

MUIZENBERG PARK - PRECEDENT



Tennis & Padel School Office - BETA.ø architecture, Madrid



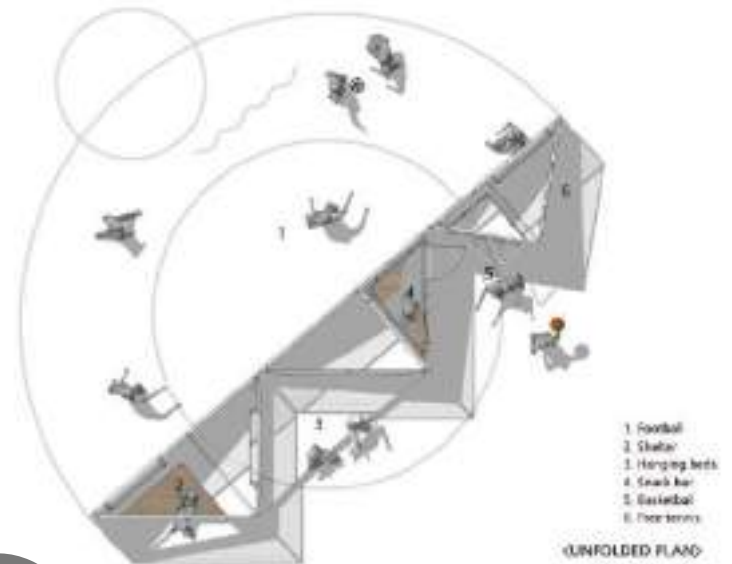
The Matcha Club – H2R Design, Dubai



Spark Pavilion – ATM Operation, China



Undefined Playground– B.U.S Architecture, South Korea



Africa Padel – Waterfront, Cape Town



Padel Courts & Recreation



Landscape – Mountainside



Villa All'Argentario – Lazzarini Pickering Architects, Italy



The Dark Line - mICHELE&mIQUEL and dA VISION DESIGN, Taiwan



THE DARK LINE - THE WEST FOOTBRIDGE 0.2



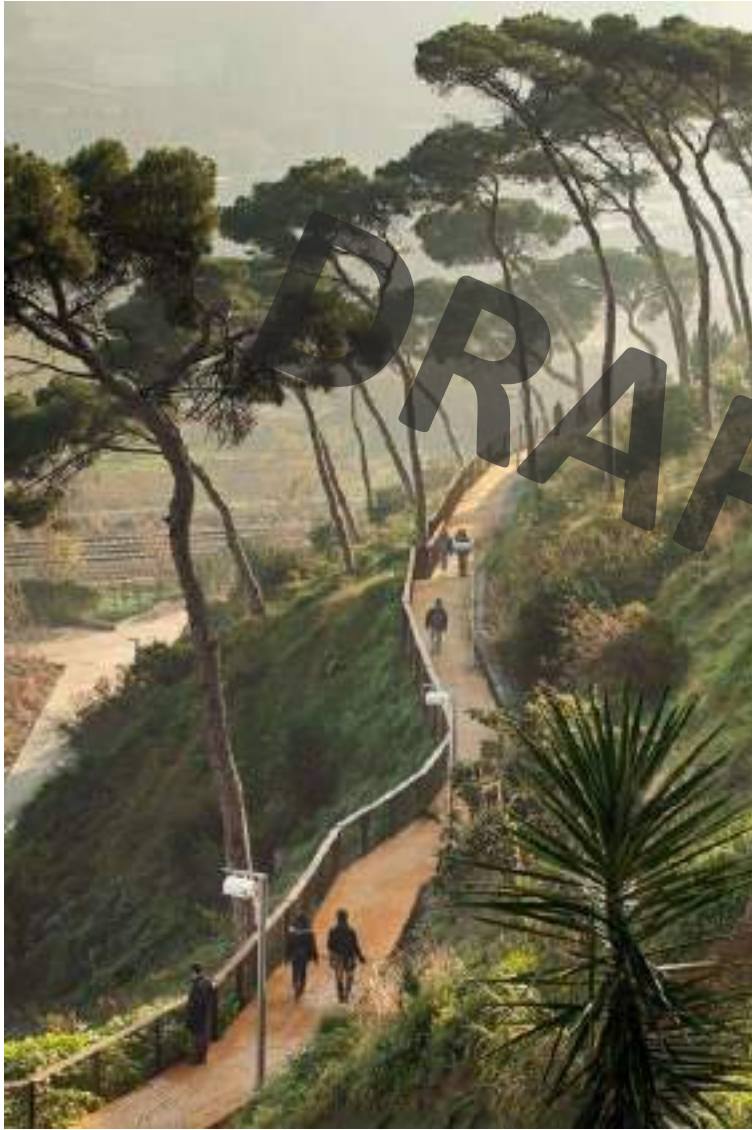
THE DARK LINE - AERIAL VIEW 0.2



THE DARK LINE - THE WEST FOOTBRIDGE 0.1



Pedestrian Connection Between Barcelona and Montcada i Reixac – Batlleiroig, Spain



HENRY PALMISANO PARK – Site Design, USA



Vanke Tsing Tao Pearl Hill Visitor Center - Bohlin Cywinski Jackson China



Movement through Landscape



Native Plant Garden New York Botanical Garden



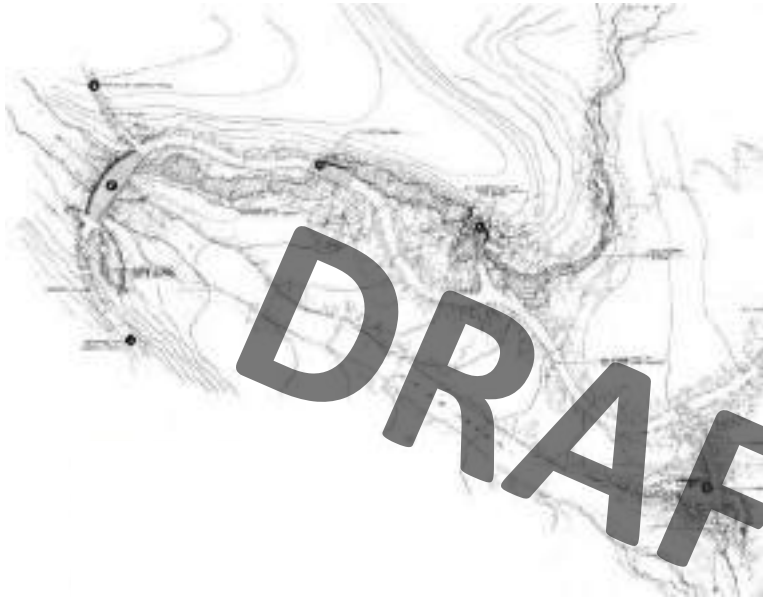
Jardin du Foyer Laekenois – Gilles Clement



Le Jardin des Migrations – Agence APS, Marseilles



Laurance S. Rockefeller Preserve Interpretive Centre – HDLA, USA



Red Hill Gallery - MOA Architects + Formzero, Malaysia



Plaine des Sports – OLGGA Architects + Atelier CAMBIUM, France



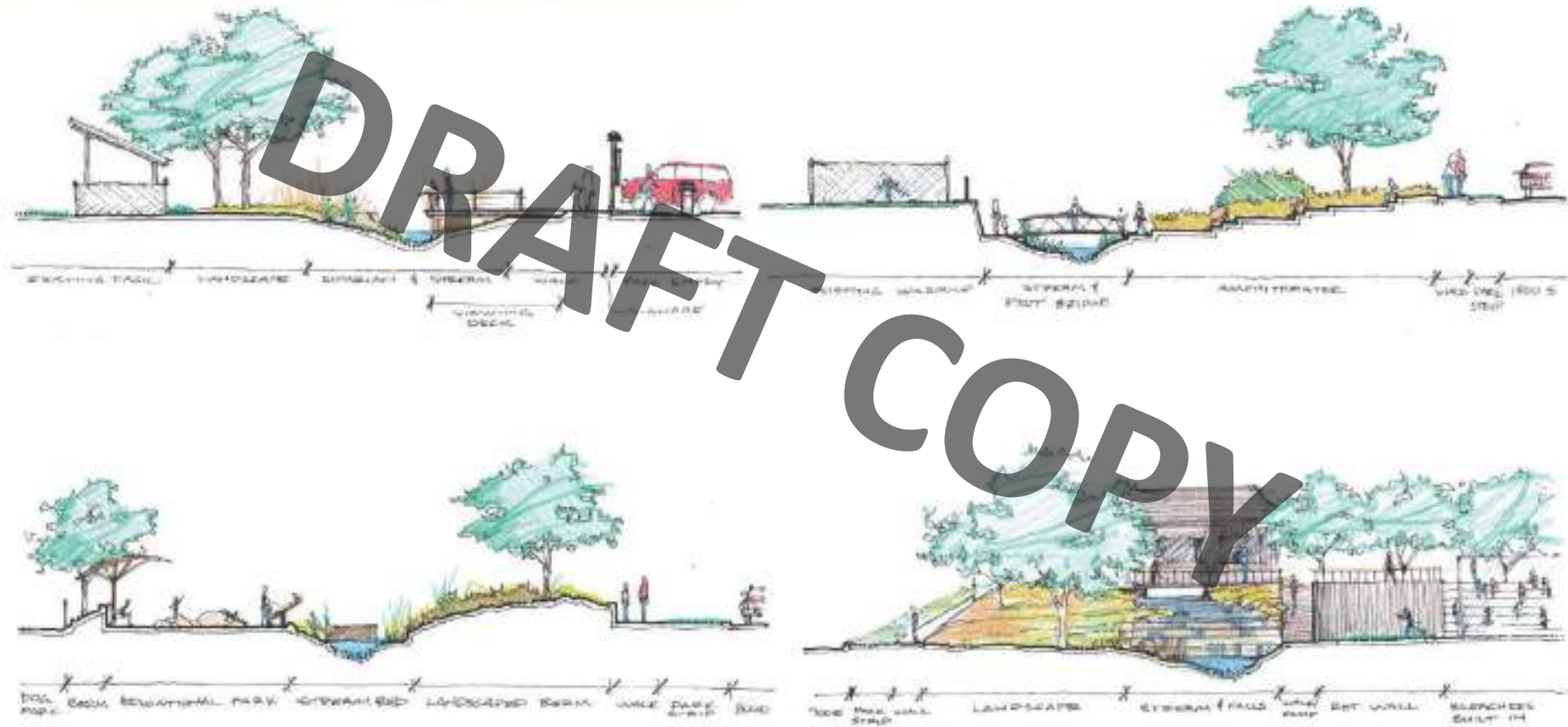
Landscape – Water



The Park within the Elephant Park – Gillespies, UK



The Herman Franks Park Concept – Bockholt Landscape Architecture, USA



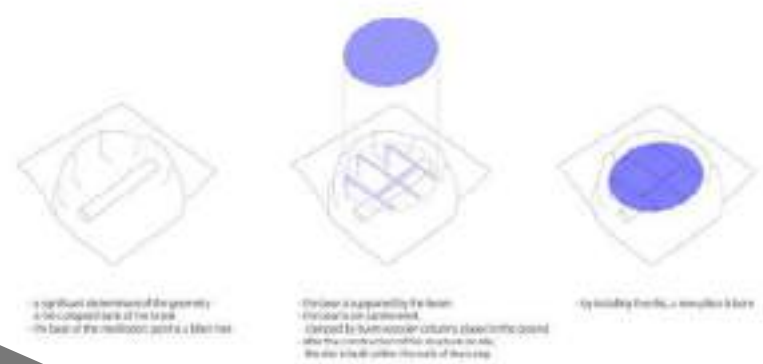
The Fish leaping north and south – L&A Group, China



Refuge in Landscape



Blue Meditation Point – Studio Nomad and Batlab Architects, Romania



Courtyard in Poznań – Paweł Grobelny, Poland



Delfland Water Authority - Mecanoo



Activity Landscape Kastrup – MASU Planning, Copenhagen



Son Cauelles Archaeological Site – ACN Arquitectura, Montis Sastre Arquitectura



The Hillside Eco-Park – Z&T Studio, China



Park “Taubenloch”– Uniola, Germany



Heritage components



Religious

Muizenberg Kramat - **Sayed Abdul Aziz**

Kramats or Mazaars, the holy shrines of Islam, mark the graves of Holy Men of the Muslim faith who have died at the Cape.

The presence of runaway slaves in the False Bay area early in the seventeenth century probably explains the presence of Kramats in Muizenberg and Simonstown. Very little is known about the Kramat in Muizenberg.

The grave was discovered by a lady who was directed to it in a dream. There is no clarity about his name and his history is completely unknown. Was he possibly one of the runaway slaves of the Steenberg mine who were hunted on the False Bay coast as reported by Simon van der Stel in 1687.

As the mercy and blessings of Allah descend with the remembrance of the Auliya, like - wise the blessings of Allah descend at the graves of the Auliya. One should maintain utmost respect when visiting the tomb of a Wali. Shoes should be removed. One should be in a state of tahaarah and wudhu. It is prohibited to sit on, lean against or put your feet on a grave. No other intention must exist in one's mind beside intending to derive spiritual benefit from the Wali. One should stand or sit respectfully at the graveside facing the Wali. One should avoid loud and unnecessary conversations and worldly indulgence. One should recite the Holy Quran; even the smallest surah, Du'ood Shareef, and indulge in Zikr-ul-laah etc. One should make dua to Allah with the Waseela of the Auliya after Esaale-e-Sawaab.

Klein Constantia Kramat – Gawie Fagen



Kramat of Sheik Mohamed Hassen Ghaibie Shah – Signal Hill



Archaeological

Site of Military barracks & Battle of Muizenberg - Muizenberg

Significant as a public open space Heritage grade 3A. High archaeological significance as the site of the old Military Barracks, stables and camp ground. Also place of convalescence for during the Anglo-Boer War.

The Battle of Muizenberg was a small but significant military affair that began in June 1795 and ended three months later with the (first) British occupation of the Cape. Thus began the period (briefly interrupted from 1804 to 1806) of British control of the Cape, and subsequently much of Southern Africa. The historical remnant of the Battle of Muizenberg is a site on the hillside overlooking False Bay that holds the remains of a defensive fort started by the Dutch in 1795 and expanded by the British from 1796 onwards.

August 1795 saw the start of a short military action in Muizenberg, that resulted in the British taking control of the Cape from the Dutch VOC or East India Company. That is why we speak English today in Southern Africa, instead of French.

Chengtoushan Archaeological Park – Turenscape, China



Notion Archeological Ecological Park – RVTR, Turkey





Entertainment + Play



Genas – Agence APS



Linjiang Hilla Vintage Hotel complex – Z'scape



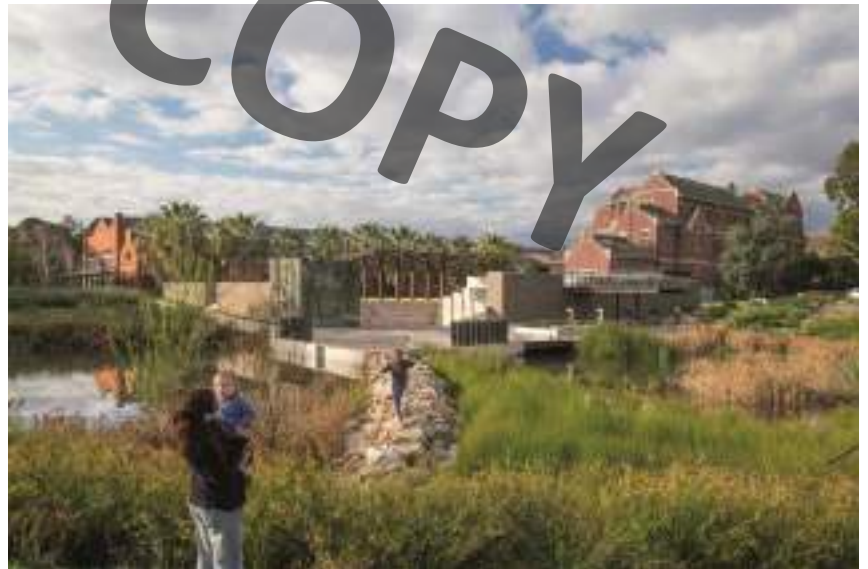
River's Edge Park – Tom Hanafan



Stephens Lake Amphitheatre



The Adelaide Botanic Gardens Wetlands – TLC



Sub Base Platypus – ASPECT Studios /



Safety

Exerts from: National Recreation and Park Association Ashburn – Creating Safe Park Environments

Factors to Consider in Creating Safe Parks The design of a park or recreation area can have a direct impact on people's perceptions of safety and their willingness to use a space. Designing a park for safety is based on what is generally considered to be good design: it meets the needs of its users; it is diverse and interesting; it connects people with place; and it provides people with a positive image and experience. While good design can create the preconditions for effective control the following are areas to consider when evaluating the safety and perception of safety of a park or recreation facility:

Locate programmed activities near the park perimeter, beside an entrance or along a main pedestrian path

- Locate **food concessions** at the park edge that serves both the street and the park
- Make sure that activities in the park include a human **presence from early morning to evening**
- Create programming and physical design of the park to **encourage use of the park during the evenings**
- Develop **activities beyond those for organized sports facilities and playgrounds**
- Offer a variety of **tours or events** that will encourage more widespread use of parks and increase positive uses

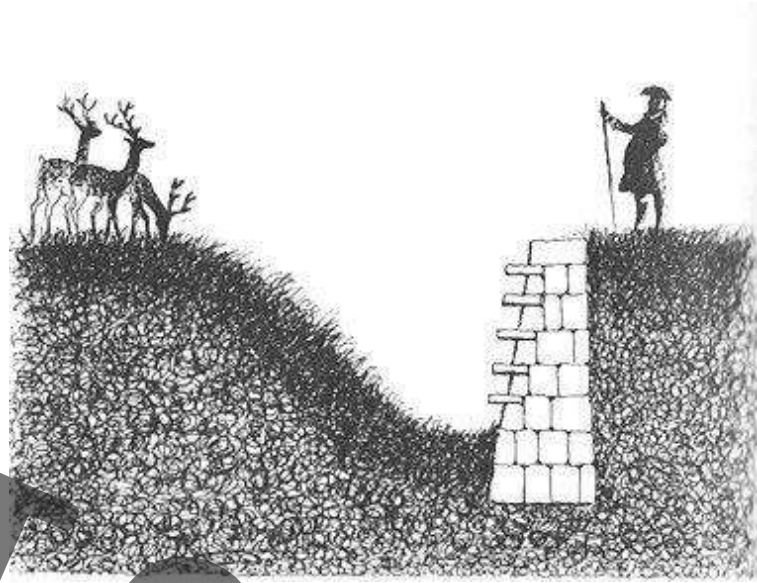
Designers, operations, recreation staff and citizens all have a vital role to play in creating safer park environments. The key factors to consider when dealing with park safety issues are summarized below:

- **Perceptions** that a park is unsafe are as important as actual safety
- **Involve users in the design** or redesign of park spaces n Clear and understandable signage helps enhance the feeling of safety because it allows people to orient themselves
- **Formal/informal surveillance** or the extent to which activities in parks can be observed by other people, is important for reducing vandalism, inappropriate activities, and feelings of isolation
- **Lighting** to enhance perceptions of safety, although this may not reduce actual crime rates. Improved lighting and increased legitimate activity allow for greater night-time surveillance
- **Clear sightlines** which give the perception of actual safety because people can see what is ahead and around them and if other people are visible
- Physical **access should be maximized** by providing users with a choice of legible routes to and from park areas
- **Good maintenance** is crucial to maintain perceptions that areas are low risk. Vandalism can contribute to perceptions of fear because litter, graffiti and broken furniture all suggest a place is uncared for and possibly unsafe
- **Design diversity** can attract a higher intensity of use. Variety in the form, colour, and texture of landscape elements as well as a range of activities contributes to an interesting environment that attracts users
- **Signage in the form of maps and descriptive text** promotes a greater sense of safety because people feel safer when they know where they are and how to get to where they want to go

Safety – activating the edge



Safety – Ha-ha Wall



US embassy London – Olin design studio



Tikkurila Waterfront – Loci, Finland



Local Examples



Deer Park: February 2004 SDP



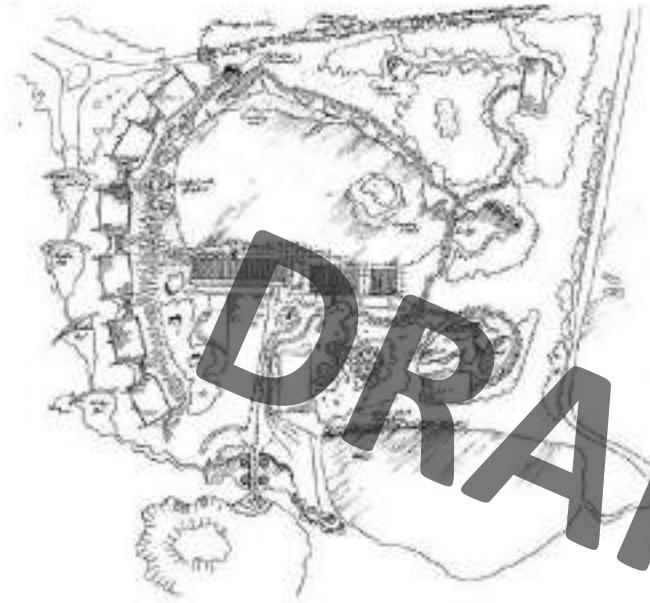
(Source: https://www.sanparks.org/parks/table_mountain/images/deerPark.jpg)

The purpose of the Site Development Plan (SDP) is to allow SANParks to plan and implement a phased upgrade of the wash house precinct of Deer Park. The first phase of this process is the restoration of the upper wash house, which is to be used as the initial departure point for the 5-day Hoerikwaggo hiking trail through the Cape Peninsula National Park. Accommodation is to be provided for 20 hikers. SANParks intends entering into an agreement with Hostelling International for the management of the upper wash house as a youth hostel. As part of this first phase, it is proposed that SANParks formalise parking for the public, allowing easy access to the hiking trails and management tracks that are accessed from this precinct. General landscape restoration, foot path upgrading, landscaping and signage also forms part of this phase of the development. The SDP has also taken cognisance of future phases including the restoration of the lower wash house and cottages on the Old Platteklip Mill site, to ensure that the uses are compatible, and that the entire precinct works as a whole. Uses that could be considered for the lower wash house include an environmental centre or interpretation, cultural / historic museum and/or tearoom; while the cottages could be used for accommodation, environmental education or Park management purposes. Details of these future phases have yet to be finalised and are to be the subject of future planning and discussions between SANParks and interested and affected parties. https://www.sanparks.org/parks/table_mountain/library/DeerparkSDP.pdf

The Towers at Merriman Square – Square One Landscape Architects, Cape Town



Forum Homini Boutique Hotel – GREENinc Landscape Architecture, Sterkfontein



The Freedom Park – GREENinc Landscape Architecture + Newtown Landscape Architects, Tshwane



Greenpoint Park – OvP Associates



