life-changing temporality
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Temporary urban interventions for townships in South Africa

Cape Town, June 2012

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FOREWORD

This report was made in Cape Town, South Africa, for our graduation of the study Spatial Planning and Design at the Rotterdam University of Applied Sciences. The graduation study was made in association with Cape Town Partnership. The company is a collaboration between the public and private sectors working together to develop, promote and manage Cape Town central city.

One of their projects is The Fringe district, the upcoming premier African environment for design, media and ICT innovation, creativity and entrepreneurship. The Fringe is a project managed by Cape Town Partnership through its Creative Cape Town programme. The Fringe is supported by the Provincial government and one of the projects that influenced the choice for World Design Capital 2014. The World Design Capital is an initiative of the International Council of Societies of Industrial Design - an international non-governmental organisation that aims to protect and promote the profession of industrial design. One of the key projects of The Fringe and the World Design Capital 2014 is the SPAZA programme, a recurring event to share ideas, connect professionals and residents, show the possibilities and to stimulate development in townships and residents to be creative. This report is a tool to find the main partners and to show the possibilities for temporary urban design interventions in the township that is chosen in May 2012 as developing area for SPAZA festival 2014. The success of SPAZA is depending on the involvement and collaboration of residents and partners.

This report is useful for the colleagues who are working on The Fringe district at Cape Town Partnership, the professionals who are connected to the developments inside the four townships. But also for the people who are interested in temporary urban design interventions in townships. And this report is useful as inspiration document for residents, to show the possibilities for temporary interventions in townships.

The definition of temporary urban design interventions is explained in the first part of this report. The second part focuses on the examples of interventions we found and are specified by icons. There are four research areas, which are analysed spatially and socially. As a result the consideration explains the decision we made for two of the four areas. The last part of this report focuses on the connection between the temporary examples and the criteria for the spots in the two precincts. At the end the recommendations give a next step for Cape Town Partnership.

We would like to thank all the people who have been part of our research. We could not have made this report without all the interviews with the professionals, volunteers and colleagues from Cape Town Partnership. And most of all, we would like to thank our supervisors Zayd Minty and Anjelica Cicilia who have given us the right direction for the completion of our report.

Cape Town, June 2012
Rosanne Bijl & Peter de Jong
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Picture 0.4 - left side - The view on False Bay
SUMMARY

Transformative temporality: The life-changing potential of temporary urban interventions.

This report was produced in Cape Town, South Africa, for our graduation in the study of Spatial Planning and Design at the Rotterdam University of Applied Sciences. The graduation study was done in association with Cape Town Partnership through its project The Fringe - Cape Town’s Design and Innovation District. One of the key projects of The Fringe is to set up SPAZA, a festival and laboratory that promotes the innovative design of cities, using temporary interactions. It is a project rooted in the conditions of the global South.

The SPAZA programme is a recurrent event with this report made for the first SPAZA edition in May 2012. This research is focused on finding a precinct with an established champion outside the city centre of Cape Town to connect with The Fringe for the upcoming SPAZA festivals.

The Fringe is not being able to develop its own temporary interventions. The interventions will only work with the involvement of the residents themselves working with designers. An NGO established in the developed area would be able to make the connection between the residents and the proposed interventions. Participation is an important issue in South Africa: people want to be involved in decision making at all levels.

This report will give an answer on the main question “What are the temporary urban design interventions in Philippi, Langa, Harare and Dunoon that help/could show possibilities for the making of a better neighbourhood that furthers innovation and entrepreneurial growth?”

The report consists of different steps. First the definition of temporary urban design interventions: A possible short time change that is able to circumvent lengthy bureaucratic approvals that can be artistic, or have a test and share methodology. This will happen in the form of urban manifestations or service design/experiential design inside furniture, street art, sculpture, provision of shade or greening, changing curb sides, pedestrian or vehicular paths.

The definition is followed by thirty international temporary interventions examples. Those are explained by icons for the context, birthplace, type and surroundings (red), goal (purple), target group (blue), activity (yellow), other information (grey) and the temporality (green). See example below.

The goals of the icons are to explain and to define the full range of temporary urban design interventions used in the examples. The purple icon on the left side explains the goal of the intervention, it is to built new relations between people. The intervention creates the opportunity to meet new people.

This report focuses on four townships in the suburbs of Cape Town: Philippi, Langa, Harare and Dunoon. First they are social analysed, to find an established champion in each precinct, because:

If there is not a champion found to develop the programme from bottom up, projects cannot not take place in the township areas during SPAZA Festival 2014.

The outcome of the social analysis of the four precincts is to establish if a champion is available. The conclusion is: Philippi and Dunoon both have champions to work with The Fringe and are inter-
There are six spots proposed in each precinct for the development of temporary interventions. The goal is to give suggestions and opportunities for which temporary interventions are possible. This will offer inspiration for residents, designers and other involved people. The spots are explained by criteria, and the criteria of the spots are explained by icons.

### Philippi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spot 1</th>
<th>Spot 2</th>
<th>Spot 3</th>
<th>Spot 4</th>
<th>Spot 5</th>
<th>Spot 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Along the road</td>
<td>Unused land</td>
<td>Amphitheater</td>
<td>Old cement factory</td>
<td>Old silos</td>
<td>Tree point</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Dunoon

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spot 1</th>
<th>Spot 2</th>
<th>Spot 3</th>
<th>Spot 4</th>
<th>Spot 5</th>
<th>Spot 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crossing point</td>
<td>Main street</td>
<td>High school</td>
<td>Square sports hall</td>
<td>Sports hall</td>
<td>Sports field</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above analysis results in a matrix, see appendix 10 and 11 for a view on the matches between the thirty examples of temporary interventions and the proposed spots. A match is actually between icons: more than five icons result in a match (the intervention which could fit in the spot). If there was not a match between the spot and the examples (no match is less than five icons), we designed temporary interventions ourselves. They are spot-specific and also explained by icons. Some spots have more proposed interventions than others, for the reason every spot is different.

The influence of the SPAZA project on entrepreneurship and innovation in Philippi and Dunoon are different because of the different approaches of each champion. The Business Place needs a focus on recruiting creative and innovative business. The SPAZA programme could increase or stimulate business or the businesses could become part of the SPAZA programme. Establishing forums and workshops between The Fringe and The Business Place could provide this. In Dunoon is a huge opportunity to establish a relationship with Symphonia together with Beyond Education and probably the City Council of Cape Town.

The answer of the main question of this report: Only Philippi and Dunoon provide the possibility for temporary urban interventions after consideration of four precincts for a champion. The proposed interventions are specific for each of the six spots in both precincts. Below is the outcome between the spots together with the possible interventions.
Philippi
Spot 1 - Along the road - 11 interventions
Chilling bench, Sealing the City, Temporary furniture, Agua que has de beber, Autumn beneath the light of a street lamp, Big green chair, Flying grass carpet, Conny Janssen dances, Design chair, Big dreams, Container market.
Spot 2 - Unused land - 3 interventions
Chalk wall, Conny Janssen dances, Big green chair.
Spot 3 - Amphitheater - 6 interventions
Chilling bench, Sealing the City, Chalk wall, Design chair, Temporary furniture, Big green chair.
Spot 4 - Old cement factory - 2 interventions
Cineroleum, Art and discussion gallery.
Spot 5 - Old silos - 3 interventions
Plastic bottle roof shade, temporary furniture, Inspiration field.
Spot 6 - Tree point - 10 interventions
Harvest the night, Conny Janssen dances, Seeling the City, Cellograff, Agua que has de beber, Autumn beneath the light of the streetlamp, Winged tree, Bringing recycling closer, The weavers nest, Plastic bottle roof shade.

Dunoon
Spot 1 - Crossing point - 5 interventions
Aqua que has the beber, Autumn beneath the light of a street lamp, Winged tree, Plastic bottle roof shade, Painted wall.
Spot 2 - Main street - 4 interventions
Magic carpet, I make Rotterdam, Temporary furniture, Street market.
Spot 3 - High school - 2 interventions
Garden wall, Relaxing wall.
Spot 4 - Square sports hall - 3 interventions
Rubenzahl garden, Flying grass carpet, Container buildings.
Spot 5 - Sports hall - 2 interventions
Music festival, indoor market.
Spot 6 - Sports field - 7 interventions
Harvest the night, Sealing the City, Conny Janssen dances, Cellograff, Temporary furniture, Big dreams, Plastic bottle roof shade.

More detailed information see chapter 7.

• The recommendations for further research are given in general and specifically for the four precincts. This is based on the idea that each precinct should have a chance for temporary interventions (with or without SPAZA). The main recommendations are:
  • The definition and programme for SPAZA has to be more specialized.
  • The Fringe has to decide if it will work with one or two partners.
  • It is recommended that more research be done with residents and local people inside the townships. These should enable the residents/users to discuss their ideas and stories/experiences on the different places/spots inside one of the township(s).
  • This report could be used as an inspirational document for the upcoming workshops with residents to discuss the possibilities and potential ideas for spots in the township(s).

The wordlist in chapter 12 will give the explanations of most used terms and definitions. One of the most used source method are interviews. They could be found in appendix 6.

“The Fringe is very excited about the possibilities that SPAZA has to bring designers and innovators together.”

Zayd Minty - director The Fringe - SPAZA May 2012

Picture 0.8 - right side - One of the interventions at Harrington Hollow during SPAZA May 2012
1. INTRODUCTION

OCCASION
One of the key projects of Cape Town Partnership is to set up SPAZA, a festival and laboratory that promotes the innovative design of cities, using temporary interventions. It is a project rooted in the conditions of the global South. It is based in and driven by The Fringe: Cape Town’s Design and Innovation District. The SPAZA programme is a recurrent event, and this report is made for the first SPAZA edition in May 2012.

PROBLEM
Cape Town Partnership is not able to develop on her own temporary interventions. The interventions will only work with usage of the residents itself. An NGO established in the developed area is able to make the connection between the residents and the proposed interventions. A champion is needed, to develop the proposed interventions.

GOAL
The goal of this report is to find the champion who will invest and is able to participate with Cape Town Partnership to set up temporary interventions for SPAZA festival 2014. The other goal is to show the NGO, professionals and residents what kind of temporary interventions could fit within a 200 meter walking distance surrounding the NGO. This report is an inspiration document for the upcoming SPAZA events and it is meant as an inspiration for the first steps for temporary interventions in townships.

MAIN AND SUB QUESTIONS
After the occasion and the goals we focused on the main en sub questions. The main question of this report is:

What are the temporary urban design interventions in Philippi, Langa, Harare and Dunoon that help/could show possibilities for the making of a better neighbourhood that furthers innovation and entrepreneurial growth?

The main question can be divided into five sub questions:
1. What are the definitions of temporary urban design interventions?
2. What temporary intervention examples from Rotterdam or elsewhere could add or provide value to this project in South Africa?
3. What are the spatial, social and institutional elements for Philippi, Langa, Harare and Dunoon to further the cooperation with the local stakeholders?
4. What are the sites or opportunities for temporary urban improvements in each of the four precincts?
5. How will this take cognizance of the need for entrepreneurship and innovation?

STRUCTURE
This rapport is a mix of spatial planning and urban design, and is divided into ten chapters.

2. SOUTH AFRICA INSIDE OUT; The research begins with an introduction about the background of South Africa and Cape Town.

3. DEFINITION ‘TEMPORARY URBAN DESIGN INTERVENTIONS’; Explains the definitions of temporary and urban design interventions.

4. EXAMPLES OF TEMPORARY URBAN DESIGN INTERVENTIONS; This chapter shows 34 examples of temporary interventions.

5. THE FOUR TOWNSHIPS; The four townships are analysed socially (NGO), to find a champion as partner with Cape Town Partnership. The consideration explains the decision which of the four precincts we will continue our research with. The spatial analysis has been done by maps of the current situation of the four precincts around the NGO/community centre.

6. SPOTS; For the remaining precincts they are finalized by creating spots. The spots are showed by pictures and explained by icons.

7. PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS; The found examples in chapter 4 are linked with the spots and criteria of chapter 6. For each spot there are several
proposed interventions.

8. INFLUENCE; One of the last chapters gives an answer on our last sub question. Which influence should the interventions have on the entrepreneurship and innovation in each precinct?

9. CONCLUSION; The conclusion gives an answer on the main sub questions of this research.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS; The next steps for further research are explained in the recommendation chapter.

**DELINEATION**

This research gives a few boundaries:

- The research focuses on four townships; Philippi, Harare, Langa and Dunoon.
- Each precinct is analysed within a walking distance of around 200 meters of the NGO.
- The analysis are done by walking tours and interviews with professionals and residents.
- The Business Place in Philippi is given notice, further research into an NGO is not part of the research.
- This report focuses on only temporary interventions.
- This report is an inspiration document and shows the possibilities for temporary interventions in townships.
- This report is an inspiration document for the upcoming SPAZA events and it is meant as an inspiration for the first steps for temporary interventions in townships.
- This report focused not on the property owners in each spot.
- The costs for each intervention have not been investigated.
- The research is not about the implementation (time planning, participation residents, specific next steps for further development).

**RESEARCH METHOD**

We have chosen for a approach that suits in the culture of South Africa. First we looked for an established NGO in each precinct, after that we looked at the spatial opportunities. Finding a champion was guiding for the selection of a precinct. See chapter 5 and appendix 4 and 5 for more information.
2. SOUTH AFRICA INSIDE OUT

To understand the background, explanation of the country and city is recommended. Below some specific country- and city characteristics.

SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa is one of the most developed countries in Africa and one with a long history like the Apartheid till 1994. After Nelson Mandela was released in February 11 1991 after 27 years in jail, the democracy started. But the racial inequality is still rife. During the Apartheid era, the government attempted to categorize everyone into four major groups: the black African 80%, coloured 9%, Indian/Asian 2% and white 9% people. The separate groups were used to regulate where and how people could live and work and became the basis for institutionalized inequality and intolerance.

Participation and association is a high issue in South Africa, probably through the history towards democracy. People wants to be involved and that their voice to be heard.

South Africa is a country with contradictions. The beautiful nature with many landscapes - South Africa has at least six diverse climates - and the difference between the poor and rich people. Millions of people live in thin shacks without basic amenities and face daily realities such as HIV/AIDS. South Africa also has legendary high crime rates, especially in Johannesburg and Durban. Permanent security for houses and offices is normal, because of this the cities transform when night starts.

South Africa had 50.586.757 residents in 2011 and is 29 times bigger than the Netherlands (surface: 1.221.037 km²). South Africa has eleven spoken languages, such as Xhosa, Zulu, Afrikaans and English. There are three capital cities: Pretoria (administrative power), Cape Town (legislative power) and Bloemfontein (judicial). South Africa consists of nine provincial departments and has two countries inside their boundaries: Lesotho and Swaziland.

About the economic perspective, the FIFA World Cup 2010 has worked as a catalyst to improve and expend the infrastructure base, skills development, employment creation and economic growth. Their main focus and economic investments are: infrastructure, technology, water and waste management, transport, construction, oil and gas infrastructure, agribusiness, mining and human-resource development.

CAPE TOWN

Cape Town is a very European city, with almost 3 million citizens, located in the Western Cape. Cape Town has a history related with the VOC (Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie). The VOC imported slaves from other African countries and Indonesia and India. Those slaves form the basis of the coloured group through combination with the white colonists.

The commercial heart of Cape Town - also called the City Bowl - is bordered by the Table Mountain (together with Signal Hill, Lions Head and Devil’s Peak) and the harbour. The City is clamped between the mountains and the sea. The City of Cape Town is very developed and has a high quality of infrastructure, architecture, urban park (Company Gardens) and shops (V&A Waterfront, Canal Walk). One of their recent developments is the Cape Town Stadium which was built for the FIFA World Cup 2010. The City centre has a high density of security called CCID who is part of Cape Town Partnership. Their aim is to manage the public space and the homeless people. The City has a lot of unused containers and a shortage of houses. That’s why they like to develop with containers in areas like The Fringe district (creative zone) and the townships. The City of Cape Town is enclosed by many shacks next to the highways. One of their underdeveloped subjects is their public transport. Only the MyCiti

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7 Interview Liezel Kruger-Fountain(City Council) and Ancunel Steyn (City Council) Appendix 6 – page 16
buses connect some suburbs outside the central city with the heart of Cape Town. They launched several new MyCiti services to more destinations. The train station connects the southern and eastern destinations. Cape Town is also famous for its creative activities like festivals, public art, nightlife, creative industries, model agencies and colourful suburbs (Muizenberg and Bo-Kaap).

**THE FRINGE**

The Fringe district is located inside the inner city of Cape Town, previously called District Six. The Fringe is:

- Africa’s up-and-coming environment for design, media and ICT innovation, creativity and entrepreneurship.
- An urban laboratory in which to test design solutions to our foremost urban challenges.
- An urban science park model – defined as “an organisation managed by specialised professionals, whose main aim is to increase the wealth of its community by promoting the culture of innovation and the competitiveness of its associated businesses and knowledge-based institutions” – and will be benchmarked against the success of similar models, such as 22@Barcelona, the Toronto Fashion Incubator and Design London.

The Fringe is a project managed by Cape Town Partnership through its Creative Cape Town programme and is a legacy project of Cape Town’s World Design Capital 2014 bid. The Fringe has three aims:

- **INCUBATE**: Facilitate incubators and shared spaces for young designers and creative businesses.
- **ENABLE**: Facilitate innovation through industry support, prototyping facilities and the collocation of associated services.
- **SHOWCASE**: provide a platform for design talent to get to market and into public awareness.

“Drawing on the creative challenge of addressing pessimism, cultural marginalisation, poverty, environmental degradation and economic growth…. simultaneously to animate cultural citizenship strategies...”

Prof. Edgar Pieterse - February 2010: ECDI Symposium

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2. SOUTH AFRICA INSIDE OUT

The Fringe is supported by The Provincial Government of the Western Capes, the City of Cape Town, The Cape Peninsula University of Technology’s (CPUT), The Cape Craft and Design Institute, Cape Town Fashion Council and some established design focused sectors.

The Fringe is part of the earlier called District Six*, a mixed community and was changed into a white district during the Apartheid period.

Recently, the Urban Design Framework and Landscape Framework are made for The Fringe commissioned by Cape Town Partnership. And a section of Cape Town Partnership is located in The Fringe.

SPAZA*

SPAZA is a conceptual Living Laboratory and Urban Innovation Festival (May 2014) and is a key of the World Design Capital 2014 Bid Book project. The SPAZA festival is part of The Fringe activities. The concept that underlies SPAZA is that temporary urban interventions, whether these be physical urban manifestations or service design/experiential design, can change cities in interesting, unexpected ways, creating opportunities for, and sparking, new ways of using the City. The goal is to organize two yearly laboratory workshops (2012-2014) to share and test methodologies related to these ideas. The first SPAZA is held in May 2012 a venue in a “township” (informal or marginalized suburb) will be chosen to create the context for a base outside The Fringe in the 2014 festival and beyond. Projects for these will be developed during May and September 2012 and 2013.

Our research is done for SPAZA festival in May 2012 (the first SPAZA), by researching the social and spatial opportunities in four precints (townships). SPAZA May 2012 included a three-day event:

- First day: showed a temporary urban design intervention in one of the established partners in The Fringe. Called “Harrington Hollow”.
- Second day: a group of twenty professionals were invited by Cape Town Partnership. It started by an introduction about temporary urban design interventions (part of this report) and were pursued by a workshop to work on the possibilities for The Fringe for SPAZA festival 2014.
- The third day was used to explain the analysis and consideration (second part of this report) how two of the four precincts have been chosen. And the same group of twenty people have considered the two precincts after an organised tour visit to both townships.

TOWNSHIPS

The “houses” in the townships, are built in a formal and informal settlements. The townships are characterized by a high density of people, living in unhygienic and basic conditions. There is less attention for children. They play on the street and use vacant land as sports fields. Business is located on the street, braaien (barbecue) is one of their main activities. Spaza shops (small shops with some different types of products) are inside painted containers, just like hairdressers etc. On the main roads mini-taxis transport twenty people from the inner city to their township. Electricity, water and clothes are not taken for granted and neither is safety. Gangs inside townships cause high crime, murder and unsafe locations.

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3. **DEFINITION ‘TEMPORARY URBAN DESIGN INTERVENTIONS’**

To understand and to make clear, the definitions of temporary and urban design interventions are needed. After having combined the visions of four people (appendix 7 - original sentences definitions - page 31) and the definition of the book ‘The temporary city’ we arrived at the following conclusions:

**TEMPORARY:**
Temporary focuses on the element of the project that creates change in an urban environment that is able to circumvent lengthy bureaucratic approvals by way of it being removed after a short period of time so that it is an object that has the possibility to ‘change, move or exchange’.

It also refers to the ‘mind-set-change’ function of the intervention – helping people imagine how the space could be different.

There is also an ‘artistic’ element to temporary nature of the interventions. They are in some way more like art installations about urban change rather than actual change in the built fabric. Finally, temporary means it is ‘accessible’ for businesses and residents that want to participate and want to self-develop.

**URBAN DESIGN INTERVENTIONS:**
Effecting the type and form of urban build environment elements so that they become stronger; especially those that contribute to the making of or populating public space. This can include furniture, street art, sculpture, provision of shade or greening, changing curbsides or pedestrian or vehicular paths.

Urban manifestations or service design/experiential design that can change cities in interesting / unexpected ways, creating opportunities for sparking, new ways of using the City.

**TEMPORARY URBAN DESIGN INTERVENTIONS:**
Combining the given definitions of temporary and urban design interventions the definition for ‘temporary urban design interventions’ would become:

A possible short time change that is able to circumvent lengthy bureaucratic approvals that can be artistic, or have a test and share methodology. This will happen in the form of urban manifestations or service design/experiential design inside furniture, street art, sculpture, provision of shade or greening, changing curb sides, pedestrian or vehicular paths.

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Picture 3.1 - left side - Outdoor kitchen in Langa
Picture 4.1 - The icons sorted on group.
The goals of the icons are to explain, to understand and to define the examples of all the different kind of temporary urban design interventions. The temporary examples are selected by:

**TYPE AND SURROUNDINGS (RED)**
Some of the interventions only fit in built environment or just public space. You could separate two kinds of built environments: the informal and formal housing. And the interventions could fit in the public space; next to normal public space this could also be inside a public building or on vacant land.

**GOAL (PURPLE)**
The purple icons explain the goal of the urban intervention. Increase public space, build new relations, increase the safety of the environment, improve the built environment, increase use of the spot, exchange knowledge, to get knowledge, to show or to entertain people.

**TARGET GROUPS (BLUE)**
Some interventions are only useful and designed for specific target groups. That’s why there are different icons: for the whole community, adults, homeless people, families, babies, women, men, business people, the elderly, children, and students.

**ACTIVITY (YELLOW)**
The yellow icons explain which activity the intervention raises. It could be used for education part, for relaxing, to shop, to sport, to socialize, a playground for children, or mix use all in one (for example to shop, to play and to relax).

**OTHER INFORMATION (GREY)**
The grey icons are the “others” group and explains the follow: the sustainability, the easiness or difficulty to start up the intervention, is the intervention removable, is the intervention a way to ask feedback from the users/residentialis, is the intervention able to work with residents (participation), is the intervention weather dependable, or does it meet the needs of basic services.

**TEMPORALITY (GREEN)**
The green icons explain how temporarily the interventions could minimally be used. At least an hour, a day, a week, a month or year.

The upcoming 34 examples are a selection of interventions which could possibly fit in the townships. The first focus to find examples has been Rotterdam. Those examples gave links for further examples. The second focus has been examples in South Africa. For the reason that those interventions maybe could easier fit in the townships. The last source for temporary interventions examples has been the book ‘The Temporary City’. The original found examples could be found in Appendix 8 - original table temporary urban design interventions - page 32.

The selection is based on how many information has been available for each example, is it applicable to develop in townships, are the founded examples different from each other and how innovative are they? And for the first selection, the Facebook page¹ about SPAZA is used for feedback. Opinions from people with different backgrounds gave their reactions (likes or comments).

The temporary interventions are explained through the context, birthplace, type and surroundings, goal, target group, activity, other information and the temporality.

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Shop for a week

Context: The ‘shop for a week’ is a small building that can be used for one week, and then be removed again.

Birthplace: The Netherlands.

Type and surroundings: The ‘Shop for a week’ can take place in all kinds of build environmental spaces. The shop can take place in a formal and an informal settlement.

Goal: To increase the use of a place and to show people your wares.

Target group: This is dependable on the sort of shop. Most of the time the groups will vary.

Activity: To shop.

Other information: The shop is removable because it will always be “traveling” to other places. But it is difficult to keep finding the right place for the shop for a short time period.

Temporality: For a week.

Don’t do it yourself day

Context: In the Netherlands there is a big idea around building your own house. This day was organised to exchange knowledge about individual skills from residents and to share their creative ideas.

Birthplace: Amersfoort, The Netherlands.

Type and surroundings: This event could happen in public space or vacant land.

Goal: Exchange knowledge and build new relations.

Target group: Students and adults.

Activity: Socializing, bringing people in contact.

Other information: The event is to receive feedback and to increase the activity of the residents. And it could happen anywhere because it is removable.

Temporality: The event should take place in at least one hour.


**Harvest the night**

Context: A film festival\(^3\) that is about special non-popular movies. Those movies are then presented inside a neighbourhood and can be visited free of charge.

Birthplace: Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

Type and surroundings: The movies could be presented in public space or on vacant land.

Goal: To teach people something, in some movies, to show your creativity and to entertain them.

Target group: Dependable on the kind of movie that is shown. All types of target groups could be present.

Activity: People will come to relax.

Other information: It is weather dependent and it can easily be moved.

Temporality: It will at least be in a place for a day.


**Conny Janssen dances**

Context: Conny Janssen\(^4\) organized several dancing workshops where professionals and residents can join in or can come and have a look.

Birthplace: Rotterdam, The Netherlands.

Type and surroundings: If there is enough space it could happen on every public space and of course on vacant land.

Goal: To show what you are capable of and to entertain. It will increase the use of space.

Target group: All kinds of target group can join in or can come to have a look.

Activity: To sport / relax.

Other information: This event is very weather dependable and can be moved and set up easily.

Temporality: The event can take place in an hour.

**Magic carpet**

Context: The ‘Magic carpet’ is intervention to temporarily increase the use of empty public space. This can be done by creating a carpet that can be rolled out and is very notable.

Birthplace: Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

Type and surroundings: The ‘Magic carpet’ can be used in all kinds of different places. Like the build environment, a formal or informal settlement, in public space or vacant land.

Goal: Increase use and to improve public space.

Target group: For everyone who passes the square.

Activity: To relax.

Other information: It is very easy to set up the carpet.

Temporality: The carpet should be on the spot for at least a month.

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**South axis kiosk**

Context: This kiosk could be transformed into different types of shops and looks like a flower shop, a cafe or a shop where people buy their newspaper.

Birthplace: Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

Type and surroundings: The ‘South axis kiosk’ can be used in all types of build environment, like the formal and informal settlements.

Goal: To improve the build environment and to increase usage.

Target group: This depends on the sort of shop. Most of the time it will be for various groups.

Activity: To shop.

Other information: Moveable, can provide basic services (food, drinks, papers, etc.).

Temporality: Needs to be in place for at least a month.

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### Cellograft

**Context:** This recyclable structure is used to show creative paintings in the public space without harming the surroundings.

**Birthplace:** Paris, France.

**Type and surroundings:** This improvement could be placed inside the public space or on vacant land.

**Goal:** To improve the public space and to show.

**Target group:** The whole community.

**Activity:** To relax.

**Other information:** The usage is weather dependable and the structure could be made by children, or students themselves or other creative people. The structure is made from recyclable material.

**Temporality:** The structure could be at a place for one hour.

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### Rubenzahl garden

**Context:** A green community garden that is used as a classroom for teaching about nature.

**Birthplace:** Berlin, Germany.

**Type and surroundings:** This garden could be positioned in the public space or vacant land.

**Goal:** To improve the public space and to bring people in contact and improving your knowledge of nature.

**Target group:** Adults, children and families.

**Activity:** Mixed used, it could be used for teaching, playing, relaxing and sporting.

**Other information:** The usage of the garden is weather dependable and it is supporting sustainability.

**Temporality:** Every day there could be different activities; the garden should be in place for at least an hour.

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**Picture 4.9 - The cellograft**

**Picture 4.10 - Eating in the garden**
Chilling bench

Context: A differently designed bench where people can relax on and that beautifies the surroundings.
Birthplace: Milan, Italy.
Type and surroundings: This bench could be placed in all types of public spaces that need to be improved.
Goal: To improve the public space, to increase use and people could build new relationships.
Target group: The whole community.
Activity: To relax and to socialize.
Other information: The usage is very weather dependable but easy to set up.
Temporality: The structure should be in place for at least a week.

JR urban city inside out

Context: Temporary show of the heroes of the people’s revolution in Tunisia. Pictures of common people were hung all around the City on places where Khadaffi used to hang.
Birthplace: Tunisia.
Type and surroundings: The project could be done in all kinds of build environments such as the formal and informal settlements and inside public buildings.
Goal: To improve the built environment and to show what kinds of residents live in the neighbourhood.
Target group: The whole community.
Activity:
Other information: For the project the community should collaborate, and it’s easy to make this kind of intervention.
Temporality: The project should be in place for at least one week.

Picture 4.11 - The chilling bench

Picture 4.12 - One of wall with portraits
Public library

Context: The library is a structure that stands somewhere temporarily and that can be vised to read a book on the benches.

Birthplace: Mexico City, Mexico.

Type and surroundings: This building could be used in the build environment and in a formal or informal setting.

Goal: To increase use of an area and to acquire knowledge.

Target group: The whole community.

Activity: To relax and to socialize.

Other information: The building is movable and the whole building is made of recycled material.

Temporality: The structure should be in place for at least a week.

I make Rotterdam

Context: The ‘I make Rotterdam’ programme is to stimulate the citizen of the City to come with ideas to improve the City and to carry out these ideas/plans themselves.

Birthplace: Rotterdam, The Netherlands.

Type and surroundings: An idea could be carried out in all kinds of surroundings, from the build environment towards the public space and vacant land.

Goal: To improve the build environment or the public space depending on the initiative.

Target group: everyone who likes to support and be part of the development.

Activity:

Other information: The project could be used to receive feedback and to increase citizen participation.

Temporality: A programme like this should run for at least a year.


**Chalk wall**

Context: The ‘Chalk wall’ is a converted container that can be used as a playing ground for children so that they can be creative.
Birthplace: Milan, Italy.
Type and surroundings: The container could be placed inside the public space or on vacant land.
Goal: To improve the public space, to show and to increase usages.
Target group: Mainly children.
Activity: Playing.
Other information: It is easily to create a chalk wall and the wall is removable.
Temporality: The structure could be in place for a week.

**Relaxing swing**

Context: The ‘Relaxing swing’ could be put down anywhere. The bench would fit near a parking lot and can be designed in different ways.
Birthplace: Milan, Italy.
Type and surroundings: Inside the public space.
Goal: To improve the public space, to facilitate meetings and to increase usage.
Target group: The whole community.
Activity: To relax and to socialize.
Other information: The usage is weather dependable.
Temporality: The structure should be in place for a day.

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Design chair

Context: The ‘Design chair’ is a chair that fits on every pole found inside the City. Do you need to have a break sit down and enjoy the street life?
Birthplace: Milan, Italy.
Type and surroundings: The chair could be put down in all types of public spaces, provided that there are poles to attach it to.
Goal: To improve the public space, to show and to increase usages.
Target group: Adults, students and homeless people.
Activity: To relax.
Other information: It is easily to create a design chair and it is removable, but it is weather dependable.
Temporality: The item could be in place for one hour.

Seeling the City

Context: The ‘Seeling the City’ intervention is to simply show the possibilities of multi-use in the public space.
Birthplace: Paris, France.
Type and surroundings: The temporary items from ‘Seeling the City’ could be places in the public space or on vacant land.
Goal: To improve the public space, to show and to increase usage.
Target group: The community.
Activity: To relax.
Other information: The usage is weather dependable and easy to create.
Temporality: The structures could be in place for at least one hour.

Picture 4.17 - A design chair

Picture 4.18 - Seeling the city bench

3 The design chair. (n.d.). Consulted on 29-05-2012,
Green wall

Context: A wall transformed into a ‘Green wall’ like a vertical garden. On the edge people could sit and relax.
Birthplace: London, UK.
Type and surroundings: The ‘green wall’ could be created on every empty wall in the built environment (formal or informal).
Goal: To increase the public space into a green environment.
Target group: For the whole community (everybody who passes the green wall).
Activity: To relax.
Other information: Because of the green element (add CO2) it is sustainable.
Temporality: At least a week.

Rail carriage

Context: An old rail carriage could be used as a community hub (social meeting point) where people have their appointments, could work and have a cup of coffee.
Birthplace: London, UK.
Type and surroundings: It could be placed in the built environment.
Goal: There is the possibility to build new relationships. The built environment will be increased.
Target group: For business people, students or adults.
Activity: Social meeting point and a place to relax.
Other information: Re-use of the train carriage (now it has another function). And it is difficult to set up because of the volume and service function.
Temporality: For a year because it is like a building and it has a service function.

Picture 4.19 - The green wall

Picture 4.20 - The rail carriage
The flying grass carpet

Context: Temporary public green space that can be used in all kinds of ways and that encourages to play with the surroundings.
Birthplace: Rotterdam, The Netherlands.
Type and surroundings: The carpet can be inside public space or vacant land.
Goal: To improve the public space and to increase usage.
Target group: The whole community, but especially children.
Activity: Mixed use, like playing, sporting and relaxing and easily removable.
Other information: The usage is weather dependable and easy to roll out and remove.
Temporality: The carpet could be in place for at least an hour.

Agua que has de beber (water to drink)

Context: This project has taken place in Madrid to draw attention to the vanishing of public water taps in the street.
Birthplace: Madrid, Spain.
Type and surroundings: Inside the public space.
Goal: To ask attention, to show and to improve the public space.
Target group: The community.
Activity: Other information: It is weather dependable, sustainable, removable and easy to place.
Temporality: The structure can be in placed for a short time like a day.

Picture 4.21 - The flying grass carpet

Picture 4.22 - Agua que has de beber
### Autumn beneath the light of a streetlamp

**Context:** The ever green trees planted in some public spaces in Madrid have made the City a season free area. Through this ludic action they want draw attention to this problem.

**Birthplace:** Madrid, Spain.

**Type and surroundings:** The action takes places inside the public space.

**Goal:** To improve the public space, to show / draw attention.

**Target group:** The whole community.

**Activity:**

**Other information:** The intervention is removable, its sustainable and it is easy to make.

**Temporality:** Because it is to draw attention, the whole structure can be built and removed within a day.

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### Winged tree

**Context:** The winged tree is an action against advertising that says that everything will be better if you use their products. The action contains items from those advertisements and makes better use of them by hanging them in trees.

**Birthplace:** Madrid, Spain.

**Type and surroundings:** The project needs to take place in the public space.

**Goal:** The project can be used to improve the public space and to show.

**Target group:** The whole community.

**Activity:**

**Other information:** The project supports sustainability and is easy to make.

**Temporality:** The whole intervention could be in place for a day.

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Bringing recycling closer

Context: The intervention ‘Bringing recycling closer’ is to stimulate recycling in communities where this has not yet been done through the community in a playful way to educate. This is done with big floating garbage bags.

Birthplace: Warsaw, Poland.

Type and surrounding: This could happen in the public space or on vacant land.

Goal: To show and to teach people.

Target group: The whole community.

Activity: Education.

Other information: It is weather dependent, removable and sustainable.

Temporality: The project should be in place for at least a day.

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Trinity buoay wharf

Context: The ‘Trinity Buoay Wharf’ is a container hub for small business, which could be placed in containers. The containers have windows, gardens to make them more liveable.

Birthplace: London, UK.

Type and surroundings: It could take place in the built environment in formal and informal settlements.

Goal: To improve the built environment

Target group: The containers will be used for small entrepreneurs/business people.

Activity: 

Other information: The containers will be re-used so it will be sustainable.

Temporality: Because of the complexity (more than one container) and to pimp the container it will be at least one year.

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Picture 4.25 - Bringing recycling closer


Picture 4.26 - Trinity buoay warf

The weavers nest

Context: Porky Hefer (the designer) always wondered how it was to live like the weaver in the trees. That’s why he designed this big nest to see and experience.
Birthplace: Cape Town, South Africa.
Type and surroundings: This project can be hung under every tree in the public space or on vacant land.
Goal: To improve the public space.
Target group: The whole community.
Activity: To relax
Other information: The weaver’s nest is weather dependable, the nest is easy to hang up and to remove and is built from sustainable material.
Temporality: The nest could be in place for a day.

Picture 4.27 - The weavers nest

Alley project The Fringe

Context: The alley project has been created in the context of the creative week in Cape Town. The project consists of small windmills on a big fence to beautify the area.
Birthplace: The Fringe, Cape Town, South Africa.
Type and surroundings: The project could take place in the built environments, formal or informal settlements.
Goal: To improve the built environment and to show.
Target group: The whole community.
Activity:
Other information: The project exists only of sustainable material and it is easy to create a colourful wall.
Temporality: The project should be in place for at least a week.

Picture 4.28 - The alley in The Fringe

**Plastic bottle roof shade**

Context: While walking through the City, the designer noticed the lack of shaded places and the use of those places. That is why he made a convenient roof of recycled bottles for shade.

Birthplace: Durban, South Africa.

Type and surroundings: The project could take place in any kind of public space or on vacant land.

Goal: To increase usage and to show.

Target group: The whole community.

Activity: To relax and socialize.

Other information: The project is sustainable.

Temporality: To get maximum use of the project it should be in place for at least one day.

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**Big dreams**

Context: Inspired by the lack of sitting places in the public space and the different kinds of stools in the spaza and barber shops the designer made a stool that can be placed anywhere at any time.

Birthplace: Cape Town, South Africa.

Type and surroundings: The stool could be used in the public space and on vacant land.

Goal: To improve the public space and to increase use of it.

Target group: The whole community.

Activity: To relax.

Other information: The usage is weather dependable; the object is removable and totally made of recycled material (sustainable) and it is easily to place.

Temporality: They could put this stool in any place for one hour.

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Picture 4.29 - Plastic bottle roof


Picture 4.30 - Big dreams chair

**Children playground**

Context: This playground is a diversity of all different toys for children.
Birthplace: London, UK.
Type and surroundings: It could be placed on vacant land or the public space (like a square).
Goal: To increase the use of the space.
Target group: It is a playground for children.
Activity: A playground for children.
Other information: If they do have the toys, it is easy to set up but the weather must be good (weather dependable).
Temporality: It could take place for at least one day.

**Temporary bar**

Context: A temporary bar made of 420 IKEA storage boxes built by students of architecture.
Birthplace: Porto, Portugal.
Type and surroundings: It could be placed in any built environment, at least on a busy or main route.
Goal: To improve the built environment.
Target group: The bar could be for everyone (dependent on what they sell).
Activity: To shop.
Other information: The bar is easy to make because of the simple elements like (laminated timber, woven plastic bags, plastic water tanks and 420 IKEA storage boxes).
Temporality: The bar has more value if it could stay at least one week.

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Picture 4.31 - Temporary playground for children
   London: Routledge. Page 93

Picture 4.32 - The temporary bar
   London: Routledge. Page 141
Temporary furniture

Context: This is a kind of temporary landscaping: furniture on a specific colour blocked carpet.
Birthplace: London, UK.
Type and surroundings: It could take place on vacant land or a square (public space).
Goal: To improve the public space and it could be to build new relationships.
Target group: It could be used for everyone.
Activity: Relaxing on the furniture and having conversations (social).
Other information: Weather dependable because the furniture will stay outside.
And it is easy to place the furniture.
Temporality: At least an hour.

The cineroleum

Context: A derelict petrol station was transformed for 15 brief screenings into a hand-built cinema. The cinema was conceived and built by a collective of young artists, designers and architects.
Birthplace: London, UK.
Type and surroundings: Every petrol station could be used in the formal or informal settlements and inside the built environment / public building.
Goal: To improve the built environment (instead of an empty petrol station), it will entertain people or it is a place where people receive knowledge, dependable on what kind of movie will be played.
Target group: It will be for everyone.
Activity: People will come to relax.
Other information: The re-use of the petrol station so it is sustainable.
Temporality: To set up ‘The cineroleum’ it only has value if they build it for one month.

Picture 4.33 - Temporary furniture

Picture 4.34 - The cineroleum
Skip garden

Context: Develop fruits and vegetables in a skip container.
Birthplace: London, UK.
Type and surrounding: It could be placed in the public space or vacant land.
Goal: Shows the potential of small-scale temporary projects alongside major developments initiatives in the public space.
Target group: It could be used for a specific audience (students or children) but also for families or a mix of them.
Activity: To buy the fruits and vegetables or/and to educate the children about the green things.
Other information: The residents could start the project and are the main audience.
Temporality: At least a month otherwise the vegetables or plants do not have enough time to grow.

Big green chair

Context: This chair is like a relax and playground space for (mostly) children.
Birthplace: London, UK.
Type and surrounding: The chair can/will be placed in the public space or on vacant land.
Goal: Improve the public space.
Target group: Children.
Activity: Relax and play.
Other information: The chair is easily removable and the chair will stay outside so it is weather dependable. The chair is easy to set up in the space.
Temporality: It could stay for an hour.

5. THE FOUR PRECINCTS

At the beginning of the research, the four precincts in the townships were given notice. But, how were they chosen?

- They were chosen by a group of about twenty people (creative companies, artists, stakeholders and professors).
- The precincts were selected for SPAZA festival 2014.
- All precincts have to be a township.

The outcome of the selected precincts were:
1. Philippi, The Business Place
2. Langa
3. Harare, VPUU project
4. Dunoon

PHILIPPI
Philippi was chosen because of its recurrent developments and its associated chances. The Business Place is growing and as a result Philippi is one of the four precincts to have been selected for SPAZA festival 2014.

LANGA
Langa is one of the four selected precincts, because of its current creative activities. Based on the idea it would be easier to develop a temporary intervention in connection with the current creative spots in the area.

HARARE
Harare was chosen because of the VPUU project, which has been established in the area since 2002. The VPUU exists in different projects to stimulate the safety in the community.

DUNOON
Dunoon has been chosen of the basic need and its high community relation. It has also been chosen because of its proposed developments (the MyCiti bus, and the sports fields in the north and south of Dunoon).

Below an easy mindmap for each precinct. The mindmap of Harare shows the whole VPUU safe route. The other three mindmaps shows the functions near the NGO / community centre.

LEGEND
- public space / green environment
- NGO / community / project area
- infrastructure
- pavement
- other facilities

Each precinct is socially and spatially analysed, (first socially, second spatially) and has been carefully selected. The main questions were (next page):

Picture 5.1 - left side - Mindmap Cape town with the four precincts
Picture 5.2 - Mindmap Philippi
Picture 5.3 - Mindmap Langa
Picture 5.4 - Mindmap Harare
Picture 5.5 - Mindmap Dunoon
5. THE FOUR PRECINCTS

1. Does the area have a champion involved in innovation or enterprise development support, and who will take ownership of the SPAZA programme in its area?
2. Does the area have potential to host a series of interventions from designers leading up to and during the SPAZA festival 2014?

If there is not a champion found, SPAZA could not be held in the township areas during SPAZA festival 2014. It can be held in The Fringe, but not elsewhere without a champion.

Why is an champion needed? A champion is important in South Africa for the following reasons:

• It will be contact point between the residents and Cape Town Partnership. An NGO is a low accessible organisation for residents to keep informed about the government and country issues. But even to express their opinions.
• The champion has relations with established companies, parties, sponsors and other NGO’s.
• The champion needs to be able to see over the implantation of the project
• The champion needs to have enough respect / power under the local residents otherwise they will shut down the project or even destroy it.
• Without a champion capable of doing this there will never be spent any money on the project.

SOCIAL ANALYSIS
Participation is a high issue in South Africa. People want to be involved and share their opinion. The proposed interventions for Philippi and Dunoon are the first start to inspire and show people the possibilities for each spot. The next step is to start with the participation of the residents. People could be involved to organise workshops and events. Those are means to get people think about how they will develop the area and to share ideas how the intervention could be realised.

During the search to find the champion, the following questions determined whether they would be considered for selection or not.

Social analysis which included questions were asked to the possible NGO’s:

Questions:
• What is the name of your NGO?
• When was your NGO established?
• Could you tell something about your core business?
• What are your recent developmental projects?
• What are your future activities?
• What are your opportunities to grow and in what way will this happen?
• What is the connection between yourselves and the development of this precinct?
• Who are your partners you work with?
• What is your relationship with your partners?
• What is your relationship with the residents?

The scheme on the right side explains how and in which order the analysis is done. It describes the steps to the consideration, chapter 5.5.

CONSIDERATION
The consideration is used to select the precincts with a champion. From the start, the given notice was: two of the four with a champion has to be chosen. There are two groups: two of them with champion, the other two are for a later stage, to do research in the future.

SPATIAL ANALYSIS
The spatial analysis is done within a walking distance of 200 meter, equal to 5 minutes walking. This is because the intervention has to be near the NGO/community. The aim of the spatial analysis is to show the possibilities for the located spots. The spatial analysis, which included the mapping of the subjects below:
• walking distance
• zoning

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- infrastructure
- public space
- housing
- meeting places & facilities
- economic activities
- NGO*
- developments*
*The last two maps are only made if the outcome of the social analysis was a champion.

The reason for the specific subjects is to get a view about needs and current activities in each specific precinct. The maps are used to define the spots for two of the four precincts.

Picture 5.6 - Approach plan champion research

**determine champion**

key-player - strong NGO
background: see appendix 4
Picture 5.7 - Residential area with water storage in Philippi
5.1 PHILIPPI SOCIAL

GENERAL
Philippi is one of the oldest townships in the south and famous for their cultivation of fruit and vegetables and agriculture. A big part of Philippi (west side is agriculture land, the north and eastern sides are inhabited.

HOUSING
Philippi consists of formal and informal housing. But it started as informal. The government formalized the township, but it still misses “a centre”. Some places consist of shacks, others provide cheap houses with rental payment. Inside Philippi the houses are situated on the square of vacant land, which is used for rainwater storage or soccer field.

“The Business Place will become the hearth of the area.”
Alan Fleming – Head of The Business Place – March 2012

HISTORY
Philippi is relatively young, but it is not known how old exactly. Probably between 1960-1970 the first residents settled in Philippi. After the seventies the townships grew fast even in the nineties.

BACKGROUND RESIDENTS
All the residents in Philippi came from the Eastern Cape. They left the Eastern Cape to find a job and to send their earned money to their families in the Eastern Cape. That is one of the reasons the community in Philippi did not feel a Capetonian.1

CURRENT CREATIVE ACTIVITIES
There are currently no creative spots inside The Business Place complex. But, with the new developments, they provide to be more creative to the provision of container set ups (inter alia the old cement factory)2.

ACCESSIBILITY
Philippi is closely located to Cape Town International Airport. The N2 with direction to the south coast is located between the airport and Philippi. The north direction of the N2 goes to the inner City of Cape Town. The driving distance from Cape Town central city to Philippi is 25 minutes.

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1 Interview Liezel Kruger-Fountain & Ancunel Steyn (City Council Cape Town) - Appendix 6 - page 16
2 Interview Alan Fleming (head of The Business Place) - Appendix 6 - page 18
FACTS NGO

The given notice, an NGO in Philippi was The Business Place, established in January 2005. Every year around 4000 people make use of it. Around 80% percent of the users live close to The Business Place or at least live in Philippi. The Business Place is part of a complex with a diversity of companies and activities.

“At least 80% of the people working here, or making use of the facilities come from the close surroundings.”

Alan Fleming – Head of The Business Place – March 2012

CORE BUSINESS / PROJECTS

The core business of The Business Place is to support entrepreneurship and to offer related training courses. The Business Place is an open centre to network, to ask business related questions, register your own business and to work (on the internet). Sometimes a Jazz festival will be held or a film set to record films.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS / OPPORTUNITIES

The Business Place complex is still growing and has some further developments like the fish farm, containers for entrepreneurs, and their main project: developing the old cement factory into a container for businesses/retail (ground and first floor) and homes for the second floor. With more attention for creative industries. Also the places near the old cement factory will be developed (a square as main entrance of the complex, and a secondary school).

“The Business Place will become a place to shop, live, meet, learn, and doing business. A place where people could show their own business and to share information.”

Alan Fleming - Head of The Business Place - March 2012

“It has to be the primary vital requirement for each resident in Philippi. Shopping and working have to be in one area.”

Philip Briel – Architect of The Business Place – March 2012

Another vision is the sustainable aspect: to create a closed energy water and waste system, and to start up biomass production. The Business Place also expects a lot of tourists to see the transformed complex. In an accessible way after its development, a MyCiti bus stop is proposed in the north of The Business Complex.

RELATIONSHIP / PARTNERS

The Business Place works with partners, who are established in the same complex. This consists of 10 NGO’s and 10 local businesses in March 2012. The commercial businesses are working in the commercial/trading side of work. Every three weeks they have a board meeting with the key-partners to discuss and give feedback.

The relationship between the residents and The Business Place is very good. They appreciate an open working space with knowledge of businesses. Unfortunately the relation between the municipality is not strong. Until recently, Philippi was part of the investments/developments against crime and developing public transport. Now they invest in the areas around Philippi.

“In The Business Place are around twenty companies, 10 NGO’s and 10 local business.”

Alan Fleming – Head of The Business Place – March 2012

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1 More details about the NGO - Appendix 9
3 Interview Alan Fleming (head of The Business Place) - Appendix 6 – page 15
4 Interview Alan Fleming (head of The Business Place) - Appendix 6 – page 15
5.2 LANGA SOCIAL

GENERAL
One of the well-known townships is Langa, because of its creative handmade crafts around the community centre Guga S’Thebe. A lot of tourists will come every year to see their arts, and do a township tour (pedestrian or cycle tour). For that reason the tourists are an important main income for the whole community.

HOUSING
The buildings in Langa are very old, because of the history. Inside the township the difference between the formal and informal housing is big.

HISTORY
It is not known when Langa was established\(^1\). But, it is the oldest township in Cape Town (because of its history in District Six, Cape Town), and one of the oldest in South Africa. Until 1900 Langa was inhabited by the white people, from 1903 the first black people from the Eastern Cape settled down in Cape Town. After this period the township grew during the Apartheid period. Langa has a strong link with District Six in the inner city of Cape Town. District Six was a mixed community and was changed into a white district (Apartheid). The black people had to move outside the inner city, and started up their existence in Langa.

“Langa is the oldest township of Cape Town.”

Dyasi Andile – Head Guga S’Tthebe – March 2012

BACKGROUND RESIDENTS
Around 200,000 people lived in Langa in March 2012. A part of the community has a background from the Eastern Cape. The other part came from the inner city (history District Six). Langa is still growing in density, not in space.

CURRENT CREATIVE ACTIVITIES
Langa is famous for its creative spots, on the main road Washington Street. The community centre Guga S’Thebe has the function to make and sell mosaic mirrors, arts and jewellery. On Washington Street there are mosaic street elements.

“The arts centre provide workshops in arts and business management.”

Dyasi Andile – Head Guga S’Tthebe – March 2012

ACCESSIBILITY
The location of Langa is directly on the boundaries of the highway N2. The main route inside the township: Washington Street is connected to the N2 and N7, highways with the direction to Cape Town central city and Cape Town International Airport. Langa is also linked to a railway station, to the south, north and east direction. It is used a lot, residents of Langa work outside Langa, and need to use the train\(^3\). It is around a fifteen minutes’ drive from the central city to Langa.

FACTS NGO
Searching for well-known organisations/companies inside Langa, community centre Guga S’Tthebe came out. But Guga S’Tthebe is not an NGO, it was founded by the municipality of Cape Town and the Provincial government.\(^4\) Research to find a champion has no concrete outcome. There are less or none leading NGO’s in Langa.\(^5\) There can be concluded that there is no possible champion to work with Cape Town Partnership at the moment (June 2012).

“The City of Cape Town leads the centre.”

Dyasi Andile – Head Guga S’Tthebe – March 2012

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\(^1\) Interview Andille Dyasi (head Guga S’Tthebe) - Appendix 6 – page 19
\(^2\) Interview Berendine Irrang (member subcouncil Langa) - Appendix 6 – page 23
\(^3\) Interview Siviwe Mbinda (tour guide Langa) - Appendix 6 – page 19
\(^4\) Interview Andille Dyasi (head Guga S’Tthebe) - Appendix 6 – page 19
\(^5\) Interview Andille Dyasi (head Guga S’Tthebe) - Appendix 6 – page 19

Picture 5.13 - left side - Temporary toilet in Langa
Picture 5.14 - The VPUU Harare station, active box

Picture 5.15 - VPUU Harare station, housing combined with shops

Picture 5.16 - VPUU Safe pedestrian route
5.3 HARARE SOCIAL

GENERAL
Harare is a precinct inside the district of Khayelitsha, in the southeast of Cape Town. It is one of the youngest of Cape Town’s townships, but it is also by far the largest. The township has a high crime rate. For example, every year of the 100,000 inhabitants, 300 are murdered.

HOUSING
Khayelitsha is slowly been upgraded from informal to a formal settlement. Harare is for a big part a formal housing township. Backyard shacks are common found at the formal housing.

HISTORY
Khayelitsha has been formed around 1985, and Harare is one of the newer parts. The real record about the first inhabitants is not known. District Khayelitsha has a history of immigration after the scrapping of the pass-law: a big group of black African Xhosa speaking people moved into this district. Ever since, new migrants (most of the time unemployed) have been arriving in Khayelitsha daily, to try their luck in the City.

BACKGROUND RESIDENTS
Around 60,000 residents live in Khayelitsha. The population of the immigrants come from the Eastern Cape. Harare consists of a lot of young people.

CURRENT CREATIVE ACTIVITIES
There are less creative spots in Harare. But, the VPUU project stimulated the creativity of the residents by creating mosaic arts walls and bins.

ACCESSIBILITY
Khayelitsha with the City centre is in the north of Harare adjacent to a railway connection. Two bust roads are connected to the east and west side of Harare. Harare is the most southern township of the four, and is a 35 minutes drive from the central city of Cape Town.

FACTS PROJECT
Harare is currently running a big project: VPUU: Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading. It is not an NGO. The municipality of Cape Town started and has run the project since 2002. This study is financed by The German Development Bank.

“VPUU is based on cease fire, an American violence and crime preventions program in Chicago.”

Astrid von Brucken – the City of Cape Town, VPUU – March 2012

CORE BUSINESS / PROJECTS
The VPUU project is working on a different way of design: how could design solve problems against crime. The project has a base set of design tools, one kind of pavement, same kind of architecture, same kind of street furniture /lighting etc. Those tools are implemented into the district. Since the VPUU is active in Harare, it has become safer in the community. But, the area still has a high crime rate, and the crime is moving to other areas.

“Art is used as input from the community.”

Machiel Erasmus – The City of Cape Town, VPUU – March 2012

There are enough established NGO’s in Harare, but all with small focus and none of them is a leader (champion).

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2 Interview Machiel Erasmus (the City of Cape Town, VPUU) - Appendix 6 - page 21
4 Interview Astrid von Brucken (the City of Cape Town, VPUU) - Appendix 6 - page 19
Picture 5.17 - VPUU urban park, active box

Picture 5.18 - VPUU square, temporary market

Picture 5.19 - VPUU square, library
5.3 HARARE SOCIAL

1) HARARE STATION
The VPUU route starts at the Harare station. Near the station they developed two buildings for businesses. On the opposite side of the road VPUU developed an experiment with housing and business in one (second floor living, ground floor businesses). Around the business area some places are not property land of the VPUU project and are opportunities to connect with the station and the business area.

2) SAFE PEDESTRIAN ROUTES
All the projects are linked in one route, from the train station till the (current) southern project: the square. The route is precisely designed: the benches, bins and streetlights are repeated with the same distance between each other. And the route has one kind of pavement. The route is designed and to create safety.

3) URBAN PARK
The urban park is accomplished by ‘an active box’, a box with 24/7 surveillance. The park has two big sports fields, one for regular use and one for special activities like sports days. Along the sports fields there is playground equipment that is often used. The urban park responds in places for the youth of Harare. The safe pedestrian route has influence for the whole community.

“The active box provide safety, orientation and community binding.”
Astrid von Brucken – the City of Cape Town, VPUU – March 2012

4) SQUARE
One of the most important developments at the boundary of the square is the library. It provides a learning centre, crèche / day nursery, internet access, game room and books all in one. It is very modern and has a user-circle outside Khayelitsha. Next to the library they are building a new business centre for commercial activities. The other side of the square they have built a two storey high building for commercial activities and living rooms. The square is used by markets or informal shops.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS / OPPORTUNITIES
The VPUU project is still under development and all the projects will be finished in 2014.

RELATIONSHIP / PARTNERS
The VPUU project is owned by the municipality. The relationship between the residents and the VPUU project is good, because of their good influence in the area and the possibility to give residents the chance to be involved in running projects (example: the library). It is important to work with the community from the beginning and after the project has finished. Otherwise the project will degenerate. The VPUU organisation works with different partners (including NGO’s). Trying to find one of the strong NGO’s has no result. The NGO’s are too different and it lacks one leader. It is hard to come inside the VPUU organisation, because it is such a solid organisation.

1 Interview Machiel Erasmus (the City of Cape Town, VPUU) - Appendix 6 - page 21
3 Interview Astrid von Brucken (the City of Cape Town, VPUU) - Appendix 6 - page 19
4 Interview Machiel Erasmus (the City of Cape Town, VPUU) - Appendix 6 - page 21
GENERAL
Dunoon is one of the smaller townships in the north of Cape Town, and one of the newest. The whole township was planned, but the growing high density made the township more informal. The township is characterized by the need of basic services and recycling opportunities. The township still misses a heart, but The Recycle Swop Shop seems to be that role.

HOUSING
Dunoon is a planned township, that is completely built full with informal housing. This informal housing has a shortage of water supply, electricity and toilets. The reason for this is the state cannot provide those needs without breaking their own rules. The history of the planned township: the municipality started by adding infrastructure and building houses, schools and even planned squares and sport fields. After that the residents built shacks all around the houses, and did not have any space left.

HISTORY
One of youngest townships is Dunoon. The community is still growing, especially in the places where the developments are.

BACKGROUND RESIDENTS
The total amount of residents living in Dunoon is around 50,000. Most of the residents in Dunoon are from the Eastern Cape and only arrived a short while ago. The first generation is still living in Dunoon. A large amount of residents in Dunoon come from their African countries, looking for a better life. In most townships those people are chased away because of the South African residents think they steal all the jobs.

CURRENT CREATIVE ACTIVITIES
The high school Inkwenkwezi has been painted by the community in the same way as the containers of The Recycle Swop Shop.

“There is creativity inside the community, but they don’t have a place where they can sell their handmade bracelets and small accessories.”

Jita Ndabaovuyo Zoster - Terrain manager The Recycle Swop Shop – March 2012

ACCESSIBILITY
Dunoon is located in the Northern parts of the Cape Town suburbs. Dunoon is easy accessible by car because of the connection to the N7, highway. It is about a 20-minute-drive from Cape Town central city.

FACTS NGO’S
The established NGO in the north of Dunoon is Beyond Education. The Recycle Swop Shop is one of their projects. The other NGO has not been established in Dunoon yet, but has plans to set up its project: Symphonia.

CORE BUSINESS / PROJECTS
The first partnership of Beyond Education in Dunoon was Zusakhe, a non-profit organisation créche in Dunoon for 130 children. After helping and supporting that organisation, The Recycle Swop Shop was established in Dunoon last year (2011). The shop has a great influence on the area, because of its high community attraction. The Recycle Swop Shop collects recyclable garbage from the community, in exchange for tokens. The tokens can be handed in for/exchanged for food, clothing and toys. The goal of the NGO is to keep the environment clean and with a prospective that they can earn basic needs for their family. The Recycle Swop Shop is open twice a week, children’s day and mom’s day.
Other projects of Beyond Education happening outside Dunoon are learning courses for children about technical robots (Lego Robotics), and courses to learn how they can become an entrepreneur. Symphonia is one of the well-known NGO’s in the area. It also offers educational and training courses to children, especially children from Dunoon.
phonia is NGO that works in the whole of South Africa. One of their projects is to work with a “leadership circle”: around 10 schools in one area will be set up to give a working programme course of 1 year in schools. Dunoon will be one of their projects in May/June 2012. The course will be given to the school principle and the director, to learn how to connect local businesses with the school and to connect parents to motivate their children.

**FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS / OPPORTUNITIES**

Beyond Education provides to be sustainable by themselves, and to use their own collect waste (to make creative things). That would provide jobs for the community. Symphonia will start up their project in Dunoon in May/June 2012. And they have other projects in the whole of South Africa.

**RELATIONSHIP / PARTNERS**

The relationship between The Recycle Swop Shop and the residents is very good because of the high attraction that is involved. Without active residents The Recycle Swop Shop would close. One of the partners of The Recycle Swop Shop is Life Changers. They donate food and clothing. Monthly The Recycle Swop Shop (Beyond Education) and Life Changers have a meeting and give feedback to the project.

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Picture 5.20 - A child on his way to The Recycle Swop Shop
The social analysis is done to find an available champion(s) in the four precincts. A strong NGO; champion is needed to develop temporary interventions. It will be the connection between the residents and Cape Town Partnership. The analysis will result in a consideration between the Philippi, Harare, Langa and Dunoon. Below the strong and weak points. Why are they suitable to develop temporary interventions for the SPAZA festival in 2014? Other outcomes of the consideration between Philippi and Dunoon during SPAZA May 2012 by professionals can be found in appendix 10 SPAZA festival May 2012.

Philippi - strong points:
- The Business Place is a strong NGO which will be able to work well and will be supportive of SPAZA festival 2014.
- The old cement factory and the vacant land around it has a significant potential to enable the development of temporary urban design interventions. There are plans to develop a mixed use village using containers in the complex.
- The Business Place is (and plans to be) a key centre of Philippi for business, living, shopping and school teaching.

Philippi - weak points:
- The temporary urban design interventions will be part of the development of the cement factory. The intervention would therefore be dependent on the timetable of the old cement factory development.
- Each temporary urban design intervention will need to be approved by The Business Place and will depend on its own vision and ideals.
- The Business Place complex is surrounded by walls, this aids in security but does make the area exclusive excluded.

Harare - strong points:
- SPAZA could attach to the current developments in Harare (the VPUU project).
- The developments in Harare are very diverse, many options for intervention spots.
- Some of the projects have a creative element, SPAZA could be able to expand such elements.

Harare - weak points:
- The purposed temporary intervention should have less influence, because of the current developments (VPUU project).
- Difficult to find the right spot in Harare that is most suitable for an intervention. VPUU project has no centre (too much dispersed).
- Even though there are many NGO’s active in Harare1, there isn’t a strong NGO that is established in Harare and can take the lead.

Langa - strong points:
- Langa is already famous for its creativity. SPAZA could use the name to make the SPAZA programme more attractive.
- Because of the current creative spots near the community centre, it should be easier to expand.

Langa - weak points:
- The SPAZA programme should not have a big influence in Langa around the community centre. It is not very surprising because of its current status as creative township.
- Langa misses a champion to work with Cape Town Partnership and has a strong community link.
- Langa misses a heart or a high development area that is related to or could be connected with the SPAZA programme.

Dunoon - strong points:
- Current projects like The Recycle Swop Shop (a project of Beyond Education) and Symphonia have opportunities to support the SPAZA programme.
- The leading NGO is open to collaborate with SPAZA programme for the improvement of the neighbourhood.
- Because the need in Dunoon is bigger than in other areas, the impact for the residents in the community can be greater and the result could be more significant.

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1 Phone interview Chris Charles (VPUU, sun developments) - Appendix 6 - page 26
Dunoon - weak points:

- Dunoon could be too young of a township for the potential opportunities of SPAZA festival 2014.
- There are not enough activities now, and the project of a second leading NGO (Symphonia) will only start in May 2012 and its successes cannot be assessed as yet.
- The space in Dunoon is small, temporary urban interventions could have a big impact on this.

Conclusion:
The criteria were:
1. Does the area have a champion involved in innovation or enterprise development support, and who will take ownership of the SPAZA programme in its area.
2. Does the area have potential to host a series of interventions from designers leading up to and during the SPAZA festival 2014.²

“If there is not a champion found, SPAZA could not be held in the township areas during SPAZA festival 2014. It can be held in The Fringe, but not elsewhere without a champion.”

Zayd Minty - Director The Fringe - February 2012

The following conclusions are based on the strong and weak points. Langa and Harare do not currently at this moment, analysed in such a short time) have a champion. They have potential for a later stage, but at the moment they are not suitable for being two of the four precincts candidates to develop a temporary intervention for SPAZA festival 2014. The other two precincts, Philippi and Dunoon are selected as candidate for SPAZA May 2012, because both precincts have a champion. Philippi has The Business Place and Dunoon has Beyond Education. Both NGO’s are established in the selected precincts and have willingness to work together with Cape Town Partnership. The first impression is that both have enough potential to develop temporary interventions.

Philippi and Dunoon has been more extensive analysed than Langa and Harare. Because the precincts with an NGO have the possibilities to map the NGO and the developments. See chapter 5.6 till 5.9.

**5.6 PHILIPPI SPATIAL**

**INTRODUCTION**

Philippi is analysed with a walking distance of around 200 meters, a 5 minutes walking radius. The scope gives an overview: the centre is The Business Place complex. Because the centre of the SPAZA festival will be held in the complex and will spread outwards from there. We were advised to The Business Place in Philippi, because the NGO is an active champion and has lot of opportunities.

**ZONING**

The Business Place complex is surrounded by different functions:
- The north and west side are mainly industrial functions
- South side is open space and residential areas
- East side is open space and industrial functions

**INFRASTRUCTURE**

The Business Complex can be reached by car, minibus and train, and in the future even by MyCiti bus (after 2014). Because of that, Philippi itself is very accessible. The taxi station is about 15 minutes walking distance from Cape Town central city and taxis even go as far as the Eastern Cape. The bus stop is around the corner of the M9. (Even the stop for the proposed MyCiti bus stop).

Around the complex are a lot of informal routes used by pedestrians. Along main roads there are pavement routes.
Around The Business Place there is a lot of open and undeveloped space, especially the vacant land at the east side (property The Business Place). The open land will be used for a film for example. Playgrounds for children exist inside the residential areas.

1. Interview Alan Fleming (head of The Business Place) - Appendix 6 – page 30

The area outside the complex consists of formal housing. Attached to the formal housing, there are significant numbers of backyard shacks.

The Business Place complex is the premier place to meet for new business in Philippi. Other meetings happen everywhere on the street, like places where walking streams collide. There are all kinds of facilities like schools and community centres.
Inside and The Business Place complex there are twenty different kinds of economic activities. Ten incubated business are involved in management and accounting ten sectors. Around 10 NGO's support the residents of the township.

The Business Place is the main NGO in the area involved in the development of Philippi. They have an influence throughout Philippi with more than 4000 visitors annually, most of them come from Philippi itself.

The project at the complex will be done in a few steps:
First part
The containers for entrepreneurs are in progress (April 2012) and will be finished before the end of 2012.
Before December 2012 the main entrance will be developed.
Second part
The secondary school will be developed in the second stage (it’s physically connected with the old cement factory).
Third part
The old cement factory will be finished in 2014.
5.7 Langa Spatial

Introduction

Langa is analysed focused on 5 minutes walking distance from the community centre Guga S'Thebe. Guga S'Thebe is located on the main street in Langa: Washington Street. The scope gives an overview of it. Guga S'Thebe is the main centre of Langa, with the established creative spots. That is the reason we analysed this area.

Zoning

Community centre Guga S'Thebe is the centre of the map, located on Washington Street (main road). The centre is surrounded by residential areas with some open spaces and facilities inside this structure.

Infrastructure

Langa can be reached easily by car, bus, mini bus and train. The important pedestrian routes are sidewalks of the main roads. The train station (north) is 15 minutes walk from Guga S'Thebe, even the taxi stand (outside the 200 meter zone). Washington street is connected to two highway connections: the M7 (south) and N2 (east). Langa is clamped between two highways and train station.
The public space in Langa is concentrated by some squares or vacant land. Along the access road between the N2 and Washington street are spaces with full pavement. Squares and sports fields are often used for football whereas they have been built for Basketball sports.

The researched area of Langa consists mainly of formal housing, without backyard shacks. The community centre is one of the main meeting places. The reason is the given courses and central starting point for the cycling and walking tours in Langa. The access route and main route are characterized by meeting places because of the informal shops (busy roads).
The economic activities in Langa are mainly found along the main roads. The community centre itself...
Harare is spatially analysed in a different way. The projects of the VPUU project are used. The projects are connected in a walking line from north till south: the VPUU safe route. Each project (3) in a scope of 200 meters.

Harare can easily be reached by car, bus, mini bus and train. The most important route is the VPUU safe route, which is marked by pedestrian sidewalk routes.

**LEGEND**
- open space
- build environment
- VPUU intervention
- school
- railway
The public space in Harare is located along the VPUU project. This is characterized by squares, playgrounds, market places and sports fields. The whole project of the VPUU is bound in residential areas. Inside those areas there are bigger open green areas.

Harare can easily be reached by car, bus, mini bus and train. The most important route is the VPUU safe route, which is marked by pedestrian sidewalk routes.
Harare has mainly formal housing. In the south of the VPUU scope is an area with only informal housing.

The main facilities and meeting places of Harare are bound together by the VPUU safe route project. This starts at the station and extends to a school in the south.
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The main economic places are found near the station (in the north) and the so called business square (in the south).

Picture 5.44 - Harare economic activities
Dunoon is analysed in a 200 walking distance focused on 5 minutes walking distance from The Recycle Swop Shop to create a close environment for a festival feel. And because of the proposed developments around The Recycle Swop Shop.

The Recycle Swop Shop is located at the edge (north side) of Dunoon.
- This makes the north side close to open space/rural land.
- The west side is adjoined to highway N7.
- The south and east side are very dense residential areas.

Dunoon can be reached well by car and minibus. The taxi stand is on the southwest side along the road. The pedestrian routes are only along formal pavements.
The open and public spaces are found on the borders of Dunoon.  
- At The Recycle Swop Shop there are playgrounds like basketball and soccer fields and vacant land.  
- Inside the residential areas is no green infrastructure.

The residential areas are formal, because of the history: Dunoon is a planned township. But all have backyard shacks. On the north side of the residential area are recently built-up areas with informal housing because of the recent developments (The Recycle Swop Shop was established in 2011).

Meetings in Dunoon mostly happen around facilities and along the roads where routes collide. Important meeting places are the taxi rank, sports hall, sports fields and The Recycle Swop Shop. The secondary school Inkwenkwezi is closely located to The Recycle Swop Shop. The school is recently built and designed by Noero Wolff architects. The community hall is used by kids after school hours. They play under supervision and have to pay to use these amenities. In the late afternoon the community hall is used as a social meeting point.
Economic activities can be found all around Dunoon with informal spaza shops inside houses.

The main NGO for Dunoon is Beyond Education. They help residents by providing a chance for people to keep their environment clean and inspire residents to recycle by providing tokens for food or clothes.

Dunoon has many proposed developments. One of them is a new framework for The Recycle Swop Shop area near the City Council of Cape Town. More sport related activities will be built, and also sport providing services like changing rooms. Probably The Recycle Swop Shop should be moved to another area (close to the current area). Another activity is the development of an industrial area and the corporation between the high school and Symphonia. The upcoming years the MyCiti bus will have a bus stop in Dunoon. A high value connection between the city centre of Cape Town is the result.
The spot for temporary urban interventions in Philippi and Dunoon are explained in this chapter. First Philippi, after that Dunoon.

The aim of the proposed interventions is to show the possibilities for a specific spot. What kinds of interventions are possible? The upcoming proposed interventions are examples how it could be, not how it has to be.

SPAZA contributes to the positioning of the township to a creative area. Not only The Fringe is creative, but even outside The Fringe. One of more interventions in Philippi and/or Dunoon should be developed for 2014.

SPAZA programme, a recurring event to share ideas, connect professionals and residents, show the possibilities and to stimulate development in townships and residents to be creative.

In this research is worked with spots for temporary interventions. This has been done because without spot, interventions could have been placed anywhere in the precincts. Through the spots, there is a chance to attach criteria to make a frame. The frame can be used to argue why an intervention is suitable for this spot.

Six spots are determined for both areas. Those spots are the result of the social and spatial analysis, the conversation with key-players and NGO’s as well as the visits to both precincts.

The choice was to determine six spots in both precincts because they cover roughly all types of spaces near the NGO.

All spots can be found within the 5 minutes walking distance of the NGO. For that reason the NGO is probably the centre of the SPAZA festival if it will be held in 2014. The locations of the spots will be explained first, after that the reason why the spot was chosen.

Hereafter we will show what the spot looks like during this research and what the criteria for those spots could be.
Picture 6.2 - Map spots Philippi
Six spots have been determined for Philippi and all are located nearby or in The Business Place complex. Spot one and two in Philippi are located outside The Business Place complex.

Spot 1: Along the street
New Eisleben road
The spot is chosen because of the current informal economic activities that could be formalized. Every day a great amount of people pass this street. This has to be taken into consideration (for the purposed intervention it could be the audience). Other roads inside the area have less connection with The Business Place complex because they border on fewer other spots. The road to the entrance of The Business Place cross the New Eisleben road.

Spot 2: Unused land
The spot is located on the open land next to New Eisleben road and in the South of The Business Place complex. This vacant land does not already have a function, but is used by a lot of passers-by. Furthermore the spot borders different type of functions like residential areas and The Business Place.

The spots three till six are located on the terrain of The Business Place complex.

Spot 3: Amphitheater
This spot has a unique setting. Because of its location in the middle of the developing old cement factory, this is the only space that will stay the same (no additions or changes). Furthermore the space is closed for automobiles and therefore a safe place for The Business people to have lunch and it could be a stage for temporary interventions.

Spot 4: Old cement factory
The old cement factory is part of the development of The Business Place complex, but will only be developed till 2014. Till or during the developments the building could be used for interventions. To show how places can change. Furthermore the place is a landmark of Philippi and can be seen from the whole surroundings.

Spot 5: Old silos
These silos located north and south of the old cement factory are unused and signal the begin of the open land south and east of The Business Place complex. Conversely the silos are the begin of the complex and are still not yet proposed for development.

Spot 6: Tree point
Open land behind the old cement factory and the silos. This open space borders no functions that complain about inconveniences like music or festivals. Furthermore there are no routes through the open space, that will make this place perfect for extremes in art and festivals.
The New Eisleben road is a road with a lot of informal economic activities and meeting places. Therefore it should facilitate the activities of shopping and socializing. This should result in an increase of relationships. This road is used by the whole community. Along the road there is a broad sidewalk that is part of the public space of Philippi. This public space lacks quality and should be improved. Because of the heavy use of the road the intervention should be easy to build, removable and it should be able to last for a sort durability like an hour.

Unused and vacant land along The New Eisleben road is used more than one would suspect. This area bordering The Business Place complex and residential areas is used for a lot for short cuts. Where as it should be used as a playground, sports field and place to relax for children. This place suits children because of the bordering on the residential area but also because of the proposed school at The Business Place complex. At the same time it should be able to amuse the users of the New Eisleben road. To make those proposals happen the public space should be improved and there would be something to show.

In the middle of The Business Place complex lies the amphitheater. This place for business people and children after the realization of the school could become a place to relax and socialize. This could improve the quality of doing business at the complex and it will help to build new relations. Naturally it will happen in the public space that will be improved through interventions.

The amphitheater will become a dynamic place that requires new interventions fast. Therefore it should be easy and have something new to show rapidly.
On vacant land next to the old cement factory there are some lonely trees that totally disturb your sense of place. However this place will create space for something new to show or entertain. Because of the diversities and differences the interventions should be sustainable and they should last not longer than a day. This does not take away that the whole community should benefit from it. Totally a place to relax but even easy is to create.

Every designer’s heart starts to beat faster by the view of the old cement factory. This building immediately gives a sense of place. Therefore it needs to be the heart of the community, not only The Business Place complex but even for the surroundings. The factory, a public building inside the build environment should provide mixed use. Furthermore a place where the community will come together to exchange knowledge and to find entertainment. A place where artists can show their art. In short, a place that will improve the build environment of The Business Place complex.

The old silos are the end or the start of The Business Place complex. Those landmarks are next to the old cement factory and could be a great place for social activities. While enjoying the view of the old cement factory, visitors and others business people are able to build new relations. The interventions should provide this for the whole community. A great effect is the use of this vacant land in the public space. To create some distraction the place can be used to show art and creativity.
Picture 6.9 - Map spots Dunoon
6.2 SPOTS DUNOON

There are six spots determined for Dunoon and all are located nearby or on the road towards The Recycle Swop shop of Beyond Education.

Spot 1: Crossing point
Spot 1 is a crossing point in Dunoon, on the road towards The Recycle Swop Shop. The spot is a busy place where informal shops are located, where different traffic streams come together and interact. This spot has been chosen because it is located on the road towards The Recycle Swop Shop.

Spot 2: Main street
The main street of Dunoon is the Usasaza road. An economic corridor including informal shops. A street where all streams of traffic collide and work together. This spot blends within the residential area of Dunoon. The spot has been chosen because of the dynamic and the importance to enter The Recycle Swop Shop and to move further inside Dunoon.

Spot 3: High school
The street in front of the high school has been chosen because the street is not used for any activity while students pass here every day and even by users (the community) going to The Recycle Swop Shop. The spot is used by different audiences, because of the different facilities: the secondary school, The Recycle Swop Shop and the community hall. And of course the residential areas surround the spot.

Spot 4: Square community hall
This spot has been chosen because it is one of the smaller squares inside Dunoon that has not been fully built inside the Dunoon. The square in front of the community hall can have a central function for Dunoon.

Spot 5: Community hall
The community hall, the public building in Dunoon, has a missed opportunity: the residents don’t make use of it. This building offers great potential to organize events and to bring the community in contact with each other.

Spot 6: Sports fields
The last spot in Dunoon can be found on the north border of the township but also on the north border of the sports fields. Those sports fields will be developed in 2014. They are good places for interventions because of current vacant land and the purpose sports fields. It will stimulate meetings.

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1 Interview Jita Ndabazovuyo Zoster (terrain manager The Recycle Swop Shop) - Appendix 6 – page 24
2 Interview Liezel Kruger-Fountain & Ancunel Steyn (City Council Cape Town) - Appendix 6 – page 16
6.2 SPOTS DUNOON

SPOT 1: CROSSING POINT

The crossing point, one of the crossings in Dunoon shows the turning point for The Recycle Swop Shop. It’s a crossing where the community meets and could build relationships. This needs to be a place to socialize and to shop at the same time at a formal shop. Those shops and other buildings need to provide basic services. While all those interventions are in the public space, this needs to be improved so it could have an extra function: to show. The intervention can be made in a simple and easy way, in a way that it should not have to stay longer than a day.

SPOT 2: MAIN STREET

This is the main street of Dunoon, to enter the residential inside areas. The street is used by the whole community, to socialize inside the public space or inside one of the spaza shops in the build environment. An intervention should improve the public space and should improve the build environment. By using the street, on the corner of the main road, it could be dangerous by night. The intervention needs to increase safety and it needs to be easy to place.

SPOT 3: HIGH SCHOOL

Main gathering place of knowledge inside Dunoon is the high school. The area in front of this school is a not much used street. Except after school hours. This place should get the activity of relaxing to provide space for the students to recover from a day of school. But also to create a space that could partly help with the education of the children. The interventions are in the build environment and the public space should have a component of entertainment as opportunity for the hours after school. Furthermore the intervention should provide something to show and even to relax.
6.2 SPOTS DUNOON

**SPOT 4: SQUARE COMMUNITY HALL**

This is one of the smaller squares which is left over in Dunoon. The square is an opportunity to develop a playing field for children. Or the place should provide the basic services for the adults because of the low basic services inside Dunoon. The intervention should be inside the public space and it needs to improve the public space because currently it does not have a function. Interventions here should at least last for an hour. Long or short-term interventions does not matter, currently it is a vacant square.

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**SPOT 5: COMMUNITY HALL**

The community hall is a great place to use for temporary interventions that need a roof above their heads. This public building now only used by a local crèches, could have so many more functions. It should be used for more sports activities and for socializing, exchanging the last facts. But it could also be a learning centre, for people to get educated. The place should be used for exchange of knowledge and to entertain. This hall should always be open for the whole community.

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**SPOT 6: SPORT FIELDS**

Sports fields, current situation only show a fraction of how it will look in the future. The new place should not provide only a space for sports but also a place to socialize during a game. While if there are no any games going on, it should be possible to use it as a place to relax. This public space should be kept sustainable and usable by the next generation. Based on the facts that The Recycle Swop Shop is an existing recyclable project the vacant land should be used for entertainment, to provide some happiness for the community. But most of all, the interventions should be kept easy so, they can be moved whenever needed. And could be rebuilt after a game, for example a football game.

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1 Interview Liezel Kruger-Fountain & Ancunel Steyn (City Council Cape Town) - Appendix 6 – page 16
PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS

Chapter seven explains the connection between the spot and the interventions. The tool that has been used is a matrix. It is a table that matches the criteria of the spots with the temporary interventions found in chapter 4. See the example on the right side. The whole matrix could be found in appendix 10 and 11 confrontation matrix Philippi and Dunoon.

METHOD

- **match**
The matches between the icons give a result in more or compared to five icons. More than five icons gave the result that the match (the intervention) could fit in the spot. They have a green background, see example on the right side.

- **no match**
Less than a match with five icons is not a match, as purpose for an intervention that could fit in a spot. One of the results of the matrix are spots without a match or have only one match for an intervention. In this situation we made our own intervention that could fit with the criteria of the spot. The interventions designed by ourselves are explained like chapter 4: context, birthplace, type and surroundings, goal, target group, activity, other information, temporality. Illustrated by icons.

DESIGN ASPECTS

One of the main aspects of temporary urban interventions is the need to change and to show how a place could work better. Informal meetings affect this¹. Research will give the follow data: if someone goes from A to B, there is just one percent of the people who have an informal meeting. But, temporary interventions in the urban fabric can change this². The percentage will increase through addition of items for people to sit, look or interact. An (temporary) intervention can be used to increase participation through residents. For example, to develop an intervention on the terrain of the champion, people have the chance to interact. It will start people thinking about how the space could be used. Or, “how to develop my own intervention”? Residents itself could change their living area in or around the champion area.

Another aspect about temporary interventions is the experiential value of spaces and the sense of place. Both have impact how people experiencing their public space and built environment. Kevin Lynch⁷ refers to the places where people live/work/shop and the connection between the roads, borders, territories, nodes and landmarks. In our opinion temporary urban design interventions can become nodes or landmarks, it will increase the orientation in the living residential areas. For example: I (resident) live at second street right next to the ‘Dunoon wall’.

The two aspects above are used to design the proposed interventions for Philippi and Dunoon. Together with the criteria, each spot has different results (proposed interventions) and different approaches for the future.

“Make with small interventions a big difference and bring the impacts to the whole area.”

Rory williams - Employee at ARUP South Africa - March 2012

DELINEATION

- **All the temporary examples are only examples.** They could be used in their own way (other colour, dimensions, etc.) than the original example.
- **The target groups (blue icons) and time vary to match.** For example, the student could fit in the community, but it is not a match. Or the spot has the criteria for at least a day, and the example has the icon for at least an hour. But we chose to only match the icons that are the same. To make the tool more clear, and otherwise the matches are too broad. And the other reason is that it is not preferable.
- **All interventions should be seen as suggestion and could be seen as examples for the spot.** They are also intended to stimulate creativity of the further designers for SPAZA programme, the community and professionals.

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¹ Krabbendam, F. (n.d.) De situationale reeks.
A match between the spot and the intervention needs more research. For example, how could the intervention fit in the sense of place?

The upcoming pages describe the spot (including the icons, criteria and picture), and the matches with at least 5 icons. Only the matched icons of the intervention are used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PHILIPPI</th>
<th>spot X</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>intervention X</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

≥ 5

![Temporary icon]

Picture 7.1 - Art intervention in Langa
### 7.1 PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS PHILIPPI

#### Spot 1: Along the road

This spot contains the entrance towards The Business Place from both directions. For this spot the following criteria are set:

- Public space
- Improve public space
- Built relations
- Community
- Social
- Removable
- Easy
- Hour

### Chilling bench

A bench that can be designed differently all the time for people to relax. At the same time it beautifies the surroundings.

### Agua que has de beber

The project has taken place in Madrid to draw attention to the vanishing of public water taps in the street.

### Seeling the City

By using plastic material a small place is created to sit that you can remove after your stay.

### Autumn beneath the light of a streetlamp

This intervention attracts people’s attention towards a public problem. This time towards the removal of seasons in city streets.

### Temporary furniture

This furniture is temporary landscaping on a specific blocked carpet to promote meetings and to improve the public spaces.

### Big green chair

This chair is like a relax and playground space for (mostly) children. It could be placed anywhere.
7.1 PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS PHILIPPI

The flying grass carpet
Temporary public green space that can be used in all kinds of ways and that encourages to play with the surroundings.

Big dreams
Inspired by the lack of sitting places, ‘Big dreams’ make a small bench to sit on and to take with you and use temporarily.

Conny Janssen dances
Dancing workshops in the public space that can activate people for a short time.

Container market
Context: The container market, is a specially for Philippi made container, that can be used as a shop
Type and surroundings: Built in the public space
Goal: To improve the quality of the public space
Target group: The whole community
Activity: To shop
Other information: The containers can easily be removed and therefore re-usable.

Design chair
Small bench that people can take with them. Use against every pole for waiting and relaxing.
7.1 PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS PHILIPPI

**Spot 2: Unused land**
This spot contains the vacant land next towards the entrance of The Business Place. For this spot the following criteria are set:

- Chalk wall
  - A converted container that can be used as a playing ground, so that children can express their creativity.

- Conny Janssen dances
  - Dancing workshops in the public space that can activate people for a short time.

- Big green chair
  - This chair is like a relax and playground space for (mostly) children. It could be placed anywhere.

**Spot 3: Amphitheater**
This spot is the first one to encounter on the terrain of The Business Place. It could become one of the main gathering spaces. For this spot the following criteria are set:
7.1 PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS PHILIPPI

Chilling bench
A bench that can be designed differently all the time for people to relax. At the same time it beautifies the surroundings.

Design chair
Small bench that people can take with them. Use against every pole for waiting and relaxing.

Relaxing swing
An relaxing swing (a parklet) for people to relax. At the same time it beautifies the surroundings.

Seeling the City
By using plastic material a small place is created to sit that you can remove after your stay.

Temporary furniture
This furniture is temporary landscaping on a specific blocked carpet to promote meetings and to improve the public spaces.

Chalk wall
A converted container that can be used as a playing ground, so that children can express their creativity.

Big green chair
This chair is like a relax and playground space for (mostly) children. It could be placed anywhere.
Spot 4: Old cement factory

This spot is the old cement factory building that offers great opportunities. It is located on The Business Place complex. For this spot the following criteria are set:

- **Build environment**
- **Public building**
- **Improve b.a.**
- **Exchange knowledge**
- **Show**
- **Entertainment**
- **Community**
- **Mix use**

The cineroleum

A temporary cinema inside an old building /petrol station. This shows how a building can be used temporarily.

Art and discussion gallery

Context: Inside the old cement factory there is big open space without any function yet (but in 2014 the factory the developments will be done). This intervention is proposed to make an art and discussion gallery. Art gallery for creative people to show their creativity on the walls and hanging from the roof of the building. Discussion area on the floor of the building for people to enjoy and discuss the art, but also to hold community meetings and as a venue for business to meet their clients.

**Type and surroundings:** Inside a public building.

**Goal:** To improve the quality of the build environment. To entertain and to show.

**Target group:** The whole community.

**Activity:** Mixed use
### Spot 5: Old silos

The old silos are located behind the old cement factory on the terrain of The Business Place. For this spot the following criteria are set:

- **public space**
- **vacant land**
- **social**

### Plastic bottle roof shade

A small roof that can be used for sitting in some shade during hot sunny times and to encourage use.

- **public space**
- **vacant land**
- **social**
- **community**

### Temporary furniture

This furniture is temporary landscaping on a specific blocked carpet to promote meetings and to improve the public spaces.

- **public space**
- **vacant land**
- **social**
- **community**

### Inspiration field

Context: The silos as a creative spot that shows that something is happening here - you can see it from far away. Together with the walls of the old cement factory this becomes an area where people come to socialize and to be inspired by this great building. This will be done by creating a painting on the silos and some paintings on the walls of the cement factory. In front of this all there will be benches.

Type and surroundings: On vacant land and in the public space.

Goal: To show creativity

Target group: The whole community.

Activity: To socialize

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**Picture 7.4 - Inspiration field**
7.1 PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS PHILIPPI

**Spot 6: Tree point**

Located behind the old cement factory and the old silos this vacant land offers opportunities to become the start of a lively area. For this spot the following criteria are set:

- vacant land
- show
- entertainment
- community
- day
- easy
- sustainable

**Harvest the night**

Festival where movies are being showed. It re-uses the space and make use of unused structures

**Conny Janssen dances**

Dancing workshops in the public space that can activate people for a short time.

**Seeling the city**

By using plastic material a small place is created to sit that you can remove after your stay.

**Cellograff**

This recyclable structure is used to show creative paintings in the public space without harming the surroundings.

**Agua que has de beber**

The project has taken place in Madrid to draw attention to the vanishing of public water taps in the street.

**Autumn beneath the light of a streetlamp**

This intervention attracts people’s attention towards a public problem. This time towards the removal of seasons in city streets.
7.1 PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS PHILIPPI

**Winged tree**
Winged tree draws attention to the waste of humans into the nature by putting those things in a tree.

**Bringing recycling closer**
Show people the power of recycling and get them motivated to do it themselves. Here it is done in the way of a game.

**The weavers nest**
How would it be to live in a tree? This intervention uses a tree in a new way and lets people experience this.

**Plastic bottle roof shade**
A small roof that can be used for sitting in some shade during hot sunny times and to encourage use.
7.2 PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS DUNOON

**Spot 1: Crossing point**

This spot is the first square you encounter whenever you enter The Recycle Swop Shop in Dunoon. For this spot the following criteria are set:

- **public space**
- **built relations**
- **show**
- **community**
- **shop**
- **social**
- **basic services**
- **easy**
- **day**

![Spot 1: Crossing point](image)

**Agua que has de beber**

The project has taken place in Madrid to draw attention to the vanishing of public water taps in the street.

- **public space**
- **show**
- **community**
- **day**
- **easy**

![Agua que has de beber](image)

**Autumn beneath the light of a streetlamp**

This intervention attracts people’s attention towards a public problem. This time towards the removal of seasons in city streets.

- **public space**
- **show**
- **community**
- **day**
- **easy**

![Autumn beneath the light of a streetlamp](image)

**Plastic bottle roof shade**

A small roof that can be used for sitting in some shade during hot sunny times and to encourage use.

- **public space**
- **show**
- **community**
- **day**
- **easy**

![Plastic bottle roof shade](image)

**Painted wall**

Context: The painted wall is an intervention that can be used anywhere in Dunoon. Whenever there is an empty wall it could be used. For the square it is a great intervention because it immediately gives a sense of place like: ‘You are now in Dunoon, a creative township’.

Type and surroundings: In the public space.

Goal: To show creativity

Target group: The whole community.

Activity: To socialize

Other: It is easy to make and remake through the simplicity of the intervention.

![Painted wall](image)

**Winged tree**

Winged tree draws attention to the waste of humans into the nature by putting those things in a tree.

- **public space**
- **show**
- **community**
- **day**
- **easy**

![Winged tree](image)
**Spot 2: Main street**

This street, one of the most important ones in Dunoon, connects the residential areas with the main road. It has the biggest amount of shops. For this spot the following criteria are set:

- Public space
- Build environment
- Improve public space
- Safety
- Improve b.e.
- Community
- Social
- Easy

**Magic carpet**

A very notable carpet that focuses the attention to an area and increases usages of the place.

**I make Rotterdam**

Stimulates residents to come with more ideas for the improvement of the neighbourhood through a big city project.

**Temporary furniture**

This furniture is temporary landscaping on a specific blocked carpet to promote meetings and to improve the public spaces.

**Street market**

Context: The streets in Dunoon are used a lot by the community for meetings and shops inside houses. Through the street market there comes a places for the residents to show their wares and move from informal selling towards formal. Idea proposed by Jita Ndapazovuyo Zoster.

Type and surroundings: In the public space and the build environment.

Goal: To improve the public space and the build environment by moving the informal shops out of the houses.

Target group: The whole community.

Other: It is easy to make and remove.
7.2 PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS DUNOON

Spot 3: High school

The high school is one of the most important buildings inside Dunoon and should have a better profile. For this spot the following criteria are set:

- **Garden wall**
  - Context: The fence at the high school has a big audience every day, despite this it has no real function. The garden wall intervention proposes that the fence is used as an outdoor classroom. The fence will become a wall with small plants accompanied by name signs and other useful information. Idea proposed by Maria van der Westhuizen
  - Type and surroundings: In the public space
  - Goal: To show people how they could use a wall in a different way and to show them how this could be used for education.
  - Activity: To educate students about sustainable green areas and different types of plants that grow in the Western Cape / South Africa
  - Target group: Students and children.

- **Relaxing wall**
  - Context: The street in front of the high school is used by a lot of people of the neighbourhood and students are on their way to school. On the terrain/street near the high school there is a lack of benches. Therefore this intervention proposes to create some benches on the street in a green way (small trees attached to the benches). The benches are multifunctional, they could also be used as a stage for events at the school.
  - Type and surroundings: In the public space
  - Goal: The benches could also be used to entertain.
  - Activity: To relax
  - Target group: The students of the high school and the children of the neighbourhood.
Spot 4: Square sport hall

This square is one of the few open spaces in Dunoon and has no function yet (but the City Council is thinking about the possibilities on this square).

For this spot the following criteria are set:

- Public space
- Improve public space
- Adults
- Children
- Playground
- Basic services
- Hour
- Mix use

Rubenzahl garden

A green community garden that is used as a classroom for teaching about nature.

Flying grass carpet

Temporary public green space that can be used in all kinds of ways and that encourages to play with the surroundings.

Container buildings

Context: The container buildings on the square of Dunoon could provide a new temporary space for The Recycle Swop Shop. Whenever they need to move. The buildings could also provide room for basic services, that can improve the lives of residents in Dunoon.

Type and surroundings: In the public space.

Goal: To improve the public space.

Activity: Mixed use, from business location and shopping to a possible relax area.

Target group: Adults

Other: It provides possible basic services. This could be in the form of toilets or shops.
7.2 PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS DUNOON

**Spot 5: Community hall**
The sports and community hall is one of the few meeting places inside Dunoon. For this spot the following criteria are set:

**Music festival**
Context: A music festival inside the public building could be a forum for residents to learn to play a music instrument. But also to learn to dance and to socialize while watching their favourite artists from Dunoon. The festival could be held every week for the teachings and every month with the performance of the residents. Through this it generates attention for Dunoon from outsiders.
Type and surroundings: Inside a public building
Goal: To entertain people and to exchange knowledge.
Activity: To socialize and to educate.
Target group: The whole community.

**Indoor market**
Context: The indoor market is a place to sell products but it could also become a forum for the residents to exchange knowledge. The idea is based on the idea that people can benefit from each other’s skills.
Type and surroundings: Inside a public building
Goal: To entertain people and to exchange knowledge about food, or creative skills
Activity: To socialize
Target group: The whole community.
7.2 PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS DUNOON

**Spot 6: Sport field**
The sports field will be redeveloped in 2014 by the City Council of Cape Town offers good opportunities to hold temporary events and promote places to sit and relax. For this spot the following criteria are set:

- **Harvest the night**
  Festival where movies are being showed. It re-uses the space and make use of unused structures.

- **Seeing the city**
  By using plastic material a small place is created to sit that you can remove after your stay.

- **Conny Janssen dances**
  Dancing workshops in the public space that can activate people for a short time.

- **Cellograuff**
  This recyclable structure is used to show creative paintings in the public space without harming the surroundings.

- **Temporary furniture**
  This furniture is temporary landscaping on a specific blocked carpet to promote meetings and to improve the public spaces.

- **Big dreams**
  Inspired by the lack of sitting places, ‘Big dreams’ make a small bench to sit on and to take with you and use temporarily.
Plastic bottle roof shade

A small roof that can be used for sitting in some shade during hot sunny times and to encourage use.

Picture 7.12 - right side - Children on their way to school in Dunoon
FEEL AT HOME
8. INFLUENCE

This chapter is the last of the research and answers sub question 5:
How will this take cognizance of the need for entrepreneurship and innovation?

For both precincts Philippi and Dunoon, there will be a different approach for this.

Inside Philippi a focus is needed on creative and innovative business inside The Business Place complex. This business should be included in the SPAZA programme through early involvement. To start the involvement early the creative entrepreneurs should be searched fast and motivated to become part of SPAZA programme.

Through workshops by entrepreneurs from The Fringe they could get ideas how they could realize their own intervention for SPAZA festival 2014. Therefore a forum between the Business place complex and The Fringe would be ideal.1

For Dunoon there is a huge opportunity to work together with Symphonia. They focus on durable contact between a company and a principle of disadvantaged schools to work together and help the school, with their students. This is done in groups of 10 schools.2 The high school in Dunoon is part of a newly started group.

For Dunoon it would be an opportunity to increase innovation and entrepreneurship inside the precinct through the students of the school. By getting some creative / innovative entrepreneurs from The Fringe involved, workshops could be given about being an entrepreneur on your own. Furthermore there is the possibility to work with the students in realizing their own interventions for 2014.

Through The Recycle Swop Shop another kind of audience could be reached, they could promote reuse of the waste material through creative solutions. This would give the people of Dunoon another way to use their waste and to increase their living standards3.

1 Interview Alan Fleming (head of The Business Place) - Appendix 6 - page 18
2 Interview James Eckley and Merridy Edgson (Symphonia) - Appendix 6 - page 26
3 Interview Maria van der Westhuizen (head The Recycle Swop Shop) Appendix 6 - page 27
This report about ‘life-changing temporality’ gives information about the temporary urban interventions for South Africa. This report consists of a main question with five sub questions. The answers on the sub questions will constitutes to the answer on the main question.

What are the definitions of temporary urban design interventions?
In our opinion temporary urban design interventions are: A possible short time change that is able to circumvent lengthy bureaucratic approvals, that can be artistic, or have a test and share methodology. This will happen in the form of urban manifestations or service design/experiential design inside furniture, street art, sculpture, provision of shade or greening, changing curb sides, pedestrian or vehicular paths.

The definition gave a boundary for the rest of our research. The next part shows examples of temporary interventions examples in Rotterdam and other areas. The goal for ourselves is to show the different kinds of interventions and it is even used as inspiration document.

What temporary intervention examples from Rotterdam or elsewhere could add or provide value to this project in South Africa?
The examples gave an overview in the different existing and non-existing temporary interventions. The interventions are selected by the usefulness in townships, and come from all over the world. By using a tool, it was possible to distinguish them from each other. Thirty-four interventions are connected by self-made icons in six different ways: type and surroundings, goal, target group, activity, other and temporality. In this way the interventions could be explained.

After the general research about temporary interventions, the four precincts are analysed. Decisive which two of the four could be continued in this report, there were two criteria:
1. Does the area have a champion involved in innovation or enterprise development support, and who will take ownership of the SPAZA programme in its area?
2. Does the area have potential to host a series of interventions from designers leading up to and during the SPAZA festival 2014?

What are the spatial, social and institutional elements for Philippi, Langa, Harare and Dunoon to further the cooperation with the local stakeholders?
The social elements have been analysed in the way to find an established champion in each precinct. The conclusion after consideration: Philippi and Dunoon both have an established champion in their area: The Business Place and Beyond Education.

During SPAZA May 2012 a group of around 20 professionals considered both precincts (based in this report), and came to the conclusion that both precincts are too different to compare to each other. The best solution would be to work with both as a triangle (The Fringe in the West, Philippi in the South, and Dunoon in the North). The main potential to use the different areas to learn from each other and exchange knowledge. Further research is needed to decide one or maybe both precincts are candidates for SPAZA festival 2014. The strongest points are that Philippi has a lot of potential in the economic area and in Dunoon there is a vibrant community.

What are the sites or opportunities for temporary urban improvements in each of the four precincts? Only Philippi and Dunoon show the possibilities, because of the reasons above. The analysis of both gave the base to find the six spots surrounding the NGO. Each spot has criterias, also explained by the same icons. A matrix made clear how the examples found (see sub question 2) matched with the icons of the spots. At least five icons should match, will the intervention fit in the selected spot.
Philippi
Spot 1 - Along the road
Spot 2 - Unused land
Spot 3 - Amphitheater
Spot 4 - Old cement factory
Spot 5 - Old silos
Spot 6 - Tree point

Dunoon
Spot 1 - Crossing point
Spot 2 - Main street
Spot 3 - High school
Spot 4 - Square sports hall
Spot 5 - Sports hall
Spot 6 - Sports field

If there were less matches or no matches, we designed temporary interventions ourselves. They are spot-specific and also explained by icons.

How will this take cognizance of the need for entrepreneurship and innovation?
Each precinct, Philippi and Dunoon have another approach. Both are proposals and ideas. The Business Place in Philippi needs a focus on recruiting creative and innovative businesses. The SPAZA programme could increase or stimulate businesses or the businesses could become part of the SPAZA programme. Establishing forums and workshops between The Fringe and The Business Place could provide this. In Dunoon there is a huge opportunity to establish a relationship with Symphonia together with Beyond Education and probably the City Council of Cape Town. Symphonia focuses on durable contact between companies and schools. Increasing of innovation and entrepreneurship could be done by this programme.

The main question of this report is:
What are the temporary urban design interventions in Philippi, Langa, Harare and Dunoon that help/could show possibilities for the making of a better neighbourhood that furthers innovation and entrepreneurial growth?

Only Philippi and Dunoon will give possible temporary urban interventions. Because of the consideration made in sub-question 3. The proposed interventions are specific for each of the six spots in both precincts. Below the outcome between the spots with the possible interventions.

Philippi
Spot 1 - Along the road - 11 interventions
Chilling bench, Sealing the City, Temporary furniture, Agua que has de beber, Autumn beneath the light of the street lamp, Winged tree, Plastic bottle roof shade, Painted wall.
Spot 2 - Unused land - 3 interventions
Chalk wall, Conny Janssen dances, Big green chair.
Spot 3 - Amphitheater - 7 interventions
Chilling bench, Sealing the City, Chalk wall, Design chair, Temporary furniture, Big green chair, Relaxing swing.
Spot 4 - Old cement factory - 2 interventions
Cineroleum, Art and discussion gallery.
Spot 5 - Old silos - 3 interventions
Plastic bottle roof shade, temporary furniture, Inspiration field.
Spot 6 - Tree point - 10 interventions
Harvest the night, Conny Janssen dances, Seeling the City, Cellograff, Agua que has de beber, Autumn beneath the light of the streetlamp, Winged tree, Bringing recycling closer, The weavers nest, Plastic bottle roof shade.

Dunoon
Spot 1 - Crossing point - 5 interventions
Agua que has de beber, Autumn beneath the light of a street lamp, Winged tree, Plastic bottle roof shade, Painted wall.
Spot 2 - Main street - 4 interventions
Magic carpet, I make Rotterdam, Temporary furniture, Street market.
Spot 3 - High school - 2 interventions
Garden wall, Relaxing wall.
Spot 4 - Square sports hall - 3 interventions
Rubenzahl garden, Flying grass carpet, Container buildings.
Spot 5 - Sports hall - 2 interventions
Music festival, indoor market.
Spot 6 - Sports field - 7 interventions
Harvest the night, Sealing the City, Conny Janssen dances, Cellograff, Temporary furniture, Big dreams, Plastic bottle roof shade.
10. RECOMMENDATIONS

This report is made and used for the start up of SPAZA May 2012. SPAZA is a returning event, and for that reason the recommendations below could be used for the upcoming SPAZA events till the SPAZA festival 2014.

The recommendations consist in general and precinct specific comments. The recommendations are made based on the idea that each precinct should have a chance for temporary interventions in the future (with or without SPAZA).

GENERAL
• A full time person - the driven force behind the SPAZA programme is needed to communicate with the City Council, visitors SPAZA, Cape Town Partnership, the NGO’s and potential partners and sponsors of SPAZA, to set up and continue SPAZA.
• The definition and programme for SPAZA has to be more specific. A strategy till SPAZA festival 2014 and even for after 2014 will be useful and will make clear what is needed from the NGO and what the NGO could expect. And also the other partners like the City Council of Cape Town.
• Cape Town Partnership has to decide if they will work with one or two partners. The proposed triangle between The Fringe (west), Dunoon (north) and Philippi (south) is the idea which came out during SPAZA May 2012. The possibilities have to be investigated depending on how much support Cape Town Partnership gets from The Business Place and Beyond Education.
• Symphonia came up with the organisation Greenpop1 which will give trees for free. Maybe it could help or improve the public space in the four precincts.
• It is highly recommended (next step) to do research with residents and local people inside the townships. To discuss about their ideas and stories/experiences on the different places/spots inside one of the township(s).
• This report could be used as inspiration document for the upcoming workshops with residents to discuss about the possibilities and ideas for spots in the township(s).

PHILIPPI
• The developments inside The Business Place should be closely monitored so that possible intervention will be properly connected to the development and could add value.
• The upcoming months will have to be used to investigate how The Business Place could support Cape Town Partnership.
• The proposed spots inside The Business district are based on the idea of the established NGO. If Philippi will be chosen, the spots have to be identified again because of the developments after May 2012.

LANGA
• The future for Langa is to wait till a champion stands up in Langa. It’s not the right time to develop Langa for interventions. Maybe in the future, after SPAZA festival 2014, because a champion could not be found inside Langa.
• The developments in Langa around the train station and community could possibly be used, and also the walking- cycling tours could be improved. The Langa Heritage Tourism Task2 is setting up a plan for Langa focusing on the changes for tourism and developments in Langa.
• The existence of the community centre Guga S’Thebe could be used to learn to set up a centre to sell, develop and give courses for residents, connected with tourism.

HARARE
• Harare could be used in a later stage (also because a strong NGO could not be found inside the community).
• After a few years the VPUU projects will be finished. For Cape Town Partnership a new stage to see what is missing, or how the intervention could connect or improve an established VPUU project

2 Interview Sisa Ngondo (the City of Cape Town, tourism) - Appendix 6 – page 22
DUNOON

• One of the recommendations for Dunoon is that it should closely monitor the proposed developments of the City Council so that the possible intervention will be properly connected to the development and add value.

• The upcoming months will have to be used to investigate how Beyond Education could support Cape Town Partnership.

• The proposed spots next to The Recycle Swop Shop are based on the idea of the established NGO and the purposed developments of the City Council. If Dunoon will be chosen, the spots will have to be identified again because of the developments after May 2012.

• The contact between Noero Wolff Architect, City Council, Beyond Education and Symphonia has to be continued to combine knowledge and establish new relationships between each other.

Picture 10.1 - Alley project The Fringe
### 11. SOURCES

#### PERSONS

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### FIGURES 1

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| 2.1    | Map of Cape Town and surroundings                                      | Own work                |              | http://www.capetown.gov.za/en/Pages/AdvinResponsibleTourismin          |
| 2.3    | Cape Town Stadium                                                      | Own work                | 21-02-2012   | http://www.capetown.gov.za/en/Pages/AdvinResponsibleTourismin          |
| 2.4    | New Hope Spaza shop, Langa                                            | Own work                | 06-03-2012   | http://www.capetown.gov.za/en/Pages/AdvinResponsibleTourismin          |
| 2.5    | Harrington Hollow, first SPAZA festival                               | Own work                | 18-05-2012   | http://www.capetown.gov.za/en/Pages/AdvinResponsibleTourismin          |

| 3.1    | Outdoor kitchen in Langa                                              | Own work                | 16-03-2012   | http://www.capetown.gov.za/en/Pages/AdvinResponsibleTourismin          |

| 4.1    | The icon’s sorted on groups                                           | Own work                |              | http://www.capetown.gov.za/en/Pages/AdvinResponsibleTourismin          |
| 4.3    | Don’t do it your self day                                             | City of Amersfort       | 27-05-2012   | http://www.flowland.nl/content/flowland-organiseert-doe-het-niet-zelf-dag|
| 4.4    | Harvest the night festival                                            | Unknown                 | 27-05-2012   | http://deamsterdammer.wordpress.com/2011/08/10/pluk-de-nacht/#more-319 |
| 4.5    | Conny Jansen dances in Rotterdam                                      | Conny Janssen           | 28-05-2012   | http://www.connyjanssendanst.nl/                                       |
| 4.6    | The magic carpet concept                                              | na-ma architecture      | 28-05-2012   | http://www.na-ma.com/NL/Magic%20Carpet                                 |
| 4.7    | The kiosk as a florist                                                | na-ma architecture      | 28-05-2012   | http://www.na-ma.com/NL/Zuidaskiosk                                   |
| 4.8    | The kiosk as a to-go cafe                                             | na-ma architecture      | 28-05-2012   | http://www.na-ma.com/NL/Zuidaskiosk                                   |
| 4.10   | Eating in the garden                                                  | Ruebezah1 gemeinschaftsgarten | 28-05-2012 | http://www.ruebezah1-tempelhof.de/ruebezah1/Galerie_-_Ruebezah_Garten |
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<th>word</th>
<th>definition</th>
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<td>Alleviating to make something bad such as pain or problems less severe</td>
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<td>backyard shack very simple and small building made from pieces of wood, metal</td>
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<td>or other materials, in a small space surrounded by walls at the back of a house</td>
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<td>C</td>
<td>champion A strong player that has influence on other smaller players and</td>
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<td>that stands in direct contact with residents.</td>
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<td>cognizance to take notice of and consider something, especially when judging</td>
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<td>competitiveness wanting very much to win or be more successful than other</td>
<td><a href="http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/competitive">http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/competitive</a></td>
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<td>people</td>
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<td>contradictions when something is the complete opposite of something else or</td>
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<td></td>
<td>very different from something else, so that one of them must be wrong</td>
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<td></td>
<td>City Bowl the inner city or city centre of Cape Town</td>
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<td>entrepreneurship someone who starts their own business, especially when this</td>
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<td></td>
<td>involves seeing a new opportunity</td>
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<td>F</td>
<td>formal housing Public or official build, buildings for residential purpose</td>
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<td>I</td>
<td>informal housing Not official build, buildings for residential purpose</td>
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<td>inner city the central part of a city where people live and where there are</td>
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<td>often problems because people are poor and there are few jobs and bad houses</td>
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<td>laboratory a room or building with scientific equipment for doing scientific</td>
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<td>tests or for teaching science, or a place where chemicals or medicines are produced</td>
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<td>methodologies</td>
<td>a system of ways of doing, teaching or studying something</td>
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<td></td>
<td>manifestations</td>
<td>a sign of something existing or happening</td>
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<td>non-governmental organization: an organization that tries to achieve social or political aims but is not controlled by a government</td>
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<td>spaza shop</td>
<td>South Africa slang for a small informal shop in a township often run from a private house (or container)</td>
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<td>annual festival hold in The Fringe district of Cape town, together with a site location in a township. This festival makes use of temporary urban design interventions.</td>
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<td>township</td>
<td>a South African town where only black people lived during apartheid</td>
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<td>creative and innovative area in the inner city of Cape Town</td>
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