

THE AVAILABILITY OF
APPROPRIATE SPORTS FACILITIES

CASE STUDY: PINETOWN

by

KERRY N LINDSEY MAREE

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for
the degree of MASTERS IN TOWN AND REGIONAL PLANNING,
in
the Town Planning faculty,
of the University of Natal, Durban.

1995

| | |
|---|----|
| 2.5.3 Barriers to the provision and User of Sports Facilities..... | 42 |
| 2.5.4 'Supply creates its own Demand'..... | 44 |
| 2.5.5 The Organisational Hierarchy of Sport in our Country..... | 45 |

CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

| | |
|---|----|
| 3.1 Introduction..... | 46 |
| 3.2 The History of Pinetown..... | 47 |
| 3.2.1 Information regarding early Pinetown..... | 47 |
| 3.3 The Existing Situation..... | 48 |
| 3.3.1 Number and Locality of Facilities..... | 48 |
| 3.3.2 How Sport is Orchestrated..... | 49 |
| 3.4 'Room for Improvement'..... | 52 |
| 3.4.1 Evaluation of the Situation..... | 52 |
| 3.4.2 Improving the Situation..... | 52 |
| 3.5 Problems Experienced..... | 52 |

CHAPTER FOUR: CASE STUDY: PINETOWN

| | |
|---|----|
| 4.1 Introduction..... | 55 |
| 4.1.1 The Birth of Pinetown North..... | 55 |
| 4.1.2 The Birth of Pinetown South..... | 58 |
| 4.2 Pinetown's Sporting Past..... | 61 |
| 4.2.1 Pinetown: 'Off to a Sporting Start'..... | 61 |
| 4.3 Within the Context of Pinetown..... | 66 |
| 4.3.1 Location and Extent of the Study Area..... | 66 |
| 4.3.2 Climatic and topographical Characteristics..... | 68 |
| 4.3.3 Demographic Characteristics..... | 68 |

CHAPTER FIVE: PINETOWN'S ACTIVE OPEN SPACE ARENA

| | |
|--|----|
| 5.1 Introduction: Land acquisition and the development of active open spaces..... | 71 |
| 5.1.1 Land acquisition..... | 71 |
| 5.1.2 Active open space development in Pinetown..... | 72 |
| 5.2 The Distribution of Pinetown's Active Open Spaces..... | 75 |
| 5.2.1 Sport and the transport network and nodes..... | 76 |

ANNEXURES

A The Questionnaires

B Pinetown's Population estimates, by suburb

C Development Considerations

LIST OF FIGURES:

| <u>No:</u> | <u>TITLE:</u> | <u>Page</u> |
|------------|---|-------------|
| 2.1 | Conceptual Framework..... | 21 |
| 2.2 | The Main Components of the Welfare Geography Approach..... | 22 |
| 2.3 | Conceptual Hierarchical Location of Leisure Facilities..... | 33 |
| 2.4 | An Overlap of Hierarchical Facilities..... | 35 |
| 2.5 | Sociological and Recreational Terminology..... | 36 |
| 2.6 | The Supply and Demand Proceed..... | 44 |
| 2.7 | Organisational Hierarchy..... | 45 |
| 3.1 | Methodology..... | 46 |
| 4.1 | The "Father of Pinetown Sport"..... | 62 |
| 4.2 | Memorial Park and the Civic Centre..... | 62 |
| 4.3 | Durban Metropolitan Sectors..... | 67 |
| 4.4 | Pinetown's Suburban Boundaries..... | 67 |
| 5.1 | The locality of Pinetown's Sports Facilities..... | 75 |
| 5.2 | Pinetown within its broader transport network..... | 76 |
| 5.3 | Pinetown's Road Hierarchy..... | 75 |
| 5.4 | LaHee Park: Sports Facility Layout..... | 77 |
| 5.5 | LaHee Park and its surrounds..... | 78 |
| 5.6 | Pinetown's Population Distribution..... | 75 |
| 5.7a | Marriannridge Sports Centre..... | 83 |
| 5.7b | Klaarwater Sports Centre..... | 83 |
| 7.1 | Changing Tiers of an Hierarchy..... | 130 |
| 7.2 | Pinetown's Hierarchy of Sports Facilities..... | 132 |
| 7.3 | Land Prices with increasing distance from the Core..... | 138 |
| 7.4 | An Appropriate Range and Size of Facilities..... | 146 |

LIST OF TABLES

| No: | TITLE: | Page |
|-----|---|------|
| 2.1 | Proposed Sports Facility Norms..... | 36 |
| 4.1 | Pinetown's Population Estimates (1991-2005)..... | 69 |
| 5.1 | Pinetown's Sports facilities..... | 75 |
| 5.2 | Pinetown's most densely populated Suburbs, and their respective Sports Facilities..... | 81 |
| 5.3 | Questionnaire Response..... | 91 |
| 6.1 | Pinetown's 'ideal' Sports Facilities versus the 'actual' Sports Facilities..... | 108 |
| 7.1 | Principles and their related Criteria..... | 134 |

CHAPTER 1



INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER ONE:

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION: THE IMPORTANCE OF SPORT

Within Greater Durban's urban fabric, one of the problems that come to the fore is the lack of an equitable and appropriate distribution of facilities and opportunities available to the people. The poor distribution and quality of sporting facilities and opportunities is but one example of such an inequality that needs to be addressed. Pinetown's sports environment proves to be no exception, and it is to this end that this dissertation lends itself, when embarking on an investigation into the appropriate locality for sports facilities.

It is said that the three most important concepts to consider when purchasing real estate is "Location, Location, and Location". The dissertation directly supports this notion, in its appreciation of the important role location plays in the successful provision and utilisation of any sports facility.

Literature¹ regarding the issue of leisure, recreation and sport reflect the tendency for very little attention having been paid to sporting facilities in particular. To date, most authors have concerned themselves with leisure and/or recreation activities in a more general sense. The direct focus on sporting facilities addressed throughout this dissertation, thus, stands to fill a gap in existing literature concerning sporting activities in

¹ The literature consulted (including books, journal articles, and numerous unpublished documents) is listed in the bibliography that follows this dissertation.

particular. It is important to recognise that, whilst there is limited theory dealing with 'recreation need'², the importance of recreation in the urban environment must not be underestimated.

With the existing shortfall of sporting opportunities throughout the Durban Functional Region as well as the persistently increasing population, the need arises for additional sporting facilities to be provided. This will assist in reducing the overcrowding of existing facilities. In addition to this purely quantitative perspective, there are additional reasons to support the notion that attention should be directed at sports provision and participation.

As K.L.Kohler and J.F.Butler-Adam (1990:27) points out, there is a strong correlation between conditions of unemployment, overcrowding, low standards of living, poor education, and the lack of social and recreational facilities. This relationship is explained by the increased frustration experienced by residents whose basic needs in life are not met. C.Singh (1990:21), in a quote from A.Tillman's book entitled "The Program Book for Recreational Professionals" (1973:28), describes 'human need' as "that which is required by the organization for satisfactory emotional and physical well-being. It can be intense or weak. It is the force that stimulates feelings which change conditions" (C.Singh,1990:21).

² A term adopted from C.Singh (1990:20) dissertation entitled "The Recreation Potential of the Greater Verulam Area".

This observation provides support for an argument adopted throughout this dissertation, namely, that participation in recreational activities is vital for personal and social development. More specifically, the sporting dimension³ is important in that it restores physical and/or mental resources for the individual or group(s) participating. To quote the words of Britain's Prime Minister, Mr. John Major, on addressing Parliament (20 September 1994):

"Sport is vital to your country (South Africa)...amongst other things, as an outlet for the energies of young people."

Furthermore, with the population experiencing persistent economic pressures, participation in sporting activities provides an important means of relaxation, an 'escape' from the pressures of day-to-day living.

The participation in sporting activities (even if purely on a spectator basis) is also a vital ingredient in the building of a New South Africa, providing 'neutral playing fields' for the interaction of Pinetown's population. Whilst appreciating that this is, by no means, the sole solution to national peace, it is strongly believed that "every effort is worth the effort". It is, thus, essential that appropriate and adequate sporting facilities be provided throughout Durban's urban fabric, so as to promote and maintain social, physical and mental development. To suggest that this utopian situation will come to the fore would be raising expectations far beyond any realistic potentials. However, to address Pinetown's situation would at least guide activities towards such a metropolitan utopia.

³ Sport represents a sub-set within the realm of recreation as a whole.

To quote what M.S.Putterill and C.Bloch (1978:115) said of the Cape Flats but which can so easily be said of Pinetown,

"Notwithstanding past difficulties and existing tensions, there are still many positive forces which can and must be tapped to transform what is, for so many residents, a very drab existence."

1.2 THE RESEARCH PROBLEM

1.2.1 THE PROBLEM

Regardless of which scale one examines the situation, be it at an International level, the National level, within a Provincial boundary, a sub-region within a Province, or a single neighbourhood within any one area, there is evidence of areas experiencing relative neglect in terms of facilities and opportunities made available to the respective residents.

In terms of the sports facilities available, Pinetown proves to be no exception, reflecting areas that experience relative neglect. The implication thereof is that certain sectors of the public are not able to obtain access to sports facilities since the space is either not available or cannot be used.

1.2.2 A SERIES OF INTERRELATED PROBLEMS

The primary research problem stated above, and to be addressed throughout the dissertation, has a number of interrelated dimensions. Firstly, public open space standards may have been met in terms of a space allocation, but these standards are crude

and simplistic. Furthermore, Town Planning Schemes rarely differentiate public open space into active as opposed to passive open spaces.

As a result, the space allocated for sports facilities in any one District is very often inappropriate, in that the space may (for example) be too big or, more often than not, too small. Over and above this size element, the open space may be inappropriately located, for a number of reasons (to be elaborated on at a later stage). Furthermore, the spaces may be of a sufficient size and in an appropriate locality, but inappropriately developed (if at all). For example, a highly mountainous area may be zoned for 'public open space' use, but would be unlikely to be developed into a sports field of any description due to the astronomical costs involved in the development of such a site.

At this point, it is important to highlight the simplistic level at which sport is addressed. By illustration, public recreation spaces in the past, have been differentiated into sometimes as many as six categories. These include playlots, playgrounds, local parks, neighbourhood parks, district or community parks and fields, and city or regional parks. Of these six classifications, 'sport' in its complex entirety, is (at best) set within the categories of 'playgrounds' and 'playing fields', whilst the balance of the categories refer to passive open spaces. It is, hereby, argued that the 'sporting' dimension of recreation should be conceived of in a similar hierarchial fashion as what passive open spaces are, so as to seize the complexities of sport.

Another issue to be addressed relates to LaHee Park, Pinetown's largest sporting complex. Whilst offering a wide variety of sports opportunities accessible to most of Pinetown's residents, LaHee Park does not accommodate all sectors of the population.

In particular, the many Black residential areas in Pinetown South⁴ are excluded, to a large degree, due to (inter alia) the inappropriate activities that are available at such a venue, as well as the high transportation and subscription costs incurred when frequenting such venues. That is, the varying degrees of physical and financial accessibility results in the exclusion of a large portion of Pinetown's population. In accordance with the new South Africa, this is an issue in need of attention since facilities such as LaHee Park⁵, being highly centralised and multi-functional in use, must accommodate a larger threshold of people. As a result, it MUST service a far broader spectrum of the population than it is at present doing.

Thirdly, despite the fact that Pinetown's existing facilities are fairly well distributed, the area sorely lacks appropriately developed local sporting venues to service its local communities. To illustrate this problem, there are areas within Pinetown that, whilst they may accommodate sports facilities of some description, they continue to be underutilized (or, worse still, unutilized). There are many possible explanations for this phenomena, one of which may be because of the low level of maintenance the sports venues receive. The nature and extent of these locational differences need to be identified and rectified as best as possible. Thus, in addition to the LaHee Park development, supplementary satellite facilities must be sought and developed so as to provide appropriate sports opportunities at a local level. Development of this nature is, at present, underway in the Pinetown South area, but the methods used are far from satisfactory and requires additional attention.

⁴ Pinetown South refers to that portion of Pinetown south of the N-3 Highway, as opposed to Pinetown North to the north of the N-3 Highway.

⁵ The possibility of LaHee Park receiving regional facility status will be elaborated on at a later stage.

An issue that is apparent in view of the identified problems, is that the limited sporting participation within areas of neglect may well stem from the limited supply of such sporting opportunities in the first place! It is in support of this concept, one in which 'supply creates its own demand', that the urban environment in its entirety is considered when making provision for sporting facilities, or any other public facility for that matter. The latter, however, clearly falling beyond the scope of this dissertation.

1.2.3 THE ROOT OF THESE PROBLEMS

The root of these problems that present themselves to Pinetown (as well as to so many urban environments), lies in the fact that there exists wide disparities in the level of provision, development and maintenance of sporting facilities throughout Pinetown. Another issue at the root of the problems highlighted, and one that further accentuates the above-mentioned issue, is the lack of an overall vision for the Pinetown area, resulting in the limited degree of integration and coordination evident throughout the delivery process. This, in turn, gives rise to the ad hoc manner in which facilities have been and are at present being delivered.

What was required was an assessment of the active open space delivery system. By means of an extensive study into the nature of existing sports facilities and delivery systems, and with a knowledge of the existing barriers to both the provision and use of such facilities, the above-mentioned problems have been addressed.

In the present absence of implementable guidelines for the delivery of appropriately located sports facilities, an investigation of this nature serves as a basis for deriving such a set of location-related planning guidelines. In determining what type of facilities work best, where, and why, it was important to establish the nature of peoples' demands, what is feasible in terms of delivery, and the planning implications thereof.

1.3 THE RESEARCH QUESTIONS

In order to investigate the problems at hand, key research questions, and their subsidiary questions (indicated by *), have been identified. Successful answering of these questions, within the context of the Pinetown area, assists in addressing the problems at hand.

In acknowledgment of the fact that there are many different sporting activities, with varying prerequisites, and many different people partaking in these activities (also with their wide range of demands!), the problems that present themselves are WHICH facilities are to take priority (nature of facilities), and WHERE exactly should they be located (their distribution)? For example, should it be local football fields provided in the town's peripheral areas; should it be a single, large, centrally located, multi-functional sports club complex; or should the town accommodate a mix of smaller-scale sports facilities distributed throughout Pinetown? In light of the above questions, the most appropriate sporting infrastructure (along such a continuum of options) has been established.

To address the complexities of the situation, the WHAT, WHERE, HOW, BY WHOM, and FOR WHOM' of Pinetown's sporting environment was examined. To this end, the questions seeking answers were as follows:

Question No.1:

WHAT IS THE NATURE OF THE EXISTING FACILITIES?

- * What is the nature of the facilities available at present, in terms of: the number and size of each sports code⁶ available (quantity); the locational distribution of those facilities; and the level of development of each facility (quality)?
- * Who are the current end-users (the demographic profile) of the sporting facilities available, and to what extent are the facilities utilized? Of importance in this regard is the overall distribution of the population. The answer to this question helped to ascertain which sectors of Pinetown's population are served well by the various facilities, and who are served poorly, if at all.
- * How does the public access those facilities for, either long-term (membership) purposes or for a once-off event (eg. the hiring of club facilities for an annual company sports day).
- * Which of the available facilities present themselves as attractive sports venues, and for what reason(s)?
- * Which venues show the possibility of increasing their capacity, so as to accommodate a larger population? For example, a club may, prior to increasing their membership, need additional land to expand their facility. This land must, therefore, be acquired.

⁶ The sporting fraternity in this country use the term 'sports code' to refer to the various sports types/activities available to the general public (eg. netball, athletics, soccer). For the duration of this dissertation, then, the terms 'sports code' and 'sports type' are used interchangeably, to mean one and the same thing.

- * What is the nature of the barriers to use ,⁷ often separating need and preference from participation in certain sporting activities? The identification of existing barriers to use served to clarify why, for example, some facilities were provided within an area but not utilized. This, in turn, provided guidelines regarding what to do and what not to do when providing sporting facilities.

Question 2:

WHAT IS THE NATURE OF THE DELIVERY PROCESS?

- * Who are the current role players in terms of the provision of land, prior to the development of sporting facilities?
- * Who are the current role players in terms of the development of those sports facilities? (ie. the physical construction of the facility)
- * Who are the current role players in terms of the management and maintenance of those sports facilities? (ie. the administration and upkeep)
- * What is the nature of the barriers to the delivery of sports facilities and opportunities?
- * Where should the available resources be directed? ie. Which sport facilities are to receive immediate financial benefits, and where should they be located.

Answers to the above questions will assist in identifying how best to improve existing methods of sports facility provision. Such measures of improvement are reflected in the recommendations put forward to planners, presented towards the close of this dissertation.

⁷ A barrier operates as an intervening factor which prevents either the delivery of sports facilities, or the use thereof. Such barriers may include social, economic and/or physical factors.

1.4 AIM AND OBJECTIVES

1.4.1 THE AIM OF THE STUDY

The primary aim of this dissertation has been to present planners with recommendations. These recommendations are guidelines comprising a set of principles and criteria, that will assist in delivering appropriately located and distributed space for the development of sport facilities. Pinetown's sports facilities have been investigated, thereby highlighting the issues that need to be addressed in order to achieve this goal. In so doing, the investigation also served to answer the above-listed questions, which in turn assisted in addressing the problems highlighted earlier.

An objective of this study has been to research the Pinetown sports facility delivery system, in terms of the nature of the facilities available, their geographical location, and who has been and is responsible for the provision, development and maintenance of those facilities.

An investigation of this nature allowed for the identification of existing and potential problems with the present delivery system. Firstly, the problems experienced gave rise to the need to reassess how the delivery of active open spaces should be addressed within any one District so as to ensure the appropriate location for sports facilities. To this end, a checklist of criteria have been presented, along with the recommendation that these criteria be used as a planning tool when allocating space for the development of sports facilities.

Since an evaluation of this nature is highly complex, at times it became necessary to sacrifice extensive guidelines for more user-friendly, implementable guidelines. As a result, and in response to the problems identified, locational criteria alone were presented, in the form of a set of planning guidelines. The primary aim of these recommendations is to assist planners in providing Pinetown with a 'sporting chance' via a range of facilities that cater for a variety of demands.

1.4.2 THE SCOPE OF THE STUDY

(1) The Extent of the Study Area

The study's initial intention was to embark on a study of ALL the sporting facilities in the Durban Functional Region (DFR), so as to get a comprehensive picture of all demands and methods of delivery thereof. This widely-encompassing research topic would have been very useful to Durban's sporting arena. However, it was soon realized that such a task would be difficult, if not impossible, given the limited data, budget and time available in which to complete the study. It was thus decided to restrict research to that of the Pinetown area. As a result, the study area is bounded by New Germany in the north, Westville in the east, Mariannahill and Queensburgh in the south, with Kloof to the west of Pinetown.

This task, of establishing the nature of the available sports facilities in Pinetown, was embarked upon with confidence, believing that the results obtained are applicable to the provision of sporting facilities in general.

(2) Active Open Space and other Land Uses

Due to the same resource limitations highlighted above, this dissertation embarks on a study of the active open spaces in

Pinetown. This does not mean that the importance of considering active open spaces IN CONJUNCTION WITH the passive open spaces is not recognised, but simply that it is appreciated that a study of that nature would require more extensive research than was embarked upon herein.

X Moreover, it is imperative to recognise that sport cannot and must not be seen in isolation from other land uses in the area, such as community centers, the open space system, schools, and surrounding residential areas. The nature of all of the above-mentioned land uses impact on existing and proposed sports facilities, and so too does the sports facilities impact on them.

(3) Physical attendance at public sports venues

Whilst acknowledging that there is much private investment in sports provision and participation, the provision and use of public sporting facilities is of concern throughout this dissertation. In this regard, and with reference to spectators of sporting activities, it was acknowledged that much passive participation is done via electronic media (eg. television, radio, and other forms of media coverage). For purposes of this dissertation, however, the focus has been on those spectators who physically attend sporting events, since it is for them that provision must be made at the respective venues.

(4) The demographic characteristics of the area

In planning for either sport, recreation or (on still a broader level) leisure⁸, peoples' ever-changing lifestyles and demographic profiles must be accommodated.

⁸ A distinction between the terms 'leisure', 'recreation', and 'sport' is provided at a later stage, in the chapter concerned with the theoretical basis of the study.

With regards to the age categories of the user-groups (be they spectators or participators), those residents that fell into the 'under 1' or the '1-4 years' category were not considered for purposes of this study. These persons have been omitted on the grounds that they are too young to voice their views and opinions. They also proved too young to participate in any of the activities under consideration. Of primary concern, therefore, were the children predominantly of a school-going age (viz. 5-19), and the adult portion of the population (viz. those 20 years and older). Although it was appreciated that alternative age categories could have been used, it was decided to use the categories stated, for two reasons. Firstly, because the categories conform to the conventional categorization of the population census data available, and secondly, they acknowledge both adult and children needs and demands.

(5) A set of recommendations

The study aims to bring to the readers attention (inter alia) the extent to which many people have been deprived of opportunities to partake in sporting activities. It is these issues that we, as planners of the new South Africa, need to address both directly and immediately. In view of this need, the recommendations present planners with valuable guidelines for the provision of appropriately located facilities, across the sporting spectrum.

The criteria presented in Chapter Seven are essentially a suggested set of guidelines, for planners to refer to when faced with the task of delivering space for sports facilities. For this reason, the list of criteria must not be regarded as the exhaustive list of 'checkpoints' to consider, but rather as a constant reminder of important locational issues that should be considered prior to the delivery of any sports facility.

(6) Within a time scale

In support of the above recognition, that peoples' ever-changing lifestyles and demographic profiles must be considered, it is strongly recommended that the provision of sporting facilities be dealt with in a context-specific framework, be it at the regional level (that is, at the macro scale) or on a more micro scale, for example, a chosen case study area. In addition to this need for acknowledging the context within which we are planning, the ever-changing nature of the elements under consideration make any accurate long-term predictions difficult. The dissertation, thus, concerns itself primarily with the present as well as the ten years to follow ie. the period 1994 to the year 2004.

1.4.3 THE RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

From the above problems and key research questions that needed answering, a research hypothesis presented itself as follows:

The most rational system to adopt when providing Pinetown with sports facilities would be a centrally located, multi-functional, Regional sports complex, supplemented by smaller-scale, satellite venues distributed throughout adjacent suburbs/communities.

The rationale behind such an hypothesis is as follows: The overall 'long-term ideal' that we should strive towards is the development of a metropolitan hierarchy of active open spaces, that accommodate a combination of activities. Such an hierarchial, strategically arranged sports environment, providing a range of sporting options, serves to better accommodate the public as a whole, with their varying needs.

To achieve this utopian scenario would need nothing less than an integrated and highly coordinated delivery process, guided by a well-thought out and carefully constructed (and implemented!) policy. With neither the process nor the policy in place in Pinetown, one must (at this stage) at least see to it that planning is guided by the recommendations presented. These planning suggestions highlight locational issues that should be considered when making provision for active open spaces.

Hopefully, with time, an overall policy framework will be derived so as to formally incorporate such issues. The primary goal of such a policy should be to ensure that the demands of the majority of the population are met. This, in turn, would result in an appropriate sporting environment for the Pinetown area as a whole.

1.5 KEY ASSUMPTIONS

The research is concerned ultimately with the supply of sporting facilities in the Pinetown area. This task was undertaken in confident support of a number of key assumptions, which are outlined below.

1. A study at the District level, namely Pinetown, is an appropriate scale at which to address the topic at hand. It is, hereby, believed that Pinetown represents a manageable planning area. Furthermore, Pinetown reflects problems that are common to many parts of a metropolitan area. The guidelines presented can, thus, be applied to other sectors of a metropolitan area and other urban settlements (albeit cautiously), having used Pinetown as the case study. Therefore, Pinetown represents a manageable area as well as a representative planning area.

2. Within the urban framework there are needs that automatically take precedence over that of the provision of sporting facilities. Examples of such priorities include (inter alia) housing provision and access to electricity; access to water, and other health requirements; job creation; and access to roads and other transport nodes.

3. Although the cost is difficult to quantify, the element of sport (and other forms of recreation) is excluded only at considerable cost to society. The cost is in the form of increased vandalism, criminal activities, and the impairment of mental and/or physical health. In view of this tendency, and despite the above-mentioned Assumption No.2, there IS a demand for sports facilities in the Pinetown area.

4. Sports facilities (and the participation therein) IS an important component of any urban fabric, as are the elements of housing, health, employment, and the supporting infrastructure (as highlighted in Assumption No.2). Thus, although not the most important issue, sport does need a place in the National budget.

5. LaHee Park is THE centralised, large-scale sports facility, servicing predominantly the northern suburbs of Pinetown.

6. Sporting facilities in areas of Pinetown HAVE BEEN undersupplied in the past, and thus need direct attention such that existing and potential venues can accommodate former as well as future demands.

7. There ARE (and will continue to be) funds allocated to 'sport', but this budget WILL be under constant pressure from other urban priorities (see Assumption No.2). The limited budget (and other scarce resources) available for the provision,

development and maintenance of sporting facilities must, therefore, be allocated and utilized as efficiently as possible.

In support of this notion, the aim of the new Metropolitan Government should be to allocate resources in such a way as to ensure the greatest multiplier effect, and thus the greatest positive impact on Pinetown's residents as a whole. From this realization, a final assumption is made, stating that:

8. A policy framework IS needed for the comprehensive and equitable provision of sporting facilities in Pinetown. As a starting point, it is further assumed that recommendations (in the form of planning principles and criteria) would prove useful in this regard since no well developed criteria exist to guide the delivery of well located active open spaces.

1.6 CHAPTER OUTLINE

The research foundations have been laid in the preceding sections of this chapter, in terms of stating the problems at hand within Pinetown's sports arena, outlining the questions that need answering, and clearly stating the intentions of the dissertation. What follows is a detailed account of the conceptual framework and related key concepts, on which the entire research is based. This is dealt with in Chapter Two.

Thereafter, Chapter Three expands on the methods adopted in order to acquire the necessary information. How the aims and objectives of the study have been achieved, the nature of the information needed, and where that data was obtained, is set out within this chapter.

Having elaborated on the research methods used, Chapter Four introduces the case study area, in some detail. To this end, a brief account of Pinetown's historical development, and the evolution of its sporting career, is presented. Thereafter, Pinetown's characteristics in terms of its geographical location and physical extent, the climate and topographical features of the area, and the nature of its population is highlighted.

With the research firmly set within the context of Pinetown, Chapter Five presents a description of Pinetown's active open space arena, in terms of the distribution of sports facilities and the nature of each venue (ie. in terms of the type, size and quality of the activities available).

Having described the nature of the sporting environment, Chapter Six embarks on a critical evaluation of the situation, giving an indication of the implications that this presents for planners.

The penultimate chapter, in appreciation of the need to correct the inadequacies of the past, is dedicated to presenting planning guidelines for those involved in the location of sports facilities. It is important to remember that these guidelines are, just that...GUIDELINES. However, if implemented, the recommendations will stand planners in good stead for the future in terms of making provision for sports facilities.

The concluding Chapter Eight examines the degree to which the aims of the dissertation have been met. This includes a concise summary of Chapters One to Six, as well as an evaluation of the recommendations set out in Chapter Seven. Appreciating the parameters of this dissertation, the final section of this concluding chapter suggests issues that present themselves as prospective research topics for the future.

CHAPTER 2



CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

CHAPTER TWO:

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 INTRODUCTION

In support of the dissertation's intentions, an elaboration of the key concepts is undertaken, and illustrated in FIGURE 2.1. These concepts are addressed in conjunction with the study's underlying theoretical basis. The theoretical framework has been developed from a critical analysis of the literature that was consulted. It is the resultant conceptual framework around which the study revolves.

The key concepts that are expounded on include a distinction between the terms 'work', 'leisure', 'recreation' and 'sport', as well as a detailed account of the 'delivery' of 'appropriate' sports facilities. Finally, the concept of an hierarchy of sports facilities is presented. This concept is discussed in terms of how an hierarchy is to be orchestrated, and the criticisms thereof. Thereafter the notion of barriers to the provision and use of facilities is raised, as well as the concept of 'supply creates demand'. Finally, the nature of the organisational arrangement, responsible for sport in our country, is established.

2.2 IN SUPPORT OF THE WELFARE GEOGRAPHY APPROACH

An appraisal of the Welfare Geography approach, as discussed by A.Franke (1985), presents a useful point of departure for the development of a theoretical framework, from which the study emanates. As a result, the Welfare Geograph approach provides the theoretical basis (or 'umbrella', as FIGURE 2.1 suggests), from which all other concepts emerge.

The Welfare Geography approach begins by assuming that human well-being is generated by the satisfaction of human needs which, in turn, lead to a better quality of life and, hence, welfare. Sports participation, considered a human need, is thus suited to analysis within the Welfare Geography framework.

The theory involves the idea of spatial justice, as illustrated in FIGURE 2.2 below. Within this context, the main components of concern are "who gets what, where and how" (A.Franke,1985:24), with the spatial dimension of 'where' being of the utmost importance.

FIGURE 2.1
CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

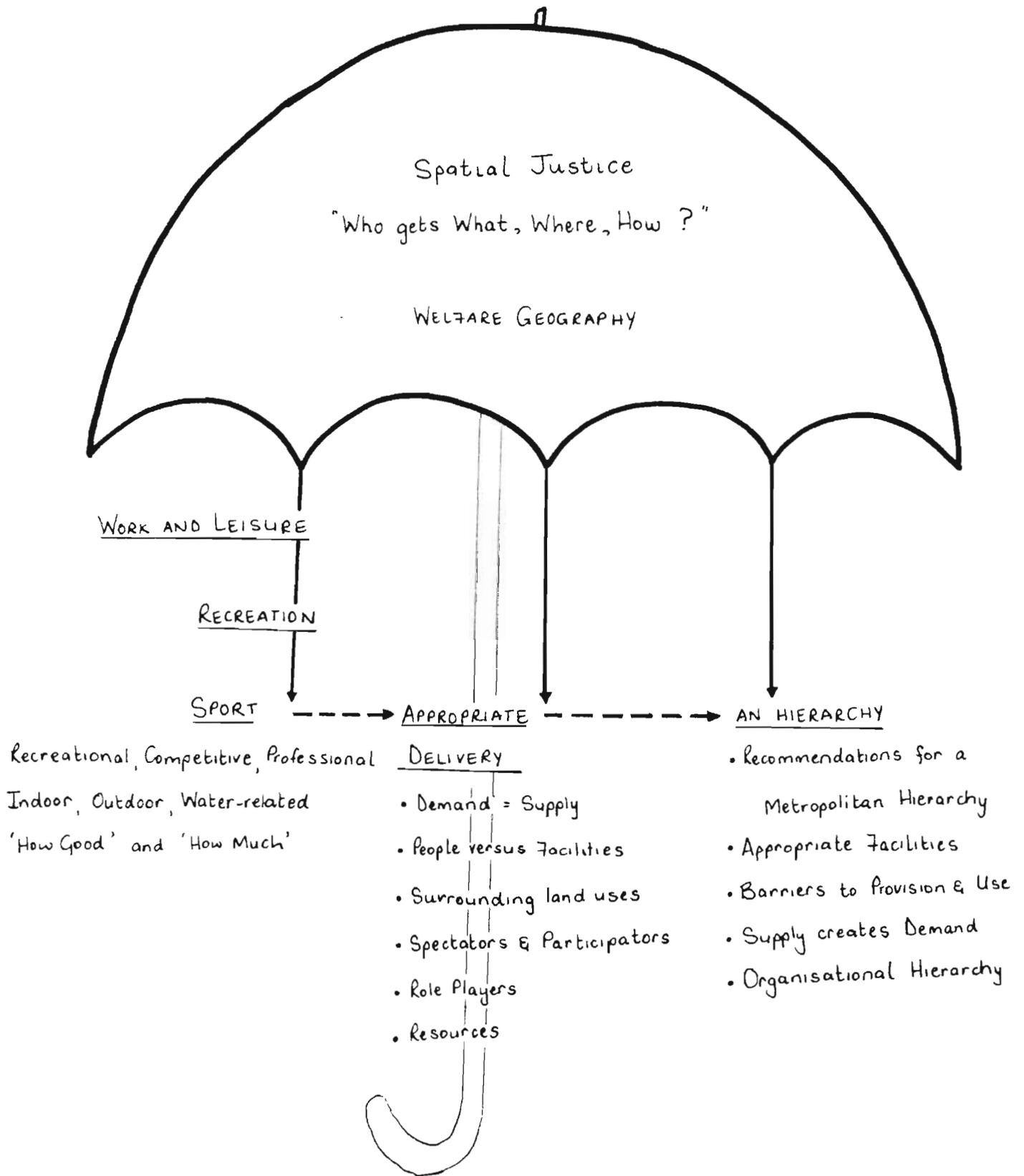
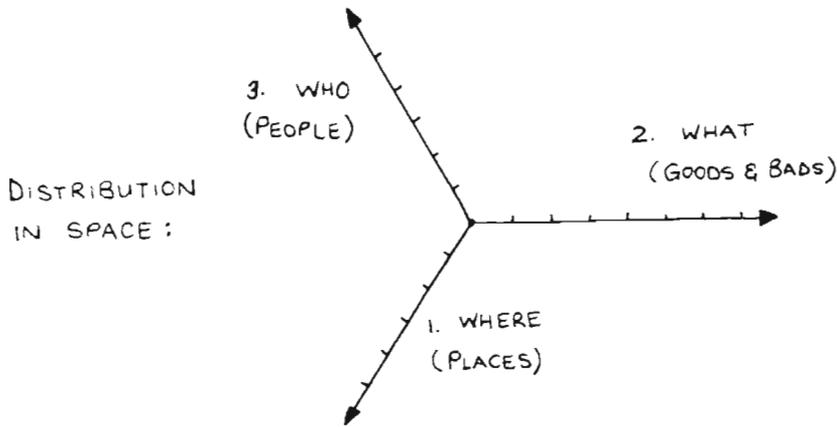


FIGURE 2.2

THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF THE WELFARE GEOGRAPHY APPROACH:

(source: A.Franke,1985:27)

The 'who' involves all sectors of the population, the 'what' refers to the over or under supply of recreation facilities, whilst the 'where' concerns the spatial distribution of those facilities.

Once the 'who gets what, where and how' has been established, it is the aim of Welfare Geographers to determine how the existing pattern can be changed so as to ensure a more equitable (or just) distribution of resources. 'Equity', an important urban quality, does not imply that urban environments are ubiquitously uniform (Dewar and Uytendogaardt,1991:19). Rather, the environment is to enhance and promote urban activities and processes of urban life, and allow all people easy access to opportunities generated (ibid). In support of this, Franke (1985:27) writes that "(equity) involves distributing resources in such a way as to give most to those most in need" (ibid), very much a Rawlsian ideal. It is this daunting, and yet challenging, task that all must strive towards, to provide for those in need. To ensure the delivery of appropriately located sporting facilities for Pinetown represents one such step in the right direction.

2.3 WORK, LEISURE, RECREATION AND SPORT

Most data and literature available is categorized and analyzed in terms of the various racial groups viz. Coloured, Asian, Black and White population groups. However, as K.Kohler (1992:17) states, and rightly so, there is also a strong correlation between income and behaviour. In addition to the above, those authors who state that the correlation is between age and behaviour, as well as between gender and behaviour, are also supported (T.Baranowski (1993); J.Elson and G.P.Hirsch (1974); A.F.Franke (1985)).

In accordance with the post-Apartheid era, literature analysis and presentation works across all racial barriers to conceptualize Pinetown holistically. Differences are, thus, accommodated in terms of, for example, areas of neglect and areas that have been richly provided with sporting facilities. Whilst this is a noble gesture, and one that must be implemented, it is also to be appreciated that a national transformation of this magnitude will not be instantaneous, in that South Africa will be living with the Apartheid legacy for many years to come.

The definition of and relationship between the terms 'work', 'leisure', 'recreation', and 'sport', adopted throughout this dissertation, needs to be clearly established at the onset.

2.3.1 WORK AND LEISURE

K.Kohler (1992) addresses the issue of sport in particular, in conjunction with the broader recreational issues and tourism in

general. She writes within the broader South African context, and provides a useful overall picture of conditions country-wide. Kohler also provides a useful distinction between the terms 'work' and 'leisure' (Kohler,1992:6).

T.A.Gihring (1983), on the other hand, whilst providing a useful interpretation of changes in the traditional concepts of 'work' and 'leisure', is largely concerned with the mental attitudes and performance of leisure by the Nigerian Black urban population. This approach detracts from the intentions of this dissertation to work across racial barriers, and also addresses leisure activities in a general sense without any direct recognition of sporting activities in particular.

Kohler (1992:6), as does Gihring (1983:109), suggests that leisure necessitates freedom from work or non-leisure activities. It was hereby decided that the one necessitates, or at least determines, the other. What is to be stressed, however, is that leisure must exist and be valued in its own right, whilst remaining linked to 'work'.

2.3.2 LEISURE AND RECREATION

Throughout the literature consulted, virtually the only area of consent regarding the concepts 'leisure' and 'recreation' is that there is little or no consensus as to the clear-cut definitions of these concepts! Some theorists consider the terms to mean one and the same thing, but for purposes of this dissertation, a distinction between the two is made. To this end, 'leisure' is, as M.Roberts (1974) defines it,

"the time available to the individual when the disciplines of work, sleep, and other basic needs have been met" (M.Roberts 1974:328),

whilst 'recreation' refers to:

"any activity undertaken by individuals or groups for the primary purpose of physical, mental and/or spiritual refreshment" (A.Franke,1985:11).

Whilst appreciating the complexities of these concepts (as highlighted by K.Kohler (1992), A.Franke (1985) and M.Roberts (1974)), it is accepted that the distinction between 'leisure' and 'recreation' appears to be the 'time' dimension of 'leisure' as opposed to the 'activity' dimension of 'recreation'.

Public recreation spaces are, furthermore, divided into passive and active open spaces. Passive open spaces are those areas set aside for recreation activities of a passive nature, for example parks, gardens and nature reserves. Active open spaces, on the other hand, refer to those spaces that accommodate active recreation types, for example playgrounds and sports fields. It is this active recreation space that is of concern herein, namely sports fields and grounds.

2.3.3 RECREATION AND SPORT

It is widely accepted (according to existing literature) that 'sport' is a sub-dimension of the broader concept of 'recreation', and in accordance with the above definition, sport is an activity that provides physical, mental and/or spiritual refreshment. Furthermore, on adopting Kohler's (1992:3) working definition, sport includes recreational, competitive, as well as professional sporting activities.

Whilst there is far less controversy as to what 'sport' means, there are numerous opinions as to the most useful categorization of the sports codes available. For example, some authors categorize sports types into outdoor, indoor and water-related

activities, whilst others distinguish between individual as opposed to team sports. Before adopting any particular classification of sport, it is important to have a clear understanding of the situation at present. This is achieved via an investigation into the nature of existing sporting facilities⁹ within the respective area. Having established the existing situation, the dissertation's discussion is formulated in terms of indoor, outdoor, and water-related sporting activities. This tends to make for easy analysis and interpretation of findings.

Much of the recent literature, regarding sporting activities in Durban, has been undertaken in support of Durban's bid to host the 2004 Olympic Games. Although the bid was won by the city of Cape Town, the information collected regarding the Greater Durban Area is by no means lost. Whilst the provision of sporting facilities may now be addressed in a different light (perhaps, fortunately so) than if it were in preparation for the 2004 Olympic Games, the information and data collected stands Pinetown (and all other areas who apply the recommendations) in good stead for the provision of appropriate sporting facilities in their area.

An important concept relating to the existing sports facilities is, whether or not those facilities are appropriate. This is in appreciation of the fact that 'available' does not necessarily mean 'appropriate'. For example, the Olympic Games would have promoted, to a large extent, a centralized 'olympic village' type of development in Durban, at the expense of outlying areas and their respective population. A more appropriate sporting environment in terms of the nature and location of the facilities is thus embarked on.

⁹ For the duration of this dissertation, 'sports facility' refers to an entire sports venue, that is, the playing surface(s) as well as the adjoining services and amenities.

Concern for the above-mentioned issues arose in support of C.Singh's observation that the question of 'how good' is as important as 'how much' since "space does not (necessarily) constitute service" (1990:32). He went further to explain that in many communities, less space with better design and management is the most constructive solution to meeting recreation needs. Therefore, at both the macro and the micro level of analysis, it is important to establish the appropriate level of development as well as the most appropriate location of sporting facilities.

To deliver 'appropriate sports facilities' is what this dissertation ultimately seeks to establish. Appreciating the need for a clear understanding of this concept and its implications, a detailed account of the 'delivery system' and the term 'appropriate', is provided in the remaining sections of this conceptual framework.

2.4 THE DELIVERY OF SPORTS FACILITIES

An investigation into (and, thus, a clear understanding of) the delivery of sports facilities is essential if the demand thereof is to be met by an appropriate supply of facilities.

Studies concerned with the demand side of sporting facilities, as M.Roberts (1974:338) states, may focus on one activity, one area, or on one location. C.Singh (1990), in his thesis concerned with Verulam's recreational potential, categorizes demand in terms of the activity, namely that of latent demand (what individuals would like to do), induced demand (what the individual is

conditioned to do), and expressed demand (what the individual actually does) (1990:30). Roberts (1974:330), on the other hand, refers to 'effective demand' (equivalent to Singh's expressed demand), 'no demand', and 'latent demand' (also identified by Singh,1990:30).

Roberts takes the concept of latent demand a step further to distinguish between deferred latent demand and potential latent demand (1974:330). Deferred demand refers to a situation in which an individual has the means, wants and time to participate but lacks the facilities or knowledge thereof. Potential demand, on the other hand, represents a scenario in which an individual has neither the means nor the time to participate, but which could become effective/expressed demand should the social and/or economic state undergo change. Those economic and social factors that do not undergo change represent barriers to participation.

Regardless of the choice of definitions of the term 'demand', it is vital to remember that the demand for facilities has important implications for the provision of sporting facilities in an area. It is, hereby, appreciated that different people have different preferences, resulting in the demand for different sporting facilities. For this reason, it is essential to establish the demographic profile (and likely future trends) of the present population, prior to the delivery of any sports facilities.

To this end, the age and gender classification of the respondents is of primary concern since both have an important influence on the nature of the demands made, and thus the nature of the facilities that should be delivered. Age is important to consider since different age groups tend to demand different sports facilities. For the same reason, the gender issue should be addressed since past research has identified marked differences between male and female demands and preferences, both

of whom have to be satisfied. Income and expenditure patterns are also a useful element to consider when providing, developing, and administering sports facilities since the facilities supplied must remain within the financial parameters of the end-users.

It is appreciated that the gender, age and income variations of a population are important to consider when providing sports facilities. However, for purposes of this dissertation, the distribution of the population at hand proves adequate in establishing the most appropriate location for sports facilities. This is in support of the notion that a hierarchy of combination (or multiple purpose) facilities distributed throughout an area, serves to meet most (if not all) the peoples' demands regarding their sporting preferences.

It is believed that an investigation into the existing demand as well as an investigation into the distribution of the population at hand, provides a good indication as to the most likely nature of future demands.

"It is impossible to predetermine the future, but it is possible to recognise the lasting quality of what is done today. This is the art of city-making."

(Dewar and Uytendogaardt,1991:22).

Planning must therefore commence, albeit cautiously.

Whilst the large degree of private sports viewing (made possible by increased media coverage) must not be underestimated, the concern herein is for the demands of those spectators who physically attend the sports events. This is based on the fact that it is, after all, for those who visit the grounds, that space must be allocated. With regard to those physically participating in the sporting activities, recreational, competitive, and professional participators can be identified.

Research may or may not show a substantial difference in their demands but such a classification is, at this stage, a useful one to make.

In light of the above discussion, the nature and location of sports facilities, the nature and distribution of the population, and the nature of existing land-uses, are all important issues to address when delivering sports facilities.

Underlying the existing method of delivery of sporting facilities are a number of other important concepts, all of which are addressed herein. Firstly, the role players (and their role) in the actual delivery of sporting opportunities must (and have been) identified, along with their particular method of provision adopted. This was so as to establish how the various sports codes are orchestrated. Furthermore, controlling the rate of delivery is the nature of the resources available. Before the delivery process can gain momentum, physically take place, and be maintained, resources are an essential ingredient. These resource inputs take on numerous forms, including financial resources (eg. initial capital and recurrent expenditure), human resources (eg. labour and skilled personnel) and the availability of land, all of which have been discussed.

2.5 A HIERARCHY OF APPROPRIATE FACILITIES

In view of the ultimate aim of the dissertation, it became evident that much of the available literature deals with mere recommendations for the provision of sporting facilities. It is believed that a far more explicit, action-orientated policy

approach needs to be adopted, in order to match the supply with the demand for sporting facilities in the most efficient and appropriate manner possible.

Despite the urgent need for such a policy, political, social and economic uncertainty suggests that recommendations must unfortunately suffice for the time being. These planning suggestions (dealt with in Chapter Seven) must, nevertheless, be strongly guided and influenced by a carefully established policy framework. To this end, the dissertation identifies avenues of intervention and, thus, improvement in the facilities available. This is done via the application of recommendations regarding the location of sports facilities.

In this regard, the notion of a continuum of development levels is proposed. At one end of the spectrum, the requirement would be to deliver many small scale, uni-functional sports grounds, scattered evenly throughout any one urban settlement. At the other end of the continuum, the sporting environment would consist simply of a single, centrally located, combination (and thus, multi-functional) sports complex, that was to serve the entire population. Quite clearly, neither of these extremes would be suitable. Therefore, it remains for planners to find the appropriate balance, and to implement their decisions.

The recommendations are presented, with the intention of finding that balance by guiding the choice of localities for various sports facilities. These recommendations have a number of basic principles that need to be adopted. These broad planning principles include the establishment of the degree of accessibility, availability, adaptability, and attractiveness of the site chosen. These categories are an adaption of Cherry's (1974:190) six "Principles of Provision", aimed at guiding the provision of recreational facilities in general. In accordance

with each planning principle, criteria are presented that provide a spatial overtone to the principles. It is these criteria that planners are to meet, if their choice of localities is to be appropriate. Furthermore, and central to all principles and their criteria, is the notion of a hierarchy of facilities, in conjunction with the aforementioned principles, and related criteria. The 'what', 'where', and 'why' of sports facilities (as presented by the Welfare Geographers) is, hereby, addressed.

2.5.1 AN HIERARCHY

The reality in Third World cities is that resources to provide every local community with a full range of facilities does not exist. South Africa proves to be no exception, with sport being managed by individuals on a voluntary basis, in the light of serious resource constraints. The proposed delivery at a Regional level must, furthermore, coincide with the National policy approach and its available budget. Furthermore, the limitations of the government to intervene must be appreciated, and the important role that the private sector must play in facility provision must be accommodated.

Despite the above limitations, "with (the current move towards) integration, South Africa is faced with an urgent need to cater for the sporting requirements of its entire population" (Parks and Grounds, 1993:38). To this end, in the effort to provide appropriate sports facilities, an hierarchy of sports facilities presents itself as the most viable option.

The early 1950s saw the conceptualisation of up to six types of leisure facilities, defined in terms of level and type of open space (BKS et al, 1994b). These tiers included playlots, local

parks, neighbourhood parks and playgrounds, Community parks and playing fields, District parks, and city or Regional parks.

Over the years, however, this six tier hierarchy of recreation facilities has been simplified into a hierarchy of four levels. These include Local facilities, Community facilities, District facilities, and city or Regional facilities (BKS et al,1994b:56), each with varying spatial requirements. It is generally accepted that this simplification was in accordance with the trend toward the provision of fewer, larger, more integrated and linked leisure facilities. Within this hierarchy, allowance is also made for a 'specialised facilities' category, referring to the purpose built facilities such as horse racing courses, motor racing circuits and golf courses ie. all sporting activities that do not fit comfortably into any one of the four categories (ibid).

It is, hereby, proposed that an overall image for any urban area's sporting arena should evolve from the development and maintenance of a metropolitan hierarchy of Local, Community, District and Regional sports facilities, appropriately distributed throughout a metropolitan area. Such an endeavour would ensure the provision of a complex and diverse pattern of facilities. The range and choices available to the largest number of people would also be increased (Dewar and Uytendogaardt,1991:59).

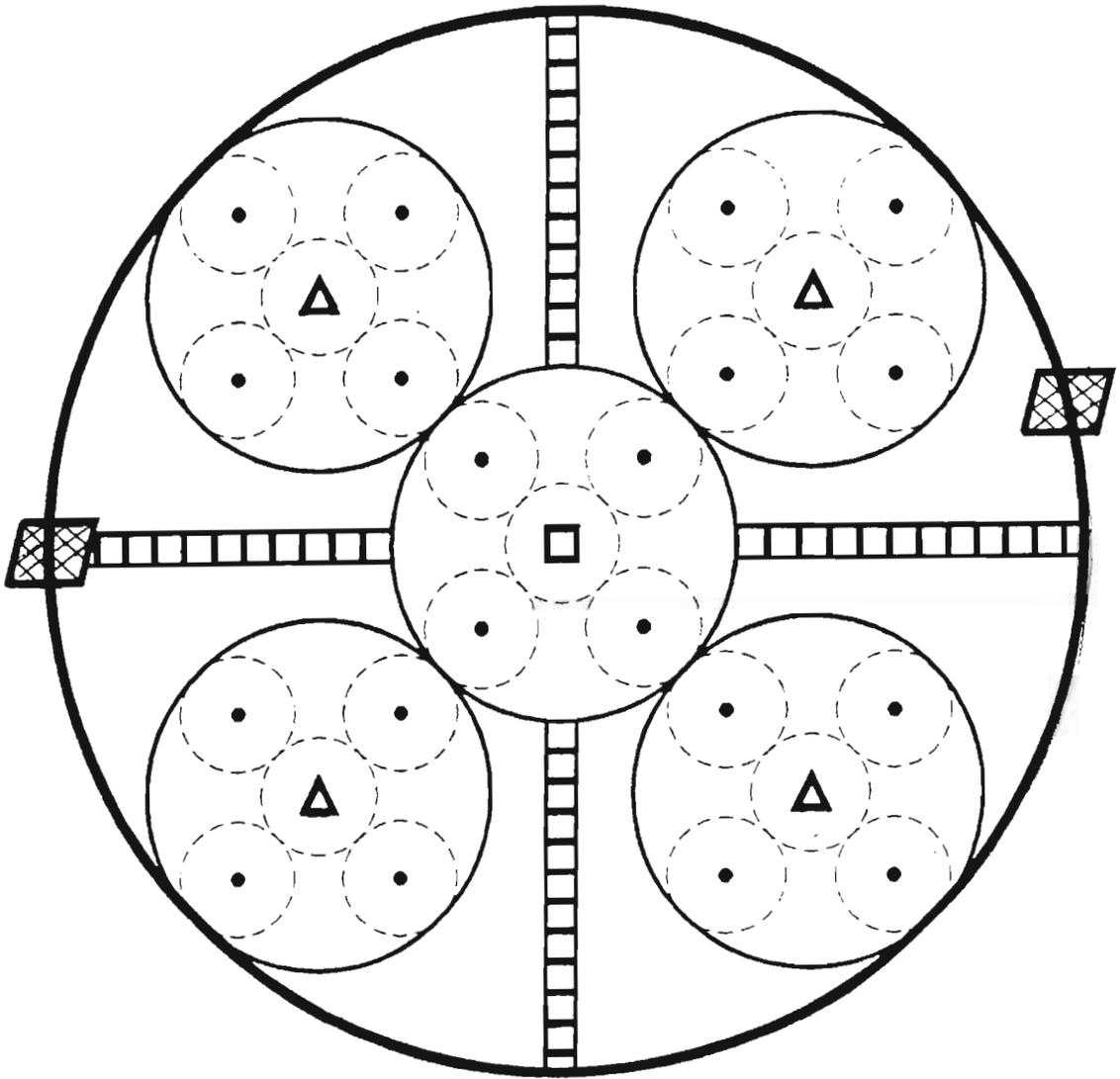
The conceptual location of such an hierarchy of facilities, and the areas served by them, is illustrated in FIGURE 2.3 .

(1) How an hierarchy is orchestrated

The complexities involved in the implementation of such an hierarchy must not be underestimated. It requires a balanced investment at all levels of the hierarchy (ie. the Local,

FIGURE 2.3

CONCEPTUAL HIERARCHIAL LOCATION OF LEISURE FACILITIES:



LEVEL OF FACILITY:

- Regional
- △ District
- Community
- ▨ Specialised
- ▤ Linked open space system

AREA SERVED:

- Town or Region
- District
- Community

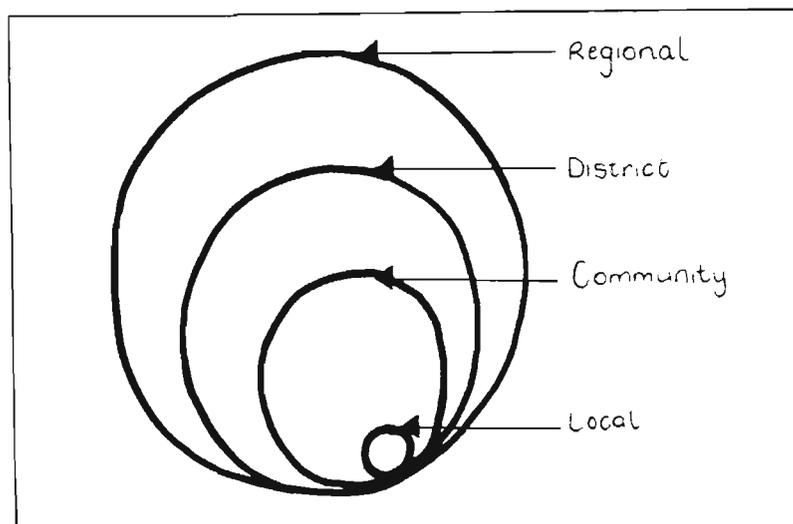
(Source: an adjustment to BKS et al (1994b).)

Community, District and Regional facilities), such that a concentration of investment at any one level is not undertaken to the detriment of the other hierarchical levels (Puttick,1991:58). However, the attention granted to the various levels depends, to a large degree, on the nature of the planning environment. To illustrate this point, the size of an area may not justify investment into the development of a Regional facility (the reasons for this of which are stated in later Chapters), whereas a series of Community level facilities would require much investment.

This gives rise to another important aspect of application. An hierarchy, in the true sense of the word and regardless of the analogy thereof, must be applied at the broad metropolitan level. This is in appreciation of unrealistic efforts to apply a complete hierarchy to any one area, in isolation of its broader environment. The nature of the facilities accommodated in any one area, thus, depends on how that area fits into the broader metropolitan picture.

It must also be stated that one sports facility can serve more than one function, if appropriately located and designed. That is, an hierarchy always has combination overtones. For example, a facility with 'District level' status also (and so it should) satisfies the needs of the immediate community, thereby fulfilling a 'Community level' role as well. This notion is illustrated conceptually in FIGURE 2.4 below. It is this that the dissertation strives to achieve, namely to promote the multiple use of well located combination facilities so as to ensure maximum utilisation of all available sports venues.

FIGURE 2.4
AN OVERLAP OF HIERARCHIAL FACILITIES



(Source: M.Kahn, Town Planning Dept,
 Natal University, Durban)

Another important 'rule' of this hierarchial approach is that a sports hierarchy is best organised in terms of the SIZE of the facilities available, the RANGE of sports codes accommodated and their THRESHOLDS, the TYPE of facilities provided (eg. venues for national sports meetings as opposed to local training sessions), and the QUALITY of those facilities (ie. the level of development). What this implies, quite obviously, is that the size, range, type, and quality of the facility as well as the size of the population it serves, increases as one moves up the hierarchial 'ladder' of facilities from a Local facility to one of Regional status.

Despite the apparent convenience of a hierarchy (in terms of access), one cannot assume that access to all facilities for everyone is easily available! In this regard, an influencing factor with important locational overtones, is the various

population thresholds needed to support the numerous sports facilities within an area. This means that one should not, for example, locate a Kings Park type complex in a town like Pinetown since the population needed to support a facility of this magnitude simply does not exist (ie. the threshold is not met). Once it is established which facilities are realistically required in any one area, special care should be taken to ensure that all end-users are within 'financial reach' of their chosen sport code, in terms of the distance that needs to be covered in order to partake in the activity. Thus, the threshold and range of each facility dictates, to a large degree, the locality of a facility.

In this regard, the threshold and range of any facility increases as the hierarchial classification of that facility increases. To illustrate, a Regional facility is greater in size, and requires a larger threshold of people in order to function successfully, than does a District level facility. The same can be said of a District level facility in relation to a Community facility, respectively. Furthermore, this same distinction can be made between Community as opposed to Local level facilities, respectively.

It must, also, be recognised that (at the micro-level of analysis) various sports codes/types have varying thresholds. What this implies is that each sporting activity has an estimated minimum threshold of people that the venue requires in order to function successfully. These threshold values serve as valuable guidelines to the provision of appropriate types of sports facilities. TABLE 2.1 below reflects these differences in the various sport codes.

TABLE 2.1
PROPOSED SPORTS FACILITY NORMS:

| SPORT: | POPULATION PER FACILITY: |
|------------|--------------------------|
| Athletics | 10000 |
| Badminton | 15000 |
| Basketball | 11000 |
| Bowls | 14000 |
| Cricket | 5000 |
| Cycling | 200000 |
| Golf | 250000 |
| Gymnastics | 50000 |
| Hockey | 6000 |
| Netball | 3000 |
| Rugby | 4000 |
| Soccer | 2000 |
| Squash | 3000 |
| Swimming | 6000 |
| Tennis | 2000 |
| Volleyball | 6000 |

Source: BKS et al (1994a)

(2) A four tier hierarchy

The terminology used to describe this four level hierarchy of sports facilities is closely related to the terms sociologists use to describe an hierarchy of areas (M.Kahn, Town Planning Dept, Natal University (Durban)). This correlation of terms is highlighted in FIGURE 2.5 .

FIGURE 2.5
SOCIOLOGICAL AND RECREATIONAL TERMINOLOGY:

| SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY: | RECREATIONAL : |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Pedestrian Presinct | |
| Neighbourhood | (playground) |
| Community | Community |
| District / Regional | District |
| Metropolitan Area | Regional |

(i) Regional

In light of the above, at the highest level of a sports hierarchy is a Regional/city wide facility. A facility that receives this status must accommodate a range of major sport events (of a competitive nature) as well as other major non-sport events (eg. political meetings and large markets). Such facilities are, thus, large multi-purpose sporting complexes, providing an entire metropolitan area with a wide range of activities to choose from. Despite their metropolitan significance (and, accompanying wide sphere of influence), these venues must also meet the needs of the residents in the immediate surrounds, thereby not overlooking local needs. Furthermore, the appropriate linkages within and beyond the immediate area, and the provision of adequate supporting services must also be accommodated (eg. a restaurant, and conference room for sports meetings to be held).

(ii) District

As one moves down the hierarchial ladder, the population threshold decreases and the nature of the facilities change (in terms of the range and quality of the sport types available). These District level facilities are smaller than Regional facilities, and tend to be distributed throughout the various districts within a metropole. An example of such a District facility is the LaHee Park complex in Pinetown. These facilities must also accommodate a range of sport codes and their needs, but at a smaller scale than can be expected of a regional facility. This includes training and competitions of a more local nature (eg. club events). District facilities must again accommodate the local needs of the residential areas immediately surrounding the facility.

(iii) Community

Thereafter, smaller Community level sports facilities must be accommodated within the various communities, at more frequent intervals than those facilities in the preceding two levels. These venues serve the needs of the communities within which they are located and, more often than not, accommodate only one sports code. They are used predominantly for training and social participation by the residents within their respective communities.

(iv) Local

Finally, the lowest level of the hierarchy consists of Local level open spaces, small in size and servicing a small number of people (ie. within the immediate neighbourhood). These playing surfaces usually provide the neighbourhood with simply a kick-about area (ie. general playground) and should, therefore, be within easy walking distance of all houses they are intending to serve. In light of this, their value is essentially local, and, since they are not actual sports fields (in the formal sense of the word), these local level facilities are omitted for purposes of this dissertation.

(4) Criticisms of an hierarchy

Despite the above categorisation of levels, it is believed that the strict application of this hierarchial arrangement of sports facilities is not free of criticism. To begin with, it is very seldom that all activities within an area are appropriately accommodated within a rigid hierarchy of this nature. This is due to the fact that activity patterns at any one venue are influenced by, inter alia, the location and nature of that facility, the proximity and nature of additional facilities available in adjacent areas, and by personal preferences that vary over space and time.

Furthermore, the development of a complete hierarchy depends on the size of the study area at hand. For example, one could not realistically expect Pinetown South to boast a sporting environment equivalent to that of the city of Durban. This is because these smaller areas fall within the Greater Durban area, and are, thus, part of the larger metropolitan hierarchy.

The nature of the environmental resources and the socio-economic characteristics of the respective population also impacts on the degree to which such a sports hierarchy can be superimposed onto an urban area.

In light of the above, the author chooses to adopt the concept of an hierarchy purely on its merits as an analytical and planning tool since it indicates a potential sphere of influence, and the type and size of active recreation facilities that should be provided. It is believed that the application of such an hierarchy of sports facilities would prove highly beneficial to the recipients (i.e. the urban residents), provided that it is applied in the light of a very clear understanding of its shortfalls.

2.5.2 PLANNING PRINCIPLES FOR THE APPROPRIATE LOCATION OF SPORTS FACILITIES

From the above hierarchial distinctions, it is evident that the different levels of facilities have varying requirements that need to be met in terms of their most appropriate location. Thus, explicit in the adoption of a conceptual hierarchy, and in accordance with the aim of this dissertation, what is provided in terms of sporting opportunities, must be appropriate.

" 'Appropriate' generally means the degree to which a facility meets the real and widely perceived human needs,

and the degree of accessibility to people who most need that facility" (Dewar and Uytendogaardt,1991:58).

It is this definition of 'appropriate' that provides the point of departure for establishing a set of planning principles (and supporting location-related criteria) that need to be considered when providing a multitude of sporting opportunities to a multitude of people, in any urban environment. What is important in this regard, is to ascertain whether the facilities available (given their specific localities) are appropriate in terms of the degree of accessibility, availability, adaptability and attractiveness of each site.

The concept 'appropriate' has different meanings (and, thus, implications) for different people. As a result, and in order to address the planning issues involved in provision, the user needs must be established as well as the needs of the organisation that is developing and maintaining the facility. It is accepted that end-user needs are defined as those "conditions which participants and spectators expect to be met in order to obtain an acceptable level of satisfaction" (BKS et al,1994b:54), whilst the organisation needs are fittingly defined by BKS et al (1994b:55) as those "conditions which public and private bodies look to be met in order to provide viable leisure facilities".

Another key principle underlying a planning approach of this nature is that of the equitable provision of a diverse range of sporting facilities throughout Pinetown. In support of this principle, the concern lies with the majority as well as minority demands. Additional 'compact city' principles to be incorporated, and which are implicit or explicit in the recommendations presented, include the multiple use of facilities available, and the efficient use of available resources (eg. land, and existing facilities) within the built-up area. To promote the multiple use of existing sports facilities would also

avoid the unnecessary provision of additional facilities since, as M.J.Elson and G.P.Hirsch (1974:50) point out, there is often scope for a fuller use of existing facilities and/or resources before making additional ones available.

Furthermore, this dissertation suggests that all areas within a metropolitan area must be considered when providing sports facilities. This notion stems from a similar issue elaborated on by M.J.Elson and G.P.Hirsch (1974:54). They justify attempts "to maximize informal countryside recreation opportunities" (ibid), reasoning that

"it is only right (as far as the occurrence of natural resources allows) to provide similar opportunities in number, quality and convenience for everybody" (1974:54).

Despite the above statement that argues for an even distribution of sporting facilities throughout any one area, it is realized that such an approach is, more often than not, costly, unrealistic, and impractical. In light of this, the notion of a 'compact city' (and its related principles) presents a far more viable concept to adopt when making sports facilities available throughout a metropolitan area.

2.5.3 BARRIERS TO PROVISION AND USE

The above user and organisation considerations present the basis from which to identify the most appropriate locality for a sports facility. When such principles are adopted, and the related criteria are met, user as well as organisation needs would have been satisfied (from a locality point of view, at least). Those criteria that are not met, represent barriers to the use and/or provision of sports facilities. It is these barriers to the appropriate location of facilities that must be overcome.

This is an important concept in that "barriers (to use) suggest that suppressed demands or unfulfilled recreational needs are evident" (K.Henderson,1988:70). Henderson goes further to provide a useful distinction between intervening and antecedent barriers to recreation, which can easily be addressed in relation to sports facilities.

In accordance with Henderson's definitions, intervening barriers relate specifically to the sporting opportunity. For example, the lack of time to partake in sports activities, or the lack of available facilities in the first place, both represent intervening barriers to use. Intervening barriers can be further sub-divided into social and physical barriers. An example of a social barrier is that of insufficient skilled personnel to manage the available facilities appropriately. Physical barriers, on the other hand, include (for example) the limitations imposed on both the provider and the user, by the topocadastral nature of the land available (eg. steep topography which would make development difficult and costly).

Antecedent barriers, on the other hand, are those attitudes associated with an a priori sporting situation, for example, personal capacities, personality, or interests hindering delivery and/or participation. An investigation into existing barriers to the provision and use of sports facilities, goes a long way in explaining the nature of the demands made.

The frequency of facility utilisation is another important concept to be reckoned with. Results from investigations into the quantity, location and the quality of existing facilities may well provide explanations as to the nature of the barriers to use, often separating need and preference from participation in certain sporting activities. For example, the impact that

floodlights have on the utilization of a sports facility is phenomenal, so much so that "over the past 25 years, floodlighting has become more of a necessity than a luxury." (Parks and Gardens,1993:55).

2.5.4 SUPPLY CREATES ITS OWN DEMAND'

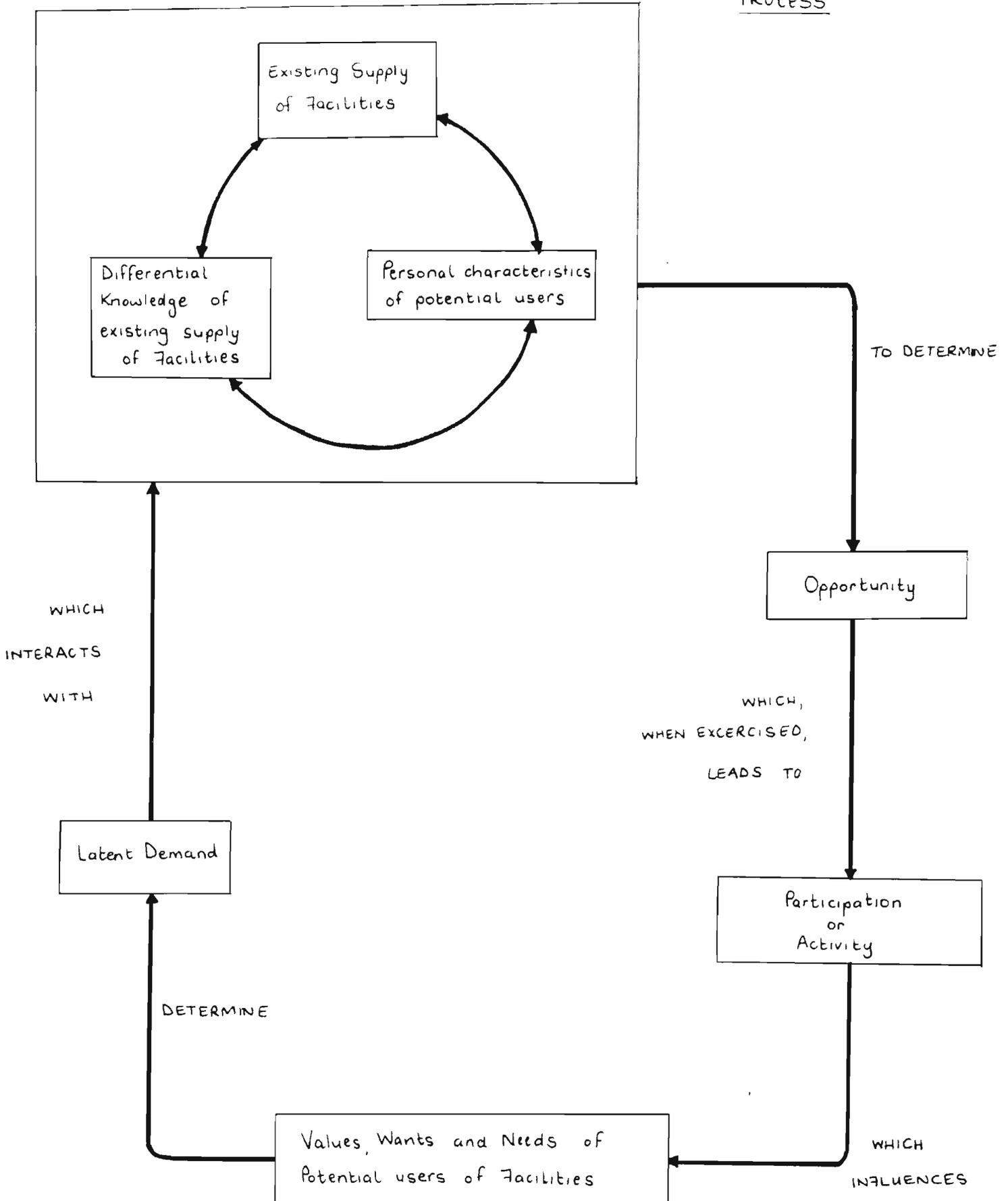
Having investigated the above concepts, the demand and supply process of sporting facilities in Pinetown can be illustrated diagrammatically, using C.Singh's (1990:33) illustration of the supply and demand process of facilities in general, as a basis (see FIGURE 2.6). In this way, an accurate picture is presented as to what the supply of appropriately located sports facilities entails, thereby improving existing patterns of facility provision and use. This stands as the ultimate and overriding aim of the dissertation. In support of the dissertation's intentions, Singh acknowledges the importance of having a clear understanding of the existing situation prior to embarking on the provision of sports facilities. This includes an understanding of the existing supply of facilities, the methods of supply, and the characteristics of existing and potential end-users and their demands.

It is, hereby, proposed that 'supply creates demand', and it is to this end that this dissertation lends itself...to gain insight into the supply side of sports facilities. Detailed research into this delivery process enables the presentation of useful guidelines for avenues of improvement. These recommendations, if implemented, would serve to refine the present methods of provision, such that 'supply' can satisfy 'demand' as best as possible. The details of the above requirements and recommendations are dealt with in the chapters to follow.

2.5.5 THE ORGANISATIONAL HIERARCHY OF SPORT IN OUR COUNTRY

FIGURE 2.6

THE SUPPLY AND DEMAND
PROCESS



The nature and organisational arrangements of the numerous controlling bodies of sport in our country is complex, to say the very least. What is important for purposes of this dissertation, however, is to establish a very general outline of this organisational hierarchy, as is presented in FIGURE 2.7. An appreciation of this arrangement serves to set the context within which delivery at a District level is undertaken.

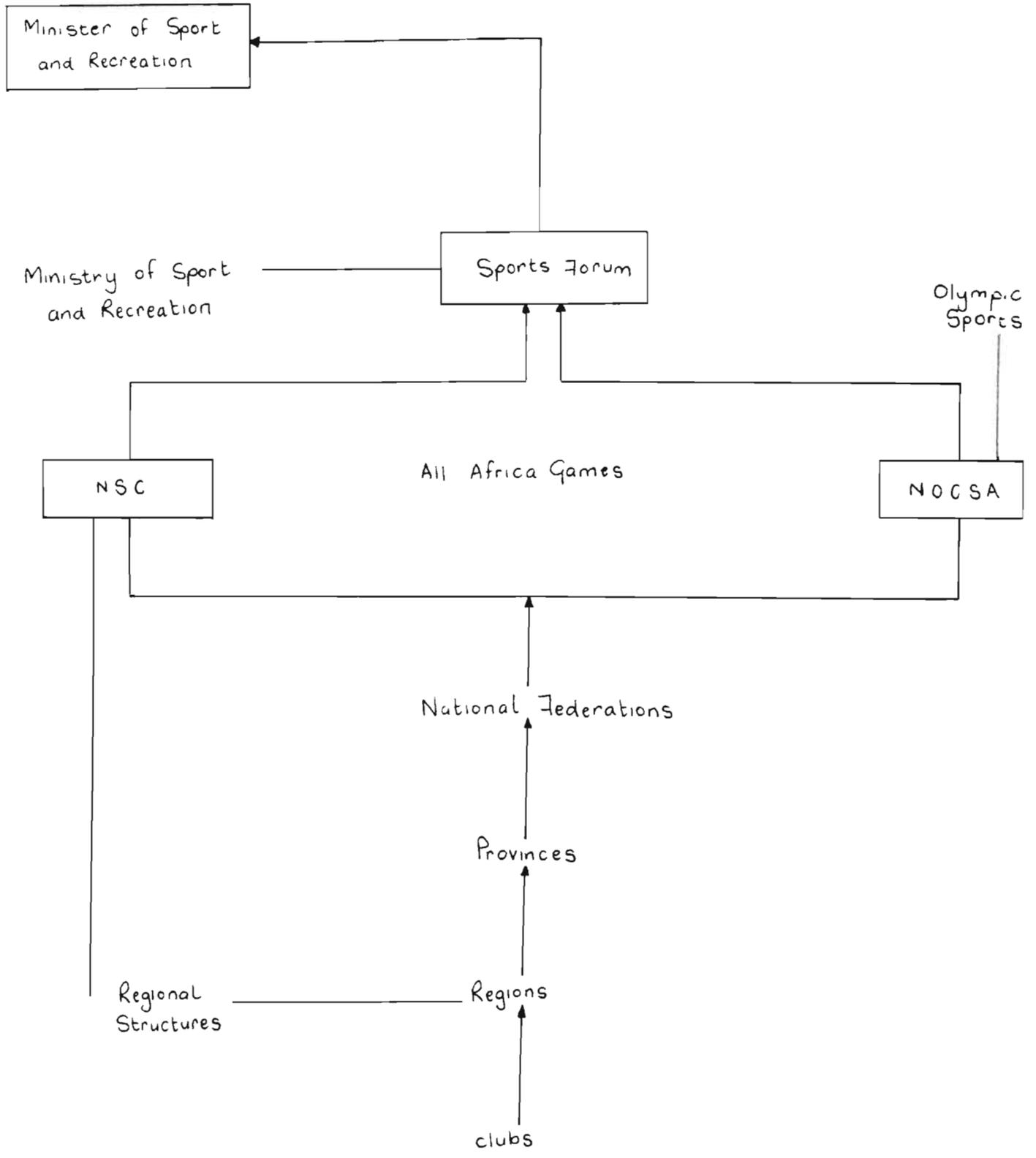
The many clubs within a District are affiliated to the Regional body of their respective sports code/type. These Regional structures are, in turn, affiliated to the Provincial and National federations of the various codes. Thereafter, and a step up in the organisational hierarchy of South African sport, are the continental organising bodies, followed by the International federations to which the various continental sporting bodies are affiliated.

At the National level, in the past, there were three macro controlling bodies, namely the NSC (the National Sports Congress), SACOS (the South African Council on Sport), and COSAS (the Confederation of South African Sport). With the major political restructuring in our country in the recent past (ie. early 1994), the sports world saw the much needed appointment of a Minister of Sport and Recreation. At the National level, then, the Sports Ministry works in conjunction with a Sports Forum, accommodating representatives from the NSC and NOCSA (National Olympic Committee of South Africa).

What the above implies is that the extent to which the ills of Apartheid are successfully redressed will depend, to a large degree, on the successful functioning of the above organisational hierarchy. The Ministry is the primary driving force in this process.

FIGURE 2.7

ORGANISATIONAL HIERARCHY



Source: NSC (1994)

CHAPTER 3



METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER THREE:

METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

An investigation of this scale demanded an accurate identification of what information was required, as well as where and how that relevant data was to be obtained. This chapter, thus, serves to highlight the methods adopted in order to obtain the information required for the chapters that follow. The details of this methodology are presented in FIGURE 3.1 .

The data collection methods used are discussed below, in accordance with the dissertation chapters that follow. To this end, the methods used in order to establish an "historical" context within which the study has been conducted (Chapter Four), is presented. Thereafter, the information, their sources, and the methods used in order to identify the nature of Pinetown's sports facilities (Chapter Five) and an evaluation thereof (Chapter Six), is highlighted. The concluding section presents some of the primary problems encountered during the course of the research.

Both primary and secondary sources of information are to be considered in order to, ultimately, answer the research questions highlighted earlier, and to prove or disprove the stated hypothesis.

| INFORMATION ACQUIRED | METHOD USED | SOURCE OF INFORMATION |
|---|--|--|
| <p>(1) <u>HISTORY</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Pinetown | <p>i) Questionnaires</p> <p>ii) Interviews</p> <p>iii) Historical Library</p> <p>iv) Reports and Surveys</p> | <p>Sports Clubs</p> <p>Pinetown Borough</p> <p>Planners</p> <p>Ms. H. England</p> <p>BESG, CSDS, ISER, uDW</p> |
| <p>(2) <u>EXISTING SITUATION</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number & Locality of Facilities i.r.t. population distribution i.r.t. transport network, and other land uses • How is Sport Orchestrated Role players in provision & use Barriers to provision & use | <p>i) Existing Maps</p> <p>ii) Population Distribution maps</p> <p>iii) Recent Reports & Surveys</p> <hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/> <p>iv) Questionnaires</p> <p>v) Site visits</p> <p>vi) Consultation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • formal/informal interviews • telephonic conversations • letters | <p>DMTA, Pinetown Borough</p> <p>HSRC</p> <p>Planners</p> <p>Pinetown Borough</p> <p>Planners</p> <p>Sports Clubs</p> <p>Check list of Criteria</p> <p>Pinetown Borough</p> <p>Durban City Engineers</p> <p>Planners</p> |
| <p>(3) <u>ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of Existing Situation • Improving the Situation | <p>i) Personal Evaluation</p> <p>ii) Consultation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • informal interviews • general conversation <p>iii) Literature Review</p> | <p>Previous Chapters</p> <p>Planners</p> <p>Sports persons</p> <p>NSC</p> |

3.2 THE HISTORY OF PINETOWN

3.2.1 TASK ONE: INFORMATION REGARDING EARLY PINETOWN

It was important to establish a context within which the study was to be conducted. To this end, the past situation in Pinetown has been established. This includes an historical account of development in terms of the town's origin, its demographic profile over the years, and a brief account of the origin of the sporting environment.

The primary data sources pursued in order to obtain information of this nature included the following:

- 1* Questionnaires to the chairperson of each club, namely Anderson Sports Club, Cowies Hill Tennis Club, Pinetown Bowling Club, Pinelands Sports Club, Ashley Sports Club, and all nine LaHee Park Clubs¹⁰. A separate questionnaire was presented to the Director of Pinetown's Parks and Recreation division. This served to gain insight into the clubs' histories;
- 2* Interviews with Pinetown Borough employees that have been employed by the City for some years. This effort was based on the hope that these employees had a knowledge of past practice in terms of how active open spaces have been provided, developed and maintained in the past. Although interviews of an informal nature were conducted, an interview schedule was drawn up prior to every interview. This assisted in guiding all conversations in the appropriate direction, whilst still allowing the respondent a degree of 'freedom of speech';

¹⁰ The exact localities of these sports facilities are presented in FIGURE 5.1 of Chapter Five, to follow.

3* Practicing planners familiar with the Pinetown area were also approached, in the hope that they had knowledge (and documentation) of the town's development.

In conjunction with the above, secondary data sources that were exploited include the following:

- 1* Pinetown's historical library (Mrs. England, Chief Historian) for any documentation on Pinetown's history;
- 2* Reports and surveys from various research organizations, including BESG, CSDS, ISER and UDW's Human Movement Science department.

3.3 THE EXISTING SITUATION

Having established the historical context of the dissertation, it was essential to become familiar with the study area. In this regard, it was considered important to have a clear and accurate understanding of Pinetown's sporting environment as it exists to date (Chapter Five).

3.3.1 TASK ONE: NUMBER AND LOCALITY OF EXISTING FACILITIES

The number of sports facilities available to the public at present and the amount of land presently occupied by these activities needed to be established (ie. the quantity of facilities available). Furthermore, the location of these active open spaces is of great importance, and has been considered.

To identify the exact location of the sporting facilities in relation to other land uses, as well as in relation to the

distribution of the people who make use of such facilities, is essential. This is in recognition of the fact that access to existing facilities by the users is highly dependent on their proximity to major roads, taxi/bus ranks, and railway stations, and must therefore be determined. To achieve this, existing maps have been consulted so as to determine the distribution of sporting facilities, in relation to transport routes and nodes, and the population distribution. Sources of such illustrations included Pinetown's Drawing Office, the Parks and Recreation Department (Mr.C.Swart), the Durban Metropolitan Transport Advisory (DMTA) Board, and HSRC's population distribution maps. A scale of 1:15 000 has been used throughout this dissertation because the maps illustrate the study area in the smallest (and, thus, most manageable) possible size, whilst remaining legible.

An important secondary sources of information that were accessed include existing reports, surveys, and other recent documents containing information on Pinetown's existing situation, in terms of the sports facilities presently available. Such documentation was acquired from the Borough of Pinetown (the Development section, the Drawing Office, and the Planning section), and from planners currently involved with projects in the Pinetown area (eg. ZAI in Durban, and Mark Puttick & Associates in Pietermaritzburg).

3.3.2 TASK TWO: HOW SPORT IS ORCHESTRATED

Included in the information required for Chapter Five, is the identification of the role players involved in the delivery and use of such facilities, as well as the nature of the physical barriers that exist in the provision and use of such facilities.

(1) The key method of information collection

Insight into how the various sports clubs are orchestrated was gained through the delivery of questionnaires to the numerous clubs throughout Pinetown. The chairperson from each club was approached as a respondent for the respective clubs. However, with the southern townships having no established sports bodies (ie. township committees are responsible for sports activities, as opposed to individual clubs), this method of data collection was impossible. As a result, the Parks and Recreation director was approached, to complete a questionnaire regarding activities in the South. Both of the questionnaires used have been included in ANNEXURE A. Various other Council employees (in the Planning and the Development divisions) were also approached in this regard.

Both factual and opinion-orientated questions were presented to the respondents. As a result, special care has been taken, during the interpretation of the questionnaires, to distinguished factual from opinion-related responses. For example, in order to determine the nature of the public demand, the club officials' responses were used as a surrogate to the end-user responses that would have been received, had resources permitted an extensive survey of this nature. The nature of user demands is, thus, a strongly opinionated result, and has been recognised and treated as such (ie. opinion as opposed to hard fact).

The 'how' and 'who' of the delivery process is addressed in the questionnaires, but so too is the 'what'. Those questions asking the clubs which other facilities are available throughout Pinetown (that accommodate their particular sports code), were intended purely as a means of cross-checking the list of existing facilities obtained from secondary sources and field trips. The responses from the questionnaires were, as stated earlier, primarily intended to assist in establishing how the clubs are

administered, who the role players are in the delivery process, the nature of the end-users, and when the facilities are utilised. Furthermore, if they are not used, it was asked of the respondents, why those venues are not being used.

(2) Supplementary methods of information collection

Additional primary sources of information regarding a description of the existing situation include:

- * Site visits to the various sports venues, to check the site against the list of criteria established. The level of development and the nature of each facility was, thus, established;

- * Extensive consultation with professional persons, including the Director of Pinetown's Parks and Recreation division (Mr.C.Swart), various Durban City Engineering departments (Urban Design, Forward Planning, and the Development department), practicing town planners, and numerous Pinetown Borough employees (in the Development and the Town Planning department). It is important to note that the process of consultation was of an iterative nature, and involved methods such as personal interviews (using a schedule of guiding questions as before), telephonic conversations (once again, using a list of issues as a guide to the discuss), and letters either faxed or posted.

The aim of such consultation procedures was to identify the extent and nature of available resources, and to gain insight into the 'supply side' of the delivery equation. In general, such unstructured interviews were conducted so as to gain insight into the broader methods of provision of sporting facilities within the Pinetown area. In the early stages of this dissertation, a Delphi Technique was considered to be a useful tool for gathering primarily opinion-based information. However, it proved impossible to arrange a date and time that suited all respondents, and the idea had to be abandoned.

3.4 'ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT'

3.4.1 TASK ONE: EVALUATION OF THE SITUATION

Having established a clear understanding of the existing situation, a personal evaluation of the existing situation has been undertaken (Chapter Six), whereby any problems regards the location of facilities are highlighted. These primary findings have been supplemented by consultation procedures with professional persons (particularly practicing town planners), so as to expose oneself to a range of views and opinions.

3.4.2 TASK TWO: IMPROVING THE SITUATION

Areas of possible improvement have been identified in Chapter Seven, in response to all recognized problems. Where it was felt that certain issues could be overcome, suggestions have been presented as to what may be done to improve the situation. These suggestions are based on the literature that was consulted throughout the dissertation, as well as ideas that arose from consultation with numerous, informed persons (eg. Natal's NSC chairman, practicing town planners familiar with the area, and sportsmen and women involved in Pinetown's sporting arena). The suggestions are presented in the form of location-related recommendations to planners, that should be applied when making provision for sports facilities.

3.5 PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED

During the course of this dissertation a number of problems were encountered. The primary obstacles that needed to be overcome are highlighted below.

(1) Data denial:

Data that was assured at the onset of this research, was denied at a very late stage and, as a result, caused endless setbacks and submission date delays.

(2) The gathering of information:

Information gathering was, as is always, a time consuming process. When a particular data search proved fruitless, alternative information sources had to be identified and pursued.

(3) Illustrations:

Access to an extensive set of photographs, of Pinetown's sports facilities, were assured (by a Pietermaritzburg-based company). However, these photographs were denied, at a stage too late to substitute with private photographs.

(4) Quantifying resources:

The difficulty of accurately quantifying resources (financial, human and land) could not be overcome. As a result, the importance of such issues has been highlighted in general terms, with no specific detail.

(5) Varying boundary definitions:

The HSRC presents census data according to arbitrarily defined 'enumerator areas'. For this information to be meaningful, these enumerator areas were rearranged according to the more appropriate and user-friendly boundaries of established suburban areas. When suburban boundaries cut across enumerator area boundaries, the relevant figures were adjusted accordingly. It is acknowledged that such a method is not completely accurate, but it did present itself as the most viable option, in the context of varying units of analysis.

(6) The questionnaires:

Cooperation from questionnaire respondents proved difficult at times. Having decided to deliver the questionnaires, and collect at a later date, a number of problems arose. Many respondents, for example, failed to complete the questionnaire within the allocated time, claiming to have forgotten to do so or having lost the questionnaire. Some respondents simply refused to complete the questionnaire, claiming that they did not have 20 minutes to spare! Some respondents also misinterpreted certain questions, thus requiring a phone call to clarify answers. This proved to be a time consuming process that should be avoided.

(7) Consultation difficulties:

Lastly, sport in Pinetown South is organised in terms of communities as opposed to a situation (like that found in Pinetown North and Pietermaritzburg, for example) where sport is arranged in terms of key sports bodies for each of the codes. This lack of sports code cohesion made the already-difficult task of consultation even more daunting (in order to find an appropriate representative). In the end, it was decided to consult the various sports clubs in Pinetown North (for their opinion regarding the southern facilities), in conjunction with persons claiming to have a knowledge of facilities in the South (eg. Pinetown planners and sports committee members of the various townships). The conclusion drawn as a result of this exercise was that 'consensus is a myth', and that decisions, from a planning point of view, must be made. The 'undemocratic' recommendations are, thus, presented in the hope that they will be applied when providing sports facilities for any one community, town, city or metropolis.

CHAPTER 4



THE CASE STUDY: PINETOWN

CHAPTER FOUR:

CASE STUDY: PINETOWN

4.1 INTRODUCTION

By means of an introduction, the story of the origin of Pinetown itself and its residents is told, with a description of the social and political forces active at the time. A more detailed account of Pinetown's sporting past is also provided.

Thereafter, a brief description of Pinetown is presented, so as to establish the context within which planning is to commence. This includes the geographical location of the study area, the nature of the topocadastral features and transport network throughout the area, as well as the demographic character of the area.

4.1.1 THE BIRTH OF PINETOWN NORTH

"The first and earliest issue in the social formation of SA is largely shared by the history of European colonization elsewhere in Africa, and this involved the conflict over land between settlers and the indigenous population." (Haaroff,1984:57).

These conflicts occurred as early as the Seventeenth Century between the Dutch and the indigenous Khoikhoi and San people.

However, it was with the collision between white settlers and the indigenous Bantu-speaking people further north in the Eighteenth Century, that gave rise to much resistance, and the many wars fought in the area.

During the Nineteenth Century, in Natal, land still proved to be the material issue in the conflict between Africans and settler interests. It was then that the history of the Pinetown area began, in the early Nineteenth century when

"a Bantu tribe, the Amatuli, owned a large portion of the land today known as KwaZulu/Natal, stretching in extent from the Umgeni River to the Umkomaas, both coastal and inland for approximately 15 miles." (B.O'Keefe,1988:12)

As a result of the Shaka raids (1818-1828), the Pinetown-Umhlatusana basin was sparsely populated when early white hunters and the first Voortrekkers arrived in 1838. The British defeated the Boers of the Natalia Republic in 1843, and the newly established colony of Natal was surveyed. It was after this occupation of Natal by the British, that the Voortrekkers were given grants of land by the Volksraad in Pietermaritzburg (if occupation of twelve months could be proven). This was an attempt to persuade the Voortrekkers to remain in Natal. Andries Marthinus Laas was one such Voortrekker who was given a title deed to his 5 976 acre farm, Salt River in 1847. It is on this farm that Pinetown now stands (ibid).

It is, however, to the early British pioneers that Pinetown owes its origin. The growth of Pinetown really began with the arrival of Archibald Keir Murray. Having arrived in Natal from Glasgow in 1849, he purchased 1 361 acres of the farm land from Mr. Cullent, a land speculator. He then proceeded to survey, subdivide and sell this land to (predominantly) emigrants. The result: a township named "Pinetown", in honour of Sir Benjamin

Pine, the second Lieutenant Governor of Natal. And so the farming village of Pinetown was born.

An influx of British troops during the Zulu War, however, transformed tranquil village life for all Pinetownians. The British troops finally defeated the Zulus at Ulundi in 1879. It was in 1881 that many of the troops withdrew since self-government had been given to the Transvaal. Some troops however remained to "enforce stability in Zululand" (ibid). Pinetown proved to be an important garrison village during this period (1879-1887), providing shelter and care for the sick and wounded (H.England,1992:7).

Although Pinetown was founded in 1847, no particular form of self-government came into being until 1894. It was in that year that the Public Health and Advisory Committee was developed, and although it had no official status nor legislative powers, it was treated as a properly-constituted legislative Council. It was only in 1926 that the rural township of Pinetown saw the appointment of an officially recognised Local Authority.

Pinetown modernised after the 1939-1945 War, with the availability of (inter alia) piped water, uninterrupted electricity, tarred roads, telephones, and post boxes being provided gradually over the years (H.England,1992:3). In 1944 Pinetown received Town Board status, and was raised to Borough status by 1948 (B.O'Keefe,1988:32). Lengthily planning and expropriation of land in Pinetown, preceded the opening of the new National Road in 1956. As a result, faster access to Durban's port and the industries in the Witwatersrand was made possible, putting Pinetown firmly on the map.

4.1.2 THE BIRTH OF PINETOWN SOUTH

Informal settlements occupied by both Indians and Africans, in what was conceived as the 'penetration' into the inner city 'white' residential areas of Greater Durban, is what lay behind the compulsory segregation of race groups after 1950 (Haaroff,1984:130). The duality which emerged, reinforced by even-stronger legislation based on segregation, resulted in the planning of residential areas for black South Africans having been conducted as a separate enterprise from planning for the remainder of the cities.

The implication(s) of the above is that

"various indices of inequality such as, income wealth, education, facilities, and resources are highly differentiated according to race." (Haaroff,1984:132).

These racially defined patterns of inequality have been perpetuated in SA and maintained through a system of coercive social, economic and political controls. Pinetown, of which, appears to be no exception.

Within this context of the apartheid city, the development of the Pinetown South area tells a different story to that which unfolded in the northern suburbs. The original development of the area was largely influenced by the Mariannahill Roman Catholic Mission, who brought a number of farms during the late 1800s.

Although the Black community largely occupied the informal settlements that developed around the Mariannahill and St.Wendolins Mission Stations, the introduction of the Group Areas Act in 1966 saw these areas being proclaimed Coloured and Indian Group Areas respectively. Whilst these proclamations resulted in the formal township development occurring in the suburbs of Mariannridge and Savannah Park I, members of the black

community continued to live in the area and remained the dominant group. Mpola and Tshelimnyama, for example, formerly part of Nazareth (as was Mariannridge), remain Black areas, with families able to trace their occupation of the land since the 1920s.

The Pinetown Borough bought land in the Nazareth area of the Mariannahill Mission, for a Black residential area. The Group Areas Act, however, rezoned the land 'white', and the proposed Black area was built at Klaarwater. In 1959 Klaarwater, 367 acres in extent, was made a Bantu Township. Still in possession of the land in the Nazareth area, the Borough laid out part of the site to form the Mariannahill Park Township in 1975.

In 1986, St.Wendolins Ridge was also designated a Black Development Area (BDA) by the Natal Provincial Administration (with the Borough as agents), which legalized continued black occupation.

The Motala Farm area, previously paying rates to Kloof, was incorporated into Pinetown shortly after Borough status was awarded (in 1948). Thereafter, the area was declared an Indian Group Area. The portions of Pinetown South's Dassenhoek known as Pineview, Nagina, Regency Park, Washington Heights and Welbedacht were also proclaimed part of the Indian Group areas in 1966, but remained largely undeveloped. Thornwood, a subsection of the farm Dassenhoek, changed from an undeveloped farming area, to the site of a station, with the opening of the new Durban Johannesburg railway link in 1929 (H.England,1992:12). Although the Thornwood area was proclaimed Indian Group Areas, most of the land has been occupied by black tenants in an unplanned settlement pattern.

Evident from the above is that the historic development of Greater Mariannahill resulted in a variety of local government institutions operating and having jurisdiction in one area. This

created a fragmented decision-making and planning environment which was not conducive to promoting an integrated and coordinated approach to the development of the area as a whole. This ad hoc approach to development in Pinetown South has resulted in inadequate provision being made for major facilities and amenities which could serve the area as a whole. The provision of sports facilities in the area was, and still is, one such inadequacy.

However, this situation was improved in the later part of the 1980s, when the Natal Provincial Administration assumed a greater responsibility for the planning and development of the area. A structure plan was prepared, and although it has never been implemented, it served as a reminder of the importance of integrated development, based on structuring elements and principles.

The administration of the area was further improved when, in 1990, the Administrator vested the Borough of Pinetown with the power and functions relating to the physical development of designated Black Development Areas in the Greater Mariannhill area, the provision of essential services and the promotion of orderly government. These designated development areas have been extended to include Mariannhill II (Mpola and Tshelimnyama), Savannah Park II and III, Klaarwater, Southampton Park and Insiswakazi.

Although the racial reservation of land no longer exists, its effects have obviously been profound, and will be present for years to come. It is to this challenge that South African town planners must rise, to correct the deeply ingrained ills of our Apartheid days.

4.2 PINETOWN'S SPORTING PAST

The extent to which the politics of our country has influenced its sporting arena must not be underestimated. It leaves with us a legacy that will take many years to redress. Mr. Harry Naidoo, (the Durban Functional Region's president of the NSC) in an interview conducted on 22 September 1994, estimated an amendment time of thirty to forty years! The extent of the damage should, hereby, be clear.

4.2.1 PINETOWN: OFF TO A SPORTING START'

The history of sport in Pinetown starts with the arrival of the British troops, who were stationed there during and after the Zulu War of 1879. Early settlers provided for their own sports needs, through individual and community efforts.

Sport in Pinetown is synonymous with the name Mr.Hewlett Trotter, who is regarded as the "Father of Pinetown Sport" (see FIGURE 4.1 below). Mr.Trotter was an excellent sportsman himself, and fostered and helped the younger players (especially in cricket and tennis), thereby, promoting sport in Pinetown.

FIGURE 4.1
Mr.H.T.TROTTER: THE FATHER OF PINETOWN SPORT



(Source: O'Keefe B:1988,25)

The British regiments along with local villagers provided the cricket teams who played on the open veld. These cricketing activities resulted in the Pinetown Cricket Club, one of the oldest in Natal, being founded in 1878. With the exception of the war years, this club has functioned ever since.

(1) Early team sports:

Most of the team sports of that era, namely cricket, hockey and football, were played on the Market Square (Mrs.H.England, September 1994). This area has been illustrated in FIGURE 4.2, and included the present Civic Centre, Old Main Road and Memorial Park (H.England,1992:3). In the 1930s, when the use of private

motor vehicles increased and became a danger to the sporting activities on the Market Square, the fields were transferred to the Anderson Sports Ground (H.England). These grounds were donated to Pinetown by Mr.W.Anderson in 1926, with a scout hall having been built on the Anderson sports fields in 1958, to supplement the sports facilities.

(2) Tennis:

Tennis was introduced to Pinetown as early as the 1880's, where 'social tennis' was played on courts in private residences. In 1902 the Pinetown Tennis Club was founded, and three new courts were built on the east side of the Market Square (due to the noise factor disturbing residents at the original site). The courts were made from ant-heap (unlike the bitumen used today), and the pavilion was built of wattle and daub, to be replaced by a brick and tile structure in 1926. There were eventually 5 courts built at the site.

In 1952 Mr.H.LaHee donated the property adjoining the Anderson Sports Club to the people of Pinetown. The property, known as LaHee Park, was 52 acres in extent, and together with the Anderson Sports Club, boasts the town's single, largest, centrally located sports complex.

After more than 60 years on the Market Square, the Pinetown Tennis Club's headquarters were relocated to LaHee Park in 1968, where twelve courts were built. Pinelands Sports Club and Cowies Hill Sports Club also boasted tennis facilities since those early days.

(3) Gymnastics and Croquet to follow:

Shortly after the introduction of tennis to Pinetown, a gymnastics and croquet club was established. The first gymnastics meeting was held in July 1897, in the old Town Hall.

The highest membership was 28, paying 1 pound per annum subscription fees! After functioning for a mere four years, the club was forced to close down due to a lack of members.

The Pinetown Croquet Club was formed in 1920. The playing of croquet in the two years prior to this, was accommodated in private homes. The club worked in close liaison with the Bowling Club, and by 1928 had built two lawns. However, in 1964, as the game of bowls became increasingly popular, the Club closed down due to lack of members.

(4) Bowls:

The Pinetown Bowling Club came into being in 1921, with its single green situated on part of the Market Square. A second green was eventually built in 1951, and in 1960 the Club members saw to the building of a new clubhouse. There was also the LaHee Park Bowling Club, affiliated to the LaHee Park Sports Club, that was formed in 1964.

(5) Hockey:

The Pinetown Mixed Hockey Club was formed in 1923, with their playing fields at the Market Square. It was only in 1964 that the men and women's clubs amalgamated under the name of the LaHee Park Hockey Club, with two fields at their disposal.

(6) Rugby and Soccer:

The Pinetown and District Rugby Football Club was formed in 1926, only to change its name to the Pinetown Rugby club in 1929. Games were played at the Anderson Sports Ground, but floodlights were only erected in 1952. Rugby is now played at LaHee Park.

In 1948 the Pinetown Soccer Club was formed, consisting of only one team. At that time, the only venue available was the Ashley Sports Ground in Russell Street. Initially the Ground was only

2 ha in extent, but with the Council having acquired portions of adjacent land, the Ground was soon approximately 4.5 ha in extent. Netball and jukskei training was also held at the Ashley Sports Ground.

(7) Badminton:

The Pinetown Badminton Club was founded in 1948, and played on the open air dance floor of the Fairydene Hotel. In 1949 the Club was accommodated in the New Germany Church Hall, but later moved to the St.John's Church Hall because of transportation problems for a number of its members. Thereafter, the Council finally agreed to let the Civic Centre Hall for Badminton purposes.

(8) Swimming:

The Pinetown swimming pool, adjacent to LaHee Park, was provided by the Municipality in 1961. The Pinetown Swimming Club was started in September of the same year. A clubhouse was built (by the Municipality) in the late 1960s, and in 1972 this venue hosted the International diving competition. Water polo was also housed at the Municipal swimming pool.

(9) Pinetown's less popular sporting activities:

The Pinetown Angling Club was formed in 1956, boasting a membership of approximately 40 by 1970. A plot of land at Pennington was donated to the Club, but in the interim casting practices were held at LaHee Park.

In 1960 a company, "The International Grand Prix (Pty) Ltd" was established, and secured Westmead as the venue for a motor racing circuit. The venue accommodated a number of national events, only to be closed down in 1963 due to the excessive cost incurred in laying the track. The track is now used for go-kart meetings for local competitions.

Pinetown also had two Rifle Clubs, an ice skating and ice hockey rink, several horse riding schools, as well as the Pinetown Racing Pigeon Club which was formed in 1948. By 1970 the Pinetown Racing Pigeon Club had 29 members. The town also offered golfing opportunities to its Pinetown North residents in 1933. The golf course is, however, now a built-up area. All of these sporting activities proved to be the less popular sports with the Pinetown residents.

In conclusion, by the 1970s, Pinetown boasted a relatively well equipped sporting environment. However, what is important to note is the distribution of those facilities throughout the Pinetown area (ie. their locality). All of the sporting opportunities available to Pinetown's population over the years have been provided in the northern suburbs. This observation serves to highlight the fact that Pinetown North is an older, far more developed area with a relatively affluent population. This is in direct contrast to the South, which is very new and under-developed, with a very much poorer population. Such disparities are further elaborated on in Chapter Five, followed by an evaluation of Pinetown's situation in Chapter Six.

4.3 WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF TODAY'S PINETOWN

4.3.1 LOCATION AND EXTENT OF THE STUDY AREA

Having presented a brief history of Pinetown and its early development, it is necessary to contextualize Pinetown as it exists today. The geographical context within which planning is

to commence is presented, with the location and extent of Pinetown having been established. Furthermore, the nature of the transport network and topocadastral features of the area are presented (albeit briefly), followed by a description of the present population figures within which planners are to work.

In accordance with the temporary Provincial boundaries for a Greater Durban Metropole, Pinetown falls within the large West sub-structure. See FIGURE 4.3 for an illustration of those boundaries. Also enveloped within this West sub-structure are the built up areas of New Germany, Queensburgh and Kloof as well as vast expanses of relatively sparsely populated rural and semi-rural areas.

Twenty kilometers inland from the port of Durban, Pinetown is situated approximately on the 29.8 degree line of latitude and the 30.8 degree line of longitude. It is bordered by New Germany in the north, Westville in the east, Mariannahill and Queensburgh in the south, and Kloof to the west.

Pinetown is approximately 7 000 ha in extent. This study area has been divided into Pinetown North (ie. all suburban areas north of the N-3 freeway) which is 2 500 ha in extent, and Pinetown South (south of the freeway) making up the balance of 4 500 ha. The North and South accommodate a further suburban subdivision, as highlighted in FIGURE 4.4 below.

The transport network throughout Pinetown has changed considerably over the years. Before the advent of the railways, wagon transport predominated throughout the village. It was in 1876 that the railway came to Pinetown, as part of the British Government's plan to open up the interior. By 1878 the line had extended as far as Botha's Hill. The Old Main road served as Pinetown's artery until 1952 when the new main road (which cost

60 000 pounds per mile to construct!) (H.England) was opened, considerably changing Pinetown's traffic pattern. Today, the N-3 National road bisects the area, allowing for the North/South distinction made earlier. The town is further bisected by a dense network of major and minor arterials, and collector roads (of which the Old Main Road is one).

4.3.2 CLIMATIC AND TOPOCADASTRAL CHARACTERISTICS

Although in the sub-tropical rainfall area, the town is free from the coastal humidity. Pinetownians experience a mean summer temperature of 43 degrees Celsius, and a mean winter temperature of 33 degrees Celsius.

Pinetown lies in a basin, on a sandy and clay plain approximately 1 125 feet above sea level, boasting a relatively rugged terrain. Although mere trickles today, Pinetown is drained by the Palmiet river and its tributaries in the north, and the Umbilo River and its tributaries in the south.

4.3.3 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

For purposes of analysing the findings, it was intended to categorise Pinetown's population into two categories, namely those of a school-going age (ie. 5-19 years of age) and the adult sector of the population (ie. those 20 years and older). As it turned out, Pinetown's population has been analysed as an holistic unit, in the belief that through the provision of an hierarchial arrangement of a wide range of sports types, all demands would be accommodated.

Furthermore, whilst it is appreciated that few (if any) population estimates can be adopted with one hundred percent confidence, the exact population numbers is not the issue of primary importance. These details have, nevertheless, been included in ANNEXURE B. Rather, in view of the dissertation's intentions, it is the distribution of those population numbers that is more important to this study.

This being the case, the population figures presented by ZAI (a Durban based, Town Planning firm) are adopted, in the belief that they represent the most accurate population estimates and predictions available for the study area. This level of confidence is based on the fact that ZAI are, at present, working extensively with the Pinetown area, in developing the first-ever structure plan for the area.

In light of the above, the total population estimates for the year 1991 to 2005 are presented in TABLE 4.1 below, with 1991 having been used as the base year.

TABLE 4.1

POPULATION ESTIMATES (1991-2005):
PINETOWN

| | 1991 | Estimated 2000 | Estimated 2005 |
|----------------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|
| PINETOWN NORTH | 33 000 | 37 000 | 39 000 |
| PINETOWN SOUTH | 42 000 | 160 000 | 190 000 |
| TOTAL | 75 000 | 197 000 | 229 000 |

Source: ZAI (Durban)

CHAPTER 5



PINETOWN'S

ACTIVE
ARENA

OPEN SPACE

CHAPTER FIVE:

PINETOWN'S ACTIVE OPEN SPACE
ARENA

This chapter describes the nature of Pinetown's sports arena. Despite suggestions made earlier (in the conceptual framework of Chapter Two), the sport codes have not been classified into indoor, outdoor, and water-related sporting activities. The reason being that few water-related sports can be accommodated in inland Pinetown, and many sport types are played on both indoor and outdoor surfaces, making such a distinction valueless.

By means of an introduction to these findings, past methods used for the allocation of active recreation spaces is elaborated on. Thereafter, a table indicating the sports facilities available in Pinetown is presented, substantiated by a brief description thereof.

This chapter is, therefore, of a purely descriptive nature, with an evaluation of the findings presented in the following Chapter Six.

5.1 INTRODUCTION: LAND ACQUISITION AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF ACTIVE OPEN SPACES

5.1.1 LAND ACQUISITION

Regardless of the body (or bodies) responsible for the provision of sports facilities, and prior to the development thereof, land must be acquired. In this regard, the Council has the following options available to them for acquiring land for the development of active recreation spaces:

(1) Land is made available to Pinetown according to the open space standards set out within the Town Planning Ordinance. This land is, thereby, granted to the Council for public recreation purposes under the auspices of Township Establishment procedures;

(2) Land is donated to the Council (eg. LaHee Park), on condition that the land be used for the benefit of the public at large;

(3) Land is purchased by the Council themselves. This land-acquiring option is, however, only adopted when purchasing passive recreation areas (eg. to ensure the conservation of areas of high environmental value, such as indigenous vegetation and water sources) (Peter Neeve). The reason for this being that the land used for such purposes is, more often than not, unsuitable for any other land use, and is thus relatively accessible in financial terms. Furthermore, Council (according to Peter Neeve) has never seen the need to buy land for active recreation purposes. However, this attitude, he acknowledges, is presented in the absence of a study of Pinetown's active open space needs (ibid). The validity of such actions is thus debateable; and lastly,

(4) an option available to the Council for acquiring land, but one that is not favoured, is for the Council to expropriate the needed land. This is, fortunately, an option that Council has never felt it necessary to resort to.

As a result of such practices, the Provincial Government (NPA), under the auspices of the central State, has much of Pinetown's land at their disposal for development purposes (D.de Beer, NPA).

5.1.2 ACTIVE OPEN SPACE DEVELOPMENT IN PINETOWN

Recreation planning in South Africa, has received scant attention in the past (BKS,1994a:appendix A). Traditionally, the standards approach has been used by many planning authorities in this country, having been modified according to the perceived needs of the various race groups.

Prior to the devolution of the Group Areas Act, the NPA was responsible for development within Pinetown's local authority boundary. During this period (ie. pre-1987), there was no explicit policy guiding development. However, the planning principle guiding the development process, involved the removal of Blacks from Pinetown to the outlying areas (primarily Kwadanghezi and Kwadabeka). As a result, the Group Areas Act saw to the exclusion of the Black areas from local development initiatives, who were thereafter controlled by the Central Government in Pretoria. The provision of sports facilities in Pinetown South has been significantly influenced by these former policies of racial residential zoning and separate amenities.

In light of the above, planning in the past has been undertaken in a highly fragmented manner (not holistic), with differential approaches being adopted for various racially distinct areas.

Within this context, limited funds resulted in poor levels of organisation, development and maintenance in certain areas (particularly the Black areas). For those Black areas dependent on the Government or Local Authority for their sporting opportunities, the process of actually acquiring a facility was (and still is) a long and arduous task (Haaroff,1984:24). Moreover, those facilities that were in fact provided, reflected poor levels of maintenance, with related problems (eg. declining levels of utilisation).

The year 1987 saw a major administrative restructuring. With the abolishment of the Group Areas Act, along with the recommendation by the NPA to discontinue the removal of people, the NPA appointed the Pinetown Borough as the town's developer, whilst they (the NPA) remain the chief funding body for all developments. It was during this period that the following nine informal settlements were declared Black Development Areas (BDAs): St. Wendolins, Thornwood, Westmead Extention, Southampton Park, Dassenhoek, Mpola, Tshelimnyama, Luganda and Nazareth. Each of these BDAs have their own committee who control the development within their respective areas, under the Council's guidance (P. van den Heever, Pinetown's Development division).

Although the Parks and Recreation division of the Borough remains the primary body responsible for the development and maintenance of such public open spaces (both passive and active in nature), they do sub-contract out to various companies, who assist in the development process (eg. BKS, Mark Puttick and Associates, and ZAI).

Despite such changes, the Borough has no policy guiding the development of active open spaces, except that forced removal was (and is) no longer considered to be a viable option (P.van den Heever). Instead, Pinetown embarks on the development of those

areas that were already inhabited. As a result of these persistently ad hoc planning methods, Pinetown lacks an overall vision for their sporting environment.

Furthermore, reference to public open spaces (far less, active as opposed to passive spaces) in Natal's Town Planning Ordinance (Ord.27 of 1949) is far from satisfactory. This relates directly to the third option available to Council for acquiring land, that was discussed in the previous section. The Ordinance makes provision for guidelines for the allocation of public open spaces via standards. These standards specify the number of hectares of open space that should be provided for every 1 000 persons resident in the respective area. This set of "standards are applied wherever and whenever possible" (P.van den Heever, Pinetown's Development division). However, the Ordinance does not have a policy concept for the location (or distribution) of such spaces, nor does the Ordinance make provision for guidelines for the effective location thereof. As a result, there is "no legislation that has any teeth" (to quote Peter Neeve).

It is within this context of fragmented planning, that a description of Pinetown's sporting infrastructure is presented. The sports opportunities available throughout Pinetown are described, firstly in terms of their location. Thereafter, the range and type of sports codes (and adjoining facilities) available is presented. Finally, the quality of those facilities is described, in acknowledgement of the fact that certain development issues have locational overtones that must be considered.

5.2 THE DISTRIBUTION OF PINETOWN'S ACTIVE OPEN SPACES

Prior to embarking on a description of the active open spaces available to Pinetown's population, the following two issues must be raised. Firstly, it is acknowledged that there are numerous public open spaces (both passive and active) distributed throughout Pinetown. Secondly, the various educational institutions in Pinetown North boast a host of sports grounds, but which are not available to the general public. Despite the above, the focus of this dissertation is on active public open spaces. For this reason, neither the distribution of passive spaces nor facilities that are the property of educational institutions have been considered.

In light of the above, Pinetown's active open spaces have been presented, in the form of a locality map (see FIGURE 5.1) as well as a description of each facility, as set out in TABLE 5.1 .

"First impressions may be deceiving". By this is meant that, as FIGURE 5.1 suggests, Pinetown is relatively well endowed with sports facilities distributed throughout. However, on closer inspection of TABLE 5.1, the nature of these facilities vary quite substantially. For example, the North appears to be inundated with multiple sports codes on multiple surfaces (all of a good quality), whereas the South boasts simply the basic facilities, more commonly characterised by a single sports code, played on a limited number of fields, of a poor quality!

In appreciation of these marked differences, a detailed description of Pinetown's sports arena is presented, in terms of the distribution of facilities. This distribution is discussed,

primarily, in relation to the transport networks and nodes throughout Pinetown, as well as the distribution of Pinetown's population.

5.2.1 SPORT AND THE TRANSPORT NETWORK AND NODES:

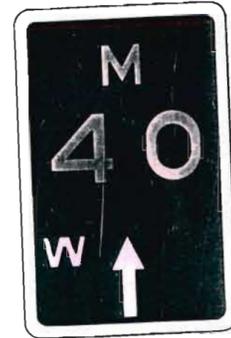
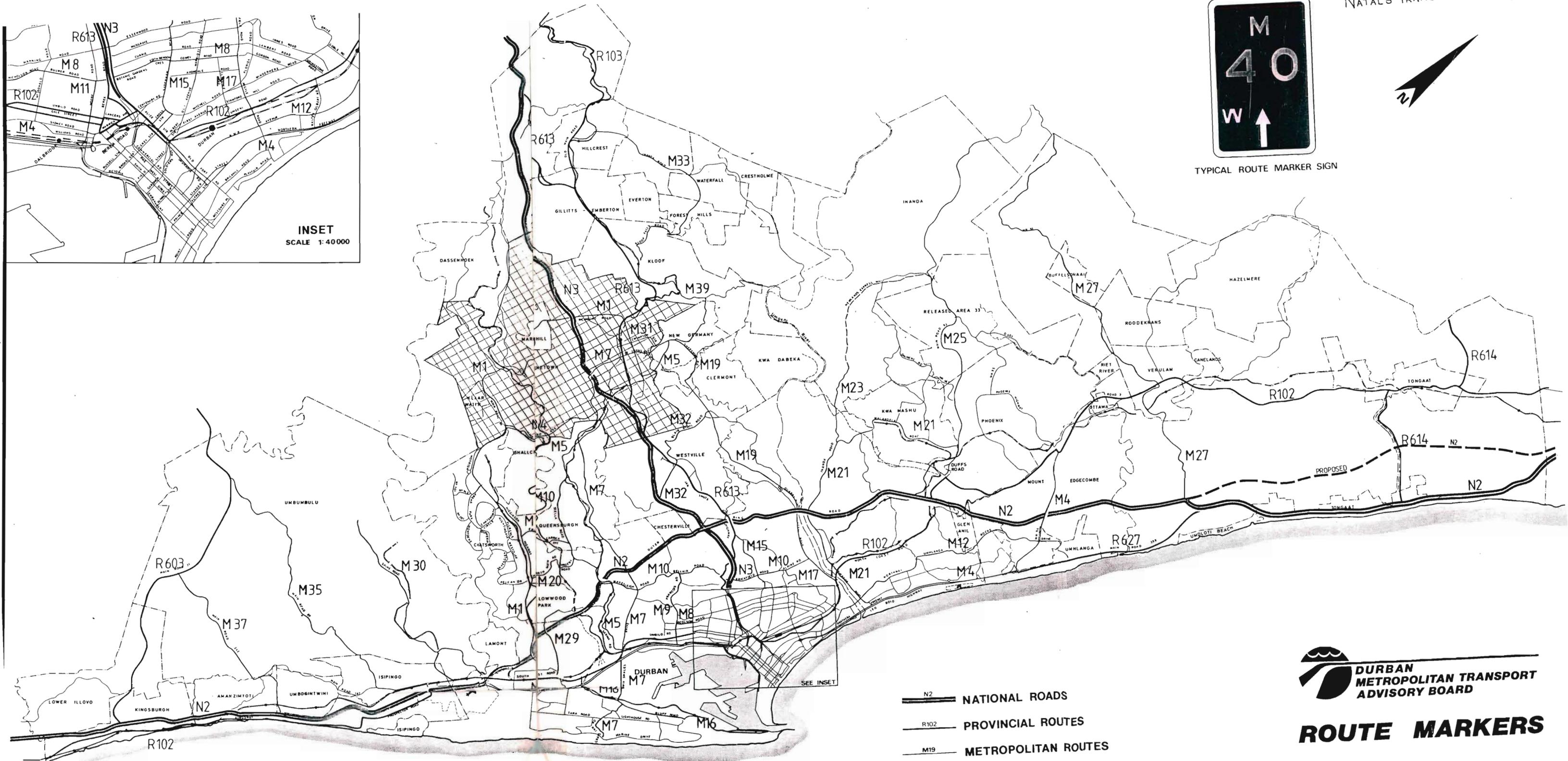
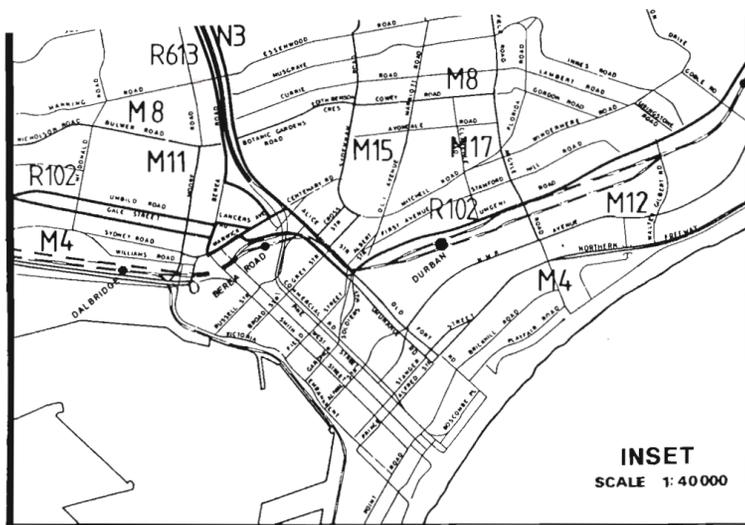
This section serves to highlight the distribution of sports facilities in relation to the transport network and nodes evident throughout the study area.

(1) Pinetown's transport network

As illustrated in FIGURE 5.2, Pinetown is bisected by the N-3 National freeway (a major arterial) running in an east-west direction through the town. The R613 (a Provincial route, classified as a minor arterial) bisects Pinetown North, with a series of metropolitan roads serving as major and minor collectors throughout both Pinetown North and South. It is important to note, however, that these collector roads are far more extensive in the northern suburbs (ie. the more developed sections of Pinetown) than in the newer Black areas of the south. Thereafter, a sequence of local streets service the town's suburbs, providing access to abutting properties. The function of collector roads is to carry traffic from these small local roads to the main roads.

Moreover, Pinetown is serviced by a railway line in both the North and the South. The southern line runs in a east-west direction linking the suburbs, with railway stations at intervals adjacent to the respective settlements. The railway line servicing the Northern suburbs bisects the built-up areas of Pinetown, with three stations at intervals along its route. These railway lines are said to service predominantly those commuters from the Cato Ridge area into Pinetown, as opposed to

FIGURE 5.2
NATAL'S TRANSPORT NETWORK



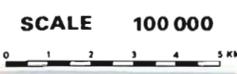
TYPICAL ROUTE MARKER SIGN



-  NATIONAL ROADS
-  PROVINCIAL ROUTES
-  METROPOLITAN ROUTES



ROUTE MARKERS



the immediate Pinetown residents (P.van den Heever, November 1994). For the Pinetown locals, mini-buses and other taxis dominate the public transport system throughout this rugged terrain.

Having established the nature of the transport network available throughout the study area, it is evident that certain sports venues have been more appropriately located than have others, in terms of their proximity to the transport routes and nodes most appropriate to the particular activities. This relationship between 'facility' and 'transport route' has been illustrated in FIGURE 5.1 in conjunction with FIGURE 5.3 . An elaboration of these findings is presented below.

(2) Facilities within Pinetown's developed areas

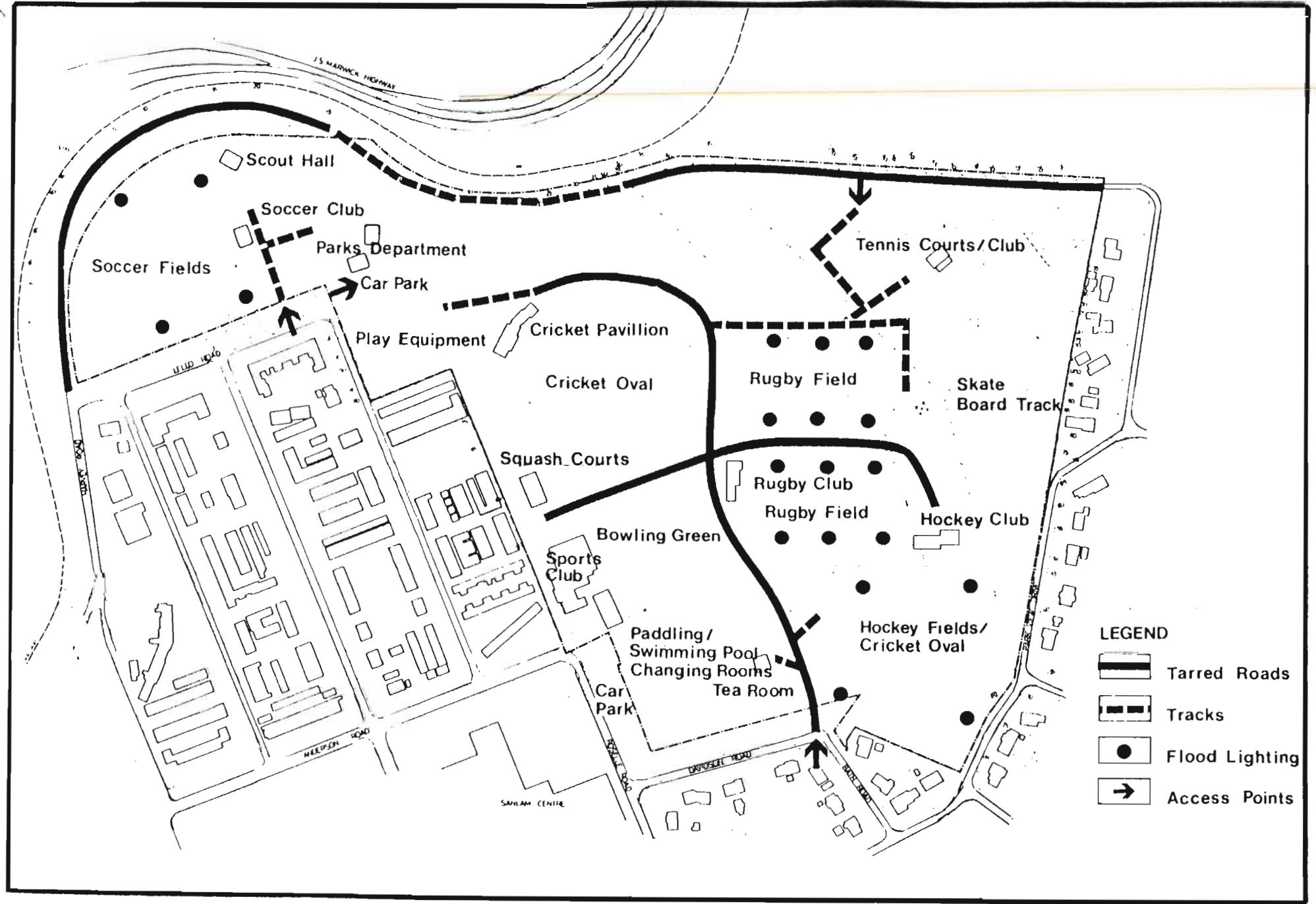
(i) The Pinetown Bowling Club:

The Pinetown Bowling Club is well located in that it is within a relatively short walking distance for many of the end-users, namely, the retired persons living in Pinetown Central. This opinion is a reflection of the Club chairman's response to the questionnaire. Furthermore, the high percentage of end-users that walk to the venue implies that minimal parking space is required, thereby reducing traffic congestion in the town's center. For those bowlers dependant on public transport, a bus rank is conveniently located adjacent to the greens, on the Old Main Road M31 (a major collector route).

(ii) LaHee Park (including Anderson Sports Ground):

This park, unlike Pinetown's other sports facilities, makes a wide range of sporting activities available to the public. These include bowls, cricket, gymnastics, hockey, rugby, soccer, squash, swimming and tennis. The layout of these activities can be seen in FIGURE 5.4 below.

(Source: Environmental Design Partnership Inc (1989))



LAHEE PARK : SPORTS FACILITY LAYOUT

FIGURE 5.4

In light of this array of activities available at a single venue, LaHee Park requires a very different transport system than the smaller facilities.

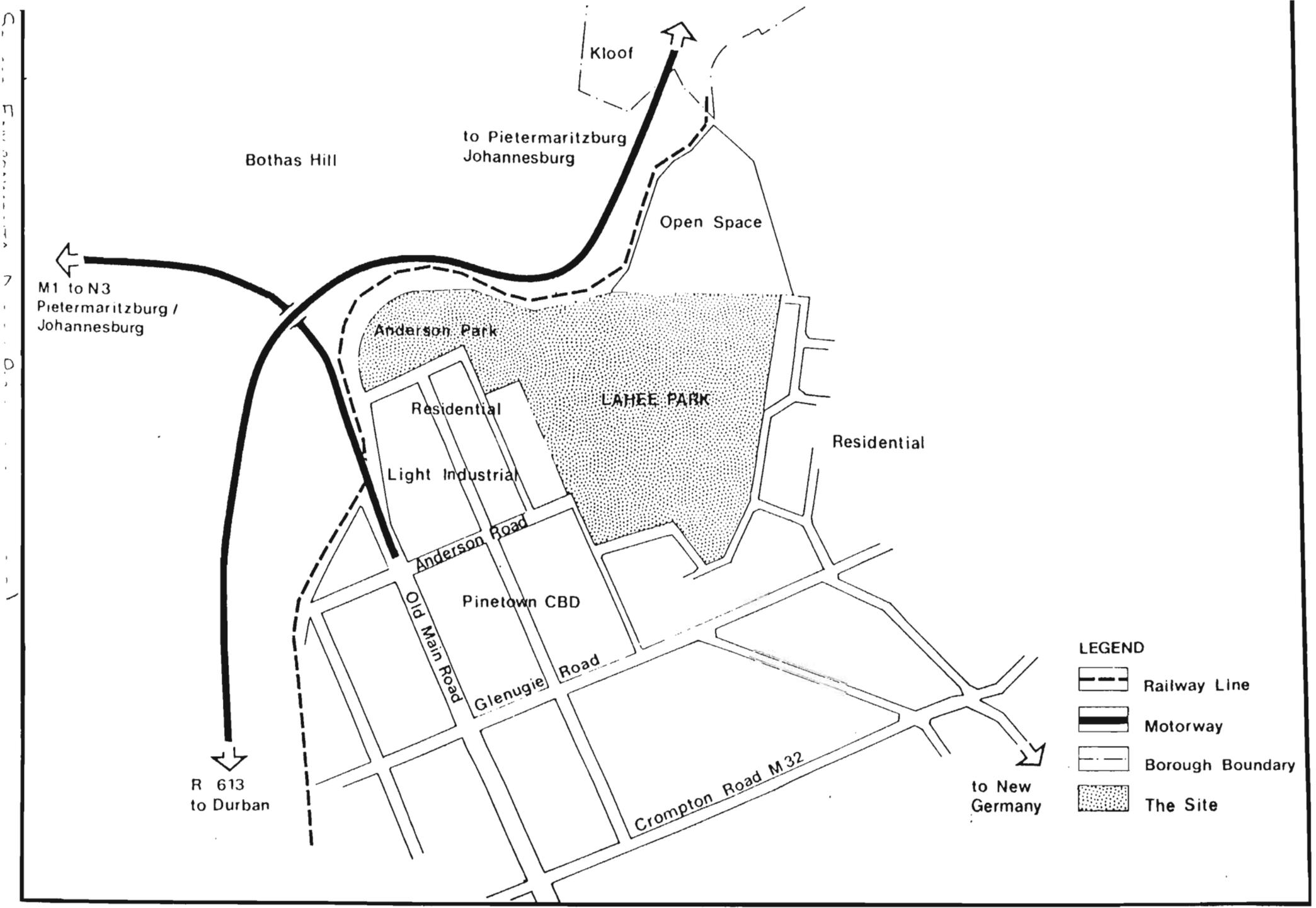
To this end, the Park is in a strategic position just north of the expanding Central Business District of Pinetown, and is visible from the adjoining R613 and M1 arterials, the railway line, as well as a series of local streets linking the surrounding areas with the Park (see FIGURE 5.5 for a sketch of the Park's surrounds). Thus, whilst primarily surrounded by residential areas, the park is easily accessed by car, taxi and/or bus, as well as pedestrians. With the Park's main entrance in Anderson Road, a bus rank is strategically located at the base of this road, presenting a mere 200 meter walk to the entrance of the Park from the transport node. Furthermore, there is a well laid out internal circulation system throughout the Park, which makes for relatively easy internal movement.

(iii) Cowies Hill, Westmead, Woodside and Surprise farm:

These northern facilities, whilst of varying sizes, are all serviced by minor collector roads throughout the respective suburbs (see TABLE 5.1 and FIGURE 5.1 for details). These collector routes prove sufficient in coping with the relatively limited traffic densities generated by the facilities. They also serve to increase the degree of accessibility to those facilities.

(iv) Ashley and Pinelands:

The remaining two sports venues in Pinetown's northern suburbs are categorised together since they are both accessed via local residential streets. Albeit conveniently located within their respective residential areas, these facilities proved difficult to access. This was because they were 'hidden away' within residential areas, on local roads, and very poorly sign-posted.



LAHEE PARK : LOCALITY

FIGURE 5.5

3.) Facilities within Pinetown's underdeveloped areas

(i) Mpola and Mariannheights:

The Mpola soccer field and the Mariannheights facility are both highly accessible in terms of their proximity to the metropolitan route MR559, a major collector road servicing Pinetown. Mpola is, furthermore, well located in terms of being able to service the school that has been proposed for the adjacent site.

(ii) Dassenhoek, St.Wendolins, Nazareth, Mariannridge and Tshelimnyama:

The afore-mentioned facilities are grouped together in celebration of the fact that they are all conveniently located on minor collectors servicing the respective areas (see TABLE 5.1 for details of the servicing road). In the past three years, the Dassenhoek fields have provided the only venue available (in the South) for league matches. It is, moreover, well located in terms of its proximity to the Nagina school as well as the local library.

In addition to its convenient locality in relation to the transport system available, the St.Wendolins sports complex (with its wide range of sports opportunities) has been appropriately located in one sports complex. This, along with the facility's proximity to a bus rank, makes the chosen site even more convenient.

Nazareth has one soccer field which borders the northern suburb of Caversham Glen. Whilst this facility is almost geographically central to the study area, the road network linking Nazareth to the southern suburbs is limited. It, therefore, makes for poor access to the soccer ground from adjacent suburbs.

(iii) Klaarwater, Southampton Park and Phumphele:

Once again, these three settlements are grouped together due to the similarity in the nature of the transport network that service them.

All of the afore-mentioned facilities are in close proximity to local roads (see TABLE 5.1 for details). With all three venues accommodating only single soccer fields, the roads prove perfectly adequate in coping with the relatively limited traffic densities generated by such facilities at any one time.

Despite the local road servicing the Klaarwater Sports Complex, access to the facility from beyond Klaarwater itself is made relatively easy by its proximity to St.Wendolins Road (a minor collector) as well as the metropolitan M1 that by-passes the township in the north. Furthermore, the Klaarwater Sports Complex is in close proximity to the major shopping complex, which proves convenient for the end-users. Such an arrangement of land uses reflects a symbiotic relationship between the sports facility and the nearby commercial outlet. In this regard, the participators and spectators do not require a food outlet on the sporting premises itself.

The remaining active open spaces found in the South include single-standing, kick-about fields. Whilst appropriately located on local streets, these grounds are not of concern throughout this dissertation.

5.2.2 SPORT AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF PINETOWN'S PEOPLE

Having adopted ZAI's population estimates, Pinetown's total population can be rounded off to 75 000 people. Of this rounded total, 33 000 are resident throughout the northern suburbs, whilst the remaining 42 000 live in the South.

FIGURE 5.6 presents an illustrated version of the population totals already mentioned (see Annexure B). As illustrated, the areas reflecting the highest population counts are (in order of declining totals) Ashley (N), ¹¹Pinetown Central (N), Mpola/Tshelimnyama area (S), Klaarwater (S), St.Wendolins (S), and Mariannridge (S). The irony of the situation is that these highly populated areas do not necessarily accommodate the largest sports facilities (eg. LaHee Park), in terms of the number of active open spaces available, and sheer size of those venues. The facilities available in these highly populated suburbs are reflected in TABLE 5.2 below.

TABLE 5.2

PINETOWN'S MOST DENSELY POPULATED SUBURBS,
AND THEIR RESPECTIVE SPORTS FACILITIES:

| NAME OF SUBURB: | NAME OF FACILITY: |
|--------------------|--|
| ASHLEY | The Ashley Sports Complex |
| PINETOWN CENTRAL | Pinetown Bowling Club |
| MPOLA/TSHELIMNYAMA | (2 soccer fields) |
| KLAARWATER | (2 soccer fields) |
| ST. WENDOLINS | (1 soccer field, 1 netball court, and a hall for indoor sports) |

Despite the above suburban distinction, it is important to note that LaHee Park in Fields Hill is in close proximity to Pinetown Central. Thus, whilst not in the more densely populated areas of Pinetown, the Park is still relatively well located adjacent to the centre of the town.

¹¹ (N) refers to a Northern suburb, whilst (S) implies that the suburb being referred to, is to the south of the N-3 freeway.

Whilst it seems important to balance the size of the facility with the size of the population resident in the immediate area (as the above implies), one must remember that suburbs do not function in isolation from their surrounds. What this implies is that facilities, more often than not, serve persons within, as well as beyond their immediate suburban boundaries. Therefore, the distribution of sports facilities must be seen within the context of the entire study area. For example, Anderson Sports Ground and LaHee Park (in Fields Hill), together serve a population far greater than the Fields Hill residents alone. This is due to the nature of the activities offered at that locality, and in spite of the fact that the facility is not geographically central to the Pinetown area. Furthermore, by the same token but on a broader scale, Pinetown's sporting arena must be seen within the context of the broader Durban area, as being part of the Durban Functional Region's sporting environment.

In light of the above, in appreciation of Pinetown within its broader Durban context, the large regional sports complexes (eg. King's Park) impact on all areas within Greater Durban (and further afield, for International events). As a result, the threshold and range of such facilities far exceed all other sports facilities (of a smaller size), in order for the facility to survive.

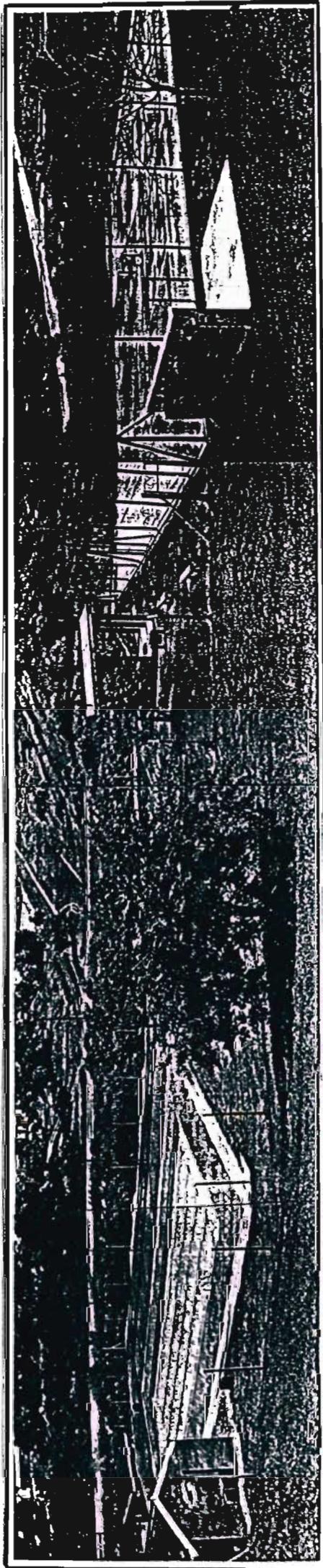
5.3 THE TYPE AND SIZE OF FACILITIES AVAILABLE

Of equal importance to the distribution of sports facilities throughout any one area, is the nature of those facilities in terms of the type(s) of activity offered at each venue. These include sports ranging from International, National, Regional, District, and Community level activities.

All major rugby, soccer and the major athletics meetings (including Provincial and some International level competitions) are held at Durban's Kings Park Stadium. This facility boasts South Africa's largest Athletics Stadium and, thus, serves as a sports venues for the entire Durban Functional Region (DFR) as well as further afield (BKS et al,1994a:appendix A).

Thereafter, numerous facilities are distributed throughout the DFR, varying in size but all smaller than Kings Park. Of these facility types found in Pinetown, the LaHee Park Sports Complex is the largest, approximately 52 hectares (ha) in extent, with the widest range of sporting opportunities.

Thereafter, Pinetown accommodates multiple purpose Community facilities, which are smaller in extent than LaHee Park, but also offer a range of activities to the residents. One such type includes the St.Wendolins Sports Complex which accommodates soccer, netball, a combination court as well as an indoor sports facility, all within an area of 3 ha. The Mariannridge Sports Complex is also a multiple purpose facility in that it boasts tennis and swimming (see FIGURE 5.7a). The Tshelimnyama field also presents itself as a facility of this type (offering soccer, netball and athletics), as is the Dassenhoek facility accommodating one soccer field, a swimming pool, and two tennis courts. The Mpola field, presently under construction, is another example of a facility that is to offer a range of sporting types. This venue is, furthermore, appropriately located between two tracts of land designated for the development of schools within the year 1995. Although only a single-standing field of approximately 1.5 ha, the schools will be able to make use of the facility, thereby reducing the (would-be) development costs involved in providing a playing surface for the schools.



▲ FIGURE 5.7a : MARIANRIDGE SPORTS CENTRE



▲ FIGURE 5.7b : KLAARWATER SPORTS CENTRE

On still a smaller scale, there are those facilities that boast only one sports type, with a limited number of playing surfaces. Pinetown examples of such facility types include the Cowies Hill Sports Club (with its six tennis courts), the Pinelands Tennis Club (with its four courts), and the Pinetown Bowling Club.

Moving south in this analysis of the existing facilities, there are numerous sports venues that also present themselves as examples of such a facility type (ie. facilities that offer one code on a limited number of surfaces). These include the soccer fields at Phumphele, Klaarwater (see FIGURE 5.7b), Nazareth, Mariannheights, Southampton Park and Thornwood. Due partly to limited funds, such facility types are common throughout the South where the delivery process is dictated by the Council's financial constraints. As a result, facilities develop over time, as the funds become available (P.van den Heever, Pinetown's development division). Westmead and Swanfield are examples of such stand-alone fields in the North, neither of which exceed 1 ha in area.

5.4 QUALITY OF THE AVAILABLE FACILITIES

The method of delivery has much influence on the quality of the sports facilities found in any one area. Thus, by means of an introduction, the development method used is highlighted, prior to a description of the quality of each facility.

5.4.1 METHOD OF FACILITY DEVELOPMENT

The development method adopted in the past is that a developer, in consultation with Town and Regional Planners, would go through the process of subdivision. Thereafter, in accordance with building standards, the Local Authority would commence development. The Local Authority was invariably left to do most of the developing of the open space sites, with the land owner (ie. the developer) simply having provided the site. The developer usually does as little as possible in terms of the development of the site because of the cost factor involved. Thereafter, the Local Authority would invariably provide the equipment as well as the labour, in order to maintain such facilities.

At present, the Provincial body and the Private Township Board is of the opinion that the Local Authority must acquire and develop land at market prices. There is, however, no National or Provincial fund allocated to Local Authorities for the provision of public open spaces (P.Neeve, Pinetown Council's Chief Town Planner). A certain amount of financial assistance is received from the JSB. For example, the soccer fields at St.Wendolins, Klaarwater, Mpola and Tshelimnyama were all provided using JSB funding. Other sources of funding include grant organisations (especially for the development of Pinetown South), and various overseas funds (for example, the Oil fund). The balance remains, however, Council funds, in the form of income generated from public rates (Peter Neeve, Pinetown Council's Chief Town Planner, November 1994).

The following figures are presented as an indication of the magnitude of the finances involved in sports development:

In 1992, R600 000 was utilised for recreation purposes in LaHee Park alone! In the financial year of 1993, R1.8 million was used

for the Park's development, and by September of 1994, the Council had spent an additional R1 million on the Park (Peter Neeve, Pinetown Council's Chief Town Planner, January 1995). Of this approximate three-year total of R3.5 million, only R150 000 has been used for the provision of actual sports facilities (namely, a paddling pool, and platforming near the tennis courts). The balance has been used for the development of supportive infrastructure (eg. roads, street lighting, street furniture etc.) (P.Neeve, January 1995). Unfortunately, estimates of the money spent in other areas (or, in Pinetown as a whole) could not be included here, since they were not (and, are still not) available from the Council!

As a result of the lack of funds, facilities (although they have, and continue to be provided) are being delivered at a rate far below that which is demanded (C.Swart, Parks and Recreation Director). Those facilities that the Parks division is able to budget for (in order of priority, according to a merit list), get submitted to Council for approval. On approval, the Parks division then venture into the delivery thereof.

5.4.2 THE QUALITY

In terms of quality, it must first be said that sports facilities are graded in terms of meeting either International, Provincial or Local development standards. These quality standards are set by each sports code, and reflect different sizes of facilities as well as variations in the nature of the actual facilities. For example, the generally accepted standards of hockey fields (recognised by the South African Hockey Association as the minimal acceptable standards) are as follows:

Club and lower league activities require a good grass surface that is well maintained, whilst Premier league,

Provincial and International matches require synthetic surfaces (M.Puttick, Mark Puttick & Associates).

These development standards do, however, vary over time (with changing technology and personal preferences) and between various countries. What is more, is that there is little consensus with regard to, for example, the appropriate turf type (ie. which grasses to use), the nature of the sub-surface drainage to be accommodated, and the lighting to be used.

Whilst appreciating the technicalities involved in the delivery of sports facilities, the focus of this dissertation is on the spatial implication of such issues. It is, thus, those developments with spatial overtones that must be accounted for when choosing an appropriate site for the respective sports facilities. The space-related (and, thus, relevant) developments that exist at each sports venue are presented in TABLE 5.1, under the headings 'number of surfaces', 'stadium/clubhouse', 'parking', 'kiosk/kitchen', 'ablutions' and 'seating'.

(1) Discrepancies between the North and the South:

From TABLE 5.1, the discrepancies in the development levels between the North and the South are immediately obvious. Furthermore, the maintenance of those facilities also vary quite substantially.

The maintenance levels of the well-established facilities in the northern section of Pinetown, generally proved to be good, if not excellent. The southern section of Pinetown, on the other hand, paints a very different picture. Due (inter alia) to the fact that township development in the South is relatively new, and the fact that funds are limited, the facilities made available are limited in terms of their size and development levels. The Council's reasoning behind such actions is that future expansion would be accommodated as and when the funds become available

(P.van den Heever, November 1994). Although reasonably well distributed throughout Pinetown South, these facilities are of a poor quality in light of the lack of ablutions, changeroom facilities, refreshment outlets and seating. As a result, these southern facilities do not present the residents with a particularly pleasant sporting environment. For this reason, these facilities serve predominantly those residents in the immediate surrounds since the pull factor of such poor quality facilities is minimal.

Despite the above, all recently developed turfs in the South have been built in accordance with league sizes (wherever and whenever possible). This means that the fields are of a size such that they can accommodate competitive activities. This does much in terms of attracting people to these venues, which in turn provides an income for the respective venues. This inevitably serves to improve the (essentially low) levels of development and maintenance. The spatial implication of the above-mentioned improvements, is that additional space would be required to facilitate these developments, and to absorb the increased levels of utilisation predicted.

From the above, it is evident that the quality of the facilities in the South leaves much to be desired when compared to those available in the North. The primary reason for such disparities is said to be the limited funds available for the development of new sports facilities throughout Pinetown (P.Neeve and P.van den Heever, Pinetown Borough).

5.5 QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSE

Self-administered questionnaires were used to support the above findings. These included the delivery of a questionnaire to every club or sports facility representative throughout Pinetown, as well as a second questionnaire for the Parks and Recreation director to complete. This second questionnaire was necessary because club representation was not available in the South, so the Parks division was approached to be the 'spokesman'.

In light of the above, the questionnaire description presented in Section 5.6.1 reflects the situation in the North, whilst Section 5.6.2 deals with the Parks division's response, which addresses the northern facilities as well as those in the South. See ANNEXURE A for an example of the questionnaire that was circulated to all sports clubs, as well as the Parks and Recreation questionnaire.

5.5.1 THE SPORTS CLUB QUESTIONNAIRE

All questions served to highlight one of three issues, namely the past and present nature of the various facilities, the organisational aspects of those facilities, or the characteristics of the end-users.

(1) The nature of the facilities

Those factual questions dedicated to addressing the 'what' of sports facilities (namely, Question numbers 1, 2 and 22) were asked purely as a means of cross checking findings derived from the literature consulted, and from the personal field surveys undertaken. These responses have, thus, been implicitly presented in earlier sections of this chapter. What is important to note, however, is that Question No.22 was not particularly

well answered in that 100% of the respondents failed to include the South in their listing of supplementary facilities available. The results had to, therefore, be treated very tentatively, whilst supported by additional sources of information (eg. BKS, Mark Puttick & Associates, and numerous Council employees).

The degree of facility utilisation was also addressed (see Question No.5). Some codes are 'summer sports' ie. played during the summer months of the year (viz. cricket), others are played during the winter months (viz. hockey, soccer and rugby), whilst a vast majority claimed to be active every day of the week, all day, all year round! (viz. tennis, bowls, squash and athletics). As a result, these facilities appear to be used to their fullest capacity.

(2) Organisational aspects of the facilities

Having established the nature of the facilities, organisational issues were then addressed. The responses to Question No.6 all served to support the hierarchial arrangement of sporting bodies already established.

Question No.7 address the ownership of the land, with ALL respondents suggesting that the facilities lease the land from the Council, some of which were due to expire shortly.

Regarding Questions No.9 and 10, all facilities claimed that the Pinetown Borough was responsible for the provision, development and maintenance of sports facilities in the past, with this task of facility development and maintenance, commonly being undertaken by the Borough at present, in conjunction with the respective clubs.

Reflecting on the more subjective responses, there were (by and large) no complaints regarding maintenance levels in the northern

section of Pinetown. Maintenance of the established club facilities proved to be successfully undertaken by the respective club, with a certain level of assistance received from the Council. In the case of LaHee Park, the general maintenance of the playing surfaces is undertaken by the Parks division, who are paid by the various clubs for their services. There are, however, some clubs that undertake total maintenance themselves (eg. the LaHee Park bowling club).

Turning to an important organisational issues, Questions No.14, 15 and 16 address the availability of resources. The primary sources of club revenue can be listed as follows (in order of the largest contributors), with the bracketed figures indicate the number of respondents (of the total of 15 questionnaires) to have listed that particular source as one of their three primary income generators:

- * Members' subscription fees (9/15)
- * Fund raising events (8/15)
- * Tournaments (5/15).

Refreshment sales and the hiring out of the respective facilities were also mentioned by some clubs (2/15) as important generators of income.

Question No.17 reflected what the respondents deemed to be an appropriate sports environment for Pinetown (see TABLE 5.4). Of the fifteen respondents, two persons failed to respond, with the remaining thirteen reflecting the following preferences:

TABLE 5.4

QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSE:
THE MOST RATIONAL SPORTING ENVIRONMENT

| No. | OPTION: | No. OF RESPONSES: |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | One large central complex | 1 |
| 2 | A number of combination facilities | 6 |
| 3 | A number of small single facilities | 3 |
| 4 | a combination of options 1, 2 and 3 | 3 |

From the above table, one large centralised complex was favoured by those who claimed that they were "convenient" (Squash respondent). On the other hand, a series of combination courts were favoured on the grounds that (for example) they "are better able to cater for the special needs of individual communities in a convenient locality" (Cowies Hill Tennis Club respondent). Lastly the small-scale, single code facilities were preferable for those respondents who claimed that they "keep costs down for members" (Pinetown Bowling Club).

(3) End-user characteristics of the facilities

This information, on the whole, proved difficult to acquire. The Club Chairpersons reported on the membership numbers and gender composition (to the best of their knowledge), but questions regarding the age, occupational status and residential suburb in which the users lived, were very poorly answered. These questions were intended to gather factual information, but the responses (due to uninformed respondents) proved to be purely speculative. As a result, no meaningful conclusions could be made from the opinion-based answers to Questions No.18 and 19. Interesting to note, however, is that the latter part of Question No.19 reflected that 100% of all club members used private vehicles as their mode of transport (or, so the Chairpersons believed!). Although the validity of this statement is debateable, the high percentage of private vehicles used is reflective of a relatively affluent area. A limited number of respondents mentioned bicycles and walking as supplementary methods of mobility.

Lastly, Questions No.23 and 24 were included in the questionnaire prior to the decision not to undertake an application of the recommendation to Pinetown. As a result, these two questions are irrelevant to this particular study.

5.5.2 THE PARKS AND RECREATION QUESTIONNAIRE

This questionnaire aimed to obtain general information and assistance from Mr.C.Swart (Parks and Recreation Director), as well as information regarding LaHee Park and the other facilities throughout Pinetown.

Much of the general information asked of Mr.Swart was denied, and the questions regarding the facilities beyond LaHee Park was very poorly answered. Question No.6 proved useful in terms of acquiring contact names for the various sports facilities, although (once again) only Northern facilities were listed! Questions No.7, 8 and 9, were included simply to compare club responses with that of the Council's. The results did coincide, for example, like many of the club respondents, the Parks Director was in favour of a large, centralised multi-purpose facility in conjunction with a series of smaller combination surfaces. A reason stated (in addition to those highlighted by the various clubs) was that the multi-purpose facilities are far more economical to develop and maintain, as opposed to many widely-dispersed, single-purpose facilities.

Due to the generally poor quality of the answers to the first and last sections of this questionnaire, additional sources of information were sought, including practicing planners familiar with the Pinetown area, and employees in the Planning and the Development section of the Borough. The Parks Director was also addressed on numerous occasions (via person interview of an informal and formal nature, or via telephonic interviews), for clarity of the responses.

On the other hand, that section of the questionnaire dealing with LaHee Park proved useful in terms of illustrating Council's point of view on issues that were also asked of the LaHee Park clubs.

In this regard, the responses received for Questions No.12 to 20 coincided, to a large degree, with those of the clubs'. Regarding Question No.15, the answer received coincided with the field study observation, claiming that additional land for the expansion of LaHee Park was seen as a problem.

The Parks Director recognised the advantages of providing combination facilities as involving "less capital outlay" (Question No.21), whilst stating that a disadvantage of such facilities includes the "higher maintenance costs" incurred.

The concluding section of the questionnaire, regarding all other sports facilities, was very poorly undertaken (as was mentioned earlier) and, thus, not worthy of discussion. A possible explanation for this is that too much was expected of an obviously time-strapped gentleman (despite the three weeks were given for the completion of this questionnaire).

5.6 CONCLUDING COMMENTS

From the above discussion of the existing active open spaces in Pinetown, it can be said that, over and above the lack of funds available to the Council, past policies have had a debilitating effect on Pinetown's sports arena.

The facilities are more or less well located in terms of transport routes and nodes, and they are also fairly well distributed throughout the populated areas of Pinetown.

Furthermore, whilst an application of threshold values (as was presented in section 5.2.2) provides a useful guide of what to

expect in terms of the facilities needed, it is essential that these threshold standards be applied within the context of the study area, as was stated.

Important issues arise when reflecting on the facilities in the North as opposed to those in the South. There exists a relatively wide range of facility types and sizes available to Pinetownians as a whole, but with wide discrepancies in the nature of these facilities. Whilst Pinetown South is the larger of the two areas (in extent as well as in population numbers), and boasts more sports facilities than the North, the facilities are far less attractive in terms of the range of sports types available, the nature of the general surrounding, the vegetation cover, and the level of facility development.

Moreover, the generally depressed (and depressing!) living environment in the South, demands that its residents have access to public recreation places. Such opportunities, however, seldom seem available where they are most needed, in the poorly developed southern sector of the study area.

To conclude, having painted this very dismal picture of sports development in Pinetown South (relative to the North), it must be remembered that those areas are new compared to the more developed northern suburbs, and are at present receiving as much attention as funds will permit.

In Chapter Six to follow, an evaluation of these findings is presented. Thereafter, the penultimate chapter presents recommendations in the form of suggested principles and criteria to be met, so as to improve the allocation of space for active recreation purposes.

CHAPTER SIX:

AN EVALUATION OF PINETOWN'S ACTIVE OPEN SPACE ARENA

6.1 INTRODUCTION

"South African cities, in general, reflect poor performance in terms of generating urban opportunities and easily accessible services for the majority." (Dewar and Uytendogaardt,1991:88).

In the preceding chapter, it was illustrated that Pinetown proves to be no exception.

Having established the nature of the sporting environment in Pinetown on a purely descriptive basis (in terms of their location, size, range and quality), an evaluation of the findings is presented.

Firstly, the existing facilities are classified in terms of the hierarchial concept established earlier (in Chapter Two). Thereafter, the number of existing facilities in Pinetown is compared to the required number of facilities, as proposed by BKS. That is, the 'actual' versus the 'ideal' scenario is highlighted. Lastly, comment is made on issues that the author considers important to address when locating sports facilities, but which have not been considered in the planning of Pinetown's sports arena.

6.2 AN HIERARCHY OF SPORTS FACILITIES

6.2.1 INTRODUCTION: ISSUES AFFECTING DEVELOPMENT

An issue that presents itself as an important starting point, is to recognise that the development of sports facilities is significantly influenced by a number of issues. Firstly, the size of the urban area impacts on the nature of the sports environment which it can support. Secondly, the urban form dictates the nature of development to a large degree. For example, urban development in Pinetown has been strongly influenced by topographical features, and the former policy of promoting racially distinct residential areas. The socio-economic characteristic of the area is another issue that impacts on the prevailing development pattern. Lastly, the tendency in the past has been for planners to simply apply crude standards in the provision of public open spaces as a whole. Although these space requirements may (by and large) have been met, their application in the planning process has led to the tendency for planners to concern themselves with the size of the land allocated to public open spaces (far less, active as opposed to passive recreation spaces), rather than acknowledging the importance of establishing the most appropriate distribution of that space.

In the context of these methods used, no explicit policy regarding the location of sports facilities has been established to guide the decision-making process. All public open space has, simply, been allocated according to the Ordinance standards, with differential approaches being adopted for various racially distinct areas. This lack of a common vision implies that there is no coordination or integration in the delivery process, ultimately resulting in the ad hoc methods adopted.

Over and above these planning methods hindering development, there are additional issues that impact on the delivery of sports facilities. Although, at present, there is much development in Pinetown South, it is a slow process due to limited funds. These financial constraints also contribute towards the ad hoc planning tendencies. A problem that further accentuates this slow development process is the fact that sport in Pinetown South is organised by sports committees, each representing one of the many communities. On the other hand, sport in the North is organised according to the various types of activities. The various sports clubs are, thus, able to take advantage of the land provided under quasi-privatised fields and amenities. The sporting needs of all communities, both north and south of the freeway, could be far more cost-effectively addressed if such efforts were combined in an orderly fashion.

Problems that arise as a direct result of the fragmented planning methods, are reflected in the disparities that exist in the level of provision and maintenance of Pinetown's facilities (N.de Bruyn,ZAI,September 1994). For example, certain facilities are being over utilized, whilst others are under-utilized due largely to their chosen localities, and poor maintenance levels. It is location-related considerations such as these that planners must be sensitised to.

It is, hereby, proposed that the failures of the past (brought about by fragmented planning methods) can be redressed via the delivery of an hierarchy of sports facilities. What the application of such a metropolitan hierarchy implies is that planning can be undertaken in an holistic manner. The benefits of such an approach are extensive, and have been elaborated on below.

6.2.2 A METROPOLITAN HIERARCHY OF FACILITIES FOR PINETOWN

Having described Pinetown's sports arena in the previous chapter, the four-tier hierarchy of Regional, District, Community and Local sports facilities is applied, and has been presented below.

In appreciation of the fact that no sharp barriers exist to isolate Pinetown from its larger Durban metropolitan context, only the District and Community levels of the sports hierarchy should be, and are, accommodated in Pinetown.

The result of this application (presented below) is in direct support of the issues raised earlier, namely that the size of the urban area impacts on the nature of the sports environment which it can support. As a result, with most of the study area situated within only a 15 minute driving time of the centre of town (BKS et al,1994a:4), any facility in excess of a District facility would not be appropriately located in Pinetown. This is because the threshold needed to support a facility of such a size is not available.

(1) Regional Facilities

All Regional facilities are accommodated within the broader Durban area. For example, all major rugby, soccer and athletics meetings (including Provincial and some International level competitions) are held at Durban's Kings Park Rugby and Soccer Stadiums. This complex boasts South Africa's largest Athletics Stadium and, thus, serves as a sports venues for the entire Durban Functional Region (DFR) as well as further afield (BKS et al,1994a:appendix A). Such venues accommodate International, National and Provincial sports activities, as well as activities of a non-sporting nature.

(2) District Facilities

A hierarchial level down from those Regional facilities are found the District type facilities, distributed throughout the DFR.

These facilities are smaller in extent compared to Regional facilities, but do offer a wide range of sporting opportunities to the District's entire population. An example of this second hierarchial level facility is Pinetown's LaHee Park Sports Complex.

(3) Community Facilities

The above Regional and District levels of the four-leveled hierarchy are supported by an array of smaller Community level facilities.

Community facilities are, according to the definition thereof, smaller in extent than District facilities, and offer their respective communities anything from one sports type to a range of activities. The range of activities is, however, not as broad as that found at a District (or, even less so, at the Regional) level.

The St.Wendolins Sports Complex is one of Pinetown's Community facilities that boast a wide range of facilities, available on multiple-purpose playing surfaces.

Although the Community sports facility of Chatsworth is situated beyond the extent of the immediate study area, it presents itself as a District facility by default. This phenomenon is due to the fact that no schools in Pinetown South have sports facilities. Therefore, many school children have to travel to Chatsworth for sporting events and training (at great expense!).

The Mariannridge Sports Complex, the Dassenhoek facility, and the Tshelimnyama facility, with its soccer, netball and athletics opportunities, are also examples of Community facilities that offer a choice of sporting activities to the public.

Whilst Mpola boasts only one playing field, when completed, it will accommodate a combination of field sports, and serve the immediate residents as well as the pupils of the proposed school that is to be constructed adjacent to the field. It is, therefore, also a Community facility by definition. By the same token, the Ashley Sports Club can be categorised as a multi-purpose field within the residential community of Ashley.

Also in the North, the Cowies Hill Sports Club, with its six tennis courts, serves primarily its immediate area/community (although some end-users do travel from Pinetown Central). Pinelands Tennis Club is similar in nature but only has 4 courts at the members' disposal.

Community facilities that offer their residents only one sporting activity, with a limited number of playing surfaces are relatively common in the Pinetown area (predominantly the South). These include the Phumphele soccer field, which is appropriately located between two tracts of land designated for the development of schools within the next year. Although it is only a single-standing soccer field, the schools will be able to share the existing facility, thereby reducing the development costs involved in providing a playing surface for the school. Other examples of Community facilities in Pinetown include the fields at Klaarwater, Mariannheights, Nazareth and Southampton Park (or Umbhedula), as well as the Swanfield and Westmead soccer fields in the North which serve the Surprise Farm residents and the employees of the Westmead industrial area, respectively.

(4) Local Facilities

Lastly, there are those active open spaces that only accommodate a small, single playing surface. These venues tend to cater for neighbourhood kick-about activities for younger children, as opposed to formal sporting activities. Examples of these 'playground' type spaces in Pinetown include the Luganda field in the South, and the Woodside field in northern Pinetown.

6.2.3 THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF COMBINATION FACILITIES

The above distinction of facilities into broad categories of an hierarchy, calls for a clear understanding of the advantages and the disadvantages of providing a combination facility.

Firstly, the most appropriate definition of a 'combination facility' is,

those facilities that provide a wide range of activities at a single venue, and accommodate the activities on as few surfaces as is functionally possible.

This implies the sharing (or multiple use) of facilities for activities other than purely sport (eg. for political rallies or markets on the playing surfaces, or the hiring out of clubhouses for dinner-and-dance evenings etc.). The definition also implies the multiple use of the surfaces available for more than one sports code, for example, the ability to play court cricket on tennis courts, or hockey on soccer fields.

(1) The Advantages

The advantages to be gained from a combination facility far outweigh its disadvantages:

In accordance with the definition, a facility of this type accommodates a range of sporting activities, as well as a multitude of non-sport activities. For example, in

underdeveloped areas, health clinics, community hall, and commercial outlets should be incorporated into the sports facility area. This promotes end-user convenience as well as maintenance efficiency (elaborated on below). St.Wendolins and Klaarwater, in Pinetown South, provide excellent examples of the symbiotic relationship that stands to be gained from such a combination.

Facilities of this calibre, whilst requiring more careful planning and design, tend to reflect less vandalism (since all persons stand to benefit from the facility) and less capital outlay (C.Swart, August 1994).

(2) The Disadvantages

Despite the above comments, the disadvantages of combination facilities must not be overlooked. They do require high levels of maintenance. However, the maintenance procedures are more conveniently undertaken than the maintenance involved in the upkeep of a far greater number of individual fields, dispersed throughout an area.

Furthermore, whilst a combination court requires less space than if each activity were accommodated on a separate surface, the land set aside for the facility would need to be of adequate proportions so as to accommodate the agglomeration of supporting activities, and increased levels of utilisation. In this regard, a sensible combination facility would be one that accommodates winter and summer sports, thus ensuring maximum use throughout the year without causing problems associated with over-utilisation.

6.2.4 AN ANALYSIS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRES

In view of the efforts to identify the most appropriate sporting infrastructure for an area, suggestions were presented (in the form of questionnaires, discussed earlier) to the various sports clubs and bodies involved. These responses served to highlight their views and opinions in this regard.

As Question No.17 illustrates (see the questionnaires in ANNEXURE A), options for the most rational sporting environment included the provision of:-

- * one large-scale, centralised, multi-purpose sports complex;
- * a series of combination courts/facilities dispersed throughout Pinetown;
- * a number of small-scale facilities, each accommodating a single sports code; or
- * a combination of some of the above options.

In support of Mr. Swart's views, a large multiple-purpose, centralised facility tends to bring communities together, as well as serving to avoid the unrealistic attempts at providing a large facility for each of the numerous communities. A family with different sporting interests is also well accommodated within such a complex (catering for a range of activity preferences), as was correctly pointed out by the LaHee Park Squash Chairperson.

Whilst majority of the respondents (73%, or eleven of the fifteen) recognised that single code facilities are neither viable nor valid, the Pinetown Bowling Club Chairperson did well to state that one large centralised, multi-purpose sports complex is just as unsuitable. This arrangement would result in a number of inconveniences, including accessibility problems (due to the long and costly travelling times involved for most users), as

well as spatial limitation in searching for land of a size large enough to accommodate such a facility, at a central locality.

In light of the above, it is appreciated that the most effective sporting environment is one wherein a combination of large centralised, multi-purpose sports complexes and smaller combination-courts could be accommodated. Such an environment would be "able to better cater for the specific needs of individual communities, in a convenient locality" (Cowies Hill Sports Club chairperson).

Although a club such as the Cowies Hill Sports Club claim to be operating successfully, in light of the above, Cowies Hill residents would benefit far more from a facility that had more to offer than simply tennis.

Of the fifteen respondents, three Chairpersons called for a number of small-scale facilities, each accommodating a single sports code. In the light of these naive responses, it has been assumed that the individuals were (and, are) not aware of the advantages of combination facilities.

6.3 AN HIERARCHY OF SPORTS CODES

The appropriate locality for a particular activity has much to do with the hierarchial level to which that activity belongs. What is implied herein, is that different hierarchial levels tend to accommodate different sport codes.

Athletics presents a classic example, whereby a fully-equipped athletics stadium is only to be found functioning effectively at a Regional level (ie. one centralised venue, where the large threshold of people needed to support it, is available). Such a facility has a number of additional requirements in order to function effectively. Of primary importance for a single stadium is that it should (ideally) be multi-functional, satisfying the requirements both of training/coaching and spectator sports. Furthermore, the requirements of a range of sport types should also be accommodated at such a venue (eg. an athletics track, combined with a soccer, hockey, and/or rugby field).

An interesting phenomenon regarding athletics (in accordance with Basson's observation, August 1994) is that the activity proves convenient (and, thus, popular) at school level, but has a limited number of adults participating. Furthermore, very few people actually attend the venues. In light of this, athletics is more complex than most other sports in that it accommodates big events due to its orchestration at school level, thus requiring a large (and costly!) venue. However, due to the declining popularity of the sport in the post-school years, each stadium requires a very large threshold of people to support it. With Pinetown falling well short of these requirements, it is suggested that the hockey field that is presently being used as an athletics track (at LaHee Park) be upgraded to (at least) a synthetic surface for the current 330 members. The Pinetown and Districts Athletics Club (PDAC) is currently based at LaHee Park, which would also prove convenient from an administrative point of view. Being generally school-dominated, another appropriate locality would be central (and, thus, accessible) to as many schools as possible.

On the other hand, there are the adult dominated sport; a popular example of which is soccer. These sports codes are organised on

a community basis, far smaller than that of athletics. Smaller facilities of this nature are, therefore, more appropriately distributed between the various communities, where each locality is accessible to a smaller number of people than is expected of, and needed for, an athletics stadium.

It seems appropriate at this stage to make special mention of netball, the most popular sport amongst women. Being a womans' sport, netball courts require localities that are convenient for women. This would include, for example, being located within residential areas for the housewives, in close proximity to the place of work for the working women, and always conveying a feeling of safety. In so doing, the dual role that most women fulfill can be accommodated.

The above discussion serves to highlight the complex nature of sports codes, in addition to the addressing the complexities of sports facilities in general.

6.4 IDEAL FACILITY NUMBERS

6.4.1 INTRODUCTION: NORTH VERSUS SOUTH

The disparities that exist in the delivery of sports facilities are successfully illustrated when comparing the sporting arena in Pinetown North with the southern suburbs. Although Pinetown South boasts twelve sports venues, and Pinetown North nine, the nature of the facilities, and the context within which they are found, varies quite substantially.

Pinetown's more affluent areas (majority of Pinetown North) are relatively well provided for in terms of sports facilities. As anticipated, the South paints a very different picture. Over and above being the larger area in extent with a larger, less affluent population, the facilities are far more inferior in quality than those found in the North. It is within this context of disparities, that the application of the threshold standards (of Chapter Two) is undertaken.

6.4.2 AN APPLICATION OF THRESHOLD VALUES

At a micro level of evaluation, the BKS et al (1994a) threshold standards highlighted earlier, are applied to the Pinetown situation. TABLE 6.1 below illustrates the sport types that are ideally needed as opposed to those actually found in Pinetown.

TABLE 6.1:

PINETOWN'S 'IDEAL' SPORTS REQUIREMENTS versus THE 'ACTUAL' FACILITIES
(number of playing surfaces)

| SPORT | 'IDEAL' | | | 'ACTUAL' | | |
|------------|---------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|
| | TOTAL | NORTH | SOUTH | TOTAL | NORTH | SOUTH |
| Athletics | 7 | 3 | 4 | - | - | - |
| Badminton | 5 | 2 | 3 | - | - | - |
| Basketball | 6 | 3 | 3 | - | - | - |
| Bowls | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | - |
| Cricket | 15 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Cycling | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Golf | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Gymnastics | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Hockey | 12 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 2 | - |
| Netball | 25 | 11 | 14 | 2 | - | 2 |
| Rugby | 18 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 2 | - |
| Soccer | 37 | 16 | 21 | 14 | 4 | 10 |
| Squash | 25 | 11 | 14 | 4 | 4 | - |
| Swimming | 12 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Tennis | 37 | 16 | 21 | 26 | 22 | 4 |
| Volleyball | 12 | 5 | 7 | - | - | - |

Note:

- (1) The 'actual' count excludes those facilities that are presently under construction.

These threshold values present useful guidelines in the provision of sports facilities. They serve to highlight what facilities Pinetown SHOULD accommodate, based on the population estimates of the study area. One can, therefore, compare this 'ideal' scenario with what there exists in terms of sports facilities (ie. the 'actual' scenario). Such a comparison suggests where there is an under supply of facilities and which facility types have been over supplied.

First and foremost, the table above clearly indicates that Pinetown's population of 75 000 does not justify the provision of a golf course or a cycling track in the area since both activities require a threshold far in excess of 75 000 people. To illustrate this point, a golf course was provided in Pinetown's early days, but was closed down due to the poor levels of utilisation, and on-going maintenance costs.

Having applied the BKS standards, the results suggest that Pinetown is relatively well provided for in terms of gymnastics, bowls and tennis facilities. On the other hand, Pinetown sorely lacks cricket, hockey, netball, rugby, squash and swimming facilities. Furthermore, whilst Pinetown appears to accommodate a vast amount of soccer fields, the table suggests that more are required. This, however, could be cost-effectively and conveniently addressed if existing facilities were to be upgraded to accommodate a combination of activities.

In this regard, whilst the table suggests that Pinetown does not accommodate any athletics tracks, nor badminton, basketball or volleyball courts, these sporting activities are accommodated on combination surfaces, along with other codes. For example, Pinetown's athletics activities are accommodated at LaHee Park, on one of the hockey fields.

Whilst such a table provides a useful guide of what to expect, the threshold values must be applied within the context of the study area. That is, the table must be applied within the context of who is being provided for, and what their demands and requirements are. In Pinetown, for example, fewer people are needed to support each soccer venue due to the popularity of that sport amongst its residents (predominantly in the South). Such threshold values must, therefore, not be blindly applied.

6.5 ISSUES FREQUENTLY OVERLOOKED

To summarise thus far, the preceding sections of this chapter have, firstly, classified Pinetown's sports arena neatly into the existing metropolitan hierarchy of Regional, District, Community and Local facilities (Section 6.2). Thereafter, the existing facilities were compared with an 'ideal' situation, in accordance with BKS's sports code thresholds.

Having reflected high disparities in the 'actual' versus the 'ideal' scenarios, it remains to highlight the main issues that have, to date, not been sufficiently considered by planners, when allocating and developing active open space areas.

6.5.1 FACILITY SIZES

It is appreciated that every sports facility requires land as a primary input to its development, but the size of the land provided has been greatly influenced by the nature of the activity to be accommodated, the nature of the land available, the end-user characteristics, and the type of facility to be

developed. To state the obvious by example, a 'Kings Park' venue has different spatial requirements compared to a 'LaHee Park' type of development, and must be taken into account when deciding on an appropriate locality.

In addition to the above-mentioned influences, past planning methods of delivery have also dictated (albeit indirectly) the sizes of the facilities evident throughout Pinetown. In this regard, the Private Townships Board has prescribed a rational scale for local authorities to use, when allocating public open space. These standards are in accordance with Natal's Town Planning Ordinance of 1949, and specify that 2 ha of public open space is to be set aside for every thousand people in each settlement.

An alternative public open space standard also used (simply as a variation) is as follows:-

Of a total of 3 ha per 1000 population:

1.6 ha is for active recreation purposes;

1.0 ha is for passive recreation activities; and the

0.4 ha remaining is for the development of local playlots.

These traditional open space planning method of allocating space according to specific standards are still being used, for the ease and simplicity with which they can be applied as well as the fact that there is usually limited financial resources, with recreation never high on the list of development priorities! Pinetown proves to be no exception.

Having said this, the standards used (to allocate space for active recreation) is not the primary concern here, but rather the location of that space, believing that "fewer grounds, more appropriately located" is a useful rule of thumb to adopt. This approach is in support of C.Singh's observation that 'how good'

is as important as 'how much' since "space does not (necessarily) constitute service" (1990:32).

The above argument is supported by the notion that, whilst it is essential to have meaningful guidelines regarding the size of facilities, it would be unwise for such writings to be included in Natal's Town Planning Ordinance. This opinion is based on two facts. Firstly, the various (well-informed) sports code fraternities dictate what are appropriate sizes for their respective local/club, Provincial and International level facilities. And secondly, throughout Natal (and further afield, for that matter), different communities have different needs, preferences, and limitations. It is, therefore, difficult (not to mention, unrealistic) to allocate a set amount of active open space for all communities and/or sports fraternities to conform to.

In light of the above, the technicalities of construction are best left to the sporting experts. Nevertheless, planners must still have a clear understanding of the spatial implications of various sports development. In Pinetown, for example, the size of the various sports facilities is largely dictated by the reality of the area in terms of its rugged terrain. As a result, sizes of facilities, although the facilities may belong to the same hierarchial classification, do (and will continue to) vary throughout the area, primarily due to the terrain and financial constraints. It is for the planner to be aware of such context-specific implications for size, in the allocating of sites for active open space development.

By the same token, some fairly substantial localities are forced to accommodate the development of split facilities due to the lack of appropriate space (eg. Klaarwater, with its indoor centre across the road from the commercial centre). The presently

undeveloped KTT land, on the other hand, could accommodate a reasonably sized facility due to the gently sloping gradient of the area.

In light of the above, then, rather than the application of standards to allocate space for active recreation, a hierarchy of sizes is deemed more appropriate. Just as passive open spaces have a detailed hierarchy of sizes, so too should sports facilities, varying in size according to the hierarchical level to which the respective facilities have been assigned.

6.5.2 PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL ACCESSIBILITY

(1) Physical Access

Despite the relatively short travelling times involved, the recreation threshold will not be the same for a facility in Pinetown South as opposed to the North because transport for many during the day is restricted. But for those resident in the North, public and private transport is readily available.

In addition to the different modes of transports affecting access, the distribution of Pinetown's population suggests that those who can least afford the travelling expenses incurred, are located at the greatest distance from the bulk of urban facilities and amenities. This statement is in support of the distribution of Pinetown's population in relation to the sports facilities. What this implies is that, whilst facilities are relatively well distributed throughout Pinetown, the facilities would be better utilized had they been more appropriately located for the less-affluent sectors of the population.

An important issue that arises from this discussion is that the higher up the hierarchy a facility moves, the closer it needs to

be to major transport intersections. In this regard, the penultimate chapter (to follow) makes recommendations in the form of planning principles and criteria, that need to be considered when locating active open spaces.

On the other hand, the six tennis courts at the Cowies Hill Sports Club tend to function efficiently due to their location within the Cowies Hill residential area. This statement is in support of the club Chairman's claim (in response to the question posed) that the club is used by its 300 members, predominantly from Cowies Hill, on a daily basis, all year round! If this response were to be accepted as factual, increased utilisation could, as a result, not be accommodated at this venue.

Just as the above provides an example of a sports facility conveniently located within a residential area, so too would the location of a sports field adjacent to a bus/taxi rank (or any other transport node) provide convenient and cost-effective entertainment for daily commuters. By example, the proximity of the St.Wendolins Sports Complex to the railway line and station should do much to promote the popularity of the facility. The issue of accessibility, thus, becomes a relative non-entity since 'the facilities are taken to the people' (figuratively speaking), and not vice versa.

Another transport consideration, that 'makes or breaks' a facility's success, is highlighted by the following issues. Throughout LaHee Park there is a well laid out internal circulation system. Whilst this makes for generally easy movement within the Park, larger vehicles (eg. school and public busses) may find the numerous traffic circles cumbersome. Furthermore, the road network linking Nazareth to the southern suburbs is limited. It, therefore, makes for poor access to the soccer ground from adjacent suburbs. However, having said this,

it must be recognised that the Nazareth soccer field is a community level, single-standing soccer field that serves only the immediate community. Therefore, within this context alone, the soccer field is conveniently located for the Nazareth residents.

Purely from the perspective of the area served by a facility, many of the smaller facilities found in Pinetown South could be classified as District facilities. This default classification is due to the fact that they serve a population broader than the immediate community since additional facilities are simply not available. They, therefore, fulfill the role of a 'District level' facility purely in terms of the wide range of people they serve. Despite this tendency, when facilities are also (and more correctly) classified in terms of their size and the range of sports codes available at the site, then these venues are quite obviously (and more realistically) Community level facilities.

To facilitate improved access for the Pinetown South residents, what is needed is a large District level facility located in the South. This facility must be well maintained, and be provided in conjunction with satellite facilities that are smaller, and accommodate a combination of activities. To implement, this would require (inter alia) a detailed investigation into peoples' demands, which was not the dissertation's intent. However, to hazard an educated guess, a large soccer stadium, accommodating a range of other activities (including non-sporting activities), would prove a successful 'District level' venue. Nevertheless, with the prevailing financial constraints, an existing relatively large facility could be upgraded to ultimately serve that purpose (eg. the St.Wendolins complex). This notion is closely related to an issue to be raised later, regarding the degree to which 'demand' is met by 'supply' (ie. the type of facilities available).

In view of the prevailing financial constraints, a sports field located such that the activities cannot be viewed without entering the ground (eg. where there is a fence or wall), is important. For example, a field located on a raised area of land implies increased economic benefits in the form of gate-takings¹². This, in turn, would result in increased revenue for the Council or the sports club involved, which would allow for improved levels of maintenance and, thus, higher levels of utilisation (theoretically, at least). Fencing around a sports property also promotes a level of security. The ultimate result? A worthwhile investment. This scenario of economic as well as social benefits that stand to be gained can, however, only be achieved with careful planning and insight into how the various sports venues best operate.

(2) Financial Access

An evaluation of the various threshold values, elaborated on earlier, raises an important locational issue with financial overtones. If those threshold guidelines were considered when identifying appropriate locations for various sports venues, one would avoid the concentration of unnecessary facilities. By example, twelve tennis courts have been provided at LaHee Park without recognising that Pinetown's population numbers and characteristic does not justify a single tennis facility of this magnitude. This results in a venue that is not fully utilized, and where maintenance costs are astronomical. As a result, the financial viability of the investment is questionable.

¹² This, obviously, only applies to activities that are regularly supported by spectators, for example soccer or rugby, as opposed to squash or athletics (Basson).

At the other extreme, one finds suburbs in Pinetown that do not have a single sports facility in its area. For example, the sparsely populated area of Farm Stockville has no developed active open spaces. This is, once again, in direct support of the threshold argument, whereby the population numbers do not justify the provision of any substantial sports facility. Another reason for the poor development is the very steep terrain predominating throughout the area, making any form of development a costly exercise (P.van den Heever). As a result, sportsmen, sportswomen, and spectators make use of the facilities offered at Mpola and Tshelimnyama. Nevertheless, the development within this area is relatively new, which means that one may see the provision of active open spaces in the years to come should the population numbers increase.

6.5.3 THE AVAILABILITY OF LAND AND APPROPRIATE FACILITIES

(1) Land Availability

The Anderson's Sports Ground and LaHee Park complex presents itself as an amenity of the greatest value, to present and future residents. The problem, however, is that no additional land is available around the Park to accommodate increased levels of utilisation. This means that land would have to be purchased from the adjacent residential areas at a very high cost (in competing with business development in Pinetown's central area). Upgrading of the Park's existing facilities thus proves to be the most viable solution for this well located, District venue (such that it can accommodate higher levels of participation).

Development (or, expansion) of the St.Wendolins sports complex is also limited due to surrounding land constraints, namely those posed by the cemetery to the north, and the steep slopes surrounding the site on the remaining sides.

When examining the location of facilities, one needs to look beyond what seems immediately evident. For example, Mpola's soccer field appears to be well located, in close proximity to the MR559 (major collector) and the proposed school. However, such a locality is inappropriate from an environmental point of view. This is based on the fact that the field, located at the head of a valley, has a possible detrimental effect on the water course of the rivers flowing throughout the area.

(2) Facility Availability

South Africa's re-entry into the International sports arena is a giant step forward for our country. In the wake of such excitement, the attention paid to professional sport (and the related International size facilities) must not cloud the attention that needs to be paid to local facilities. It is proposed that attention in South Africa must be directed at both International and local size facilities, with Pinetown receiving a far more Local focus.

The driving force behind this line of thinking came from, what the National Sports Congress (NSC) defined as, a development continuum. They argue that all sports codes and their athletes move through a four-stage continuum, and must be accommodated at each stage. At the initial stages, the 'foundations' are laid, followed by 'participation', 'performance' and, lastly, 'excellence'. It is hereby argued that persons, prior to achieving 'excellence' in any one activity, must have the 'foundations' laid. A prerequisite of which involves access to facilities at a local level! Thus, the provision of facilities in the previously neglected areas (predominantly Pinetown South) is essential.

Whilst LaHee Park (including the Anderson Sports Club) is Pinetown's major sports complex, it appears to serve those

resident in the northern suburbs of Pinetown far more effectively than the residents located in the South. The Park is, therefore, 'District' in terms of the size and range of facilities available, more so than in terms of the people it serves.

Dassenhoek presents another perfect example, whereby facility thresholds and demands were not considered during the process of space allocation. The tennis courts at Dassenhoek have proved to be a wasted investment in two respects. Firstly, the courts were located in an area prone to flooding, an event that following shortly after the development of the courts. Secondly, and prior to their flooding, the courts were never actually used. This is due to the fact that the Dassenhoek residents did not have the appropriate sports equipment available to them, nor the technical skills required to partake in such activities (in the absence of coaching). Therefore, the poor level of utilisation, according to one of Council's Development employees, Mr. van den Heever, is due to the provision of an inappropriate type of activity (namely, tennis). In light of the above, to make available the appropriate sports facility in the appropriate location is essential.

To focus now on individual sport codes, it must be said that within the sports fraternity, each code sets minimum standards to be fulfilled. These standards reflect the level of participation that each venue is to accommodate. For example, according to standards set by the South African Athletics Confederation (SAAC), a District size athletics track includes the following facilities:

- a standard 8 lane 440 meter synthetic track;
- a standard 110 meter straight and associated long jump runs and pits;
- a multipurpose field in the centre of the track, to accommodate, for example, a soccer/hockey/rugby field.

- Shotput, discus and hammer could also be accommodated, marked out on the combination field; and
- the accommodation of seating space, a media centre, ablution and club house facilities, and adequate parking space, in the designs plans of the facilities.

An athletics venue intended to host International events, on the other hand, has far more elaborate requirements laid out. Furthermore, pigeon racing, due to the nature of the sport, does not require any space over and above a basketing area, a club house and sufficient parking. This serves to highlight the fact that the size requirements of the individual sport codes, and the size requirements of those codes at varying levels of participation, vary. As a result, the site chosen by planners, for the development of any sports facility, must take these development requirements into consideration.

6.5.4 THE PHYSICAL ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE SITE

Another example to illustrate the fact that planners should be armed with as much information as possible about an area (prior to deciding on a locality for a sports venue), is illustrated by the impact South Africa's turbulent political climate has on the locality of sports facilities. Due to the social and political turmoil experienced during the transition period, the larger facilities need to be located in a 'comfort zone', both in terms of easy access with respect to transport for the less privileged, and in terms of other peoples perceptions concerning personal safety in the heart of a politically unstable township. An example of such a 'comfort zone' would be at the edge of such a township. This notion is based on the successful location of the First National Bank Stadium on Soweto's boundary. This example serves to illustrate just how important 'location' is in order to make a facility function successfully.

In addition to the size and range variations evident throughout Pinetown, the quality of those facilities also vary. The facilities in the South are far less attractive in terms of the nature of the general surrounding, the vegetation cover, and the level of facility development.

The issue in Pinetown, at present, is not so much 'land availability', as it is the quality of that land made available for active open space development. It may be argued that public open spaces have been accommodated in terms of the space requirements set out in the open space standards, but active open spaces (especially in the less-affluent South) are either not developed (in terms of adequate fields, grassing, amenities etc.) or, if developed, are not maintained.

The level of development required at each venue (denoting the quality), varies according to the hierarchical level to which that facility belongs. These developments, in turn, have important spatial overtones that must be considered when choosing an appropriate site for such a sports facility. Quality, thus, has much to do with locality. To illustrate, as was discussed above, the size and quality the public expect of a Regional facility is far greater than would be accepted at a Local level. As a result, the spatial requirements vary considerably, and must be accounted for.

It is suggested that, as a rule of thumb, those facilities that prove to be appropriately located but of an inappropriate quality (level of development), should be focussed on. To this end, venues should either be upgraded in terms of the quality of the existing facility or, if the land is available at the site, expansion of the existing venue should be facilitated. This is an option to be chosen over and above providing completely new facilities at high cost. Such a process of facility improvement

results in an increasing demand for playing surfaces that are able to accommodate high levels of utilization, for longer periods of time.

Technological change has addressed such demands via the development of synthetic playing surfaces (eg.astroturf and tartan tracks). Such surfaces have a serviceable life span of approximately 15 years (BKS et al,1994b:61), whilst still accommodating far higher levels of utilisation than their grass counterpart. The implication hereof is that fewer facilities can be provided at a higher initial cost, but with minimal maintenance costs thereafter. Furthermore, the use of such facilities would not have to be limited in order to rejuvenate the playing surfaces, as is the case for grass turfs.

Such technicalities in the micro-design of each facility are complex, and must be decided on by the authority responsible for the development, in consultation with professionals in the field of design and construction. However, the spatial implication of such decisions must be incorporated into the planning process, such that planners' decisions as to where to locate various facilities can be appropriate.

6.5.5 EXPANSION POSSIBILITIES AT THE CHOSEN SITE

Another issue that raises its head, when evaluating the sports facilities in Pinetown, is that the size of a facility should not be restricted by the physical environment in which it is (or is to be) located. A prime example is the many facilities that are restricted by Pinetown's steep terrain.

LaHee Park presents another example of such limitations imposed by the surrounds. Many of the clubs (affiliated to the LaHee Park Club) have reached their capacity in terms of usage, but physical (and financial) constraints have, and will continue, to prevent any further expansion. That is, the built-up area of residential housing and transportation networks, edging the Park on all sides presents the physical barrier to expansion.

Another example is the Tshelimnyama sports facility. Whilst the chosen site (along-side the river) was appropriate in terms of easy development on the gentle gradient, any further development is restricted by the Umhlatuzana River.

Despite the fact that the Community sports field at Mpola can not be regarded as a potential District facility, the potential for expansion is limited by the steep topography as well as the encroachment of residential use on the land adjacent to the site.

There are numerous other development issues that influence the amount of space allocated to each site. For example, the need for seating, and clubhouse and ablution facilities for capacity crowds at each venue, is to be considered when choosing a site.

Parking at any facility also proves important, and would need to suit the capacity crowd expected at any one time, in terms of parking space for private cars as well as for a bus/taxi rank. This estimated figure would need to be based on an assumption made regarding the percentage of persons expected to travel by car, taxi, bus and train to the respective facilities. As a result, the size of these parking areas will be dictated by the modes of transport used, and the type of facility. For example, the number of spectators one would expect at a community level soccer match is substantially larger than that which one would expect at a squash match, the latter not being much of a

spectator sport in comparison to soccer. If these spatial requirements are not essential at the initial development stage, then planners must, at least, ensure that the space is available for later expansion.

6.6 THE DEGREE OF APPLICATION SUCCESS

Having categorised all of Pinetown's sports facility into one of the four traditional hierarchial tiers, it remains to comment on the degree of success with which this has, or rather can be, done.

Reflecting back on the situation in Pinetown, it is immediately obvious that what exists is far from an hierarchy, in the true conceptual definition of the word. This opinion is based on the fact that Pinetown's sporting arena presently reflects a large, centralised, multiple-purpose District facility (namely, LaHee Park), but with combination surfaces at a Community level being few and far between. Instead, many single-standing, uni-functional fields are available (predominantly in the South).

This stems, in part, from the broad definitions of facility types within the four-level hierarchy. As a result, too many of Pinetown's facilities fit into the single, broad definition of 'a Community facility', whilst actually accommodating very different sporting opportunities. For example, the multiple surface venue at St.Wendolins is classified as a Community facility, as is Mpola's single standing field! This forces facilities of varying sizes, ranges, and qualities into a single category. This crude generalisation is quite clearly too simplistic, and thus, unrealistic and inappropriate.

Furthermore, the LaHee Park Complex is not geographically central to the chosen study area, as the conceptual location of such a facility suggests (refer back to Section 2.3.1 of Chapter Two). As a result, the locality proves highly accessible for those resident in the Northern section of the catchment area, with those in the southern townships having to travel relatively far distances (at high costs) in order to access the facility.

When applying the four-tiered hierarchy to Pinetown, it also reflects too many single sports codes accommodated on single (stand-alone) fields, and too few Community facilities that accommodate a combination of sports activities at a single venue.

It is proposed that the above problems can be overcome by the development (and application!) of a more appropriate hierarchy of sports facilities. This alternative hierarchy is elaborated on in the following Chapter Seven.

6.7 CONCLUDING COMMENTS

South Africa's re-acceptance into the International sports arena demands the development of facilities that conform to International standards. At the same time, persisting urbanisation and the associated upliftment programmes, call for the establishment of 'grass-roots' facilities... all of this at a time when funds are scarce and other priorities clamor for attention. It is within this context of limited resources that an organised delivery system needs to be implemented.

To achieve this, one needs coordinated planning so as to properly locate facilities for maximum community benefit. The culture of sport will, thereby, become a reality. Although this study works across racial distinctions, it remains important to recognise

that it is those areas where Black and Asian population profiles predominate, that are in dire need of attention. The legacy of the past, unfortunately, lives on and is plain to see.

The Council, and appointed Town Planners, make all recommendations regarding the allocation of sites for open space purposes. It is, therefore, up to them to make the appropriate choices, whilst acknowledging the many issues that influence the development of facilities. With the implications of poorly located sites having been highlighted, "fewer grounds, of an appropriate type, and more appropriately located" is a valuable rule of thumb to adopt. It was suggested that this would ensure a far more cost-effective method of provision, as well as a more user-friendly sporting environment.

To this end, an amended metropolitan hierarchy of sports facilities appears to be a useful concept to implement, albeit cautiously. This is in appreciation of the point made earlier in Section 6.2.3, where it was stated that an hierarchy can be successfully applied to any settlement, provided it is done so within the context of its broader metropolitan area.

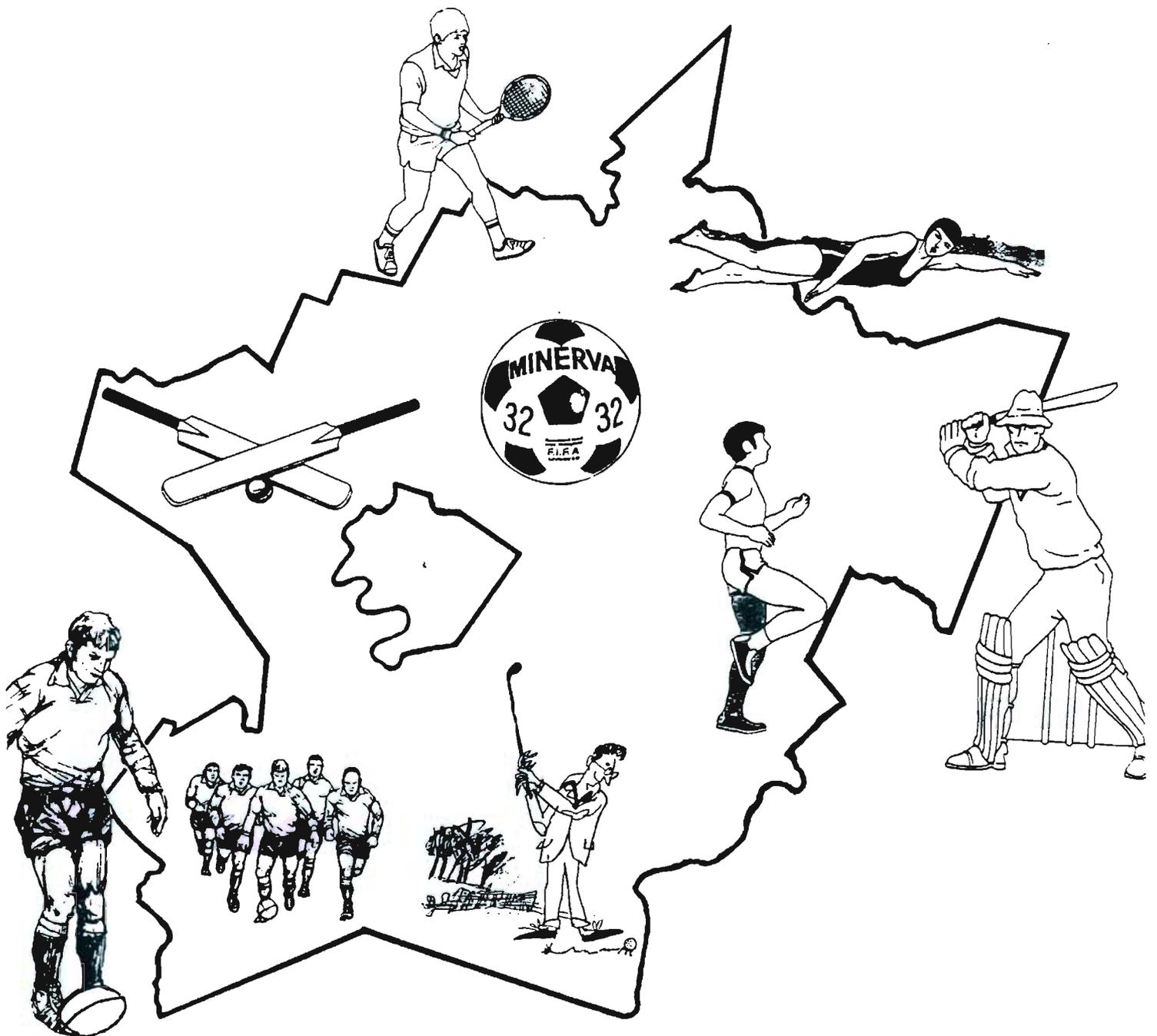
Furthermore, the hierarchial arrangement of these activities in space must be such that utilisation is maximised. It is the author's opinion that this would best be achieved in Pinetown via the provision of one large, centralised, multiple-purpose District sports complex, in conjunction with a series of combination fields or courts at a Community level.

As discussed earlier in Section 6.5, there are a number of issues that need to be addressed when deciding on a suitable locality for a sports venue. These issues are to be considered, regardless of the hierarchial level to which that facility has been assigned.

Furthermore, the size of the study area, the history of Pinetown's development and administration, the number of people living in the area, as well as the nature of the land itself (and the financial resources available) all dictate the size and nature of the facilities that Pinetown can accommodate.

In light of such case-specific issues, and in appreciation of the complexities of applying the concept of an hierarchy of sports facilities, the useful but rigid hierarchial concept needs to be revised. This is reflected in the set of recommendations presented in the chapter to follow. It is in this Chapter Seven that guidelines are put forward for planners to use, when embarking on the delivery of an appropriately located and distributed sporting infrastructure.

CHAPTER 7



RECOMMENDATIONS:
PRINCIPLES TO ADOPT
AND
CRITERIA TO CONSIDER
WHEN
LOCATING SPORTS FACILITIES

CHAPTER SEVEN:

RECOMMENDATIONS: PRINCIPLES TO ADOPT AND CRITERIA TO CONSIDER WHEN LOCATING SPORTS FACILITIES

7.1 INTRODUCTION

Earlier chapters have presented Pinetown's situation regarding the nature of its sporting infrastructure. From those discussions, it was established that the nature of the sports facilities that any urban area can accommodate (in terms of locality, type, size and quality), is dictated by a range of influences. These include the size of the particular area, its demographic character (in terms of numbers, distribution and composition), and the nature of the land itself (presenting physical barriers to development). The history of development and administrative procedures adopted also impact on the nature of an area's sports arena.

Within the context of these issues, the sports infrastructure that has evolved in Pinetown is one in which the more affluent areas boast a fine array of sports opportunities that are conveniently located, relative to the quality and distribution of the facilities found in the less developed areas. Therefore, Pinetown, like most South African cities, reflects the imbalances of the past Apartheid city. It is to this challenge that planners must rise... to correct these imbalances through a more appropriate distribution of active recreation opportunities.

Such avenues of intervention are presented in the form of an improved set of principles and criteria, that planners should apply during the initial stages of planning for sports facilities.

These principles and criteria can only be fulfilled if an appropriate hierarchy of sports facilities is supported. Thus, it is this over-riding hierarchial principle that is central to the study's intentions of promoting a WELL-LOCATED large, centralized, multiple-purpose facility (catering for majority needs), in conjunction with WELL-LOCATED, satellite combination facilities of varying sizes. This 'sporting vision' is suggested as opposed to the notorious situation whereby many small, uni-functional surfaces are provided.

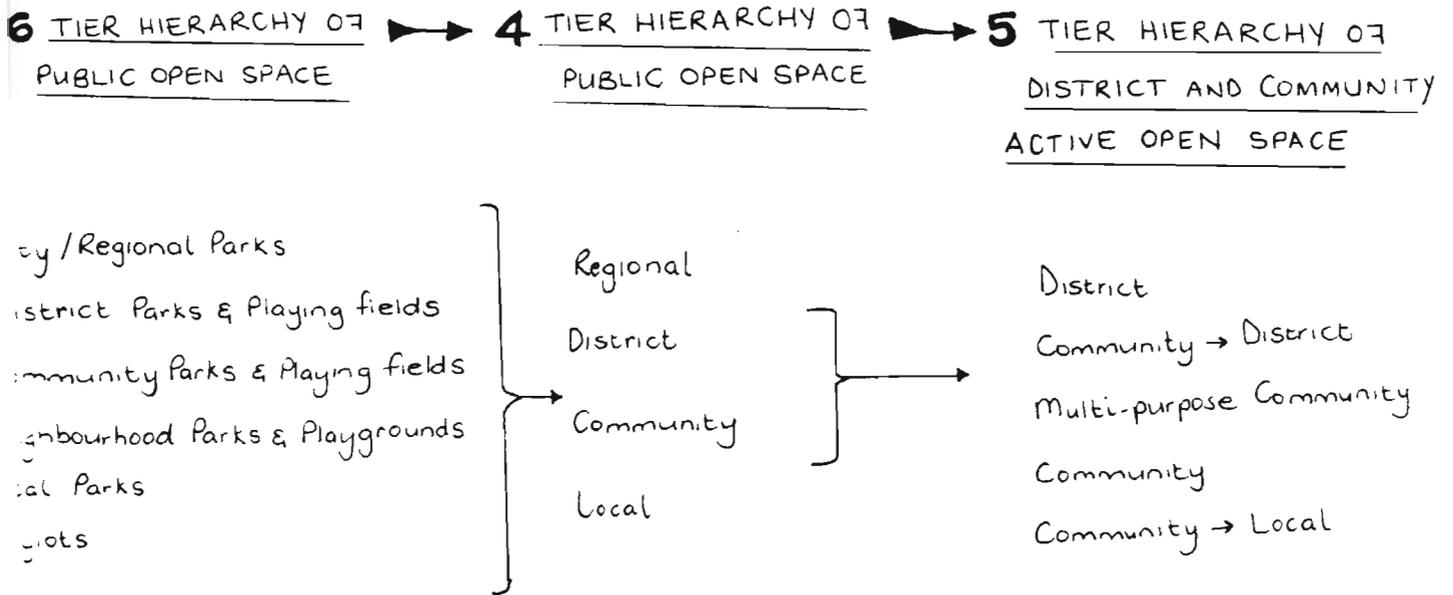
It is important to realise that these recommendations are of a general nature and, therefore, do not claimed to be the designer solution to Pinetown's problems. Having used Pinetown merely as a stimulus for the findings, the suggestions presented below are such that they can, and should, be applied by all planners in any urban environment.

7.2 THE HIERARCHY OF SPORTS FACILITIES

7.2.1 INTRODUCTION

In light of the above findings, the hierarchy of public open space has been modified quite substantially. Refer to FIGURE 7.1 below.

FIGURE 7.1
CHANGING TIERS OF AN HIERARCHY:



The original six-level hierarchy of public open space has, over the years, been modified into a four tier hierarchy of Regional, District, Community and Local level open space (BKS et al,1994b). Thus, throughout this dissertation, sports facilities have been analysed according to this hierarchy of facilities.

However, on closer inspection, the District and Community level facilities (two of the four levels of the hierarchy analysed) proved inappropriate in terms of capturing the wide range of facility possibilities. As a result, a more detailed (and, thus, more appropriate) 5 tier hierarchial classification of sports facilities has been presented.

This breakdown of the two broad categories of District and Community level facilities into five sub-categories, serves to

highlight the fact that few sports facilities fit precisely into any particular definition of a facility within the existing hierarchy of open spaces. Therefore, on the grounds of these findings, the conceptual level of analysis (presented in Chapter Two) is challenged. As a result, the complexities of sports facilities can be harnessed.

The implication of this adjusted hierarchy is that, rather than the present obsession with the AMOUNT of space set aside for active open spaces, it is deemed more appropriate to provide fewer facilities which are well located, of an appropriate size and quality, and which are able to be maintained. It is this notion that is readily accommodated within the new hierarchy.

With this move towards the delivery of a more appropriate sporting environment, the author is of the opinion that the utilisation of space would be maximized via the provision of one large, centralised multiple-purpose sports complex, in conjunction with a series of combination fields or courts.

If this planning approach were implemented, the balance in the development continuum (spoken of earlier, in Chapter Two) would be established ¹³. Mr.C.Swart, the Parks and Recreation Director, along with many other practicing planners and developers were enthusiastically in supports this notion.

7.2.2 AN APPROPRIATE HIERARCHY OF SPORTS FACILITIES

In light of the shortcomings of the present method of facility delivery, an amended (and therefore more appropriate) hierarchy of sports facilities is presented below.

¹³ The notion of establishing a balance in the development of sports facilities was elaborated on earlier, in Section 2.3 of Chapter 2.

Facilities in Pinetown have been provided as examples for each new category, so as to provide a basis for comparing other facilities, when applying this hierarchy to any area(s). It must be realised that this classification of facilities into a particular hierarchial order is fairly subjective, and must be undertaken using the hierarchy characteristics and examples as guidelines.

Furthermore, it must be remembered that, in appreciation of the differences between and within areas, this innovative hierarchial classification of sports facilities must not be applied blindly or rigidly, but rather with a careful analysis of the context within which planning is to commence.

FIGURE 7.2 below, serves to illustrate Pinetown's facilities in terms of these hierarchial categories.

(1) DISTRICT FACILITIES

A hierarchial level down from facilities of a Regional nature, are those facilities large in extent, with a wide range of sporting opportunities available to the District's entire population. These facilities have been classified as District facilities, and are ideally centrally located to their respective population. An example: the LaHee Park Sports Complex in Pinetown.

(2) COMMUNITY FACILITIES, BORDERING ON DISTRICT STATUS

A step down in the adjusted hierarchial ladder of sports facilities, are those Community facilities that closely resemble District facilities. These venues are a substantial size smaller in extent than District facilities, but also offer a range of activities. There is, moreover, possibility for upgrading and/or expansion at such venues, so as to recognise its 'District' potential. An example: Pinetown's St.Wendolins Sports Complex.

(3) COMMUNITY MULTI-PURPOSE FACILITIES

These multiple purpose facilities are far smaller than the above-mentioned categories, but still manage to offer their immediate communities (and the nearby surrounds) a choice of sporting activities. These activities may be accommodated on a single combination surface (eg. Mpola) or on a number of separate playing surfaces (eg. Tshelimnyama's soccer, netball and athletics fields at a single locality).

(4) COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Facilities of this nature, boast only one sports type at their particular venue, with a limited number of playing surfaces (two, on average). Such facilities, therefore, serve primarily the immediate community. An example: the Phumphele soccer field in Pinetown.

(5) COMMUNITY FACILITIES, BORDERING ON LOCAL STATUS:

Lastly, there are some facilities, whilst classified as a Community type facility, closely resemble a Local facility in nature. This is largely due to the fact that these spaces accommodate a single sports type on a single surface (thus, 'Community facilities' by definition), but are small (eg. only accommodating a mini-soccer field), with no supportive infrastructure (eg. a kiosk or ablution facilities), and very poorly maintained. As a result, these fields tend to be used purely as a playground or kick-about field for the immediate neighbourhood. The implication of this is that the spaces reflect more 'Local' characteristics than 'Community' facility characteristics.

7.3 PRINCIPLES AND THEIR RELATED CRITERIA

Four planning principles form the rationale behind such a planning initiative. These broad principles include attempts to maximise the degree of accessibility, availability, adaptability, and attractiveness of the site chosen ¹⁴, and are highlighted in TABLE 7.1 below. Furthermore, the planning criteria are in support of these principles, and suggest that the issues (with spatial implications) are to be addressed such that appropriate localities are chosen for specific facility types. It is, hereby, intended to answer the 'what', 'where', and 'why' of sports facilities.

These criteria have emerged primarily from three sources. First and foremost, the issues raised have stemmed from the detailed literature review that was undertaken at the initial stages of, and throughout, this research. Furthermore, primary sources of information include ideas generated from the case study investigation, and the many discussions (both formal and informal) held with professionals in the field of planning and/or sport.

What is implicit throughout the discussion to follow is that, the degree to which the principles and criteria are satisfied depends, ultimately, on the hierarchical level to which that facility has been assigned. The issues raised may at times appear to be repetitive. This 'overlapping' tendency, however, simply highlights the interrelated nature of many of the planning criteria that need to be considered.

¹⁴ These planning principles are an adaption of the six 'Principles of Provision' presented by Cherry (1974:190), as mentioned in an earlier chapter.

TABLE 7.1
PRINCIPLES AND CRITERIA

| PRINCIPLES | CRITERIA | HIERARCHIAL LEVELS | | |
|--|---|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | REGIONAL | DISTRICT | COMMUNITY |
| <u>(1) ACCESSIBILITY</u> | | | | |
| - <u>Physical</u> : Developer | Topography | Large; gently sloping | Smaller; gentle slope | Small; minimum slope possible |
| Organisation | Facilitate increased revenue | * | | |
| End User | Transportation support | Arterial roads | Collector roads | Local roads |
| | At edge of residential area | * | | |
| - <u>Financial</u> : Provision | Land Price | * | | |
| | Threshold | * | | |
| | Resources | * | | |
| Development | Gradient vs Cost | * | | |
| Maintenance | Agglomeration | Multi-functional Multi-Code Combi-surfaces | Multi-Code Combi-surfaces | Combi-surface |
| Use | Affordability | For metro population | For District population | For respective communities |
| <u>(2) AVAILABILITY</u> | | | | |
| - <u>Land</u> : Ownership | Land for sale | * | | |
| Purchase price | Price vs Centrality | Central to Metropolitan area | Central to District | Peripheral to prime land |
| Quality | Size | (see FIGURE 7.4) | | |
| | Geotechnical suitability | * | | |
| | Environmental status | * | | |
| | Range of choices | * | | |
| <u>(3) ADAPTABILITY</u> | Accommodate change into expansion & preference | * | | |
| <u>(4) ATTRACTIVENESS</u> | | | | |
| - <u>Locality</u> | Safety | * | | |
| | Aesthetically pleasant | * | | |
| | Convenient into supporting land uses | * | | |
| re: Level of Development with spatial implications | Space enough for: Parking Seating Amenities Playing surfaces + infrastructure | * | | |

Note:

'*' refers to criteria relevant at all hierarchical levels, with the tendency to increase in importance and magnitude with increasing levels of the hierarchy.

7.3.1 ACCESSIBILITY

The accessibility of a facility refers to the nature of the passage travelled in order to utilise that facility (ie. the level of convenience). It is suggested that the degree of access that each location accommodates is to be measured in terms of its physical and financial accessibility; and depending on the hierarchial level of the facility, the degree and nature of that access must vary.

Physical and financial access is, more often than not, closely related. For example, a reduction in travelling distance and time (ie. increased physical access to a facility) increases the degree of financial access for a vast majority, in terms of the costs incurred by vast distances to be travelled.

It is these two issues, namely the physical and financial accessibility of facilities, that is discussed below.

(1) Physical access

Planners must ensure that sites are chosen such that they prove accessible to the developer(s), the organisation, as well as the end-users. To this end, planners should address the following issues (or criteria) when choosing an appropriate site:

(a) Topography.

(i) For ease of development, steep slopes must be avoided wherever possible (thereby avoiding the extensive platforming, like that which was required for the development of the LaHee Park complex). These limitations imposed by the physiographic nature of the land are particularly important in the development of the larger sports facilities, which require large tracts of

gently sloping land. Furthermore, rugged terrain inhibits access by certain end-users depending, to a large extent, on the mode of transport used (eg. Mpola), and should be avoided where possible.

(ii) An end-user advantage of facilities located in areas of subsidence (regardless of their hierarchical classification) include public viewing of sporting activities without having to pay admission fees. To this end, organisations must avoid such localities (if at all possible), thereby increasing the venue's revenue. If this cannot be avoided, one should consider installing appropriate fencing. This, however, is costly. For some sporting activities, for example pigeon racing, such locational considerations are not required since they are poorly supported in terms of spectators.

(b) Ideally located in close proximity to appropriate transport routes and nodes

A matter of much importance is the location of sports venues in relation to existing transport routes and nodes. For many end-users, access to sports facilities is highly dependent on their proximity to appropriate roads, taxi and bus ranks, and railway stations. K.Kohler (1992:21), in support of this statement, observes that the distance covered in order for people to participate in sporting events is just as important as the distribution of the facilities themselves. In light of this, it is important for planners to establish the home-to-facility distance incurred by the chosen locality, as well as the mode of transport used to access that facility.

The nature of the transport route required also varies according to the nature of the population resident in the region. For example, if majority of the end-users use the rail to and from the urban centre, quite obviously close proximity of a sports field to the railway station is important. In view of this, the

favoured mode of transport (and the resultant level of dependence on public transport) varies, and must be accounted for in that it impacts on the need to be in close proximity to particular transport routes. The financial implications of this is discussed in the next section.

Although all facilities must be on a transport route, the nature of the transport route required will vary according to the level of the hierarchy to which that facility belongs. In this regard, Regional facilities should (ideally) be located on major or minor arterials, so as to accommodate the higher densities generated by these venues. District level facilities, on the other hand, are adequately serviced by major or minor collector routes. The larger Community facilities require minor collector roads, whilst the smaller of the Community facilities only need local road access. This is due to the relatively low traffic volumes generated.

(c) Ideally located at the edge of residential areas

All venues should be located at the edge of residential areas, as opposed to within the built-up area. This is so that the ease with which the facilities can be accessed is maximised. This is an important locational issue to consider for all facility types. However, it is particularly relevant for the larger venues since they must be readily available to a larger number of people from a broader area, compared to (for example) a smaller Community field that simply serves the immediate community.

(2) Financial access

The degree of financial access refers to the delivery of facilities that are within the financial parameters of the providers, the developer(s) and the residents (the end-users).

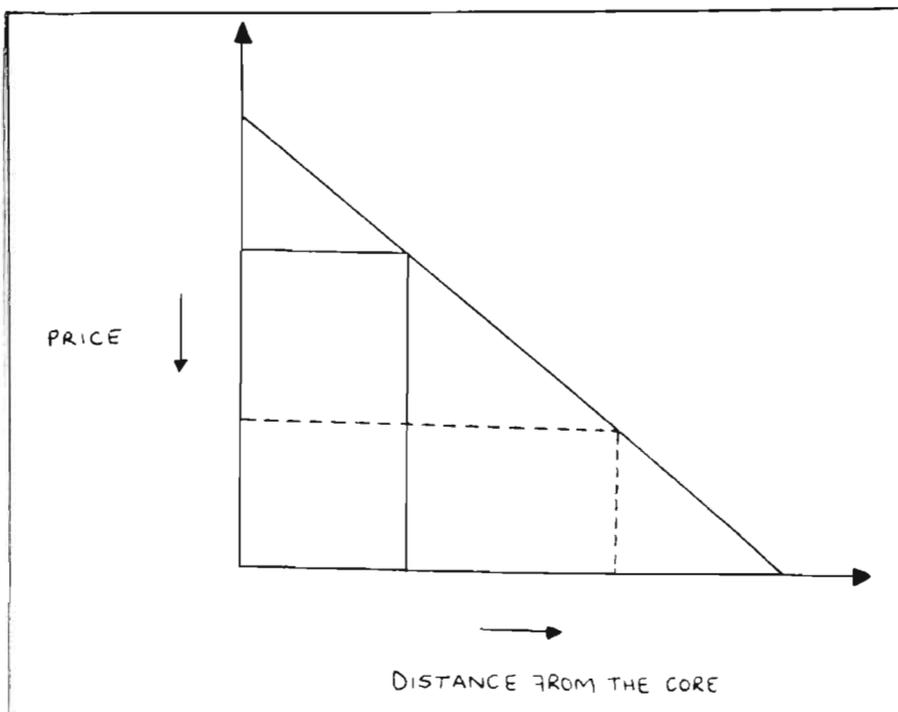
This implies that the type of facility provided, be it a Regional, District or Community venue, must be affordable in terms of the initial provision of the land, the development and maintenance of the chosen facility, the membership and admission fees charged to the public (the end-users), as well as the costs involved in the hiring of those facilities.

(a) Land Prices

Irrespective of the type of facility provided, financial access has a strong locational overtone in that the purchasing price of the land is greatly determined by the chosen locality/area. This is easily illustrated by the land price discrepancies between the central business district (CBD) and the peripheral areas of any urban settlement, whereby the land prices decline as one moves further out from the central area.

Land prices are inversely related to the locality of the land. That is, the land prices within any urban area decrease with increasing distance from the core (or town's centre).

FIGURE 7.3
LAND PRICE VARIATIONS:



In light of this tendency, a planner makes a trade-off in deciding on the price to be paid versus the degree of centrality acquired. The degree of centrality¹⁵ is increasingly important for the larger sports complexes. As a result, the higher land prices may be unavoidable. On the other hand, smaller facilities (eg. the Community facilities) are more appropriately located peripheral to the highly-priced core, where the land prices are reasonable.

This issue is closely related to an issue discussed at a later stage, namely the availability of land for development purposes (see Section 7.3.1).

(b) Threshold values of each facility

A planner should establish, or rather estimate to the best of her/his ability, the threshold of sporting activities, in the early stages of provision. By determining the amount of active open space required in relation to the population, the over-allocation of active open space would be avoided. In so doing, local authorities would not invest in the development of unnecessary facilities. This point serves as an introduction to the next significant issue, namely that of resources.

(c) Access to resources

It must be appreciated that all public places (of which sports facilities is an example) need public investment to make them work...investment in the form of human and financial resources, as well as land.

¹⁵ It is important to realise that 'centrality' here is used in its figurative term (ie the town's centre), and not literally in terms of being geographically central to the settlement.

Access to sufficient human resources essentially revolves around the size of the financial resource available for the provision of active open spaces. That is, with sufficient financial support, a local authority (or club) could increase its staff. This would improve the quality of the facility in terms of organisation and maintenance levels. This, in turn, should result in increased levels of utilisation, and ultimately, increased revenue for the authority or club responsible. The capital injection is, however, an essential prerequisite.

Appreciating the fact that limited resources (inter alia) could cause a delay in the delivery process, the nature of existing barriers to the provision of sporting facilities must be identified. One such barrier involves the high rates of urbanization to the cities (from outlying rural areas), which puts additional pressure on already limited resources. This increased burden on the resources available to a city has important implications for the delivery process, which a planner must take into account.

(d) Development costs due to prevailing topography

This issue is closely related to the degree to which a chosen site can be physically developed (a criteria elaborated on earlier). That is, the steeper the gradient, the greater the development costs. This is, therefore, an important issue to consider prior to development, and regardless of the hierarchial level to which the facility will belong.

(e) An agglomeration of activities

A wide range of activities at any one venue must be accommodated on as few surfaces as is functionally possible. This would promote the multiple use of facilities (eg. for sport and political rallies) as well as surfaces (combination-surfaces eg. court cricket on tennis courts). Such sharing proves to be

socially desirable in terms of the ease of access for the user as well as serving to bring people together on a 'neutral playing ground'. Multiple-use facilities also prove to be economically viable and essential, in the light of limited resources, and in terms of the ease at which maintenance procedures can be carried out. It is this concept of multi-functional sports facilities and surfaces that is central to the hierarchial infrastructure proposed.

(f) Varying affordability levels

A issue of primary importance, to be considered when allocating sports facilities, is that what is provided, must be within the financial parameters of the present and future users. These affordability levels can be established via an investigation into the demographic profile of the area.

Furthermore, the hierarchial level of a facility presents different affordability implications in that, Regional facilities must be financially accessible to the entire metropolitan region, whilst District facilities (and Community facilities reflecting District-type qualities) must be financially accessible to all within the respective areas/districts. Lastly, the costs involved in utilizing the small Community level facilities are to be appropriate for those in the respective communities.

7.3.2 AVAILABILITY

Another planning aspect of providing active open space of any type or size in a "greenfields" development, is to ensure, firstly that the appropriately located land is in fact available for development, and thereafter, that the facilities developed are available to those in the immediate locality, as well as from further afield. Issues of importance in this regard are, thus,

the ownership status of the land, the purchasing price asked, and the quality of that land.

(1) Land availability

(a) Ownership of the land:

Regardless of the nature of the proposed development, a planner must establish who the owner of the land is, prior to initiating any further development plans. In this way, time-consuming procedures can be avoided in those instances when the owner does not wish to sell.

(b) Purchasing price of the land:

Having established that the site is, in fact, available for development, the price to be paid for acquiring that land must be determined. This is to ensure that the price being asked is within the financial limits of the recipient(s) of the land. The time period between choosing a site and when the site becomes available for development, must be kept to a minimum if progress in the delivery process is to be achieved.

An issue to bear in mind when deciding on the financial accessibility of the land available is, as was mentioned earlier, the fact that the price of land is inversely related to its locality in relation to the core. This will give planners an indication as to the most likely price range that the land falls within. An issue for planners to bear in mind, in this regard, is that a facility which is physically accessible (in terms of transport accessibility), need not necessarily be geographically central to the area, where land prices are at their peak.

(c) Quality of the land:

In addition to establishing whether or not the land is available for development, a planner must determine the degree to which

that land is appropriately located and of an appropriate size for the particular development.

A 'rule of thumb' in this regard is, as the hierarchical level of a facility increases so too does the quality and size of the site increase. To illustrate, a Regional facility requires far larger tracts of geotechnically stable land, than does a single-standing Community level field, due to the higher levels of development and utilisation that the land has to endure.

As a result of these variations, the issue of size and additional quality controls have been discussed.

(i) The appropriate quality in terms of facility size:

In light of the issues affecting the size of facilities (presented earlier in Section 6.5.1), and in appreciation of the need to present planners with 'size guidelines', the following scenarios have been presented.

Scenario 1: The Bare Minimum

In the light of minimal funds available, the provision of a Community facility that accommodates simply a soccer field, with the surrounding banks providing spectator 'seating', would need no more than one hectare of land. This involves simply the leveling of the open space (if necessary), but all supportive infrastructure and amenities would be provided when funds become available. Such an open space would ideally (space permitting) be used for a range of sporting activities.

Scenario 2: For the Community

To provide a facility that caters for the requirements of one (perhaps, two) sports code, that is sufficient in order to accommodate a Community's population, requires a larger tract of land than the above scenario suggests. For example, the

provision of a two-field soccer club (including supportive infrastructure and amenities) would need in the range of 1.5 ha of land, as would the provision of a Community facility that offered a combination of three tennis courts, and a soccer field. This soccer field would, ideally, accommodate hockey and/or rugby activities, thus, increasing the range of activities offered at any one of these Community facilities.

Scenario 3: For the Community and more

Community facilities that offers an even wider array of sports opportunities with the supporting facilities (eg. clubhouse, ample seating at each playing surface, ablutions and a refreshments outlet) will require a relatively large track of land. For example, to provide two squash courts, four tennis courts, a cricket oval with a soccer and hockey field within its boundary, and a combination court for netball, basketball and the like, would involve setting aside approximately 3.5 ha.

Scenario 4: For all nearby Communities

The provision of a facility that will accommodate an even wider range of codes and be available to an even larger population than is suggested above (eg. an entire District), requires the appropriate increase in the land available. For example, to develop a complex that accommodates facilities such as is offered at LaHee Park, needs land in excess of approximately 30 ha, offering nine different sporting activities, with a well developed infrastructure of roads, clubhouses, conference rooms, ablutions, and refreshment outlets.

These scenarios highlight the fact that the possible types of facilities accommodated within any ONE hierarchical level, may and do vary quite considerably. For example, the size requirement of all facilities will alter depending on the configuration of the facility provided, and the nature of the topography (ie. steeper

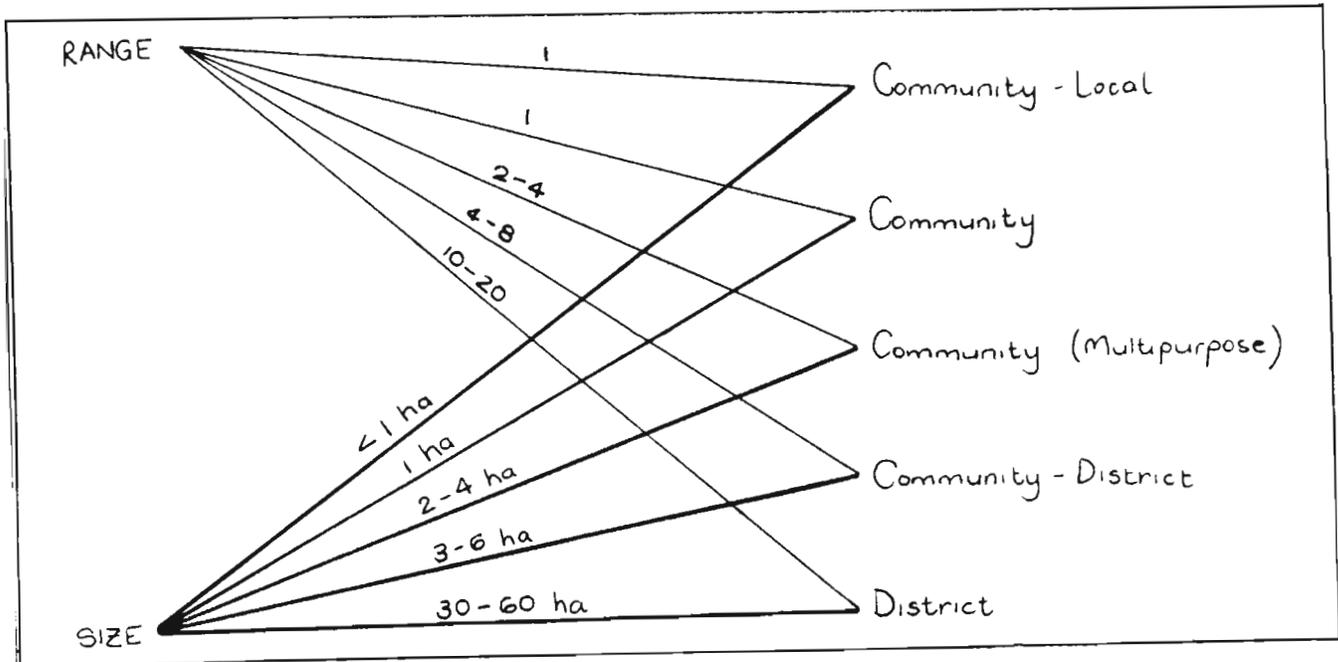
terrain requires larger tracts of land than would otherwise be required). Furthermore, the size and nature of the top structures provided in support of the playing surface(s) will dictate the size of the land needed for the development, as will the size of the actual playing surface(s) provided. Little consensus is, however, reached (between and within the various sports code fraternities) regarding the appropriate sizes of facilities... from local fields to facilities used for International events.

The area of land required for any one facility will be further reduced if the numerous sports codes provided, were to be accommodated on combination surfaces. This is an important goal to achieve in the provision of sport in general, the advantages of which have already been highlighted.

In view of these size altercations, planners must establish (at the onset) what the nature of the envisioned facility is to be. In so doing, approximate sizes must be available for guiding planners through this allocation procedure. However, in the light of the influencing factors on size (discussed above), the establishment of size guidelines is not an easy task. Furthermore, having established suitable sizes, they MUST be cautiously applied.

To this end, FIGURE 7.4 presents broad guidelines for planners to make use of, when providing adequate spaces for a range of sports facilities. Following development, should the degree of facility utilization exceed the chosen size, expansion of the existing facility must be undertaken. Failing this, alternative locations must be sought to supplement existing venues.

FIGURE 7.4

AN APPROPRIATE RANGE AND SIZE OF FACILITIES:(ii) Other quality consideration:

Over and above the issue of size, the land to be purchased must be appropriate in terms of its topocadastral features, namely the topography, geology, soil conditions, and hydrology of the area.

Natal proves very difficult and costly in terms of development due to the steep topography dominant throughout the area, of which Pinetown has proved to be no exception. This restricts the development of very large sports facilities since flat land of a suitable size is rarely available.

Despite the fact that flat land may be limited, another explanation for the poorly located facilities is due to the land allocation procedures... as per the open space standards. This

tends to result in land being allocated for open space which proves unfit for any other land use (eg. housing, commerce, and/or industry). In light of the above shortcomings, planners MUST compete with other development demands, else active open space requirement will continue to be neglected.

With the existing pressure on local authorities to deliver sports facilities, the author predicts the development of passive open spaces, that have not yet been utilised (primarily due to their steep nature), into active recreation opportunities. This would involve platforming areas in a process of cut and fill, so as to provide a playing surface. This requires the trading of 'facility size' for the opportunity to access a playing surface of some description. Therefore, although steep terrain is a definite development hinderance, it must not be avoided at the expense of providing sporting opportunities for the residents. In light of this, development of sports facilities must be undertaken in the steeper areas as best one can, in terms of the nature of the facility provided. But as one moves up the hierarchial ladder, the degree to which the facility standards are met becomes increasingly important.

In addition to the utilisation of steeper areas, derelict land should be identified, and put to better use. For example, derelict land near railway stations (with S.A.T.S freezing up the land) could be effectively used for the development of a sports field. This would prove convenient for public transport users, as well as efficient in terms of land utilisation.

On the other hand, areas deemed high in ecological value (or areas considered to be environmentally sensitive) must be conserved in their natural state, perhaps for passive recreation purposes if feasible (eg. a nature trail and park within a reserve).

(2) Facility availability

Another aspect of the appropriate location of facilities may be highlighted by the following example: A situation may well exist whereby the area which appears better-off (in terms of sports opportunities) could be the more deprived (or vice versa). This is because the needs of that area are not actually being met, in that what they require is not what is available. In this regard, the needs of all areas within any particular Community, District or Region must be investigated, both the poorly serviced areas as well as the supposedly 'better-off' areas. This serves to ensure that the range and nature of facilities that are appropriate to any particular area are, in fact, AVAILABLE.

This range of facilities is best achieved by encouraging an hierarchy of various sports facilities, thus promoting a total living environment. With an understanding of the demographic profile of an area, planners can appreciate the sporting preferences of its people, and plan accordingly.

The effects of the media on thought process is important. In this regard, much decision-making in the past has been affected by the high-profile sports which generate much money. For this reason, they have received commercial attention, at the expense of the local level sports. Planners need to be sensitized to this mismatch that exists, and strive to create an affordable sporting infrastructure by providing basic facilities to satisfy basic needs, as well as providing more elaborate facilities.

To this end, the provision of a realistic range of facilities should include a large, multiple-purpose facility that is readily available to the broader metropolitan population (as well as the high-profile National and International activities), and, on a smaller scale, multi-functional facilities that are available to (at least) those in the immediate District (eg. in Pinetown).

These facilities must be further supplemented by still smaller Community facilities, to which all in the respective suburbs must have access.

The above discussion is in support of the fact that, whilst the development of appropriate sporting skills for the general public is essential, the corresponding development of facilities must not be overlooked. In Natal, by example, there is presently much skills development at the local level (eg. for the participation in cricket, rugby and hockey activities). However, the resulting increase in expectations are not met by an equal measure of facility development. This process needs to be merged so as to implement those skills at a local level.

This total living environment would be further enhanced through encouraging mixed land uses. This would be successfully achieved by incorporating the active open spaces into other complementary land uses, such as passive recreation spaces, educational facilities, and commercial outlets. Such a mix of complimentary land uses would serve to improve the ambience in which people live, in two respects. Firstly, an aesthetically pleasing environment would be promoted, and secondly, it would present a more convenient arrangement/layout of land use activities (eg. to locate a school adjacent to a library and sports field).

7.3.3 ADAPTABILITY

The provision of appropriate facilities also implies the need for delivering facilities that are adaptable, regardless of the hierarchial level to which the facility belongs. This involves the allocation of sites that have space enough to accommodate future expansion.

To this end, issues that are not immediately obvious but which impact on the nature of the sports facilities provided, need to be considered. What is being referred to here are the changes over time with regards to technology, personal preference and the demographic composition of the population at hand.

(1) Technological innovation

Changes in technology over time give rise to the need for changes in the nature of the various facilities provided. For example, the use of floodlighting, tartan track surfaces, and new forms of equipment (Parks and Grounds,1993:55). It is for planners to be aware of the spatial implications (if any) of such changes.

(2) Demographic profiles and Preferences

In addition to these technological innovations, changing demographic profiles and their preferences also present the need to adjust the nature of the facilities delivered. Demographic profiles change constantly due to a population's rate of natural increase and the mobility of its people. For example, the rate of migration, and urbanisation (of Blacks in particular) influence the composition of the urban population to a large degree. Furthermore, a middle-aged adult would more than likely have had quite different demands and preferences today, as opposed to ten years ago. These changes in activity patterns, as a result, impact quite considerably on the delivery process.

The demographic character and thresholds of the various facilities will give planners an indication (since that is all it is... a forecast) of the respective spatial requirements for the future, in that the size of a facility is closely related to the threshold of the population at hand.

In spite of the above discussion of a facility's adaptability level, it must be remembered that the concern (from a planners point of view) is simply the spatial implications of these changes, such that the chosen site can accommodate any alterations made.

7.3.4 ATTRACTIVENESS

Sections 7.3.1 to 7.3.3 have presented the functional issues that need to be considered when choosing an appropriate site. What remains is to highlight issues of a more aesthetic nature that must also be addressed. This is in support of the notion that, if a facility is to be successfully utilized, its chosen location must be appropriate both functionally and aesthetically. In this regard, the attractiveness of a site is of great importance in terms of its physical location and the level of development.

(1) Physical location

Irrespective of whether it is a Regional, District or more of a Community type facility, the site chosen must accommodate a pleasant environment in terms of its safety, aesthetic value, and level of convenience.

(a) Safety:

This is, especially in this day and age, an essential issue to consider when choosing an appropriate location. A venue that conveys a feeling of safety does much to encourage a pleasing impression of the facility and its environment. Numerous measures can be taken to improve the safety of a chosen location, for example, the fencing in of playing surfaces and entire premises; and the installation of security lighting as well as the employment of security personnel.

The degree of safety that any particular sports facility should accommodate depends, to a large extent, on the type of facility in question. To illustrate this point, a Regional facility located in the center of a township prone to political violence and unrest, is bound to be a 'white elephant' development since a vast majority of the population would not be prepared to venture in, in order to make use of that facility. This, again, represents a development issue with spatial overtones that planners must be aware of.

(b) Aesthetic value:

The most appropriate micro-design options for any sports facility (and its supportive infrastructure eg. refreshment kiosks and ablution facilities) would be those designs that are rich in both functional and aesthetic value.

It is important to realize that a facility that is functionally appropriate may not necessarily be aesthetically pleasing (or vice versa). Planners must, therefore, ensure that the best possible balance is achieved.

Vegetation cover and type is an important issue to raise, in this regard. Provided it is well maintained, vegetation does much to promote a venue that is pleasing to the eye, and thus attractive to existing and potential end-users. This cry for well maintained grounds is in appreciation of the tendency for uncontrolled vegetation to become a safety hazard.

Another important issue, often overlooked in terms of these design options, is the design considerations for the disabled members of a population. At times, this may include simply the provision of ramps in conjunction with stairs. However, these design issues are more appropriately left in the hands of capable and willing architects and researchers to challenge. It is for

the planner to choose sites that accommodate these aesthetic values, or ones that at least shows the potential to do so.

(c) Convenience levels:

The convenience of any sports facility is greatly enhanced by its proximity to mutually reinforcing land-uses, for example schools, commercial facilities, transport networks and nodes. Obviously, the larger the facility, the larger the supportive infrastructure that would be needed.

It is appropriate at this stage to remind the reader of an issue that was raised earlier, regarding the location of facilities on the edge of residential areas. As a result of the promotion of high levels of physical accessibility, the level of convenience for end-users is also increased. Furthermore, if the facility is not immediately visible from a major or minor collector, it must be well-signposted, so as to facilitate convenience in accessing the chosen locality. This prevents the general public from being oblivious to the sports opportunities available.

Also in attempting to increase user convenience, parking space must be available at the chosen site, in the quantity (size of space) appropriate to the facility at hand. The shortage of space within built-up areas, promotes the sharing of parking space with other land-use activities, for example, a school or commercial outlet.

(2) Level of Development

If a facility is to be successfully utilized, the degree to which it is developed is of the utmost importance. The level of development must be in accordance with the nature of the activities that the facility is to accommodate. What this implies is that, the level of development is directly related to the facility's hierarchical level. By example, a Regional

facility is expected to accommodate a wide range of sports codes, with well established and maintained infrastructure and amenities for both spectators and participators.¹⁶ On the other hand, a Community facility, whilst still maintaining a level of quality, may present simply a single sport type with a lower level of amenities (eg. a single, multi-purpose playing surface with a modest club house adjacent to it).

Despite the above discussion, the development details is not a planning issue. However, the size that a planner accommodates at any one site must be based on those development considerations that have spatial implications.

In light of this, planners can appreciate that an hierarchy of facilities demands varying level of development, and thus space. The tendency is for the level of development required to increase as one moves up the hierarchial tiers, resulting in increased spacial requirements. These development levels, in turn, have important implication for both end-users and the responsible organisations. A list of some development considerations (with spatial overtones) is presented in ANNEXURE C.

7.4 CONCLUSION: "WHERE TO FROM HERE?"

The effects of past and present planning practices are plain to see in that the open space standards have been applied, whilst disregarding most (if not, all) of the above-mentioned spatial issues.

¹⁶ The nature of these amenities are to be elaborated on in a later chapter, concerned with the details of the criteria established to guide the delivery of appropriately located sports facility.

What is implicit throughout the above discussion is that, if planners were to consider the above criteria PRIOR to deciding on sites for sports facilities, existing barriers to the provision and use of those facilities would be severely reduced (if not, completely avoided). Furthermore, the degree to which the principles and criteria are satisfied depends, ultimately, on the hierarchial level to which that facility has been assigned.

These recommendations, presented in general terms, have been designed in such a way that they are applicable to all settlements. As a result, 'specific' has (at times) been traded for 'general'. This has been embarked on, in the belief that the complexities involved in providing a wide variety of sporting opportunities to a wide variety of people has been harnessed.

Once it is established (in these general terms) what facilities work where, how, and why, it remains for planners to implement these recommendation within specific case study areas. For example, the set of recommendations could be presented to the Borough of Pinetown, so as to suggest where to channel their available resources (ie. into what facilities, where, and why).

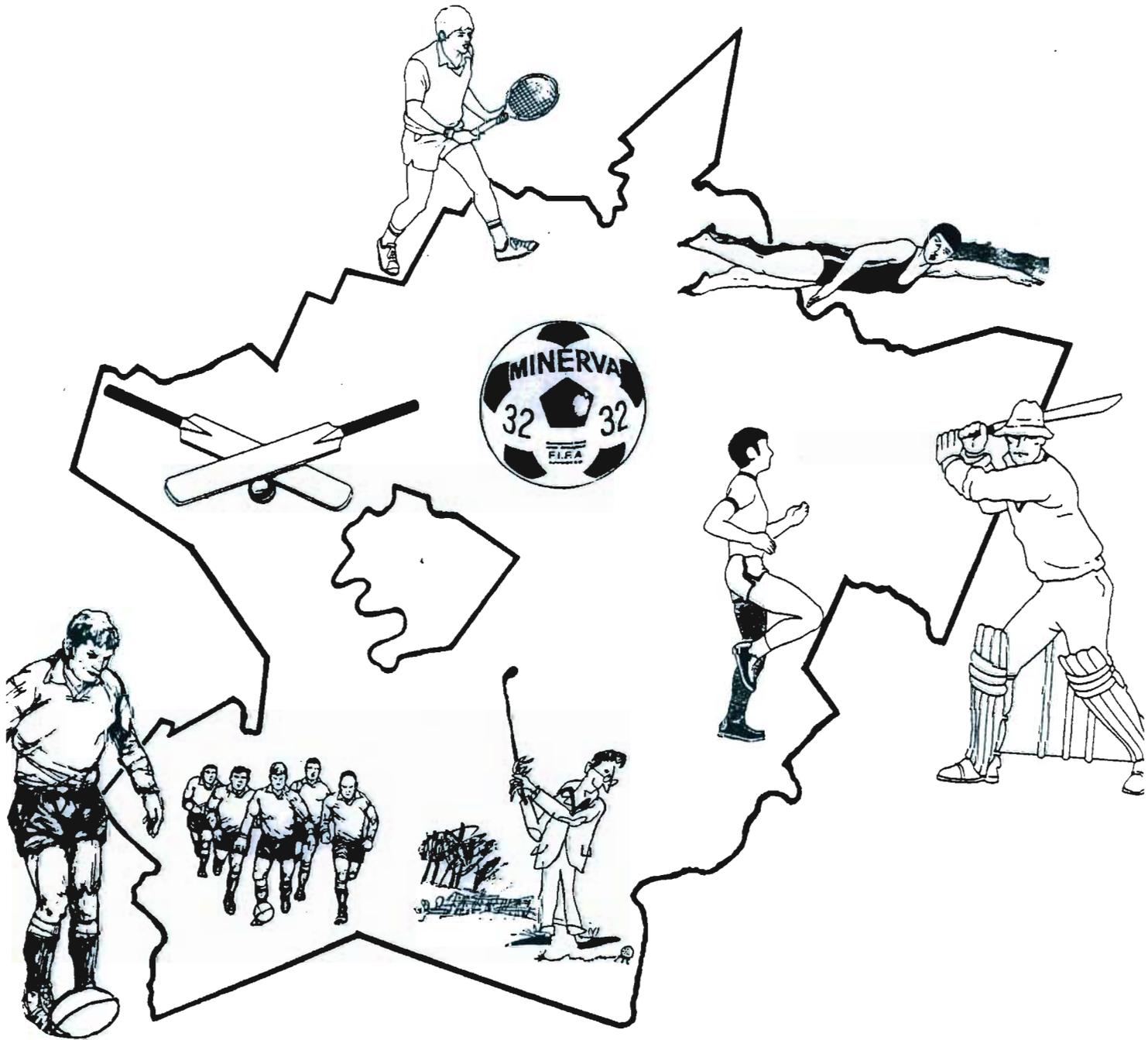
However, in implementing such an hierarchy, it must be remembered that South Africa is relatively well provided for in terms of catering for International events (Dr.Basson, COSAS). Thus, what is needed is attention to be focussed on local requirements (at least, for the time being). In view of this, Pinetown (like most South African towns) would have to concentrate far more on smaller, multi-functional facilities appropriately located throughout the various suburbs, as opposed to large sports complexes worthy of Internationally recognition.

Pinetown's motto is 'tempori parendum', meaning 'moving with the times'. This gives rise to a vitally important issue: It is essential (when applying these criteria) that one appreciates that conditions may, or rather will, change in terms of the social and/or economic context within which the criteria are applied. For this reason, the recommendations must be reviewed every five years or so, to ensure that what is being promoted in terms of a sports environment is, in fact, what is demanded. In this planning process¹⁷ and in accordance with the thinking of Disjointed Incrementalists, it is believed that planners are to provide the framework or context within which growth and development is to occur.

Finally, through the adoption of appropriate planning principles, the dissipation of energies which has seriously hindered sports development in this country, can be addressed. To this end, sport would need to be managed by professional, well integrated bodies, with the local government providing the basis. Unless such an organisation framework is implemented, thereby securing financial and institutional support, the author does not foresee a substantial change in the present delivery methods. This point links in closely with the Organisational hierarchy proposed by the NSC, as was presented in Chapter 2.

¹⁷ This planning method is referred to as a 'process', in support of the notion that, over time, areas move closer towards the sports environment that is envisioned for that area.

CHAPTER 8



CONCLUSION

CHAPTER EIGHT:

CONCLUSION

In conclusion of this dissertation, a number of issues remain to be discussed. Firstly, it has been established to what degree the various goals/tasks (highlighted in the introductory chapter) have been realised.

Secondly, the implications of the recommendations derived for planners is presented (ie. an evaluation of Chapter Seven). This assessment has been discussed in terms of the implications for, both, planning theory and practice.

Along with the application of these recommendations comes 'change' for a number of role players. In view of this tendency, the nature of the changes for developers, Local and Provincial Authorities, and the numerous sport code bodies is discussed.

8.1 THE DEGREE TO WHICH TASKS HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED

South Africa still does not have a culture of sport (Dr.Basson, COSAS). To this end, this dissertation serves to highlight the legacies of the past that have given rise to the poor sports infrastructure in Pinetown (and common to many other African countries).

Prior to embarking on a correction of these past inadequacies, the nature of the study area and its sporting environment was established, and rightly so. The conclusion made, as was predicted, is that there was evidence of areas experiencing relative neglect in terms of sports facilities and opportunities made available to the respective residents... clearly a situation needing to be rectified. To this end, the set of recommendations have been presented in Chapter Seven.

This dissertation does not claim to be 'the Alpha and the Omega' of sports development. Instead, as was stated earlier,

"The primary aim of this dissertation has been to present planners with a set of recommendations that will assist in delivering an appropriate allocation and distribution of space for the development of sport facilities."

Following an evaluation of Pinetown's situation, this was partly achieved through the presentation of a set of planning recommendations. The term 'partly' is used, in appreciation of the complexities involved in delivering sports facilities. As a result, it is suggested that the recommendations presented be considered in conjunction with a broader level of issues regarding sports development (and analysis thereof).

First and foremost, this dissertation serves to highlight the importance of addressing 'sport' in all societies. Furthermore, the recommendations proposed, present planners with useful principles to adopt when addressing this complex issue of 'where to locate which sports facility'. The dissertation, then, went further to set out planning criteria, whereby these principles can be realised. The criteria reflect issues that need to be considered (at each level of the proposed hierarchy), from financial considerations to the physical location and development of the sports facilities...all this within the framework of the proposed hierarchy.

If the proposed principles and criteria are applied, using the hierarchy as a planning frame of reference, the 'overall vision' of sport for ANY area can be realised. This would involve, inter alia, the provision of appropriately located sports facilities.

These planning guidelines do not propose to be the solution to Pinetown's situation, but rather presents suggestions that can be applied by any planner to any settlement. Ultimately, planners need to be guided through the process of delivering an hierarchy of the most appropriate facilities, over time and space, as and when funds become available.

Whilst proving useful in general terms, the location-related recommendations were not applied to Pinetown specifically (as was initially intended). Such an application of the guidelines would have been useful in establishing what it is that Pinetown needs in terms of sports facilities. However, resource limitations (particularly that of 'time') prevented such an application exercise.

8.2 THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS

Having introduced a new set of planning recommendations, the implications thereof for planners must be highlighted. This is presented below, in terms of both, the theoretical and the practical implications of such methods for planners.

8.2.1 THE THEORETICAL IMPLICATIONS

Throughout the literature consulted, it was evident that most authors have concerned themselves with leisure and/or recreation activities in a more general sense. This direct focus on sporting facilities, however, gives 'active open space' the attention it deserves. The complexities involved in delivering a sporting infrastructure can, through the application of the recommendations, be realised.

Of the six public open space classifications presented in theory, 'sport' (in its complex entirety) is, at best, set within the categories of 'playgrounds' and 'playing fields'. As an amendment to this, it has been suggested that sport is most appropriately addressed in terms of an hierarchy of facilities, with varying spatial requirements.

In light of this, the dangers of blindly applying open space standards in a crude and simplistic manner, was highlighted. Open space theorising of the past (and present, for that matter!) has been primarily concerned with the AMOUNT of space allocated to public recreation activities, and assuming that this space is best accommodated in an even spread throughout the respective area. However, the author considers "Location, Location, and Location" of that space to be the pivotal issue in the successful delivery of a sporting infrastructure. To this end, these writings have suggested the adoption of an hierarchy of facilities, via the application of the recommendations presented (within the context of the planning area). This must, nevertheless, be undertaken in conjunction with the use of open space standards, merely to provide a rough estimation of the amount of space required for active open space development.

If planners were to adopt the principles suggested and implement the criteria presented, the Welfare Geographers' 'what', 'who', and 'where' of facility provision would be addressed, albeit partially. This refers to the process of providing an hierarchy of active recreation spaces (the 'what'), appropriately located (the 'where') such that the facilities are available to all sectors of the population (the 'who').

As a result of the above discussion, it is strongly suggested that planners revisit their theoretical basis regarding the allocation of public open spaces, so as to incorporate a more detailed (and, thus, realistic) sporting dimension.

8.2.2 THE PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

The planning and provision of leisure and recreation facilities has, in the recent past, been determined by the use of various standards aimed at providing an hierarchy of facilities to serve Local, Community, District and Region-wide populations. This has proved inadequate, largely as a result of the inflexible manner in which these standards have been applied.

Despite this tendency, public open space standards provide valuable guidelines for the amount of space required, but must be applied in a flexible and context-specific manner. It is, thus, for planners to be progressive in their planning methods adopted.

Passive open space delivery has (and still is) undertaken via an implicit hierarchial distinction, with active open spaces being included therein (simply as playgrounds and playing fields)! However, if the complex nature of sport is to be appreciated and captured, Town Planners must recognise that the application of a separate, more applicable hierarchy is needed when allocating space for active open space purposes.

From the analysis and interpretation of findings herein, the research hypothesis that was presented earlier has been justified. As a reminder, the hypothesis read as follows:

"The most rational system to adopt when providing Pinetown with sports facilities would be a centrally located, multi-functional, Regional sports complex, supplemented by smaller-scale, satellite venues distributed throughout adjacent Districts and their respective suburbs/communities" (Chapter Two).

It is towards this metropolitan-wide 'sports vision' that planners will progress, when the amended hierarchial concept is adopted.

One must, however, recognise that the delivery of such an hierarchy of sports facilities is the ultimate 'sports vision'. To this end, planning guidelines have been presented, so as to progress towards that utopia (albeit a slow progression). The sporting environment will, thus, unfold over time, with the recommendations providing the basis for the management of that growth and development.

Moreover, it is the author's opinion that an area can only progress towards this 'sports vision' if and when the suggested planning principles are adopted. The degree to which the principles and criteria are satisfied depends, ultimately, on the hierarchial level to which that facility has been assigned.

Once it was established (via the set of general recommendations) what facilities work where, how, and why, it remains for planners to implement these recommendation within their specific case study areas.

In light of the above discussion, an application of the proposed hierarchy, presents an essential adjustment for planners to make.

They must, unlike in the past, investigate sports facility delivery at a metropolitan-wide scale. In seeing their planning area as a part of this holistic picture, the need arises for much planning consultation, integration and cooperation with role players and recipients, and the careful management of the process throughout.

Therefore, the complex process of providing for sport such that all in society are beneficiaries, can be harnessed in theory as well as practice.

8.2.3 A DEFINITE IMPROVEMENT

The provision of an hierarchy of sports facilities is suggested in the confidence that it is an improvement on, both past and present methods of active open space delivery.

As was highlighted earlier, the existing situation reflects wide disparities in the level of provision and maintenance of sporting facilities throughout Pinetown. This scenario is, unfortunately, common to most South African cities, and is brought about (in part) by the ad hoc manner in which sport has and is being addressed. An hierarchy of facilities provides the 'holistic vision' needed, so as to accommodate the comprehensive delivery of appropriate facilities.

To further justify the adoption of a hierarchial arrangement of sports facilities, the following must be noted:

- (1) The hierarchial concept appreciates the limitations of open space standards, as was discussed in Section 8.2.1 above;
- (2) Large centralised, multiple purpose Regional and District facilities make sense in terms of maintenance and control, as well as end-user convenience; and

- (3) Smaller-scale Community facilities make sense in terms of end-user convenience for day-to-day training sessions.

Furthermore, the hierarchy and its accompanying recommendations suggest a degree of formality and order in the delivery process, for all role players involved. First, it suggests the calculation of the total active open space required, according to an appropriate set of standards (eg. BKS standards). Thereafter, a planner should allocate that space in terms of an hierarchial arrangement of sports facilities. The most appropriate localities for these facilities is, then, established by organising the spaces in terms of the planning criteria presented.

This dissertation has been based on C.Singh's observation that the question of 'how good' is as important as 'how much' since "space does not constitute service" (1990:32). It is these issues that the set of recommendations revolve around, in providing an hierarchy of sports facilities.

The recommendations serve to highlight the issues that are important for planners to consider when locating sports facilities. By example, planners are made to realise that the nature of the facilities (in terms of the type(s) and quality of activities offered at each venue) is as important as the distribution of those facilities.

8.3 CHANGES DUE TO THE APPLICATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS

As an improvement on past planning methods, the application of the recommendations present a number of changes for all role players involved, including the developers, the Local and Provincial Authorities, as well as the respective sports bodies.

8.3.1 FOR DEVELOPERS

With a detailed analysis of an area, a developer must identify those localities that appear to be the most profitable sites in terms of meeting the criteria established. Investment in the development of 'white elephants' is, thereby, avoided.

8.3.2 FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES

This dissertation presents valuable location-related criteria that should be considered when delivering sports facilities (regardless of the type of activity). At the time of writing, a study was being conducted ¹⁸so as to establish the type of sports facilities needed in the various suburbs throughout Pinetown. With the application of the location criteria presented herein, such efforts could ensure the provision of "the right facilities in the right places". It is to this challenge that Local Authorities must rise.

¹⁸ This study was being conducted by Mark Puttick & Associates, in association with Pietermaritzburg's BKS, and ZAI in Durban (as from mid-1994).

With the development and application of an integrated policy of passive and active open space development (based on the recommendations presented), local authorities could do much to improve the sports arena within their respective jurisdictions.

Furthermore, this application of an hierarchy of facilities serves to reduce the burden of financial constraints (and other resources) on Local Authorities. The reason for this is that the various authorities would be delivering a limited number of appropriately located sports facilities, as opposed to the many smaller facilities (at comparatively higher development and maintenance costs) that have been delivered in the past.

This approach also helps Local Authorities to appreciate the complexities involved in providing a wide variety of sporting opportunities to a wide variety of people. In view of this complex nature of sport, Local Authorities will have to revise their 'plan of action' regarding the location of sports facilities.

Furthermore, the recommendations must be reviewed every five years or so, to ensure that what is being promoted in terms of a sports environment is, in fact, what is demanded

8.3.3 FOR PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES

The current status of sport in our country is very much affected by the present socio-economic emphasis. Much attention is presently focussed on the overwhelming need for housing (prior to any other social requirement). However, Provincial Authorities should appreciate (and thus deal with) all social needs together. By doing so, the importance of sport would be recognised.

The issue of funding is also in need of much attention. From a Provincial Level, funding in under- or undeveloped areas presents a problem in that it has been 'site-specific'. That is, the financial aid received (eg. IDT funds) is directly linked to the number of residential lots being developed. As a result, the size of the residential lots have been reduced so as to increase the financial support received. This in turn, results in minimal (if any) space being allocated to active recreation activities. The funding system (and its merits) must, therefore, be reviewed at a Provincial level, in consultation with the National bodies.

Finally, through the adoption of appropriate planning principles, the dissipation of energies which has seriously hindered sports development in this country, can be addressed. To this end, sport would need to be managed by professional, well integrated bodies, with the local government providing the basis. Unless such an organisation framework is implemented, thereby securing financial and institutional support, the author does not foresee a substantial change in the present delivery methods.

8.3.4 FOR SPORT CODE BODIES

In appreciation of Pinetown's limitations (eg. the shortage of funds and flat land), the provision of sports facilities must be addressed with care. To this end, it is suggested that the allocation of space be based on the set of principles established, thus guiding the provision of a limited number of active open spaces, in the appropriate localities.

It is within this context that the numerous sporting bodies must appreciate that their many separate demands cannot be met immediately. Their role, in this new active space allocation

procedure, is furthermore to consult and cooperate with one another, thereby facilitating the integration of all sports types.

Moreover, these sports bodies must appreciate that the delivery of an hierarchy (in which their demands will eventually be met) is a process that takes time and money. Their needs will ultimately be accommodated within such an hierarchy, whereby the respective facilities will prove to be more convenient and attractive than before.

Until such a time as this hierarchial concept is implemented, the author foresees the continuation of active open spaces being delivered on an ad hoc, individualistic basis.

It is for planners to give all South Africans a sporting chance!

8.4 AREAS OF FUTURE RESEARCH

In appreciation of the scope of this dissertation (elaborated on in Chapter One), the study has served to highlight a number of interesting and important issues that deserve the attention of future research initiatives. Thus, to conclude this dissertation, worthwhile future topics of research have been listed below.

8.4.1 ACTIVE OPEN SPACE AND OTHER LAND USES

- (1) A detailed study of the relationship between active open spaces and other land uses (eg. passive open spaces, educational institutions, religious sites, and commercial centres).

- (2) An investigation into how best to incorporate the use of primary, secondary and tertiary education sports facilities into the public active open space system of an area/town/region.

8.4.2 THE DEMAND FOR SPORT FACILITIES

- (3) A study of the complex issue of demand, from existing to future demand; and to establish how demand can be successfully incorporated into a policy for the provision of sports facilities.

8.4.3 SPORT FOR THE DISABLED AND THE AGED

- (4) Still receiving scant attention in South Africa (as opposed to other countries) is the complete incorporation of the aged and the disabled into our sporting arena. This is an area that is very active abroad, and would benefit many in our country, if such a study were to be undertaken.

8.4.4 THE IMPACT OF MEDIA ON SPORT

- (5) To investigate the impact of 'participation via electronic media' on the sporting environment, in terms of what is demanded and what is supplied; and lastly

8.4.5 AN APPLICATION

(6) An application of the proposed hierarchy, and supportive principles and criteria, to a study area (eg. Pinetown) would be useful, as well as an application to the Greater Durban Area, in its entirety. With the case study having been limited to that of Pinetown, the author has refrained from commenting on detailed hierarchial levels beyond that of District and Community level facilities. Had it been possible to investigate a larger study area, the development of a more extensive (and, thus, holistic) hierarchy could have been developed, and implemented!

BIBLIOGRAPHY



BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ajibola K (1991): "Health Services and Space Utilisation in Urban and Rural Communities: A case study of Ile-Ife, Nigeria". Third World Planning Review, v.13(3), p.297-307.

Appleton I et al (1974): Leisure Research and Policy. Alden and Mowbray Ltd, Oxford.

BKS, in association with Mark Puttick & Associates, and Gouws, Uys & White (1994a): "Effective Use of Public Open Space in Pinetown South", Proposal document (unpublished), January 1994, Pietermaritzburg.

BKS, in association with Mark Puttick & Associates, and Gouws, Uys & White (1994b): "Pietermaritzburg Area: Study of Sports Facilities", Final Report (unpublished), May 1994, Pietermaritzburg.

Baranowski T (1993): "Observations on Physical Activity in Physical Locations: Age, gender, ethnicity, and month effects". Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport, v.64(2), p.127-133.

Barnett J (1989): "Redesigning the Metropolis: The case for a new approach". Journal of the American Planning Association, v.55(2), p.131-203.

Borough of Pinetown (1970): Annals of Pinetown.

Borough of Pinetown (1972): Pinetown. Prosperous. Progressive. Swan Publishing Co (Pty) Ltd, Pietermaritzburg.

Built Environment (1992), v.18(4), Special Issue. Theme: "The Compact City".

- Butler-Adam J F (1986): Recreation, Society and Space in South Africa: Four papers. The Institute for Social and Economic Research, occasional paper no.17, University of Durban-Westville, Durban.
- Central Statistical Services (1991): Population Census 1991 - Selected Statistical Region Durban/ Pinetown/ Inanda/ Chatsworth No.03-01-14, CSS Report, Pretoria.
- Chase D R and Cheek N H (Jr) (1979): "Activity Preferences and Participation: Conclusions from a factor analytic study". Journal of Leisure Research, v.11(2), p.92-101.
- Cherry G E (1993): "Milestones and Signposts in Twentieth Century Planning". Town and Regional Planning, SAITRP, p.3-9.
- Claassen P E (1992): "Mechanisms aimed at Socio-Economic Development at the Local Level in North America and Britain". Town and Regional Planning, SAITRP, p.1-9.
- De Beer C and Buch E (1989): "The Search for Post-Apartheid Policies". Work in Progress No.58, p.25-27
- DePauw K P (1984): "Commitment and Challenges: Sport opportunities for athletes with disabilities". Journal of Physical Education, Recreation and Dance, v.55(2), p.34-35.
- Dewar D and Uytenbogaardt R S (1991): South African Cities: A manifesto for change. Mills Litho (Pty) Ltd, Cape Town.
- Donnelly S (1993): "The Victorian Embankment Waterfront Development", Unpublished MTRP Thesis, University of Natal, Durban.
- Duncan D J (1978): "Leisure Types: Factor Analyses of Leisure Profiles". Journal of Leisure Research, v.10(2), p.113-125.

Durban City Council (1989): "Municipal Durban Occupancy Rate Survey", Research section, City Engineer's department, Town Planning branch, Durban.

Environmental Design Partnership Inc. (1989): LaHee Park: Structure Plan Report, June 1989.

Elson J and Hirsch G P (1974): Planning for Recreation (special issue); Planning Outlook, 1974. University of Newcastle upon Tyne, Oxford.

Franke, A F (1985): "A Socio-Spatial study of Recreation in Metropolitan Durban". Unpublished MA Thesis, University of Durban-Westville, Durban.

Gihring T A (1983): "Leisure-Time Activities in an Urban Nigerian Setting: Attitudes and experience". Journal of Leisure Research, v.15(2), p.108-124.

x Gold S (1973): Urban Recreation Planning. Lea and Febiger. Philadelphia.

Haaroff E J (1984): "A spatial Analysis of African Urbanisation and Informal Settlement in Natal/KwaZulu". Unpublished PhD Thesis, University of Natal, Durban.

Henderson K A et al (1988): "The Relationship between Barriers to Recreation and Gender-Role Personality Traits for Women". Journal of Leisure Research, v.20(1), p.69-80.

Hudgson N M (1992): "Perceived Psychological Benefits of Participation in Leisure Activities". Unpublished Doctor Educationis (HMS), University of Durban-Westville, Durban.

Jendrek M P (1988): "Outdoor Recreational Needs Assessments: The importance of drawing two samples from the community". Journal of Leisure Research, v.20(2), p.154-161.

Jewell P (1987): "A Socio-Political Study of Recreational Provision in Newlands East". Unpublished MTRP Thesis, University of Natal Durban, Durban.

Johnson T (1990): "Development Impact Exactions: An alternative method of financing urban development in less developed countries". Third World Planning Review, v.12(2), p.131-146.

Kaplan M (1979): Leisure: Lifestyle and Lifespan. W.B.Saunders Company, England.

Khoza S (1992): "A Study of the Performance of Recreational Open Spaces". Unpublished MTRP Thesis, University of Natal, Durban.

Kohler K L and Butler-Adam J F (1990): The Accumulation and Analysis of Socio-Economic and Demographic Data for the Planning of Open Spaces and Recreation Facilities in Clermont-Kwadabeka. The Institute for Social and Economic Research, University of Westville-Durban, Durban.

Kohler K L (1992): Sport, Recreation and Tourism in South Africa: A review of theory, demography, and patterns of preference and participation (component 1). A report commissioned by the Southern African Federation for Movement and Leisure Sciences, Institute for Social and Economic Research, University of Westville-Durban, Durban.

Lamke G G (1984): "Leisure Sports for Family Participation". Journal of Physical Education, Recreation and Dance, v.55(8), p.61-62.

- London M et al (1977): "The Psychological Structure of Leisure: Activities, needs, people". Journal of Leisure Research, v.9(4), p.252-263.
- Long P T and Stiehl J (1984): "Recreation and Rural Families". Journal of Physical Education, Recreation and Dance, v.55(8), p.55-57.
- Mabin A (1993): "Between Zevenfontein and Hillbrow: Alternatives for South African Urban Planning". Town and Regional Planning, SAITRP, p.10-19.
- Mazibuko G E M (1993): An Investigation into the Strategy of Mixed Uses and Democratization of Land Uses Decisions for Restructuring the Apartheid City. Unpublished MTRP Thesis, University of Natal, Durban.
- McGrath B (1990): "Land Use and Transportation Policy in a Small African City". Third World Planning Review, v.12(1), p.41-57.
- Meth P (1994): "A Discussion of the Conceptual Framework for Metropolitan Planning: What kind of cities should we be trying to achieve?". Unpublished paper in part fulfillment of the MTRP2 metropolitan planning course, University of Natal, Durban.
- Michelson C (1993): "Planning Effectively for Sporting Facilities". Parks and Grounds No.70, p.38-56.
- Moller V (1993): The Study of Perceived Leisure Needs in Natal/KwaZulu: A design proposal. Memorandum prepared for the Southern African Association for Recreation and Tourism, CSDS, University of Natal, Durban.

Mutizwa-Mangiza N D (1991): "The Organisation and management of Urban Local Authorities in Zimbabwe: A case study of Bulawayo". Third World Planning Review, v.13(4), p.357-380.

National Sports Congress of South Africa (1994): "NSC: Strategic Viewpoint on South African Sport".

O'Keefe B (1988): Pioneers' Progress: Early Natal. Hilltop Publications, Hillcrest.

Patmore J A (1970): Land and Leisure. David and Charles (Pty) Ltd, Newton Abbot.

Putterill M S and Bloch C (1978): Providing for Leisure for the City Dweller. Citadel Press, Cape Town.

Roberts M (1974): An Introduction to Town Planning Techniques. Hutchinson Educational Ltd, London.

Roberts C (1989): "The Challenge to Non-Racial Sport". Work in Progress No.59, p.30-31.

Singh C (1990): "The Recreation Potential of the Greater Verulam Area". Unpublished MA(HMS) thesis, University of Durban-Westville, Durban.

Stein J U (1984): "A Challenge to Change". Journal of Physical Education, Recreation and Dance, v.55(2), p.44-46.

The National Playing Fields Association (1971): Outdoor Playing Space Requirements: Review of NPFA Playing Space Target, 1971. G Donald and Co. (Ltd), London.

van Heerden M V (1993) (City Valuer): Rateable Values and Classifications, v.8-11, as at 1 July 1993. City of Durban.

Venter W M et al (1989): Survey of Recreation Patterns in Metropolitan Durban. The Institute for Social and Economic Research, occasional paper no.24, University of Durban-Westville, Durban.

Wekwete K H (1989): "Physical Planning in Zimbabwe: A review of the legislative, administrative and operational framework". Third World Planning Review, v.11(1), p.49-69.

Wilson G D H and Hatting P S (1988): Recreation within the Black townships of the PWV Region. Universiteit van Pretoria. Pretoria.

Wilson G D H and Hatting P S (1992): "Ontspanning in Stedelike Swart Woongebiede: Beplanningsriglyne in 'n krisissituasie". Town and Regional Planning: The official journal of the South African Institute of Town and Regional Planners, No.32, University of Stellenbosch.

Wright D B (1960): "A History of Pinetown and New Germany".

INTERVIEWS:

The following interviews were conducted between the months of April 1994 and January 1995:

Personal Interviews:

Mr. Adams: Southern Natal Football Association, Kings Park Soccer Stadium;

Mrs.Brown, Bibian: Metroplan, Port Elizabeth.

Mr.de Bruyn, Neil: ZAI, Durban.

Mr.Byerley, Mark: Town Planning Dept, Durban City Engineers.

Mrs.Dominic, Teresa: Town Planning Dept, Durban City Engineers.

Mr.Edwards, Bruce: Natal Provincial Administration.

Mr.Geirike, Ben: Town Planning Dept, Cape Provincial Administration.

Mr.Howard, Peter: Development Dept, Pinetown Borough.
Mr.Johnston, Peter: Town Planning Dept, Durban City Engineers.
Ms.Kohler, Karen: Social Policy Program, University of Durban-
Westville.
Dr.Mars, Morris: Medical School, University of Natal, Durban.
Mr.Mercer, Jonathan: Forward Planning, Port Elizabeth City
Engineers.
Prof.Moller, Valerie: Centre for Social Development Studies.
Mr.Naidoo, Harry: National Sports Congress.
Mr.Neeve, Peter: Chief Town Planner, Pinetown Borough.
Mr.Puttick, Mark: Mark Puttick and Associates, Pietermaritzburg.
Mr.Robb, Brian: Housing and Development Dept, Durban City
Engineers.
Mr.Serrurier: Public Relations Officer, Pinetown Borough.
Mr.Swart, Christo: Director of Parks and Recreation, Pinetown.
Ms.Thiart, Tina: General Manager, Natal Athletics.
Mr.Webb, Nick: Urban Design Dept, Durban City Engineers.
Ms.Wiggins, Sarah: Town Planning Dept, Pinetown Borough.
Mrs.Wilkinson, Sue: Urban Design Dept, Durban City Engineers.

Telephonic Interviews:

Dr.Basson, W: The Confederation of South African Sport (COSAS).
Mr.Benwell, Dennis: Scott Wilson Kirk Patrick.
Mr.De Beer, Derek: Natal Provincial Administration.
Mr.Geldenkuis, Paul: Executive director, Culture and Recreation
Dept, City of Durban.
Mr.McCarthy, Jeff: Institute for Social and Economic
Research, University of Durban-Westville.
Mr.Pembroke, Allan: Director of Recreation, Culture and
Recreation Dept, City of Durban.
Mr.Stavrau, Ike: Data Research Africa (DRA).
Mr.van den Heever, Piet: Development Dept, Pinetown Borough.

ANNEXURES



SPORTS CLUB QUESTIONNAIRE

Introduction-

The information asked of you is required in order to complete my Town and Regional Planning Masters dissertation, entitled:

THE AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATE SPORTS FACILITIES. Case study of Pinetown (North and South of the N-3 freeway).

The information will thus be used for purely academic purposes.

The questions below are concerned with the present nature of your club facility, the organisational aspects of your club, and end-user characteristics.

Strict confidentiality is assured.

Club Name: _____

Sports code(s) accommodated: _____

Existing situation-

1. What year was the facility originally developed, and what was the nature of those original developments? _____

2. What is the nature and extent of development of the existing facilities in terms of:

* the number of fields/grounds/greens/courts? _____

* the nature of any supporting facilities to service the spectators and participators? Please specify (eg. a food outlet, seating, ablutions etc.) _____

3. What level(s) of participation does the club facility accommodate? eg. are the facilities used purely for training purposes, for local events (eg. club and minor school events), provincial, national, international events or a combination? (Please specify)_____

4. How many spectators are commonly found at all of the above-mentioned events?_____

5. To what degree is the club facility utilised :-

what time of the day:_____

which days of the week:_____

which months of the year:_____

Organisational issues-

6. Who are the governing bodies at a :-

Regional level:_____

National level:_____

International level:_____

7. Who owned the land in previous years?_____

8. Who presently owns the land, and what was the procedure used to acquire the land?_____

9. In Pinetown's past, who was responsible for :-

* the provision of land:_____

* the development of that land:_____

* the maintenance of the sports facility:_____

10. Who is presently responsible for :-

* the provision of land:_____

* the development of that land:_____

* the maintenance of the sports facility:_____

11. To what degree are the above roles successfully fulfilled?

(Please justify your statements)

* provision:_____

* development:_____

* maintenance:_____

12. What is the club's role in terms of :-

* providing the land for active open space purposes:_____

* developing the land to accommodate a sports facility (of what ever description):_____

* maintaining the facility thereafter:_____

13. Who is presently responsible for decision-making regards the allocation of resources?_____

14. What is the nature of the resources available to the club in terms of:

* the availability of excess land on/adjacent to club premises?

If so, how much? (rough estimate)_____

And, how can that land be acquired? _____

* the budget available? Please list the sources of income in order of magnitude (where 1 = largest contributor to the club's income):_____

15. How could additional resources be harnessed so as to increase the income for the club?_____

16. Are the club facilities in a poor condition?_____

If so, in what respect are they poor and list all apparent reasons for such poor levels of provision (in terms of any physical, organisational and financial reasons) :-

17. What, in your opinion, is the most rational sporting environment to provide for Pinetown :-

- a) one large-scale, centralised, multi-purpose sports complex;
- b) a series of kombi-courts/facilities dispersed throughout Pinetown;
- c) a number of small-scale facilities, each accommodating a single sports code; or
- d) a combination of some of the above options?

Please be specific and give reasons to justify your choice(s).

End-users -

18. How many registered members are there in the club? _____

19. What is the composition of those members in terms of :-

a) age groups: _____

b) gender (number of males and females): _____

c) occupational status (in order of dominance): _____

23. In your opinion, which sports code(s) and types of facilities are urgently required, and where exactly should they be located in Pinetown? _____

24. What compatible sports code(s) could be accommodated at your club facility? _____

Thank-you very much for the time you have taken to complete this questionnaire. Your cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Kerryn Maree

Tel: (031)-259088

1

Mr. C.Swart

Pinetown: Parks Department

21/10/94

Dissertation topic:

THE AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATE SPORTS FACILITIES. CASE STUDY OF
PINETOWN NORTH AND SOUTH.

Details of the information I require:

GENERAL

1. A copy of the 1989 LaHee Park Structure Plan Report.
2. Pictures and/or photographs of any Pinetown sports facilities.
3. Details of National and International sport code standards (minimum requirements of the various sports codes)?
4. The identification of the public open spaces that HAVE been developed into active open spaces.
5. The identification of the public open spaces that are in the process of being developed or upgraded (for active open space purposes).
6. Contact names (and telephone numbers, if possible) for sports venues in Pinetown North :- _____

7. In the past, who was responsible for :-

a) the PROVISION of public open spaces:_____

b) decision-making regards the allocation of resources:_____

c) the DEVELOPMENT of those spaces into active recreation facilities:_____

d) the MAINTENANCE of those facilities:_____

8. To what extent were the above bodies successful in terms of role fulfillment (Please provide explanations for your answers):

9. What, in your opinion, is the most rational sporting environment to provide for Pinetown :-

- a) one large-scale, centralised, multi-purpose sports complex;
- b) a series of kombi-courts/facilities dispersed throughout Pinetown;
- c) a number of small-scale facilities, each accommodating a single sports code; or
- d) a combination of some of the above options?

Please be specific and give reasons to justify your choice(s).

10. In your opinion, which sports code(s) and types of facilities are urgently required, and where exactly should they be located in Pinetown? _____

LAHEE PARK

11. A recent layout of LaHee Park.

12. Who owned the land in previous years? _____

13. Who presently owns the land, and what was the procedure used to acquire the land? _____

14. What year was LaHee Park originally development? _____

15. What is the nature of the resources available to LaHee Park in terms of :-

a) the availability of excess land on/adjacent to LaHee Park. If land is available, how much? (rough estimate) and how can that land be acquired? _____

b) the size of the available budget? _____

16. Who is responsible for making decisions regarding the allocation of resources (land acquisition and finances)? _____

What is the nature of the decision-making process? _____

How could additional resources be harnessed? _____

17. Who is responsible for the DEVELOPMENT of those spaces into active recreation facilities at LaHee Park? _____

What is the nature of the development process? _____

18. Who is responsible for the MAINTENANCE of the sports grounds and their supporting facilities? _____

19. To what extent are the above bodies successful in terms of role fulfillment (Please provide an explanation for your answer):

20. Are the LaHee Park facilities in a poor condition? _____
If so, in what respect are they poor, and please list all
apparent reasons for such poor levels of provision (in terms of
physical, organisational and financial reasons) :- _____

21. What, in your opinion, are the advantages and disadvantages
of combination facilities?

Advantages: _____

Disadvantages: _____

22. What, in your opinion, would be the nature of an efficient
and effective combination facility (ie. in terms of the nature
and number of sports codes accommodated)? _____

OTHER SPORTS FACILITIES

For each facility (in Pinetown North and South), on the blank pages provided:

23. Who presently owns the land, and what was the procedure used to acquire the land?

24. What is the nature and extent of development of existing facilities in terms of :-

a) the range of sports codes accommodated (and number of fields/grounds/greens/courts);

b) the nature of the sports activities accommodated (ie. level of activity) eg. for training, local events (eg. club and minor school events), provincial, national, international events or a combination (please specify);

c) the nature of supporting services, infrastructure and amenities available at that venue.

25. What is the nature of the resources available in terms of the availability of excess land on/adjacent to the facility. If land is available, how much? (rough estimate) and how can that land be acquired?

26. Who is responsible for the DEVELOPMENT of the available spaces into active recreation facilities?

27. Who is responsible for the MAINTENANCE of the sports grounds and their supporting facilities?

28. In your opinion, what condition is the facility in at present?

If in a poor condition, in what respect is it poor, and please list all apparent reasons for such poor levels of provision (in terms of physical, organisational and financial reasons).

Thank-you very much for the time you have taken to complete this questionnaire.

Your cooperation is greatly appreciated, Mr. Swart.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Kerryn Maree

Tel: (031)-259088

ANNEXURE B

POPULATION ESTIMATES PER SUBURB:
PINETOWN

| NORTHERN SUBURBS: | | POP.TOTAL: |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| 1 | Padfield Park | 1862 |
| 2 | Manors | 1556 |
| 3 | Maxmead | 0 |
| 4 | Motala Farm | 1226 |
| 5 | Westmead | 0 |
| 6 | Westmead Extention | 121 |
| 7 | Alexander Park | 91 |
| 8 | Surprise Farm | 216 |
| 9 | Woodside | 1888 |
| 10 | Cowies Hill | 1619 |
| 11 | Cowies Hill Park | 1643 |
| 12 | Ashley | 4495 |
| 13 | Pinelands | 1657 |
| 14 | Hagart Road Industrial | 247 |
| 15 | Hatton Estate | 2052 |
| 16 | Farningham Ridge | 2266 |
| 17 | Paradise Valley | 2241 |
| 18 | Sarnia | 373 |
| 19 | Highland Hills | 861 |
| 20 | Glen Park | 1059 |
| 21 | Moseley Park | 839 |
| 22 | North Industria | 686 |
| 23 | Fields Hill | 1566 |
| 24 | Pinetown Central | 4274 |
| | TOTAL | 32938 |
| SOUTHERN SUBURBS: | | |
| 1 | Farm Stockville | 1902 |
| 2 | Mpola/Tshelimnyama | 4458 |
| 3 | Mariannheights | 1988 |
| 4 | Thornwood | 0 |
| 5 | Oaklands | 2001 |
| 6 | Pineview | 597 |
| 7 | Zilweleni | 641 |
| 8 | Birchwood | 1477 |
| 9 | Luganda | 1569 |
| 10 | Nagina | 1658 |
| 11 | Washington Heights | 287 |
| 12 | Regency Park | 2006 |
| 13 | Southampton Park | 328 |
| 14 | Nsiswakazi | 841 |
| 15 | Klaarwater | 4025 |
| 16 | Savanna Park (phase 1) | 326 |
| 17 | Savanna Park extension | 326 |
| 18 | Savanna Park (phase 2&3) | 2665 |
| 19 | St.Wendolins Ridge | 3927 |
| 20 | Phumphele | 1404 |
| 21 | Northdene Village | 2304 |
| 22 | Thorn Glen | 195 |
| 23 | Mariannridge | 3452 |
| 24 | Mariannahill Park | 1290 |
| 25 | Caversham Glen | 1382 |
| 26 | Nazareth | 0 |
| 27 | Mariann Industrial Park | 239 |
| 28 | Southcliff | 0 |
| 29 | Umhlatuzana Valley Industrial | 558 |
| | TOTAL | 48801 |

ANNEXURE C:

EXAMPLES OF DEVELOPMENT CONSIDERATIONS WHEN PROVIDING A SPORTS FACILITY

(1) SPECTATOR CONSIDERATIONS:

Appropriate amenities for spectators of the various codes and levels of an hierarchy include:

- * Sufficient parking and stadium seating space. Space, in this regard, must be allocated in relation to the threshold of the respective facilities ie. depending on the hierarchial level of the facility.
- * Food and beverage outlet (Kiosk/kitchen).
- * Ablution facilities.
- * Public telephones.
- * Easy exit points and controlled entry points (eg. a limited number of gates to the venue, and turnstiles)
- * Safety measures in accordance with the national Building Regulations. These safety measures are important organisational considerations, regardless of the facility's locality.

(2) PARTICIPATOR CONSIDERATIONS:

Appropriate amenities for participators of the various codes and levels of an hierarchy include:

- * Fields constructed in accordance with national or international standards.
- * Emergency services (first aid, fire extinguishers, telephones etc.).
- * Floodlights (so as to increase utilisation levels).
- * Food and beverage outlet (Kiosk/kitchen).
- * Ablution facilities.
- * Storage facilities for portable sports props and equipment. This is especially important during off-season periods. These safety measures are once again important, regardless of the facility's locality.