

From the Deputy Editor:

### James Chakwizira 2021<sup>1</sup>

In his classical book, *'Cities of tomorrow: An intellectual history of urban planning and design since 1880'*, the late, Professor Sir Peter Hall presents a critical history of planning theory and practice in the twentieth century. The critique is linked to the socio-economic constraints and opportunities that emerge and are emerging in advancing the city artefact as a civilising tool. In essence, humankind has been consumed by the need to make great places that are able to serve humanity's changing needs and expectations.

In his works, Alexander Gavin (2016) revisits the idea, concept, and notion of *'What makes a great city'*, and highlights that retrofitting, spatial change and restructuring opportunities and moments in a city-development journey can be maximised for dividends. This can be achieved by providing space for all citizens to find entrepreneurial meaning and innovative space for growth and development expressions and (re)interpretation.

On the other hand, Patsy Healey's (2010) work on *'Making better places'* highlights how spatial transformation and development should include the need for improved quality of life among many other equally important considerations.

The above-mentioned succinct review of some seminal urban and regional planning works serves as testimony to the ever growing and ever changing complexity of urban and regional planning that requires spatial planning intelligence and foresight studies that enable people, places, and cultures to overcome existing (old and new) problems and constraints by converting obstacles to optimise the urban and regional planning value chain and dividends. In this issue of *Town and Regional Planning*, differentiated, complex and scale-dimensioned planning themes are (re)visited with the empirical

Van die adjunk-redakteur:

### Dr James Chakwizira 2021<sup>1</sup>

In sy klassieke boek, *'Cities of tomorrow: An intellectual history of urban planning and design since 1880'*, gee wyle professor Peter Hall 'n kritiese geskiedenis van beplanningsteorie en praktyk in die twintigste eeu. Die kritiek word gekoppel aan die sosio-ekonomiese beperkinge en geleenthede wat na vore kom en in die bevordering van stads-kuns as 'n beskawingsinstrument opduik. In wese is die mensdom opgeneem in die behoefte om wonderlike plekke te maak wat in staat is om die mensdom se veranderende behoeftes en verwagtinge te dien.

Alexander Gavin (2016) herbesoek die idee, konsep en begrip van *'What makes a great city'* in sy werke, en beklemtoon dat geleenthede en oomblikke in 'n stadsontwikkelingsreis vir herontwikkeling, ruimtelike verandering en herstrukturering gemaksimeer kan word vir dividende. Dit kan bereik word deur ruimte te bied vir alle burgers om betekenisvol te wees vir ondernemings, en innoverende ruimte vir groei- en ontwikkelingsuitinge en (her) interpretasie.

Aan die ander kant beklemtoon Patsy Healey (2010) se werk oor *'Making better places'* hoe ruimtelike transformasie en ontwikkeling die behoefte aan verbeterde lewenskwaliteit, as deel van baie ander ewe belangrike oorwegings, moet insluit.

Die bogenoemde kernagtige oorsig van sommige belangrike stads- en streekbeplanningswerke dien as getuie van die steeds groeiende en veranderende kompleksiteit van stedelike en streeksbeplanning wat ruimtelike beplanningsintelligensie en insigstudies vereis wat mense, plekke en kulture moontlik maak om bestaande (ou en nuwe) probleme en beperkings deur die omskakeling van struikelblokke om die waardeketting

Ho tsoa ho Motlatsi oa Mohlophisi:

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Bukeng ea hae ea mehlang, *'Cities of tomorrow: An intellectual history of urban planning and design since 1880'*, Moprofesa Sir Peter Hall, ea seng a fetile, o lahisa nalane ea moralo oa thuto le tšebetso lekholong le mashome a mabeli la lilemo. Sengoloa sena se hokahantsoe le mathata a sechaba le moruo 'moho le menyetla e kileng ea hlaha, le e tsoelang pele ho hlaha ntšetso-peleng ea toropo joalo ka sesebelisoa sa tsoelopele. Ha e le hantle, moloko oa batho o sebelisitsoe ke tlhoko ea ho etsa libaka tse ntle tse khonang ho sebeletsa lithoko le litebello tse fetohang tsa batho.

Sengoliloeng sa hae, Alexander Gavin (2016) o boela a hlahloba mohopolo le maikutlo a *'What makes a great city'*, 'me a totobatsa hore ho ka eketsoa menyetla ea nchafatso, phetoho ea libaka le ntlafatso, 'moho le liemahale leetong la nts'etsopele ea litoropo bakeng sa ho fokotsa likhaello tsa ntlafatso. Sena se ka fihleleha ka ho fana ka sebaka bakeng sa baahi bohle ho fumana moelelo oa bo-rakhoobo, le menyetla ea ho iketsetsa libaka tse ncha sa kholo le nts'etsopele, hape le ho fumana lithlalosetso tse hlokalahalang mabapi le tsoelopele ele hore vohle ba be le kutloisiso e ts'oanang.

Ka lehlakoreng le leng, mosebetsi oa Patsy Healey (2010) oa *'Making better places'* o totobatsa kamoo phetoho le nts'etsopele ea sebaka li lokelang ho kenyetsetsa tlhoko ea boleng bo ntlafatseng ba bophelo har'a lintlha tse ling tse bohlokoa ka ho lekana.

Tlhatlhobo e boletsoeng kaholimo ea mesebetsi e meng ea meralo ea litoropo le libaka e sebetsa e le bopaki ba ho rarahana ho ntseng ho hola, ho bileng ho fetohang hoa thero ea litoropo le libaka, 'me ho hlokanng bohlae ba thero ea libaka le lithuto tsa ponelopele tse lumellang batho, libaka le bochaba ho hlola mathata le lithibelo (tsa khale le tsa morao-rao)

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lens in assessing their adequacies and inadequacies. The following issues are explored: collaborative planning potential, promise and limitations; spatial planning transformation, contradictions and struggles; land-use planning, and management opportunities, abuse and vulnerabilities. The following issues are also debated: the place of town and regional planning, nuanced spatial resilience and fragmentation narratives as well as transitional imperatives and methodological shortcomings as represented by a repertoire of tools and techniques adopted in spatial (re)structuring administrative planning units. The twist and drift in planning theory and practice is made even more exciting, given the COVID-19 era, in which our thinking paradigms and realms, in respect of the fundamentals that drive, for example, interaction, business, leisure, shopping, travelling and spatial movement patterns, are being called to question. This implies a (re)think on (re)shaping and (re)configuration and behavioural change in the context of on-line shopping, on-line meetings, perhaps suggesting (re)inventing, finding new and alternative ways of (re) designing spatial forms, patterns and distributing movement and activity patterns. Does this suggest shifts in spatial targeting, branding, budgeting, and allocation of resources vis-à-vis the improvement of information communication technologies (ICT) infrastructure, network efficiency and reliability being superimposed on a spatial planning platform base? How do we create the right balance and mix of spatial and non-spatial planning interventions that are able to incentivise, balance and re-allocate spatial distribution of activities and systems in ways that are inclusive and progressive in terms of advancing the New Urban Agenda as well as Integrated Urban Development Frameworks? The themes of spatial justice, efficiency, economy and governance are a common thread throughout all the articles in this volume. Therefore, by placing and juxtaposing critical urban and regional planning matters that draw from wide cases, Volume 78 of the *Town and Regional*

en dividende vir stedelike en streeksbeplanning te optimaliseer.

In hierdie uitgawe van *Stads- en Streekbeplanning*, word gedifferensieerde, ingewikkelde en skaal-dimensionele beplanningstemas (her)besoek, met 'n empiriese lens, om die toereikendheid en ontoereikendheid daarvan te beoordeel.

Kwessies van samewerkende beplannings-potensiële beloftes en beperkings; ruimtelike beplanningstransformasie, weersprekings en stryd; grondgebruiksbeplanning en bestuursgeleenthede, misbruik en kwesbaarhede word ondersoek. Terselfdertyd word vrae oor die plek van stads- en streekbeplanning genuanseerde ruimtelike veerkragtigheid en fragmenteringsvertellings sowel as oorgangsimperatiewe en metodologiese tekortkominge bespreek, soos voorgestel deur 'n repertorium van instrumente en tegnieke wat in ruimtelike (her)strukturering van administratiewe beplanningseenhede aangeneem is. Die draai en wegdrywing van die beplanningsteorie en -praktyk word nog meer opwindend, gegewe die era van COVID-19, waarin ons denkparadigmas ten opsigte van interaksie, sake, ontspanning, inkopies, reis en ruimtelike bewegingspatrone bevraagteken word. Die implikasies van 'n (her)besinning oor (her)vorming en (her)konfigurasie en gedragsverandering in die konteks van aanlyn-inkopies en aanlyn-vergaderings suggereer miskien 'n (her)ontdekking van nuwe en alternatiewe maniere om ruimtelike vorms en patrone te ontwerp, en bewegings- en aktiwiteitspatrone te versprei. Dui dit op verskuiwings in ruimtelike teiken, handelsmerke, begroting en toewysing van hulpbronne, naamlik die verbetering van infrastruktuur vir inligtingskommunikasietegnologieë (IKT), netwerkdoeltreffendheid en betroubaarheid geplaas op 'n ruimtelike beplanningsplatformbasis? Hoe skep ons die regte balans en mengsel van ruimtelike en nie-ruimtelike beplanningsintervensies wat in staat is om ruimtelike

ka ho fetola litšitiso molemong oa ntlafatso ea boleng ba thero ea litoropo le libaka. Leselinyaneng lena la '*Thero ea Toropo le ea Libaka*', re lekola teka-tekano le bofokoli ba e meng ea meralo e hananang, e rarahaneng le e methati e fapaneng re ipapisitse le kamoo e sebetsang ka teng.

Re hlahloba linthla tse latelang: bokhoni ba meralo o kopanetsoeng, lits'episo le meeli tsa eona; phetoho ea meralo ea libaka, likhohlano le lintoa tse bileng teng; meralo ea ts'ebeliso ea mobu, le menyetla ea taolo, tlikefetso le bofokoli. Re boetse re sekasekana le lintlha tse latelang: sebaka sa thero ea litoropo le libaka, lipale tsa botsitso ba tikoloho le likhohlano 'moho le littamorao tsa phetoho le mefokolo ea mekhoe e sebelisoang ho etsa boithuto, tse iponahatsang kahare ho lisebelisoa le mekhoe e amohetsoeng molemong oa ho hlophisa meralo ea libaka le tsamaiso. Ha joale, se kenyang thahasello ho feta ka maikutlo le ts'ebetso ea thero ea libaka ke nako ena ea COVID-19, moo boinahano ba rona mabapi le metheo e khannang tšebeliso 'moho, khoebo, boikhathollo, mabenkele, maeto le mekhoe ea ts'ebeliso ea libaka, e ntseng e lekoloa.

Sena se bolela phetoho ea boinahano ka sebopeliso sa boits'oaro maemong a ho reka le ho ts'oara likopano le libaka ka marang-rang, mohlomong ho fana ka maikutlo a boqapi, ho fumana mekhoe e mecha ea ho rala mefuta e fapaneng ea libaka, sebopeliso le motsamao oa batho, 'moho le mekhoe ea ts'ebetso. Na see se fana ka maikutlo a hore ho bile le liphetoho tse lebisitsoeng libakeng, chebahalong ea tsona, meralong ea lichelete le kabong ea lisebelisoa tsa ntlafatso, ha ho bapiso le ntlafatso ea lisebelisoa tsa theknoloji ea tlhaiso-leseling (ICT) le ts'ebetso ea marang-rang mabapi le meralo ea sebaka?

Re etsa joang hore ho be le botsitso le kopanelo ea mehato ea merero ea libaka le e meng, e khonang ho khothaletsa, ho leka-lekanya le ho aba sebaka sa mesebetsi le litsamaiso ka litsela tse kenyeletsang bohle, 'me li ntšetsa pele Morero

*Planning Journal* contributes towards further debates and policy action possibilities within the realms of resource availability for planning in the twentieth century.

### **Adeniran, Mbanga and Botha**

consider a framework for the management of human settlements, by exploring Nigerian and South African case studies. This article acknowledges that a complex interplay of social, economic, physical, environmental, and political factors have constrained novel and innovative approaches experimented with in seeking to promote sustainable human settlements. To overcome emergent sustainable human settlement barriers, the authors propose a three-layer expanding circle framework, in which the inner core circle represents sustainable human settlement implementation, while the middle 'sandwiched' circle, which is influenced by the outer circle, is constituted of human settlements management (estate, facility, strategic, and performance management). The article argues that the efficiency levels of human settlements are influenced by the outer circle in respect of how social, economic, physical, and environmental factors for anchoring and (re)producing sustainable human management play out and determine the human settlements management strategy/method deployed in any specific spatial and administrative set-up.

**Badiora and Ojo** explore the spatial planning manifestation of perceived constraints to public participation in contemporary Nigerian land-use planning. Their central argument is the selective nature of the traditional or conventional public participation approach, as it presents hindrances for inclusive participation of ethnic minorities, the aged, females, tenants, and rural dwellers. The authors suggest that inclusive participatory planning requires a re-invention and re-interpretation of the lens and participatory governance systems and mechanism in place to steer an inclusive, sustainable and productive public participation agenda and culture.

verspreiding van aktiwiteite en stelsels aan te spoor, te balanseer en weer toe te pas op 'n inklusiewe en progressiewe manier om die Nuwe Stedelike Agenda te bevorder en vooraf geïntegreerde raamwerke vir stedelike ontwikkeling? Die temas van ruimtelike geregtigheid, doeltreffendheid, ekonomie en bestuur is vervat in die artikels in hierdie uitgawe. Daarom, dra volume 78 van die *Stads- en Streekbeplanningsjoernaal* by tot verdere debatte en beleidsaksiemoontlikhede binne die gebied van beskikbaarheid van hulpbronne vir beplanning in die twintigste eeu, wat voortspruit uit verskeie gevalle van kritieke stedelike en streeksbeplanningsaangeleenthede.

### **Adeniran, Mbanga en Botha**

beskou 'n raamwerk vir die bestuur van menslike nedersettings deur die ondersoek van Nigeriese en Suid-Afrikaanse gevallestudies. In die artikel word erken dat nuwe en innoverende benaderings waarmee eksperimenteer is om volhoubare menslike nedersettings te bevorder, beperk is deur 'n komplekse wisselwerking tussen sosiale, ekonomiese, fisiese, omgewings- en politieke faktore. Om ontluikende volhoubare hindernisse vir menslike nedersetting te oorkom, stel die skrywers 'n 'drie-laag-uitbreidende sirkelraamwerk' voor waarin die binne-sirkel volhoubare implementering van menslike nedersettings verteenwoordig, terwyl die middelste 'ingeboude' sirkel, wat deur die buitenste sirkel beïnvloed word, bestaan uit die bestuur van menslike nedersettings (landgoed, fasiliteit, strategiese en prestasiebestuur). Die artikel voer aan dat die doeltreffendheidsvlakke van menslike nedersettings beïnvloed word deur die buitenste sirkel ten opsigte van hoe faktore om volhoubare menslike bestuur te anker en (weer) te produseer, bv. sosiale, ekonomiese, fisiese, omgewing uitspeel en die menslike nedersettingsbestuurstrategie/-metode, ontplooi in enige spesifieke ruimtelike en administratiewe opset bepaal.

**Badiora en Ojo** ondersoek die manifestasie van ruimtelike

o Mocha oa Litoropo (New Urban Agenda) mmoho le Moralo o Kopantsoeng oa Nts'etsopele ea Litoropo (Integrated Urban Development Framework)? Meralo ea toka ea libaka, ts'ebetso, moruo le puso ke boithuto bo tloaelehileng ho lingoloe tsohle tse kahar'a leselinyana lena. Ka hona, ka ho lekola le ho hlakisa litaba tsa bohlokoa tsa meralo ea litoropo le tsa tikoloho tse tsoang maamong a pharaletseng, khaolo ea 78 ea Leselinyana la *Thero ea Toropo le ea Libaka* e kenya letsoho ho lebiseng likhang le menyetla ea ts'ebetso ea leano maamong a ho fumaneha ha lisebelisoa bakeng sa ho rera lekholong la mashome a mabeli la lilemo.

**Adeniran, Mbanga le Botha** ba sebelisa moralo oa tsamaiso ea metse le metsana ho lekola boithuto bo entsoeng linaheng tsa Nigeria le Afrika Boroa. Sengoloa sena se lumellana le maikutlo a hore nyallano e rarahaneng ea maemo a sechaba, moruo, meaho, tikoloho le lipolotiki e sitisitse mekhoe e mecha ea ho leka ho ntsetsa pele bolulo bo tsitsiseng ba batho. Ho hlola litšitiso tse tsoelang pele metseng le metsaneng, lingoli li etsa tlhahiso ea moralo oa mekhahlelo e meraro, moo selikalikoe se kahare se emelang khaho ea metse le metsana, ha selika-likoe se bohareng, se bileng se susumetsoang ke selikalikoe se kantle, se entsoe ka tsamaiso ea metse le metsana (matlo, meaho, maano le tsamaiso ea tšebetso). Sengoloa sena se totobatsa hore maemo a ntlafatso a metse le metsana a susumetsoa ke lesakana le kantle mabapi le hore na maemo a sechaba, moruo, meaho le tikoloho li nka karolo efeng bakeng sa ho hlahisa le ho totobatsa maano a taolo ea batho libakeng ka ho fapana.

**Badiora le Ojo** ba lekola litšitiso tse lemohuoang ele tsona tse sitisang sechaba ho nka karolo meralong ea ts'ebeliso ea mobu naheng ea Nigeria. Khang ea bona ea mantlha ke mokhoa o khethiloeng oa setso kapa o tloaelehileng oa ho nka karolo ha sechaba, kaha o fana ka litšitiso bakeng sa ho nka karolo ho kenyelletsang merabe e khetholloang, maqheku, basali, bahiri le baahi ba mahaeng. Lingoli li fana

In respect of small-scale land grabbing in Greater Gaborone, Botswana, **Kalabam and Lyamuya** highlight how the under-researched phenomenon of small-scale land grabbing in urban and peri-urban areas is manipulated by 'knowledgeable others', who understand the intricacies of how the market value of urban and peri-urban land operates. The outcome of the complex interplay and interaction of urban and peri-urban land values with land and property developers, speculators and land-use and management regimes has compromised urban land governance, accessing the envisaged benefits of the rights to the city, housing, community, recreational facilities, and increased socio-economic spatial and non-spatial inequalities in the city. Finally, the article underwrites the need to undertake more studies and audits by way of collecting empirical data on the exact nature and extent of land grabbing in urban and peri-urban areas, with a view to developing policy and decision frames that advance sustainable, inclusive land-use and management systems and processes.

**Moffat, Chakwizira, Ingwani and Bikam** share experiences in respect of policy directions for spatial transformation and sustainable development, using Polokwane City, South Africa, as a case study. The study results highlight how advancing spatial transformation to change the urban form can be achieved by implementing a raft of measures and actions such as strategic development areas, spatial targeting, housing development, densification, sustainable transport, greening, and the smart-city concept. While acknowledging the complexity of implementing 'tactical urbanism' in post-apartheid South Africa, the authors suggest the importance of understanding and properly locating spatial issues within the contextual realities of the different hierarchies of cities in any spatial landscape.

In his article, 'Changing urban management doctrines in Cape Town', **Kuhn** applies Andrea Faludi's concept of planning doctrines to understanding how political

beplanning van vermeende beperkings op openbare deelname aan die hedendaagse Nigeriese grondgebruikbeplanning. Die sentrale argument wat aangebied word, is die selektiewe aard van die tradisionele of konvensionele benadering tot openbare deelname, aangesien dit hindernisse bied vir inklusiewe deelname van etniese minderhede, bejaardes, vroue, huurders en inwoners van die platteland. Die outeurs stel voor dat inklusiewe deelnemingsbeplanning 'n herontdekking en interpretasie van die lens en deelnemende bestuurstelsels en -meganismes benodig om 'n inklusiewe, volhoubare en produktiewe agenda en kultuur vir openbare deelname te bestuur.

Ten opsigte van kleinskaalse grondgryp in Groter Gaborone, Botswana, beklemtoon **Kalabam en Lyamuya** hoe die onder-ondersoekte verskynsel van kleinskaalse grondgryp in stedelike en buitestedelike gebiede gemanipuleer word deur 'kundige ander' wat die ingewikkeldheid verstaan van hoe die markwaarde van stedelike en buitestedelike grond werk. Die uitkoms van die komplekse wisselwerking en interaksie tussen stedelike en buitestedelike grondwaardes met grond- en eiendomsontwikkelaars, spekulante en grondgebruik- en bestuursregimes het stedelike grondbeheer in gevaar gestel, en so ook die toegang tot die beoogde voordele van die regte op die stad, behuising, gemeenskap ontspanningsgeriewe, en verhoogde sosio-ekonomiese ruimtelike en nie-ruimtelike ongelykhede in die stad. Laastens onderskryf die artikel die noodsaaklikheid om meer studies en oudits te doen deur empiriese data te versamel oor die presiese aard en omvang van grondgrype in stedelike en buitestedelike gebiede met die oog op die ontwikkeling van beleids- en besluitnemingsraamwerke wat volhoubaar, inklusief, en volhoubare grondgebruik- en bestuurstelsels en -prosesse bevorder.

**Moffat, Chakwizira, Ingwani en Bikam** deel ervarings met betrekking tot beleidsrigtings vir ruimtelike transformasie en volhoubare ontwikkeling, en maak gebruik van Polokwane stad, Suid-Afrika,

ka maikutlo a hore thero e lumellang sechaba sohle ho nka karolo e hloka hore ho be le qapo-bocha le thlalo-bocha ha litsamaiso tsa puso e kopanetsoeng. Hape ho hlokahala mekhoa ea tsamaiso e mecha ele ho kenyeletsa taba tsa setso molemong oa nts'etso pele ea moshoelella e kenyeletsang sechaba sohle.

Haele mabapi le bosholu ba mobu ho la Greater Gaborone, Botswana, **Kalabam le Lyamuya** ba totobatsa kamoo ketsahalo ena e sa fuputsoeng ka botlalo litoropong le libakeng tse haufi le litoropo ka lebaka la ho laoloa ke 'ba bang ba nang le tsebo', 'me ba utloisisang hore na boleng ba mmara oa litoropo le tikooho tse haufi o sebeta joang. Sephetho sa tšebeliso e rarahang ea boleng ba mobu oa litoropo le bahlahisi ba mobu le thepa, likhakanyo le melao ea ts'ebeliso ea mobu le taolo e sentse puso ea lefats'e ea litoropo, ho fihlella melemo e lebelletsoeng ea litokelo tsa toropong, matlo, sechaba, meaho ea boithabiso, le keketseho ea ho se lekane hoa sechaba, moruo le metse. Qetellong, sengoloa se hatisa tlhoko ea ho etsa lipatlisiso le tlhaiso-leseling ka ho bokella bobaki mabapi le sebopeho le boholo ba ho amoha mobu libakeng tsa litoropo le tse haufi le litoropo, ka sepheo sa ho theha leano le liqeto tse ntšetsang pele botsitso, bo kenyeletsang ts'ebeliso le tsamaiso ea mobu.

Ka boithuto ba Polokwane City, Afrika Boroa, **Moffat, Chakwizira, Ingwani le Bikam**, ba arolelana liphihlelo mabapi le litsamaiso tsa maano bakeng sa phetoho ea sebaka le nts'etsopele ea moshoelella. Liphetho tsa boithuto li totobatsa hore na nts'etsopele ea phetoho ea libaka ho fetola sebopeho sa litoropo e ka fihlella joang ka ho kenya tšebetsong mehato e kang libaka tsa nts'etsopele ea morero, nts'etsopele ea libaka, nts'etsopele ea matlo, ts'ireletso ea batho ba bangata, lipalangoang tse tšoarelang, botala le mohopolo oa litoropo. Le hoja ba amohela ho rarahana ha ho kenya tšebetsong 'tactical urbanism' naheng ea Afrika Boroa kamora kgetholo, bangoli ba fana ka maikutlo a bohlokoa ba ho utloisisa le ho fumana litaba tsa sebaka ka nepo,

values, economic (re)structuring and settlement scales in Town and Regional planning have evolved from its founding date to the current dispensation. The author found that the evolving and changing urban-management doctrines employed range from corporate management to self-help, public works, town planning, upscaling, and transformation. The results, therefore, emphasise the importance of time, context and content in shaping solutions for adopted urban-management doctrines in (re)solving everyday urban-planning struggles and challenges for urban towns, cities and regions.

Meanwhile, **Jeeva and Cilliers**, making use of an explorative approach to the evolving municipal landscape of South Africa: 1993-2020, investigate the extent to which the municipal demarcation methodology and criteria fail to support the intended spatial (re) structuring and integration outcomes as part of addressing the spatial imbalances inherited from the pre-apartheid era. This disjuncture is explained in part, due to inadequate 'critical mass' knowledge on spatial landscaping as well as the complexity of the spatial administrative and restructuring processes. Generating a universal or standard municipal demarcation methodology to steer spatial administrative areas from fragmentation to integration remains a stubborn challenge, with spatial gains locked being criticised as not enough. The authors suggest that structural reforms and more research to inform the transition from spatially inefficient municipal administrative boundaries to more efficient spatial landscapes are critical.

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HEALEY, P. 2010. *Making better places. The planning*

as gevallestudie. Die resultate van die studie beklemtoon hoe die bevordering van ruimtelike transformasie om die stedelike vorm te verander, bereik kan word deur die implementering van 'n reeks maatreëls en aksies soos strategiese ontwikkelingsareas, ruimtelike teikens, behuisingsontwikkeling, verdigting, volhoubare vervoer, vergroening en die slimstad-konsep. Terwyl hulle erkenning gee aan die ingewikkeldheid van die implementering van 'taktiese stedelikheid' in Suid-Afrika na apartheid, dui die skrywers aan dat dit belangrik is om ruimtelike kwessies te verstaan en op te spoor binne die kontekstuele realiteit van die verskillende hiërargieë van stede in enige ruimtelike landskap.

In sy artikel 'Changing urban management doctrines in Cape Town', pas **Kuhn** Andrea Faludi se konsep van beplanningsleer toe op die begrip van hoe politieke waardes, ekonomiese (her)strukturering en nedersettingskale in stads- en streekbeplanning ontwikkel het vanaf die stigtingsdatum tot die huidige bedeling. Die skrywer kom agter dat die evoluerende en veranderende leerstellings vir stedelike bestuur wissel van korporatiewe bestuur, selfhulp, openbare werke, stadsbeplanning, opskaling en transformasie. Die resultate beklemtoon dus die belangrikheid van tyd, konteks en inhoud in die vorming van oplossings vir aangenome leerstellings oor stedelike bestuur in die (her) oplossing van daaglikse stryd en uitdagings vir stedelike beplanning vir stedelike dorpe, stede en streke.

Intussen het **Jeeva en Cilliers** gebruik gemaak van 'n verkennende benadering tot die ontwikkelende munisipale landskap van Suid-Afrika: 1993-2020, ondersoek in watter mate die munisipale afbakeningmetodologie en kriteria nie die beoogde ruimtelike (her) strukturering en integrasie-uitkomst ondersteun as deel van die aanspreek van die ruimtelike wanbalanse wat geërf is uit die pre-apartheid era nie. Hierdie disjunktuur word deels verklaar as gevolg van onvoldoende 'kriekie

ho bile ho nkeloa hlohong phapang e teng maemong a litoropo le libaka.

Sengoliloeng sa hae, 'Phetoho ea lithuto tsa taolo ea litoropo Cape Town', **Kuhn** o sebelisa mohopolo oa Andrea Faludi oa lithuto tsa ho rala ele ho utloisisa hore na litekanyetso tsa lipolotiki, thlophiso ea moruo le boholo ba metse ele karolo ea thero ea litoropo le tikoloho li fetohile joang ho tloha motheong ho fihlela joale. Sengoli se fumane hore lithuto tse ntlafatsang le tse fetohang tsa taolo ea litoropo li sebelisitsoe ho tloha tsamaisong ea likhoebo ho ea ho boithuso ba motho ka mong, mesebetsi ea sechaba, meralo ea litoropo, ntlafatso le phetoho. Liphetho, ka hona, li hatisa bohlokoa ba nako, moelelo le tsebo ho aheng tharollo bakeng sa lithuto tse amoheloang tsa taolo ea litoropo ho rarolla mathata a letsatsi le letsatsi a tsamaiso ea litoropo le liphephetso tsa metse, litoropo le tikoloho.

Ho sa le joalo, **Jeeva le Cilliers**, ba sebelisa mokhoa oa ho lekola tikoloho e ntseng e fetoha ea masepala ea Afrika Boroa: 1993-2020, ba batlisisa hore na ke ho fihlela kae mokhoa oa ho ts'oea meeli ea bomasepala le litekanyetso li hlolehang ho ts'ehetsa sepheo sa thlophiso-bocha le ho kopanya sechaba ele karolo ea ho sebetsana le ho se lekalekane ha libaka ka lebaka la puso ea kgethollo. Ho se kopane hona ho hlaloso ka karolo e 'ngoe, ka lebaka la tsebo e sa lekaneng mabapi le paballo ea libaka le ho rarahana ha puso, tsamaiso le tokiso ea libaka. Ho hlahisa mokhoa o akaretsang oa ts'eho ea meeli ea 'masepala molemong oa ho felisa khethollo pusong ea libaka e ntse e le phephetso e kholo e bileng eleng manganga, haholo ha melemo ea sechaba e sa lekana. Lingoli li khothaletsa liphetho tsa sebopelo sa puso ea libaka le lipatlisiso tse ling, ele ho eletsa phetoho ho tloha meeling ea tsamaiso ea masepala e sa sebetseng hantle ho ea ho libaka tsa naha tse sebetsang hantle.

## LITS'UPISO

GAVIN, A. 2016. *What makes a great city?* Washington: Island Press. <https://doi.org/10.5822/978-1-61091-759-9>

*project in the twenty-first century*. Macmillan International Higher Education. London: Palgrave Macmillan. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-137-01379-8\\_1](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-137-01379-8_1)

massa' kennis oor ruimtelike landskap asook die ingewikkeldheid van die ruimtelike administratiewe en herstruktureringprosesse. Die generering van 'n universele of standaard munisipale afbakeningsmetodologie om ruimtelike administratiewe gebiede van fragmentasie tot integrasie te stuur, bly 'n hardnekkige uitdaging, terwyl ruimtelike winste wat gesluit word, gekritiseer word as nie genoeg nie. Die outeurs stel voor dat strukturele hervormings en meer navorsing om die oorgang van ruimtelik ondoeltreffende munisipale administratiewe grense na doeltreffender ruimtelike landskappe in te lig, van kritieke belang is.

HALL, P. 2014. *Cities of tomorrow: An intellectual history of urban planning and design since 1880*. John Wiley & Sons. ISBN: 978-1-1-118-45647-7

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## VERWYSINGS

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