

From the deputy editor:

### Prof. Ernst Drewes 2022

Over 50 years ago, a pioneer in the geographical realm, Wilbur Zelinsky, provided an interesting hypothesis, namely that there “*are definite, patterned regularities in the growth of personal mobility through space-time, and these regularities comprise an essential component of the modernization process*” (Zelinsky, 1971: 221-222). Although the obvious interpretation reflects on migration from local up to global levels, the model described also reflects on space and geographical scale.

Being a spatial science, the building blocks of spatial planning are initiated by the space required for an individual not only to survive, but also to prosper. As Urban and Regional Planners, we need to understand the realm of space, as described by Zelinsky, from the lowest level of personal space to a global spectrum. Each individual, household, neighbourhood, town, city, metropolitan region, country and continent reflects its own character and relevant need to live and prosper.

Half a century later, this still rings true. The articles included in this edition of the *Journal*, reflect on these spatial scales and principles.

The article from **Ajayi, Mahlakanya** and **Willemse** and that of **Omollo** reflect on an individual and household level and scale in terms of their study areas and case studies. The latter article takes issue with the need for appropriate pedestrian footpaths in a Kenyan town. The need for walking (mobility) and the benefits thereof for all is purposely described, but the lack of developmental control by authorities is highlighted. Mobility is, therefore, restricted in the neighbourhoods that were analysed, and suitable proposals were made to improve hereon in the future.

On grassroots level, the study on pedestrian footpaths is appropriately supplemented by **Ajayi's** research on the typology and placement of open spaces on neighbourhood level. An appropriate correlation between urban densities and open space typologies such as playgrounds,

Van die adjunk-redakteur:

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Meer as 50 jaar gelede, het 'n pionier in die geografiese gebied, Wilbur Zelinsky, vir ons 'n interessante hipotese verskaf, naamlik dat “[*there are definite, patterned regularities in the growth of personal mobility through space-time, and these regularities comprise an essential component of the modernization process*” (Zelinsky, 1971: 221-222). Die voor die hand liggende interpretasie reflekteer op migrasie van plaaslike tot globale vlakke, terwyl die model wat beskryf word op ruimte en geografiese skaal reflekteer.

Synde 'n ruimtelike wetenskap, word die boustene van ruimtelike beplanning geïnisieer deur die ruimte wat nodig is vir 'n individu om nie net te oorleef nie, maar ook om te floreer. As Stads- en Streekbeplanners, moet ons die gebied van ruimte verstaan soos beskryf deur Zelinsky vanaf die laagste vlak van persoonlike ruimte tot 'n globale spektrum. Elke individu, huishouding, woonbuurt, dorp, stad, metropolitaanse streek, land en kontinent weerspieël sy eie karakter en relevante behoefte om te lewe en te floreer.

'n Halfeeu later is dit steeds waar. Die artikels wat in hierdie uitgawe van die *Tydskrif* ingesluit is, besin oor hierdie ruimtelike skale en beginsels.

Die artikel van **Ajayi, Mahlakanya** en **Willemse** sowel as die van **Omollo** besin oor 'n individuele en huishoudelike vlak en skaal in terme van hul studieareas en gevallestudies. Laasgenoemde artikel spreek die behoefte aan gepaste voetgangerpaadjies in 'n Keniaanse dorp aan. Die behoefte aan loop (mobiliteit) en die voordele daarvan vir almal word doelbewus beskryf, maar die gebrek aan ontwikkelingsbeheer deur owerhede word uitgelig. Mobiliteit word dus beperk in die woonbuurte wat ontleed is, en geskikte voorstelle is gemaak om dit in die toekoms te verbeter.

Op grondvlak word die studie oor voetganger-voetpaadjies gepas aangevul deur **Ajayi** se navorsing oor die tipologie en plasing van oop ruimtes op buurtvlak. 'n Toepaslike

Ho tsoa ho motlatsi oa mohlophisi:

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Lilemong tse fetang 50 tse fetileng, pula-maliboho e mong lefapheng la geography, Wilbur Zelinsky o ile fana ka khopolo-taba e khahlisang, e leng ea hore: “...*ho na le mekhoha e hlakileng, e hlophisitsoeng, e lekolang kholo ea motsamao oa batho libakeng hoesa ka linako ho fapana, 'me linako tsena li kenyelletsa karolo ea bohlokoa ea ts'ebetso ea tsoelopele ea sejoale-joale*” (Zelinsky, 1971). Le hoja tlhaloso e fanoeng e bontša ho falla ho tloha metsaneng ho isa lefatseng ka bophara, mohlala o hlalositsoeng o boetse o totobatsa sekala maemong a fapaneng a libaka.

Kahobane ke karolo ea mahlale a sebaka, qaleho ea methati thero ea libaka ke sebaka se hlokahalang eseng fela hore motho phele, empa a atlehe. Rona, joaloka Bahlophisi ba Litoropo le Libaka, re hloka ho utloisisa sebaka ho latela tlhaloso e fanoeng ke Zelinsky ho tloha boemong bo tlaase ka ho fetisisa ba sebaka sa botho, ho fihlela maemo a lefatše ka bophara. Motho ka mong, lelapa, motse, toropo, motse moholo, setereke, tikoloho, naha le kontinente li bontš'a libopeho le litlhoko tsa tsona tse hlokahalang molemong oa ho phela le ho atleha.

Lilemo tse mashome a mahlano hamorao, sena e ntse e le 'nete. Lingoliloeng tse kenyellelitsoeng khatisona ena, li nahanisisa ka sekala le melao-motheo ena ea sebaka.

Lingoliloeng tse ngotsoeng ke **Ajayi, Mahlakanya** le **Willemse** hammoho le **Omollo**, li nahanisisa ka boemo ba motho ka mong le ba malapa ho latela libaka tsa bona tsa boithuto. Sengoliloeng sa ho qetela lekola bothata ba tlhokahalo ea litselana tse nepahetseng tsa maoto toropong ea Kenya. Lingoli li hlalosa ka sepheo tlhokeho le melemo ea ho tsamaea ho batho bohle, 'me ba boetse ba totobatsoa bofokoli ba baetepele ho laola nts'etsopele. Sena le bakile thibelo ea ho tsamaea libakeng tsa boahelani tse ileng tsa hlalohoa, 'me kahuna lingoli li fane ka litlhaliso tse

incidental open space, school playgrounds, etc., are made.

Similarly, **Mahlakanya** and **Willemse** determined the living conditions for people residing in backyard shacks and rooms in three metropolitan areas of South Africa. These detailed measurements were reflected in a Living Conditions Index, resulting in potentially policy-enhancing proposals for these and other metropolitan municipalities in South Africa.

Zooming out to a municipal and regional scale, **Wüst** provides the reader with an interesting review of South Africa's primary strategic planning instrument, namely Spatial Development Frameworks, for municipalities in general. These forward planning instruments have seen some two decades of application, interpretation and implementation, with various levels of success.

Also on a regional scale, is **Mokhele** and **Fisher-Halloway's** analysis of the interrelationship between the provision of land use for 'Warehousing and Distribution' and the lack of urban policy in making appropriate provision for this land use. The past two years have certainly shown the global community the importance of supply chains, and these correlate directly with these types of land use.

On a national level, **Sani** analyses spatial planning legislation and the adoption thereof across 36 states in Nigeria. The relevant legislation was promulgated some 30 years ago, but less than a third of the states or provinces have adopted and passed the law locally. The author duly reflects on the difference between the intent of national legislation and the competence available in the regions to adopt and enforce this legislation.

**Kabundu et al.** consider the use and acceptance of 'Sanitation Technologies' across two countries, namely Malawi and South Africa. Underlying factors affecting the use and acceptance of these technologies were reviewed, and a suitable index was used to analyse the comparisons. Similar patterns were found between the countries

korrelasie tussen stedelike digthede en oopruimte-tipologieë, soos speelgronde, toevallige oop ruimtes, skoolspeelgronde, ens., word gemaak.

Op 'n soortgelyke skaal bepaal **Mahlakanya** en **Willemse** die lewensomstandighede vir mense wat in agterplaashutte en -kamers in drie metropolitaanse gebiede van Suid-Afrika woon. Hierdie gedetailleerde metings is weerspieël in 'n lewensomstandighede-indeks, wat gelei het tot potensiële verbetering van beleidsvoorstelle vir hierdie en ander metropolitaanse munisipaliteite in Suid-Afrika.

Deur te fokus op 'n munisipale en streekskaal, bied **Wüst** die leser 'n interessante oorsig van Suid-Afrika se primêre strategiese beplanningsinstrument, naamlik Ruimtelike Ontwikkelingsraamwerke, vir munisipaliteite in die algemeen. Hierdie vooruitbeplanningsinstrumente het sowat twee dekades van toepassing, interpretasie en implementering gesien, met verskeie vlakke van sukses.

Ook op 'n streekskaal is **Mokhele** en **Fisher-Halloway** se ontleding van die onderlinge verband tussen die voorsiening van grondgebruik vir 'pakhuse en verspreiding', en die gebrek aan stedelike beleid om toepaslike voorsiening vir hierdie grondgebruik te maak. Die afgelope twee jaar het die wêreldgemeenskap die belangrikheid van voorsieningskettings gewys, en dit korreleer direk met hierdie grondgebruikstipes.

Op nasionale vlak ontleed **Sani** ruimtelike beplanningswetgewing, en die aanvaarding daarvan, oor 36 state in Nigerië. Die betrokke wetgewing is sowat 30 jaar gelede gepromulgeer, maar minder as 'n derde van die state of provinsies het die wet plaaslik aanvaar en toegepas. Die skrywer besin behoorlik oor die verskil tussen die bedoeling van nasionale wetgewing en die bevoegdheid wat in die streke beskikbaar is om hierdie wetgewing aan te neem en af te dwing.

**Kabundu et al.** oorweeg die gebruik en aanvaarding van

loketseng molemong oa ntlafatso ea ka moso.

Boemong bo tlase-tlase, boithuto bo mabapi le litselana tsa maoto bo tlatselletsoa ka nepo ke lipatlisiso tsa **Ajaji** moo a fuputsang mofuta le peho ea libaka tse bulehileng metsaneng. Kamano e nepahetseng lipakeng tsa litoropo le mefuta ea libaka tse bulehileng, tse akhang mabala a lipapali, libaka se bulehileng ntle le thero (ka tšohanyetso), mabala a sekolo, joalo-joalo. Ka mokhoa o tšoanang, **Mahlakanya le Willemse** ba lekotse maemo a bophelo bakeng sa batho ba lulang mek'huk'hung e ka morao le likamoreng litoropong tse tharo tsa Afrika Boroa. Litekanyo tsena li bonahalitsoe Lenaneng la Maemo a ho Phela, e leng se entseng hore ho be le lithahiso tse ka 'nang tsa ntlafatso maano bakeng sa bomasepala ba metse-meholo Afrika Boroa.

Ele ho batlisisa sekaleng sa bomasepala le mabatooa, **Wüst** o fa 'mali tlhahlobo e khahlisang ea lisebelisoa tsa mantlha tsa Afrika Boroa tsa ho ralla maano bakeng sa bomasepala ka kakaretso, e leng Meralo ea Ntlafatso ea Libaka. Lisebelisoa tsena tsa therelo-pele li bone lilemo tse mashome a mabeli tsa ts'ebeliso le kutloiso ka maemo a fapaneng a katleho. Maamong a tikoloho ka bophara, **Mokhele le Fisher-Halloway** ba entse tlhahlobo mabapi le kamano pakeng tsa phano ea tšebeliso ea mobu bakeng sa meaho ea polokelo le kabo ea lihlahisoa, le khaello ea maano a litoropo a ikamahanyang le tokisetso e nepahetseng ea ts'ebeliso ena ea mobu. Lilemo tse peli tse fetileng li bontšitse lefats'e ele kannete bohlokoa ba phepelo le kabo ea lihlahisoa, 'me tsena li amana ka kotloloho le mefuta ena ea tšebeliso ea mobu.

Boemong ba naha, **Sani** o sekaseka molao oa thero ea libaka, le kamohelo ea ona literekeng tse 36 tsa Nigeria. Molao o amehang o phatlalalitsoe lilemo tse ka bang 30 tse fetileng, empa ke ka tlase ho karolo ea boraro ea litereke kapa liprofinse tse amohetseng le ho fetisa molao ona. Sengoli se bonahatsoa ka nepo phapang lipakeng tsa sepheo

and suitable findings and generic recommendations provided.

Lastly, taking a generic spatial planning view, the article by **Jacobs** and **Cornelius** reflect on an integrated approach to support research methodology in the spatial planning domain. Spatial planning certainly has a unique research approach and focus, and this article provides for building blocks both academics and students may find useful.

That concludes my journey through spatial scales of individual mobility at household level up to multi-national and generic planning scales of this edition of *Town and Regional Planning*.

## REFERENCES

Zelinsky, W. 1971. The hypothesis of the mobility transition. *Geographical Review*, 61(2), pp. 219-249.

'sanitasietegnologieë' oor twee lande, naamlik Malawi en Suid-Afrika. Onderliggende faktore wat die gebruik en aanvaarding van hierdie tegnologieë beïnvloed, is hersien, en 'n geskikte indeks is gebruik om die vergelykings te ontleed. Soortgelyke patrone is tussen die lande gevind en geskikte bevindings en generiese aanbevelings is verskaf.

Laastens, met 'n generiese ruimtelike beplanningsbeskouing, besin **Jacobs** en **Cornelius** se artikel oor 'n geïntegreerde benadering om navorsingsmetodologie in die ruimtelike beplanningsdomein te ondersteun. Ruimtelike beplanning het beslis 'n unieke navorsingsbenadering en -fokus, en hierdie artikel maak voorsiening vir boustene wat beide akademië en studente nuttig kan vind.

Dit sluit my reis af deur ruimtelike skale van individuele mobiliteit op huishoudelike vlak, tot multinasionale en generiese beplanningskale van hierdie uitgawe van *Stads- en Streekbeplanning*.

## VERWYSINGS

Zelinsky, W. 1971. The hypothesis of the mobility transition. *Geographical Review*, 61(2), pp. 219-249.

sa molao ona oa naha le bokhoni bo teng libakeng ka ho fapana ba ho amohela le ho phethahatsa molao ona. **Kabundu et al.**, o shebana le tšebeliso le kamohelo ea 'Litheknoloji tsa Bohloeki' ka papiso ea linaha tsa Malawi le Afrika Boroa. Lintlha tse ka sehloohong tse amang tšebeliso le ho amoheloa ha mekhoha ena ea theknoloji li ile tsa hlahlojoa, 'me ho ile ha sebelisoa methati e loketseng ho hlahloba lipapiso tseo. Mekhoa e ts'oanang e ile ea fumanoa lipakeng tsa linaha tsena tse peli, 'moho le liphuputso tse loketseng le likhothaletso tse akaretsang tse hlokaalang ho ntlafatsa maemo a tšebeliso le kamohelo.

Qetellong, ele ho fana ka kutloisiso e akaretsang ea thero ea libaka, sengoloa sa **Jacobs** le **Cornelius** se bonts'a mokhoa o kopanetsoeng oa ho tšehetsa lipatlisiso sebakeng sa moralo oa libaka. Ka sebele, thero ea libaka e na le mokhoa o ikhethileng oa ho etsa lipatlisiso le ho tsepamisa maikutlo, 'me sengoloa sena se fana ka litšiea tseo baruthehi le baithuti ba ka li fumanang li le molemo.

## LITŠUPISO

Zelinsky, W. 1971. The hypothesis of the mobility transition. *Geographical Review*, 61(2), pp. 219-249.