



Content

- 1 How does **Integrated Spatial Planning** contribute toward **sustainable mobility** in the City of Tshwane.
- What **challenges** does the City of Tshwane face in relation to Integrated Spatial Planning and why?
- 2. How is the City of Tshwane looking to **improve** the situation?
- 3. What **expertise** does the City of Tshwane have in Integrated Spatial Planning that could be shared with other cities?
- 4. Based on your experience, what **advice** would you give to participants from other cities looking to improve public transport / integrated planning in their cities?



Integrated Spatial Planning Sustainable mobility



Documents & Role Players

IDP

MSDF

RSDF

BEPP

GSDF

NDP

ITP

Sector Plans

CoT [Planning, Roads, Housing, Strategy]

Gauteng [Roads, Housing, Planning]

Sanral

GMA

Prasa

Bus services

Taxi industry

Property developers

Transnet

Road Freight Association

2018/19 Built Environment Performance Plan Sub-Section B: Spatial Planning and Targeting



Marginalized Areas (Deprived Areas)

Deprivation Index

- HH Income (25%)
- HH Size (5%)
- HH Dwelling Type (5%)
- HH Cooking (10%)
- HH Heat (5%)
- HH Light (5%)
- HH Piped Water (20%)
- HH Toilet(20%)
- HH Refuse Disposal (5%)

Underserved Townships

- Integration Zone
 - Targeted Spatial Infrastructure Investment Areas
 - Economic
 - Social
 - Activity Corridors
 - BRT Phase 1
 - Brooklyn; Hatfield; Menlyn

Urban Network Structure (UNS)

Integration Zone

Capital Core

- Capital Core
- Metropolitan Nodes
 - **Urban Cores**



BRT Phase 1 (Mamelodi – CBD & CBD – Wonderboom) Rosslyn/Wonderboom Watloo/Silverton Inner City

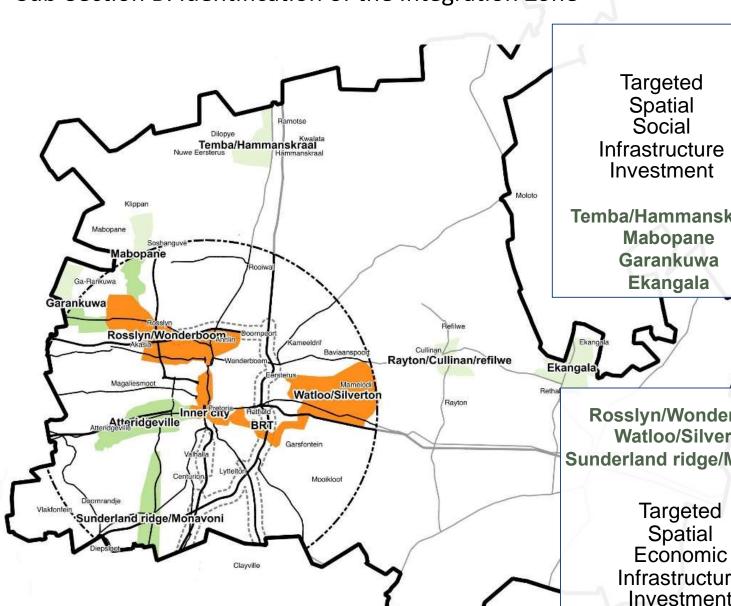
Economic
Development
Priority
Quadrant

Activity Corridor (Rapid Public Transport)

Brooklyn Hatfield Menlyn BRT Phase 1

2018/19 Built Environment Performance Plan

Sub-Section B: Identification of the Integration Zone





2018/19 Built Environment Performance Plan

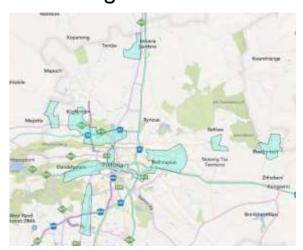
Sub-Section B: Identification of the Urban Network Structure





2018/19 Built Environment Performance Plan Sub-Section B: Planning for Priority Spatial Alignment

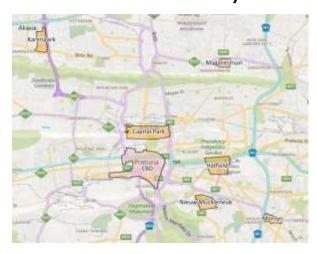
BEPP Integration Zones



Urban Cores



MSDF Nodal Hierarchy



Public Transport



► Spatial Alignment

- Public Transport
 - **▶ TOD Precincts**
 - **▶ IRPTN**
- Urban Cores
- Specialised Nodes
 - Industrial Nodes
 - Airport Nodes
 - University Cities
- MSDF Nodal Hierarchy
 - Capital Core
 - Metropolitan Nodes
- ▶ BEPP Integration Zone



Challenges





Challenges

- Size of the city.
- Distorted spatial pattern.
- The Neighborhood.
- Size of the institution.
- Silo approach:
 - Lack of integration.
 - Vertical
 - Horizontal
- Financial constraints.



Improving the Situation



Improving the situation

- BEPP, IDP, MSDF
 - Transversal Management
 - People focus
 - Livable city
 - Densification
 - Mixed land use
- Precinct Plans
 - the neighborhood
 - Urban design
 - walkability



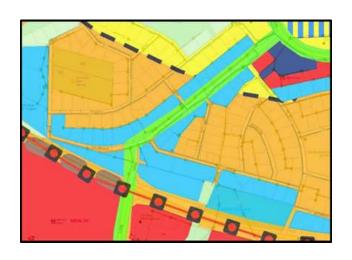
CoT Expertise & Advice





RSDF e-GIS

RSDF image is part (as a layer) of the web based mapping solution, e-GIS (similar to GeoWEB on intranet)
RSDF image can be accessible as a Map Service by the public





Expertise & Advice

- Focus on strengths
 - Comparative advantages
 - Competitive advantages
- Planning tools
 - Policies
 - SDFs (Metro, Regional), IDP
 - Legislation: SPLUMA, DORA
- Principles
 - Planning for people
 - The mobility of ideas



Thank you

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