

UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL



Street vending and the use of Urban Public Spaces in Tongaat Central Business District, KwaZulu Natal.

Done by:

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A short dissertation submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for admittance to the degree of Masters in Town and Regional Planning (MTRP) in the School of Built Environment and Development Studies; University of KwaZulu Natal.

February 2016

DECLARATION

I declare that this research report is my own unaided work. It is being submitted in partial fulfilment of requirements for the degree of Masters of Town and Regional Planning at the University of KwaZulu Natal. It has not been submitted for any degree or examination in any other university.

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Signature.....

February 2016

Date

DEDICATION

Mr and Mrs Hlengwa, the most loving parents anyone can have.

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First and foremost I would like to sincerely thank the Lord God Almighty from the bottom of my heart, who made all this possible as many times when I felt like giving up He carried me along. I will remain rooted in you mighty God, indeed in you we win.

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ABSTRACT

Urban public spaces are now used as livelihood assets for the urban poor in many cities around the world. Street vending is an urban livelihood that occurs in public spaces of the urban areas. And it is the means whereby the urban poor use urban public spaces for living and this result in conflict between street vendors and other urban users. It is on the grounds of this responsibility that this study examines street vending and the use on urban public spaces in the Tongaat Central Business District. This study has used a mixed method of both qualitative and quantitative, but qualitative methods being more dominant, including observation methods, interviews, and open ended and closed ended questions. The research is conducted from a feminist perspective. Both vendors and pedestrians were interviewed. The findings show that people continue to engage in street vending as a source of employment, with the majority of the interviewees having been engaged in this form of trading for more than 10 years. Vendors preferably want to sell in the CBD to be able to attract customers as it is the busiest area. This paper recommends that the spatial dynamics of the activity in the urban informal sector should be understood and the space needs of street vendors must be considered in urban planning. It is also recommended that the activity is accommodated sufficiently in the urban spatial environment and that the use of urban public space by street vendors is addressed in urban planning in order to minimize the conflicts between street vendors and other urban users.

Table of Contents

DECLARATION	i
DEDICATION	ii
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
LIST OF TABLES	x
LIST OF ACRONYMS	xi
1. CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. Background	1
1.2. Definition of terms	3
1.2.1. Street vending	3
1.2.2. Street vendor	3
1.2.3. Congestion	4
1.2.4. Public spaces	4
1.2.5. Contested space	4
1.2.6. The Informal Economy	4
1.2.7. Informal Sector	4
1.2.8. Vibrant urban economy	5
1.3. Justification for the study	5
1.4. Problem Statement	6
1.5. Aim	6
1.6. Research Objectives and questions	7
1.6.1. Objectives	7
1.6.2. Main research question	7
1.6.3. Sub-questions	7
1.7. The Study Location	7
1.8. Research Methodology	13
1.8.1. Sampling	14

1.8.2. Data Collection and Analysis.....	15
1.8.3. Limitation of the study.....	17
1.9. Research Outline.....	17
1.10. Ethical considerations.....	18
1.11. Conclusion to the chapter.....	18
2. CHAPTER TWO: STREET VENDING IN THE CBD	20
2.1. Introduction.....	20
2.2. Street vending.....	20
2.2.1. Conceptualizing Street vending.....	20
2.2.2. The characteristics of street vendors.....	21
2.2.3. Street vending has the right to the city: The importance of street vending.....	23
2.2.4. Challenges encountered by street vendors	27
2.2.5. Different views on street vending	29
2.2.6. Street vending sites	31
2.3. Informal sector	32
2.3.1. The urban street economy	34
2.3.2. Regulations in the urban economy.....	35
2.3.3. Policies and urban economy	37
2.3.4. National policies that influence street vending.....	38
2.4. Conclusion	40
3. CHAPTER THREE: CONCEPTUAL AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK	42
3.1. Introduction.....	42
3.2. The Urban Fabric.....	43
3.2.1. Urban public spaces	43
3.2.2. Urban public spaces: Street culture	46
3.2.3. Functions of Urban Public spaces	47
3.2.4. The planning of urban public spaces.....	48
3.3. Modernism	49
3.4. Post-Modernism.....	50
3.5. The Perception or Cognition Theory	52

3.6.	New Urbanism	53
3.7.	The Dual Market Theory	54
3.8.	Conclusion	55
4.	CHAPTER FOUR: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION OF DATA.....	56
4.1.	Introduction	56
4.2.	The Study Area	56
4.3.	Data Findings.....	57
4.3.1.	Why get into street vending?	59
4.3.2.	Selling spots/ spaces.....	60
4.3.3.	Items sold.....	61
4.3.4.	Trading hours.....	61
4.3.5.	Trading license/ permits	62
4.3.6.	Challenges encountered by street vendors	63
4.3.7.	Street vendor's organization.....	64
4.3.8.	Assistance from the government	64
4.4.	Department of Business Support & Markets Unit Informal Trade	64
4.4.4.	The Organization of Street vendors	64
4.4.1.	Challenges encountered by officials in controlling and managing vendors.....	65
4.4.2.	Officials about street vending.....	66
4.4.3.	Movement routes of street vending that create conflict in the built environment.....	66
4.4.4.	Assurance that all vendors have permits	67
4.4.5.	Measures taken with regard to the challenges encountered by street vendors.....	67
4.5.	Pedestrians.....	67
4.5.1.	Pedestrians about street vending	69
4.5.2.	Are pedestrians affected by vendors being where they are?	69
4.5.3.	Help from the government.....	69
4.5.4.	Suggestions as to how the government can help the vendors.....	70
4.5.5.	The rank manager	70

4.6. Other Findings	70
4.6.1. The morning market.....	70
4.7. Analysis of data	71
4.7.1. Answering the research questions	71
4.7.2. Relating the data to the theoretical framework	72
4.7.3. Linking the literature, policy and reality	74
4.7.4. Conclusion	75
5. CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	77
5.1. Introduction.....	77
5.2. Summary of findings.....	77
5.2.1. Preferred street vending spots	80
5.2.2. Regulations of street vending.....	80
5.2.3. Planning principles to reduce congestion	81
5.2.4. Spatial qualities that encourage street vending	81
5.3. Recommendations	82
5.4. Conclusion	83
References.....	84
Appendixes.....	91
Appendix A-Questions for Street vendors	91
Appendix B-Questions for Pedestrians	94
Appendix C-Questions for Officials	97
Appendix D.....	100
Appendix E.....	102
Appendix F	104

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Study Area.....	10
Figure 2 Study Area.....	11
Figure 3 Tongaat area	12
Figure 4 Items sold by street vendors	61
Figure 5 Vendors without permits.....	63
Figure 6 Congestion within the CBD.....	66
Figure 7 The morning market	71
Figure 8 Street vendors by the railway line	102
Figure 9 No proper shelter to sell (falling tables)	102
Figure 10 Vendors who do not have space inside the market.....	103
Figure 11 Vendors who cook food by the rank.....	103
Figure 12 Vendors who do not have permits	103

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1- Duration of selling on the street	58
Table 2-Gender.....	58
Table 3-Age.....	59
Table 4-Race group.....	59
Table 5-Reasons for Vending.....	60
Table 6- Location of vending sites.....	60
Table 7-Trading hours.....	62
Table 8-Trading permits.....	63
Table 9-Gender	68
Table 10- Age group	68
Table 11-Race group.....	68

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CBD	Central Business District
ITMB	Informal Trade Management Board
GHA	Gauteng Hawkers Association
SEWU	Self Employed Women's Union
MSMED	Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
SMME	Small, Medium and Micro-Enterprises
LED	Local Economic Development

1. CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background behind the study, the aim of the study, the objectives and also the research problem. In the study there is a clear definition of the study area, and the research methods that are utilized are also discussed. This chapter then concludes with the structure of the dissertation.

1.1. Background

Street vending is a global activity that has been there for more than a hundreds of years (Bromley, 2000). Street vending is a growing activity at a rapid rate and an important part of the urban informal economy, particularly in developing countries, in response to poverty which has become a global issue (Gerhard & Simon, 2004). Street vendors are known to distribute affordable goods and services such as fruits/vegetables, junk food, cellular assets (chargers, batteries etc.), clothes, cooked food, barbers, hairdressers and home assets (steel wool, soap, clothes, combs, etc.). Brown (2006) argues that in most cases these informal sectors are rarely supported, they are mainly ignored and sometimes the government discourages them actively. However, street vendors offers a more accessible and convenient retail options and form a very important part of the social and economic life of urban centres. Vendors can be differentiated into various categories, including vendors who have tables on sidewalks; those that sit on the pavements without tables and others that hawk their products in the streets. This last group has the most significant impact on traffic.

Street vendors' uses urban public spaces to operate their businesses and these spaces are initially not intended for this purpose. According to (Brown, 2006) important literature is there to examine to know how urban public spaces of cities can be better designed to improve urban vitality. Brown (2006) also argues that the concept of urban public space is of vital importance to the poor. She then concludes that, urban public space may be a common property resource, but it is not static, but as a result of social negotiation it is a resource that is shifting and its

boundaries may easily change. Suharto (2004) emphasizes that government intervention towards the informal sector is mainly related to its business operation and (Suharto, 2004) takes this as a concern. According to (Drummond, 2000), street vendors occupy urban public spaces (sidewalks and pavements) that are not designated for vending. Street vendors Targets Street, pavements or urban public spaces that are busy and these spaces are mostly considered as being illegal. This results street vendors being victims of threats and harassment from government authorities and the police. In Kenya, (Bhowmik, 2012, p. 16) reports that “street vendors experience constant attempts on the part of the authorities to evict street vendors, which are unfortunate because vending is their only means of survival”. Harvey (2004) argued that, cities must be understood to able to understand how human practices create distinctive conceptualization of space and that only by exploring the concept of social justice and its relationship to urban spatial systems, the role of land as a commodity and the spatial implications of economic production.

It is also apparent from the literature that studies have been carried out which have expounded on the rights to the use of urban public space. For example, according to (Yankson, 2000) unlike other spaces of the city, which are increasingly being created for people rather than by people, public spaces are important in that they are sites for the articulation and demand of rights and citizenship. This means that circulation routes are to be shared equally by pedestrians and vehicular traffic. This becomes a problem within CBD's because of the existence of street vendors on pavements and sidewalks, and this force pedestrian to walk on the road which further obstructs the flow of traffic. Brown (2006) argues that urban public spaces are contested spaces offering a potent description of everyday reality in privatized public spaces like the pavements; sidewalks and within the streets which are utilized by street vendors although it has to be shared by everyone because everyone has the right to the city. The Department of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises emphasizes that all small businesses, including vending, should be supported financially as they are

significant for the informal economy (Market, 2008). It is therefore crucial that planners accommodate street vending in planning spaces in the CBD in order to minimize conflict between pedestrians and vehicular traffic.

Street vendors in the Tongaat CBD occupy urban public spaces which had led to pedestrian and vehicular congestion in the CBD and needs to be controlled. And so through the undertaking of this study the main question that was passed was: How can street vending be integrated in urban centers, thereby reducing pedestrian and vehicular conflict in the CBD?

1.2. Definition of terms

1.2.1. Street vending

Street vending is an income generating activity where individuals sell their wares along streets and pavements to passing pedestrians. According to (Kamunyori, 2007) Street vending is one activity within the informal economy, the segment of a country's economy that operates outside the regulation and protection of the state.

1.2.2. Street vendor

Street vendor is a person who offers goods or services for sale to the public without having a permanently built structure but with a temporary static structure or mobile stall. According to (Bhowmik, 2012) Street vendors may be stationary by occupying space on the pavements or other public/private areas, or may be mobile in the sense that they move from place to place carrying their wares on push carts or in cycles or baskets on their heads, or may sell their wares in moving bus. This study focuses on vendors who sell at the pavements or sidewalks and those walking within the streets with mobile stalls.

1.2.3. Congestion

Congestion is a condition that occurs within the streets or road networks as users' increase, which is characterized by slower speeds. This study focuses on vehicular traffic and pedestrians whom have been pushed in the streets because the pavements are occupied by street vendors.

1.2.4. Public spaces

Urban public spaces are defined as social spaces that are open and accessible to all (Brown, 2006). Roads (including the pavement), public squares, parks and beaches are typically considered urban public space. This Study mainly focuses on spaces within the CBD used street vendors to sell which are pavements and sidewalks.

1.2.5. Contested space

There is no definite definition for this term, but it refers to public spaces that are contested within the cities by urban users. Brown (2006) argues that often, the contests for space manifest through the users' defiance of spatial regulations. Every pedestrian wants to utilize public spaces in a way that will benefit them.

1.2.6. The Informal Economy

Economic activities that operates outside of the government's observation and regulation are referred to as the informal economy. In this study street vending is the activity that is focused on and which is part of the informal economy.

1.2.7. Informal Sector

The informal sector is a concept that encompasses small businesses such as self-employment, street hawking, personal service employment and wagedworkers (Suparwoko, 2008).

1.2.8. Vibrant urban economy

A city full of variety and vitality providing a multitude experience and a city with many different economic activities (Khobthong, 2005).

1.3. Justification for the study

Brown (2006) argues that street vendors are perceived as the group that creates congestion within cities, not looking at one category of street vendors but also including barbers, petty traders and vegetable sellers. Due to the high level of unemployment, there are many street vendors in the Tongaat CBD and this has led to congestion. Cox (2007) argues that a public environment with unmanaged trading leads to impacts that damages the urban environment and effects that are undesirable. Thus, integrating street vending within urban planning is considered to be one of the ways to avoid pedestrian and vehicular conflicts within the CBD.

In general, according to (Blankson, 2006) the informal economy business can be viewed in three dimensions which are: the **activity**, **people**, and **habitat** focus. There is a lot of information that is there about the informal sector and its economics which is part of the **activity** of the informal economy. The urban poor (**people**) are mainly marginalized, comparatively there is not enough information that has been said or documented on their work places or spaces (**habitat**).

However, there is a growing discourse of literature on this component. There are many authors that have worked on informal activities and its location in different cities. This study aims to integrate the informal economy within spatial planning. In Tongaat it will be more appropriate to sub- metropolitan and metropolitan meeting and to both private and public urban development agencies. Furthermore, this will be a good reference for urban planning students, field practitioners and also international development.

1.4. Problem Statement

Street vending is thriving and growing, suggesting that it will not disappear. This has put pressure on the urban authorities to regulate street vending. Street vendors use pavements and sidewalks to vendor and “pedestrians have been pushed off pavement into the streets at risk to life and limb, while vehicular movement has been reduced to a crawl” (Blankson, 2006, p. 43). Tongaat experience human and vehicular traffic congestion that results from street vendors occupying sidewalks that are meant to be shared by all pedestrians, pedestrian end up sharing space with vehicles. “The Tongaat CBD congestion even becomes worse during the latter part of December each year and other peak sales seasons, when the entire CBD is literally besieged by stalled human traffic and things get out of control as vendors occupy all spaces in pavements and in the roads” (Development, 2008, p. 16). Even though there are environmental problems that are encountered by the CBD, but they are not only limited to congestion. Beside congestion in the CBD, “the ubiquitous unauthorised structures that have sprung up on the city’s landscape ruin its aesthetic appeal” (Development, 2008, p. 20). Failure to accommodate street vending has led to many negative impacts in Tongaat. Based on this scenario, it is important to find ways of integrating street vending in the planning of cities, especially movement routes, in order to avoid conflict.

1.5. Aim

To explore ways of integrating street vending activities in the CBD by means of spatial planning and legislative interventions.

1.6. Research Objectives and questions

1.6.1. Objectives

- To outline regulations that control and support street vending.
- To investigate the preferred spots or sites for street vending.
- To investigate spatial qualities that encourages street vending.
- To investigate planning principles that can be used to reduce congestion created by street vending.
- To outline various perceptions of street vending.

1.6.2. Main research question

How can street vending be integrated in urban centres, thereby reducing pedestrian and vehicular conflict in the CBD?

1.6.3. Sub-questions

- Are there any regulations that control and support street vending?
- Where are the preferred spots or sites for street vending?
- Which Spatial quality encourages street vending?
- What planning principles can be used to reduce congestion created by street vending?

1.7. The Study Location

This location of this study is in Tongaat. Tongaat is well known as a “sugarcane area in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa that is situated on the banks of the Tongaat River about 37 km north of Durban and 28 km south of Stanger. It now forms part of eThekwin, the Greater Durban metropolitan area. Its population is

predominantly composed of people of Indian descent. Aesthetically English colonial but distinctly cosmopolitan in flavour, Tongaat, part of the Sugar Coast, now supports one of the largest sugar-producing districts in the world. The town is the center for the Tongaat Hulett Sugar and the Moreland Molasses companies” (Development, 2008, p. 15).

According to (Development, 2008, p. 18) “Tongaat is one of eight economic zones in eThekweni Municipality, falling within the northern area that is bound by the Umgeni River in the south, the Tongaat River in the north and the rural tribal area of Ndwedwe in the west. Geographically, Tongaat is surrounded by Ballito and Stranger in the north, Pietermaritzburg in the west, Durban in the south and the Indian Ocean in the east. The local economic development (LED) of Tongaat report that Tongaat is located in one of the highest growth potential areas in the province as it sits between Durban and the Richards Bay corridor development”. “The most important economic resources in the town of Tongaat are its people; the road and rail transport facilities; the surrounding land uses that includes the agriculture, industrial, commercial and tourism related activities; the existing infrastructure and the opportunity of relocating the international airport to La Mercy” (Development, 2008, p. 21). According to the LED report, “Tongaat also has the potential to develop into a town that could be developed into a significant transport, industrial and residential hub, responding proactively to the airport and industrial development zone initiatives that will be taking place” (Development, 2008, p. 19). The population is growing in the area and in other surrounding areas, yet the economic growth is not in balance with the growth of the population. Tongaat is still experiencing high unemployment rate, shortage of skills, lack in service delivery and poverty. According to the (Development, 2008, p. 20), “the local areas of Hambanathi, Wewe (49.6%), Emona, (47.6%) and Greylands (39.6%) have the highest rate of unemployment in relation to their economically active population”.

Looking at the above economic constraints that Tongaat is experiencing the town is highly to be at risk to remain a village with its economy that is localized if there is strategic planning. The Local Economic Development (LED) reports that “Tongaat area also provides road and rail access for rural communities to the Durban Metropolitan area. It is also the first and most accessible area for surrounding rural communities. Tongaat is therefore an important commercial transit node for many of the people living beyond the metro fringe” (Development, 2008, p. 22). This means that in the Tongaat CBD, there are many who are able to access the CBD which is when the unemployed use this as an opportunity to sell their goods/services. The fact that street vending is increasing day by day, suggests that there is a high rate of unemployment. This is shown on the maps below:

Figure 1 Study Area

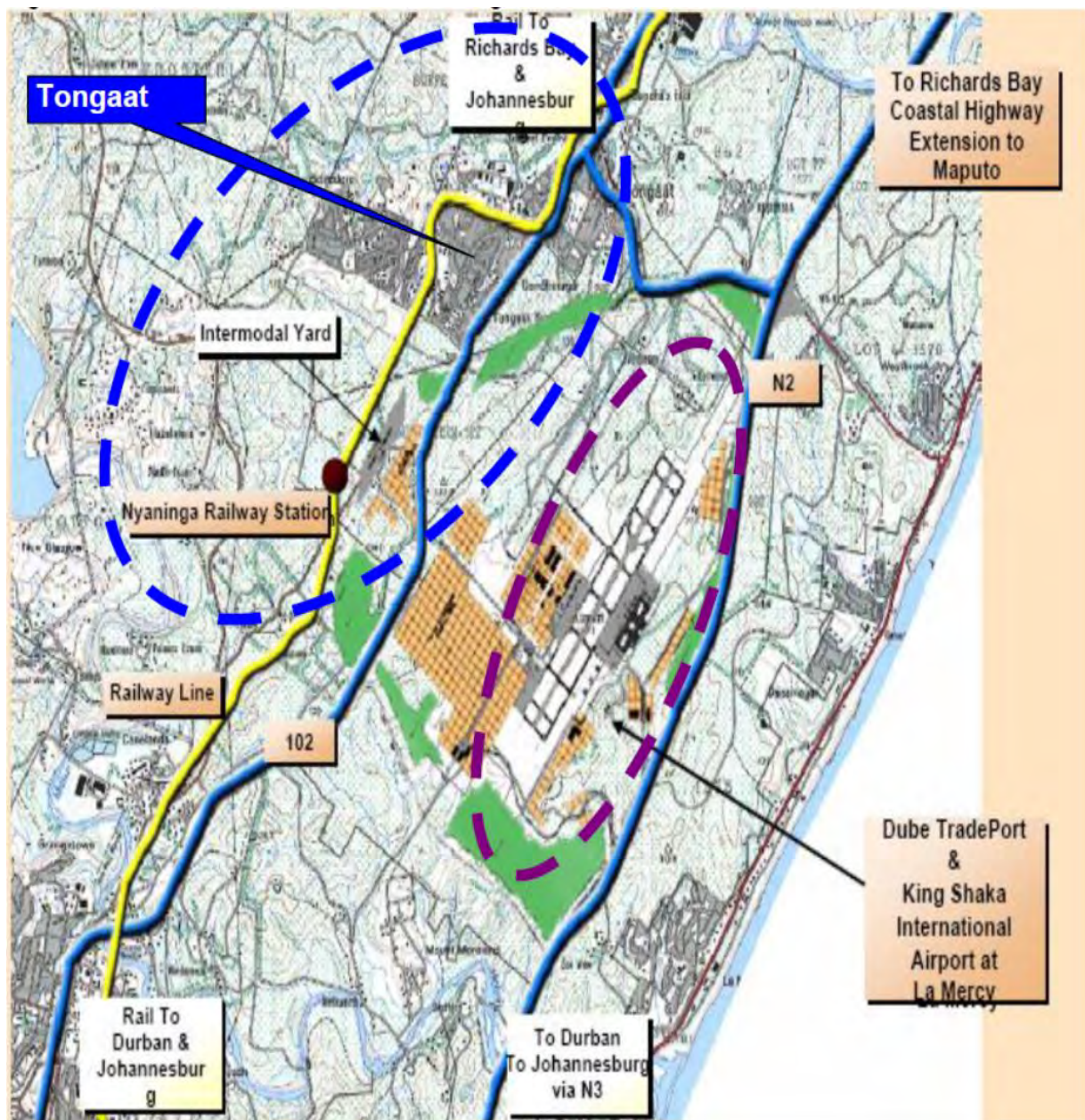
Map showing the whole of Tongaat



Source: Urban-Econ (2008)

Figure 2 Study Area

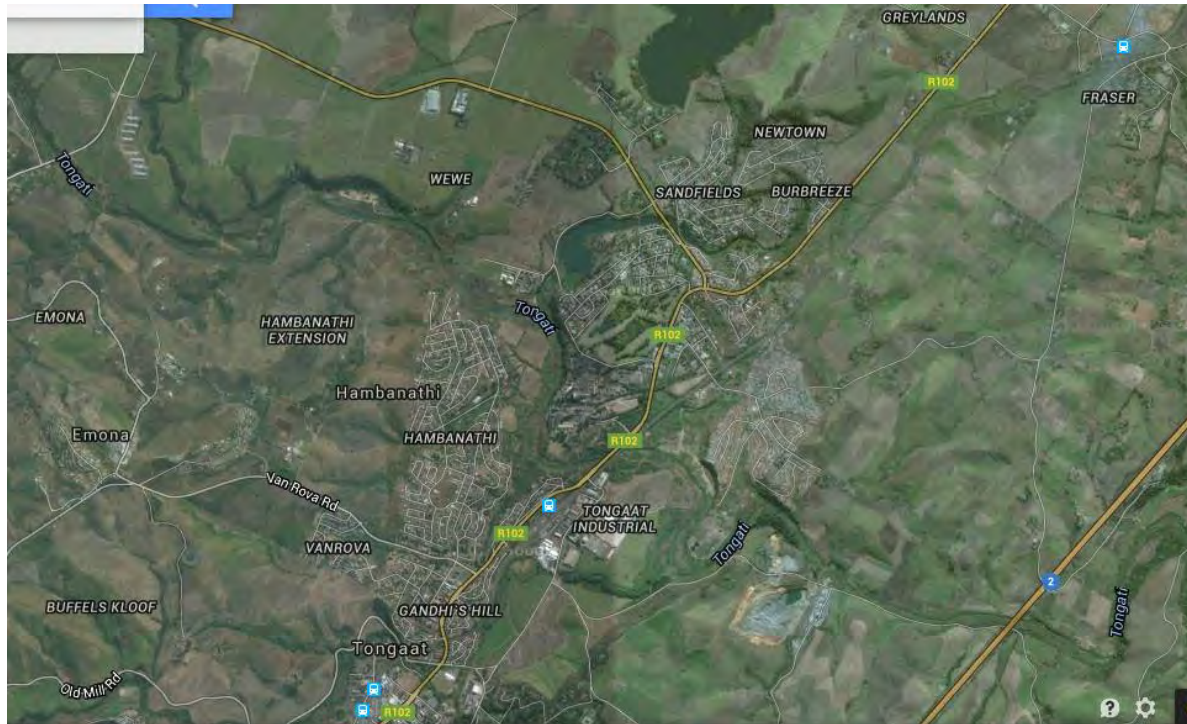
Transportation routes in Tongaat



Source: Gabisa Planning and Investment (2008)

Figure 3 Tongaat area

Showing surrounding rural communities



Source: Google earth (2015)

1.8. Research Methodology

A research methodology guides researchers in formulating questions deemed to be legitimate, and identifies appropriate techniques and instruments to explain the phenomena under consideration (Creswell, 1994). This study employed a mixed method of both qualitative and quantitative approach, but uses qualitative methods more. The research is conducted from a feminist perspective. The feminist perspective allows for conducting participatory observation and enables both marginal and dominant groups to voice out their opinions (Dill, 1987). According to (Dill, 1987) Feminist methodology approaches are diverse, but then again it has a few common characteristics. It aims to bring about change within societies, this approach attempts to avoid biases in research studies and display human diversity. The feminist approach is relevant to this study because this study is aiming to bring about change with regard to integrating street vending in spatial planning. The street vendors are the marginal group of which the study reckons that their challenges are attended to and dealt with.

This research study took place in the Central Business District (CBD) of Tongaat targeting street vendors, pedestrians and the officials. The CBD of Tongaat was chosen because of the researcher being very familiar with place and having experienced congestion. There is high volume of street vendors on pavements and sidewalks, having observed that this is a common problem in many city centers visited. Blankson (2006) asserts that Pedestrians are forced to walk on the streets because they have been pushed off pavement which may lead accidents, on the other hand vehicular traffic movement has been turned into a crawl. The CBD was selected for this study to integrate street vending activities in the CBD of Tongaat by means of spatial planning and legislative interventions. This study required a deeper interrogation and observation of the realities of the world of the contested space in the CBD of Tongaat. The qualitative and quantitative methodology was employed in order to gain an insider's perspective of the social world of the street vendors by obtaining in-depth information from them.

1.8.1. Sampling

The process used to select a portion of the population for the research study is referred to as sampling. “Qualitative research involves a small sample size and sampling is based on the need to produce accurate findings without collecting data from each and every member of the population” (McNeill, 1990, p. 117). This study used systematic and stratified random sampling.

Systematic sampling is a sample method that is utilized to fairly select from a larger population randomly. The Systematic sampling is a process; a starting point is first selected in the large population and by using a constant interval between samples that are taken, subsequent observations are attained (Davis, 2007). This sampling method was used for street vendors and it worked perfectly. The researcher targeted all types of street vendors; the mobile vendors; vendors with tables; vendors who sit on the pavement and those who move in between traffic carrying baskets. Using this sampling method helped the researcher to not get gather bias information.

Stratified random sampling is the sample that was utilized to select pedestrians. The stratified random sampling is a technique that ensures that all parts of the population are represented in the sample (Davis, 2007). The researcher went to the field in three different times of the day; in the morning when people were passing to work; in the evening it was mostly people who are not working; and in the afternoon and it was mostly school children and people coming from work. This was to get solid information, therefore this sample worked well in this study because the researcher was able to gain all estimates of the population. The researcher also observed that there many people in the evening and in the afternoon as compared to morning times. However, the researcher also observed that it's only a few people who buy from street vendors in the mornings because the majority of them are rushing to work and children are rushing to school.

A sample size of 43 people was selected comprising 20 street vendors, 20 pedestrians and 3 Key informants' which were the officials from the Department of Business Support & Markets Unit Informal Trade. Using a larger sample would have been more effective but due to time constraints the researcher continued. The researcher planned to interview 10 Males and 10 women for pedestrians to gain different perspectives. The rank managers and the leader of the street vendors' organization were also interviewed. To facilitate the data collection, the researcher used two research assistants and a half day seminar was held to familiarize the research team with objectives of the study. It was observed that majority of street vendors could not speak English and the questions were administered to them in IsiZulu. Each interview lasted for 20 to 30 minutes.

The 20 street vendors were selected from four roads within the CBD that are usually populated with vendors and these are Gopalall Hurbans road (R102), Plane Street, Laura Street and Railway Street. Some street vendors were willing to participate while others were not so questions were administered to those that were willing participate and picked both men and women. Some vendors feared that maybe the researcher is one of the government officials or sent by the government officials trying to seek information that will be used against them. However, when approaching the street vendors the researcher assured them confidentiality and that she would not get their names but just their age. Hence, the criteria for choice were those willing to participate. Participants were not forced to participate if they were not comfortable.

1.8.2. Data Collection and Analysis

This research study used primary and secondary data methodological instruments which entails; semi- structured interviews, questionnaires, literature review, and observations methods. "With open-ended questions, a respondent provides his or her answer to the question, while with closed-ended questions the respondent selects an answer from a list provided by the researcher" (Neuman, 2013, p. 47). Personal interviews and participation observation were under the primary data

collection in this study. "The advantages of participant observation are that it blends in with natural activity, and that it gives researchers access to the same place, people and events as their subject" (Silverman, 2011, p. 52). The disadvantages of participant observation, is that it imposes many demands on the researcher. Participant observation is also disadvantageous when it comes to time management, it consumes a lot of time and it is expensive. Interviews and questionnaires were on 'one to one basis for both street vendors and pedestrians. The officials from the Department of Business Support & Markets Unit Informal Trade who are in charge of controlling street vendors in Tongaat who are the key informants of this study were also interviewed. Semi-structured questions were used for interviews which helped to gather solid data. Under the secondary data, the existing literature was reviewed which includes books that are published, articles from the newspaper, conference papers, journal articles, publications from the government and other research available in the internet. (O'Leary, 2010, p. 48) Points out that "that surveys and interviews put the researcher in charge. Not only do you ask what you want, you also get to ask it how you want, i.e. you get to choose the wording, the order, the prompts, and the probes".

The data that was collected for this study was analysed qualitatively and quantitatively, the secondary data and primary data was contrasted and compared. Simple statistical analysis techniques were employed in analysing the data. Qualitative methods were used to analyse the interviews that were carried out. Table methods were used to present and summarise the data gathered. Then the last step was the discussion of findings, then conclusion and recommendations. The data analysis was concerned with breaking down the information collected from the street vendors and the study as a whole into relevant themes that are discussed in detail in chapter four.

1.8.3. Limitation of the study

Some participants were reluctant to give me the necessary information due to suspicions that the information may be used against them for campaign purposes. In addition, since some vendors are using urban public spaces illegal, it was difficult to do field work as some vendors were not willing to respond. It was also difficult to take pictures in the streets because some street vendors were aggressive. Furthermore, it was a challenge interviewing the leader of the street vendor's organization because he ended up yelling at the researcher about problems they encounter as street vendors, because he thought that the researcher is one of the officials. Generally, due to the nature of my respondents carrying out the research was time consuming because the vendors had to attend to their customers as well as they respond. Nonetheless, I managed to carry out my field work.

1.9. Research Outline

This dissertation is structured into five chapters. It moves from a broad view of the subject to focus on the case study of the Tongaat CBD.

Chapter one presented a general overview of the research study and the research method. The background of the study, the objectives, aim and research problem was all covered in this chapter. In this chapter a clear description of the study area was given, and the method tools that were used in this research were also discussed. This chapter concluded with an outline of the study.

Chapter two presents an extensive literature review on street vending, the issues around contested space and the right to the city and also the themes that have emerged from different authors. It defines the important terms which form the foundation of the research. It also examines attempts to regulate street vending and determines which have been successful.

Chapter three discusses the theories that were deemed relevant to this study on 'street vending and the use of urban public spaces'. The theories that are discussed are Modernism, post-modernism, The Perception or cognition theory, New urbanism and The Dual Market Theory. This chapter also looks at important concepts of the urban fabric.

In Chapter four focuses on research findings and discussions. The collected data will be presented in tables, illustrations and summaries.

Chapter five presents a summary and conclusions, while outlining the lessons learned from this study. Finally, recommendations are made based on the study's outcomes.

1.10. Ethical considerations

In this study confidentiality, privacy and anonymity will be upheld. "Ethical behavior is essential to good research practice. Researchers always have to consider the effects of their actions; therefore informed consent is important" (O'Leary, 2010, p. 51). This means that all respondents has the right to human dignity. According to (Ferrante, 2008), it is of vital important to withhold identity of respondents. As some of the street traders do not have a permit to trade, it was possible that they would feel intimidated by the researcher. Ferrante (2008) adds that respondents must also be protected from any kind of physical harm. It is the responsibility of the researcher to ensure that the study is legal and ethical obligations are adhered to.

1.11. Conclusion to the chapter

In the whole informal economy at large street vending is considered as one of the major sectors. It is growing day by day and is a survival strategy for many people.

This chapter introduced the research study. Street vending is very visible in the Tongaat CBD, with many people depending on it for a living. Street vendors will always be part of the city. Thus, planners and other relevant stakeholders need to find alternative ways to accommodate them in city designs and urban spatial planning. The following chapter presents an extensive literature review on street vending and contested spaces and also the themes that have emerged from different authors.

2. CHAPTER TWO: STREET VENDING IN THE CBD

“As we enter the 21st century, it is clear that the informal sector is here to stay and needs to be better understood” (Carr & Chen, 2001).

2.1. Introduction

This chapter presents a comprehensive literature review. It examines the organization of street vending, its importance, the problems that lead to its emergence and the challenges encountered by vendors. Urban public space is a very important concept for this study and the chapter includes a discussion on how urban public spaces are created. Finally, the regulatory framework and national policies governing street vending are discussed.

2.2. Street vending

2.2.1. Conceptualizing Street vending

Broomley (2000) regards street vending as a norm which is archaic in practice but a very dominant and important occupation found in every country and major city around the world. As a result street vendors have become the contentious participants on the informal sector. Mitullah (2003) reveals that street vending occurs in different parts of streets and roads (movement routes). In giving much clarity Broomley (2000) argues that street vendors are always strategically positioned in most populated (‘heavy human traffic’) areas (such shopping centres, streets and even in main roads where they can be easily seen and accessed by motorists) while others move around to places selling their products. Mitullah (2003) significant made an excellent observation that the largest number of street vendors are women even though there a noticeable number of males and children is also active in the business. In addition, she further clarifies that street vendors usually work 8 to 12 hours a day, however, gender and location are the most determinants of how time is managed as in what time to start and quit for the business day.

According to Nesvag (2000) South African society has stigmatized street trading and has stereotyped the practice as something which is uncivilised, outdated, unsanitary and even related to criminal activities. The consequences of such perceptions have been adhered to the quality of goods and services that are found in the streets markets for instance traditional African medicine, processed foodstuffs and even African beer. Henceforth, with this understanding one can allude to Bhowmik's (2012: 80) analysis of how street vending has been regarded as a danger and utmost threat to public health and order in the previous years.

2.2.2. The characteristics of street vendors

Brown et al (2010) articulates that street vendors are at the heart of informal economic sector. Therefore, it is imperative to note that the characteristics identified in other performing informal economic tasks are also very visible amongst street vendors. The only difference street trading has from other informal economic tasks is its uniqueness of being in every corner of the streets in the city. Henceforth, this makes it worthwhile to study and define those unique characteristics of street vending.

Pillay (2004) argues that if one is an active participant in street vending, it is a phenomenal characteristic of being self-employed. But this is not always the case because in some places street vendors are hired by shop owners to sell for them on the streets. Pillay (2004) further emphasises that the industry of street vending is not labour intensive, but rather its effectiveness relies more on how the trader operates or functions. It no gainsaying that women dominates more in the business of street vending, with children following on the chart and men being the least participants (Mitullah, 2003; Pillay, 2004). The study conducted by Mitullah in 2003 on 'Street vending in African cities' further buttresses that in Africa women and children are the participants in the vending industry mostly due to limited access to formal education hence lack of marketable skills. However, it not absolute that street vendors entirely engage in the business due to lack of

education, but in some instance some aspects such as lack of employment may be the major influence of such outcomes. Thus street vending may end up being the only economic activity they can rely on. More so, one cannot rule out the passion for some individuals to engage in the vending business and also that other vendors only operate at a part-time basis.

Vendors still remains the most dominant trade (millions) participants in the streets selling goods despite all the modern developments in retailing (Skinner, 2008). With this observation Skinner (2008) further clarifies that there is a thin line between this informal participation in street vending and poverty. In other words, street vending in most African cases is directly proportional to poverty. In investigating the findings of Mitullah's (2003) research, evidence has it that most vendors have/ are from very large families. Further investigations clearly posits that there is a high percentage of women vendors who are sole breadwinners who only receive limited or no support from other relatives. Various findings by Mitullah (2003) clarifies the dominance of women in street vending business, as they participate for various causes which includes selling to help their husbands who are breadwinners to raise the family; some street vendors are not even married and have no dependants that are to be supported. There are various structures which are erected by street vendors in positioning themselves to conduct business (for instance tables, chairs, mats or even handcarts to move around displaying their goods).

No specific age group is associated with street vending. However, Mitullah's (2004:26) study on street vending in Africa highlighted that the most active traders are at the average of 20-50 years old. In identifying the age group, there is a further analysis which posits that vending involves a diverse kind of people ranging from youths to pioneers in the informal trade both as a career for self-sustenance and a way of supporting family. Due to uncertain factors on the diverse needs of individuals in street vending it is a very difficult thing to formulate

policies which focuses on addressing their needs. According to Skinner (2008) street vendors work very long hours every day because they are always bound to catch early morning commuters to work and also come back home late evening. Street vendors often provides goods rather services in order to gain quick returns since goods are easily and quickly sold as they are always in demand (e.g. cigarettes and food stuffs) (Skinner, 2007).

2.2.3. Street vending has the right to the city: The importance of street vending

Alcantara, et al. (2014) argues that street commerce serves an important social role in the generation of income, a raw fuel to proportion dignity and subsistence to the worker and his or her family. According to Morales (2000) many urban dwellers regard street vending as their main source of income. Notably, it is important to clarify that not all urban dwellers survive on street vending income but only those dependent on it. The World Employment and Social Outlook Trends reports that in the past, street vending has always been regarded and perceived as an underground activity which does not comply with public health regulations and therefore it is always denied recognition in national economic statistics (WESO, 2015). Skinner (2008: 68) also agrees that the “positioning and functioning of the cities in the world economy becomes the dominant factor in urban economic development planning; activities like street vending are seen as undesirable and their contribution to local economies is not recognised”. In further analysing the social setup of urban communities in African cities, Skinner (2008) articulates that there is much of the urban spatial planning distanced the poor from the middle-class and the rich. Therefore, the poor who are in most if not all cases street vendors are forced to move to some strategic places in order to meet a new customers, hence resulting in conflicts with the city authorities over licences, taxes and operating on illegal sites. South Africa’s history is a perfect example in which the separate development engaged prior to 1994 embedded a spatial planning which has influenced the flocking of street vendors to strategic positions in cities to reach out to the middle-class and rich. Therefore, street vending is a platform

which engages people in entrepreneurial activities through various alternative bases and being a safety net of the unemployed. According to (Yankson, 2000) Street vending is a very important economic activity since it also adds much value to world economy. Street trading is not only important in their contribution to the economy but also in their potential to build meaningful livelihoods that can shape the well-being of locals and cities alike. Street vending is also helpful to local communities, as vendors offer affordable goods and services (Bhowmik, 2005).

(Bennett, 2003) Argues that street vending can be viewed from a socialist, economic, political, and spatial point of view. According to Dewar (2005) libertarians support vendors and assert their freedom to sell on the streets, while democratic socialists support street vendors by regarding them as a platform for bringing together communities to improve and provide opportunities for basic services to street vendors where necessary. (Dewar, 2005, p. 11) Further attests that the economic perspective of street vending promotes that “economic growth of the whole informal sector must be facilitated through the creation of activity nodes that will benefit informal traders, the provision of facilities, capacity building and business support services”. The spatial view of street vending refers to the allocation of space for street vending areas, and the development of the spaces provided to be of impact in vending by setting up viable infrastructures. Street vending has always had negative connotations. According to (Skinner, 2007) it is apparent to understand the head and tail of the street vending debate as an effective livelihood support system for people in poverty.

Bromley (2000) shows much support for street vending for its vast contribution to the general development of the economy. This means that street vending should be given space in the city because every urban dweller has the right access the city. Ademola O. Omoegun’s study on ‘Street Trader Displacements and the Relevance of the Right to the City Concept in a Rapidly Urbanising African City: Lagos, Nigeria’ in the year 2015 explains that because urban public space is generally land in

public ownership, the rights of its owners and different users are complex and ambiguous. Therefore efforts towards a rights-based approach should be directed at the clarification of the rights of urban public space users including street vendors in order to provide them more security of operation while empowering public authorities to protect the larger interests of citizens.

Some urban dwellers view the city as a place they can make profit for living and they depend on it. (Berry, 2009) Argues that it is not only street vendors who benefit but also the communities because street vendors sell goods in an affordable price. This means that there are many people who struggle to buy goods in shopping malls because of being expensive and they depend on street vendors which is why street vending should be given a place in the city. It could result in an increase in tax revenue and is a breeding ground for entrepreneurs. Street vending is a form of self-empowerment and a flexible form of trade to those who are unable to access formal structures with a means to conduct business. According to (Cohen, et al., 2000) the Street vending activity is deemed to be flexible because it is an activity that has a unique schedule working schedule which is far from any normal working standards in the employment sector. Therefore, vendors have no fixed or repetitive working timeline, but rather ever changing time variables. Some street vendors permanently engage in the street vending activity but are temporary in the vending site. In the study conducted by (Mitullah, 2003) on 'Street vending in African cities', the findings also showed that mobile vendors do not work in one space but they move around and there vendors that have tables that are permanent in the vending site. This clarifies that street vending is a flexible form of trading.

Bromley (2000) argues that due to the flexibility of the street trading business, traders can supply their products (goods and services) at different places and at any time; henceforth, they can have access to all kinds of special events. They play a big role in creating 'vibrant urban environment' and have a right to the city.

Some politicians may regard street vendors as potential votes, while urban elites adopt the attitude of NIMBY (not in my back yard); in other words, it can take place, but not in my neighbourhood. Harvey (2004) posits that we now live in a new world which is governed ethical and political principles which very much driven by human rights priorities. This clearly means that every humans including street vendors has right needs to be considered.

Finally, (Mayrhofer & Hendriks , 2003) argues that environmentalists' have major concerns about the environment because street vendors brings pollution problems, congestion and garbage. According to (Dewar & Watson, 1991) Supporters of informal street vending argue that it is a form of entrepreneurship, while opponents generally feel that it introduces congestion, dirt and unfair competition and ruins a city's image, thereby compromising its economic competitiveness. But rights comes with responsibilities, and if street vendors are responsible, the pollution problems that the environmentalists are concerned about will be reduced. The Business Support and Markets Unit Informal Trade reports that it is by law that trading sites and the area surrounding the site must be kept clean and litter free (BSMUIT, 2014). Therefore it must be assured by the city officials that this bylaw is being obeyed by all street vendors, fines must be included in failure to obey this bylaw. But moving them out of the city is not the solution because they have the right to be in the city. (Brown, et al., 2010) argues that urban public spaces should be shared equally by all urban users, which clarifies the rights of street vendors to be in the city. According to (Webster, 2002, p. 399) "the core principle of urban public space is that all road users should be integrated, rather than separated from one another" with each having equal right of way. However, as mentioned earlier that street vendors do not sell in the cities for their own benefits but also for the benefit of the communities which is why street vendors should be in the city.

2.2.4. Challenges encountered by street vendors

Burger (1999) articulates that street vendors are surrounded by different challenging livelihood problems which goes beyond economic capabilities. These challenges are complex in nature and belittle some concepts of the business such as self-empowerment. Thus in most instances some policies and legislative planning side lines and excludes them in them in the planning processes (Satterthwaite, 2003). According to (Mitullah, 2004), in his research findings many street vendors enterprises in African cities are faced with the following challenges; non-payment of goods and services supplied on credit to their customers; high competition, lack of managerial skills which were the most constraints among operators, lack of space for business operations and lack of credit facilities. These challenges are also mentioned in the study that was undertaken by Patrick Bota in 2013, investigating the factors the affecting street vendors at Mnquma local Municipality. This tells that these challenges are also popular in reality not only in theory.

(Harvey, 2004, p. 142) noted that, “though street vendors are one of the highly visible informal sector activities, street vending is mostly unregulated trading that takes place in urban public spaces such as streets, sidewalks, bridges, pavements etc.”. “The use of urban public space in Africa both physically and socially by street vendors has become the subject of intense contestation” (Brown, 2006, p. 119). “In many African countries street vending is perceived as a major crisis and an eyesore in the urban authorities and criticized for causing or contributing to a number of social ills that negatively affect cities” (Powerman, 2010, p. 82).

The primary challenge confronting street vendors was recognition. The government also had mixed views on street vending. He had to make a decision on whether to form policies that would eliminate the entire sector or to form policies that would assist to manage and control it. It has been noted that there is more regulation than protection of this sector (Mitullah, 2006). Hence, vendors encounter the challenge of there being no proper places to render their services.

Mitullah (2006) argues that street vendors locate themselves in the city centre because they follow customers. (Drummond, 2000, p. 76) Argues that “there is lack of appropriate land zones gazetted specifically for street vending in Gaborone. Location preferences for street vending enterprises are customer driven such that the officially poorly zoned the vending areas in cities and becomes unattractive to even the new entrants” (Drummond, 2000, p. 78). Experiences across Africa show that, when the local authorities remove and relocate them, either due to a new development or for other reasons, they are not satisfied with the new places and end up returning to the space that they previously occupied (Berry, 2009). Berry (2009) further argues that Environmental conditions also affect street vendors, because the places they use to render their services are exposed to all weather conditions. Security is also cause for concern; vendors and their goods need to be safe. However, as noted earlier, vendors are more regulated than protected (Yankson, 2000).

“In developing countries urban planners formulate policies to control the operation of the informal sector activities particularly street vending” (Amis, 2004, p. 171) “but some of these policies are not friendly to street vendors” (Berry, 2009, p. 89). “For instance, they carry out frequent inspection and do demolitions, confiscation of goods because they lack permits and sometimes remove some street vendors from where they operate” (Lund, et al., 2000, p. 222). “Furthermore, restrictive bureaucratic regulations are some of the challenges that affect street vendors and lack of facilities to conduct their business” (Pillay, 2004, p. 221). Street vendors in the city of Johannesburg also experienced many challenges and one of the problems is lack of permits and lacking facilities (Pillay, 2004).

Berry (2009) highlighted poor infrastructure for vendors in South African cities, including a lack of storage, tables, proper shelters and sanitation. Street vendors need water and those that cook and sell food need electricity. According to (Ligthelm & Van Wyk, 2004), these are not provided in most South African cities. The issue of security is crucial because street vendors are exposed to crime. There

are also conflicts amongst themselves, especially with foreign vendors who do not have permits (Ligthelm & Van Wyk, 2004). This also comes back to the xenophobia attack that happened in South Africa and which is an important discussion currently. "The growth of the urban informal sector is also nourished by the influx of migrants from other African counties" (Dewar & Watson , 1990, p. 238). The international migrants come to South Africa to make a living; and they engage themselves in informal sector activities because it does not require education skills. Therefore the foreign vendors end up dominating the streets, of which is why South Africans say "The kwerekwere are stealing our jobs" which causes conflicts. These challenges that confront street vendors should be taken into account by decision-makers.

2.2.5. Different views on street vending

Many commentators argue that street vending plays a role in the decline of an area, creating a poor impression of the city among inhabitants and visitors alike (Brown, 2006). When one walks through the streets of the inner city where there is a high population of vendors, it is congested and surrounded by dirt and dilapidated buildings. It is for this reason that street vending should be accommodated in city designs and provided with good infrastructure (Nesvåg, 2000).

Bromley (2000) outlines major arguments in support of and in opposition to informal street vending. "The arguments in favour of informal street vending are that it contributes to the provision of goods and services, in turn adding to the overall level of economic activity" (Bromley, 2000, p. 241). It is allowed by street vending Street vending for the society to involve in business activities, offering people a variety of alternative occupations and acting as a safety net for the unemployed as well as offering upward social mobility to minority groups. "Furthermore, it can be a potential source of government tax revenue through licensing fees and it offers flexible hours and levels of activity. Negative

perceptions of street vending arise as a result of the misguided perception that street vendors do not operate in elite neighbourhoods or in the world's richest countries" (Bromley, 2000, p. 242). Thus, street vending is frequently portrayed as a symbol of 'poverty' by the authoritarians and modernists and such that its eradication is regarded as advancement towards the perceived notion of universal wealth. This results in clamp downs when there are any visible signs of disorder in order to render the city clean and orderly. Vendors are usually the first targets; they are chased away by the municipal inspector and the police and they confiscate their goods.

Ligthelm & Van Wyk (2004) outline the negative elements surrounding street vending in South African cities. According to (Ligthelm & Van Wyk, 2004), support for the informal economy at large is still uncoordinated and fragmented. They add that street vending blocks the flow of pedestrians, hampering movement routes within cities. The lack of integrating street vending in urban centres leads to land consumption. The authors also note tensions about foreigners operating as street vendors and problems with litter and health hazards.

Ligthelm & Van Wyk (2004) also note the positive elements associated with street vending. These include the fact that street vending develops entrepreneurial skills, alleviates the hardships associated with unemployment and promotes economic viability and the dynamism of cities. They add, that street vending results in the expansion of a municipality's economic base and contributes to the overall global economy. Street vendors support the large majority of the population by selling items at a cheaper price.

In CBD areas, vendors are not only plentiful but also represent a sensitive issue. Arguments against street vending include the fact that vendors are heavily concentrated in a few locations which leads to high levels of congestion on crowded sidewalks and blocks the views of CCTV cameras. They are also

considered to obstruct the activities of off-street businesses as they capture customers before they enter a formal retail shop and also block the view of stores within the CBD. The primary argument against informal street trading in Tongaat is that street vendors deprive other urban users because they operate places/urban public spaces which are intended to be equally shared by everybody.

2.2.6. Street vending sites

According to (Mitullah, 2003, p. 238) “urban authorities view trading sites and structures for displaying goods as temporary vending sites and they (authorities) also see street vending as a type of trading which should not be provided with proper facilities to operate their businesses”. “Vendors display their goods on the ground over a mat or gunny bag”. (Powerman, 2010, p. 161) Contends that “vending spaces are also a great challenge encountered by street vendors since most spaces have not been designated for trading purposes. And most spaces occupied by vendors expose them to harsh environmental conditions”. (Lund & Skinner, 2003, p. 235) Declares that “officials are unskilled with regard to conflict resolution; there are no appeal mechanisms to settle disputes and there is a high potential for violence to be used to address conflicts around property asserts and vending space”. Lund & Skinner (2003) also proffer that informal enterprises and formal enterprises both need secure space, with transparent contracts for access to it which comes with a known and reliability delivered set of services such as lighting, water, toilets, garbage removal security and storage. Transberg-Hansen & Vaa (2004) say that violent confrontations between urban authorities and street vendors over the commercial use of public space are recurrent events in many African cities. (Suparwoko, 2005, p. 286) Agrees to this that “urban authorities frequently seek to remove street vendors, dismissing them as untidy, disruptive of established business, and allege that they are illegal immigrants if not criminals”.

2.3. Informal sector

“The informal sector is any business activities in the community that is conducted without formality aspect relating to the government, such as tax, regulation, location permit, license, etc. The ‘informal’, can also seem to be a very significant form of resistance, both in its practical organization and ideological substance” (Nesvåg, 2000, p. 297). According to (Suparwoko, 2005, p. 185) “the demolition of street vendors to relocate them to other places is not a suitable method because the action is merely based on the western standard of spatial urban structure and the existence of street vendors in public spaces is assumed as breaking the law”. It is recommended by the author that all formal and informal sectors ought to be one or work together in urban range as base of urban spatiality and economic profit.

“The character and the potential of places or activities to pull people coming to the places are crucial consideration to allocate street vendors in urban areas” (Suparwoko, 2008, p. 186). In respect of this, “informal sector is relating to street vendors or any informal traders who locate their activities to sell their commodities in public spaces or pedestrian ways” (Nesvåg, 2000, p. 294). Street vendors are the most imperative indications/manifestations of the informal economy especially vendors selling in urban centres and they are the most observable. “Street vendors as the main part of the informal sector in urban areas offers a means of earning an income for growing numbers of the unemployed and contributes to development and urban revenues” (Skinner, 2008, p. 12). Street vendors’ are part of the urban land are clearly observable. “They are offering a range of goods and services such as small informal stalls, mats on the pavement, baskets that they carry on their heads, pushcarts, or wares in baskets on poles on their shoulder” (Agency, 1980, p. 43).

(Skinner, 2008, p. 22) Noted that, “since Keith Hart first coined the term ‘informal sector’ in the early 1970s there has been much debate about what exactly this term refers to”. Though “most definitions agree that it refers to activities that are relatively small scale and that circumvent certain government requirements such

as registration, tax and social security obligations” (Mayrhofer & Hendriks , 2003, p. 317). In definition, street vendors are thought to be a part of informal sector. (Lund, 1998, p. 44) Also contended “that the informal sector has been defined as having certain characteristics”. For instance, “at the 1991 International Labour Organization (ILO) Conference, the Director-General of the ILO defined the informal sector as very small scale units that produce and distribute goods and services, and consists largely of independent, self-employed producers in the urban areas of developing countries, some of whom also employ family members, or other workers and that operate with very limited or no capital” (ILO, 2002, p. 17).

The ILO definition is the most widely-accepted one. It notes that, “they are not recognized or protected under the legal and regulatory frameworks. This is not, however, the only defining feature of the informality. Informal workers and entrepreneurs are characterized by a high degree of vulnerability” (ILO, 2002, p. 17). However, “countries around the world have different conceptualizations of the informal economy, as do researchers. Indeed, some dispute the label that is given to economic activities that are not within the realm of formal economic practices” (Bremar, 1976, p. 31). Street vending is normally seen as unwelcomed and seen as eye-sores activities in urban centres. Consequently, “conflicts arise between urban authorities trying to keep their cities clean and the urban informal sector operators who need space for their activities. In many cases, authorities forcibly evict informal sector activities in the name of urban order and cleanliness. Yet, such eviction does not address the problem with the informal sector” (Berry, 2009, p. 42). This does not solve the problem but instead the problem gets exaggerated and create more conflict between urban users, street vendors and the city authorities. Usually after a few days of the eviction the street vendors go back to their normal places.

2.3.1. The urban street economy

“An urban public space in developing cities is a significant element of the physical capital in the livelihood strategies of a good number of urban users, mainly the poor” (Brown, 2006, p. 109). “This is because most households in developing cities obtain part or all of their income from informal economic activities such as petty trading and manufacture, which rely on access to urban space making it a critical physical livelihood asset” (Bennett, 2003, p. 321). Cohen, et al. (2000) categorizes urban informal workers by their degree of visibility. Workers that work or sell products from home are slightly noticeable. “The less visible workers operate from small factories and petty commodity manufacture or repair workshops” (Cohen, et al., 2000, p. 198). “The most visible informal workers are those with a ubiquitous presence in urban public spaces; who operate in the open air, especially along main transportation routes and arteries” (Bennett, 2003, p. 369).

“The literature widely documents the heterogeneity of informal economic activities occurring within movement routes in CBD’s with diverse forms of operations and employment relationships” (Satterthwaite, 2003, p. 179). “Vibrant informal vending activities emerge in streets pavements, walkways, and other venues in public space” (Jimu, 2005, p. 243). “Other areas along major thoroughfares and streets; areas around market places, bus stops, work sites and preferred centre locations attract large concentrations of street vendors and other informal operators” (Cohen, et al., 2000, p. 111). “In many of these locations in the public spatial domain, high pedestrian traffic provides ready market for informal goods and services” (Suharto, 2004, p. 145). “Being the most visible of all informal activities, informal street vending and affiliate activities tend to affect the nature of the urban environment and landscape and hence, attract the most attention from local government and urban policy makers” (Suharto, 2004, p. 146).

2.3.2. Regulations in the urban economy

Regulation is a critical issue when it comes to informal trading as it implies legality and some sense of formality, although it is likely that any action taken ends up damaging rather than enhancing the sector. Vendors cannot easily be relocated to new markets that will function well for them in terms of business or customers. “Regulation means legal acknowledgment of the activity, which would involve licensing, payment of taxes and observance of official rules and guidelines” (Amis, 2004, p. 144). In terms of the municipality, this includes planning and development control, the creation of by-laws, issuing trading permits, local taxation and public health and safety (Jason, 2008). However, regulation may have harmful consequences that can lead to the loss of or damage to assets and evictions as this informal activity is extremely reliant on the location and nature of the local urban economy (Amis, 2004).

(Mitullah, 2003, p. 28) States that “street vending regulations set controls that ensure that urban areas are safe and clean. And he adds that, in relation to street selling, regulations set standards for the delivery of the goods and services provided by the street vendors and the expected mode of operation”. They too create income generation opportunities for local authorities in the form of payment for facilities such as waste collection, management, and the sale of sites.

“South Africa’s informal economy is smaller than the regional average. This is due to the country’s strong formal economy, largely based on mining and other primary sector activities” (Ligthelm, 2005, p. 35). However, “South Africa’s informal economy is set to grow, and, depending on which definition is used, it is estimated that the size of the informal economy is between 7% and 12% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)” (Valodia, 2006, p. 98). (Valodia, 2006, p. 98) “Categorizes the industries that comprise South African informal enterprises as follows: Agriculture (14%), Manufacturing (10%), Construction (13%), Trade (46%), Transport (6%), Finance and business (3%) and other services (9%). It is clear that trade is the most widespread activity and could be described as one which is

over-saturated, whilst other industries, with greater potential to formalize, have a fairly equal market share”.

“The South African government has taken a pro-informal economy approach in the post-apartheid period” (Valodia, 2001, p. 107). “The cornerstone policy on which other pro-poor policies were based was the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP), which aimed to address underdevelopment through a basic needs-based approach to development. Much focus was placed on the potential of small, medium and micro-enterprises (SMMEs) to be catalysts in job creation, and on this basis, the Department of Trade and Industry formulated the White Paper on SMMEs of 1995 and subsequently the Small Business Development Act of 1996” (Rogerson, 2004, p. 57). Support for SMMEs requires support for the informal economy at large and creating the right environment for street vendors. “The White Paper proposed three small business support programmes to facilitate small business development” (Cheru, 2001, p. 89).

The global unemployment rate is very high, leading to a growth in street vending which is now turned into a business technique of poor people. “This requires that the government respond to these changes, keeping track of the reality of the workforce and the market place, while promoting better standards and conditions for all” (Gerhard & Simon, 2004, p. 219). In South Africa the national government has announced its commitment to encouraging an enabling environment “for small informal economic activities, including street trading. The White Paper on a National Strategy for Development and Promotion of Small Businesses in South Africa of 1995 which was followed by the National Small Business Act (1996) mandates the government to support the growth of all groups operating in the informal economy” (Skinner, 2008, p. 16). Gerhard & Simon (2004) Argue that the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 also emphasizes support for the whole informal economy.

“The South African government’s facilitative approach to the informal economy is commendable as it strives to directly address poverty. The success of SMME

policies is, however, questionable". Ligthelm & Van Wyk (2004) talks about the insufficiencies of these policies. (Monkman, 2003, p. 226) highlights the five notable insufficiencies in SMME programmes as "gaps between businesses' needs and the types of services offered; programmes that do not develop an entrepreneurial culture; a tendency to serve larger, small and medium enterprises better than smaller ones; low usage of the Department of Trade and Industry and agency programmes; and cumbersome administration." (Rogerson, 2004, p. 67) "Points to the lack of accurate data on SMME progress and the fact that SMMEs are not growing sufficiently to address unemployment", while (Ligthelm & Van Wyk, 2004, p. 291), "states that not enough has been done to assist micro-enterprises".

"The appropriation of the Business Act of 1991 and the changes to this Act are affirmation to both the pre-and post-politically-sanctioned racial segregation governments' dedication to encouraging little business improvement in South Africa. After 1994, government efforts to foster small business were intensified, with policies formulated to specifically address the needs of SMMEs" (Rogerson, 2006, p. 73).

In regulating street vending, all the relevant factors, especially economic and social aspects, should be examined. The process should involve engagement between the government, municipal officials and the traders themselves. Furthermore, regulation should be directed by reasonableness. The issue of control cannot be resolved by rules and regulations alone; judgment is also required (Dewar & Watson, 1991, p. 322).

2.3.3. Policies and urban economy

"Policies on street vending in Africa have inherited the features of the colonial urban policy framework, i.e., a modernistic perspective" (Mitullah, 2003, p. 42). This viewpoint suggests that street vending does not subsidise emphatically to the urban fabric of a city (Nattrass, 1987). Street vending policies in South Africa are extremely dynamic and vital since they empower a comprehension of the route in

which street vending can make a reasonable monetary commitment to urban situations at the worldwide level.

“In apartheid South Africa, street vendors were subjected to government regulations that were opposed to street vending activities in urban settings” (Rogerson, 2000, p. 69). And this resulted from the ideology of segregation that sought to restrict the number of people of colour in the country’s cities. “These laws had their origins in the colonial mind-set that regarded urban spaces as the property of white people” (Maylam, 1995, p. 28). “Apartheid policies built on the restrictive policies of colonialism, but were implemented with a greater sense of purpose” (Parnell & Mabin, 1995, p. 37). Only people of colour were allowed in the centres as long as they fulfilled whites’ economic needs. They were regarded as temporary urban citizens that would return to their rural homesteads once they had performed their economic duties (Maylam, 1995, p. 89). The current policies of street vending discussed above, that are in place today in South Africa are influenced by the historical regulatory to deal with street vending.

2.3.4. National policies that influence street vending

“Legislation and policies were made redundant during the early 1990s and as South Africa’s democratization process proceeded, policies on the informal sector became more progressive. The democratization process reached its climax in 1994 with the democratic elections and the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa in 1996” (Amis, 2004, p. 57). “The Constitution establishes cooperative governance between the three spheres of government, national, provincial and local” (Africa, 1996, p. 101). “All three spheres of government make provision for SMMEs” (Rogerson, 2004, p. 238).

Section 152 of the Constitution emphasizes local governments’ responsibility to establish an environment that is conducive to human development (Africa, 1996, p. 101). “Promoting local economic development has a direct impact on vendors,

as it implies that local governments should foster the unique local economic milieu of the areas under their jurisdiction” (Lund, et al., 2000, p. 29). Besides the Constitution, another relevant piece of national legislation is the Business Act of 1991. As (Lund, et al., 2000, p. 29) note, “this Act changed the manner in which street traders were viewed. Instead of being regarded as a nuisance to city officials and a burden on the urban economic environment”, “the Act acknowledged that they could play a positive role in contributing to the overall wellbeing of the urban economy” (Dewar, 2005, p. 182). Amis (2004) declares that provincial governments have the authority to amend the Business Act in order to make it location-specific, as provinces have unique economic factors that influence policy formulation and implementation. “Together with the de-regulation of the Business Act, the White Paper on a National Strategy for the Development and Promotion of Small Business in South Africa 1996 came into effect. The White Paper sets out the importance of informal economic role-players in the process of national economic development. Institutional reform and the need for support frameworks for operators in the informal economic arena are clearly set out” (Ligthelm & Van Wyk, 2004, p. 123). The main purpose is creating a successful environment economically especially to those who are participative in the informal economic.

“The White Paper on Local Government of 1998 offers a detailed description of how local municipalities should be managed. Section Two of the White Paper is of special significance as it sets out the need for the establishment of developmental of local government” (Morales, 2000). This government form has four essential attributes, in particular”...

- Exercising municipal powers and functions in a manner which maximizes their impact on social development and economic growth;
- Playing an integrating and coordinating role to ensure alignment between public and private investment within the municipal area;
- Democratizing development; and

- Building social capital through providing community leadership and vision, and seeking to empower marginalized and excluded groups within the community” (Morales, 2000, p. 121).

All citizens must be given the opportunity to improve their living standards which is why these characteristics mentioned above are set out, they are to create a more socio-economic environment for all citizens. “Alongside developmental local government, the importance of public participation is highlighted. By means of public participation it is possible to enact local government policies that are in line with the needs of the community or interest groups concerned” (David, 2005, p. 158). “Thus by focusing on marginalised groups, which are generally those who are active in street vending” (Skinner, 2000, p. 15), indirectly the local government is made as a policy priority by the white paper to give full support to small businesses.

“The Small Business Act was further amended in 2003. The amendments focus on the role played by the Minister of Finance in creating an environment that is conducive to the growth of small businesses” (David, 2005, p. 162). This alludes to the procedure whereby the ‘minister assembles’ a council that is in charge of the plan and usage of strategy systems to guide the advancement of small businesses in South Africa. “The primary aim is to create a legal environment that would be ideal for the creation and growth of small business ventures. While national legislation provides a general background and guiding principles for the regulation of street trading, the other two spheres of government are expected to respond to the needs of street traders in the areas under their jurisdiction” (Amis, 2004, p. 165).

2.4. Conclusion

This chapter reviewed the literature relevant to this study. It highlighted that there are many different perceptions of street vending and consequently different views on how it should be handled. Nonetheless, informal street trading is a reality that cannot be ignored and a balance needs to be reached to come up with a more

workable solution to accommodate street vending in planning urban areas and in considering other urban users. The chapter also discussed the legislation pertaining to street vending and interventions that have been and are being undertaken to deal with street vending. These are discussed in the following chapter.

3. CHAPTER THREE: CONCEPTUAL AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

3.1. Introduction

This Chapter engages and looks at the theories used in this study and the definition of the key concepts of the urban fabric that underlie this study. Cities are shaped and changed by various schools of thought and theories. Theory is defined as a proposed assumption or explanation of the way things happen around us which helps to provide a clear lens through which to look at the world (Schwandt, 1997). A theory makes it is easy to point out limits to what the study has generalized. The key variables that influence the whole phenomenon of the study's interest is specified by the theoretical framework and also highlights to necessity inspect the differences of key variables and the causes of the differences. A study is guided and situated within a particular context through a set of theories known as the theoretical framework (Creswell, 1998). This research study examined a number of theories in order to glean ideas from them to support it and make it more relevant. The study did not begin with a theory and then try to prove it, but rather began with the area of study; thereafter, the concepts and processes relevant to this particular study emerged. These concepts and processes laid the foundation for the study. Furthermore, these theories assisted the researcher in gaining a better understanding of how they have influenced the thinking behind the issue of street vending.

However, researchers should not rely on theories alone. Ordinary scenes and events should be examined with as few assumptions as possible in order to establish what they mean and whether any threads emerge (Jacobs, 1992). This implies that, in as much as there might be a need to control and manage street vendors, the bottom line is that street vendors are not accommodated in planning, which leads to congestion in cities.

3.2. The Urban Fabric

3.2.1. Urban public spaces

Generally, “urban public spaces are defined as social spaces that are open and accessible to all” (Brown, 2006, p. 103). Urban public spaces refer to beaches, footways, roads (counting roadways), and public squares. Urban public spaces also comprises public libraries and municipal structures. “Although not considered public space, privately-owned buildings or property visible from sidewalks and public thoroughfares may affect the public visual landscape through, for example, outdoor advertising” (Kesteloot & Meert, 1999, p. 55). The involvement of pedestrians and other urban users have been enhanced by the notion of shared space. (Valodia, 2001, p. 217) Defines shared space “as an urban design and traffic engineering concept that integrates pedestrian, vehicles and other road users through the removal of traditional street elements such as signs, traffic lights, pedestrian barriers, road markings and kerbs”. The way to design streets cannot be referred to shared spaces, instead shared spaces are more than that; (Webster, 2002, p. 69) argues that it is “about reclaiming the public realm from the dominance and achieving a better balance between the streets’ social and movement roles”. Shared Space (2005) argues that observers of shared space, especially in the media have tended to emphasis on how such spaces are usually created by the removal of street furniture. While the removal of traffic lights, road marks, pedestrian walls, signs, traffic lights and wall edges is an important part of creating a shared space, it involves more than just getting rid of street furniture. Drummond (2000) states that Shared space is about using the environmental context of the city and the street to influence the behaviour of all users of the space.

What defines a character of a city is its public space, not its private space, (Low & Neil , 2006, p. 235) note that “in many current treatments of public space the urban remains the privileged scale of analysis and cities the privileged site.” “In their usage of the term, ‘public space’, the interests of urban designers incline

towards finding better ways of designing cities for leisure and aesthetic purposes or to enhance urban vitality and improve security” (Brown, 2006, p. 110). “Designers and architects also explore how physical form and spatial relationships impact people’s movement and experience of urban public space to facilitate social exchange and a vibrant street culture” (Brown, 2006, p. 105). According to (Low & Neil , 2006, p. 231), “urban public space comprises a range of social locations offered by the street, the park, the shopping mall and local neighborhoods etc. Drummond (2000) also outlines that the spatial specificity of urban public space as comprising physical locations such as the square, pavement, sidewalk, boulevard, promenade, esplanade, plaza, piazza, park, playground, mall, arcade and market. The location of these spaces are very significant socially as being very recognizable geographies of daily movement (Low & Neil , 2006).

In some circumstances urban public spaces might not be easily recognizable in terms of whether they are private or public. Drummond (2000) argues that in such circumstances, urban public space ought to encompass all the areas of the urban environment that are not exclusively private but that have some degree of accepted and legitimate public or community use. These include spaces between buildings and the plots on which they stand (Webster, 2002), areas of land in government ownership including road reserves and underdeveloped or ill-defined spaces (Brown, et al., 2010). According to (Drummond, 2000, p. 44), “urban public spaces are places that are provided by the public authorities for the use by all, regardless of personal, social or cultural differences”. There should be a free access of urban public spaces without any restrictions to certain types of people or activities.

According to (Yankson, 2000, p. 26) “the literature on urban public space strikingly inclines towards the urban experiences of the West drawing ample examples from Europe, North America and Australia. Set in western constructs, experiences and interpretations of the city dating as far back as Greek antiquity”. “There is little

discussion about urban public space in developing cities where urban space constitutes between a quarter and a third of all space” (Brown, et al., 2010, p. 71). The developing of cities or the built environment has been rendered inappropriately which resulted from the uneven presentation of the whole picture and this had narrowed down the whole concept. For example, (Webster, 2002, p. 65) states that “in many developing cities various forms of space in the public domain have evolved from their initially intended functions to embrace a diverse range of informal economic activities”. An example of these spaces are railway terminals, walkways, sidewalks, Stations and road reservations. (Alcantara, et al., 2014, p. 312) Notes that “the expression of street culture has come to be defined by the architecture of the street and the diversity of informal economic activity it accommodates”. According to (Brown, 2006, p. 107), “the impression of street culture has emerged as the fundamental defining character of the image of towns and cities”.

Brown (2006) also defines urban public space as “the physical and social relations that determine the use of space within the public realms of cities”. Urban public spaces were planned for human to be able to access and interact with, even towns are determined by physical structures/urban public spaces. While “urban public spaces are key elements in the livelihoods of the urban poor, their significance is largely overlooked in development policies” (Brown, 2006, p. 108). Urban public spaces in Tongaat, particularly in sidewalks and pavements are occupied by street vendors and use them as assets for their living. “Street vending is a controversial component of the urban economy” (Brown, 2006, p. 107). Street vendors render their services in pavements/sidewalks in urban canter were not initially intended for such activities. Stoller (1996) notes that this impedes both pedestrian, and vehicular traffic, causes congestion, brings crime to the area and negatively affects the built environment. It is on this basis that (Stoller, 1996, p. 87) argues that street vendors should be relocated.

3.2.2. Urban public spaces: Street culture

Many cities incorporate multiple cultural movements through the everyday production of urban public space. Parnell & Mabin (1995) argues that a lively street culture is an imperative part of popular culture, and life on the street is central to the day-to-day lives of all urban dwellers. "Often when discussing place, the issue of everyday life comes up, as a place consists of 'daily trials of being' and is an imperative fragment of the process of interaction between people and urban public spaces" (Brown, 2006, p. 111). (SharedSpace, 2005, p. 36) Argues that "people are their place and place is its people, pointing out the mutual dependence between people and their environment, how they influence and create each other and the way in which places are deeply entrenched in our everyday lives".

The fact that we now live in revolutionary world that is more mobile and technology advanced, (Kesteloot & Meert, 1999, p. 69) argues "that place and the local context continue to play a significant role for designing everyday life. Places, according to them, cannot be regarded just as locations, but rather as the centre of everyday life that people steadily endow with value and form an intimate relationship with". According to (Taun, 1977, p. 27) "he describes this bond with the term 'topophilia'", which refers to the activities people engage themselves in everyday and which are closely connected with environment physically. Some of these activities comprise shopping, a good transport system, being able to closely access all kinds' of facilities like school, work and also engaging in economic activities with urban public spaces in a safe environment. As argued by (David, 2005, p. 55) that "apart from improving living conditions and facilitating everyday activities, the built environment can also deteriorate and hinder them. She expresses a concern that surrounds the notion of everyday life today, as it cannot effectively manage to assert its position in the planning procedures".

The street culture in Tongaat village reflects different images, space and symbols which classify street vendors as 'the neglected'. Street vending is an everyday activity in Tongaat village. It has become an everyday life of street vendors to

experience the same challenges, selling the same things every day. Congestion has become part of the everyday street culture of the Tongaat CBD; pedestrians sharing the same space with vehicular traffic while street vendors occupy sidewalks and pavements. Mobile street vendors moving in between traffic, pedestrians and calling out customers loudly to buy their which consume a lot energy and time. There are no social security measures for them; this has become part of life in Tongaat village. However, (Cohen, et al., 2000, p. 45) argues that “all street vendors belong to the vast urban informal sector and have to depend on this uncertain form of entrepreneurship to earn a living”. Transberg-Hansen & Vaa (2004) states that street vendors are popularly known as being un-skilled, but a closer look displays extraordinary business and communication skills without any formal training. Amis (2004) notes that surviving as a street vendor requires a certain amount of skill. The unseen skills of street vendors helps them survive vast difficulties on a day-to-day basis, but in all forms their struggle is in finding customers and buyers of their products. (Bhowmik, 2012, p. 261) Notes that “vending comprises of enormous physical labour because a street vendor starts early in the morning with the day’s purchase and the selling place is always far from their dwellings”. Street vendors work very hard by carrying sacks of fruits and vegetables, putting them in a large trolley every day and this not easy. Dealing with buyers, cleaning and sorting every day is also not an easy job.

3.2.3. Functions of Urban Public spaces

Cohen, et al. (2000) argues that there are multiple usage of urban public spaces and (Carr & Chen, 2001, p. 23) argues that “most people have a need and desire to maintain links with the rest of the world”. According to (Carr & Chen, 2001, p. 32) “urban public spaces are important because they provide avenues for movement, a means of communication, and a common ground for enjoyment and relaxation”. The ability of public spaces to instruct and offer knowledge is very important especially when spaces display an important role in the historical making of cities and its social life (Stoller, 1996). “Urban public spaces have been the epicentre of

social life by providing people with opportunities to gather and socialise, to celebrate, for children to play in, and for the undertaking of economic, cultural, religious and political activities” (Valodia, 2001, p. 38). Dewar & Watson (1990) emphasise that the “wealth of a city is in the individual and collective creativity of its residents, and that creativity is eased through the opportunities that urban public spaces offer different people”. He notes that creativity allows a city to progress more in terms of its economic, social, cultural and political position. Even today Urban Public spaces are important and part of our everyday living; they bring about many opportunities for everyone; old or young to experience human diversity. Drummond (2000) uses the term ‘adult play’ to designate the types of social activities that adults often indulge in, and states that it is in urban public spaces where people’s minds and imaginations are capable of reacting to the infinite stimuli that they are encountered with.

3.2.4. The planning of urban public spaces

The planning of urban public spaces can be determined either by the decision made by the government directly, or it may result from local authorities or private developers; decision may be made if there is necessity for a better service provision; or by urban redevelopment. Direct decisions to create new urban public spaces occur infrequently (Jason, 2008). However, irrespective of what determines the decision to extend an existing urban public space or create a new one, “those involved in this complex process will generally be the same. This requires communication among planners, designers, builders, place managers, policy makers, and public users” (Stoller, 1996, p. 121).

The initial stages of the process include gathering information, evaluation and consideration of alternative options. This is followed by a concept design plan which is followed by decision-making (Jacobs, 1992). The early stage of the process is the most critical time to consider and understand the potential impacts of the design on the experience of the users of urban public space. Stoller (1996)

argues that urban planning and design are key drivers of change that can support the livelihoods of informal workers, by reconsidering and reshaping urban spatial planning and zoning, urban regulations, laws and policies, and urban aesthetics to incorporate voices that have traditionally been excluded, such as the working poor.

The theories considered for this study are discussed below:

3.3. Modernism

Cross (2000) defines Modernism as theory that “refers to modern thought, character, or practice. More specifically, the term describes both a set of cultural tendencies and an array of associated cultural movements, originally arising from wide-scale and far-reaching changes to Western society in the late 19th century and early 20th century”. (Harvey, 1989, p. 332) Argues that “modernism was a revolt against the conservative values of realism. The term encompasses the activities and output of those who felt that traditional forms of art, architecture, literature, religious faith, social organization and daily life were becoming outdated in the new economic, social, and political conditions of an emerging, fully industrialized world”. Modernist planning came about as a result of the emergence of industrial cities in the 19th century due to the rise of capitalism. It involved sweeping aside past conventions and making a new beginning closely linked to functionalism, which refers to something being able to fulfil its essential function (Harvey, 1989).

In modernist planning theory, street vending was seen as undesirable and it was not included in the ideal vision of what a city should be. There was no room for street trading in such a world, because everything had to be ordered, efficient and structured (Cross, 2000). Furthermore, modernism in planning was centered on the idea of zoning which was considered rational in that it separated the different functions of the city, i.e., commerce, industry and housing. This was observed in Le

Corbusier's contemporary city, where the emphasis was on grand scale design and planning, with the city center reserved for commerce and the surrounding areas for residential purposes. Therefore, through the lens of modernist planning, street trading was seen as disorderly and was constantly attacked, as it was regarded as undermining public order and state control (Cross, 2000). As a result, the planning of cities in most African countries did not necessarily include informal street trading since this was considered un-modern. While one or two markets were built in these cities, over time these markets could not accommodate the increase in street vending leading to informal traders setting up wherever they thought trade would be profitable. This study argues for a change in mind-set that acknowledges that this sector will not go away and needs to be included in urban planning.

In summary, modernism is concerned with uncovering universal and objective truths and scientific laws, and further invoking notions "such as the fundamental rationality of human beings' technological mastery of nature and the superiority of scientific methods and knowledge, while considering anything that is different and unscientific as irrational, and thus attempting to order reality" (Harrison, 1996). This theory is still being applied to a certain extent in the planning of cities and control of street vendors in the form of restricting their activities so as to maintain order.

3.4. Post-Modernism

Postmodernism rejects the notion of totality, i.e., "the notion that planning can be widely applied regardless of context, and rationality. In this sense, postmodernism rejects its predecessor, modernism. From the 1920s onwards, the modernist movement sought to design and plan cities which followed the logic of the new model of industrial mass production; reverting to large-scale solutions, aesthetic standardization and prefabricated design solutions" (Harvey, 1989, p. 101). Post-modernism regards planning as a supplement to the private market, filling in for shortcomings in providing for the needs of the public. With planners increasingly

working in a public/private capacity in the post-modern planning era, their role is to serve the public interest. This means that they should champion the needs of the lower class and incorporate affordable housing in new development projects, while the developer seeks to maximize profits by selling/renting at 100% market value (Harvey, 1989).

The changes in the way societies are organized and all their economic activities was came about post-modernist planning. Reality shows that modernism planning accepts the world chaotic/disordered as it is. Harrison (1996) Notes that it represents a shift from grand, central plans to decentralize urban plans that deal with specific urban realities. Postmodernism is relevant to this study in discussing different approaches to planning and dealing with multiple layers of reality.

Modernism planning is challenged by postmodernism planning because it considers diversity, differences, and human awareness and understands that we now live in a multifaceted and disorderly world. "It therefore celebrates inconsistency and uncertainty, and promotes tolerance of diversity and difference" (Harrison, 1996, p. 43). According to (Harvey, 1989, p. 79) "postmodernism highlights complexity in the sense that the world is too composite to understand, contextually in terms of understanding when and where activities happen, contingency in the sense that there are different factors at play that contribute to the world around us, and criticality in terms of knowing what the hidden meanings are".

Postmodernism acknowledges that street vending rapidly growing activity that is explained by changes in the global economy (Cross, 2000). "It promotes a realistic response to the economic, cultural and social world of today and enables individuals to gain control of their lives. Postmodernist planning is more open towards the informal sector and is expected to solve the problems of this sector by it becoming formal" (Cross, 2000, p. 37). (Harvey, 1989, p. 61) Critics that "postmodernism is intellectually diverse, including the belief that postmodernism

can be meaningless, promotes obscurantism and uses relativism (in culture, morality, knowledge) to the extent that it cripples most judgement calls". Hence, postmodernism offers various solutions to tackle street vending without eradicating it. Postmodernism offers a more sensitive way of handling informal street trading; it realizes that it is here to stay and should be allowed to thrive and be part of urban planning.

3.5. The Perception or Cognition Theory

The perception theory focuses on people's perceptions instead of the behaviour they display. It concentrates on how people perceive the environment through socialization, their experiences and their cultural differences. According to (Gifford, 2002, p. 331), cognition is how "we acquire, store, organize, and recall information about locations, distances and arrangements in buildings, streets and the great outdoors". (Nooteboom, 2009, p. 164) Adds that cognition has to do with assigning meaning to the environment that "it is the organization, identification, and interpretation of sensory information in order to represent and understand the environment". This refers to way humans interact with space, it is also associated to the ways people use and manipulate the space around them to interrelate.

"Perception involves these top-down effects as well as the bottom-up process of processing sensory input. Bottom-up processing transforms low-level information to higher-level information" (Veitch & Arkkelin, 1995, p. 84). The way people conceptualize and perceive things are referred to as "Top-down processing"; it also refers to the way people select machines that influenced by their own insight. In this study this tells us that people have their own differences when it comes to the usage of urban spaces; the urban poor see it as an opportunity to make a living out of it and others view it as a space of socialising. People are influenced by different their own insight. (Nooteboom, 2009, p. 170) Critics that "the cognitive

theory is not unified theory, that the different aspects of the theory do not tie together to create a cohesive explanation of behaviour. The findings associated with this theory are still, for the most part, preliminary". It does not provide a full explanation or description of how social cognition, behaviour, environment, and personality are related, although there are several hypotheses. (Veitch & Arkkelin, 1995, p. 97) Declares that "Perception depends on complex functions of the nervous system, but subjectively seems effortless because this processing happens outside of conscious awareness".

3.6. New Urbanism

According to (Burger, 1999, p. 131), "New Urbanism is the most important planning movement this century, and is about creating a better future for all. It is an international movement that seeks to reform the design of the built environment, and is about raising our quality of life and standard of living by creating better places to live". While (Smith, 2011, p. 71) says that "New Urbanism is the revival of our lost art of place-making, and is essentially a re-ordering of the built environment into the form of complete cities, towns, villages, and neighborhoods the way communities have been built for centuries around the world". (Taun, 1977, p. 36) Critics that "new urbanism ignores the social and economic realities of the modern world. The constitution of urban space has changed which means urban space is utilized differently". New Urbanism are that its effective area is confined to the neighborhood boundaries, "it may be used as a marketing scheme by developers, and it is hard to implement in existing neighborhoods" (Taun, 1977, p. 37). In a New Urbanism neighborhood, the residents can utilize the pedestrian friendly streets and close amenities; but the benefits of the neighborhood are limited to the residents.

The New Urbanism theory entails to fix and fill cities, and create villages and compact cities. It encourages pedestrian free street designs and the use of public spaces, which means that pedestrians must have sufficient access to public spaces.

The fact that sidewalks and pedestrian walkways are occupied by street vendors is cause for concern and it is imperative that street vendors be controlled and accommodated in movement corridors within CBDs in order to avoid conflicts among cities and communities (Smith, 2011, p. 68). The problem is that new urbanism does not consider the different economic activities that are existing within urban spaces so it leaves the street vendors with no space within the CBD. One of the key aspects of new urbanism is 'Walkability'. "An evaluation of the factors that influence this marker requires further extension than the physical boundaries of a New Urbanism development". Khalid & Al-Hagla (2009) Street vending hampers this aspect of New Urbanism due to the fact that it is not accommodated in movement corridors within CBDs.

3.7. The Dual Market Theory

According to (Murugasa, 2011, p. 227) "the dual labour market theory provides one approach to understanding the place of informal work within the labour market and it divides the labour market into four categories, primary, secondary, informal and illegal, (Breman, 1976, p. 57) also argues that these categories reflect the class, racial, and gender stratification in our society". The primary sector is regular, wage jobs that are taxed and regulated, for example, heavy industry or white collar jobs (Murugasa, 2011).

There are jobs that are less paid attention to and that are not secured enough; (Nattrass, 1987, p. 865) refer these jobs as "pink collar jobs and fall into the secondary sector". Breman, (1976) notes that the dual labour market theory argues that the informal sector is composed of those who are unable to access primary or secondary jobs. This is when street vendors are categorized as the group that is unable to access secondary and primary sectors. According to (Murugasa, 2011, p. 233) "the informal sector includes people who operate their small business in a cash only, unregulated environment, or who work for employers but off the books". Most street vendors pay tax if not all. Those who pay have a trading license. Many operate without a licence.

3.8. Conclusion

This chapter provided a full definition of urban public spaces including the functions and planning of urban public spaces. The chapter also looked at the importance of street culture and how it gives a descriptive definition of an area, this came down to show that Tongaat has its own street culture; street vendors and pedestrians have their own street culture when it comes to how they behave on the streets. Theories utilized in this study were also presented in this chapter. It explained the relevance of the theories to this study in understanding street vending in cities and also gave critics of the theories. This chapter also focus on the key concepts of the urban fabric that underlie this study.

4. CHAPTER FOUR: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION OF DATA

4.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of this research study. The data is presented, broken down and examined and the case study is discussed.

4.2. The Study Area

“The present site of Tongaat village was selected in 1846 by a government commission as one of a number of villages which it was hoped would be established through emigration” (Development, 2008, p. 25). The local economic development of Tongaat reports that “the village was initially named “Victoria”. It developed into a town in the 19th Century due to the successful cultivation of sugar cane. The initial settlers attempted to grow cotton, arrowroot and coffee but it was sugar that the town became known for. The bountiful soils, well-watered during the summer months, provided ideal conditions for sugar production. This in turn led to the development of huge and very successful sugar estates which had a distinctive influence on the region’s cultural, political and social history” (Development, 2008, p. 27).

According to the local economic development report “this partnership between local government and the sugar company resulted in improved provision of services, the erection of public buildings and a number of housing projects that shaped Tongaat village into the bustling town it is today. Before the town was built street vendors were selling goods to people who work in the sugar cane fields. The informal economy increased in number and continues to increase today. The informal economy and SMMEs are more developed in the CBD than in the rest of the Greater Tongaat area” (Development, 2008, p. 28). The majority of street vendors in Tongaat sell fruits, vegetables, cooked mealies, they cook food at the ranks, they sell non-food goods, newspapers, second hand, live chicken, some

street vendors sell for shop owners, some repair shoes, others are hairdressers and dress makers.

4.3. Data Findings

A sample size of 43 people in the Tongaat CBD was selected comprising 20 street vendors, 20 pedestrians and 3 Key informants' which were the officials from the Department of Business Support who are also responsible for issuing permits & Markets Unit Informal Trade. The person in charge of monitoring and controlling the morning market in Tongaat and a taxi rank manager were also interviewed. A sample of 20 pedestrians was also chosen to be interviewed as they utilize the streets in the Tongaat CBD. The researcher experienced no problems communicating with the interviewees because the interviews were mainly IsiZulu and she is fluent in both languages. The researcher observed that the majority of people selling on the streets are African women between the ages of 38 and older, while the sellers at the morning market are almost all Indian.

Duration of selling on the street

Table 1 below shows that over 50 percent of street vendors have been selling on the streets for above 5 years. This implies that street vending is not a temporary phenomenon, but is here to stay (Skinner, 2007). This also implies that most street vendors are dependent on this economic activity for living.

Table1: Duration of selling on the street

Street vendors	No. of years as a street vendor
3	Less than 1 year
1	1 year and 11 months
5	2- 5 years
11	Above 5 years
Total (20)	

Table 2 below shows that more females than males are selling on the streets. This is line with South African statistics that estimate that 68% of vendors are women (Lund, 1998).

Table 2: Gender

Street vendor	Gender
14	Female
6	Male
Total (20)	

The table below illustrates the interviewees' different age groups. This implies that old aged people engage in street vending more than young aged people. The researcher had planned to interview 10 males and 10 females which has failed to happen because women are more dominant in Tongaat and it is hard find men on the streets.

Table 3: Age

Street vendor	Age group
2	18- 22
3	23-27
3	28-32
3	33-37
9	38 and above
Total (20)	

The table below illustrates that African street vendors are more dominant than other race groups. This goes back to the information that was gathered by the researcher from the street vendors about the morning market which is Indian dominated. They have mentioned that it is unfair that they do not have access to the morning market while the other race group does have access.

Table 4: Race group

Street vendor	Race group
19	African
1	Indian

4.3.1. Why get into street vending?

People engage in informal street vending for various reasons, although for the majority it is a means of survival. Many street vendors are unemployed and sell on the streets in order to earn an income. Of the 20 vendors interviewed, three said that they sell on the streets in order to keep busy rather than out of desperation, one being an Indian male in the age group 38 years and older and two being African females aged 38 and older. Six African female vendors older than 38 and two in the

age group 33-37 years said they do not want to work for an employer and prefer to be self-employed. Three of the interviewees are male African foreigners in the age group 33-37 years, who said they could not find a job and thus ended up selling on the streets. The table below illustrates these results.

Table 5: Reasons for vending

Unemployed/ strategy	living	Keeping themselves busy	Prefer being self employed
11		3	6

4.3.2. Selling spots/ spaces

The majority of the interviewees were allocated spaces by the municipality's Department of Business Support based in Verulam. Four of the 20 interviewees were African females who chose their own spots, three in the age group 23-27 years and one in the age group 18-22 years. Five African female interviewees said that their friends found them spaces alongside them, three in the age group 28-32 years, one aged 18-22 and the other one aged 23-27. The table below illustrate these results (Table 6). The street vendors that were located by their friends and those located themselves do not have permits. These street vendors had mentioned that the municipality does not give them places that they prefer which are spots that are busy and they do not afford to have permits.

Table 6: Location of vending sites

Located Municipality	by	Located by friends	Located themselves
11		5	4

4.3.3. Items sold

Most of the vendors sell the same items, e.g., fruits/vegetables, padlocks, snacks, phone items, etc. Of the 20 interviewees, two African men aged 38 and older sold traditional medicine, and three African women sold only selling second hand clothes, one in the age group 28-32 years and the other two older than 38. One African woman over the age of 38 sold cooked food at the taxi rank; and one African man in the age group 23-27 years sold roasted meat. The pictures illustrate these results. Also refer to figure 13 for the actual location of the street vendors.

Figure 4 Items sold by street vendors



Source: Author (2014)

4.3.4. Trading hours

Vendors have different working hours; there is no uniform time that everyone has to follow. It depends on their commitments and the distance from their home. The majority of males work from 08h00 to 17h00, while the majority of females work from 05h00 to 18h30 every day unless if there is an emergency. This suggests that women are more committed as they dominate this activity. It also shows that vendors depend on the daily income they receive from selling on the streets due to high levels of poverty. This also clarifies that street vending is a flexible working activity, there is no fixed working hours. The table below illustrates the results regarding trading hours.

Table 7: Trading hours

No. of hours	05h00-18h30 (18hours)	06h00-16h30 (10hours)	08h00-17h00 (9hours)	09h30-16h00 (7hours)
Respondents	8	6	5	1

4.3.5. Trading license/ permits

Most of the interviewees had a permit to sell on the streets of the Tongaat CBD. The Department of the Business Support and Market Informal Trade has done good work in trying to ensure that vendors obtain permits. The permit contains the trader's name and space number and on the back it notes the following rules that the holder of the permit has to abide by: keep surroundings clean, not allowed to sublet to anyone and should renew the permit by the 7th of the month after 12 months. Some of the vendors that were interviewed do not have permits; these vendors are usually the ones with no tables and those who use mobile stalls (see the pictures below). This shows that the rule of street vendors having permits is not being implemented properly. These street vendors that are not permanent in one vending site because they move from one point to another.

Figure 5 Vendors without permits



Source: Author (2015)

The table below illustrates the results on trading permits.

Table 8: Trading permits

Permits	No Permits
11	9

4.3.6. Challenges encountered by street vendors

Many challenges were raised by the vendors and some became very emotional when discussing them. The challenges cited by the interviewees were as follows:

- No proper shelter for them to render their service.
- If they don't make payments (rent, tax) on time, their goods are confiscated.
- There is no provision of training for street vendors for business skills.
- They are exposed to the weather.
- There is a lack of security and safety.

- They receive no sponsorship from the government.
- Some people do not have permits; this is unfair on those that pay for permits.
- No storage space.

4.3.7. Street vendor's organization

While an organization exists in Tongaat for the street vendors, none of the vendors interviewed were aware of its existence. The researcher was made aware of this committee by the municipality's Department of Business Support.

4.3.8. Assistance from the government

The majority of the vendors that were interviewed concurred that "the government is helping them with nothing; instead they are the ones who are helping the government with the moneys they are paying him every month". They wish that the government could address their issues. Only one Indian male who is older than 38, said that the government has helped them because they have spaces to trade.

4.4. Department of Business Support & Markets Unit Informal Trade

4.4.4. The Organization of Street vendors

The leader of the organization was interviewed. He is an African male over the age of 38. He cited the same challenges the vendors identified and said that, while the organization is aware of them, those whom they report to are not doing anything about the situation. He also cited the following additional issues:

- Some vendors sell illegal items and no action is taken.
- Vendors are not being controlled properly; there is lack of enforcement with the metro police only patrolling sporadically.

- The vendors who push trolleys do not have permits; they run away when the police try to enforce the by-laws.
- While places were built three years ago for vendors that sell cooked food, the vendors have not been relocated to these places.
- There is no proper communication with staff at the Department of Business Support, yet they claim to be helping vendors to solve their problems.
- Toilets are required that are specifically earmarked for vendors.

Despite this organization's claim that it exists to promote vendors' interests, as noted above, none of the vendors interviewed were aware of its existence.

4.4.1. Challenges encountered by officials in controlling and managing vendors

City officials encounter many problems in attempting to control what they call illegal traders, who do not have permits. They noted that this unfair on legal traders who pay the required fee. Vendors also complain about other vendors who sell the same items right next to them; the municipality cannot control this problem. Some vendors complain of a lack of police enforcement; although this is also not the municipality's responsibility, the metro police must check the permits of street vendors if they are valid for selling on streets and if they are selling legal items. It is big challenge for the municipality when vendors simply occupy spaces as this causes unnecessary conflict. Street vendors do not occupy vending sites demarcated by the municipality which is challenging for the municipality. The rules state that they may not trade near storm water drains, fire hydrants, and traffic lights, but people do not always understand the reasons for these rules. Foreigners are granted permits only if they are legal residents and they sometimes resort to forging permits. Furthermore, some vendors pretend that they own a space, whereas in reality they are employed by someone else.

4.4.2. Officials about street vending

The general view of street vendors is that they come from a very poor background and do not possess the skills required by industry as they have very low levels of education. Some vendors followed in their parents' footsteps, taking over when they left off. Others were retrenched from their previous jobs. People who work within this department said that vendors in Tongaat are able to work with them; however, more and more people want to trade on the streets. They added that many street vendors prefer to work for themselves.

4.4.3. Movement routes of street vending that create conflict in the built environment

Street vendors extend their tables and pedestrians have no space to walk, so they end up on the road. This results in both pedestrian and traffic congestion within the CBD. Street vendors that push trollies on the streets create more congestion (see the pictures below). Circulation routes need to be shared equally.

Figure 6 Congestion within the CBD



Source: Author (2015)

4.4.4. Assurance that all vendors have permits

The city officials try by all means to ensure that all vendors have permits by meeting with them and informing them what is expected from them. Some vendors pretend that they own their space whereas, in fact, they are employed by someone else; in such cases, the permit is withdrawn. Enforcement and random checks are carried out with the help of a number of stakeholders, including the metro police, the Department of Health, the Business Support Department, business licensing, councillors and the street vending organization.

4.4.5. Measures taken with regard to the challenges encountered by street vendors

The municipality is very aware of the challenges encountered by the street vendors, but they also face challenges in finding solutions. Municipal officials said that they are in the process of providing tables to vendors that are currently without such tables, but they face financial constraints. Furthermore, it is difficult to accommodate all the vendors and to place them in locations where they want to trade. Previously, the Tongaat Local Municipality was separate from the Verulam Municipality; this explains the slow progress.

4.5. Pedestrians

The following tables present the profile of the pedestrians that were interviewed. The perception theory posits that people perceive the environment differently. People perceive things in a certain way through socialization, their experiences and their cultural differences (Gifford, 2002). Gender, age and race also determine how people think.

Table 9: Gender

Pedestrians	Gender
12	Female
8	Male
Total (20)	

Table 10: Age group

Pedestrians	Age group
4	18-22
4	23-27
2	28-32
4	33-37
6	38 & above
Total (20)	

Table 11: Race group

Pedestrians	Race group
19	African
1	Indian
Total (20)	

4.5.1. Pedestrians about street vending

People have different views on street vendors. Of the 20 pedestrians interviewed, 18 were supportive of the vendors. These included 12 females (eight Africans and four Indians) and six males (two Indians and four Africans). These interviewees all said that they do not have a problem with vendors because it is clear that these people are excluded from the planning of the CBD and are thus neglected. They were also troubled by police action against the vendors; they noted that there is no democracy for them and that they cannot work in peace. Street vending is form of living strategy for them. Furthermore, vendors help communities because they sell items that are sometimes hard to find in big stores and their produce is fresh from the garden. The interviewees also noted how patient the vendors are, despite the problems they encounter. However, the remaining two interviewees disagreed and stated that the vendors are polluting the town and are taking over all the available space.

4.5.2. Are pedestrians affected by vendors being where they are?

Ninety per cent of the pedestrians interviewed said that they are not affected and added that the vendors have no choice but to be where they are as they are excluded from designated trading places such as flea markets. However, 10% of the interviewees said that they are affected because the vendors take up so much space and they also pollute the environment.

4.5.3. Help from the government

All the interviewees said that the government is not doing enough to help street vendors. They based their arguments on the fact that a town is an economic hub that enables people to make a living. Furthermore, poor people cannot afford to rent space in a building. The majority of the interviewees said that they do not mind having to squeeze themselves into small spaces on the street because they

believe that, at end of the day, everybody needs to have something to eat before they sleep. These people are trying to make a living instead of turning to crime. However, some interviewees felt that their livelihoods are badly affected by the street vendors and that the government should attend to this issue.

4.5.4. Suggestions as to how the government can help the vendors

The pedestrians suggested the following ways in which the government can help the vendors:

- Build proper structures with safe storage facilities where goods will not be damaged.
- Provide proper tables and shelters.
- Improve security.

4.5.5. The rank manager

The rank manager said that they have experienced much conflict with the vendors over space; they cannot do their work properly because of them. However, the taxi drivers are powerless because the vendors say that they have permits and therefore have the right to occupy the space. The rank manager felt that the government should come up with solutions to the problem. The drivers understand that the majority of the vendors come from poor backgrounds and are trying to make a living, but their jobs are affected and they are also trying to survive.

4.6. Other Findings

4.6.1. The morning market

There is an existing market in Tongaat opposite the railway line (see figure 13). The street vendors claimed that only Indians use this market on Saturday mornings and they are thrown on the streets and exposed to the sun.

Figure 7 The morning market



Source: Author (2015)

However, the city officials in charge of the market in Tongaat denied that African vendors were excluded. They claimed that African people do not attend the training they provide for street vendors, and that is why they do not hear about these opportunities.

4.7. Analysis of data

The information and data gathered was analyzed and the findings were scrutinized and broken down into issues of relevance to this study. The data was first analyzed on the basis of the observations made. Next, the data was analyzed in answering the questions of the research. The data was then analyzed in relation to the theoretical framework. Finally, the data was analyzed by linking the literature, policy and reality.

4.7.1. Answering the research questions

This research study set out to investigate how street vending can be integrated in city planning so that it does not create pedestrian and vehicular conflict in the CBD. The Tongaat area was selected as a case study. Therefore when the data was analyzed the research questions set out in chapter one can be said to have been satisfactorily answered.

It should be noted that, due to time constraints, the whole of Tongaat could not be investigated and answers to the research questions are based on the information provided by the respondents which may be generalized to the rest of the CBD. Street vending is a growing economic activity within the Tongaat CBD due to the fact that street vendors target busy places. Vendors that do not have trading permits occupy spaces within the CBD for the same reason. This is the reason for pedestrian and vehicular traffic within the CBD.

4.7.2. Relating the data to the theoretical framework

Different theories and schools of thought influenced the form of the cities that we live in. The data were analyzed in relation to the study's theoretical framework, i.e., modernism, postmodernism, the perception theory, New Urbanism and the dual market theory.

The profession of planning "is a product of a reform movement within modernism that emerged as a reaction to the misery, deregulation and chaos of the 19th century city" (Harrison, 1996, p. 225). Today, most planning styles remain modernist in thinking as well as in application in an effort to create a better society, bring order to spatial interactions and use appropriate human reasoning to find solutions to particular problems in cities. While postmodernism emphasized the need to deal with the realities of cities, both postmodernism and modernism seem to be present in planning interventions and are implemented side by side as hierarchy, rationalism, bureaucratic organization and the authority of national government are still prevalent and attempts are made to bring order to the social and spatial aspects of the city (Harrison, 1996). It is thus difficult to conclude whether today's planning is completely modernist or postmodernist and if there is a need to bring order to an ever more disorderly society, or whether differences should be celebrated without losing sight of the functionality of cities and the need to make them better places in which to live.

According to (Harrison, 1996), modernist planning is about hierarchy, grand vision and functionality and it seeks to bring order to the realities of the city. On the other hand, postmodernist planning is about diversity, dealing with the realities, fitting into the global economy and attracting investors (ibid). Thus, when one thinks of order, control and the setting out of specific areas for specific activities; modernism comes to mind as it is a way of achieving a utopian environment. However, the mere fact that street vending has been acknowledged and the fact that something needs to be done about it, suggests that there is a need to deal with the realities of the city, which fits with postmodernism that recognizes that heterotopias can exist in society. The Tongaat CBD is targeted by street vendors; thus this area changes constantly due to the rapid increase in the number of vendors. This fits with the postmodern era with its emphasis on the global economy, diversity and constant change. The data revealed that there are still negative perceptions of street vending, which represents a modernist approach. This suggests that modernist planning exists in a postmodern situation.

The research participants viewed street vendors differently which simply means that they perceive things differently. This emphasizes the importance of the perception theory to this study that mainly focuses on people's perceptions instead of their behaviour. It focuses on how people perceive the environment through socialization, their experiences and their cultural differences. It was for this reason that it was important to categorize the respondents according to age, race and gender since they have different experiences and backgrounds. People of the same age and gender are more likely to have the same perceptions of the environment and how space should be utilized. According to (Gifford, 2002, p. 37), cognition is how "we acquire, store, organize, and recall information about locations, distances and arrangements in buildings, streets and the great outdoors".

According to (Burger, 1999, p. 132), “New Urbanism is the most important planning movement in this century, and is about creating a better future for all. This international movement seeks to reform the design of the built environment in order to improve our quality of life and standard of living by creating better places to live in”. Walkability is the core aspect of New Urbanism. In relation to this study, this theory shows that street vending in Tongaat has resulted in a lack of walkability because it is not accommodated in movement corridors within CBDs. New Urbanism encourages pedestrian free street designs and the use of public spaces, which means that pedestrians must have sufficient access to public spaces. In Tongaat, the opposite is the case.

The dual market theory is an important theory in this research study in that it emphasizes the importance of street vendors in the labour market. Murugasa (2011) contends that the dual labour market theory provides one approach to understanding the place of informal work within the labor market. Street vending enables people to engage in entrepreneurial activities, offering alternative work opportunities and thus a safety net for the unemployed. This activity also contributes to the world economy. (Bromley, 2000, p. 54) “Argues that street vending provides those with no access to formal structures with a means to conduct business. Providing goods informally has proven to be a more flexible form of trading that is well-adapted to the time frame of a day”.

4.7.3. Linking the literature, policy and reality

Street vending has been acknowledged as a global phenomenon that is continually increasing. Many scholars argue against efforts to eradicate it, or move vendors from profitable walkways with good movement paths, as it is the only means of survival for many in developing cities, assists in alleviating poverty, and is also considered to bring life and vibrancy to the city. The literature also acknowledges that street vending is increasing, yet there is a slow rate of jobs in the formal economy. Hence, people continue to turn to informal trading as a means of

survival. The literature further notes that street vending is perceived to be associated with congested pavements, dirt and crime and that the issues relating to this activity are complex. As street vending differs over time and space, there is a need to understand the context in which it takes place in order to come up with appropriate initiatives rather than opting for the easier route of locating vendors in enclosed formal markets. It is also acknowledged that informal traders continue to face many challenges, especially the right to vending space and the confiscation of goods if they violate by-laws.

There is a need for sound policies to regulate street vendors in such a manner that this activity is not only managed and controlled, but supported. The solution has been to allow vendors to trade in designated areas and provide them with infrastructure and opportunities, as well as granting them trading licenses so that a database of the vendors trading within CBDs is created and it is easier to keep track of them. Such policies should also address the issues of dirt, congestion and crime. However, the policy adopted in Tongaat focuses on control, management and organization in order to ensure a cleaner, healthier environment. The policy stresses compliance with by-laws, although it would seem that if by-laws continue to be broken, problems must exist that the policy is not addressing.

Therefore, when it comes to what is happening in reality, it seems that these policies are achieving very limited results. Progress is being made, albeit at a slow pace as some facets of these policies have been put into effect. For example in Tongaat, street vendors confront many challenges that city officials are aware of, but little or nothing is being done to address these challenges.

4.7.4. Conclusion

In this chapter the data of analysis was presented and the findings of the study. Findings of this study shows that people continue to engage in street vending as a source of employment, with the majority of the interviewees having been engaged

in this form of trading for more than 10 years. Vendors want to sell in the CBD as it is seen to have the advantage of many people passing through each day. Vendors are selling at a particular street market because it is conveniently located. The study also found that more old than young people engage in street vending and that there are more females than males. Street vending throws up many challenges for vendors, pedestrians and the authorities; thus planners are called on to find ways to include all urban users in spatial planning and movement corridors should be equally shared.

5. CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Introduction

Chapter one paid attention to the background of the study, it also gave a general overview of the research study. It also paid attention to the research methodology, the problem, the aims and objectives.

Chapter two focused on the literature review on street vending and themes that emerged from different authors. It also focused the important terms which forms the foundation of the research. This chapter also covered regulations of street vending.

Chapter three paid attention to the theories that were seen relevant to this study. The theories that were discussed are Modernism, post-modernism, The Perception or cognition theory, New urbanism and The Dual Market Theory. This chapter also paid attention on the key concepts of the urban fabric that underlie this study.

Chapter four dealt with the research findings and discussions. Presentation of data was presented in tables, summaries and illustrations.

Chapter five, which is the current chapter, presents a summary and conclusions, while outlining the lessons learned from this study. Finally, recommendations are made based on the study's outcomes.

5.2. Summary of findings

Issues relating to street vending are usually generalized under the broader informal sector which sometimes makes it difficult to identify the specifics of street vending. It is evident from the responses that the issues relating to informal street vending are dynamic and complex. Furthermore, it has been shown that

street vending has moved from being allowed to grow rapidly in the CBD with little control to a more developmental approach, where it is acknowledged that there is a need to appropriately plan for it so that it impacts positively on other city users.

This research study aimed to investigate and explore the integration of street vending activities in the CBD by means of spatial planning and legislative interventions. This was achieved by examining the movement routes of street vending that create conflict in the built environment, and the regulatory framework for street vending in the Tongaat CBD. The preferred spots or sites for street vending were also investigated as well as the spatial conditions that encourage street vending. The study found that street vending is a source of livelihood for many in Tongaat, often as a stepping-stone to relatively better and more permanent jobs in the future. Indeed, street vending is such a popular and widespread economic activity that one does not necessarily have to live in the city centre in order to trade on its streets. Street vending has increased rapidly within the Tongaat CBD, resulting in increased pedestrian and vehicular traffic congestion. The theoretical framework for this study included modernism, postmodernism, perception theory, New Urbanism, and the dual market theory, all of which influence planning and help shape interventions and policies that deal with street vending activities in urban centers. Currently the situation in Tongaat CBD was analyzed in relation to theory, policy and reality so as to identify the lessons learned and how these could be used to come up with possible solutions.

The study investigated concerns surrounding street vending within the Tongaat CBD focusing on regulating street vending; trading permits; infrastructure provision; spaces within movement corridors used by street vendors; and pedestrian and vehicular traffic. Street vending continues to increase within the CBD which has led to traffic congestion. It was previously believed that with development and the modernisation of cities, street vending and the informal sector would eventually disappear. However, street vending continues to thrive

and is here to stay. This is in line with postmodernist thinking that focuses on change and the realities of cities.

There are many perceptions of street vending, resulting in different views on how it should be handled. Since it is not set to go away, a balance needs to be achieved in order to come up with a more workable solution that will integrate street vending in planning and also consider the needs of other urban users. Thus, this study examined planning legislation that impacted on street vending and interventions that have been and are being made to address this activity.

It was found that street vendors position themselves at strategic points where there is heavy human traffic such as main roads, market places and taxi ranks, where they can see pedestrians and motorists. While the city authorities view street vendors as a nuisance that causes chaos, noise pollution, and human and vehicular traffic congestion, the vendors view it as means to an end, a life sustaining venture. The researcher agrees with the authorities to some extent since it is obvious that street vending activities contribute to the abovementioned problems, but this is due to the fact that street vending is not integrated in city planning. Hence, based on the scenario that has been presented, ways need to be found to integrate street vending in the planning of cities, especially movement routes, in order to avoid conflict.

Street vending is now considered to be one of the major sectors in the informal economy and it is growing day by day as it has become a survival strategy for many. In the Tongaat CBD, street vending seems to be at a high level, which shows that many in the area depend on this activity for survival. Thus, planners and all other relevant stakeholders should find alternative ways to accommodate street vendors in urban planning because they will always be part of the city. The reduction of environmental problems that are associated with these activities can be possible through the effectiveness of providing space to the informal economy

in urban centers. The integration of the informal economy in urban centers is not only a solution to the reduction of conflict between urban users, city authorities and street, but also “reduce the environmental problems associated, and eventually accelerate urban transformation and increase the quality of life in many developing urban areas” (Webster, 2002).

5.2.1. Preferred street vending spots

The study had found that street vending have their own preferences when it comes it vending spots and which are usually designated for street vending. While literature in this study mentioned that street vendors occupy urban public spaces that are not designated for vending. It was also found that street vendors prefer vending spots that are constantly busy because they target people and traffic that is passing. The literature of this study also indicates that street vendors locate themselves or target places that are very busy and which are also considered to be illegal. The street vendors feels neglected and they are not being assisted according to their needs.

5.2.2. Regulations of street vending

The findings showed street vendor feel that the regulations that are put forward are against want they want. Street vendors in Tongaat had mentioned that it is the reason why some of them locate themselves without permission from the municipality. The literature of this study indicates that “street vending regulations set controls that ensure that urban areas are safe and clean” (Mitullah, 2003, p. 22). This shows that street vending is not included in spatial planning. It was also found that some street vendors do not have permits. In terms of the municipality, this includes planning and development control, the creation of by-laws, issuing trading permits, local taxation and public health and safety (Jason, 2008). But this rule is not being implemented very well in Tongaat CBD; this justifies the literature of this study that the issue of control cannot be resolved by rules and regulations alone; judgment is also required (Dewar & Watson, 1991). It is of great importance

that regulations are reshaped and be assured that street vendors remain in the city.

5.2.3. Planning principles to reduce congestion

It emerged from the study that street vendors locate themselves in points where there is congestion that's results from pedestrians and vehicular traffic in the CBD; as it was mentioned earlier that the study found that street vendors prefer to locate themselves where there is an overflow of traffic and pedestrians. The literature of this study indicates that street vendors target places that are busy for their business to be seen. Congestion remains to be a problem in Tongaat because it has become part of the street culture and which seems to be problematic. This shows that there are no planning principles that has been implemented to try and reduce congestion in the CBD. The literature indicates that street vending is a daily growing economy which means that congestion will still be a challenge. If street vending was included in spatial planning, congestion would have not been a cause of concern.

5.2.4. Spatial qualities that encourage street vending

The study found that the street vendors are not satisfied with the spatial quality of places that they use to render. It is indicated in the literature by (Berry, 2009, p. 111) that "spatial conditions affects street vendors, because the places they use to render their services are exposed to all weather conditions". Street vendors are also concerned about security and had mentioned that their goods and vendors themselves need to be safe. The study also shown that street vendors do not have proper infrastructure for their businesses. However, the literature also justifies that there is poor infrastructure for street vendors in South African cities, including a lack of storage, tables, proper shelters and sanitation, and these are also the challenges encountered by street vendors in Tongaat daily.

5.3. Recommendations

The following recommendations are made based on the data findings of this research study in dealing with informal street vending within cities.

- Vendors should be encouraged and assisted by non-governmental, government and civil society organizations, among others, to form more vibrant associations that will advocate for their welfare and champion their cause.
- Affordable, proper shelters to display their wares should be provided to street vendors.
- The government and private financial institutions should financially provide support by giving out loans and allowances to street vendors in order to enable them to engage in other business ventures. This is based on the fact that this study found that most street vendors would like to engage in other forms of business.
- Street vending should be modernized and accepted as part of the informal economy and appropriate agencies should be established to support this activity.
- As a matter of urgency, the authorities should provide both formal and non-formal education for street vendors. They should sponsor those vendors who wish to continue their schooling and train others in technical and vocational skills in order to improve their livelihoods.
- The municipality should effectively enforce its by-laws to regulate the activities of street vendors and ensure that the rules and regulations are complied with. This would address the chaos, dirt, and human and vehicular traffic congestion. It is recommended that the government consider introducing a licensing regime under which all vendors would have to obtain a license which spells out the conditions under which they can operate.

- The government should regularly engage waste management companies to clean the streets in order to reduce sanitation problems.
- Self-regulation of vendors should be encouraged; traders should be responsible for hygiene and keeping the surrounding environment clean.
- It is suggested that street vendors must have a voice in urban planning and design processes. Reconsidering and reshaping urban spatial planning and zoning, urban regulations, laws and policies, and urban aesthetics to incorporate voices of street vendors.

5.4. Conclusion

While many of those interviewed expressed negative views of attempts to manage and control street vending, this study has shown that it could be possible for street vending to be organized and well-managed without compromising traders' well-being. Like any other people, vendors are trying to make ends meet and should be given the opportunities and support they need. Thus, the authorities should continue working with all the relevant stakeholders and vendors themselves to come up with improved initiatives, with the authorities and the vendors engaging and learning from one another.

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Appendixes

Appendix A-Questions for Street vendors



SCHOOL OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Research Title: Street Vending and the use of Urban Public Spaces in Tongaat Township Central Business District, KwaZulu Natal.

Date: _____

Time: _____

Location: _____

Hello my name is Sinenhlanhla Hlengwa and I am a student from the University of KwaZulu Natal. I am currently working on a research study about how street vending in the Tongaat CBD can be controlled accommodated. The research study involves evaluating evaluate urban public places that street vendors used by street vendors that has deprived other urban space users. This research also aims to find solutions for the accommodation of street vendors an equal use of urban public spaces by all users. I would therefore like to take some of your precious time to ask you a few questions that may assist me with my research. The information from this interview will be purely used for academic purposes and your assistance is highly appreciated. If there is any concern with regards to the study. You may contact my supervisor Mrs Judith T Ojo-Aromokudu on 031 260 2427 email: ojoaromokudu@ukzn.ac.za.

Questionnaire

1. Gender

Female ☐

male ☐

2. Racial group

African ☐ Coloured ☐ Indian ☐ White ☐

3. Age range

18-22 ☐ 23-27 ☐ 28-32 ☐ 33-37 ☐ 38 & older ☐

4. Why did you get into street vending?

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.....
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5. How did you get the selling spot?

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.....
.....

6. What items do you sell?

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.....

7. What are your Trading hours?

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.....

8. Do you have a trading license? If No, why

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.....
.....

9. Do you encounter any challenges as a street vendor? If so, how?

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.....

.....
.....

10. Do you belong in any organization on those that represents vendors?

Yes ☐ No ☐

11. If yes how is the organization helping you?

.....
.....
.....
.....

12. Is there any way that the government is helping you as street vendors?

Please explain.

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.....
.....

13. What would you like the government to help you with as a street vendor?

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.....

Thank you very much for your time!

Appendix B-Questions for Pedestrians



SCHOOL OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Research Title: Street Vending and the use of Urban Public Spaces in Tongaat Township Central Business District, KwaZulu Natal.

Date: _____

Time: _____

Location: _____

Hello my name is Sinenhlanhla Hlengwa and I am a student from the University of KwaZulu Natal. I am currently working on a research study about how street vending in the Tongaat CBD can be controlled accommodated. The research study involves evaluating evaluate urban public places that street vendors used by street vendors that has deprived other urban space users. This research also aims to find solutions for the accommodation of street vendors an equal use of urban public spaces by all users. I would therefore like to take some of your precious time to ask you a few questions that may assist me with my research. The information from this interview will be purely used for academic purposes and your assistance is highly appreciated. If there is any concern with regards to the study. You may contact my supervisor Mrs. Judith T Ojo-Aromokudu on 031 260 2427 email: ojoaromokudu@ukzn.ac.za.

Questionnaire

1. Gender

Female ☐ male ☐

2. Racial group

African ☐ Coloured ☐ Indian ☐ White ☐

3. Age range

18-22 ☐ 23-27 ☐ 28-32 ☐ 33-37 ☐ 38 & older ☐

4. What is your own view on street vendors?

.....

.....

.....

.....

5. Do you believe/want street vendors should to be where they are?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give a reason why?

.....

.....

.....

.....

6. Do you get affected by the fact that street vendors sell in spaces where you suppose to walk or relax freely?

Yes ☐ No ☐

7. If yes, give a reason why?

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.....

.....

.....

8. Do you think the government is doing enough to help them?

Yes ☐ No ☐

9. If yes, give a reason why?

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.....

10.If No, do you have any suggestions of how the government can help them?

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Thank you very much for your time!

Appendix C-Questions for Officials



SCHOOL OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Research Title: Street Vending and the use of Urban Public Spaces in Tongaat Township Central Business District, KwaZulu Natal.

Date: _____

Time: _____

Location: _____

Hello my name is Sinenhlanhla Hlengwa and I am a student from the University of KwaZulu Natal. I am currently working on a research study about how street vending in the Tongaat CBD can be controlled and accommodated. The research study involves evaluating evaluate urban public places that street vendors used by street vendors that has deprived other urban space users. This research also aims to find solutions for the accommodation of street vendors an equal use of urban public spaces by all users. I would therefore like to take some of your precious time to ask you a few questions that may assist me with my research. The information from this interview will be purely used for academic purposes and your assistance is highly appreciated. If there is any concern with regards to the study. You may contact my supervisor Mrs. Judith T Ojo-Aromokudu on 031 260 2427 email: ojoaromokudu@ukzn.ac.za.

Questionnaire

1. What is your own view on street vendors?

.....

.....

.....
.....

2. What Challenges do you encounter in controlling street vendors?

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.....

3. Is there any criteria than one should follow to be able to vendor?

Yes ☐ No ☐

4. If yes, which criterion needs to be followed?

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.....

5. Do vendors know how the trading license system operates?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Give a reason

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.....

6. How do you make assurance that they all have or own a trading license?

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7. Are you aware of the challenges that are encountered by street vendors?

Yes ☐ No ☐

8. What measures do you have in assisting the vendors out of their challenges?

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9. What may be alternative solutions that planners can use in shaping and designing public spaces, considering the way street vendors to the urban public spaces?

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.....

Thank you very much for your time!

Appendix D



SCHOOL OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

Research Title: Street Vending and the use of Urban Public Spaces in Tongaat Township Central Business District, KwaZulu Natal.

Dear participant

I am a Master of Town and Regional Planning student at the University of KwaZulu-Natal (Howard College Campus) doing a research on Street vending and the use of urban public space in Tongaat CBD.

My Research aims to gain insight and practical understanding of how street vending can be accommodated in city designs in order that it is successful and do not conflict with street vendors responses in Tongaat.

The reason why I selected you as a participant is because you know all the facts that will be useful for this research since you are engaging in street vending activity. The interview will take 30 minutes maximum, questions will be based on your experiences as a vendor and also challenges that you encounter as a vendor.

This research may also benefit you because it might be used to solve challenges that are encountered by vendors.

Participation is voluntary and respondents are free to withdraw from the study at any stage for any reason. Participants will remain anonymous and pseudonyms will be used. The information once used for this research will be stored for a period of 5 years as per University of KwaZulu-Natal rules and then disposed of.

Should you have any queries, please contact:

Researcher: Sinenhlanhla Patience Hlengwa 0740258754
sinenhlanhlahlengwa@yahoo.com

Supervisor: Mrs. Judith T Ojo-Aromokudu 031 260 2427
ojoaromokudu@ukzn.ac.za

HSSREC Research office: Ms. P. Ximba- 0312603587- ximbap@ukzn.ac.za

I _____ (full names of participant) hereby confirm that I understand the contents of this document and the nature of the research project, and I consent to participating in the research project.

I understand that I am at liberty to withdraw from the project at any time, should I so desire

SIGNATURE OF PARTICIPANT: _____ DATE: _____

Appendix E

Street vending in Tongaat

Figure 8 Street vendors by the railway line



Source: Author (2015)

Figure 9 No proper shelter to sell (falling tables)



Source: Author (2015)

Figure 10 Vendors who do not have space inside the market



Source: Author (2015)

Figure 11 Vendors who cook food by the rank



Source: Author (2015)

Figure 12 Vendors who do not have permits



Source: Author (2015)

Appendix F

Map of the Tongaat CBD showing the location of street vendors. (Map attached)