ne ba kgona ho leka ho fumana mekgwatshebetso (systemes) e thonkgehang habobebe ya tataiso le taolo; moo ho tsona ditlamorao di neng di ka kgona ho lekolwa, mme di fetolwe ha ho hloka-hala”.

Lindblom (1959) le ba bang ba botsa ka tsamaiso ena ya moralo ona wa “rational-comprehensive” o hlalotswang ke Meyerson (1956) le Banfield (1959), hobane ba e bona e sa sebetse. Davidoff (1965) o qetella ka hore bahlophisi ha ba sa kgona ho nka boemo bo mahareng mabapi le kananelo/boleng (values).

die vroeëre argitek sou doen. In Suid-Afrika het die skakeling met argitektuur in die akademie vir jare voortgeduur en het verskeie departemente van Stads- en Streekbeplanning vanuit argitektuur ontstaan. Daar was dus vir 'n lang tyd persone wat beide argitek en stadsbeplanners was. Hulle was dan instaat om, alhoewel stadsbeplanning meestal twee-dimensioneel is, ook drie-dimensioneel te dink. Later het hierdie kontak met argitektuur tot 'n groot mate verdwyn met die koms van die beplanningspan wat bestaan uit beplanners vanuit verskillende vakgebiede soos geografie, ekonomie en sosiologie. Baie van hierdie tipe beplanners is meesters op hul eie gebied maar het nie meer die vermoë om drie-dimensioneel te dink nie.

Dit bring die gesprek nou by stedelike ontwerp waarvoor hierdie spesiale uitgawe dan ook gaan. Prof Paul Kotze sou aanvanklik die Gasredakteur wees, maar het ongelukkig onttrek. Hy is die geskikste persoon om hierdie inleiding te skryf. Hy was by beide Kaapstad en Wits Universiteit betrokke waar 'n meestersgraad in stedelike ontwerp in Suid-Afrika aangebied word. Baie persone in Suid-Afrika het ook 'n kwalifikasie in die buiteland verwerf.¹

Volgens Van den Berg (1981: 35), in sy *Inleiding tot de Planologie*, beteken die begrip Stedebouw² "het ruimtelijk vormgeven aan een groep gebouwen: hun (rang) schikking in de concrete ruimte, ten opzichte van elkaar en van die onbebouwd te houden terreinen ertussen en eromheen, met het oog op een wijder ruimtelijk verband. ... Het begrip 'stedebouw' moet men derhalve niet erg betrekken op een stad, maar op elke plaats of nederzetting: het slaat ook op een dorp of gehucht, of op een recreatiecomplex." Barnett (1982: 12) skryf: "Urban design is the generally accepted name for the process of giving physical design direction to urban growth, conservation, and change. It is understood

contact with Architecture in academia lasted for years. Various departments of Town and Regional Planning originated from Architecture. For a long time, some people were both architects and town planners. They were capable of thinking three-dimensionally, although town planning is mostly two-dimensional. This contact with Architecture later disappeared, to a large extent, with the arrival of the planning team consisting of planners from various subjects such as geography, economics, and sociology. Many of these planners were experts in their field, but no longer had the ability to think three-dimensionally.

This brings us to urban design in this Special Edition. Initially, Prof. Paul Kotze was the Guest Editor. Unfortunately, he withdrew. He is the most suitable person to write this introduction. At both the University of Cape Town and the University of the Witwatersrand, he was involved in a Master's degree in Town Planning. Many persons in South Africa have obtained a qualification overseas.¹

According to Van den Berg (1981: 35), in his *Inleiding tot de Planologie* (Introduction to Planning), the term *stedebouw*² means "het ruimtelijk vormgeven aan een groep gebouwen: hun (rang) schikking in de concrete ruimte, ten opzichte van elkaar en van die onbebouwd te houden terreinen er tussen en er omheen, met het oog op een wijde ruimtelijk verband. ... Het begrip 'stedebouw' moet men derhalve niet erg betrekken op een stad, maar op elke plaats of nederzetting: het slaat ook op een dorp of gehucht, of op een

Sena qetellong se entse hore ho be le diphumano tsa Klosterman (1978) tsa hore moralo o senang kananelo/boleng (values) ha o kgonahale, kaha ho rala ho ikamahanya le dipolotiki. Ke ka hore mang o fumana eng, neng hape kae. Hona jwale ho rala ho etelletswepele ke kananelo/boleng (values), mme e tsejwa e le "Normative Planning". Normative Theory e buwa ka ditaba tsa ditlhophiso. Theory For planning yona e leka ho araba potso ya hobaneng? (Steyn, 2015: 9).

Bophelo ba hona jwale le ho kopakana ha bona, bo entse mefutafuta ya diprofeshene, e nngwe le e nngwe e etsa karolo e le nngwe ya mosebetsi wa akhithekte ya mathomo. Ka hare ho Afrika Borwa, dikamano tsa Akhithektjhara le lefatshe la thuto, ho ruta le ho etsa diphuputso (academia) ho nkile dilemo. Mefuta e fapaneng ya mafapha a Tlhophiso/Moralo wa Toropo le Lebatowa di tswa ho Akhithektjhara.

Ka nako e telele, batho ba bang e ne e le ka bobedi, diakhithektjhara le bahlophisi ba toropo. Ba ne ba na le bokgoni ba ho nahana ka tekanyo tse tharo (three-dimensionally), le hoja ho rala toropo ho e na le tekanyo tse pedi (two-dimensional). Kamano ena le Akhithektjhara e ile ya nyamela ha nako e ntse e ya, le ho fihla ha sehlopha se ralang, se nang le bahlophisi ba tswang mefuteng e fapaneng ya dirutwa; jwaloka Thuto ya Tikoloho (geography), Thuto ya Moruo (economics), le Thuto ya Phedisano (sociology). Bongata ba bahlophisi bana e ne e le ditsebi lekaleng la bona, empa ba ne ba se ba sena bokgoni ba ho nahana ka tekanyo tse tharo (three-dimensionally).

Sena se re tlisa ho moralo wa toropong Tlhophisong ena e Ikgethileng. Qalong, Prof. Paul Kotze e ne e le Mohlopholli ya menngweng/wa moeti. Ka bomadimabe, o ile a itokolla. Ke yena motho ya tshwanelehileng haholo bakeng sa ho ngola selelekela sena. Yunivesithing tsena tse pedi, ya Cape Town le Yunivesithi ya Witwatersrand, o ne a na le karolo ho dikri ya Mastase Moralong wa Toropo (Master's degree in Town Planning). Batho ba bangata Afrika Borwa ba fumane

1 Skrywer het in 1979 aan Toronto Universiteit die graad M.Arch (Urban Design) verwerf.

2 Stedebouw is die Nederlands vir Stedelike Ontwerp.

1 In 1979, the author obtained the degree M.Arch. (Urban Design) from the University of Toronto.

2 *Stedebouw* is the Dutch term for Urban Design.

to include landscape as well as buildings, both preservation and new construction, and rural areas as well as cities." Dit gaan dus om stedelike omgewings te ontwerp sonder om die geboue te ontwerp, maar om oop ruimtes te skep wat gebruikersvriendelik is en aangenaam is om te gebruik. 'n Balans moet gevind word tussen die belange van die privaatsektor, die regering, die publiek as gebruikers, en die omgewing (natuur- en/of kulturomgewing) waarin dit plaasvind.

Die idee van hierdie spesiale uitgawe was om stads- en streekbeplanners bloot te stel aan sommige stedelike ontwerpprojekte en -benaderings. In die keuringsproses het enkele artikels gesneeu en moes twee artikels wat ander aspekte van stedelikheid aanspreek ook in die bundel ingesluit word.

Die volgende artikels spreek stedelike ontwerp aan:

- Schoulund & Landman argumenteer dat hoë kwaliteit openbare ruimtes soms deur spontane ontwikkeling van projekte ontstaan, en waarsku teen 'n te rasionele benadering tot stedelike ontwerp.
- Viviers argumenteer dat in die Verkykerskop -projek die kombinasie van ontwerp-benaderings 'n moontlike antwoord vir multi-funksionaliteit kan wees. Die artikel toon dat indien genoeg denke en fondse in 'n plattelandse projek belê word, dit dinamiese oplossings kan bied.
- Cloete & Yusuf se artikel kyk na enkele openbare oop ruimtes in Durban soos die Goue Myl wat as suksesvol beskryf kan word, want dit word goed gebruik en is hoogs leefbaar, terwyl ander openbare ruimtes minder veilig is en soms glad nie snags gebruik kan word nie.

Die ander twee artikels spreek elemente van stedelikheid aan:

- Van Niekerk argumenteer dat Suid-Afrika 'n nuwe beleid tot die rol van behuising as stedelikheid moet ontwikkel om stadskruip teen te werk.

recreatie complex."³ Barnett (1982: 12) writes: "Urban design is the generally accepted name for the process of giving physical design direction to urban growth, conservation, and change. It is understood to include landscape as well as buildings, both preservation and new construction, and rural areas as well as cities."

It is about designing urban environments without designing buildings, but to create open, user-friendly spaces that are pleasant to use. A balance must be found between the interests of the private sector, the government, the public as users, and the environment (nature and/or culture) in which these occur.

The object of this Special Edition is to expose town and regional planners to urban design projects and approaches. The review process rejected some of the articles. Two articles that address other aspects of urbanity had to be included in this volume.

The following articles address urban design:

- Schoulund & Landman argue that high quality public spaces often emerge through the spontaneous development of projects. They warn against too rational an approach to urban design.
- Viviers argues that, in the Verkykerskop project, the combination of design approaches could solve multi-functionality. The article shows that sufficient thought and funds invested in a rural project can provide dynamic solutions.
- Cloete & Yusuf's article investigates some public open spaces in Durban such as the Golden Mile, which can be described as a success, because they are well used and are highly liveable,

mangolo a bona (qualification) mose ho mawatele.¹

Ho ya ka Van den Berg (1981: 35), ho "Inleiding tot de Planogie", lereo "stedebouw"² le bolela "het ruimtelijk vormgeven aan een groep gebouwen: hun (rang) schikking in de concrete ruimte, ten opzichte van elkaar en van die onbebouwd te houden terreinen ertussen en eromheen, met het oog op een wijder ruimtelijk verband. ... Het begrip 'stedebouw' moet men derhalve niet erg betrekken op een stad, maar op elke plaats of nederzetting: het slaat ook op een dorp of gehucht, of op een recreatiecomplex."³ Barnett (1982: 12) o ngola hore: "moralo wa toropo ke lebitso le amohetsweng ka kakaretso bakeng sa tsamaiso ya ho fana ka tsela ya moralo e tshwarehang ho ya kgolong ya toropo, poloko, le phethoho. Ho utlwisiswa hore e kenyelletsa botle ba naha, hammoho le meaho, ka bobedi poloko le kahobotjha, hammoho le mapolasi/mahae le ditoropo". Ke ka ho rala ditikoloho toropong ntle le ho rala meaho, empa ho etsa dibaka tse bulehileng, tse kgonang ho sebediswa ke batho, tseo ho leng monate ho di sebedisa. Tekano e tlamehile ho fumanwa pakeng tsa dithahasello tsa lekala la batho, mmuso le tikoloho (tlhaho kapa/le moetlo) moo tsena di etsahalang teng.

Sepheo sa Tlhophiso ena e Ikgethileng ke ho bontsha bahlophiso ba toropo le lebatowa ka tsa diprojeke tsa moralo wa toropo le mekgwa ya katamelolo. Tekolobotjha ya tsamaiso e hanne tse ding tsa diatikele. Diatikele tse pedi tse buwang ka dikarolo tse ding tsa botoropo (urbinty) di ile tsa tlameha ho kenngwa volumung ena.

1 In 1979, the author obtained the degree M.Arch. (Urban Design) from the University of Toronto.

2 *Stedebouw* is the Dutch term for Urban Design.

3 The spatial design of a group of buildings: their (grade) arrangement in the concrete space, with respect to each other of those areas to be kept undeveloped between and around them, with a view to a wide spatial connection. ... The concept of 'urban design' should therefore not be very involved in one-city, but in any place or settlement: it also slats on a village or hamlet, or on a recreation complex

3 The spatial design of a group of buildings: their (grade) arrangement in the concrete space, with respect to each other of those areas to be kept undeveloped between and around them, with a view to a wide spatial connection. ... The concept of 'urban design' should therefore not be very involved in one-city, but in any place or settlement: it also slats on a village or hamlet, or on a recreation complex

- Conradie ontwikkel 'n navorsingsplatform wat dit moontlik maak om die stedelike skaduwee-ontwerp te bestudeer. Die effek van straatwydte, gebou hoogte, straatuitleg, oriëntasie en hoeveelheid sonlig beskikbaar vir bome en plante sal 'n groot invloed uitoefen om leefbare oop ruimtes en strate te voorsien.

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whereas other public spaces are less safe and often cannot be used at night.

The other two articles address elements of urbanity:

- Van Niekerk argues that South Africa must develop a new policy regarding the role of housing, in order to combat urban sprawl.
- Conradie develops a research platform that enables one to study urban shadow design. The effect of street width, height of buildings, street layout, orientation and amount of sunlight available for trees and plants will, to a large extent, influence the provision of liveable open spaces and streets.

Diatikele tsena tse latelang di bua ka moralo wa toropo:

- Schoulund & Landman ba phea kgang hore hangata dibaka tsa batho tsa maemo a hodimo di hlaha ntshetsopeleng ya diprojeke e etswang ka ho rata. Ba re hlokomedisa ka mokgwa o itshetlehileng haholo hodima mabaka (rational approach) bakeng sa moralo wa toropo.
- Viviers o phea kgang hore, projekeng ya Verkykerskop, kopanyo ya mekgwa ya ho rala e ka lokisa ditshebediso tse ngata (multi-functionality). Atikele e bontsha hore monahano o felletseng le ditjhelete tse tsetetsweng projekeng ya mahae/mapolasi di ka fana ka ditharollo tse matla.
- Atikele ya Cloete & Yusufa e fuputsa dibaka tse itseng tsa batho tse bulehileng Thekong (Durban), jwalo ka Golden Mile, e ka hlalosewang jwalo ka katleho; hobane e sebediswa hantle, hape batho ba kgona ho phela ho yona (liveable). Athe dibaka tse ding tsa batho ha di a bolokeha hakaalo, hangata ha di kgone ho ka sebediswa bosiu.

Diatikele tse ding tse pedi di bua ka dikarolo tse ding tsa botoropo (urbanity):

- Van Niekerk o phea kgang ya hore Afrika Borwa e tlamehile ho etsa molawana o motjha mabapi le mosebetsi wa phumantsho ya bodulo (housing), hore ba tle ba kgone ho thibela ho hasakana ka tsela e seng ntle/ ka mokgwa o bohlaswa (sprawl)
- Conradie o hlalaha sethala (platform) ya phuputso e dumellang motho hore a ithute ka hore moralo wa moriti wa toropong (urban shadow design), kgahlamelo ya bophara ba seterata, botelele ba meaho, moralo wa seterata, maikemisetso le bongata ba kganya ya letsatsi difateng le dijalong, ho fihla boemong bo itseng, di ba le kgahlamelo phanong ya sebaka se bulehileng le diterata moo batho ba ka kgonang ho phela teng.