An experience of articulated thresholds in architecture

A Resource Centre for District Six's Street People Community

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Declaration of original authorship:

I hereby confirm that the work contained within this dissertation document has not previously been submitted at the above or any other institution of higher education, to meet the requirements of a MArch(Prof) qualification.

I further hereby confirm that this dissertation does not contain material that has been published previously or written by another party without due reference being made.

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To everyone who has helped me along this journey,

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and last but not least to my late dad who sparked my interest in District Six through his own narrative of growing up there.

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Introduction

This dissertation proposes the design of a multi-functional facility catering to the needs of Cape Town CBD's street people community. The project is sited on the periphery of the CBD, at its interface with District Six. District Six is an area that was historically subjected to the Group Areas Act (Act no. 41 of 1950)[1] implemented by the apartheid government, upon its declaration as a "Whites Only Area" on February 2, 1966. Approximately sixty thousand black/coloured residents were forcibly removed from District Six and displaced to far-flung areas of the Cape Flats with many residents rendered vulnerable and harbouring hopes of returning to a place they once called home. The urban fabric of a community that once was, has since been left fragmented and disregarded with only remnants of the past still visible today. Both the site as it stands today and its past occupants are rendered fragile, in the same way as the unrecognised street people currently dwelling on the site on the periphery of District Six are vulnerable to the powers of other to act over them.

Following the ruin of most of the structures and the community that previously inhabited them, the proposed site is itself also found in a state of disrepair and disregard. The "healing" and redress process has further been hampered by an inefficient and ineffective process of land restitution, and Government's mismanagement of reclamation.

1 The Group Areas Act was first introduced in April 1950 and became Law on the 12th of July of that same year. It was then updated on an annual basis. (sahistory.org.za)

Because of the proposed site's proximity to day-labour and cap-in-hand opportunities, as well as NGOs dealing with homelessness, the city's most vulnerable inhabitants, the homeless street people, have come to call the site their home.

This design dissertation proposes a facility for the homeless that includes various private, semi-private, semi-public and public functions and accommodates institutional, commercial and residential elements. These diverse functions and elements are structured around street, passageway, plaza and courtyard typologies. The architectural proposal aims to sensitively accommodate the street people community at various stages of reintegration into the greater community. It further includes a primary rehabilitation centre for addicts living on the streets, a training facility to provide vocational training to the residents, a feeding kitchen and dining facility, as well as offices for the various NGOs under the banner of "The Street People's Forum" dealing with the street people community of Cape Town's CBD.

Street People's Forum
Working together in the interests of those living on the streets

Figure 1.1. Dissertation client

The purpose of the facility is to provide a place where the user can engage with both place and society as self with the option of potentially reintegrating into this society or not, yet still be recognised for their otherness-of-self without being discriminated against because of their current means of living. This, as is afforded to them by way of our country's constitution.

To understand, address and hopefully redress the issues related to the fragile site and fragile street person, this investigation sets out to engage with both place and person on a functional, ontological, and ethical level. In the following narrative and relational theories, I aim to search, attentively listen to and record the origin stories, historicity, forgotten pasts, and memories of both place (District Six) and personhood (past dis-emplaced residents of District Six). Beyond the past narrative, the current needs and challenges of both the unhomely and dislocated site and the dis-emplaced and transient street people demand attention. Lastly, the future desires of both place and person should be considered in this architectural response. In other words, my design research hopes to compose an architectural response sensitive to the prefigured world of the site as place and emplaced person, the way place and person on the site are currently configured, and to imagine with person and place, how architecture can play a small role to assist both in refiguring themselves in future.

Two premises form the basis of this investigation: First that we as human beings understand ourselves, each other and the places within this world through the stories we tell each other about ourselves, each other, and places. Stories always consist of a complex relationship between characters, places and times. Places and times may be combined to be called events. In other words, all stories consist of the relationship between characters and events, each influencing the other. (Ricouer: 2016) In the story of any human self, the self is the main character amongst other characters, emplaced at different times in different places, crossing other's lives in places and at times as well as influencing and being influenced by others, places and times. The preceding is thus the essence of narrative theory.

In this sense, human beings, and human understanding, existence, desires and judgements are always dependent on the relationship between the self's and others' capabilities, fragilities, needs and desires, the places which the self and others occupy and dwell within - and time – past, present, and future interactions between selves, others, and places. The second premise, almost inseparable from the first, purely accentuates the relational aspect of narrative theory: humans are always specific temporal and emplaced beings; time, place, self and other affecting each other relationally. The preceding constitutes a brief summary of relational theory. Relational and narrative theory are therefore themselves dependent on each other.Throughout the research, I attempted to explore different architectural orders, forms and types which hold the possibilities of allowing the stories of fragility and capability of people and places to be reciprocally told, heard and respected. As instances of collective dwelling or architectural types promoting proximity between selves and others for narrative exchange, this dissertation concentrates on street, passageway, plaza and courtyard typologies. Such urban and architectural forms of collective dwelling aims to mediate between edge conditions, their respective thresholds and the in-between space where individuals and their vulnerabilities are allowed to display their capabilities. Auret (2018: page 71) refers to Norberg Schulz's catergorisation of dwelling whereby urban spaces are seen as dwellings where meeting and choice is enacted by humans. Thus my understanding that in as much as private spaces are spaces of solace which only allow certain people in, public spaces are considered dwellings as well, which places the individual in positions where their vulnerabilities are exposed to each other yet allow for dialogue and engagement to take place and where an understanding of these vulnerabilities can be gained.

The reason for the project's implementation was essential in assessing whether the chosen topic had sufficient merit to pursue.

To establish the project rationale, preliminary research into the dissertation topic was done using policy reviews, interviews and field trips. This was done to create a list of criteria that the project could be assessed against throughout the design process. It formed the basis for an initial investigation of the chosen site: the prefigured story of the context, prospective client and intended users: the prefigured story of the street people of Cape Town's District Six and analysis into some precedent studies.

The establishment of the project rationale was followed by a process of exploratory practices by creating a touchstone and further theoretical investigations underpinned by socio-philosophical and literary readings of some of the works by authors such as Paul Ricoeur(2016), Richard Kearney (2007), David Seamon (2013), Eoin Carney (2016), Zakes Mda (1995) and others, as well as architects such as Hermann Hertzberger(2017) and Christian Norberg-Schulz (1979), amongst others. This was done to develop and test the conceptual process which is key to addressing and evaluating the merits of the spatial form, form-giving and spatial type which gives expression to the spatial aspects of the project: the architectural act of configuring an architectural story of character and place.The last aspect deals with technical resolution and looks into the structural concepts and eventual decisions made in order to assimilate the various components that make up a building: the story of documenting and developing the architectural narrative. Figure 1.2 illustrates this process.

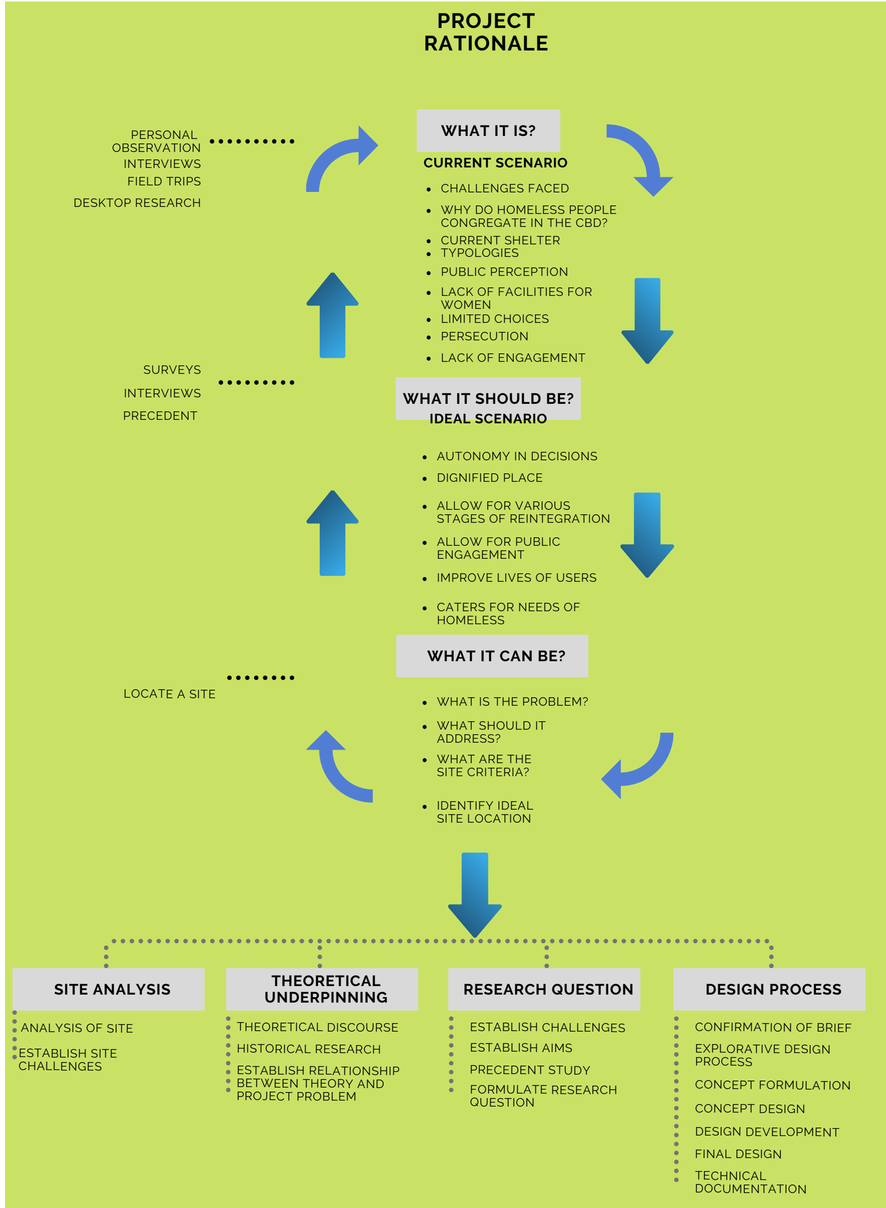


Figure 1.2. Infographic of Project Rationale

The dissertation document is divided into four main chapters as listed below:

Chapter 1

Establishes the project rationale, provides the context and highlights the challenges the design proposal aims to address as set out in the research question.

Chapter 2

Illustrates initial exploratory design investigations and the concepts developed.

Highlights the precedent study conducted to provide insights as to how similar design challenges have been addressed in the past based on the aspects of the architectural types (porosity, liminality, edge conditions, private and collective gathering) and the architectural notion of vulnerability.

Chapter 3

Illustrates the design development process.

Addresses the application of the research conducted to the design.

Chapter 4

Provides a critical reflection of the architectural response as a result of the research conducted.

The way this document is structured intends to provide the reader with an insight into the life of the end-user (the diverse characters embedded in the story of street people) and site (the event: times and place adamant to the narrative of the street people) through a specific lens and follows a theme of narrative and storytelling as a result. The traditional architectural dissertation technical aspects have been incorporated into the narrative of the overall topic and document as a result hereof.

The reader is introduced very early on to the character of the late Danny Oosthuizen, to whom reference is made throughout, to provide his perspective from which an insight can be gained. This is further substantiated through the theoretical underpinning of readings into French philosopher Paul Ricoeur's (2016: page 31) writing on Architecture and Narrativity where he highlights the importance of narrative in establishing a relationship between individuals. Ricouer captures this best when he says:

> *"The transition from memory to narrative is necessary in that sense: to recollect, in a private way as in a public way, is to declare that 'I was there.' The witness says: 'I was there.' And this declarative nature of memory fits in with accounts, testimonies, but also with a narrative through which I say to others what I have experienced." (Ricoeur, 2016)*

In terms of narrativity, my understanding of this is that in order for us to be emphathetic, relatable and supportive towards the other, dialogue first needs take place so that the stories are heard and retold. The telling and retelling are key, therefore the reader is further introduced to a brief overview of the narrative and memory of District Six, wherein the proposed design is located. Whilst not attempting to retell the story of District Six in its entirety, reference is made to its past (prefigure), its present (configure) and its future (refigure). This is done through research primarily conducted into the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) developed by Lucien le Grange Architects and Nisa Mammon Planners (2003), which firstly looks into and acknowledges the history and story of the area and secondly goes on to outline principles for any future development. Whilst the method outlined above suggests a linear and logical sequence of events, the planned and actual process followed has been far more organic in its implementation with plenty of instances where the merits of certain aspects which were initially identified were revisited. This is discussed in further detail in the critical reflection component of Chapter 4.

Precedent studies are employed throughout this document as part of the research process in order to explore how others have addressed the identified challenges in the past.

A separate chapter is devoted to precedents lists and briefly introduces how these projects have addressed some of the challenges identified and influenced some of the design decisions made towards the culmination of the final proposal.

Research Tools:

The investigative methods employed in researching the topic, key theoretical aspects and applicable architectural concepts, orders, forms and types, included personal narration, interpretations and reflection on:

- Informal interviews with street people
- Desktop research
- Interviews with key stakeholders within the realm of NGO's and authorities
- Visits to various homeless shelters within the Metropole
- Personal conversations with the late Danny Oosthuizen
- Surveys conducted with homeless street people, facilitated by Danny.

It must be noted that these interviews and surveys were performed prior to receiving confirmation that ethical clearance would be required to reference, cite or quote any findings thereof as part of this dissertation. They have nonetheless assisted me in my understanding of the aspects and challenges of street homelessness, even though the information remains private.

CHAPTER 1

1. CHAPTER ONE:

This chapter sets out to establish the project rationale, explicate the users (characters), provide the context (events) and highlight the dissertation challenges and aims. This journey starts with my experiences in recognizing the capabilities and fragilities of street people and the contexts of District Six.

"We are normal people who were once part of a community. We are not from Mars. Most of us have a good education and skills. Quite willing to work and to get off the streets.

We would like the public to know we are in need of engagement, we are hungry for conversation, the human touch.

To be part of the community again. To restore our dignity.

Our self-worth. It is not always about material things.

Greet us when we greet you. Ask my name."

Not all of us homeless are criminals
Danny Oosthuizen
Danny's Diary
Cape Argus

11th April 2016

1.1 Personal reflection

Standing at the living room window of my apartment overlooking the Cape Town's CBD's East precinct, I see a handful of people who have made their temporary abode under a tree and another group who have done the same in a hand-made dug-out. They are being apprehended by the city's Metro Police officials. Their temporary shelters are being dismantled and loaded onto the back of a truck. Some of their personal possessions and documents are confiscated or lost in the process. As the authorities and their trucks leave, the individuals are left stranded and desolate, having to pick up the pieces of their lives, both literally and figuratively... Several questions run through my mind. Where to next for them? How does this process help these people? What are the authorities doing to assist them? Whilst I understand the nuisance factor that some street dwellers present to the rest of society, surely there is a more humane manner of dealing with this?

On my way home a few days later, I see three similar trucks as well as a few patrol vehicles doing the same to another group of street dwellers who have set up shelter on a vacant piece of land in District Six. Same intervention, same result. Could these resources not be utilised more efficiently in areas where law enforcement really is required? Instead of protecting property values, could these interventions not instead be used to protect lives in those areas affected by crime? It was a stark reminder as to the type of secular and fragmented society that we have come to accept as the norm. One wherein an individual's emplaced, social and economic standing dictates which lens society views you through and as a result, how they acknowledge and respond to your presence.

Figure 1.3. Metro Police officials issuing fines to the homeless

Figure 1.4. Young families living on the city's streets

Figure 1.5. Metro Police officials issuing fines to the homeless

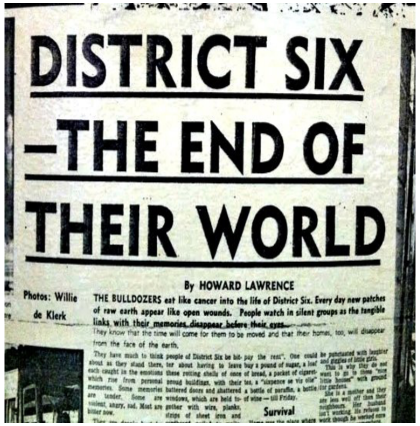
Figure 1.6. City officials removing temporary structures

Although not a unique occurrence, I found it quite ironic that these removals were happening quite often in District Six, the very same community where the forced removals under the apartheid government Group Areas Act (No. 41 of 1950) had taken place from 1968 onwards. The events of which had scarred the city for decades and resulted in marginalised groups of people being discarded to undesired, far-flung parts of the city's periphery. A community, who until recently had been fighting for the right and support from government to return to a place they called home.

The tipping point for me was whilst I was en-route to work one morning. I discovered a family of about five people living in a makeshift tent situated in a service alley just outside our offices. The youngest of the couple's children was begging on the side of the street for food or money. He must have been about four years of age whilst his older sister was probably no more than six years of age. Later that week these same children were seen begging in the middle of Main Road, on one of the busiest sections in town. The fact that my two children were of a similar age at the time, really struck a chord with me as I thought of how this could happen to most of us in life. All it takes is a poor decision that could spiral into a situation where we find ourselves desolate, isolated and shunned from society. What would I want if I was in that situation? I asked myself.

I was particularly intrigued as to the narrative and the journey travelled, the stories behind the plight that this particular part of society faces. At the same time, I felt obligated as a professional within the built environment to contribute in some unknown manner, as I often wondered about this question. What would I want if I were in that situation?

At some point during this sequence of events, I came across an article on the front page of the Cape Argus (2016) titled "I'm just like you…but I'm homeless" written by a homeless man by the name of Danny Oosthuizen. The Argus had initiated the "Dignity Project" which was a 15-day initiative to help raise aware-


DISTRICT SIX
–THE END OF
THEIR WORLD

By HOWARD LAWRENCE

Photos: Willie de Klerk

THE BULLDOZERS eat like cancer into the life of District Six. Every day new patches of raw earth appear like open wounds. People watch in silent groups as the tangible links with their memories disappear before their eyes.

They know that the time will come for them to be moved and that their homes, too, will disappear from the face of the earth.

Survival

Figure 1.7. Newspaper headline of District Six and the implementation of the Group Areas Act (Image courtesy of District Six Musuem)

Figure 1.8. Destruction of buildings in District Six during forced removals (

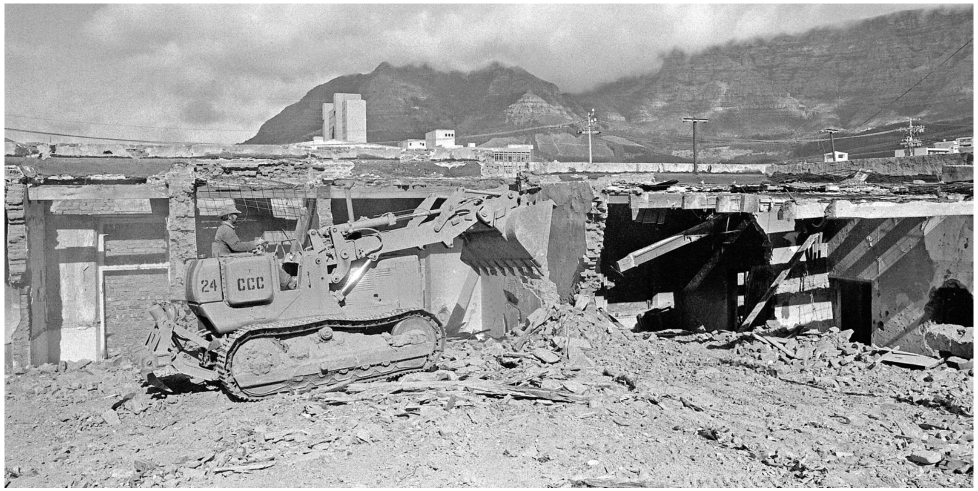


Figure 1.9. Bulldozer demolishing structure during District Six forced removals

ness of the plight of Cape Town's homeless community and approached Danny to be appointed as an ambassador for the programme. The project received a positive response from readers, resulting in Danny being employed by the newspaper thereafter to write a weekly column simply titled "Danny's Diary".

This ended up being my departure point for my choice of topic when I embarked upon this journey of completing my Master's degree. Interested in the narrative and journey of the homeless person, as I was, it was Danny's words that eddied the theoretical lens for this study. Danny explains it best

> *"Some of us are spiritually and psychologically damaged. There is a constant struggle for recognition in society...we need engagement, we want to be part of society... What do I want you to do about it? Oh, please. I don't want your pity. I don't need you to feel sorry for me.*
>
> *I want you to talk to me.*
>
> *I want you to see me.*
>
> *I want you to acknowledge my humanity.*
>
> *I want you to greet me,*
>
> *I'm human too..."*
>
> Column in Cape Argus of 11 April 2016. I'm just like you...but I'm homeless, by Danny Oosthuizen
> (Oosthuizen: 2016: online)

NEWS / SOUTH AFRICA / **WESTERN CAPE**

160301. Cape Town. Danny Oosthuizen posing for a picture at the Cape Town station. Picture Henk Kruger/Dignity Project

'I'm just like you... but I'm homeless'

By Danny Oosthuizen Apr 11, 2016

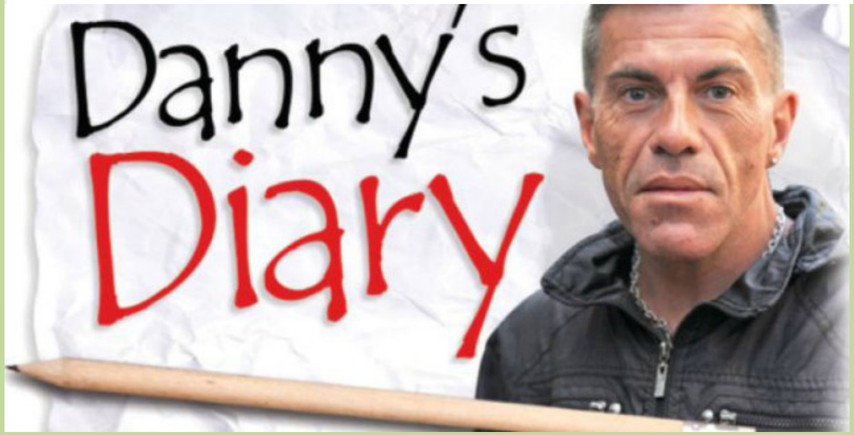


Figure 1.10. Danny Oosthuizen (Henk Kruger: 2016: online)

On recognizing the fragility, without taking away from the innate capabilities, of persons and contexts, my next step is to unpack the notion of fragility along the lines different story elements.

1.2 Vulnerability

> *"There can be no vulnerability without risk; there can be no community without vulnerability; there can be no peace, and ultimately no life, without community."*
>
> *M. Scott Peck (Peck, 1988:page 233)*

The aspect of vulnerability and the understanding thereof will resonate differently with people. Like many of life's experiences and lessons, a true understanding and appreciation for something is often only attained in the lived experience. One often assumes that things work in a certain manner because logic often dictates that for a particular output to be achieved a certain input needs to be entered into the equation. However, along the way we undergo experiences in life, perhaps a chance encounter, an unexpected dialogue with a stranger, a lived experience, a close call or just by observation that makes us stop and reassess our understanding of certain matters.

Throughout this dissertation, reference is made to the word "vulnerable" and how it relates to the three key aspects of :

- The site and the memory of place (District Six);
- Street Dweller (Homeless Street Person) and
- The architectural typologies of edges and thresholds.

My responsibility as a designer is thus to draw on these encounters and experiences by observing and listening to the prefigured stories of each, interpreting them as best as possible (refigure) and finally configuring them through an appropriate architectural response that aims to address their vulnerabilities. In doing so, I aim to use this opportunity to research the memory of the past, whilst attentively looking at the present circumstances of both context and end-user and assimilate this research in a manner that allows me to reimagine the future possibilities of both. The reimagining is done by applying architectural tools as a physical manifestation. In summary, the latter ultimately relies on the narrative of the preceding two stages to manifest an appropriate architectural response.

Each of these aspects present challenges along the way and this dissertation aims to document how these are addressed architecturally.

Figure 1.11. Aspects of vulnerability explored - Vulnerability of end-user and site

1.3 Narrative theory as a tool for understanding users, places and times rooted in the context

The theoretical underpinning for this dissertation has taken its cue based on these engagements and encounters which has changed the way I look at the aspect of homelessness. It led me to pursue the area of the social sciences and the philosophical writings of authors such as Paul Ricoeur (2016), social commentary by authors such as Richard Kearney(2007) and Eoin Carney (2015) on the writings of Ricoeur, as well as the social commentary of architects such as Hermann Hertzberger(2017) on the relationship between architecture and the social responsibility and impact that it potentially has on society. These writings resonated with some of Danny's writings in his weekly column. It thus formed the basis of the theoretical underpinning for this project.

In Architecture and Narrativity (2016) Ricoeur places the art of writing and the art of constructing buildings on parallel planes, explicating the processes or stages involved in both acts. In short, both involve three stages:

- prefiguration,
- configuration and
- refiguration.

At each stage, the writer or architect is concerned with the relationship between characters, space and time (Ricoeur, 2016). For Ricoeur, the process of narrative writing constitutes a means of bringing the aspect of memory to the fore, the memories embedded in the already existing world, or in Ricoeurian terms: the prefigured world. For this dissertation, the prefigured world constitutes the street people already dwelling in and around the District Six site. These narrative characters are however intertwined with prefigured events. Regarding the prefigured events: this dissertation is equally connected to the

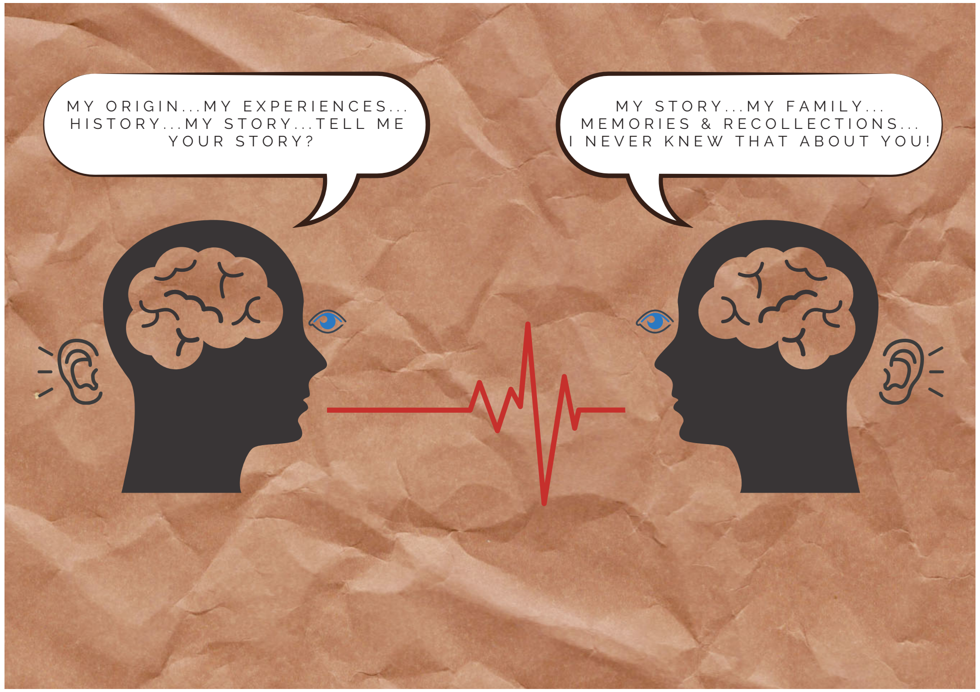


Figure 1.12. Author's interpretation of Ricouer's narrative theory

historicity (times) of District Six (place).

Furthermore, Ricoeur states that the process of fostering a culture of community starts with a process of understanding and exchanging life narratives: listening attentively to the prefigured characters and events. To make sense of these narratives, one has to be prepared to engage with each other, to understand the narrative and each other's experiences. In other words, one first has to be prepared to stop and engage with each other to listen to the stories told and gain an insight into each other's lives. This requires a level of humility and embracing an attitude of care.

Humans use storytelling to understand, explain and interpret the human self, their actions and the world of other persons and things. Narrativity is a way of finding the meaning of who and what we are (our ontology) and a way of knowing (epistemology). We are thus essentially the authors of our lives in that our narratives in memories, accounts and recollections of ourselves need to be told to each other to understand each other. Importantly, our stories never start with ourselves, we configure our life-stories based on those persons, places and times which precede, the world already there when we are born. At the same time, our configured narratives are influenced by persons, places and times which accompany us in our life-journey. In architectural design, this implies that the architecture is influenced by the person, places and times which precede and accompany the story of architectural design.

Reciprocally we also influence other persons, places and constructs of lived-time. Again, architecture is not value-neutral in this story, architecture as the construction of place is not only influenced by others but influences others. As much as we each construct or configure our own story from the stories of others, other places and times, we, in turn, contribute as co-authors to the stories of others, other places and times. Stories are intertwined. Accepting the responsibility that our story, or our architecture, shapes the stories of others,

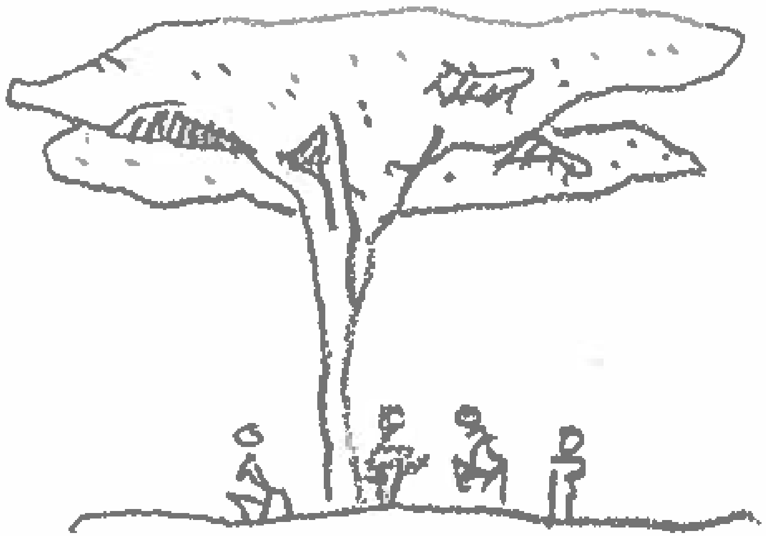


Figure 1.13. Exchanging life narratives (Author: 2020)

exposes not only the way we live our lives and our vulnerabilities to ethical investigation, but also the way we construct our buildings. Configuration, as the construction of stories or the making of architecture, is subject to the responsibility of reciprocal influence: how we respond to the all past narratives and all present narratives that cross our path or influence and are influenced by, our architectural designs.

Yet it is not only the past and present, the prefigured and act of configuration which concerns human beings and the architect, it also entails future projections of what could be.

All the while our story is equally shaped by our dreams, desires and aims (these future projections). Future possibilities hold the possibility of change: how do we imagine ourselves and our stories to change over time; architecturally: how we imagine our architecture to change the stories of others over time. To project into the future, while reflecting on the past and present is to reconfigure that which is already there (yesterday and now) and imagine it differently.

However, at some point throughout the process of engagement with the past, present and future, we also recognize the fact that we as humans are all striving for this need for engagement. This need in turn renders us all as vulnerable in our insecurities and need for acceptance within society. It is through this process that all humans are connected and in effect living in a state of vulnerability, where we choose when and where to reveal this vulnerability to each other, depending on how our presence is received. This process of revealing and disclosing in effect places us at a threshold where stepping beyond this psychological line either renders our vulnerability to the other, or in turn reveals the other's vulnerability to us. In each case, we are rendered capably to act by the past, present and future projections, but simultaneously we are also rendered vulnerable or fragile by persons, places and times which precede, accompany or influence our dreams. For Ricoeur 2016), vulnerability is the natural cause of accidental events in the world, but more concerning, also caused by others (person, and times) which do not recognize us, our stories in living, i.e. our existence. In short, others which do not recognize, or take away our capabilities.

Based on the notion of vulnerability, this architectural process is further qualified by my attempt to understand the prefigured and present fragilities and capabilities of the persons, places and times rooted in the context, to configure, through reflection and imagination, an architectural intervention that responds to these fragilities, while aiming to recognize the capabilities of the persons and context and to functionally accommodate both the fragilities and capabilities of self and place. These overriding aims are more than what this architectural intervention can likely achieve. Yet it relates to the function, ontological and ethical aims of my dissertation.

To reiterate these aims:

On a Functional level:

To sensitively accommodate the street people community at various stages of reintegration into the greater community. The use of the word "greater" here is done without suggesting a hierarchy of importance or authority of one above the other.

On an Ontological level:

To provide a place which allows the user to engage with both place and society itself with the choice of reintegrating or not. The intention is that the spaces and place allow their capabilities to be performed without forcing them to do so, and in effect depicting them as being on display.

On an Ethical level:

To provide a place where their liminal existence is recognised without discrimination, as afforded by our country's constitution.

In his writings on Ricoeur and the Ethics of Care, Carney (2016) notes that Ricoeur emphasises the importance of respect in recognizing one's own vulnerability in order to relate to each other.

> ***"Ricoeur prioritizes this second notion of respect, and that this understanding of vulnerability is linked strongly to his concept of the singularity and irreplaceability of the other, which is encountered not through abstract reasoning but through practical relations."***
>
> *(Carney 2016:page 31)*

Through the use of architecture, this dissertation respectfully aims to emulate and communicate the aspect of vulnerability via the refiguration of the stories of its siting within a historical urban fabric, as well as allowing for the stories of the intended end-users to be told. This process starts with engagement and it is on this threshold where this dialectic process begins to take place.

It is on this basis that the question arose as to how architecture can be used to address these thresholds of vulnerability that the street people of District Six experience daily.

1.4 The vulnerability of the end-user

A liminal existence – The character of Danny

I first encountered Danny through his writings in his weekly column for the Cape Argus, titled Danny's Diary, where he would provide an insight to readers about life on the streets. He had, like many others, experienced some life-changing events which resulted in him becoming homeless and resorting to a life on the streets. A liminal lifestyle.

Through his encounters with organisations and other homeless street people

Figure 1.14. The late Danny Oosthuizen (Photo: Ritchie, D : 2020: online)

during this time, he unintentionally became a voice for the homeless street people of Cape Town's CBD and District Six. Whilst attending a lunch session at the Service Dining Rooms, one of the local NGOs who assists the street people community with meals, Danny was approached by a reporter at the Cape Argus to write a piece for their 15-day programme called the Dignity Project. The project intended to raise awareness of the plight faced by Cape Town's homeless street people community. This was quite a significant and bold attempt in that it was the first time in the world where an article written by a homeless street person was featured on the front page of a leading newspaper. Danny, appointed as an ambassador for the initiative, went on to write a piece for the duration of the 15 days and after an overwhelming response from the public, was offered employment at the offices of the Cape Argus. This was in part due to Danny's ability to use life narratives in bringing this important aspect to the fore and in that sense altering and refiguring the public perception from one of disregard to one of empathy. This could be gathered from the readers' responses published regularly in the newspaper. My engagement with Danny not only provided me and others with this exchange of life narratives but also provided valuable insights into what functional challenges a homeless street person faces daily which assisted me in establishing an accommodation programme for the dissertation project.

Throughout this engagement, I could not help but draw parallels between Danny's recollections and the main character, Toloki, in Zakes Mda's novel, Ways of Dying(1995).

Toloki too was a homeless street person, living a liminal lifestyle on the outskirts of society, yet despite being ostracised daily, provides the reader with an insight into a life on the threshold, within an urban setting and how he reimagines or refigures these liminal spaces as rooms of a house. References to "my office", "the public waiting room" and others are merely areas of storage or a bench along a dockyard, yet to Toloki these imagined references speak to a refigured world whereby he is able to frequent from one space to the other and claim ownership thereof. In this way, he allows himself a sense of freedom in choosing which room he would like to occupy.

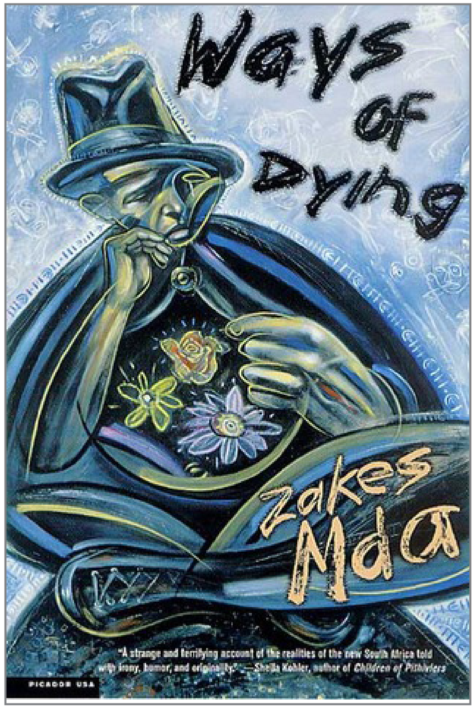


Figure 1.15. Ways of Dying by Author Zakes Mda

Upon engaging with a homeless street couple during my initial site visits, not only did I gain an insight into their pasts and what led them to living on the streets, but I also found that reference was made to re-imagined spaces at the site with rooms being constantly being referred to by the end users. I was referred to spaces such as "my kitchen" i.e. the neighbouring Service Dining Room, "my office" i.e. the dissertation site itself where he earned some income as informal parking attendant or washing cars and "my bedroom" i.e. a raised concrete plinth on the edge of the neighbouring Fruit & Veg store which served as their sleeping area. Their "bathroom" consisted of a portable toilet located on the edge of the Community Gardens next to the Fruit & Veg store, whilst the "laundry area" consisted of the wire fence of the community gardens where their laundry was hung out to dry.

The lesson learnt here for me was that my project was not only about providing a facility for the vulnerable, but to also approach it as a series of urban rooms and spaces which could be frequented, re-imagined and interpreted by the end-users that would allow them to claim ownership and provide a degree of freedom. These engagements have had a lasting impact on me and my approach regarding the dissertation.

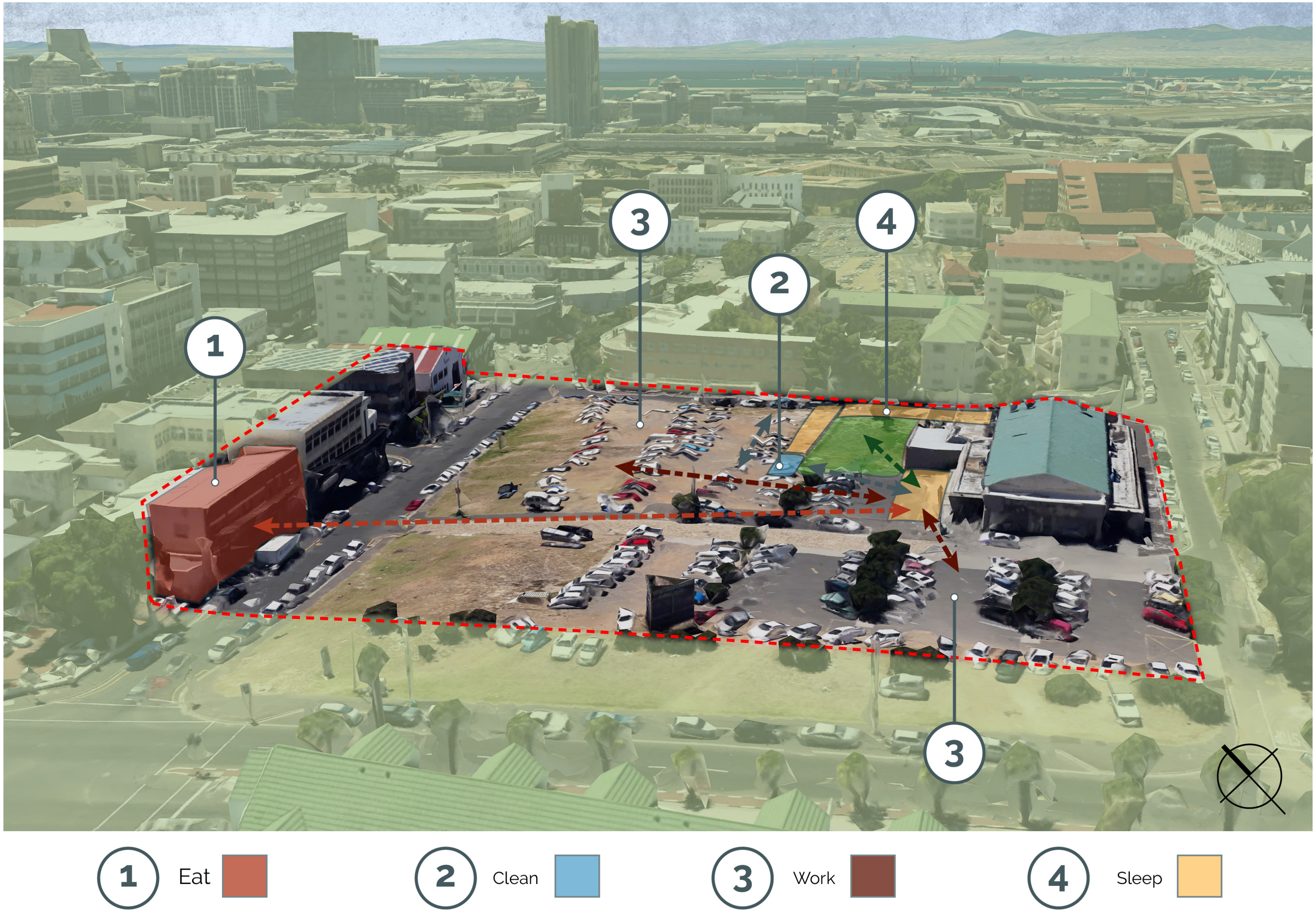


Figure 1.16. The refiguration of liminal spaces by street homeless people on the site and its immediate surrounds as a series of rooms

My understanding of the word vulnerable has certainly taken on a different meaning since embarking on this journey. First bearing witness to the treatment that some of the homeless community members are subjected to, and subsequently reading Danny Oosthuizen's weekly columns, meeting him and engaging with him about life on the streets, visiting the city's shelters and talking to the individuals who are trying to make a difference and gaining an insight into the challenges faced daily by many like Danny, has changed my perspective on matters related to the aspect of Street Homelessness.

It is with this mindset and approach that I felt was the most appropriate way to take on the challenge of my Masters topic. That is, approaching the topic with a degree of empathy and willingness to listen to the issues that society and myself included, often take for granted. Whilst our dissertation topics and projects are fictitious in a sense, they do grapple with and address real-world problems. With the onset of COVID-19 and the world on high alert trying to manage a pandemic, the topic of street people and their precarious situation was again highlighted locally with Cape Town's authorities rounding up most of the CBD's homeless street people at the onset of the national lockdown, and placing them into a makeshift facility far from their support structures; they were fenced off and not allowed to leave the temporary shelter, all without their usual coping mechanisms and routine which they relied on for survival. Whilst possibly well-intended in terms of preventing the spread of the virus, the implementation highlighted a lack of foresight, understanding and engagement with the people with the greatest understanding and knowledge about the best way to help the city's most vulnerable: the homeless street person themselves. I was reminded of Danny's words "Who is in charge of the homeless people? Who is our voice? Who represents us?"

Society often dictates what is acceptable, with pre-conceived ideals or belief systems based on either our contextual, cultural or religious backgrounds. These beliefs or value systems are only altered or questioned upon engaging with others and gaining new insight or a different point of view to what we traditionally hold as the norm. Carney (2015) goes on to re-emphasize the importance of this engagement in order to disrupt and alter our perspective and develop a sense of respect and embrace an ethic of care.

Variable, practical relations with others are what cause differentiation and enrichment of our shared understandings of broad terms such as "humanity," "respect," and "care."

(Carney2015;pg 3: online)

In the same breath, one of the main challenges faced by the street people community is an almost permanent state of vulnerability. They exist where there is a lack of engagement with them at practically all levels of society. This liminal existence and judgement directed towards them for their "otherness" further amplifies the challenge of arriving at the threshold of acceptance back into society. The drafting and implementation of policies, strategies and proposed solutions as "best practices" or "in their best interests" are often done without any engagement with the homeless street person. Danny often alluded to this in his column (Oosthuizen 2016, 2019). The column of 29 October 2019 is specifically relevant:"...opportunities to change homeless people's lives for the better. Giving them a sense of belonging. A sense of worth. Dignity.

It is during moments like these that I come alive.

To invest in another human being is probably the most noble deed anybody can do. And it is quite easy. It starts off with a conversation.

We crave emotional and social investment – something money can't buy. To acknowledge us as fellow humans and not regard us as second-hand citizens."

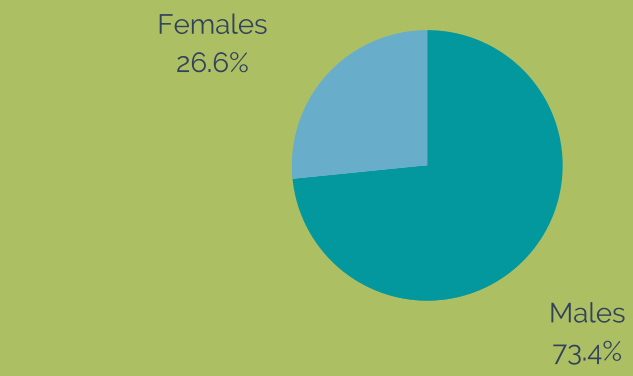
(Oosthuizen, 2019: online)

The number of homeless street people is currently on the increase according to the last census, conducted by the City of Cape Town's Department of Social Development estimating that approximately 7 383 people are currently living on the streets within the Cape Town Metropole. A figure of between 700 and 1 000 people, depending on the time of year, live on the CBD's streets (City of Cape Town - Hendricks, 2015; Chiguvare & Gontsana 2015:online)

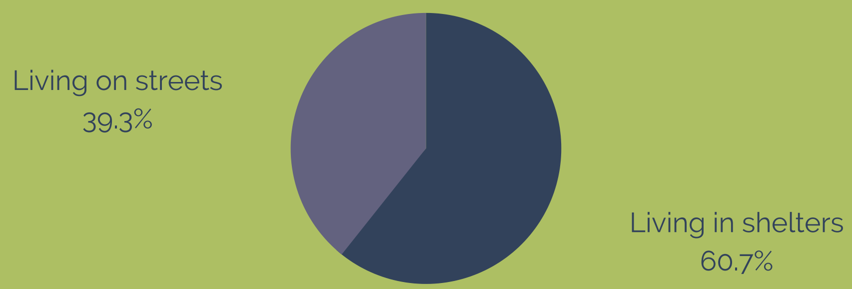
At the time of conducting this census, approximately 73,4% were male and 26,6% were female. This conglomeration of homeless street people within the CBD is a result of the proximity of transport hubs and the perceived economic opportunities that exist here. This is in contrast to the legacy of apartheid-era planning policies that continue to cause difficulty with access to economic opportunities, as many people's homes are far from these areas.

Further statistical data (Hendricks: 2015: CoCT) confirmed the following:

- 31,7% of homeless people fall within the 26 to 35-year-old age bracket.
- 41% of people living on the streets are currently sleeping on pavements.
- 39,3% of street homeless people live in shelters or assessment centres whilst 60,7% choose to live on the streets
- 71% were born in the Western Cape with the rest migrating from other provinces or countries.
- 78,8% of homeless street people prefer to live amongst other homeless street people whom they are comfortable with as opposed to shelters.
- 32,1% of street people perform a recycling function termed skarrelling[2] to earn money i.e. the daily routine that homeless street people have to raise money for their shelter costs and eke out a living for sustenance.)



Gender composition of Cape Town CBD Street Homeless Community



Gender composition of Cape Town CBD Street Homeless Community

Figure 1.17. Statistics from the CoCT's census (Hendricks:2015:CoCT:online)

2 Skarrelling –. Explained by Ross 2010:107....

31,7%

Between 26 and 35 years of age

41%

Currently sleeping on pavements

78,8%

Prefer to live among other homeless people instead of shelters

32,1%

Perform.a recycling function called "skarrelling or "mining" to earn an income

71%

Were born in the Western Cape

10,8%

Perform car guard or car washing duties to earn an income

Figure 1.18. Statistics from the CoCT's census (Hendricks:2015:CoCT:online)

Some homeless street people have mental or medical issues and many have substance abuse problems which are often used as a coping mechanism. Whether this is a pre-existing condition for most or whether it is as a result of living on the streets is not known and necessitates a research study. Others turn to prostitution as a means of earning an income.

There are also instances of generational homelessness. In these cases, entire families have been born on the streets. This makes re-integration difficult as this is the only lifestyle that they know.

Many street people consider the CBD and its surrounds to be their home with many possessing a wealth of knowledge about the city. Many also possess trade skills or have professional qualifications.

Whilst South Africa faces a huge housing shortage, much if it which can be attributed to the country's political past and present inefficiencies. The reasons for street homelessness are thus extremely complex and varied. This is however not only a South African challenge, many countries in the global North, such as the United States, face similar issues in their ability to provide adequate housing for its more vulnerable citizens. A common theme is that a large proportion of homeless people resort to a life on the street due to a combination of a lack of income and a support structure.

Whilst this topic necessitates a study, it is beyond the scope of an architecture dissertation. Certain aspects will be referenced throughout, but without the intention of solving the problem of chronic homelessness itself.

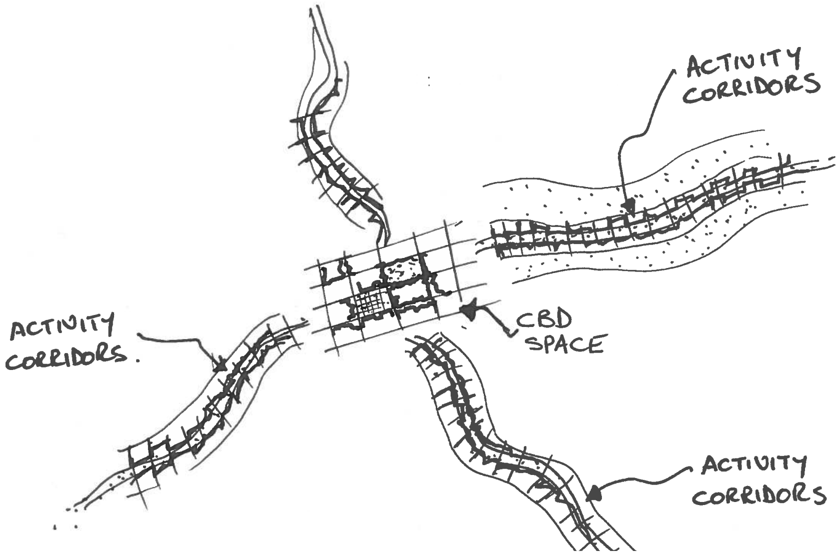


Figure 1.19. Activity corridors and conglomeration of homeless people (Author: 2020)

Figure 1.20. Educational facilties in proximity to site (Author: 2020)

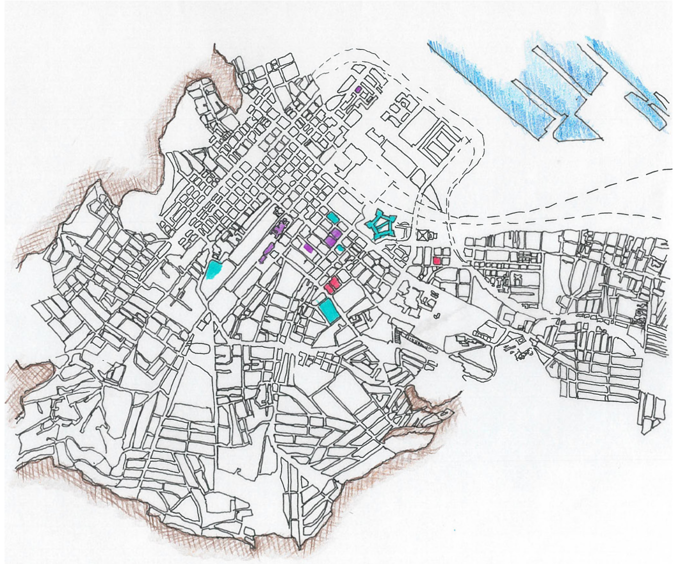


Figure 1.21. Institutional spaces in proximity to site (Author: 2020)

Figure 1.22. Green spaces in proximity to site (Author: 2020)

Figure 1.23. NGO's in proximity to site (Author: 2020)

1.5 The Homeless shelter typology

There are currently several distinct typologies within the larger Homeless shelter typology. These are:

a. Step-down shelters:

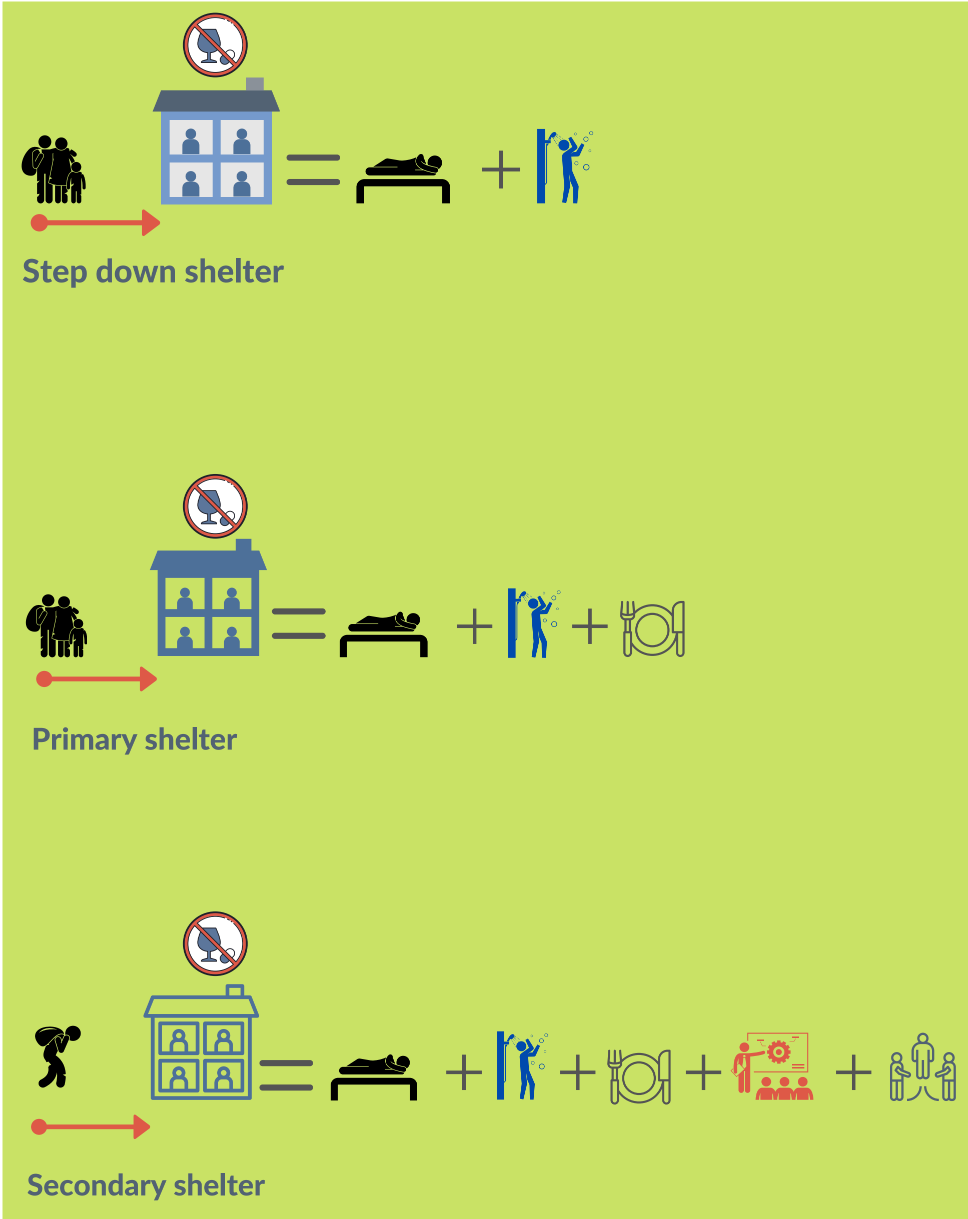
These shelters are a short-term overnight stay facility which provides a place to sleep at night, with common ablutions and cleaning facilities but does not allow for the provision of meals. Occupants are responsible for their own food. The example visited has a strict no drugs and alcohol policy and is run using religious principles.

b. Primary Shelters:

Primary shelters provide similar temporary accommodation services to step-down shelters except that meals are provided. Residents also have to pay a daily contribution towards their stay. I found these to be the most common and prevalent of the typologies currently in place.

c. Secondary Shelters:

Secondary shelters usually consist of a longer-term shared accommodation arrangement typology whereby occupants have either undergone rehabilitation programmes where applicable and/or have secured some sort of financial stability to contribute towards their accommodation and living expenses. Occupants are housed for three months to allow them time to secure employment and reintegrate into society on a more permanent and independent basis. This is however considered too short a time period to enable occupants to re-establish themselves as self-sufficient individuals. The pitfall of this being that the end-user could potentially end up back on the streets, should they be unable secure a stable form of income to sustain themselves and thus repeat the cycle.



1.6 Current challenges within the various existing shelter typologies

There are currently between 700 and 1 000 homeless street people in Cape Town's CBD during the peak season, yet there are only 250 beds available at the various shelters within the CBD. These shelters are often cramped and overcrowded with a resulting lack of privacy.

Occupants of the shelters deemed the facilities to be too regulated and restrictive, with too many rules in place, similar to prisons. Thus a lack of freedom of choice is often listed as one of the criticisms levelled at shelters.

The facilities also often have too few qualified staff members to deal with the various prevalent social aspects and thus are ill-equipped to provide the necessary support.

I have also found that shelters typically do not allow for couples or families, thus a gap in the support structures in catering for this sector currently exists.

There is currently only one secondary shelter facility within the CBD which caters for 40 men and has a waiting list. However, there are no secondary shelters for women. Secondary shelters only allow a three month stay for occupants. This is done to encourage occupants toward independence.

Other general challenges faced beyond the boundaries of the shelter typologies include:

- A lack of access to water – this has been exacerbated with the recent water restrictions implemented.
- No after-hours access to public ablutions.
- No social spaces where they can engage and rest without persecution.
- Exposure to the natural elements resulting in illnesses such as tuberculosis(TB)

1.7 Social Challenges faced by the street homeless community

Despite the City's Street People Policy being aligned to the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) with the aim to create a "Caring City", many homeless people suffer abuse from law enforcement officials and are charged as criminals for by-law infringements such as sleeping in public spaces, loitering, etc. This is commonly referred to as "nuisance legislation". The City has recently been involved in legal proceedings regarding its policy to fine homeless people for these perceived by-law infringements.

Raids by officials often cause individuals to lose medication and identity documents, resulting in many of the city's vulnerable unable to access social grants. This increases petty crime.

Furthermore, according to the City of Cape Town's survey (2015), to ascertain the public's perception of homeless street people, it was found that:

- 37% ignore street people,
- 21% give them food and
- 18% don't know what to do

Further, it was found, when faced with the prospect of engaging with a homeless person:

- 60,9% considered street people to be dangerous, while
- 67% felt government is responsible for solving the problem of chronic homelessness.

The ensuing effect on homeless street people includes:

- A negative community stigma towards street homeless people from the public.
- Street people feel mistreated and their plight is not being addressed.
- They do not have a voice or platform to voice their concerns as they are not engaged with in terms of the adoption of the relevant policies and the implementation and decision making thereof.
- Street people are often seen as a nuisance or totally ignored
- Proposed solutions have often been based on deterrent and punitive measures and as opposed to a dignified approach.
- Exit plans require work and skills
- Proposed interventions too far from work opportunities

1.8 Summary of challenges: Attentive listening to the street people (characters) of District Six

- A shortage of facilities with a lack of diversity particularly for the needs of women and children.
- A lack of privacy
- A lack of storage facilities

Current facilities have limited service capacity and cannot provide a holistic approach to addressing the needs of the street dweller. A key challenge of this dissertation is thus the architectural programme and how the provision of a variety of services to the end-user relate to each other both spatially and functionally.

1.9 Establishing the brief and accommodation requirements

The research conducted above, the attentive listening to the characters, formed the basis for an accommodation schedule for the proposed facility. It became apparent that the proposal needed to be a facility that encompasses a variety of supportive functions to the street people community, due to the variety of challenges in this context. This would later translate into a variety of functional and accommodation typologies within the brief. Further research into precedent studies of similar functional typologies are analysed in Chapter 2.

Figure 1.25. Step down shelter typology visited (Photo: Author: 2018)

Figure 1.26. Informal sleeping area at primary shelter (Photo: Author: 2018)

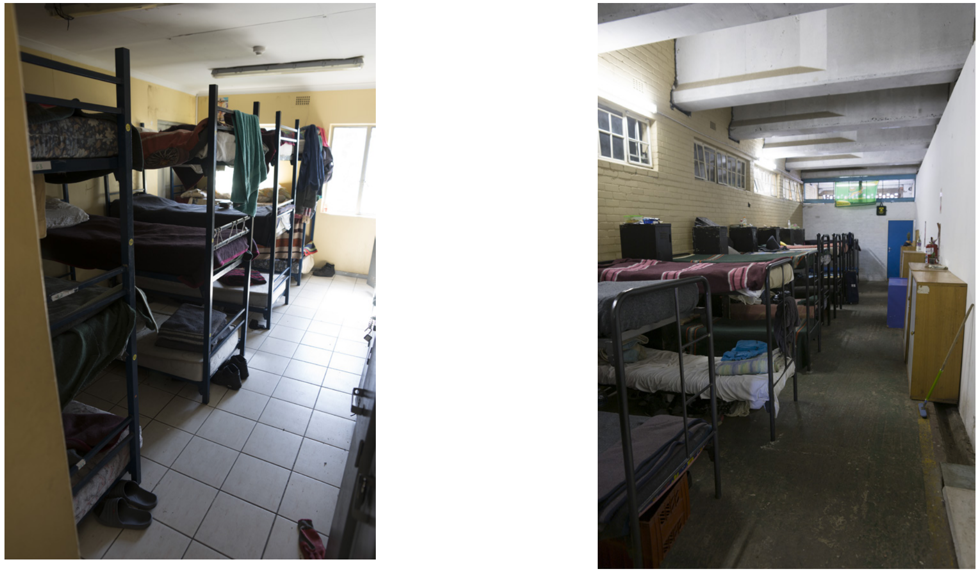


Figure 1.28. Sleeping areas are often cramped (Photo: Author: 2018)

Figure 1.27. Lack of properly equipped kitchen often a problem (Photo: Author: 2018)

1.10 The vulnerability of the context

The proposed site, situated on the threshold of District Six and the CBD, is currently in a state of vulnerability, with a narrative and memory of its own in the form of remnants of the past. The site has been in a state of disrepair since the destruction of District Six and has come to be occupied by some of the homeless street people, ironically "finding" each other during its state of vulnerability. In reference to the aforementioned discussion of vulnerability one could say that the site and user are engaging with each other and revealing their respective vulnerabilities to the other.

Therefore, I felt obligated to approach the dissertation topic by adopting a sense of empathy and care, as it did not only resonate with me, but it also felt appropriate to do so. It was upon delving into the site analysis that the aspect of Ricoeur's (2016) writing on narrative and memory began to take on more prominent significance in the methodology and depth of analysis. The aspect of prefiguring was engaged upon. I began to refer to the "retracing of memory" which entailed research into the archival records of District Six from sources such as the District Six Museum and other online sources to potentially provide some clues and informants to the design approach.

It also further directed me to the work previously done by Lucien le Grange Architects and Urban Planners (2003). Le Grange was initially appointed to undertake a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) which was published in May 2003 and was then appointed, in association with Nisa Mammon & Associates, to formulate a Spatial Development Framework (SDF) for the redevelopment of District Six, once the land restitution process had been initiated. The HIA traces the important role that District Six had and continues to play in the lives of many of Cape Town's residents. The significance of the area is discussed from a contextual and intrinsic point of view but also looked at in terms of its associative significance by delving into the aspects of memory and place. It thus, in a sense, together with aspects such as memory and narrative, urban porosity, scale and thresholds provides a kit of tools which can be drawn from throughout and employed to guide the architectural approach. Le Grange's statement reveals

"The public memory of District Six was and still remains a tangibly powerful element that contributes to the cultural significance of the area. The value of the memory of the past is a function of both the place (and its recalled intrinsic values) and more importantly a result of a sense of identity and continuity that it continues to confer on the displaced community."

(Le Grange:2003)

The value of memory is emphasised, and in a similar vein, the SDF set outs principles to be considered and adopted in the redevelopment process. It proposes that any new development is associated around a hierarchy of routes, spaces and places. Following the research conducted into Le Grange's work, I have attempted to engage with the design using these guiding principles where applicable.

1.11 District Six Brief overview

District Six is known simultaneously as a scar, a place of both memory and loss. It was an important historical quarter of Cape Town, initially settled upon in the 18th century by slaves and was thus a place of refuge. The area was known for its rich cultural history and diversity amongst its residents and its built form consisted of a fine-grained urban fabric which contributed to this diversity of life experiences. Its destruction left behind an urban wasteland and yet it still holds memories to those who lived there before the removals. The sense of community of the place with its own narrative of belonging was disrupted by a system of power that that did not listen to the stories and voices at the time.

I interpreted this in a similar manner to the homeless street people community as it is in a sense a character in itself with many stories to tell having experienced this hardship and trauma.

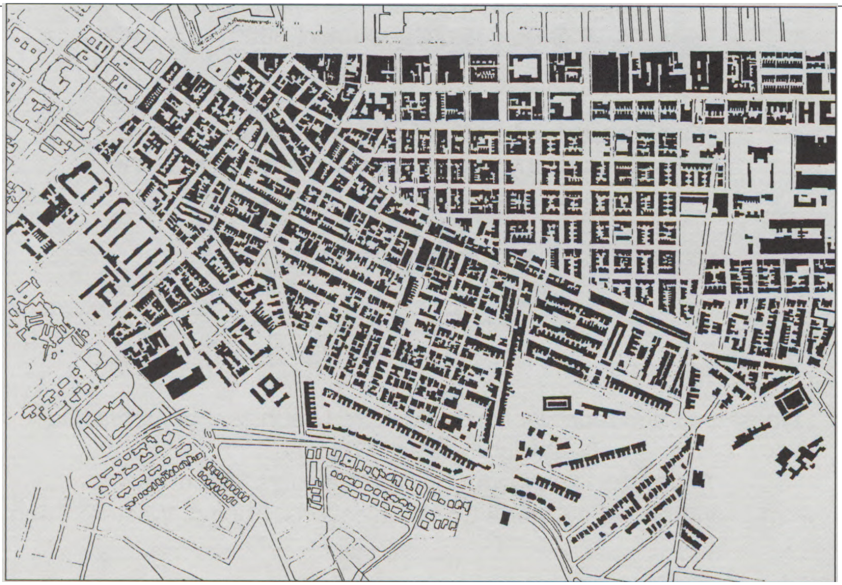


Figure 1.29. The fine urban grain of the original District Six layout as depicted in this 1965 map (Pistorius:2002)

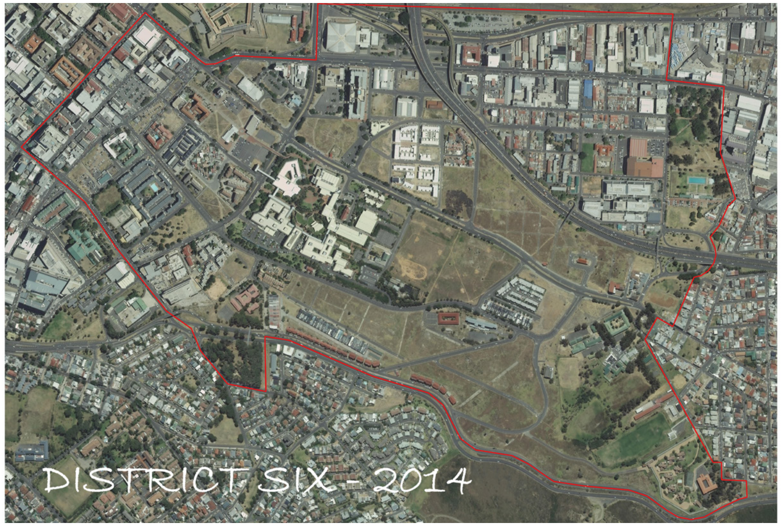
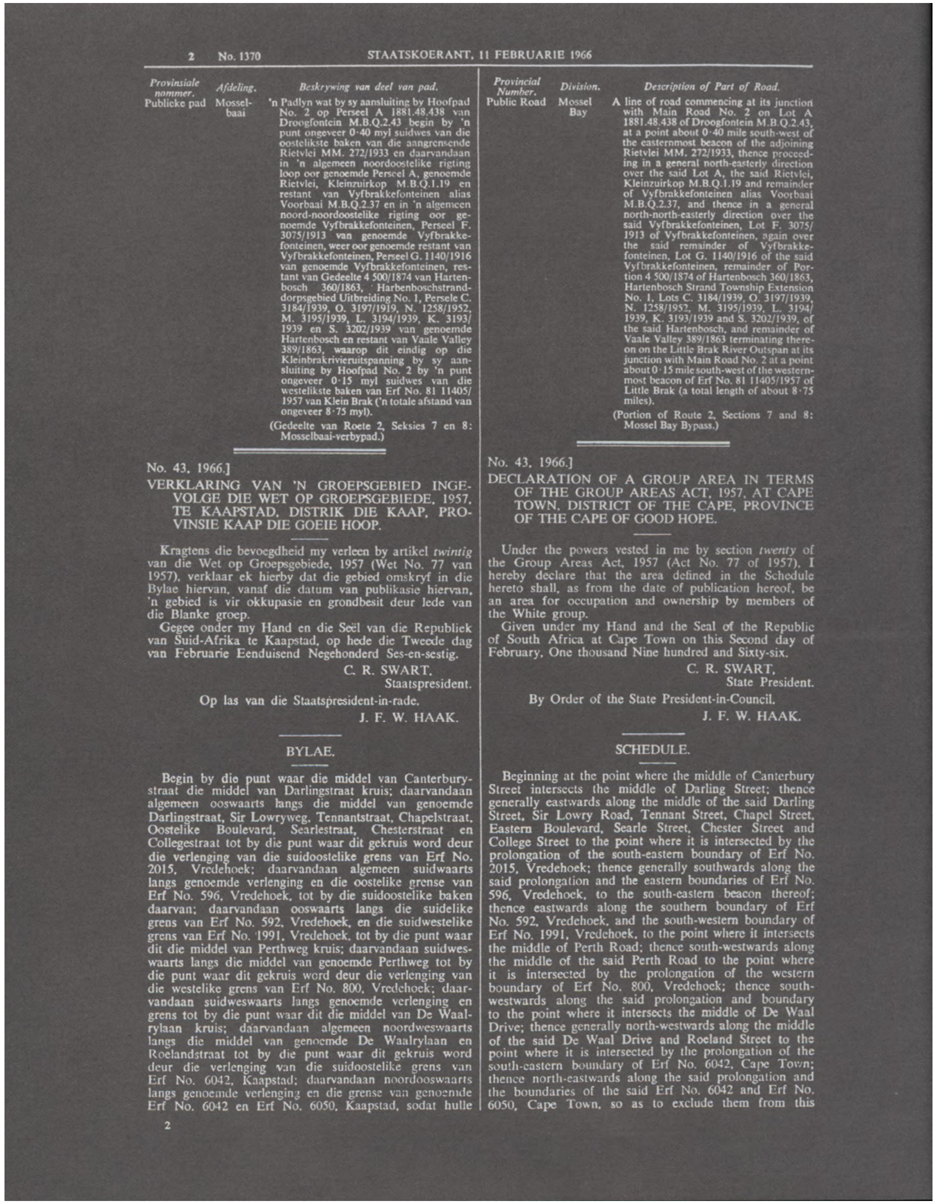


Figure 1.30. The destruction of the fine grain of District Six depicted in aerial image above (Dept. Land Reform:2018)

Figure 1.31. Newspaper headline regarding the destruction of District Six (District Six

Figure 1.32. Remnants of the destruction of District Six (Photo: Henk Kruger (ANA): online)



2 No. 1370 STAATSKOERANT, 11 FEBRUARIE 1966

Provinsiale nommer.	Afdeling.	Beskrywing van deel van pad.
Publieke pad	Mosselbaai	'n Padlyn wat by sy aansluiting by Hoofpad No. 2 op Perseel A 1881.48.438 van Droogfontein M.B.Q.2.43 begin by 'n punt ongeveer 0·40 myl suidwes van die oostelikste baken van die aangrensende Rietvlei MM. 272/1933 en daarvandaan in 'n algemeen noordoostelike rigting loop oor genoemde Perseel A, genoemde Rietvlei, Kleinzuirkop M.B.Q.1.19 en restant van Vyfbrakkefonteinen alias Voorbaai M.B.Q.2.37 en in 'n algemeen noord-noordoostelike rigting oor genoemde Vyfbrakkefonteinen, Perseel F. 3075/1913 van genoemde Vyfbrakkefonteinen, weer oor genoemde restant van Vyfbrakkefonteinen, Perseel G. 1140/1916 van genoemde Vyfbrakkefonteinen, restant van Gedeelte 4 500/1874 van Hartenbosch 360/1863, Harbenboschstranddorpsgebied Uitbreiding No. 1, Persele C. 3184/1939, O. 3197/1919, N. 1258/1952, M. 3195/1939, L. 3194/1939, K. 3193/1939 en S. 3202/1939 van genoemde Hartenbosch en restant van Vaale Valley 389/1863, waarop dit eindig op die Kleinbrakrivieruitspanning by sy aansluiting by Hoofpad No. 2 by 'n punt ongeveer 0·15 myl suidwes van die westelikste baken van Erf No. 81 11405/1957 van Klein Brak ('n totale afstand van ongeveer 8·75 myl). (Gedeelte van Roete 2, Seksies 7 en 8: Mosselbaai-verbypad.)

Provincial Number.	Division.	Description of Part of Road.
Public Road	Mossel Bay	A line of road commencing at its junction with Main Road No. 2 on Lot A 1881.48.438 of Droogfontein M.B.Q.2.43, at a point about 0·40 mile south-west of the easternmost beacon of the adjoining Rietvlei MM. 272/1933, thence proceeding in a general north-easterly direction over the said Lot A, the said Rietvlei, Kleinzuirkop M.B.Q.1.19 and remainder of Vyfbrakkefonteinen alias Voorbaai M.B.Q.2.37, and thence in a general north-north-easterly direction over the said Vyfbrakkefonteinen, Lot F. 3075/1913 of Vyfbrakkefonteinen, again over the said remainder of Vyfbrakkefonteinen, Lot G. 1140/1916 of the said Vyfbrakkefonteinen, remainder of Portion 4 500/1874 of Hartenbosch 360/1863, Hartenbosch Strand Township Extension No. 1, Lots C. 3184/1939, O. 3197/1939, N. 1258/1952, M. 3195/1939, L. 3194/1939, K. 3193/1939 and S. 3202/1939, of the said Hartenbosch, and remainder of Vaale Valley 389/1863 terminating thereon on the Little Brak River Outspan at its junction with Main Road No. 2 at a point about 0·15 mile south-west of the westernmost beacon of Erf No. 81 11405/1957 of Little Brak (a total length of about 8·75 miles). (Portion of Route 2, Sections 7 and 8: Mossel Bay Bypass.)

No. 43, 1966.]

VERKLARING VAN 'N GROEPSGEBIED INGEVOLGE DIE WET OP GROEPSGEBIEDE, 1957, TE KAAPSTAD, DISTRIK DIE KAAP, PROVINSIE KAAP DIE GOEIE HOOP.

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel *twintig* van die Wet op Groepsgebiede, 1957 (Wet No. 77 van 1957), verklaar ek hierby dat die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, 'n gebied is vir okkupasie en grondbesit deur lede van die Blanke groep.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Tweede dag van Februarie Eenduisend Negehonderd Ses-en-sestig.

C. R. SWART,
Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade.

J. F. W. HAAK.

BYLAE.

Begin by die punt waar die middel van Canterburystraat die middel van Darlingstraat kruis; daarvandaan algemeen ooswaarts langs die middel van genoemde Darlingstraat, Sir Lowryweg, Tennantstraat, Chapelstraat, Oostelike Boulevard, Searlestraat, Chesterstraat en Collegestraat tot by die punt waar dit gekruis word deur die verlenging van die suidoostelike grens van Erf No. 2015, Vredehoek; daarvandaan algemeen suidwaarts langs genoemde verlenging en die oostelike grense van Erf No. 596, Vredehoek, tot by die suidoostelike baken daarvan; daarvandaan ooswaarts langs die suidelike grens van Erf No. 592, Vredehoek, en die suidwestelike grens van Erf No. 1991, Vredehoek, tot by die punt waar dit die middel van Perthweg kruis; daarvandaan suidweswaarts langs die middel van genoemde Perthweg tot by die punt waar dit gekruis word deur die verlenging van die westelike grens van Erf No. 800, Vredehoek; daarvandaan suidweswaarts langs genoemde verlenging en grens tot by die punt waar dit die middel van De Waalrylaan kruis; daarvandaan algemeen noordweswaarts langs die middel van genoemde De Waalrylaan en Roelandstraat tot by die punt waar dit gekruis word deur die verlenging van die suidoostelike grens van Erf No. 6042, Kaapstad; daarvandaan noordooswaarts langs genoemde verlenging en die grense van genoemde Erf No. 6042 en Erf No. 6050, Kaapstad, sodat hulle

No. 43, 1966.]

DECLARATION OF A GROUP AREA IN TERMS OF THE GROUP AREAS ACT, 1957, AT CAPE TOWN, DISTRICT OF THE CAPE, PROVINCE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Under the powers vested in me by section *twenty* of the Group Areas Act, 1957 (Act No. 77 of 1957), I hereby declare that the area defined in the Schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication hereof, be an area for occupation and ownership by members of the White group.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town on this Second day of February, One thousand Nine hundred and Sixty-six.

C. R. SWART,
State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council.

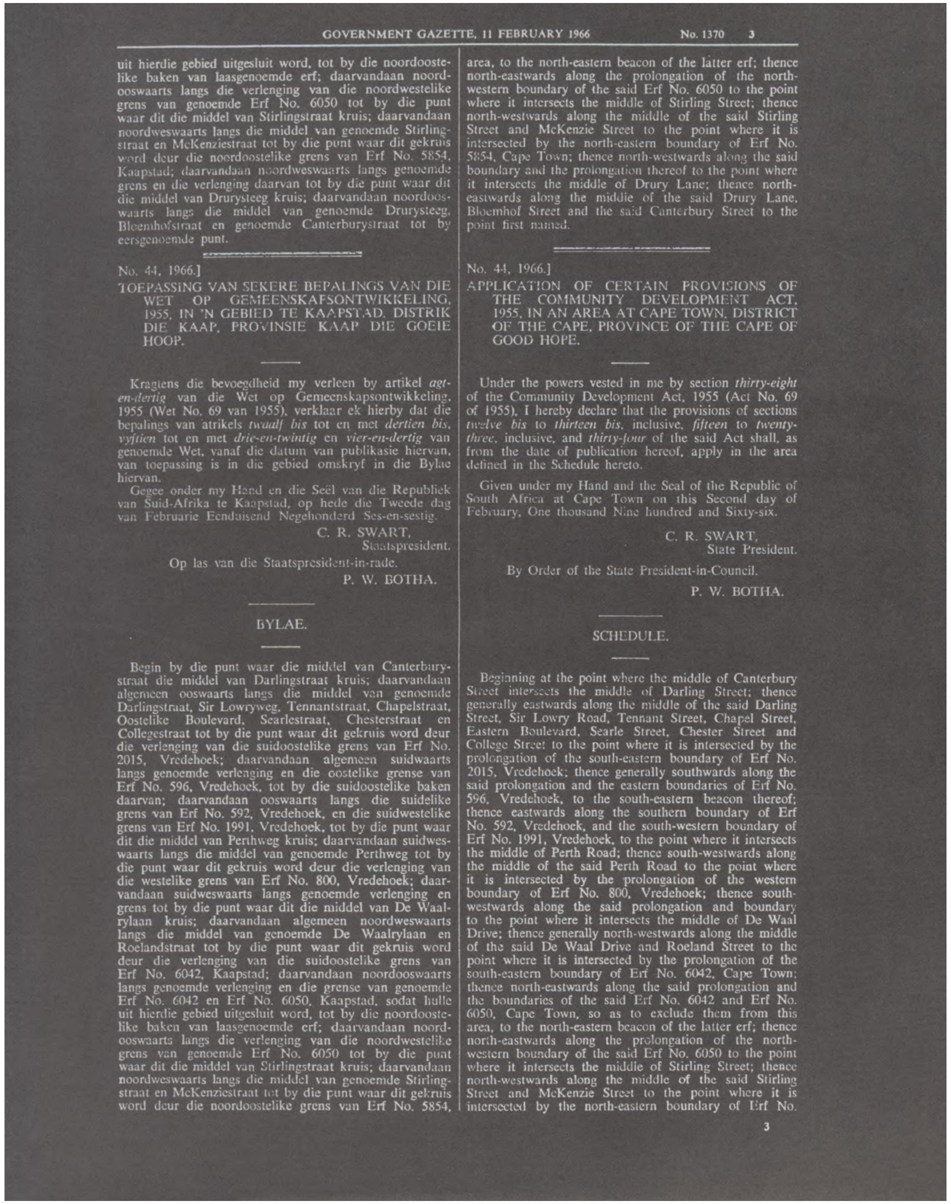
J. F. W. HAAK.

SCHEDULE.

Beginning at the point where the middle of Canterbury Street intersects the middle of Darling Street; thence generally eastwards along the middle of the said Darling Street, Sir Lowry Road, Tennant Street, Chapel Street, Eastern Boulevard, Searle Street, Chester Street and College Street to the point where it is intersected by the prolongation of the south-eastern boundary of Erf No. 2015, Vredehoek; thence generally southwards along the said prolongation and the eastern boundaries of Erf No. 596, Vredehoek, to the south-eastern beacon thereof; thence eastwards along the southern boundary of Erf No. 592, Vredehoek, and the south-western boundary of Erf No. 1991, Vredehoek, to the point where it intersects the middle of Perth Road; thence south-westwards along the middle of the said Perth Road to the point where it is intersected by the prolongation of the western boundary of Erf No. 800, Vredehoek; thence south-westwards along the said prolongation and boundary to the point where it intersects the middle of De Waal Drive; thence generally north-westwards along the middle of the said De Waal Drive and Roeland Street to the point where it is intersected by the prolongation of the south-eastern boundary of Erf No. 6042, Cape Town; thence north-eastwards along the said prolongation and the boundaries of the said Erf No. 6042 and Erf No. 6050, Cape Town, so as to exclude them from this

2

Figure 1.33. Declaration of Group Areas Act (Pistorius:pg 46: 2002)



GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 11 FEBRUARY 1966 No. 1370 3

uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word, tot by die noordoostelike baken van laasgenoemde erf; daarvandaan noordooswaarts langs die verlenging van die noordwestelike grens van genoemde Erf No. 6050 tot by die punt waar dit die middel van Stirlingstraat kruis; daarvandaan noordweswaarts langs die middel van genoemde Stirlingstraat en McKenziestraat tot by die punt waar dit gekruis word deur die noordoostelike grens van Erf No. 5854, Kaapstad; daarvandaan noordweswaarts langs genoemde grens en die verlenging daarvan tot by die punt waar dit die middel van Drurysteeg kruis; daarvandaan noordooswaarts langs die middel van genoemde Drurysteeg, Bloemhofstraat en genoemde Canterburystraat tot by eersgenoemde punt.

No. 44, 1966.]

TOEPASSING VAN SEKERE BEPALINGS VAN DIE WET OP GEMEENSKAPSONTWIKKELING, 1955, IN 'N GEBIED TE KAAPSTAD, DISTRIK DIE KAAP, PROVINSIE KAAP DIE GOEIE HOOP.

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel *agt-en-dertig* van die Wet op Gemeenskapsontwikkeling, 1955 (Wet No. 69 van 1955), verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalings van atrikels *twaalf bis* tot en met *dertien bis*, *vyftien* tot en met *drie-en-twintig* en *vier-en-dertig* van genoemde Wet, vanaf die datum van publikasie hiervan, van toepassing is in die gebied omskryf in die Bylae hiervan.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Kaapstad, op hede die Tweede dag van Februarie Eenduisend Negehonderd Ses-en-sestig.

C. R. SWART,
Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade.

P. W. BOTHA.

BYLAE.

Begin by die punt waar die middel van Canterburystraat die middel van Darlingstraat kruis; daarvandaan algemeen ooswaarts langs die middel van genoemde Darlingstraat, Sir Lowryweg, Tennantstraat, Chapelstraat, Oostelike Boulevard, Searlestraat, Chesterstraat en Collegestraat tot by die punt waar dit gekruis word deur die verlenging van die suidoostelike grens van Erf No. 2015, Vredehoek; daarvandaan algemeen suidwaarts langs genoemde verlenging en die oostelike grense van Erf No. 596, Vredehoek, tot by die suidoostelike baken daarvan; daarvandaan ooswaarts langs die suidelike grens van Erf No. 592, Vredehoek, en die suidwestelike grens van Erf No. 1991, Vredehoek, tot by die punt waar dit die middel van Perthweg kruis; daarvandaan suidweswaarts langs die middel van genoemde Perthweg tot by die punt waar dit gekruis word deur die verlenging van die westelike grens van Erf No. 800, Vredehoek; daarvandaan suidweswaarts langs genoemde verlenging en grens tot by die punt waar dit die middel van De Waalrylaan kruis; daarvandaan algemeen noordweswaarts langs die middel van genoemde De Waalrylaan en Roelandstraat tot by die punt waar dit gekruis word deur die verlenging van die suidoostelike grens van Erf No. 6042, Kaapstad; daarvandaan noordooswaarts langs genoemde verlenging en die grense van genoemde Erf No. 6042 en Erf No. 6050, Kaapstad, sodat hulle uit hierdie gebied uitgesluit word, tot by die noordoostelike baken van laasgenoemde erf; daarvandaan noordooswaarts langs die verlenging van die noordwestelike grens van genoemde Erf No. 6050 tot by die punt waar dit die middel van Stirlingstraat kruis; daarvandaan noordweswaarts langs die middel van genoemde Stirlingstraat en McKenziestraat tot by die punt waar dit gekruis word deur die noordoostelike grens van Erf No. 5854,

area, to the north-eastern beacon of the latter erf; thence north-eastwards along the prolongation of the north-western boundary of the said Erf No. 6050 to the point where it intersects the middle of Stirling Street; thence north-westwards along the middle of the said Stirling Street and McKenzie Street to the point where it is intersected by the north-eastern boundary of Erf No. 5854, Cape Town; thence north-westwards along the said boundary and the prolongation thereof to the point where it intersects the middle of Drury Lane; thence north-eastwards along the middle of the said Drury Lane, Bloemhof Street and the said Canterbury Street to the point first named.

No. 44, 1966.]

APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1955, IN AN AREA AT CAPE TOWN, DISTRICT OF THE CAPE, PROVINCE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Under the powers vested in me by section *thirty-eight* of the Community Development Act, 1955 (Act No. 69 of 1955), I hereby declare that the provisions of sections *twelve bis* to *thirteen bis*, inclusive, *fifteen* to *twenty-three*, inclusive, and *thirty-four* of the said Act shall, as from the date of publication hereof, apply in the area defined in the Schedule hereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Cape Town on this Second day of February, One thousand Nine hundred and Sixty-six.

C. R. SWART,
State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council.

P. W. BOTHA.

SCHEDULE.

Beginning at the point where the middle of Canterbury Street intersects the middle of Darling Street; thence generally eastwards along the middle of the said Darling Street, Sir Lowry Road, Tennant Street, Chapel Street, Eastern Boulevard, Searle Street, Chester Street and College Street to the point where it is intersected by the prolongation of the south-eastern boundary of Erf No. 2015, Vredehoek; thence generally southwards along the said prolongation and the eastern boundaries of Erf No. 596, Vredehoek, to the south-eastern beacon thereof; thence eastwards along the southern boundary of Erf No. 592, Vredehoek, and the south-western boundary of Erf No. 1991, Vredehoek, to the point where it intersects the middle of Perth Road; thence south-westwards along the middle of the said Perth Road to the point where it is intersected by the prolongation of the western boundary of Erf No. 800, Vredehoek; thence south-westwards along the said prolongation and boundary to the point where it intersects the middle of De Waal Drive; thence generally north-westwards along the middle of the said De Waal Drive and Roeland Street to the point where it is intersected by the prolongation of the south-eastern boundary of Erf No. 6042, Cape Town; thence north-eastwards along the said prolongation and the boundaries of the said Erf No. 6042 and Erf No. 6050, Cape Town, so as to exclude them from this area, to the north-eastern beacon of the latter erf; thence north-eastwards along the prolongation of the north-western boundary of the said Erf No. 6050 to the point where it intersects the middle of Stirling Street; thence north-westwards along the middle of the said Stirling Street and McKenzie Street to the point where it is intersected by the north-eastern boundary of Erf No.

3

Figure 1.34. Declaration of Group Areas Act (Pistorius:pg 47: 2002)

A BRIEF HISTORY OF

DISTRICT SIX

1812 Early Growth periodEarly growth period. Morphology of Devil's Peak Slopes influenced planning layout of District Six.

1838 Longitudinal shaped urban blocks developed along contours. Contrasts existing city street grid. Consists of extended row houses and some mid-block courtyard typologies.

1862 Clearly defined street grid developed.

1867 City divided into 6 districts from whence District Six derived its name.

1944 District Six is a fully developed area. Slum cleaning takes places with first social housing projects implemented. E.g. Bloemhof Flats' tenement housing. De Waal Drive (now Philip Kgosana Drive) is further developed creating a physical barrier between the mountain and District Six.

1964 The construction of the Eastern Boulevard results in the first forced removals of District Six..

1966 11th February 1966, District Six is declared a "whites only" area with no new development taking place as a result. ..

1968 De Waal drive is widened impacting negatively on the existing fine-grained urban fabric of the area.. First evictions of residents takes place as a result of the Group Areas Act.

1970 District Six is renamed to Zonnebloem after the original farmstead.

1985 All inhabitants have been displaced throughout the Cape Flats. 3500 White residents occupy District Six.

1996 Land restitution process commences

2004 11th of February 2004, Nelson Mandela handed over the keys to the first returning First 44 recipients of the land restitution claimant process are handed units as part of the District Six pilot housing project.

2020 Land restitution process still underway with many claimants having since passed on.

Over 60 000 residents were forcibly removed by the apartheid government's implementation of the Group Areas Act (Act no. 41 of 1950). The area remained behind as an urban wasteland within the City's built fabric and a reminder of the past. Yet it remains of contextual and intrinsic significance due to the ontological qualities of the place and the remaining physical fabric.

The aspects of memory and place are intrinsic to District Six and continue to contribute to the cultural landscape of the area.

The relationship between this dissertation's end-user and site are thus intertwined, because District Six does not only represent a symbol of the development of Cape Town over the last two centuries, but it also represents a symbol of vulnerability through the history of forced removals of people who did not meet the preferred selection criteria of the authorities at the time.

This complex place, viewed on a macro-scale, is located on the Eastern edge of the City's CBD, and is either accessed via Philip Skosana Drive to the South, Sir Lowry Road to the North and Nelson Mandela Boulevard (N2) to the East.

At the macro level, the morphology of District Six is defined by the following:

- The topographical aspect of the area and its location between the slopes of Table Mountain, Devil's Peak and the sea.
- The edges defined by Devil's Peak
- The proximity to the city centre
- The view of the sea and mountain

The area's sense of place at this scale is defined by Devil's Peak and Table Mountain to the South and Table Bay to the North.

Although historically, the primary routes were defined by Hanover Street and Sir Lowry Road, the rest of the area was defined by a secondary, pedestrian-scaled, rectangular grid of streets. This created a network of small urban blocks which in turn created the fine-grained urban fabric which the area was known for. This fine grain ensured that the area could allow for a diverse number of uses and experiences for those who lived there. Together with the aforementioned macro elements, this micro-scale of the urban design defined the urban morphology of the area.

1.13 The Site

This site itself is located on the corner of Canterbury and Roeland Streets, that flank its North-West and South-West Edges, on a prominent location on the periphery of District Six's western Interface with Cape Town's CBD. Contextually, it thus forms a gateway into District Six.

The site is located within the precinct called "Character Area 2", as referred to in Le Grange's HIA. This area was historically a mixed-use area and is deemed to be a threshold between the CBD and the rest of District Six. This is in line with the current zoning of the site's component erven. For purposes of this dissertation, a decision was made to have these erven consolidated and rezoned to allow for the relevant land use rights to be acquired as per the City of Cape Town's Municipal Planning by-Law.

According to Le Grange's HIA, building heights are encouraged to be increased in the area towards Roeland Street.

A symbiotic relationship seems to exist between the street dweller and the site, both in their states of vulnerability, have come to depend on each other to establish a sense of identity within the City. Both entities essentially living on the periphery of the rest of mainstream society. The one, a person living a liminal lifestyle and cast out from this mainstream, the other a site situated on the periphery of the hustle and bustle of the CBD and left in despair. However, it is upon closer inspection that one witnesses this interdependency and on a further intimate level that the stories of each past are revealed. The site, with

Figure 1.35. Macro Site Analysis

Figure 1.36. Micro Site Analysis

its remnants of the past by means of a narrow, cobbled street with vistas of Devil's Peak and the Historical Harold Cressey to the East and Table Mountain and the Castle of Good Hope to the North and South. The street dweller, each with their own story to tell as to how they ended up living on the streets. To observe this, one has to step through a metaphorical threshold. It is upon the realisation of the importance within this context, of both person and place, of the threshold or liminal space and the edges that frame this, that it becomes

Schedule of Rights						
Property Description						
ERF No.	**Site Area**	**Township**	**Title Deed No.**			
TBC	3890,7m2	Zonnebloem	Site to be consolidated			
Zoning Information						
Town Planning Scheme		**Amendment Scheme No.**				
City of Cape Town Municipal Planning By-Law		Municipal Planning Amendment By-Law, 2017				
Land Use Zone		**Annexure No.**				
MU2 - Mixed Use 2						
Development Control Measures						
PRIMARY USES	**FLOOR FACTOR**	**COVERAGE**	**MAXIMUM HEIGHT ABOVE BASE LEVEL**	**BUILDING LINES**	**STREET CENTRELINE SETBACK**	**OTHER PROVISIONS**
Business premises, industry, dwelling house, second dwelling, boarding house, flats, place of instruction, place of worship, institution, hospital, place of assembly, place of entertainment, hotel, conference facility, authority use, utility service, rooftop base telecommunication station, transport use, multiple parking garage, private road, open space and	4	100%	25,0 m	0,0 m up to 10,0 m height; 4,5 m above 10,0 m	8,0 m	Parking and access
CONSENT USES	Refer to item 64(a)	Refer to item 64(a)	Refer to item 64(a)	Refer to item 64(c)	Refer to item 64(b)	Screening Service station and motor repair garage
Adult shop, adult entertainment business, adult services, informal trading, expo centre, scrap yard, freestanding base telecommunication station, wind turbine infrastructure, helicopter landing pad, service station, motor repair garage, veterinary practice and recycling centre						Informal trading

Figure 1.37. Schedule of rights

apparent that the architectural resolution will need to address this.

1.14 "The presence of the absence"

During the retracing process of the site and its surrounds, it becomes apparent that this site was once an important contributing part of a society and urban fabric that itself was on the edge of the vibrant daily activities, painted in the many recollections of what District Six once was. Walking along the edges and on the site itself, one is drawn to some of the remnants of the past, that which was once there, and can't but wonder what life was like before. From its meandering edge along Roeland Street, as one descends from the scenic Philip Skosana Drive (Formerly De Waal Drive), the site slowly reveals itself en-route to the Buildings of Parliament, which form a focal point at the culmination of the street. Looking beyond this focal point and back upon this processionary route, one is reminded of the morphology of District Six, i.e., its location between mountain and sea, with the views of Lions Head and Devils Peak, respectively providing constant reminders hereof. This is further emphasised when embarking along the edges of the site along Canterbury and Drury streets. Whilst these streets are different in scale and character, both provide a further reminder of this morphological aspect with vistas of Table Mountain forming a backdrop to the built form surrounding the site and overlooking the sparsity of its current status.It becomes apparent that each of the site's four edges are different, either in scale, intimacy or its interface with its immediate surrounds and streets and as such, will need to be addressed accordingly in the design resolution. This presents a challenge in designing a facility that reads coherently. Furthermore, the site slopes across its length and width by approximately 3,5m from Drury Lane to Canterbury Street and 1,5m from Roeland Street to Kent Street respectively. Again this will need to be dealt with during the design process.

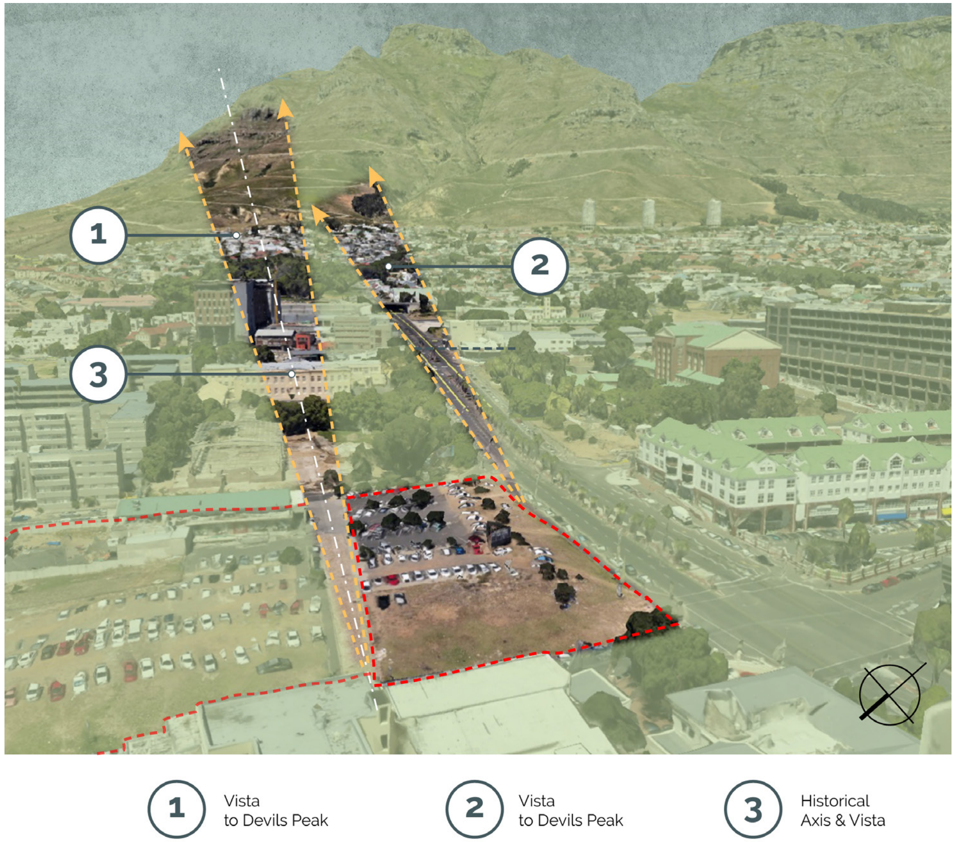


Figure 1.38. Vistas

One's attention is further drawn to the past when walking along Kent Street, with its cobbled stones and narrow proportions, rising gradually from Canterbury Street towards Drury Street, eventually plateauing whilst all the while providing a vista of Devil's Peak as well as the existing Harold Cressy School.

Not only does this materiality of the cobbled street with stone kerb lines and its intimate scale remind one of the public character of the street where the

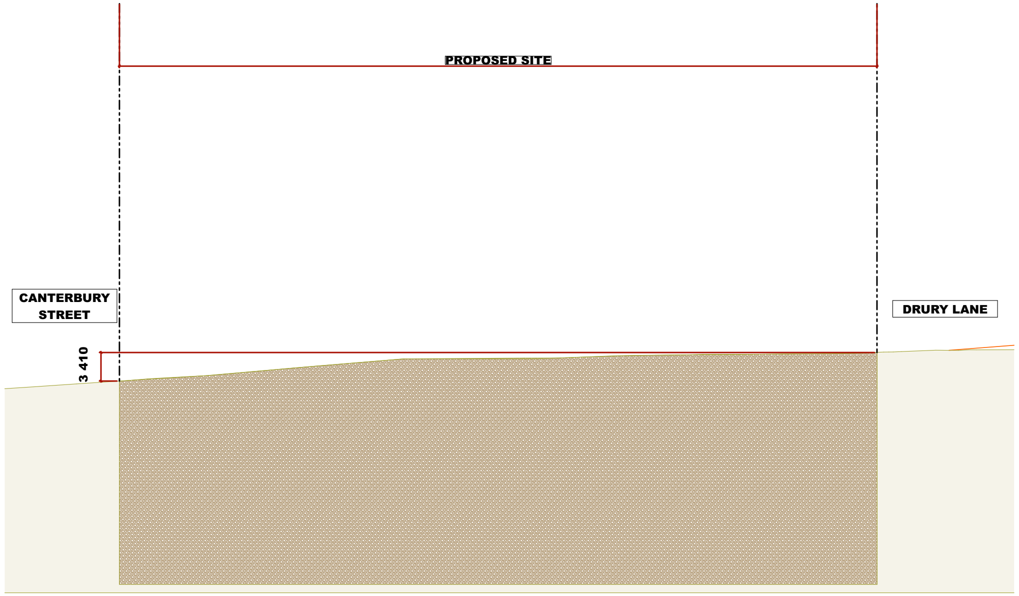


Figure 1.39. Longitudinal section through site

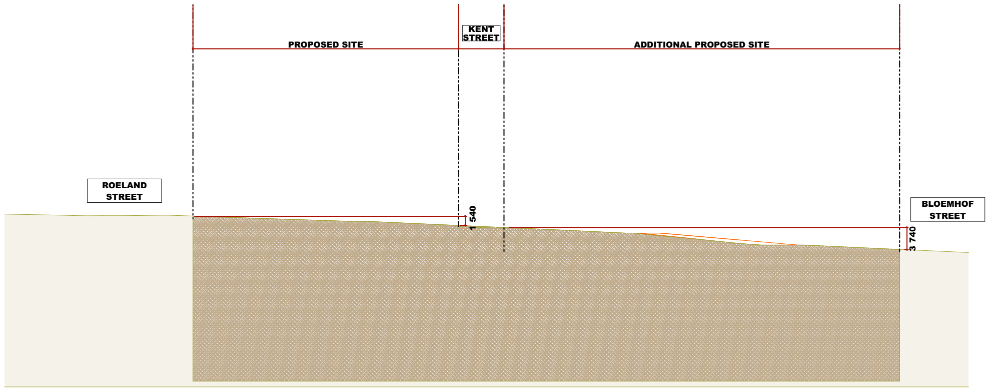
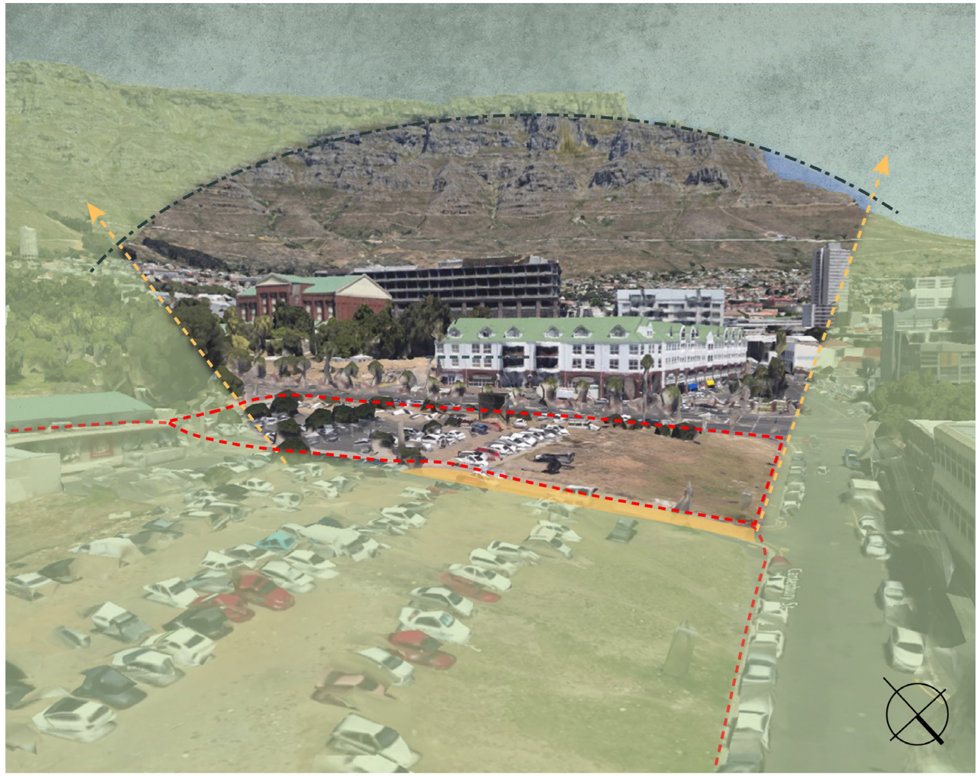


Figure 1.40. Cross-section through site



Views of Table Mountain

Figure 1.41. Views from dissertation site

pedestrian was prioritized, but it also provides one with a tangible sense of what type of social space it previously provided, that which was once there, or rather, the presence of the absence, one where the pace of the daily hustle was focused on the social interaction of people rather than the current vehicular dominated nature of the CBD and its surrounds. An opportunity exists to reinstate this street to its original state within the design proposal with the intention of re-activating its role as a social space.

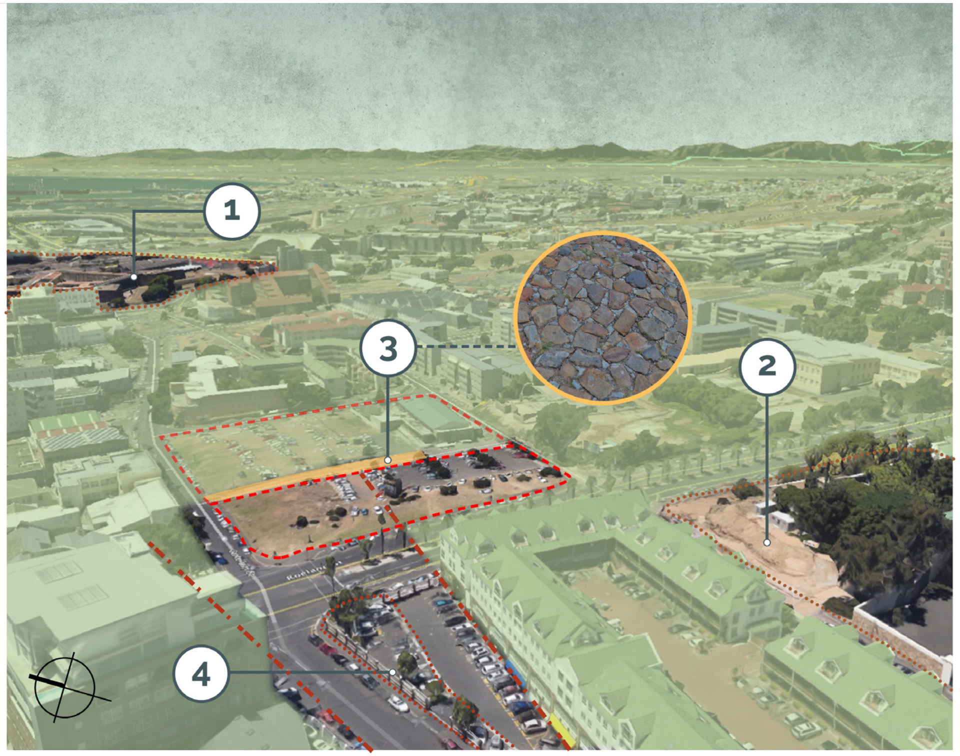
Furthermore, these sightlines and vistas provide one with a constant reminder of the existence of the past, a reference to a semblance of both natural and human-made phenomena and ordering principles which dictated how the spatial qualities of place were employed in this vibrant community.

Immediately adjacent to the site, and this becomes apparent during the mapping exercise of retracing the past, are visual references to a built fabric which culminated in a greened public space which has since become a traffic intersection on the corner of Canterbury and Roeland Streets. There is thus potential for this dialectic relationship to be reinstated between the end-user and, not only the site in question, but this node as a whole.

The site itself further provides clues to what was once there with what seems to be remnants of the demolition process of the 1970s through sporadic foundation walls and gravel. These traces have since become over swept and overgrown due to the prevailing winds in the area, with parts of the site being filled with landfill and since forming a slight an embankment towards the North-West corner. It is here that one notices the sporadic makeshift shelters or tents being pitched to provide a semblance of protection from the elements* and society.

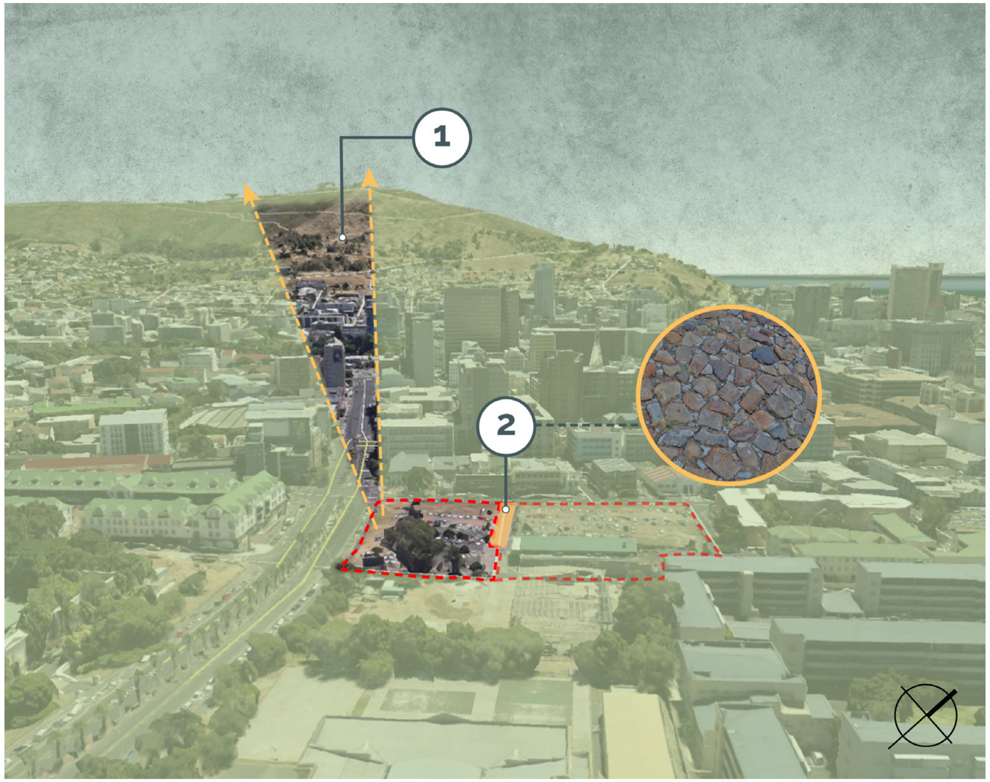
(*The prevailing South-Easterly winds are known to cause discomfort during the summer months and due to the built fabric of the recent developments surrounding the site, can make it susceptible to wind funnelling).

It seems in a manner to remain "unseen" to avoid further persecution and ill-treatment by society. Not only do these remnants refer to a story of destruction and removal, but it also tells a story of the presence of the absence, thus ringing true as per Ricoeur's view on the prefiguration of the past. The presence of a formalised memorial on the North Western edge of the site whereby some of the deceased street homeless people and past residents of District Six are memorialised further brings the aspect of memory to the fore. This initiative conceived as a memory place, sponsored by Khulisa Social Solutions,



1 Historical Landmark: Castle of Good Hope
2 Historical Landmark: Old Gaol
3 Historical Cobbled Street
4 Juxtaposition in City Grid

Figure 1.42. Juxtaposition of historical CBD grid and District Six layout creating gateway



1 Vista To Signal Hill

2 Historical Cobbled Street

Figure 1.43. Views of Signal Hill

1 Streetscapes Community Garden

2 The Service Dining Room

3 The Carpenter's Shop

4 Khulisa Social Services

Figure 1.44. Proximity of site to existing NGO's

Figure 1.45. Vista of Signal hill from the corner of Drury Lane and Roeland Street (Photo: Author: 2019)

Figure 1.47. Vista of Devils Peak from Roeland Street (Photo: Author: 2019)

Figure 1.48. Vista of Table Mountain from Canterbury Street (Photo: Author: 2019)

Figure 1.46. Vista of Devils Peak with historical cobbled Kent Street plateauing towards the centre of the site. (Photo: Author: 2019)

Figure 1.49. Historical remnants on the site (Photo: Author: 2019)

was implemented by students from the Worcester Polytechnic Institute in conjunction with a group of street homeless people who either worked on the site or resided there. The initiative was undertaken with the aim of fostering a sense of community and belonging within the immediate area between the street homeless people and the rest of society. This need to belong is often associated with identity, particularly in instances where individuals have lost their homes and possessions (Boydell, Goering & Morrell-Bellai, 2000: page).

This inclusive public space was conceived with the intention of providing a judgement-free zone where users can feel comfortable to frequent and reinforce the sense of belonging. (Worcester Polytechnic Institute, 2015:online)

The structures were constructed from hollow terraforce blocks as a memory garden and gabion wall benches using bricks and rubble from the original demolished houses on the site, some rubble can still be found here. These structures have since become damaged either by vandalism or due to lack of

Figure 1.50.   Memory garden and seating (Photo:: 2019)

Figure 1.51.   Worcester Polytechnic plaque (Photo:: 2019)

Figure 1.52.   Memory garden using gabion wall hollow blocks (Photo:: 2019)

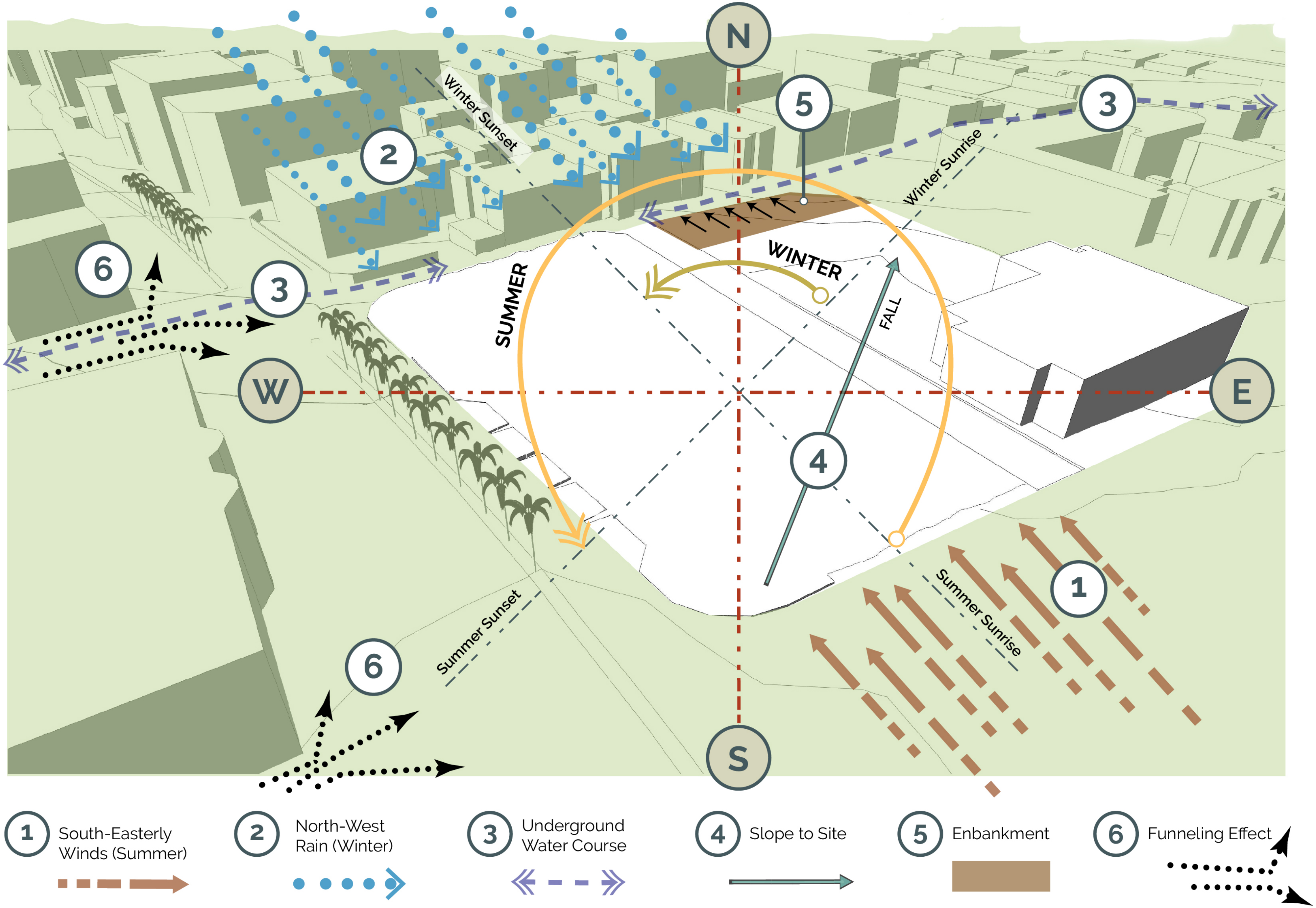
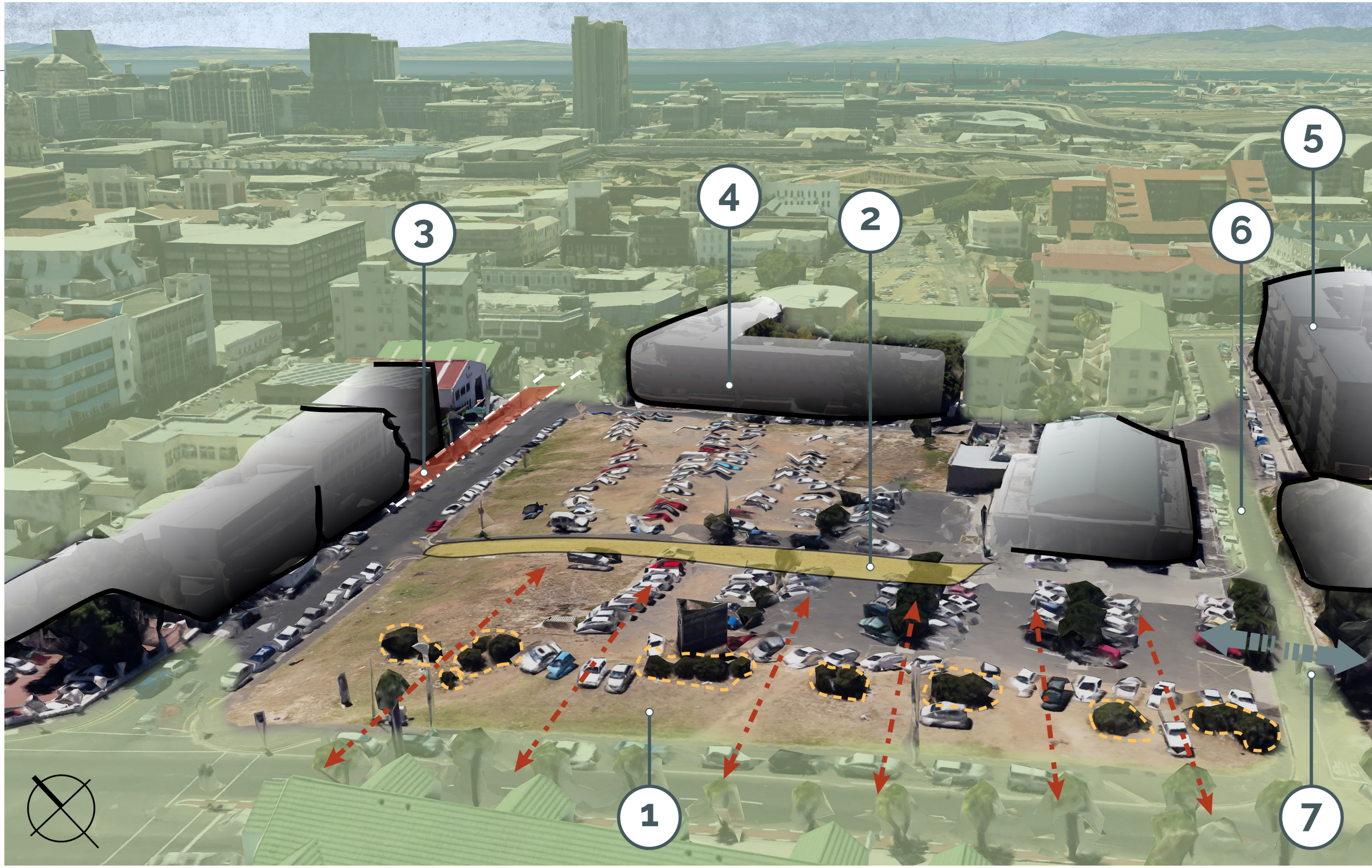
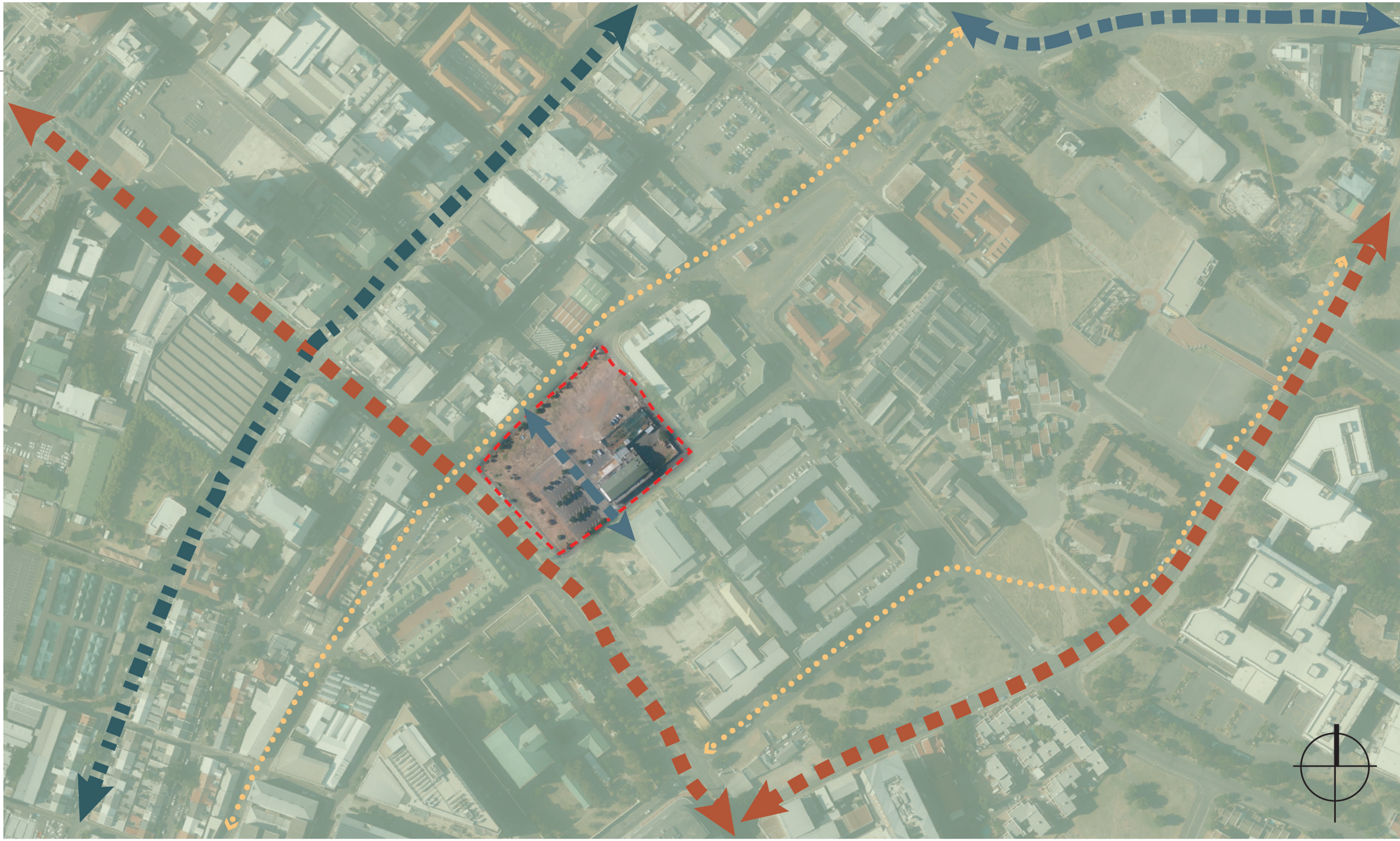


Figure 1.53. Climatic analysis of chosen site



1 Lack of Edge
2 Historial Edge & Threshold Opportunity
3 Setback
4 Built-up Edge - Resident
5 Built-up Edge - Student
6 Dead Edge
7 Opportunity

Figure 1.54. Edges and Opportunities



Primary
Vehicular Route

Public Transport
"MyCiti" Bus Route

Vehicular &
Pedestrian Routes

Pedestrian
Routes

Figure 1.55. Movement Routes

maintenance. However, the significance thereof is an aspect that I intend to incorporate in the proposed design.

1.14.1 Geotechnical conditions

According to Le Grange, nearly 80% of District Six is covered in rubble fill from the demolitions of the structures up to 1,3m deep. (Le Grange 2012: page 23) The underlying founding conditions thus vary from site to site and requires further investigation with some sites having a soil composition of soft clayey to dense silty sand. According to the data available on the Provincial Government of the Western Cape's online portal, Cape Farm Mapper, the chosen site has a clay content of less than 15% up to a depth of 450mm however this would need to be assessed upon closer inspection once the rubble fill is removed. Without having this information available, a decision was made that the founding conditions were stable enough to accommodate the proposed centre.

Le Grange also goes on to suggest that the rubble removal does present an opportunity to recycle some of this material for use in any future construction. This is in line with the design intention of this dissertation whereby rubble is used in the construction of the memorial marker and seating throughout the facility, thus bringing the aspect the memory of the site to the fore.

Figure 1.56. Soil types on site (Source: Cape Farmmapper: 2019)

Figure 1.57. Soil erosion levels on site (Source: Cape Farmmapper: 2019)

1.14.2 Researching the work of Lucien le Grange as a toolkit to address the aspect of edges, thresholds and the in between within District Six. (A summary of the HIA and SDF)

In his Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for District Six, Le Grange identified a number of design elements and principles which the area was historically based on and which contributed to its character (Le Grange, 2003). These elements and principles essentially provide a design tool kit for any future development within the area which should be considered. This proposal aims to address some of the design challenges by referring and using some of these principles where applicable.

These include:

Defining streets as public spaces

Due to the scale and intensity of use, the streets provided the primary public spaces. These streets were often bound by the walls of the urban blocks. The use of materiality such as cobbled streets provided further character to the built environment. This was further enhanced with how the edges were treated by means of steps, stoeps, colonnades and balconies. All of this contributed to the social nature of the street. Some of the streets, particularly those running perpendicular to the contours, afforded views to the mountain and sea.

Furthermore, as part of the redressing and healing process of the memory of the area, it was suggested that within any redevelopment, the original street network is retained and the original street names reinstated. This retracing of memory thus allows for the narrative of District Six to be told.

Some further tools listed by Le Grange (2013) in his studies regarding the treatment of streets include:

- Consideration of the street as positive outdoor pedestrian spaces (create enclosure and definition) define (enclose) the function and character of spaces, provide a hierarchy of spaces.

- Integrate the street network and connect new streets with existing networks, where possible.

- Accommodate the creation of public squares and courts as it may be related to existing landmark buildings or previous sites of historic or cultural significance. These can be used to create new focal points.

- Allow for the inclusion of elements that record and commemorate the history of the area in the streets and public spaces.

- The provision of forecourts to community buildings allows for active and secure public places

- Streets running perpendicular to the contours are to be used to form spatial and visual links to the mountain and sea. The use of trees can be implemented to buffer prevailing winds.

- Streets running parallel to the contours are to be used for social spaces.

Creating focal points with landmarks and public buildings

These were often used at the end of streets or special intersections and provided residents with a point of reference, identity and orientation. Not only does this include natural landmarks such as the mountain and sea, as well as human-made remnants of the past that also entails the design of new landmarks as part the redevelopment of the area. Le Grange (2013) encourages that these points of interest be used in conjunction with providing vistas of the mountain and sea, which linked to the morphology of the area.

Background buildings vs. corner buildings

The area consisted of simple building types. However, the use of devices such as uniform building heights, massing and scale ensured that these buildings formed a backdrop to the streets whilst special elaboration of buildings was reserved for corner buildings as these intersections were considered important public spaces.

The use of roofscapes

These were used to create uniformity throughout streetscapes. Roofs would consist of either flat roofs with parapet walls facing the street or double-pitched roofs. Roofs would be stepped in instances where the streets were sloping with the topography.

Treatment of built edges and transitional spaces

Perhaps the most important aspect of the built form within district Six is how the edges of the urban blocks and the transition from public to private spaces were dealt with. The use of steps, stoeps, balconies, verandas and low walls helped to define this transition and in turn, positively define the street and thus contributing to the public realm.

Entrances to community buildings and shared courtyards were treated with elements such as steps, arches and canopies.

Furthermore, as a reference to the past vernacular, the scale of building frontages for new developments are encouraged to be broken up to in order to assist with articulating the facades and create a rhythm.

Steps

In addition to the treatment of transitional spaces, steps were used to deal with the natural topography of District Six. Buildings were often terraced into the landscape as a result and steps were used to transition from stoeps and verandas to the street. These became areas of social interaction.

Housing typologies

These often consisted of:

- Row houses
- Terraced housing
- Semi-detached housing
- Apartment buildings or Council flats
- Freestanding villas

The Drury Lane flats, as well as the still existing Bloemhof and Canterbury Square apartment blocks, are some examples of these typologies.

1.14.3 Herman Hertzberger and the social role of architecture

In an interview with Alan Wood (2017:online), titled Architecture as a visual and social connection, Herzberger (2017) talks about the important role that architecture and space have in creating social connections for people to use as a resource in order "to act in space".

Hertzberger (2017:online) further states that architecture should be used as a tool in order to create these connections, whether they be visual, social or spatial. The key is to use this tool to bring people together so that they could face each other and form these connections between themselves. This allows the individual to act in space and display their capabilities.

This notion of making connections can be applied to architectural typologies of courtyard spaces, plazas and the in-between thresholds, where a relationship between the built form and the street exists. He further elaborates on the importance of ensuring that people feel safe and orientated and, as a result, empowered within a space. He refers to this as the "politics of space"(Hertzberger 2017:online). The architecture adopted thus extends an invitation to the end-user who is about to enter this space, whether this be in the form a building or the space surrounding the building. It allows them a sense of freedom.

According to Hertzberger (2017:online) as a designer, the associative act of making the appropriate decision when designing requires that the attentive aspect of observing and listening is always prevalent.

Thus where the research into Le Grange's (2013) work presents a set of tools to use as part of addressing the ethical challenges of acknowledging the past historicity of District Six and the proposed site, research into Herztberger's philosophy provides insight into the ethical challenge of ensuring that the dignity of the vulnerable street people can be addressed through architecture. Preserving their dignity is especially relevant in terms of their interactions with

designed spaces.
Some of the ethical challenges that emerged from this research include:

- Ensuring that the collective memory of place and the dignity of the end user is maintained.

- Creating inviting spaces for the end user.

- How can all of this be translated into architecture or rather, how can architecture address the aspect of vulnerability?

Research Question

How can the articulation of thresholds and edge conditions within an historically fragile context allow for the design of a place of identifiable otherness for vulnerable street people?

CHAPTER 2

CHAPTER TWO:

This chapter initially Illustrates the exploratory design investigations and the concepts developed by highlighting aspects of the architectural types (porosity, liminality, edge conditions, private and collective gathering) and the architectural notion of vulnerability in architectural precedents

The touchstone

The aspects of the acknowledgement of one's vulnerabilities, sheltering of the individual and re-defining identity are prevalent throughout this dissertation. Throughout history, particularly within the African context, the tree has been synonymous with some of these aspects. Furthermore, it has also been synonymous with the rehabilitative institutions as a symbol of shelter and rebirth. Trees have been a source of food, shelter, material and centres of learning, providing humankind with essential ingredients to survive and progress in life. This speaks to the dissertation's theme concerning vulnerability. The narrative of the touchstone revolves around how the tree, particularly the Ficus craterostoma (commonly known as the fig tree), has been symbolically used as a metaphor for various life experiences and processes, particularly within the realm of rehabilitation and healing. . This in turn links to the dissertation's aim of providing spaces of collective gathering where stories and experiences can be exchanged yet also allow for varying degrees of privacy by using architectural typologies.

Key points about the Ficus tree (Shanahan, 2017)

- It has been featured in religion, monarchies, national coats of arms and within the scientific fields and thus crosses all spectrums of life, regardless of religious and cultural beliefs.
- Most flowering plants display their bloom whilst the Ficus hides theirs within the figs. On the contrary, it displays its roots for all to see in the case of strangler figs, which is the opposite for other plants. It thus provides us with an opportunity to gain an insight into that which is viewed as private and intimate to the individual. An opportunity to learn the story of what "roots" the individual in life.
- The strangler fig tree spreads its seeds which germinate at its higher levels whilst shooting its roots downwards creating a living mesh.
- British biologist Alfred Russell Wallace had spent 8 years exploring the Malay Archipelago and described the strangler figs as "the most extraordinary trees in the forest " as its struggle for existence inspired him as he developed his theory of evolution by natural selection".
- Ecologists refer to figs as "keystone resources" as so many species of wildlife rely on it.
- Pliny the Elder, 1st-century Roman philosopher - "Figs are restorative"
- The trees are also of medicinal value in combating illness and bacteria.
- It can accelerate rainforest regeneration and in turn, reclaim sites.

“Unfolding/Unboxing” the Touchstone

The touchstone itself consists of an unassuming cardboard box. Simple in its appearance and portable in its construction, it folds open to reveal a ficus tree set against a backdrop representing the context wherein this dissertation is contextualised. The backdrop consists of monochromatic imagery illustrating the dourness and adversity faced by street homeless people. However, this is interspersed with images of overcoming this adversity with the assistance of communities, organisations, NGOs and individuals who are trying to make a difference, thus representing a level of hope. This is illustrated by the colour images.

The ficus tree itself is a meeting place where people from different walks of life can gather and interact, tell their stories and learn from each other. The tree provides shelter from the elements to those who gather beneath and acts as a source of food. The individuals are thus provided with ways to address one or more of their primary needs;

- Shelter
- Feeding
- Rehabilitation
- Cleansing
- Engagement

Whilst providing a safe space, at the same time it allows for their otherness to be enacted and dialogue to take place between members of the homeless community and the general public. It gathers individuals under its canopy and these individuals leave as members of a community as they are hopefully better equipped and informed to face the world that they encounter, by means of the knowledge acquired, as well as having had a sheltered place that they can identify with as being theirs and where there is an acceptance of their “otherness”.

The seeds scattered around the tree and people represent the seeds of change with the fruits, hopefully resulting in the growth and expansion of the values, ideas and learning during the interaction between the people, thus creating a sense of community where an appreciation and empathy for people struggling with homelessness can exist.

The following key principles were established from the touchstone:

- Shelter and declaration of identity – private and public
- Restore and Reclaim
- Knowledge sharing
- Food for thought
- A place of dialogue and narrativity

Figure 1.58.   Touchstone

Figure 1.59.   Touchstone - exchanging narratives

Figure 1.60.   Touchstone - seeds of change

Figure 1.61. Community and exchange of narrative against a backdrop of adversity

The use of precedents

This chapter introduces the precedent studies conducted during the project. They have been chosen and categorized into three types of precedents, the criteria being:

- Functional relevance,
- Ontological relevance or
- Ethical relevance

The selected precedents could either fulfil one or more of the categories; however, more importantly, it was chosen as it is aligned to the aims that this dissertation attempts to address.

These categories of relevance all ultimately look at spaces where vulnerability is recognized, and capabilities are endorsed. Places involving porous edges and thresholds where people are close to each other and where they can recognize each other in a collective dwelling space, where engagement and exchange encounters are made possible and reciprocal actions are promoted. In summary, spaces that entail edges, boundaries and gathering.

Each project is briefly described, and a category of relevance identified. The subsequent design development chapter will then attempt to illustrate which parts of the precedent study has been looked at and applied to the final design.

Redbridge Welcome Centre

Location:	Ilford, England
Architects:	Peter Barber Architects
Completion Date:	2011

Located within the suburb of Ilford, England on a corner site, the facility, which was completed in 2011, focusses on the aspect of changing lives of the homeless through recovery as opposed to maintenance, to facilitate reintegration into greater society. Themes such as the deinstitutionalisation of homeless facilities, the provision of a holistic outlook in addressing both the practical aspects of food and shelter, as well as the emotional well-being of homeless people, featured prominently in the establishment of the brief and the resultant design. Furthermore, a focus on creating a place where the engagement of the community and homeless people could be encouraged, in a facility that caters for the needs of people living on the street, influenced how various aspects of the design were addressed.

The project was chosen as a precedent for several reasons which are outlined below. These aspects are relevant to my proposed design and an attempt was made to incorporate these elements in the final version.

- Functional programme
- Spatial arrangement
- Design principles and methodology
- Structural principles

Figure 1.62. Peter Barber Architects.2012. Western facade

Functional relevance

The precedent is relevant in terms of its accommodation programme, spatial organisation and spatial relationship. The structural principles adopted to reinforce the functional requirements as well as the ontological and ethical intent is also relevant.

Ontological relevance

The precedent also served as ontological guide, in terms of the design principles and methodology employed.

Ethical relevance

Functional Programme

The accommodation schedule primarily allows for the following functions:

- Feeding facilities
- Accommodation facilities
- Rehabilitation of emotional well-being

Training and vocational services

The above is very similar to the programme outlined previously for this dissertation and embodies similar principles in the way homelessness is proposed to be addressed. The facility adopts a more holistic approach in tackling the social issue, resulting in the accommodation of certain spaces to allow for this approach to be adopted.

Spatial arrangement

The centre utilises the courtyard typology in its planning with spaces requiring social interaction between occupants, or occupants and the public, taking place on the ground level either within the building or external courtyard. All accommodation units are either afforded a view of the internal courtyard or the public street. The use of "internal streets" on the internal edge of the ground level arrangement further encourages social interaction between people and allows for informal dialogue to take place within it. It also acts as a transitional space or buffer between the formalised areas and the informal courtyard. In section, the more private functions are located on the upper floor levels and as such allows the occupants a space which they are able to claim as their own for the duration of their stay.

Figure 1.63. View from Courtyard looking towards Centre (Photo: Von Sternberg, M. 2012: online)

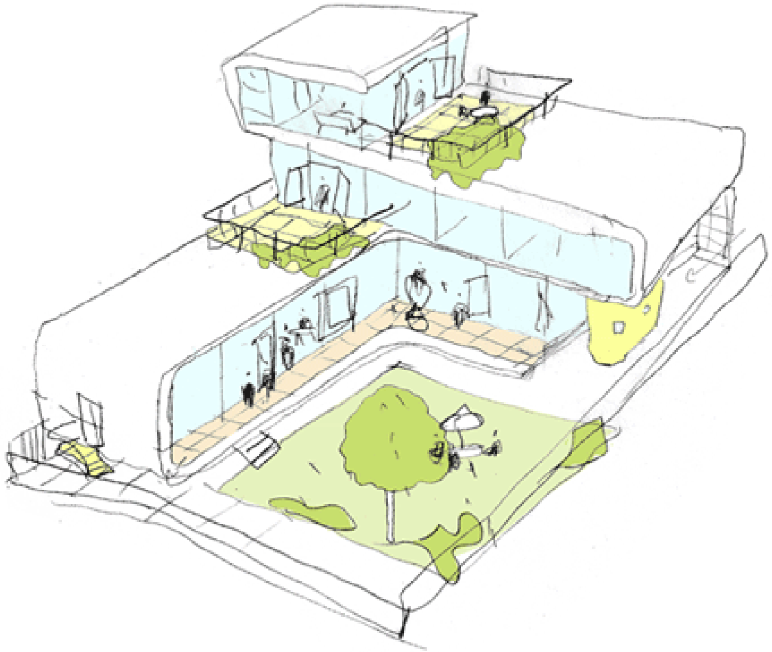


Figure 1.64. Courtyard typology adopted at Redbridge Welcome Centre (Barber and Associates, 2012)

Design methodology and principles

The principle of using a permeable skin in the form of a glazed façade is critical in the architect's intention to create a facility that is de-institutionalised. It is distanced from the traditional design of buildings of this nature. The use of an internal street, as mentioned earlier, along the edge of the of internal courtyard creates a threshold that blurs the lines between inside and outside and thus further speaks to the aspects of the liminality which many of the occupants experience in their daily lives. Metaphorically it further speaks of the sense of either belonging or being situated on the outside of society.

Figure 1.65. The use of glass façades on the external skin blurs the lines of inside and outside (Photo: Von Sternberg, M. 2012: online)

Figure 1.66. Blurring the lines of inside and outside (Photo: Von Sternberg, M. 2012: online)

The connection between the courtyard and the internal ground level functions is enhanced using volume on the public level, and together with the permeable skin this provides a constant visual connection to the inside and outside of the building.

Thus the architecture and language employed communicate a feeling of transparency, invitation and engagement which are important aspects for a homeless person to have access to. It is a wonderful example of the point that Herzberger(date:online) makes about visual and social connections in architecture: "Connection lies in space as to see and to be seen" where the belief is that in architecture, provision needs to be made in the way buildings and their spaces are designed that enables the user "to act in space" by providing social connections.

If there has to be one criticism of the building, it would be that the articulation of the edges on the public streets, particularly closer to the entrance, could have been dealt with differently. Whilst an attempt has been made to engage with the street through the balconies on each of the two street-facing facades, the introduction of scaling elements either in the form of a lightweight covered walkway or public seating in the forecourt to the building, which is located on a prominent corner, could have responded to the surrounding context more appropriately. However, it seems that this may have been a result of cost implications or planning regulations as the earlier sketch proposal does seem to address this aspect by providing seating at the entrance foyer.

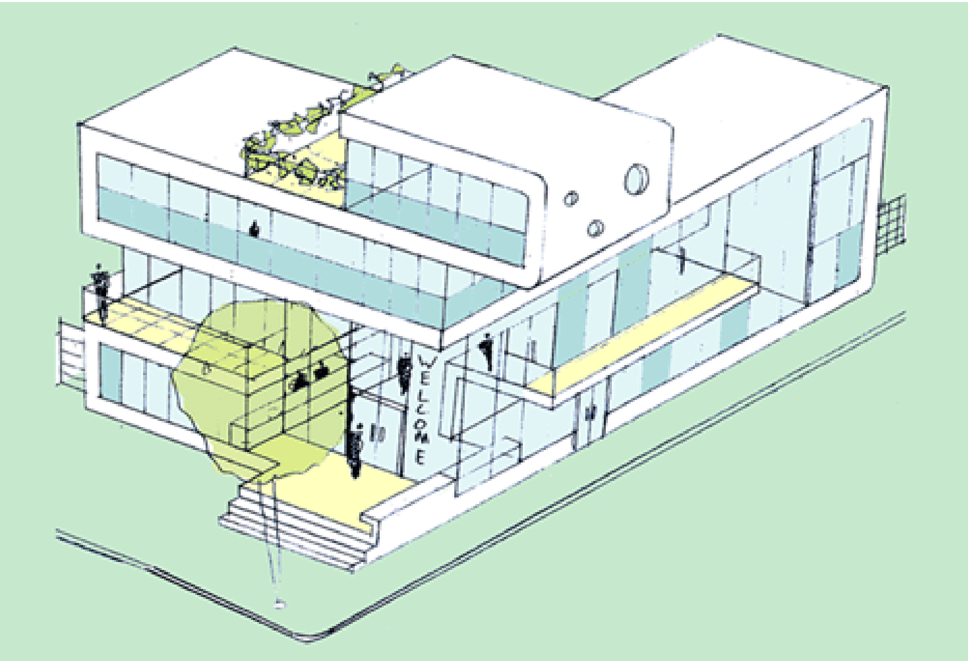


Figure 1.67. Initial conceptual sketches indicating seating in the foyer area (Barber and Associates, 2012)

2.0 Structural typologies

The structural principles employed at the Redbridge Facility primarily consists of a reinforced concrete column and slab system that is further stabilised by a sheer wall at each end of the building.

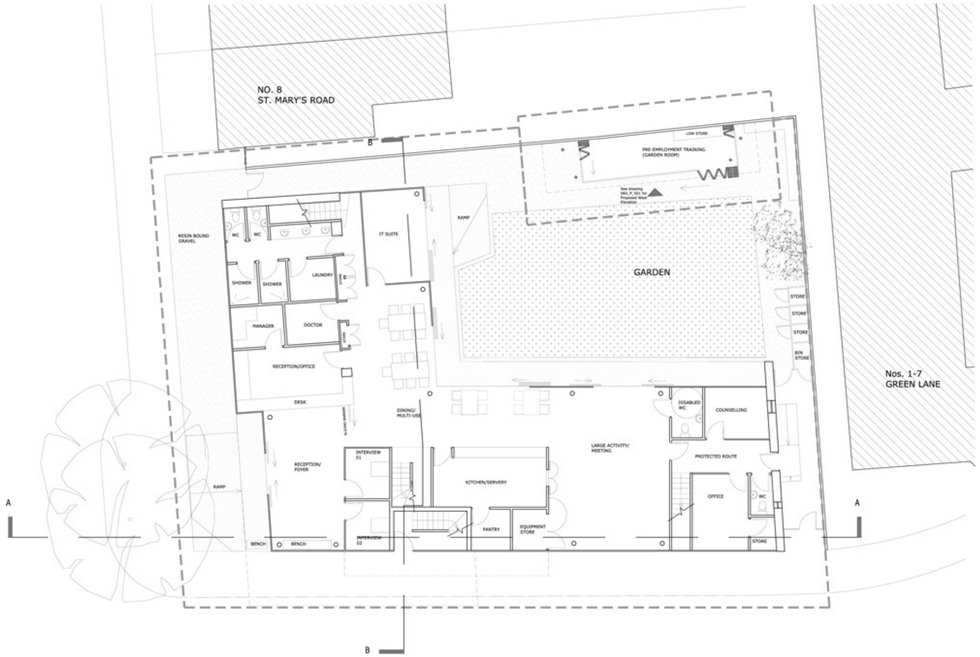


Figure 1.68. Ground Storey Plan - Structural typology using columns and slabs (Barber and Associates, 2012)

The use of this structural system allows for flexibility in the floor plan arrangement as the internal walls are not loadbearing. Furthermore, the opportunity to create a permeable skin on the external and internal facades allows the architects to explore aspects of permeability between the street edge and its interface with the public, as well as the internal social corridors or "streets" and its interface with the courtyard. This has been done by using a standard glazing system, with panels bolted together, instead of a curtain wall system on most of the facades. This was done due to cost implications. Where privacy is required in these areas, the use of opaque glazing has been implemented.

The volumetric treatment of the ground storey also allows for the training and counselling areas to be raised off the public "plane" yet still afford the same visual links to the courtyard outside.

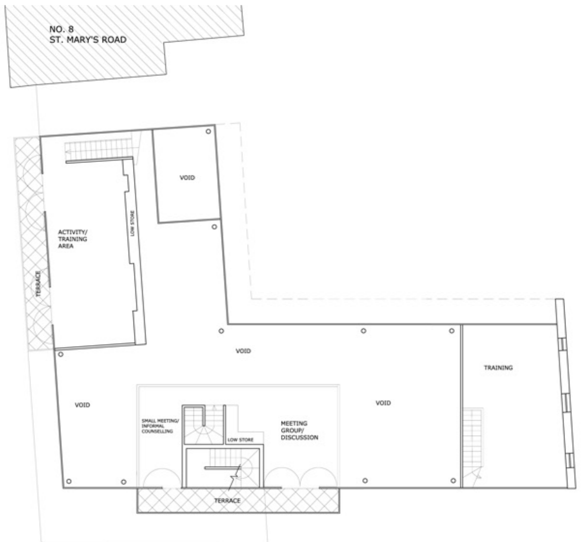


Figure 1.69. First Storey Plan - private functions raised off public level whilst maintaining visual links to the courtyard (Barber and Associates, 2012)

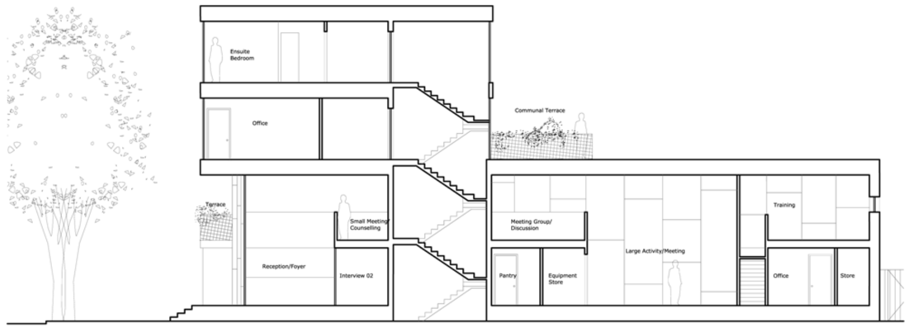


Figure 1.70. Volumetric treatment – allowing views to the courtyard from first storey level. (Barber and Associates, 2012)

The accommodation units on the upper floor levels form part of a loadbearing structural system, where the internal walls support the roof, with a cantilevered floor plane on the Western edge.

Figure 1.71. Upper floor level utilising load-bearing brickwork. (Barber and Associates, 2012)

This cantilever overhangs the full width of the public sidewalk. The treatment of the façade at this edge consists of a few punctures in the wall that allows for light and ventilation to the service areas in this area. A cantilevered balcony on each of the street facades on the first storey provides a social and visual connection to the public realm.

Figure 1.72. The provision of balconies on each facade addressing the respective public street interface. (Photo: Von Sternberg, M. 2012: online)

Materiality

The use of materials such as maple for the floors and glazing throughout simultaneously evokes a sense of light and warmth with a constant connection to its surrounding context. This is in contrast to the traditional view of how institutional facilities are articulated, where a lack of openings, access and visual connections are prevalent and thus is disengaged from its surrounding context.

Lessons learnt from the precedent study

The use of permeability in the skin in establishing visual and social connections

The treatment of edges along communal spaces such as the courtyard translates into an architecture that speaks to the nature of the end-user faced with a liminal existence

The use of a structural typology that allows for a degree of flexibility in the internal arrangement of spaces

The use of streets and social spaces of engagement

The use of light by the volumetric treatment of spaces in section allows for the use of light to further enhance the sense of transparency and community

Adopting a holistic approach in terms of the functional programme and how this translates to the treatment of edges, thresholds and spatial arrangement in the progression from public to private are all aspects that can be incorporated in the dissertation proposal.

The institutional nature of the functional requirements does not need to dictate the architectural language.

Spring Garden Centre

Lewisham, England

Peter Barber Architects

2009

Figure 1.73. The glazed double volume facade interfaces with an external courtyard and terminates in the form of a tower. (Photo: Von Sternberg, M. 2009: online)

Project overview:

Similar in programme to the Redbridge Welcome Centre, the Spring Garden facility is located within the suburb of Lewisham, England a residential area comprising predominantly Victorian rowhouses. The project was completed in 2009. The site is located behind the residential units with access provided via a less prominent approach street compared to Redbridge. The treatment of the facades in terms of entry to the site has thus been dealt with differently, with the use of a "tower" signifying the arrival point to the facility.

Again, by focussing on the aspects of changing lives through the process of recovery, as opposed to maintenance, the facility consists of a number of buildings arranged around a garden with existing mature trees. This is again an attempt to combine nature with recovery. Similar themes and an architectural language that seeks to deinstitutionalise the notion of homeless facilities are

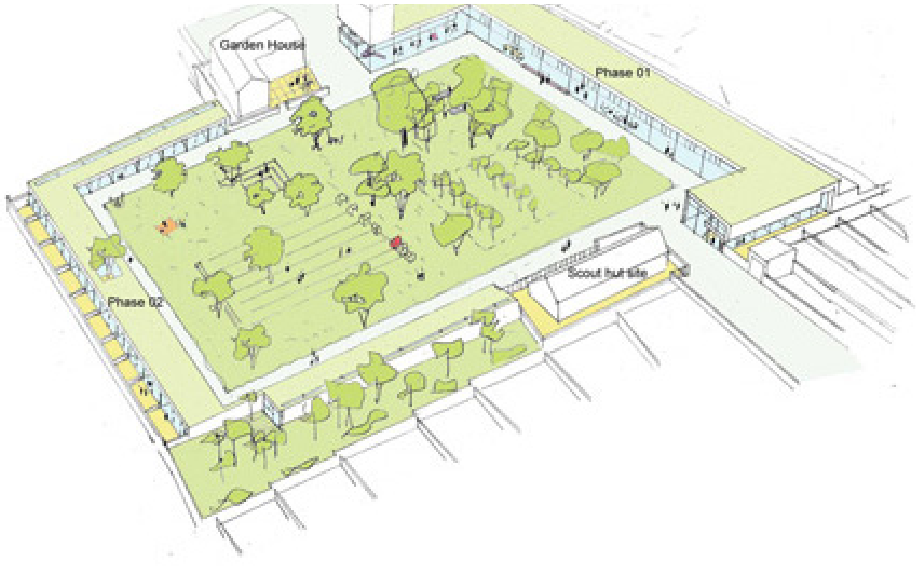


Figure 1.74. Arrangement of buildings around courtyard. (Barber and Associates, 2009)

visible. The facility further has a more extensive accommodation schedule with a variety of accommodation types included as part of the programme.

Similar to the Redbridge project, the following aspects were of particular relevance to the proposed design.

Functional relevance

The functional relevance is its accommodation programme and spatial organisation and relationships thereof. The structural principles adopted to reinforce the functional requirements as well as the ontological and ethical intent.

Ontological relevance

The ontological relevance can be seen in the design principles and methodology employed whereby the deinstitutionalisation of rehabilitation centres is promoted.

Ethical relevance

The relevance can be seen in the following:

The treatment of the edges between the central courtyard and the internal circulation spine along the edge of the building blurs the line between inside and outside.

The design also allows for spaces where narrative can be exchanged by the use of window seats, social spaces within the corridors and outside the glazed line.

Figure 1.75. The use of corridors as social spaces. (Photo: Von Sternberg, M. 2009: online)

Figure 1.76. The edge treatment between inside and outside. (Photo: Von Sternberg, M. 2009: online)

Säynätsalo Town Hall

Säynätsalo, Finland

Alvar Aalto

1951

Figure 1.77. The forest setting of the building which inspired the use of slender timber columns throughout the building. (Photo: Castro, F. 2016: online)

Project Overview

Located within the farming community Jyvaskyla, Finland, and completed in 1951. The U-shaped, three-storey building was a result of a design competition won by Alvar Aalto in 1949.

The multi-purpose building is designed to wrap around an elevated courtyard with the building comprising a brick enclosed structure housing the primary functions, whilst the circulation arcade, reminiscent of an Italian piazza, is glazed, looking out onto the courtyard. The structure is interspersed with slender timber columns, referring to the forest setting of the site and its surrounding context. The building is entered through either a formal staircase or a less formal grass terraced staircase supported by raw timber members, the latter evoking a sense of an amphitheatre.

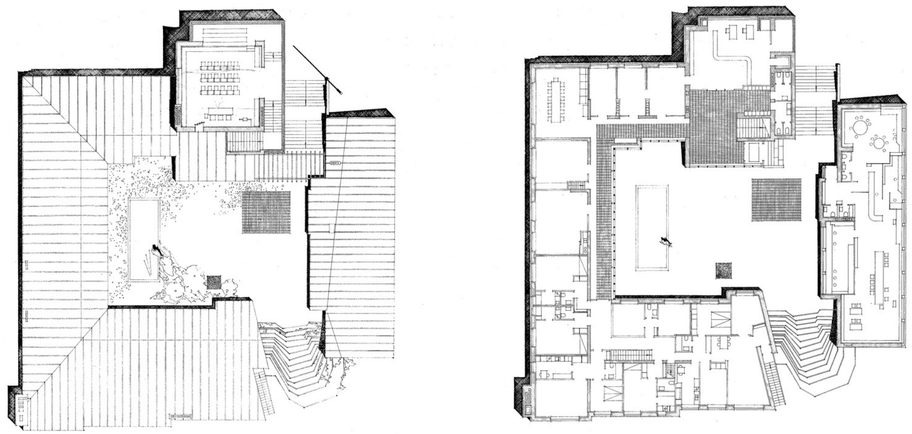


Figure 1.78. Plan layout indicating glazed circulation arcade. (Aalto, A. 1949)

Figure 1.79. Formal staircase and grass staircase to the courtyard. (ArchDaily. 2016: online)

Functional Relevance

The courtyard typology and the arrangement of the circulation arcade make this a relevant precedent to consider as it places the user on the threshold of the inside and outside spaces of the centre.

Ontological relevance

The connection and blurring of the line between inside and outside referred to previously provides the end-user with a connection to the public space of the courtyard and allows them to experience proceedings without necessarily having to physically be in that space. The articulation of the edges is therefore relevant to the proposed design.

Ethical relevance

The invitational aspect of the raised courtyard as well as the main entrance allows for the capability of the end-user to be displayed. Together with the landscaped steps, this creates a feeling of stepping into the belly of the facility. The steps also become a place of dialogue and act as dialectic places and spaces. The latter aspect is particularly relevant to the proposed site in how steps served as important dialectic spaces in District Six.

Lessons learnt

An approach to the building can use a combination of natural materials such as grass and topography to evoke a sense of arrival. This is an aspect that will be investigated in the treatment of the semi-private courtyard and its interface with Kent Street.

As per the examples of Redbridge and Spring Gardens facilities, the use of a circulation route between the primary functional spaces and external courtyard provides for a visual connection between inside and outside thus providing the user with a sense of engagement and a feeling of not being overawed by the built environment.

South African Constitutional Court

Location:	Constitution Hill, Braamfontein,
	Johannesburg, South Africa
Architects:	Design Workshop in collaboration with
	Urban Solutions
Completion Date:	2004

Figure 1.80. Perspective views of the Constitution Court Building with its symbolic light tower featuring prominently. (Photo. Buckland. A: online)

Brief overview

Located in the inner city of Johannesburg, at the Old Fort Prison Complex which was used to incarcerate many of this country's freedom fighters, the site and complex presented an opportunity to house the new Constitutional Court after the first democratic elections in 1994. In doing so, this presented a functional and symbolic opportunity to change the nature of the site. The building was envisaged to be a symbolic statement of transformation in South Africa, but also a catalyst for urban regeneration of the surrounding context. (Wessels....) According Wessels, this was achieved by adopting urban design principles and utilizing a network of streets to create "a safe, secure, compact and democratic environment". Wessels goes on to elaborate as to how this philosophy is aligned to that of Jane Jacobs' New Urbanism vision of the street as a "safe and democratic public space". This is of particular relevance to this dissertation project where the aim is to encourage and allow a vulnerable end-user to enact their otherness and democratic rights without prejudice.

The architects were appointed after winning the design competition, the brief having called for a building that allowed for engagement with the public and enabled it to represent the principles of Freedom, Equality and Dignity as per the Constitution. (OMM Design Workshop: date)

Ethical relevance

The strategy of connecting the site to a larger urban context by introducing a pedestrian route across the site, speaks towards a hierarchy of order. The building's relationship to the broader context assumes a higher order than that of its relationship to the site.

The courtyard typology where the arrangement of the most public functions are arranged on the outside and the more private functions are situated towards the inside, surrounding a central garden.

The village-like nature of the building arrangement which is connected by an internal network of streets, porches, patios, courtyards and garden spaces is similar to the concept for the dissertation.

The idea to involve the general public from all walks of life to participate in the design, construction and installation of certain elements within the building, allows them to engage and take ownership of the building..

Ballarat Community Health Centre

Lucas, Australia

Designinc. Architects

2014

Figure 1.81. Entrance (left), internal street (centre) and atrium (right). (Photo: Snape, 2012: online)

Project Overview

Situated in Ballarat, Victoria, this primary healthcare centre facilitates the needs of a diverse community from different cultural backgrounds. The conceptual approach was to provide a holistic healthcare service and environment which is based on the benefits of patients' contact with nature and community. The philosophy and building design also focussed on sustainable design principles as part of this holistic health care service. Local materials were used during the construction, including recycled timber, to connect the building with place while maintaining its contextual relevance.

Since the operational philosophy of the centre is user-oriented with the building envisaged as a facility that is welcoming and engaging due to its diverse clientele, it deinstitutionalises the notion of a healthcare centre. The spaces are arranged and designed around a series of internal garden voids and a large atrium which create a light and an open space to encourage engagement and interaction. The lines forming the threshold between inside and outside are blurred in to create social and visual connections to the garden spaces, thereby reinforcing the notion of nature as a healing mechanism, as well as activity-based spaces which reinforce the principle of community engagement.

The accommodation includes a variety of healthcare services, including GP's offices, multi-functional consultation rooms for a range of health and well-being services, podiatry clinics, a sexual health clinic, a gymnasium, offices, conference and meeting rooms and an independent café.

Figure 1.82. Entrance (left), internal street (centre) and atrium (right). (Photo: Snape, 2012: online)

Together with the internal gardens, the use of timber pergolas, hard landscaping and lighting is used to further integrate these aspects. The choice of recycled timber and brick throughout these spaces creates a sense of warmth and texture, thus again deinstitutionalising the typical notion of what a clinic entails.

Sustainable Design Measures implemented:

Rainwater harvesting – 80 000 litre storage tanks used for irrigation and toilet flushing

Solar heating – 25Kw Photovoltaic solar energy system for provision of hot water Energy efficiency systems – Double glazing, light sensors to all utility spaces, the use of louvre windows which are operated as part of the HVAC system.

Sustainable transport systems – staff cycling facilities and related showers and lockers

Waste recycling – recycling stations in the public areas and on-site organic matter composting

Optimised Indoor Environment Quality – High daylight penetration and the use of landscaping on the interiors.

Functional relevance

Whilst not necessarily specifically dealing only with homeless street people, the centre does cater for culturally diverse end-users. The accommodation programme and spatial organisation around courtyards and an atrium, and the connections between these aspects, help to deinstitutionalise the clinic typology. The structural principles adopted, and tectonics of the building also speaks to its context which is an important aspect of this dissertation.

Ontological relevance

The aim of creating an inviting environment which evokes warmth in its choice of materials, the use of light via the atrium and the connection to nature via the internal landscaping design principles makes this relevant in addressing the ontological aims of the proposed design. This becomes particularly relevant in the latter parts of the design development process with the introduction of an atrium and landscaped internal street.

Ethical relevance

The principle of placing the end-users and their needs at the forefront of the adopted design approach makes this ethically relevant to the dissertation topic as the aspect of vulnerability is emphasised. The idea of allowing for spaces that encourage engagement and the acknowledgement that the healing process is dependent on this aspect of community further reinforces this notion.

Bo-Kaap Housing – Vernacular housing typologies Bo-Kaap, Cape Town

Figure 1.83. Examples of the vernacular architecture of the Bo-Kaap (Timeslive. 2016: online)

Overview:

Dating back to the establishment of housing units for the Malay slaves brought to the Cape, the historical Bo-Kaap Malay quarter presents an example of how the traditional District Six built fabric addressed the street edge and threshold space, due to the similarity of the housing typologies and site topography. It represents, in some manner, a current example of what District Six could have been had the historical destruction thereof not taken place.

Ethical relevance

The treatment of the building and it the relationship to the street as a social space is of particular relevance to the dissertation project. Due to the similarity of the building typologies, the principles identified in Le Grange's (2013) HIA study can be seen in these examples as well. This is apparent in how the threshold spaces are dealt with by means of stoeps, steps and low walls for seating. Another aspect that is of relevance is in the treatment of the roofscapes of these buildings, particularly with the units which run perpendicular to the natural contours. The example in fig. 1.83 shows how these are stepped accordingly to maintain a human scale to the buildings.

District Six Housing Pilot Project

Location:	District Six, Cape Town
Architects:	Lucien Le Grange Architects
Completion Date:	2004

Figure 1.84. District Six Pilot Project streetscape (left) and treatment of thresholds (right) (Le Grange. 2004: online)

Project Overview:

As part of the first phase of the National Government's land restitution process for District Six, 24 residential units were completed and handed over to recipient claimants who were part of the forced removals of the area.

The scheme is based on the recommendations and findings of the Urban Design Spatial Development Framework and Historical Impact Assessment for District Six, which was performed by Le Grange and Nisa Mammon Architects.

Figure 1.85. Edge treatment (left) and threshold space (right) (Le Grange. 2004: online)

The project consists of 24 row house typology units that incorporates many of the design recommendations and tools documented in these two studies. This includes the following:

Edge treatment:

The threshold between the unit (private) and street (public) is dealt with in the form of low walls, stoeps and balconies and recessed entrances as a transitional space.

Figure 1.86. Massing and proportions (left) and stepping roofscapes (right) (Le Grange. 2004: online)

Massing and Roof scape:

The roofscapes follow the topography of the site and thus breaks down the scale of the building. The massing and proportions are reflective of the histori-cal District Six vernacular.

Proportion:

The vertical proportions of the fenestration, entrance ways and recesses also make reference to that of the historical District Six and which can also be seen in the Bo-Kaap precedent.

Functional relevance:

The project is relevant to the housing component of the dissertation proposal which caters for both short and long-term stay.

Ethical relevance

In the same manner as the Bo-Kaap precedent, treatment of the building and it the relationship to the street as a social space is of particular relevance to the dissertation project. Le Grange implemented the principles identified in hi HIA study and responded to the recommendations of his SDF for the redevelop-ment of District Six. The manner in which he responds to the buildings' rela-tionship to the street and public realm is of particular relevance and creates people-centred intervention that has been sensitively dealt with.

District Six Community Health Centre

Location: District Six, Cape Town

Architects: Nisa Mammon Architects

Completion Date: 2018

Figure 1.87. Massing and proportions and addressing the corner by reducing the scale in using the covered walkway. The historical entrance posts are visible in the foreground (Photo: Ndamane, A. 2018: online)

Overview:

The District Six Community Health Day Centre provides an extended hours health facility service to District Six, the CBD, Salt River and Woodstock areas. The building is located down the road from the dissertation site on the corner of Caledon and Canterbury streets. This is the site of the previous Peninsula Maternity Hospital which had previously been demolished. It was envisaged to be one of the catalytic projects for the redevelopment of District Six by the previous City of Cape Town mayor, Helen Zille. (Ndlendle, 2018: online)

The site historically used to form part of the Welgelegen gardens. The entrance posts to this garden is still retained on the corner of the site at the Centre's entrance. (Fig. 1.87)

Functional Relevance

The project is functionally relevant to the dissertation project's rehabilitation centre in terms of its programmatic requirements.

Ontological Relevance

The massing and treatment of the facade pays homage to the vernacular architecture of the historical District Six. This is also apparent in the manner in which the architects have used parapet walls in the articulation of the elevations. This again is an historical reference to the memory of District Six.

Ethical Relevance

The project is ethically relevant in the manner in which it addresses the corner of the site by using scaling elements such as the covered walkway and seating elements. This creates an entrance that is welcoming to the end-user and not overwhelmed by the building's scale. The North wing of the building is slightly set back from the corner to create a forecourt space to the entrance. In doing so, the building gives back to the public realm with the end user being able to claim the space and take ownership thereof. This is particularly relevant to the forecourt space and entrance on the public square of the dissertation proposal.

Future Africa Campus

Location: Pretoria

Architects: Earthworld Architects

Completion Date: 2018

Figure 1.88. Aerial view of the Future Africa Campus (Photo: Earthworld Architects. 2017: online)

Project Overview:

As part of the University of Pretoria's new vision for learning and in keeping with the changes in how education programmes are facilitated in South Africa, the project focusses on creating a learning environment based on a lifestyle (Earthworld Architects, 2017). The brief called for a variety of programmatic requirements which allowed for students and leading scientists to live, eat and learn on site whilst knowledge sharing between experts in their various disciplines is enabled, The campus's programme thus includes accommodation units of varying typologies, a dining hall, conference centre and research facilities.

The design of the campus is based on urban design principles where a village-like arrangement of the various facilities are linked by a network of streets

Functional Relevance

The project is relevant to this dissertation in terms of its programme with the housing units, research areas and dining hall being similar to that of the design proposal.

Figure 1.89. Housing units of the Future Africa Campus (Photo: Earthworld Architects. 2017: online)

Figure 1.90. The use of internal streets links the various facilities complimented by landscaping (Photo: Earthworld Architects. 2017: online)

Ontological Relevance

The village-like arrangement and the network of internal streets is particularly relevant to this dissertation in terms of the overall urban response. In doing so it promotes and encourages social interaction and engagement between the end-users.

Ethical Relevance

The Future Africa Campus precedent is ethically relevant in that it displays an emphasis on the public space and the manner in which the aspects of edges and thresholds are addressed via a combination of elements such as seating, pergola structures and landscaping being implemented.

Conclusion

Despite the fact that the preceding works encapsulate the primary precedent studies conducted, there are instances where other projects have been studied as precedents for specific aspects of the proposed design, whilst not necessarily analysed in as much detail as the aforementioned list. These will be referred to where relevant.

Formative conceptual ideas

The following section presents some of the initial conceptual ideas and explorations which stemmed from the development of the touchstone and the site analysis.

1. Porosity

The idea of porosity was initially looked at by using the built form and its expression as a means of placing the aspect of homelessness in the public realm, particularly due to the prominence of the site. This would entail a substantial level of permeability, either visual or physical, to facilitate awareness of the 'other' and opportunities for engagement.

Porosity and the notion of belonging.:

Belonging to place and community by being seen, but also the ability to see others which, according to Hertzberger (2017), talks about our interpretation of spatial connections

"...when you make a window, you have an outlook. An outlook means you try to be in connection. Connection lies in space as to see and to be seen."

(Hertzberger, 2017, p. online)

Critical reflection

The programme required for the facility needs a certain level of private and public spaces, particularly within the context of vulnerability and vulnerable end-users. It would be idealistic and naïve to suggest that the idea of porosity can be applied throughout the design. However, through further interrogation of the programme, certain areas can be identified where the aspect of porosity and the expression thereof can be selectively explored.

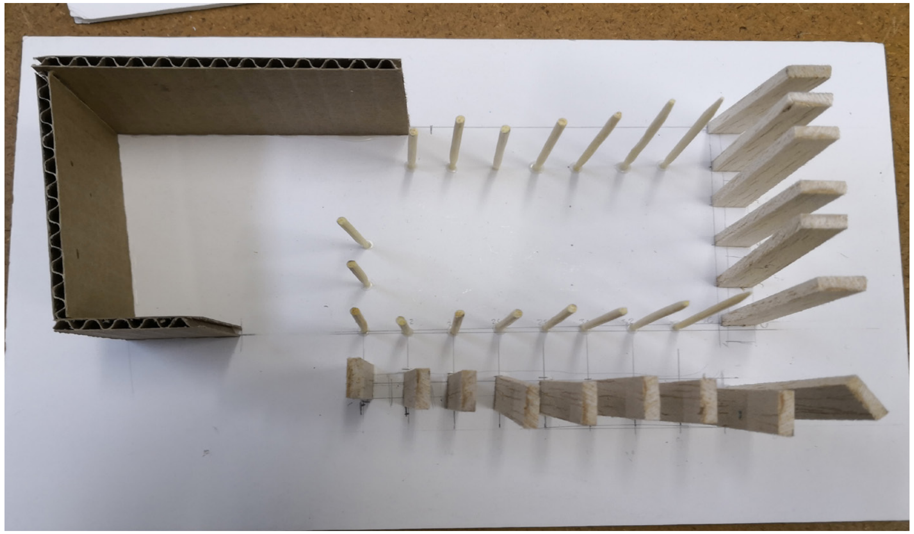


Figure 1.91. Initial conceptual model - Porosity (Author. 2018)

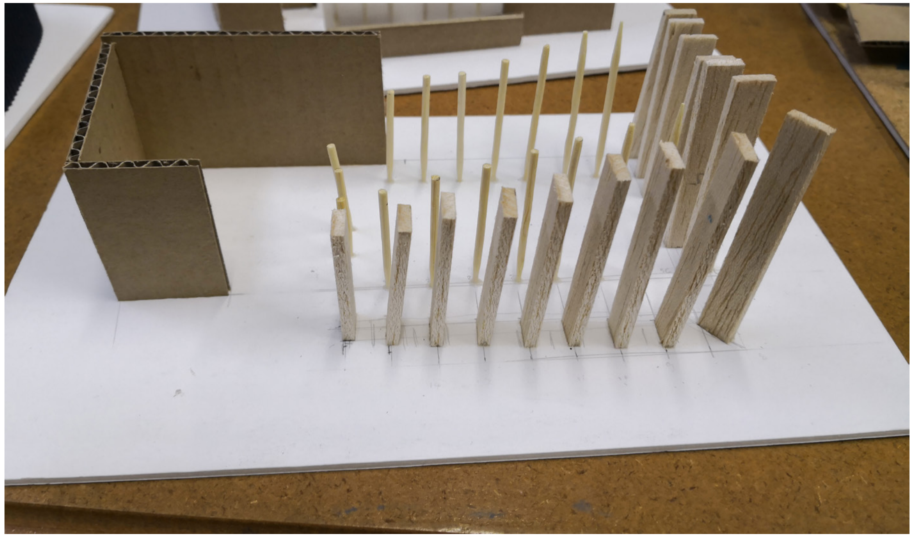


Figure 1.92. Perspective view of conceptual model -Porosity (Author: 2018)

2. Addressing the edge

Due to the location of the proposed site, the idea of responding to each of the edges and expressing these individually arose. The edges are unique because the nature of the street with which each of the site's four edges interfaces are different to each other. Roeland Street to the South is primarily frequented by vehicular traffic and thus is more suited to a commercial nature. Drury Lane to the East is more intimate in scale and traffic and interfaces with the neighbouring Harold Cressy High school and thus presents an opportunity to create an educational relationship with each other. The historical Kent street edge to the North, with its cobbled stone finish, is reflective of what District Six used to be like. It has the potential to sew the dissertation site and the community gardens site across the road together as the latter already has an established relationship with the homeless community by providing employment to some members. The Canterbury Street edge to the West is a combination of vehicular and pedestrian friendly. By identifying these inherent qualities, an opportunity exists to create a response that is rooted in the immediate context.. The challenge here would be to obtain a level of coherence and an architectural language that is respectful of its constituent elements despite having to address various unique edges. Subliminally, this speaks to the aspect of community where the facility is greater than the sum of its parts. It also speaks to the end-user and the overall intention of acceptance of the 'other' despite the differences . Only through engagement and dialogue can thus be obtained.

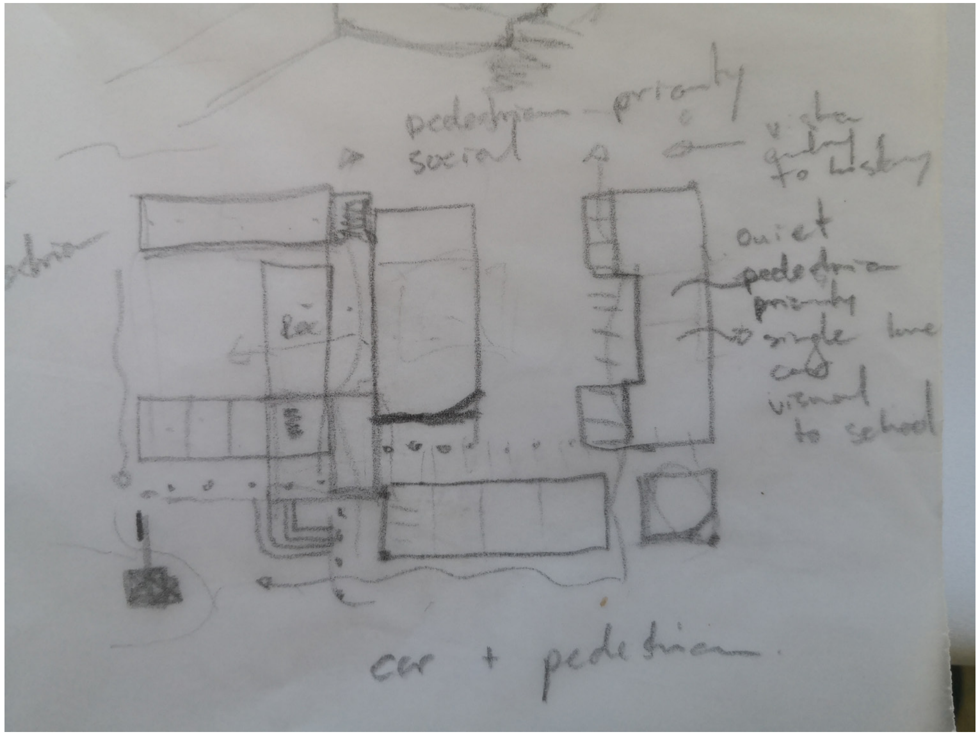


Figure 1.93.   Diagram illustrating the site's edges and inherent qualities thereof. (Author: 2018)

3. Thresholds and Liminality

The aspect of thresholds and liminality features throughout this dissertation as it addresses both the historical aspects of the site and the broader District context, as can be gauged from the research conducted into the works of Le Grange, as well as the nature of the daily experiences of the vulnerable homeless street person. These exploratory models and diagrams looked at how this could potentially be expressed architecturally. Using solid forms and more permeable edges looked at the aspect of hiding and revealing vulnerabilities, in the case of the homeless person and revealing and hiding the past and aspect sof memory of what once was by touching the earth lightly in the case of the site itself.

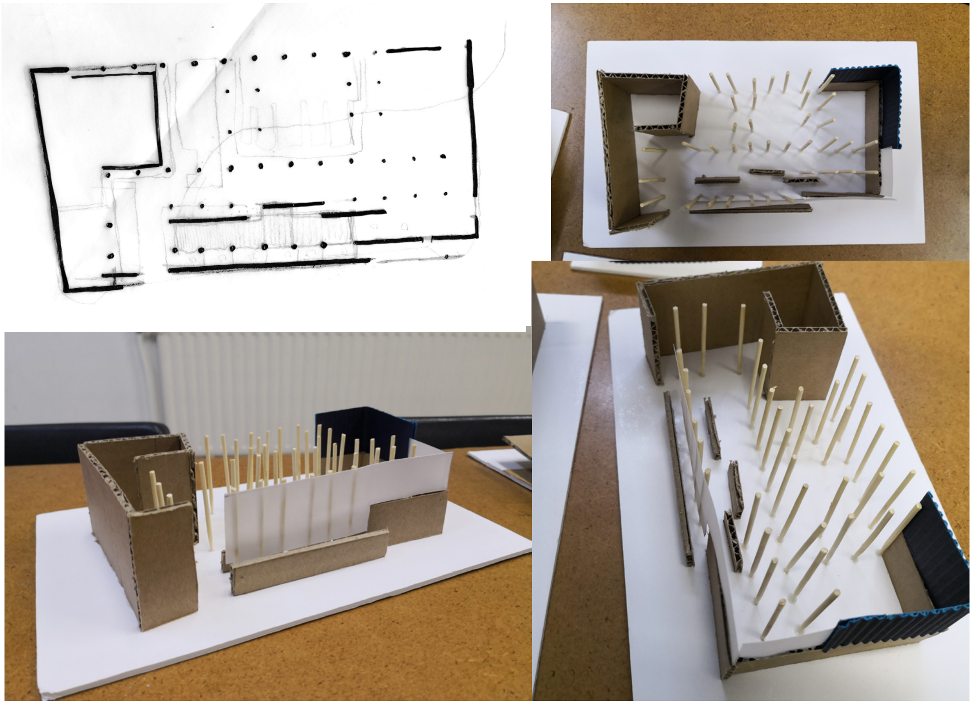


Figure 1.94. Conceptual diagram and model illustrating the aspect of thresholds and liminality. (Author: 2018)

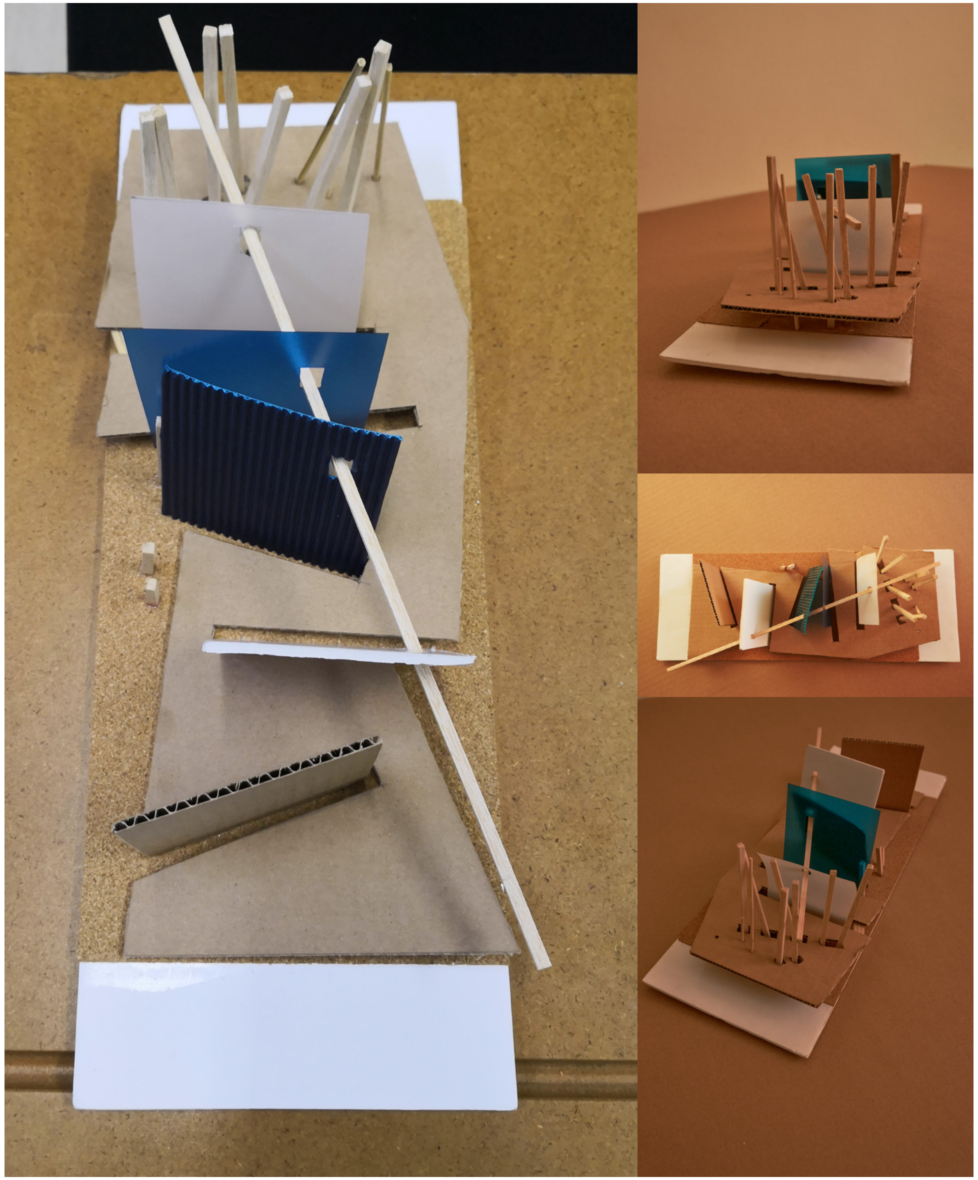
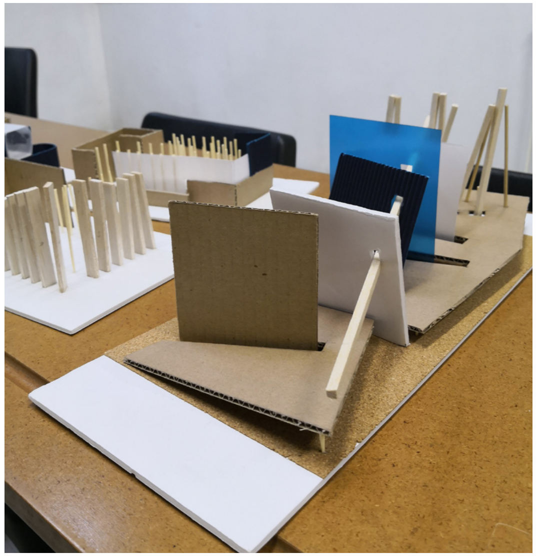


Figure 1.95. Abstract conceptual model expressing the aspect of thresholds and connections between spaces by means of a path or street. (Author: 2018)



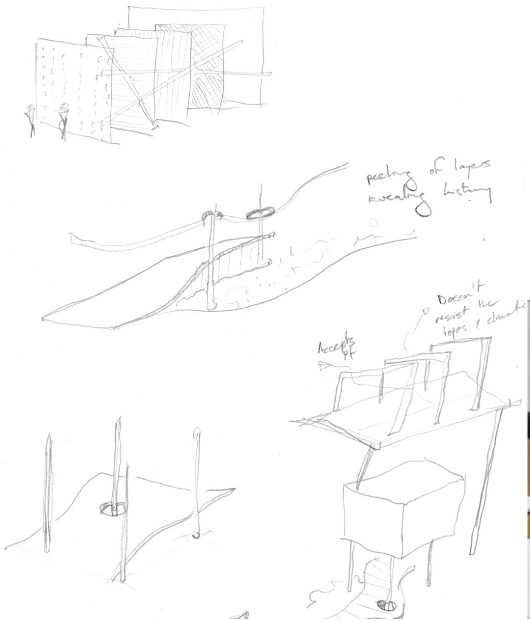
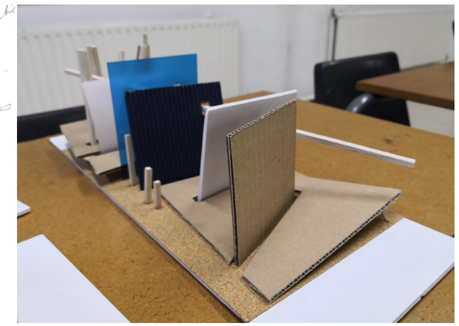
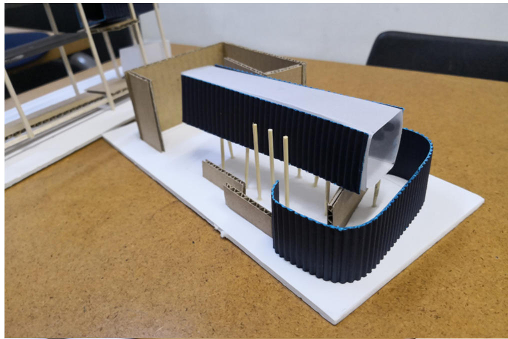
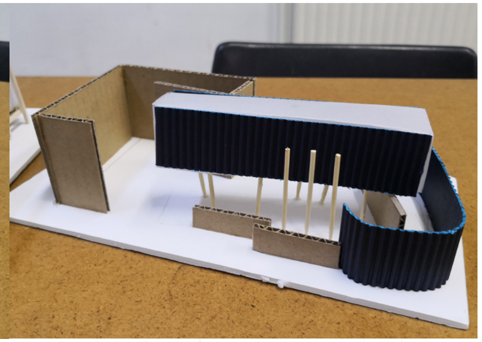
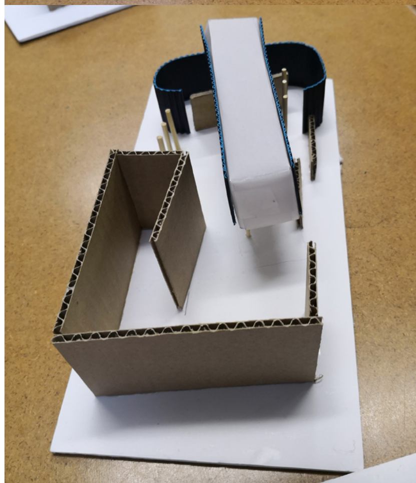


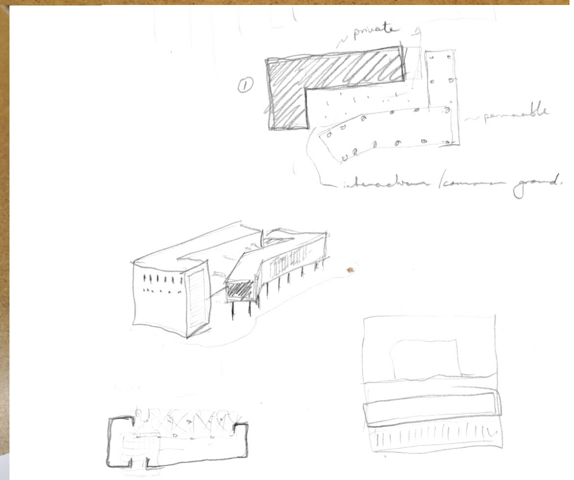
Figure 1.96. Abstract conceptual model and diagrams expressing the aspect of thresholds and connections between spaces by means of a path or street. (Author: 2018)











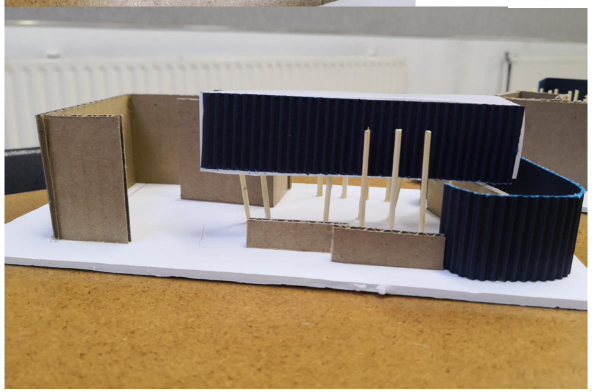


Figure 1.97. Further abstract conceptual model explorations & diagrams investigating the aspect of thresholds, solids and voids and the treatment of corners. (Author: 2018)

4. Re-tracing History and Memory

I explored the idea of revisiting what once was, as a means of acknowledging and respecting the memory of place. A mapping exercise involving tracing the history of the site and its immediate surrounds provided potential clues towards the narrativity of the context.

This exercise proved to be both informative and inhibitive. Insights into how the site relates to the natural topography and landscape, which has been a constant over time. It also provided an understanding of how the surrounding built fabric has developed over time and how this relates to the proposed site.

Furthermore, some of the structuring elements such as sightlines, axes and focal points, which had been part of the historical layouts, still remain today and retain their relevance. In conjunction with other physical remnants of the past, such as the cobbled street, they provide further design informants.

A brief process of investigating the possibility of organizing the spaces within the footprint of the historical fabric of the site was embarked upon. The intention was to then link these spaces with an internal street and elevated walkways and bridges

However, whilst this did allow for a larger footprint which could accommodate more end-users, I felt that this organisation was not conducive to creating a response that addressed the edge conditions where scale and threshold spaces are important to consider in relation to the surrounding context, The notion of internal streets and steps as dialectic spaces was however an aspect which I wanted to take forth in my subsequent investigations.

Critical reflection

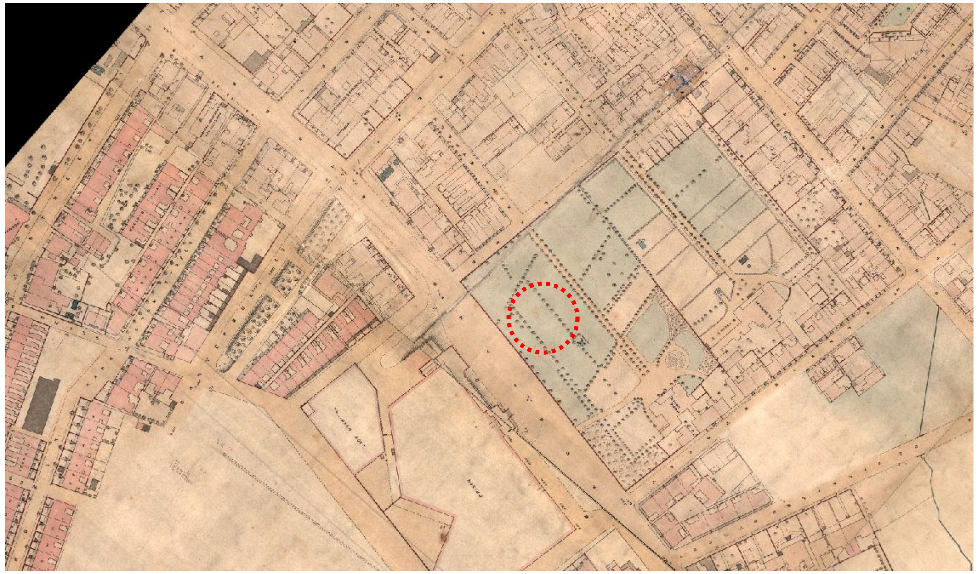


Figure 1.98. Thom's 1891 survey of the dissertation site's surrounding context identifying historical urban informants which are still visible in the present day's built form. (Thom, 1891)

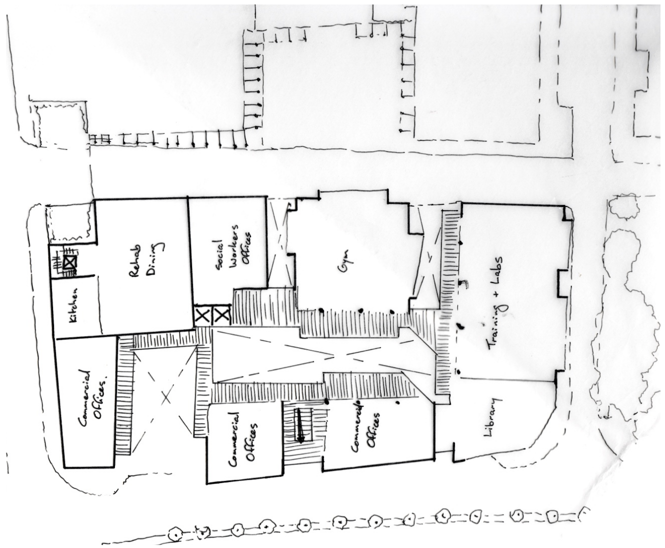


Figure 1.99. Pt.1. 1Initial investigation into using the historical built footprint of the site as a basis of accommodating the project's accommodation. (Author: 2018)

Merely attempting to retrace the historical built forms and create figure-ground drawings identifying the positive and negative spaces, proved to be inhibiting in developing design ideas. Despite this, opportunities arose which could potentially be accommodated within the final design proposal, such as recognizing the historicity via patterns and motifs within floor planes, carrying through materiality from the cobbled streets into the facility and engaging with sight lines.

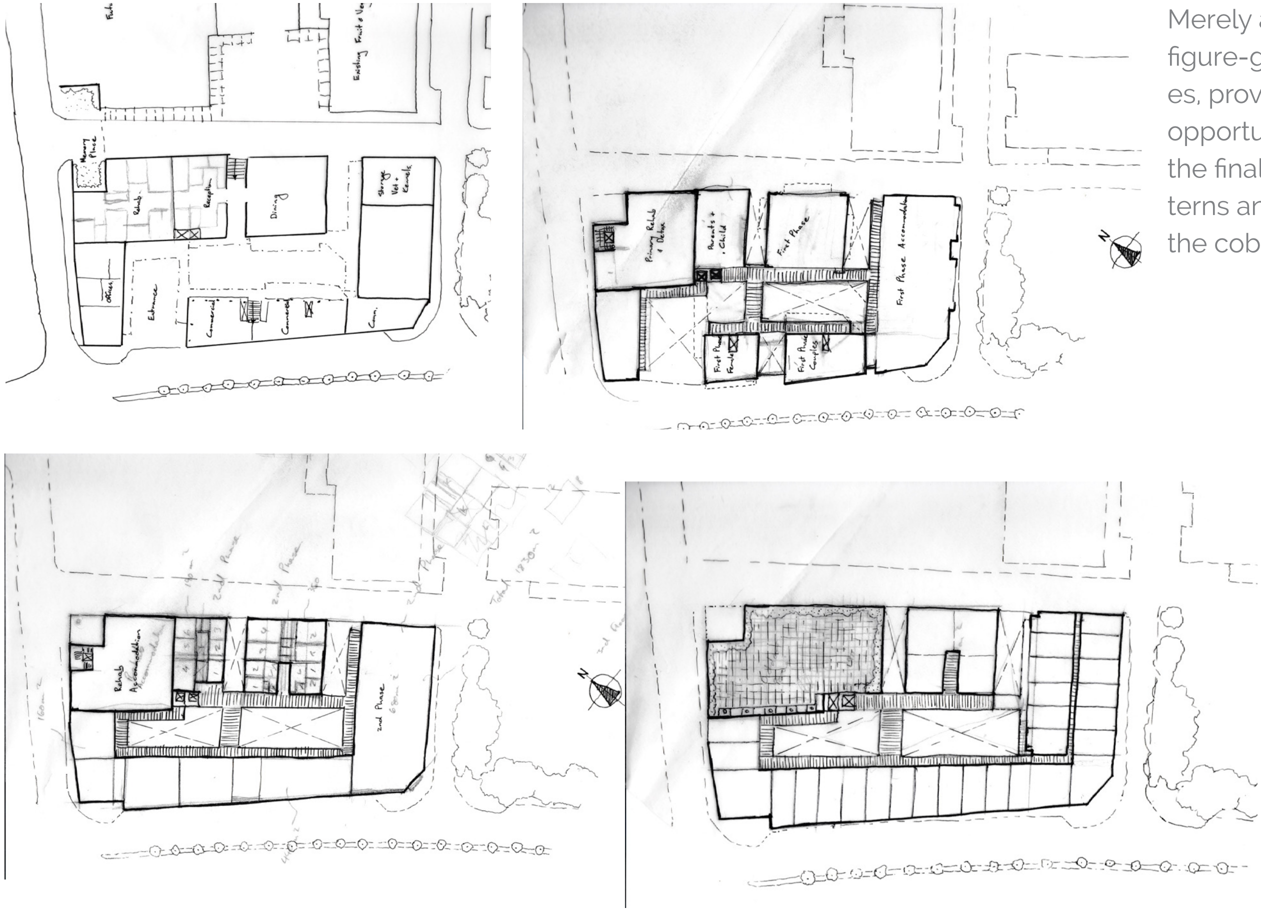


Figure 1.101. Pt. 2. Initial investigation into using the historical built footprint of the site as a basis of accommodating the project's accommodation. (Author: 2018)

5. Towards an urban response

This approach takes a look at the macro-scale in terms of the role of the site within an urban context. The site's proximity to the line CBD and siting on the periphery of District Six merits its role as a potential gateway into the area. There is thus a responsibility to respond to the urban context and the informants that this provides accordingly.

The initial response looked into the idea of addressing this urban context as building forms arranged around a series of squares, each with various degrees of privacy. These squares are in turn linked together by a series of internal streets, walkways and interlocking elements, thus creating a campus-like mini-city within a city.

The first square aims to respond to the urban context and looks at historical lines as part of the retracing process and existing figure ground of the surrounding built form and proposes a square which connects the four corners of the Canterbury and Roeland Street intersection thus forming an urban plaza. A public marker is proposed as a focal point directly at the centre of the plaza, with traffic-calming measures put in place or at the forecourt of the design proposal.

This approach reinforces the initial idea of having the entry to the facility off the North-West corner portion of the site where the current intersection is situated.

Other aspects such as urban grids, alignment, scale, vistas, approach and edge treatment will need to be considered within this urban response.

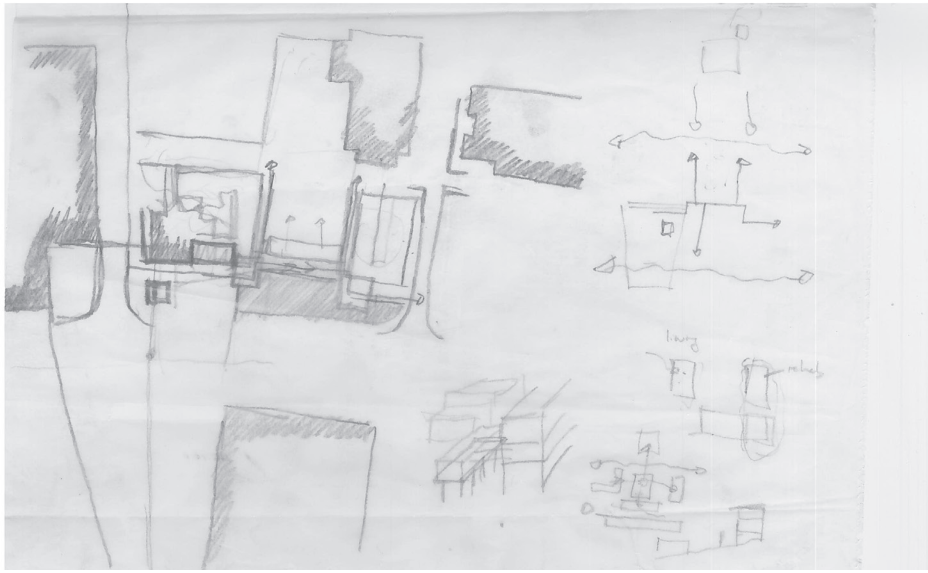


Figure 1.102.   Conceptual sketch investigating an urban response. (Author: 2019)

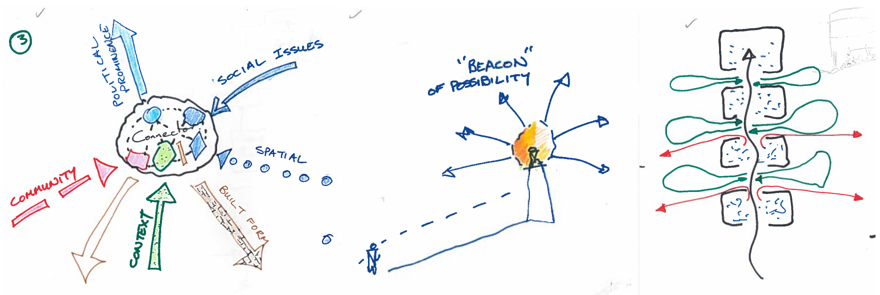
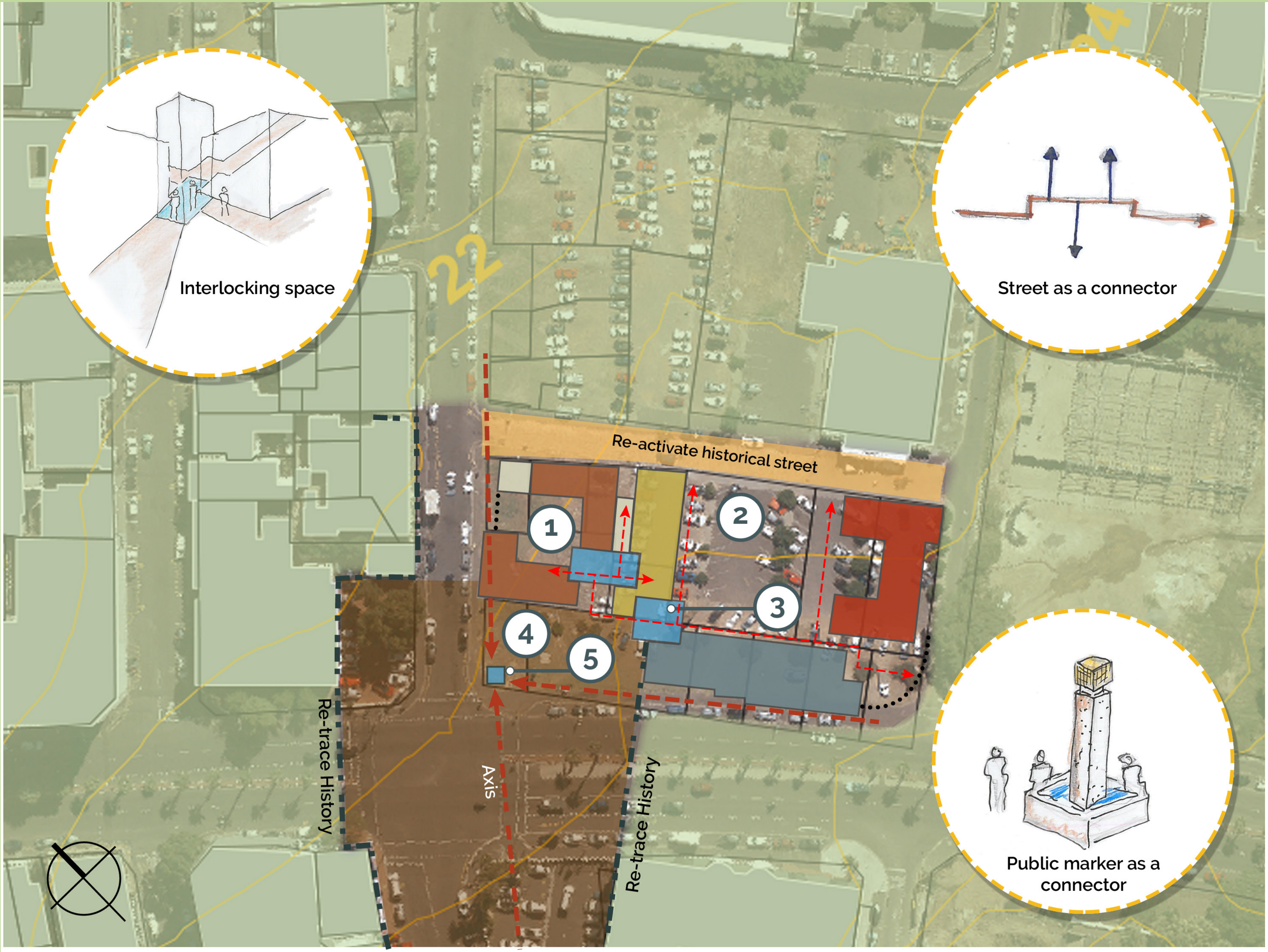


Figure 1.103.   (Right) Conceptual sketch investigating an urban response. (Author: 2019)



1 Private

2 Public/ Semi-Public

3 Interlocking space as a connector

4 Public Square

5 Focal Point

Conclusion

It became clear to me that the site has a rich layering of narrative, memory, physical and social contextual aspects and as such the overall conceptual approach would need to involve elements of all five formative attempts and a response that addresses these would be appropriate. The last idea regarding an urban response resonated the most with me as I felt that not only did it present the most potential to be developed, but by incorporating it with aspects of the other initial ideas, it aligned to the overall theoretical approach.

This approach formed the guiding principle for the design development .

CHAPTER 3

CHAPTER THREE:

3.1 Design Development

Addressing the challenges identified incl. establishing a design rationale

Topology + Typology

Addressing the functional challenges:

After the initial research and precedent studies it became apparent that a more holistic approach is required to address the needs of the end-user (liminal street person). The research, however, also indicated that there was a distinction between the types of end-users which first needed to be confirmed as their needs differed depending on their circumstances.

The end-users are thus grouped as followed:

- Individuals
- Couples
- Parents with children who require emergency overnight accommodation
- Individuals on a path of rehabilitation, independence and self-sustainability
- Individuals who prefer to continue to sleep rough, either on the streets, thus only requiring a meal and shower, or at the facility. (These individuals often have difficulty adjusting to sleeping in formalized or enclosed spaces)

This results in an accommodation programme, similar to that of the Redbridge Welcome Centre, that allows for these variety of functions to be catered for. Figure 1.104 illustrates the spatial relationships and functional process of the design proposal. This functional challenge resulted in a group of functional typologies which are as follows:

- Admissions offices
- Dining facility
- Changerooms and ablutions
- Accommodation facility – catering for a variety of end user needs listed above
- Commercial component
- Primary Rehabilitation facility – for addicts living on the streets
- Training facility – to provide vocational training
- A library and reading room primarily aimed at the youth living on the streets. (This nature hereof was only confirmed later during the design process)

I felt that the above allowed for a variety of end-user profiles as well as allowing for choice in that the individual(s) can decide which level of service they

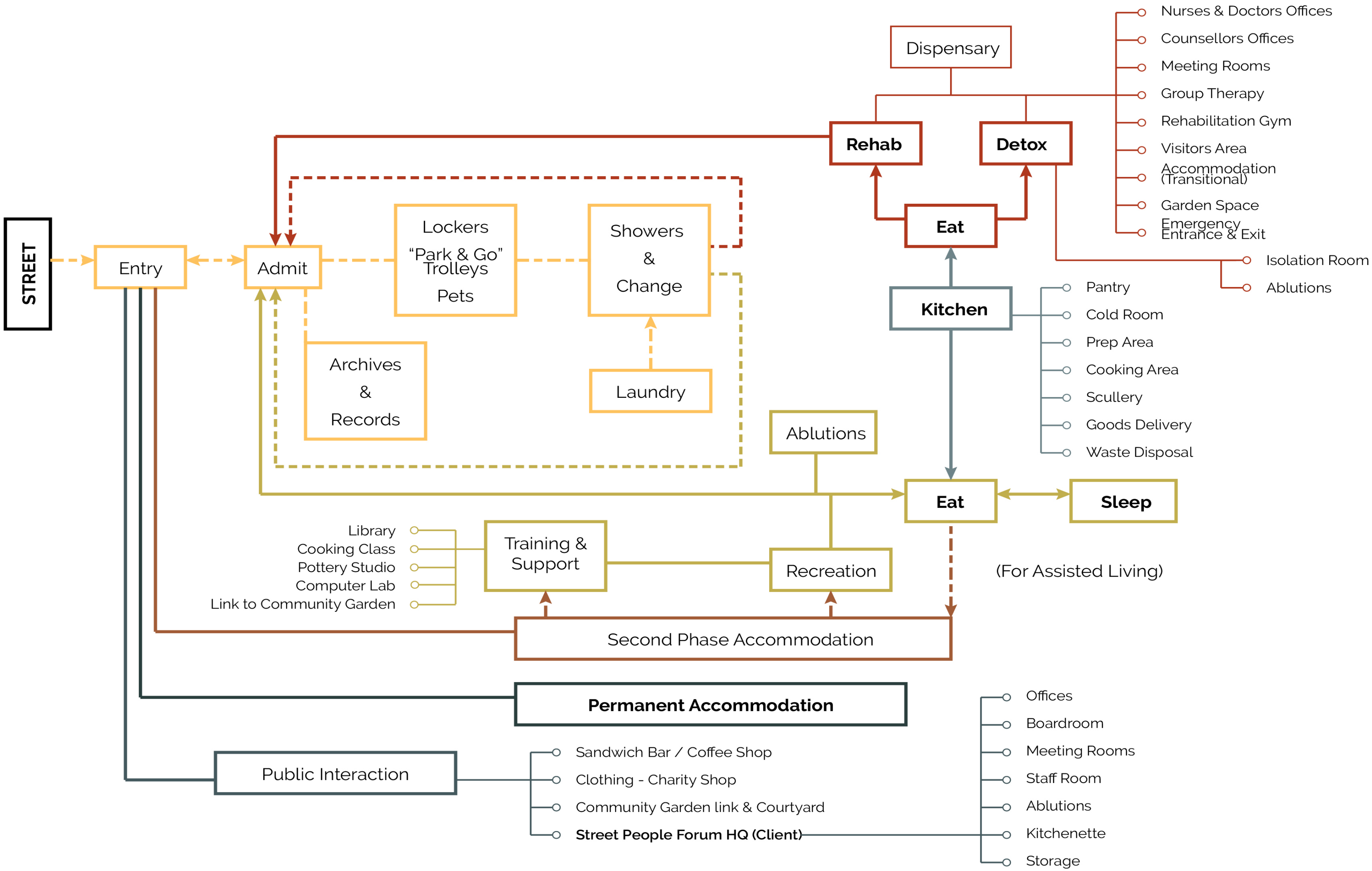


Figure 1.104. Spatial relationships between the centre's various components. (Author: 2019)

1. Primary Accommodation Areas

A. Emergency overnight stay for 6 people

Emergency accommodation space for parent and child/ren	3 rooms x 12m2 each
Admission's offices	3 rooms x 12m2 each
Sub-total	

B. First phase shelter for 50 people

SLEEPING:

Mattress Storage space - matress size 91cm x 188cm		
Communal short-term outside sleeping space (for individuals who struggle to adjust to sleeping on a bed/matress	10 Males	
Males	26	13 rooms
Females	4	2 rooms
Couples Accommodation - Married/Life partners with/without children (12m2 4-bunk bed option)	10	5 Rooms

CLEANING:

	Toilets	Urinals	Whb	Showers
Female	4	n/a	3	3
Male	4	6	5	5

Sub-total

Step down and Primary Phase Shelter Common Spaces

STORAGE: (Rental system/seat equity policy)

Storage and locker space for personal belongings
Trolley Storage Space

DINING

Communal eating space/Dining Hall
Back of house services i.e. Kitchen, Pantry and freezer & Cold rooms

PETS

Accommodate overnight stay/care for pets

Sub-total

2. Secondary Accommodation Areas

Secondary shelter units for 100 people (shared accommodation)	No. of Units	Unit Area
SLEEPING AND LIVING		
Shared Accommodation Units	10	60
HEALTH AND MENTAL WELL BEING:		
Facilities to be accessed/shared with Primary Accommodation facility.		
Sub-total		

4. Health and Mental Well-being

Harm Reduction facility (Needle exchange & Methadone treatment)

Rehabilitation Centre

Common Areas	**No. of Units**	**Unit Area**
Reception Area	1	30
Assessment Room	1	12
Security Area	1	6
Nurses offices	1	10
Doctors Office	1	12
Archives/Records Rooms (secure)	1	10
Dispensary	1	10

Detox Area/Severe Treatment

Isolation Room (Detox + Lock Up Room)	2	9
Ablutions	2	2
Primary Rehabilitation facility		
Meeting/counselling rooms	2	20
Counsellors Offices	2	9
Security Office/Control point	1	6
Kitchen	1	20
EATING:		
Kitchen	1	120
Allowance to be made for sufficient queuing space for clients	1	30
Sub-total		

Training Centre		
Social Workers' offices	2	9
Therapy Rooms	3	12
Security Office/Control point	1	8
- Related Ablutions	1	2
RECREATION		
Library	1	30
Recreation Room	1	60
SKILLS AND DEVELOPMENT & TRAINING		
Computer Room	1	60
Reception	1	20
Offices	2	12
Training rooms and related storage	1	60
External training spaces		
Sub-total		

5. Commercial Component

Deliveries
Provide commercial space on ground floor level on Roeland Street

Sub-total

Figure 1.105. Accommodation schedule. (Author: 2019)

require. The final accommodation schedule is illustrated below.

3.2 Structural Principles and Systems Employed

The design intent and concept have been the primary drivers for the decisions made during the selection of a structural system and technical resolution of the final design. These decisions were made to reinforce and compliment the design intent.

It is on this premise that establishing a set of structural principles were employed. The following represent the principles established during the design process whereafter a suitable system is investigated and adopted for each.

Outlining the principles

Conceptual Ideas and the Structural Response

The primary building typologies above are arranged around a series of courtyards and squares, each with a distinct scale and level of privacy. Thus, one of the design challenges is to create a facility that reads as a whole, despite having different functions and programmatic requirements. Furthermore, the facility also needs to be contextually relevant due to the historic importance and contextual sensitivity of the site and the larger area. The structural typology thus needs to be appropriate in function and design.

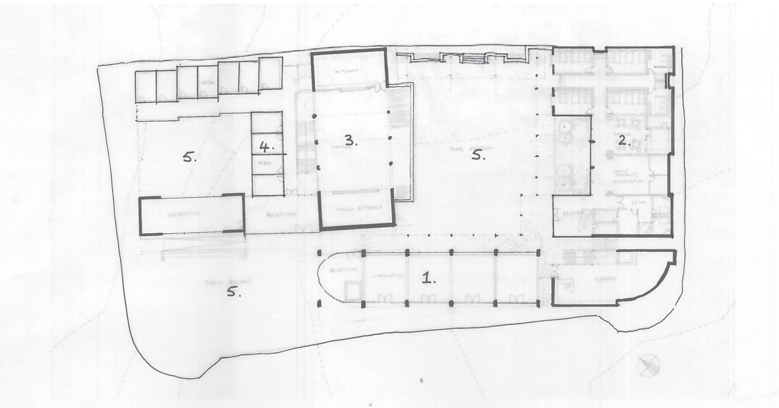


Figure 1.106. Structural principles' diagram for the centre. (Author: 2019)

Commercial Component and Permanent Accommodation (See Fig. 1.107)

Conceptual Ideas

- Edge condition along Roeland Street
- Porosity
- Historical reference to row-house typology

Structural Typology Requirements:

- Allow for visual permeability,
- Flexible functionality
- Allow for manipulating scale of building i.e. reducing horizontality of the

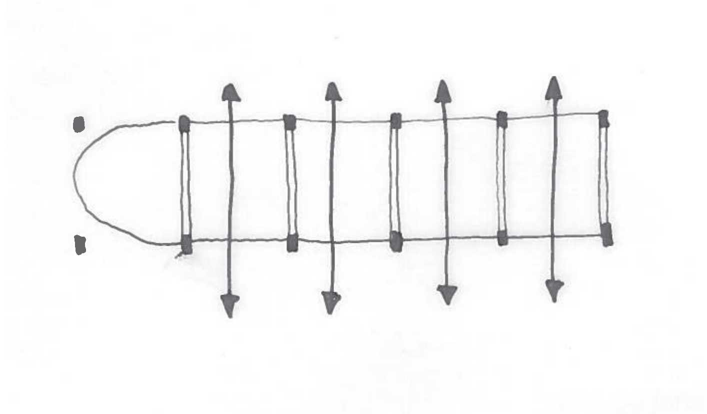


Figure 1.107. Structural principles' diagram for the commercial component (Author: 2019)

streetscape with vertical elements

- Allow for the rational organisation of services and circulation

Rehabilitation Centre and Training Centre

Conceptual Ideas:

- Edge condition along Drury Street –intimate scale
- Functional requirement - sheltered, protected and private on ground level street edges
- Interface with school and Archives Building – visual link
- Permeable edges towards the courtyard
- Historical references

Structural Typology Requirements: (See Fig. 1.108)

- Solid, less permeable at certain edges
- Lighter more permeable on first floor
- Permeable edge on the courtyard
- Allows for flexibility in use internally

Refers to the rowhouse typology

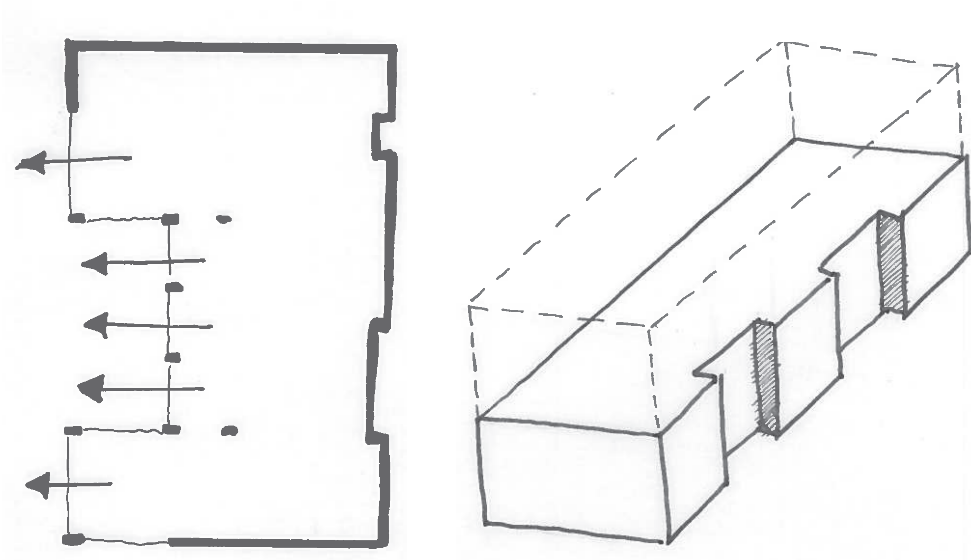


Figure 1.108. Structural principles' diagram for the rehabiltation and training centre (Author: 2019)

Dining hall, Offices & Changerooms

Conceptual ideas):

Multi-functional use, large interrupted space

Polyvalence – able to evolve with users' needs

Changerooms – tucked into site topography – solid, private

Structural Typology Requirements (Fig. 1.109):

Solid, less permeable for changerooms – retaining aspect

Permeable on ground and first floor

Allows for flexibility in use internally

Larger spans for open plan arrangement

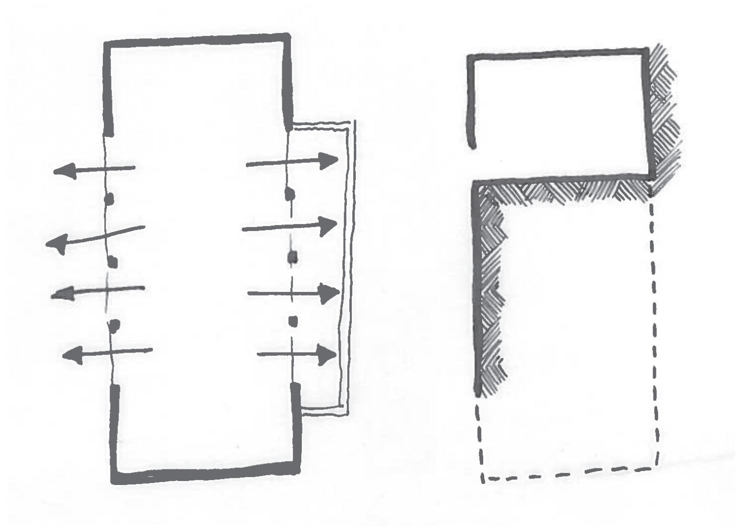


Figure 1.109. Structural principles' diagram for the dining hall, offices and changerooms (Author: 2019)

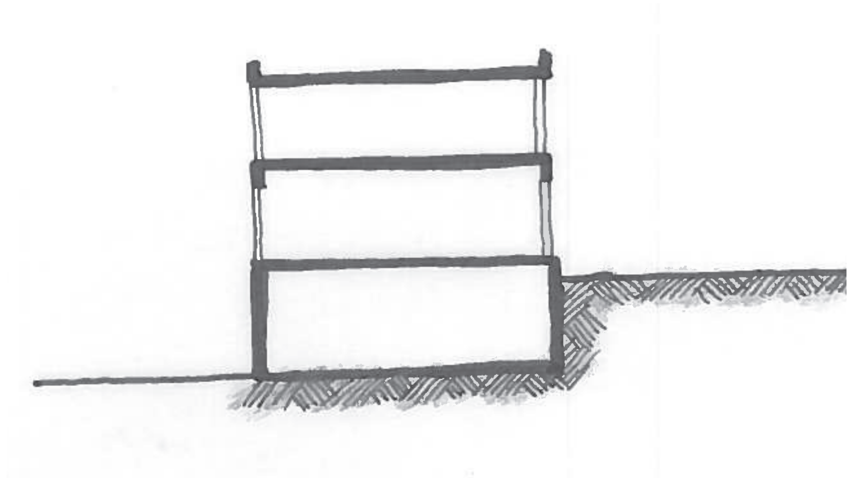


Figure 1.110. Utilising the site's topography to accommodate service areas below dining hall (Author: 2019)

Temporary accommodation

Conceptual ideas (Fig. 1.111):

Edge conditions along Kent and Canterbury Streets –interact with street

Interface with the proposed public square

Historical references

Functional requirement – sheltered, protected and private on the ground level

Flexibility in arrangement and use

Less permanence – temporality of function

Permeable edges towards the internal courtyard

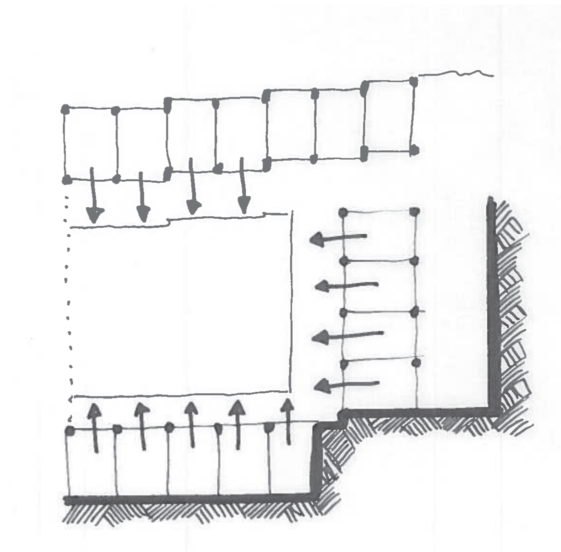


Figure 1.111. Structural principles' diagram at temporary accommodation units (Author: 2019)

Structural Typology Requirements:

Lighter more permeable structure

Allows for flexibility in use internally

Refers to rowhouse typology

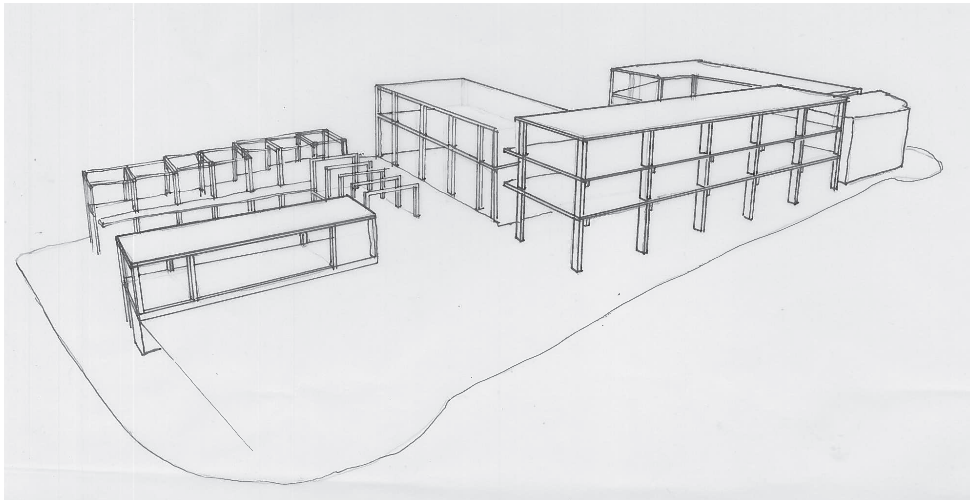
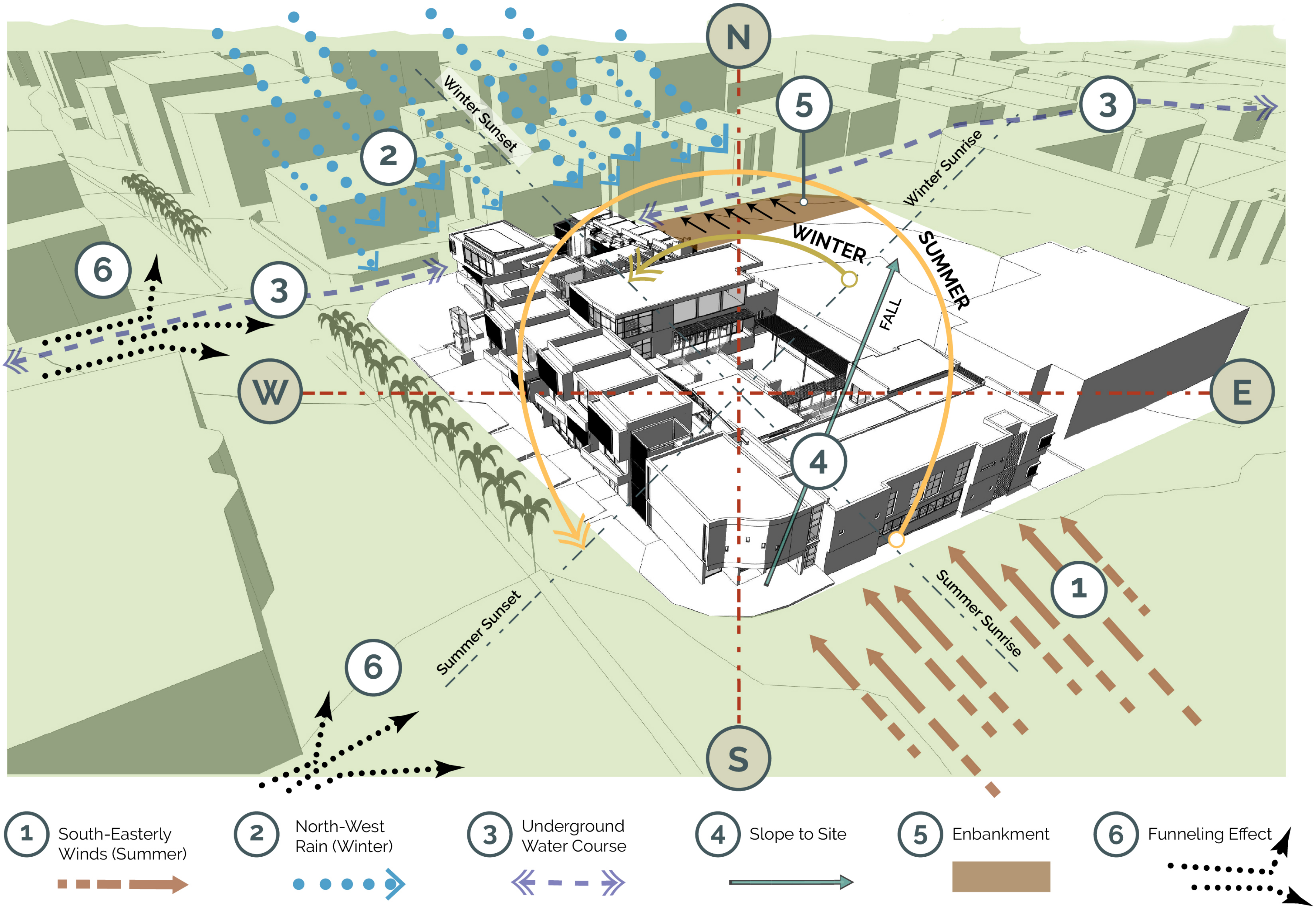


Figure 1.112. Structural 3D perspective diagram (Author: 2019)

Courtyards and squares

An important aspect where social engagement takes place. The proposed facility will likely consist of low walls, seats and resting areas in addition to linking elements between the building typologies.


N
S
E
W
Winter Sunset
Winter Sunrise
Summer Sunset
Summer Sunrise
WINTER
SUMMER
FALL
1
2
3
4
5
6
1 South-Easterly Winds (Summer)
2 North-West Rain (Winter)
3 Underground Water Course
4 Slope to Site
5 Enbankment
6 Funneling Effect

Following further investigation of the formative ideas and establishing an accommodation schedule, the decision was made to proceed with the last conceptual idea i.e. "towards and urban response" as a point of departure in an attempt to address the dissertation challenges. In pursuing this approach and then incorporating the aspects of porosity, thresholds and edges, allowed me to potentially address both the site's narrative with its surrounding and immediate context as well as the homeless street person's narrative with identity and place.

Using some of the architectural tools identified in the research into Le Grange's HIA, at various stages, allowed me to address the design in a manner that is in keeping with the Genius Loci of District Six.

The following section attempts to chronologically record, as far as possible, the design development process embarked upon. Throughout this process, my understanding, opinion, interpretation and attempts at synthesizing the essence of what I am trying to achieve was being re-imagined from what my prefigured ideas on the dissertation topic were.

Intention and investigation

The initial attempt entailed embarking upon building a massing model that depicted the design concept ideas of:

1. A sequence of squares, each of varying degrees of privacy. The first square is of a public nature and thus necessitated that there was an approach, arrival and had a civic presence due to the proximity of the site's location to the various landmarks identified.

2. The second square or courtyard required a higher degree of privacy due to the scale and functions of the buildings interfacing it as well as the nature of the end-user who is occupying it.

3. The third square required the most privacy as this was where the most vulnerable of the end-users would seek refuge for the nigh

4. The identification of the need for an element to act as an interlocking space and connector was explored.

Outcomes

The model allowed me to investigate the prevalent edge conditions, the massing of the envisaged buildings itself compared to the surrounding environment as well as the spatial relationships between the facility's constituent parts.

It also allowed me my first hands-on engagement with the site and its natural topography and the opportunities that existed as a result thereof.

Some of the illustrated sections begins to look at the aspects of using the site's topography to accommodate the utilitarian functions of the facility.

1. The exercise allowed me to gain clarity as to the massing of the facility in relation to the context that I was dealing with.

2. It clarified some of the spatial relationships of the various functions

3. It confirmed the idea that centralising the location of the dining hall and community kitchen could act as a "heart of the facility" with the potential to functionally link all the components together.

4. The model also highlighted the need to address the various buildings with a linking element to prevent fragmentation.

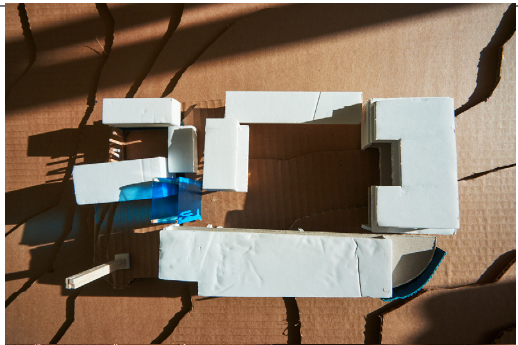


Figure 1.113. (Left) Massing Model - investigating spatial relationships between design proposal's component buildings (Author: 2018)

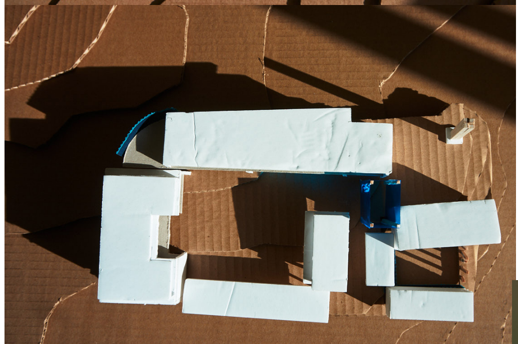


Figure 1.114. (Left) Massing Model - investigating lighting conditions by orientating model with real time late afternoon sun position (Author: 2018)

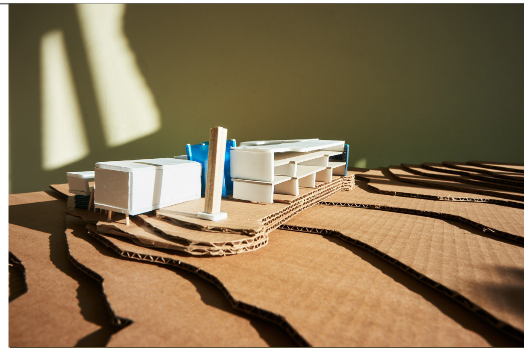


Figure 1.115. (Left) The need to provide a public marker on the public forecourt to help orientate the public (Author: 2018)

Figure 1.116. (Left) Porosity - Investigating the option of a visually permeable edge along Roeland Street (Author: 2018)

Figure 1.117. (Right) Bird's Eye perspective view of massing model (Author: 2018)

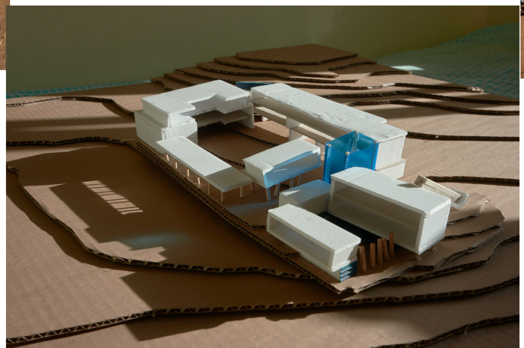


Figure 1.118. (Right) Initial edge treatment of the private courtyard and temporary sleeping pods along Canterbury Street. (Author: 2018)

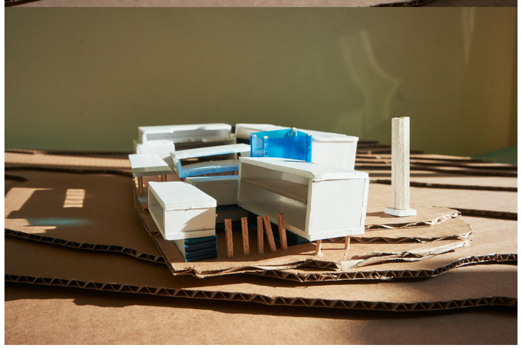


Figure 1.119. (Right) Identifying the need to address the corner of Drury Lane and Roeland Street (Author: 2018)

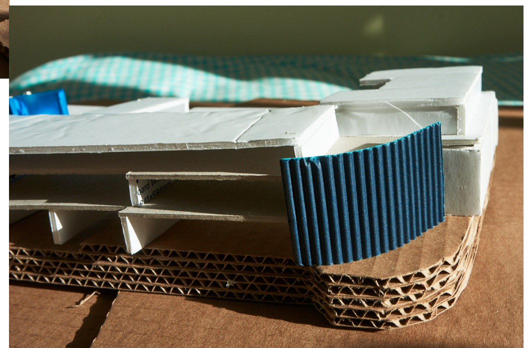
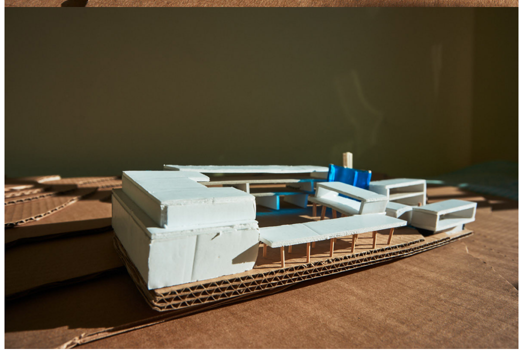


Figure 1.120. (Right) Addressing the Kent Street and Drury Lane corner and the interface with the historical street (Author: 2018)



Initial sketch plans

Further design development followed in an initial attempt to test the building's accommodation vs. the massing model. The aspect of a public square as a welcoming forecourt space and the alignment of buildings with some of the historical informants of the surrounding urban context felt to be the most appropriate and most sensitive response to adopt. It did result in a few iterations of being looked at, the last two being the introduction of internal street with covered atrium as well as the introduction of a clock tower located on the forecourt space, thus acting as a public marker which helps to orientate the user within the larger urban context.

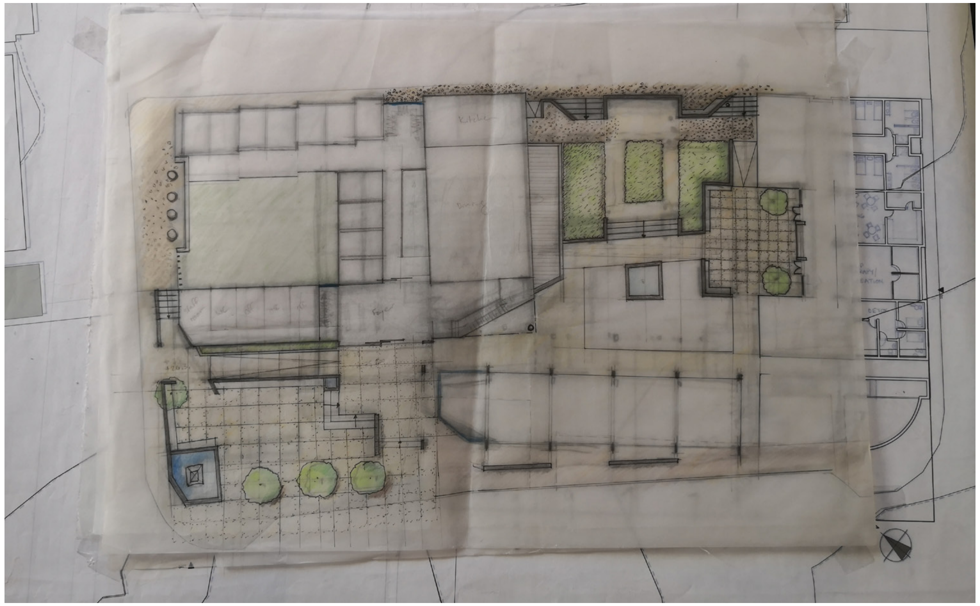


Figure 1.121. (Above) Development of design proposal (Author: 2020)

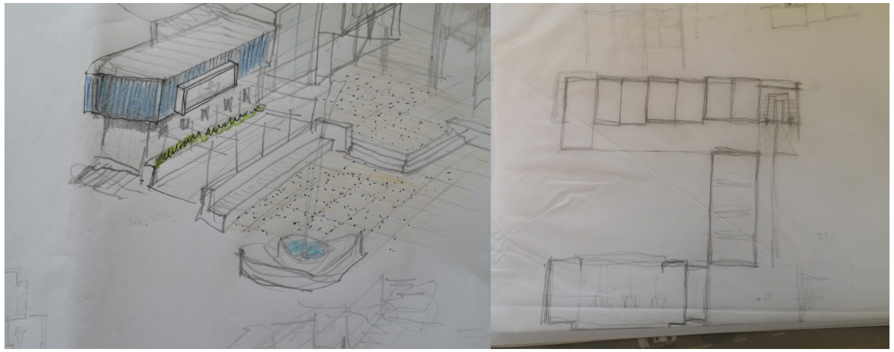


Figure 1.122. (Above) Development of forecourt and sleeping pods (Author: 2020)

Figure 1.123. (Above) Initial sketch plans (Author: 2019)

Figure 1.124. (Above) Design Development model (Author: 2020)

Figure 1.125. (Above) Design Development of building and public forecourt (Author: 2020)

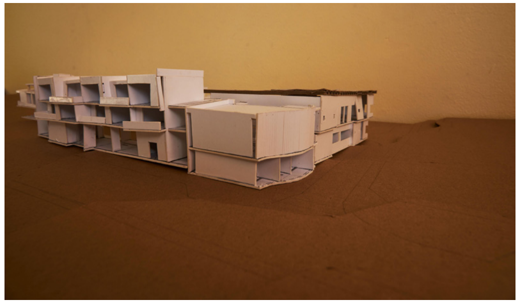


Figure 1.126. (Above) Development of the library corner (Author: 2020)

Figure 1.127. (Above) Development of the Roeland street facade (Author: 2020)

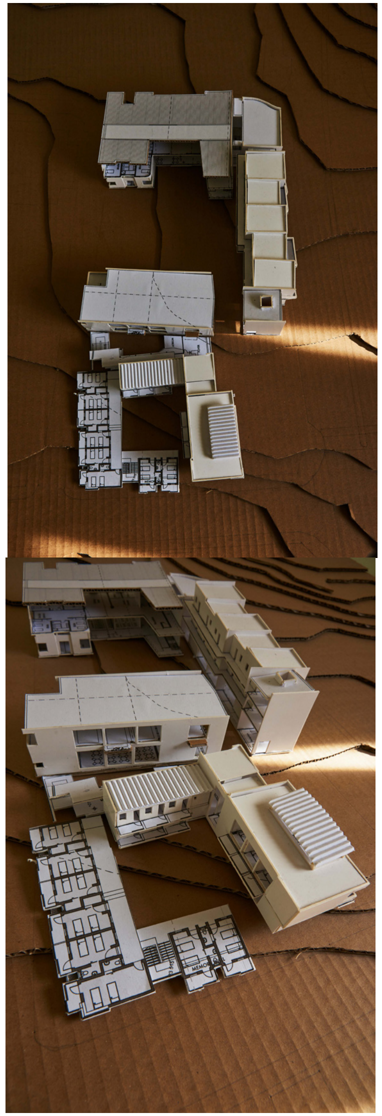


Figure 1.128. (Above) Additional sleeping units added to Canterbury Street edge to enclose private courtyard (Author: 2020)

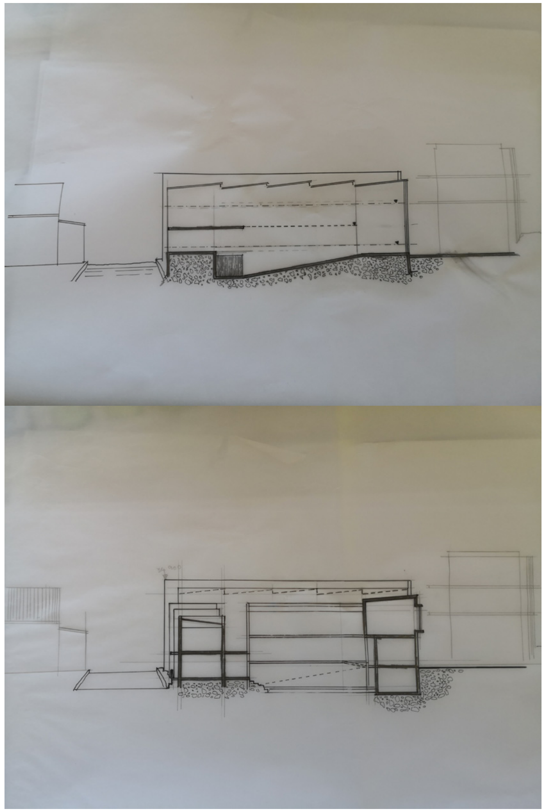


Figure 1.129. (Left) Initial sections through atrium space and utilising site topography in order to accommodate service areas. (Author: 2020)

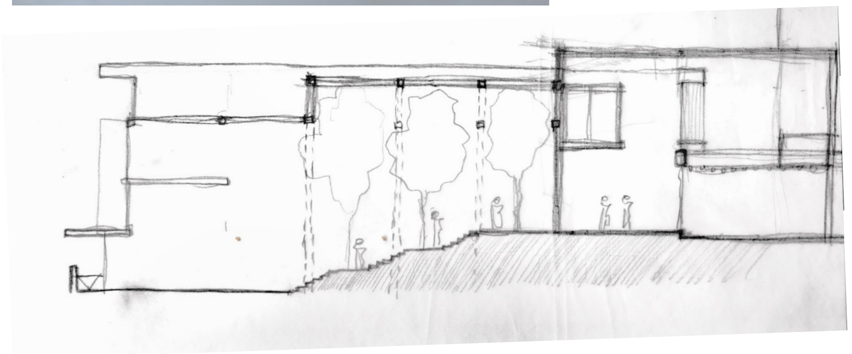


Figure 1.130. (Above) Development of section through atrium space now linking the public forecourt to the historical Kent Street. (Author: 2020)

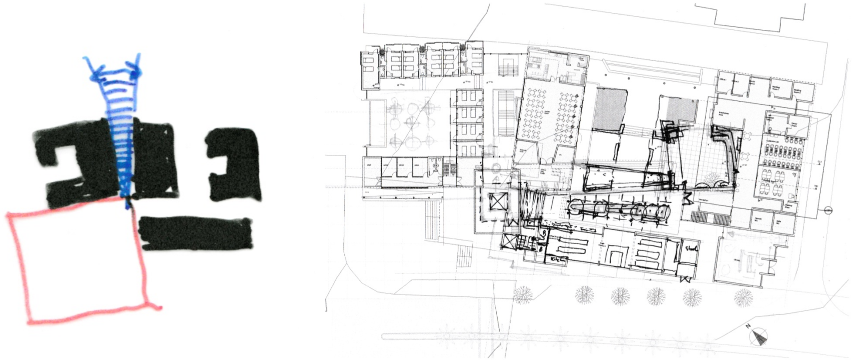


Figure 1.131. (Above) Plan development - introduction of the funnel-shaped atrium by realigning the plan geometry with the existing urban grids. (Author: 2020)

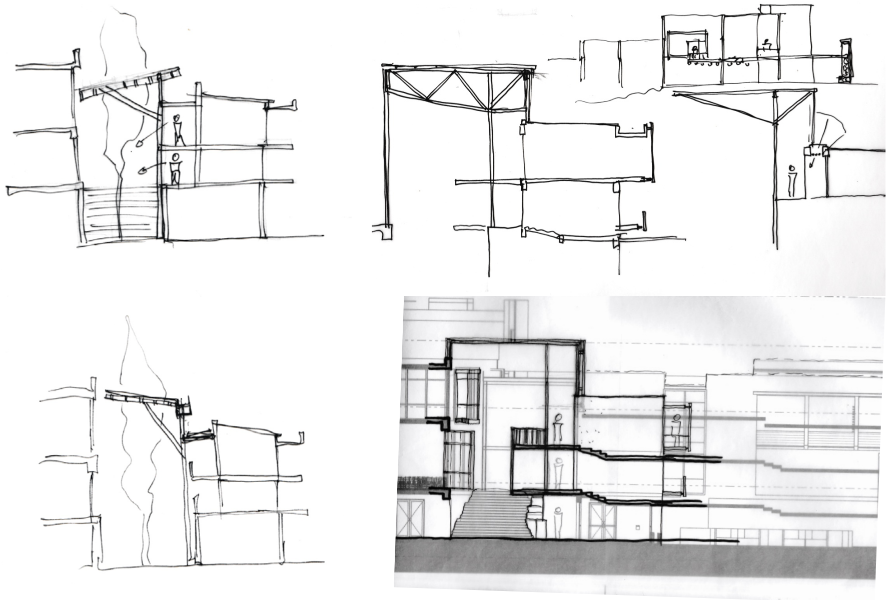


Figure 1.132. (Above) Development of section through atrium space after realigning the temporary accommodation component of the scheme, resulting in a "funnel" shaped atrium. (Author: 2020)

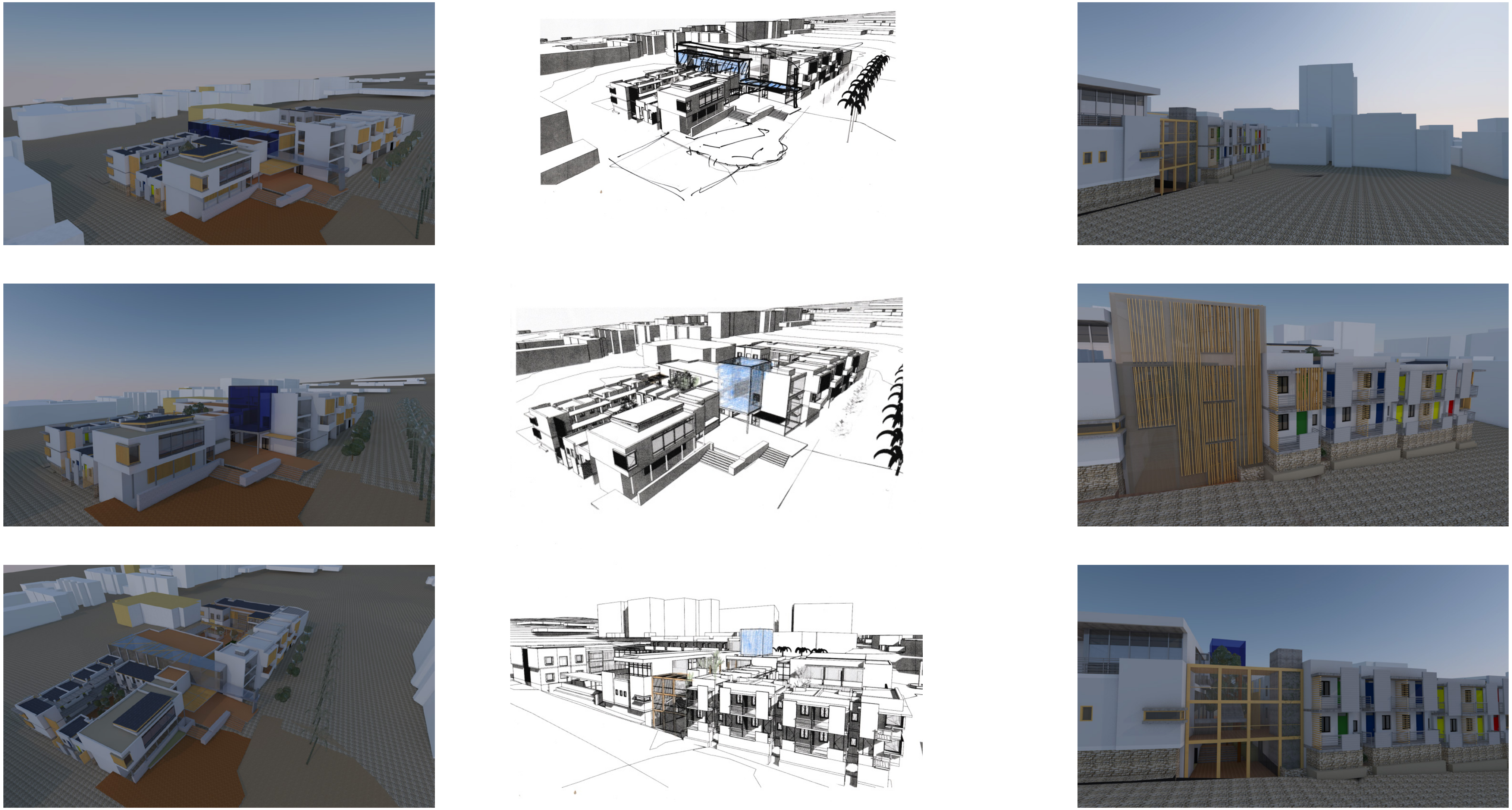


Figure 1.133. (Above) 3D exploration and development of funnel-shaped atrium space after realignment. (Author: 2020)

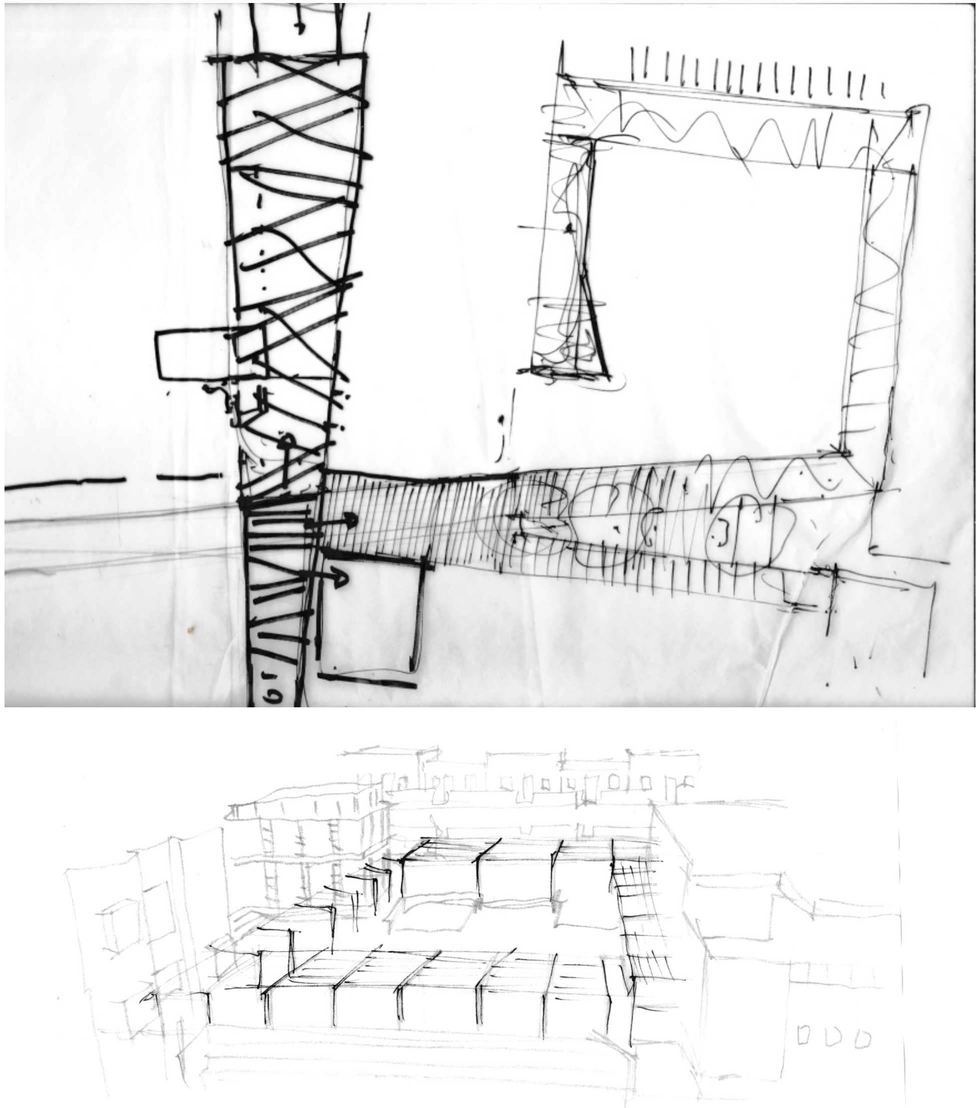


Figure 1.134. (Above) The funnel and linking all the components together by means of internal streets and covered walkways. (Author: 2020)

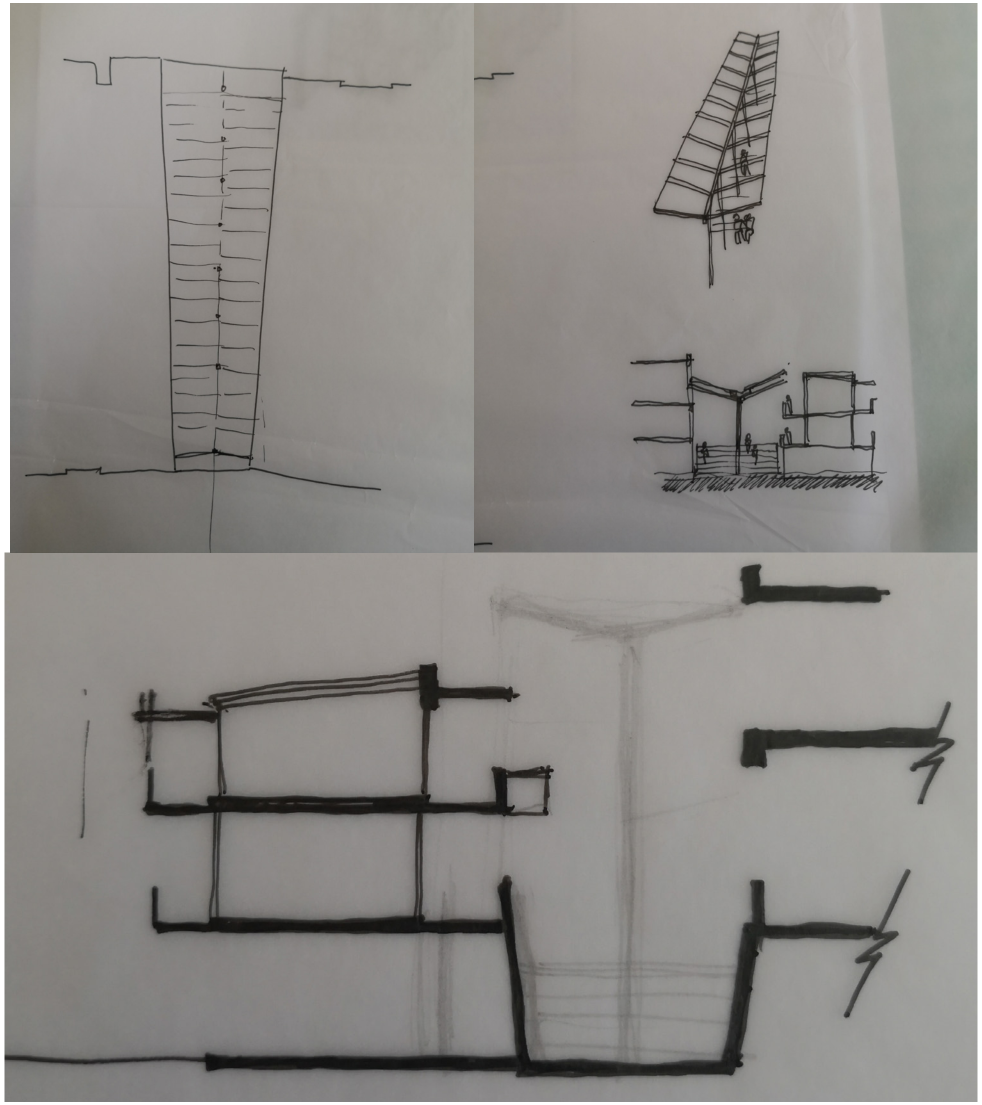


Figure 1.135. (Above) Roof exploration and development of funnel-shaped atrium space. (Author: 2020)

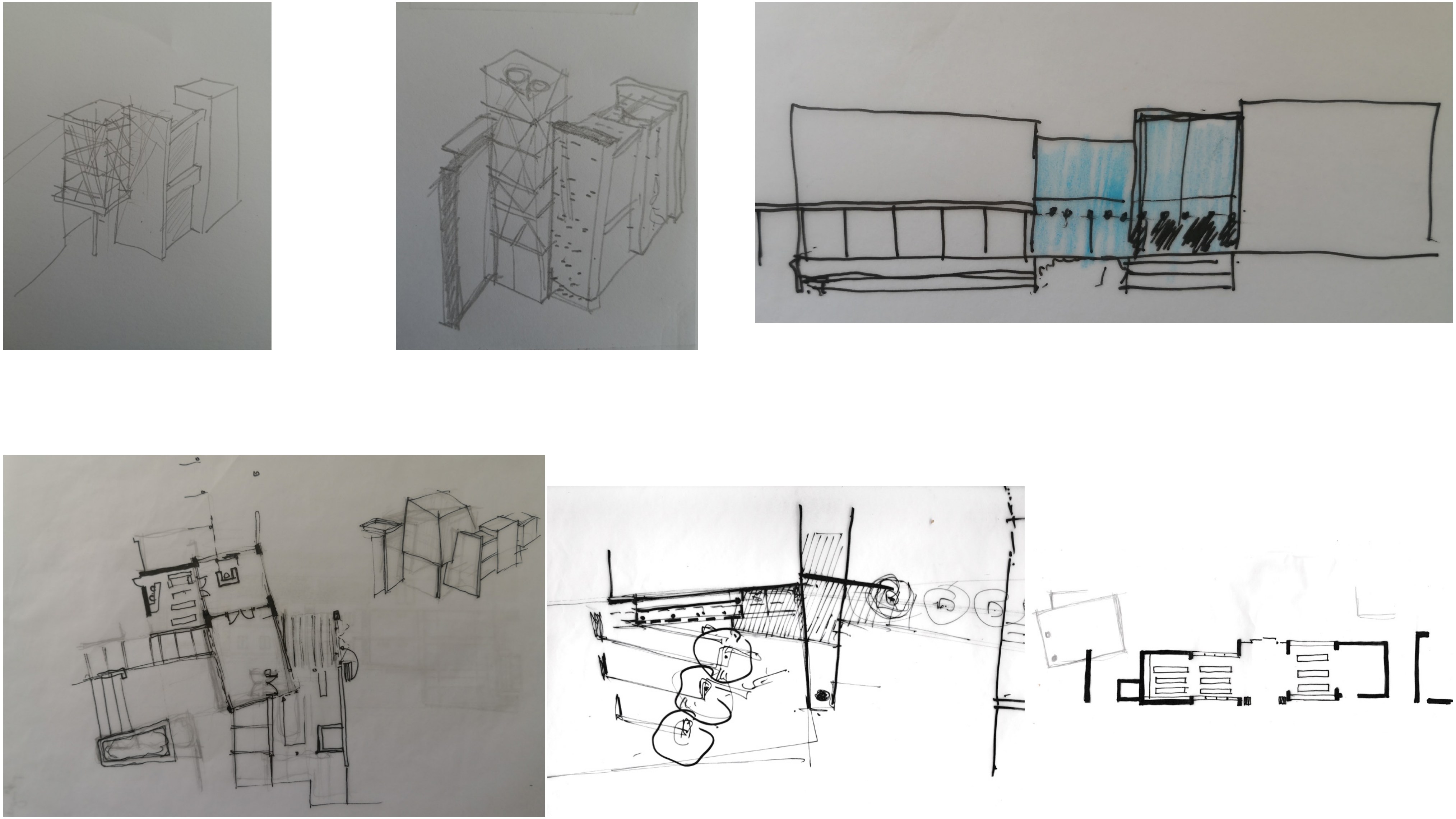
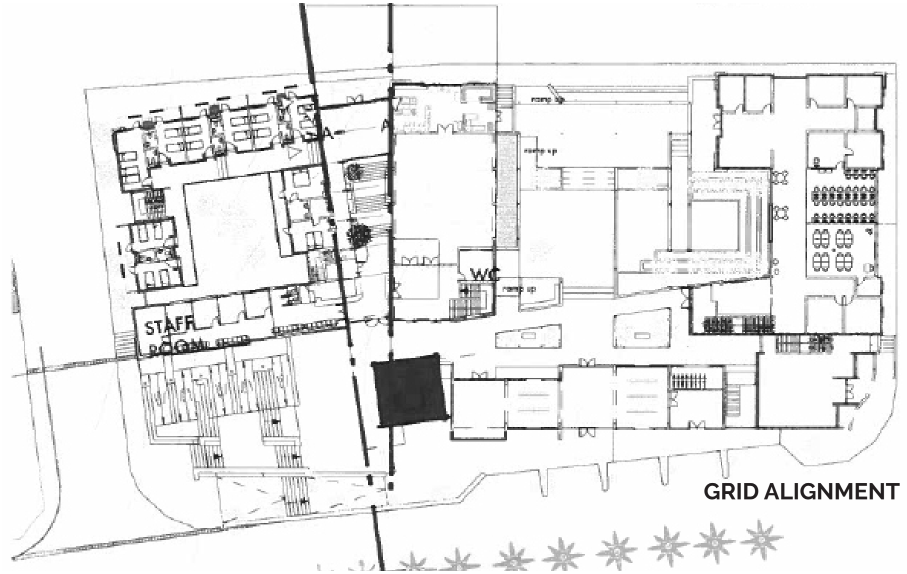
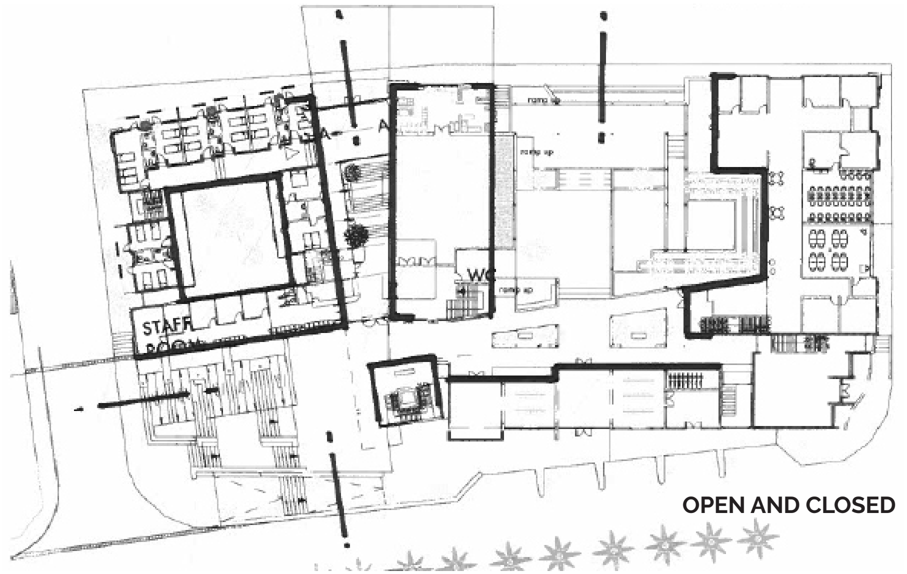


Figure 1.136. (Above) Forecourt development and 3D exploration of public marker/ connecting space. (Author: 2020)

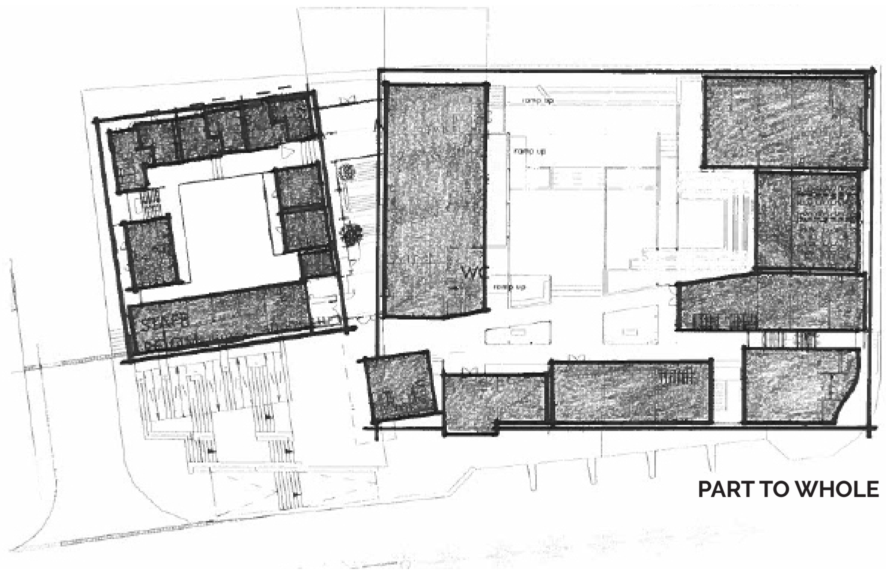

STAFF ROOM
WC
GRID ALIGNMENT


STAFF ROOM
WC
STRUCTURE

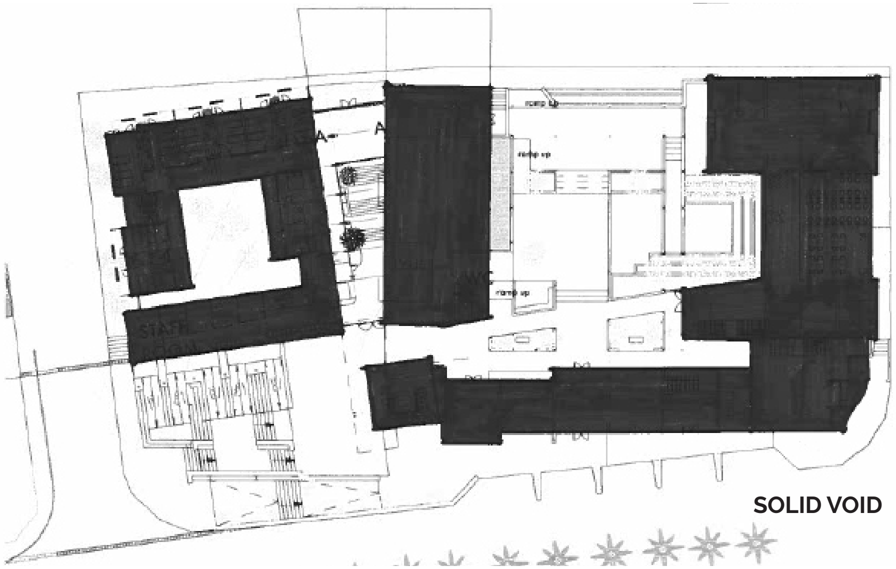

STAFF ROOM
WC
OPEN AND CLOSED


STAFF ROOM
WC
ACCESS

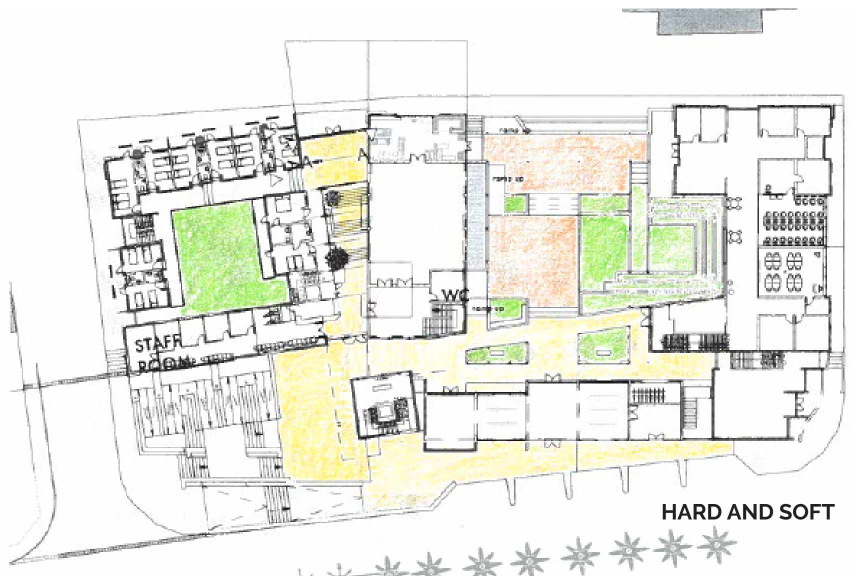
AXIS



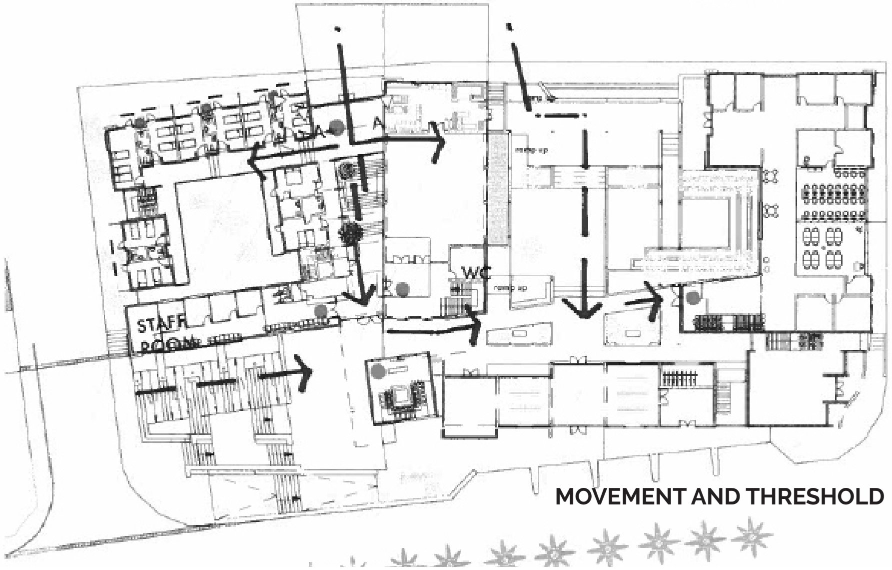
PART TO WHOLE



SOLID VOID

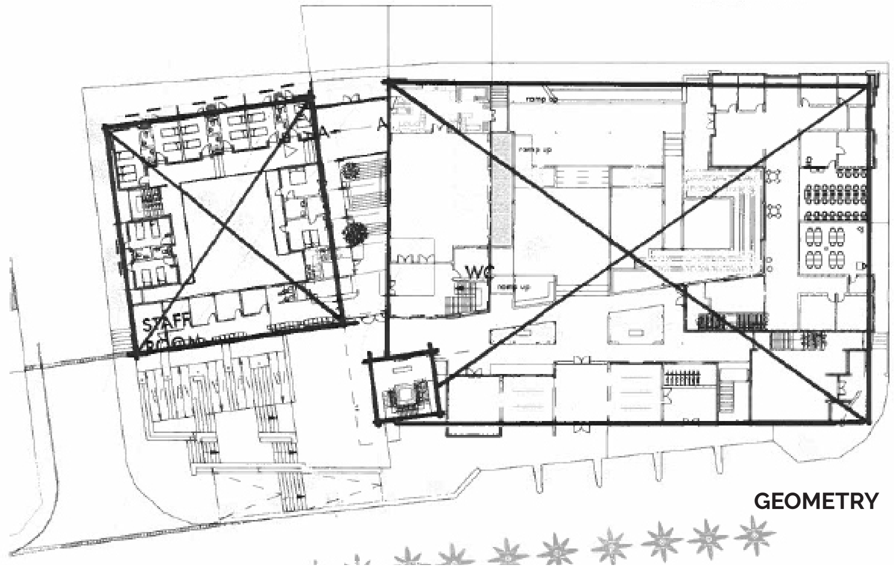


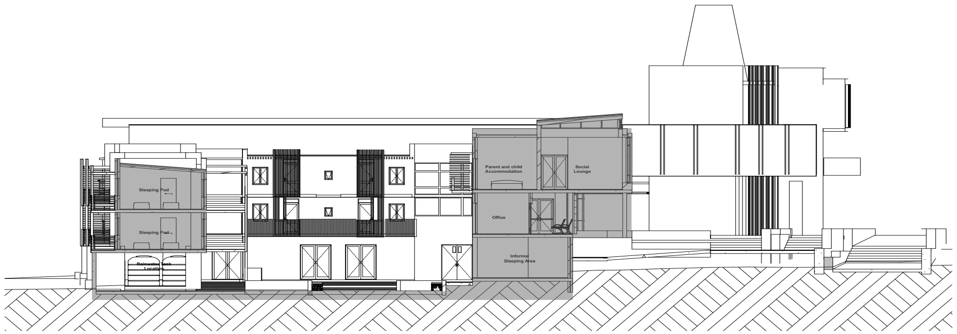
HARD AND SOFT

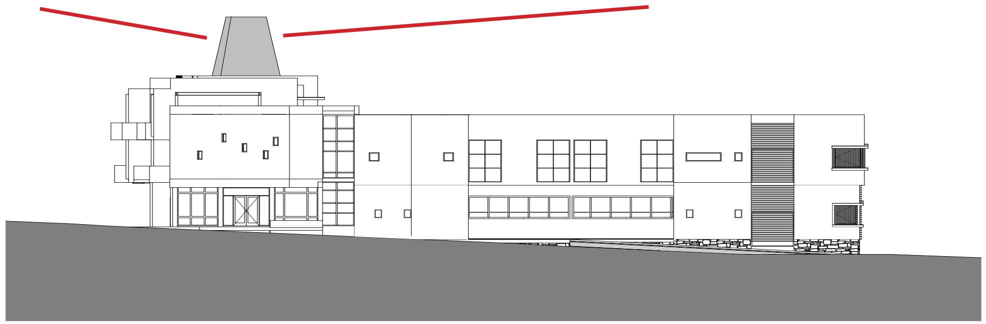

STAFF ROOM
WC
ramp up
MOVEMENT AND THRESHOLD

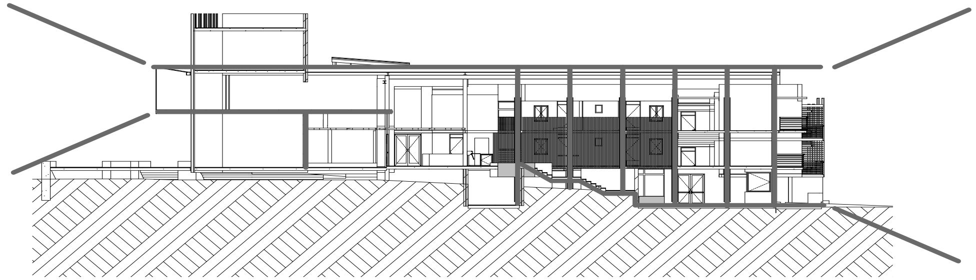

STAFF ROOM
WC
ramp up
PRIVATE PUBLIC

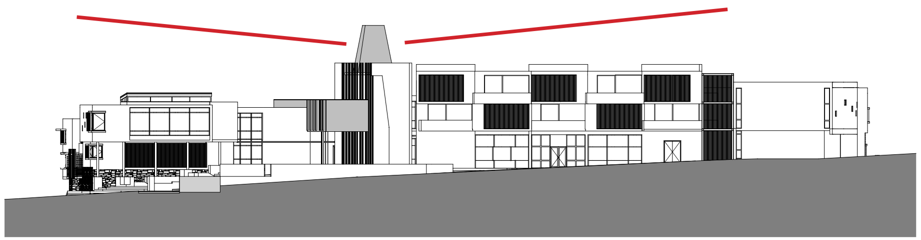

STAFF ROOM
WC
ramp up
LIGHT HOUSE


STAFF ROOM
WC
ramp up
GEOMETRY


Sleeping Pod
Sleeping Pod
Rainwater Tank Location
Parent and child Accommodation
Social Lounge
Office
Informal Sleeping Area







FINAL DESIGN

Figure 1.137.   (Above) Final Design Model - Public Forecourt entrance.

Figure 1.138. (Above) Final Design Model - Temporary Accommodation, Kent Street

Figure 1.139. (Above) Final Design Model - Roeland Street Perspective

Figure 1.140. (Above) Final Design Model - Kent Street Perspective of Semi-private courtyard.

00 - Lower Floor Storey

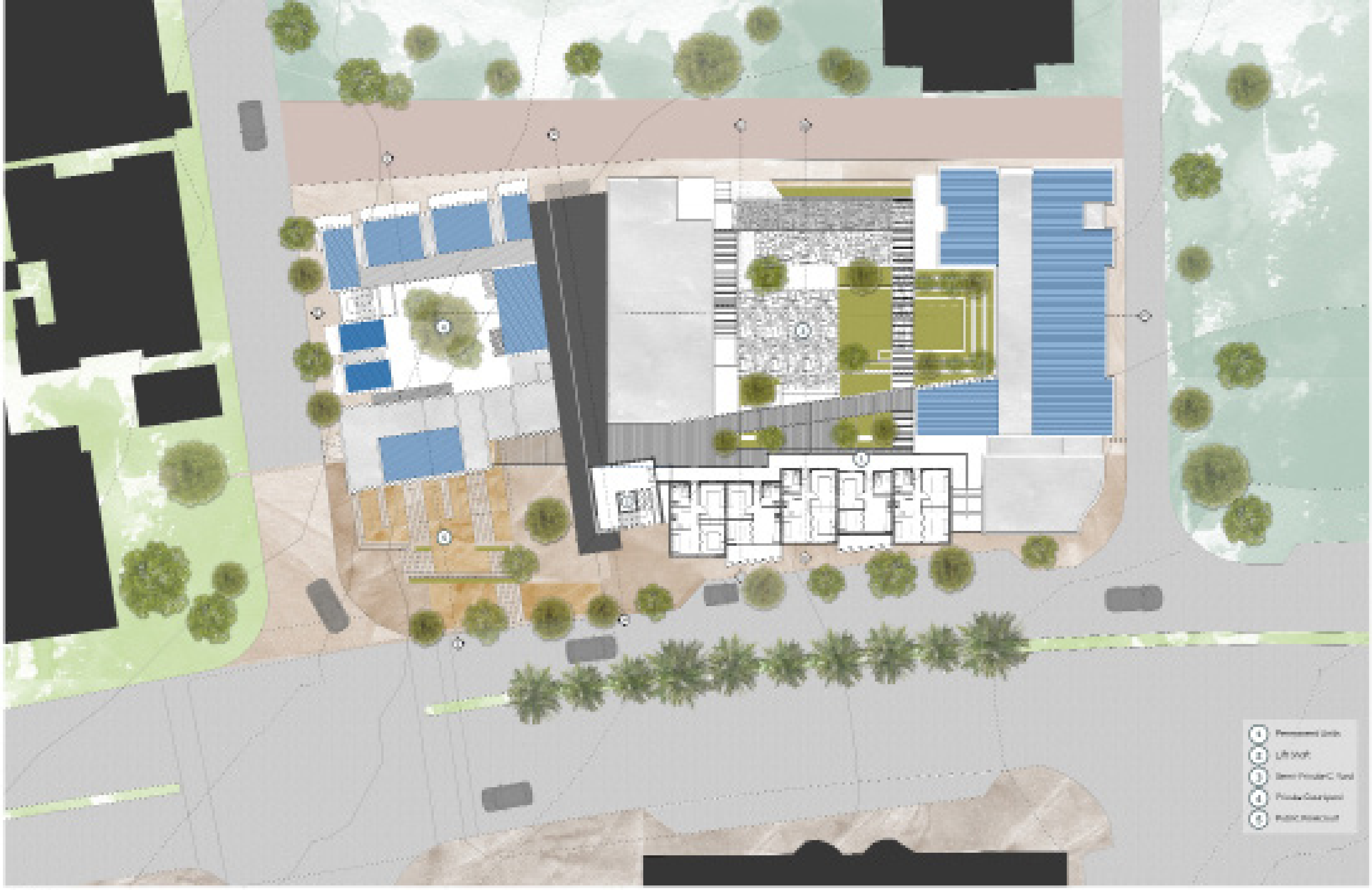
Scale 1:200

01 - Ground Floor Storey

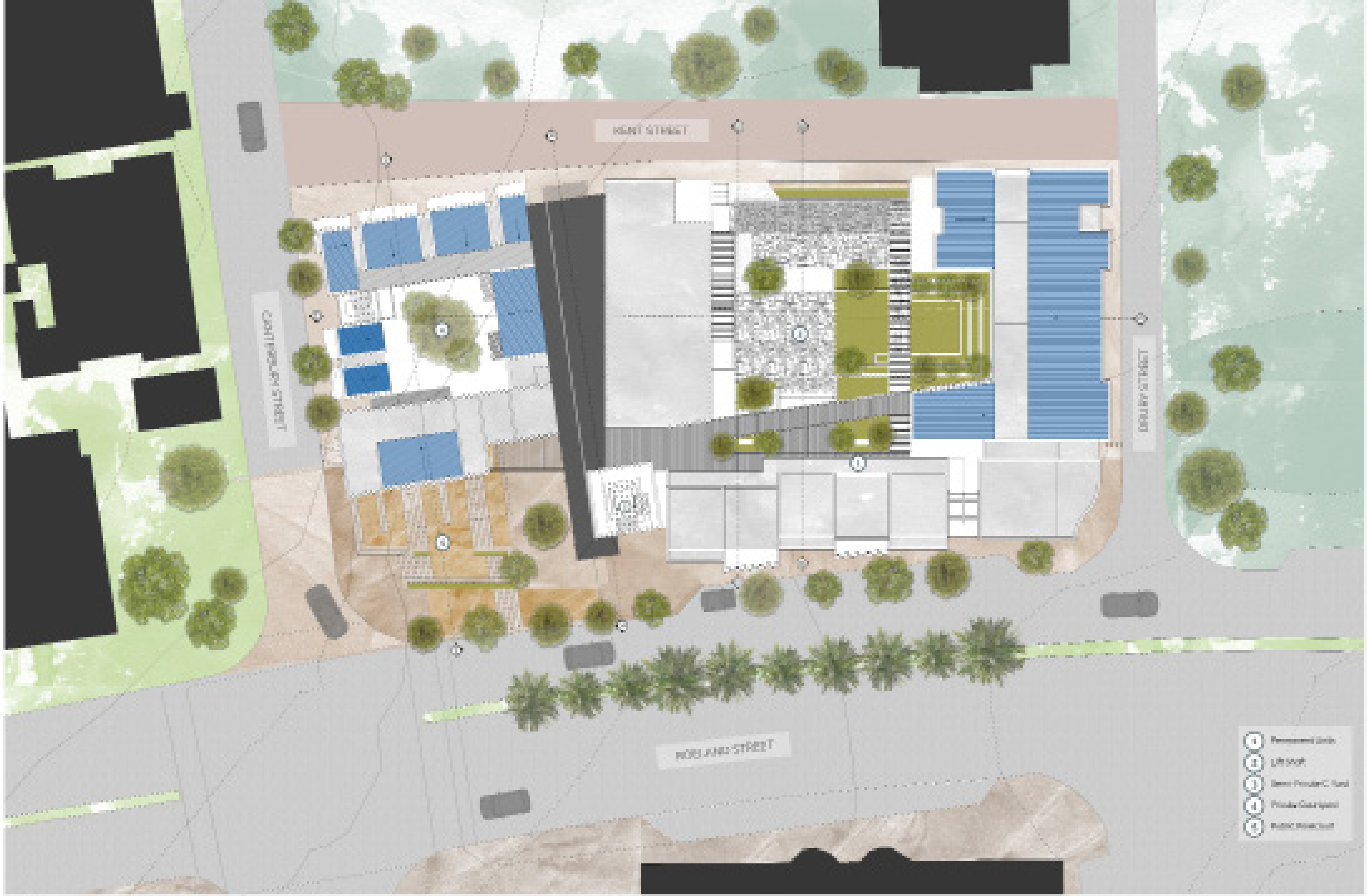
Scale 1:200

02 - First Floor Storey

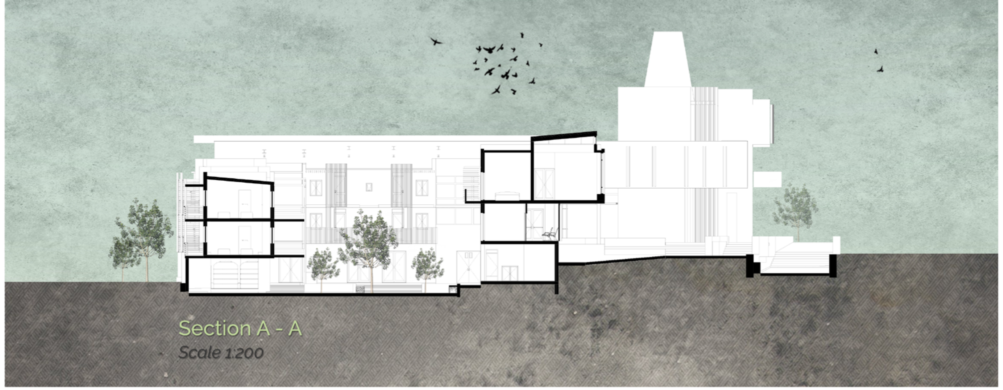
Scale 1:200



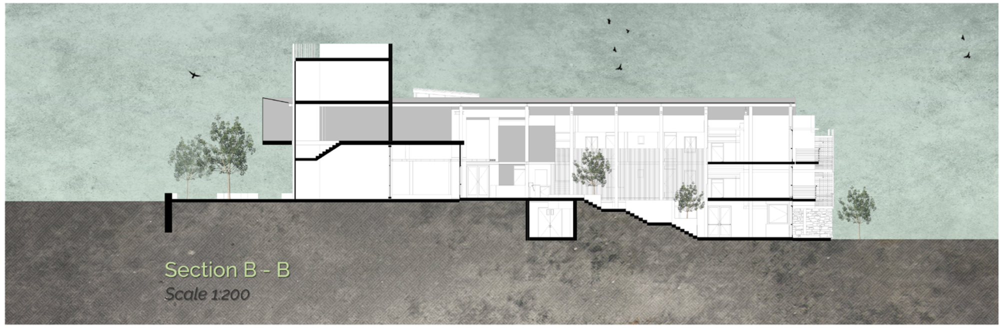
03 - Second Floor Storey
Scale 1:200



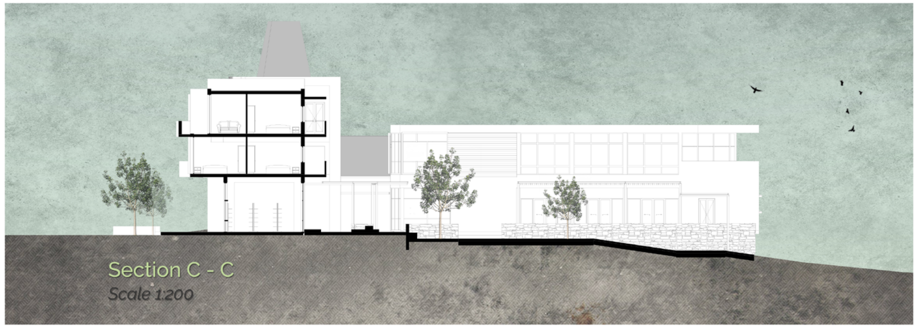
04 - Roof Storey / Site Plan
Scale



Section A - A
Scale 1:200

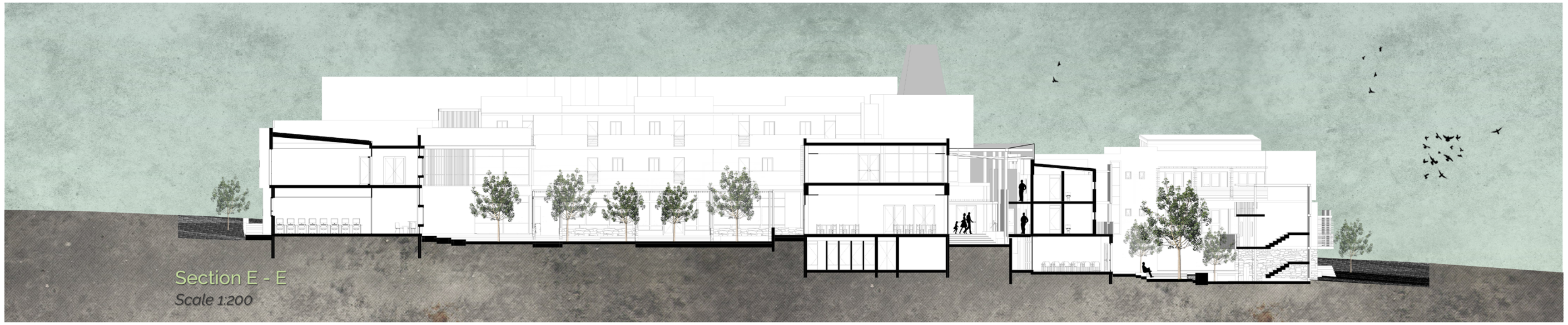


Section B - B
Scale 1:200



Section C - C
Scale 1:200

Section D - D
Scale 1:200



Section E - E
Scale 1:200

AN EXPERIENCE OF ARTICULATED THRESHOLDS IN ARCHITECTURE - A RESOURCE CENTRE FOR DISTRICT SIX'S STREET PEOPLE COMMUNITY

SHANE STEWART
STUDENT No
2015053123

MArch (Prof)
Masters Dissertation

South-East Elevation

Scale 1:200

North-West Elevation

Scale 1:200

North-East Elevation

Scale 1:200

South-West Elevation

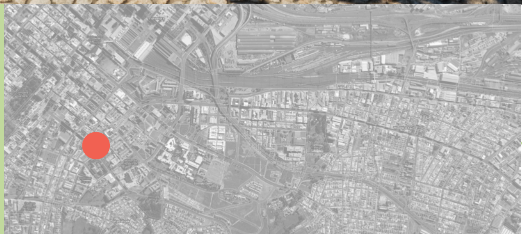
Scale 1:200

View of forecourt from North West Corner

Bird's Eye View of Semi-Public Courtyard

2020

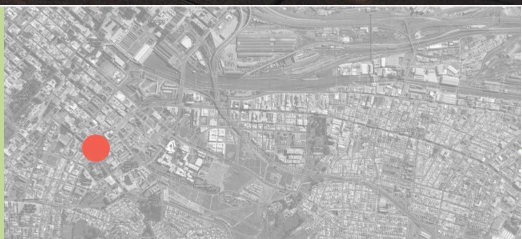
View across courtyard towards training and rehabilitation centre

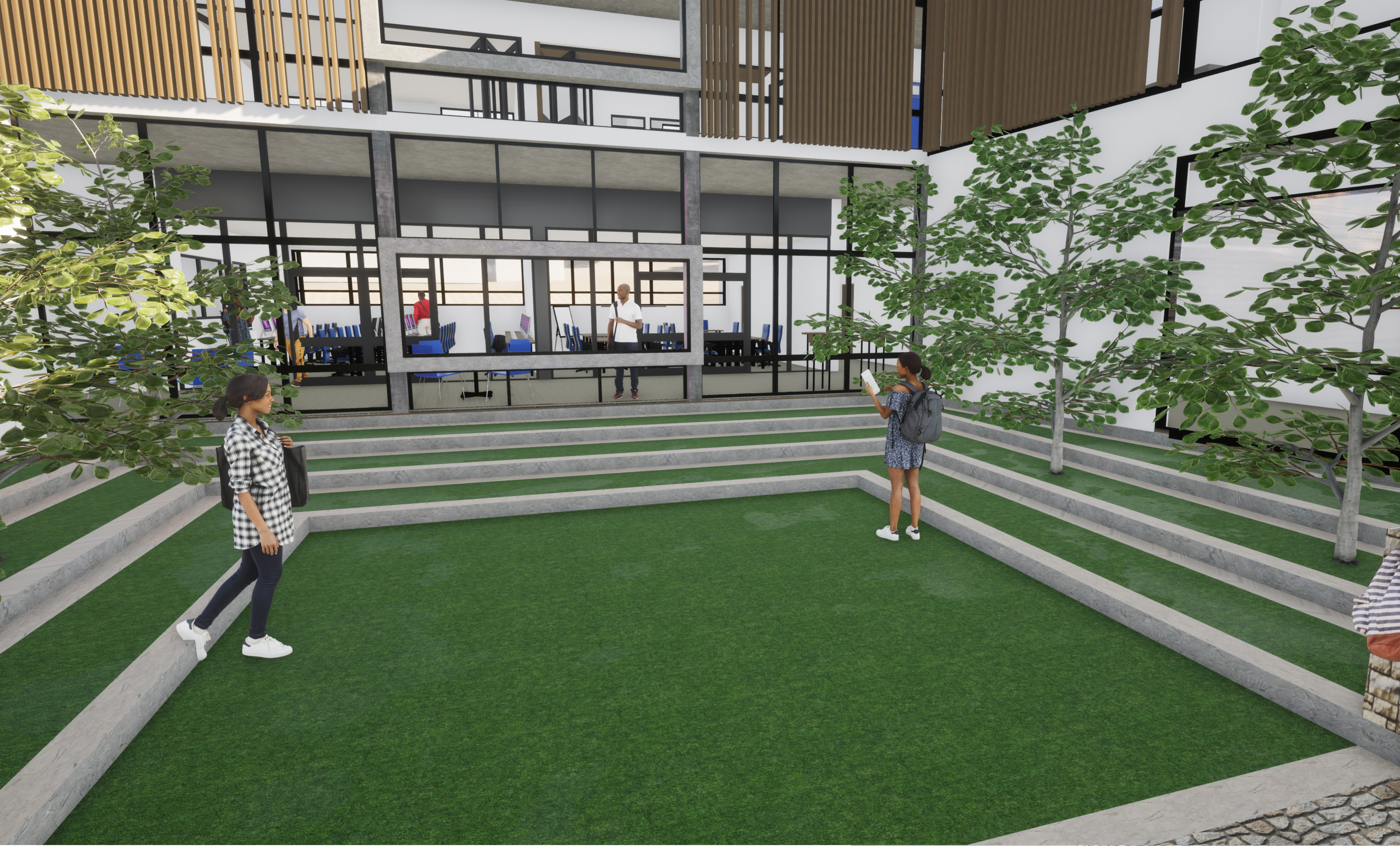


Perspective of Library

2020

View across courtyard from commercial store





View towards training centre

2020

View across courtyard from rehabilitation centre

View of window seat at rehabilitation centre

2020

View from rehabilitation centre

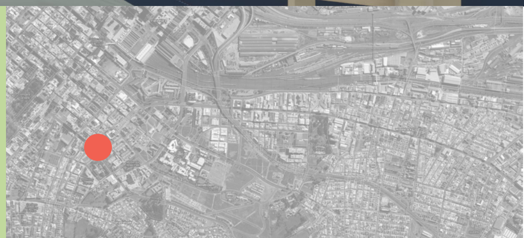
IT laboratory

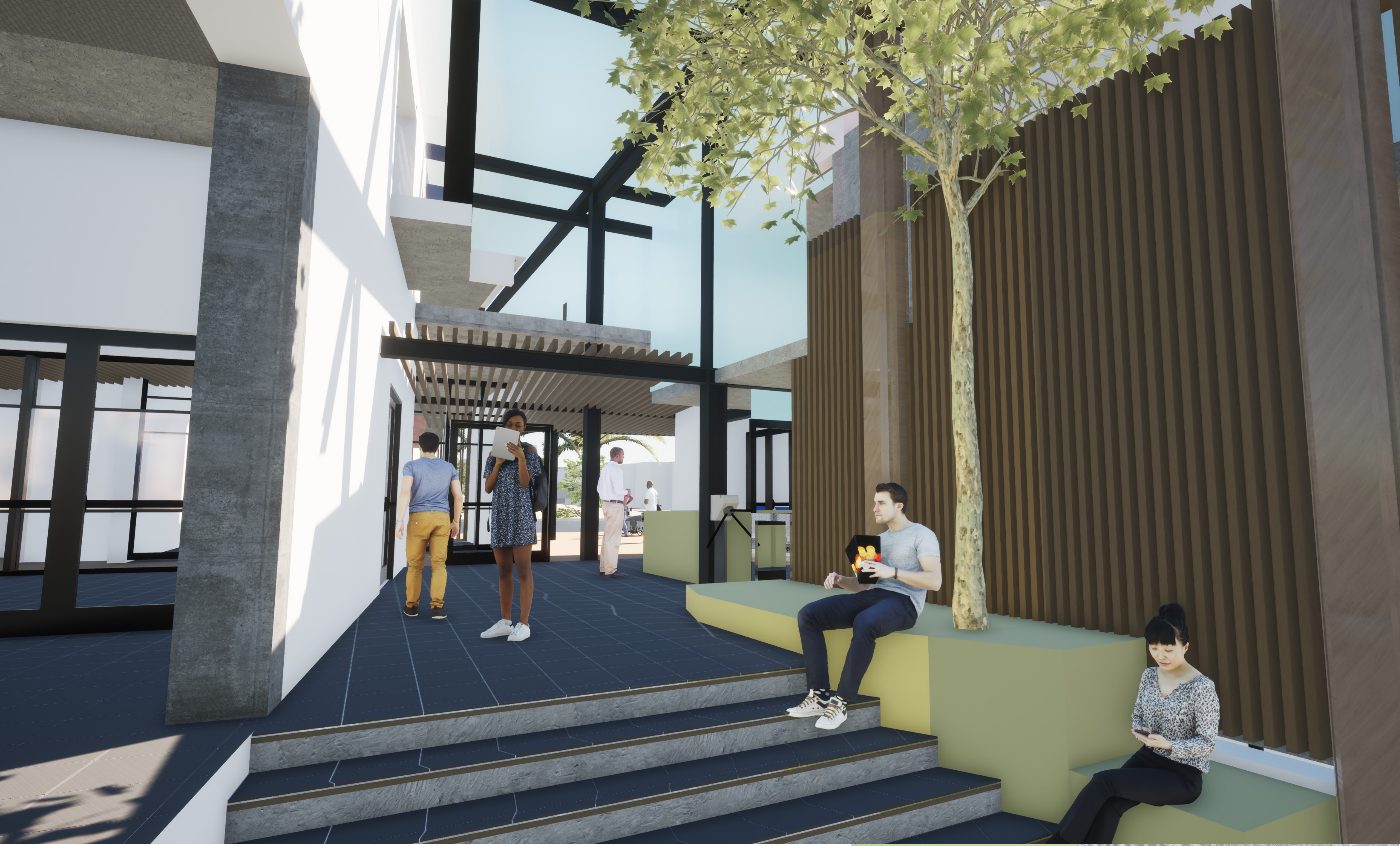
2020

View of dining area

View to atrium from dining area

2020





View of internal street at atrium

View across courtyard from dining area

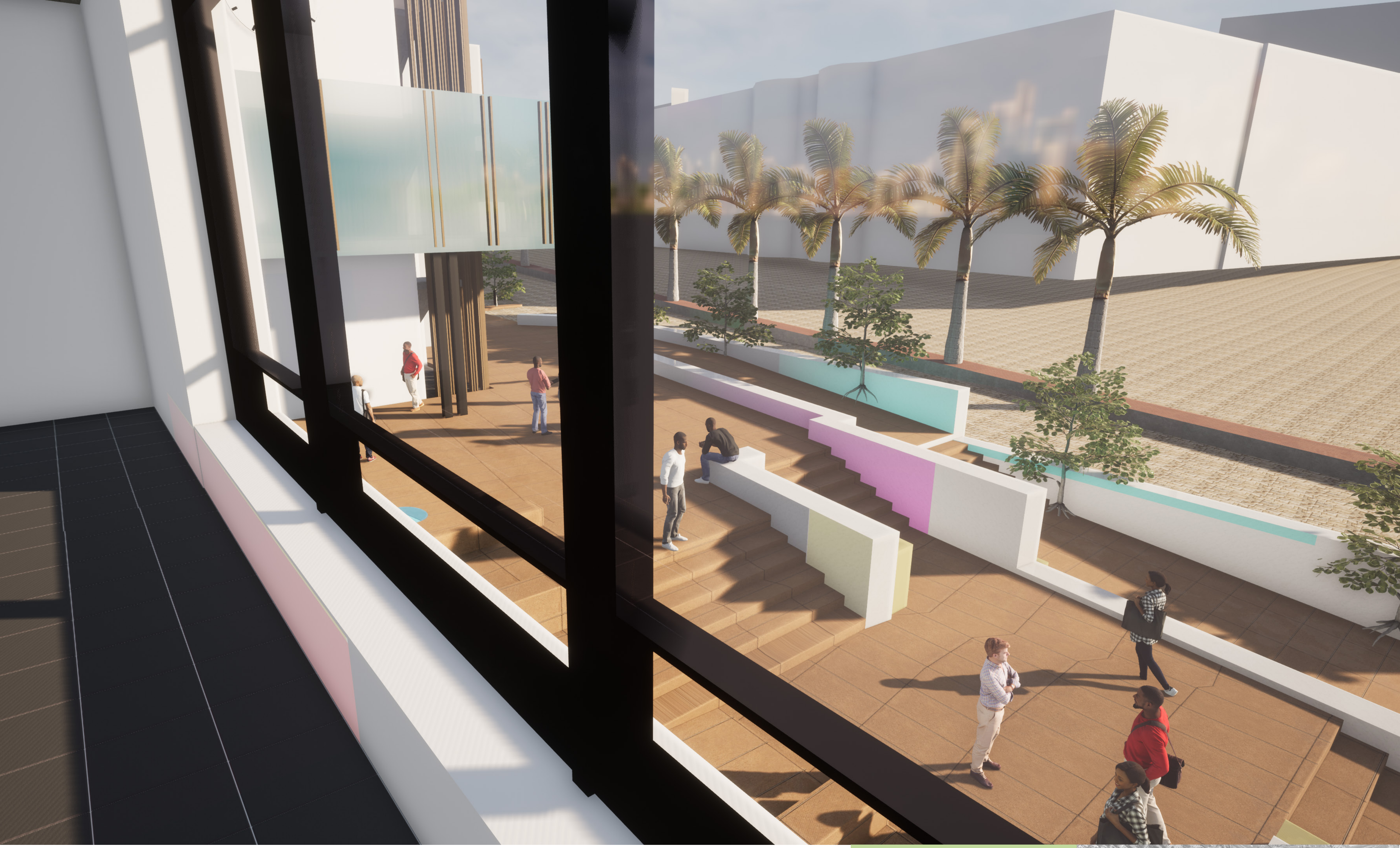
2020

Perspective of offices

Bird's eye perspective of semi-public courtyard

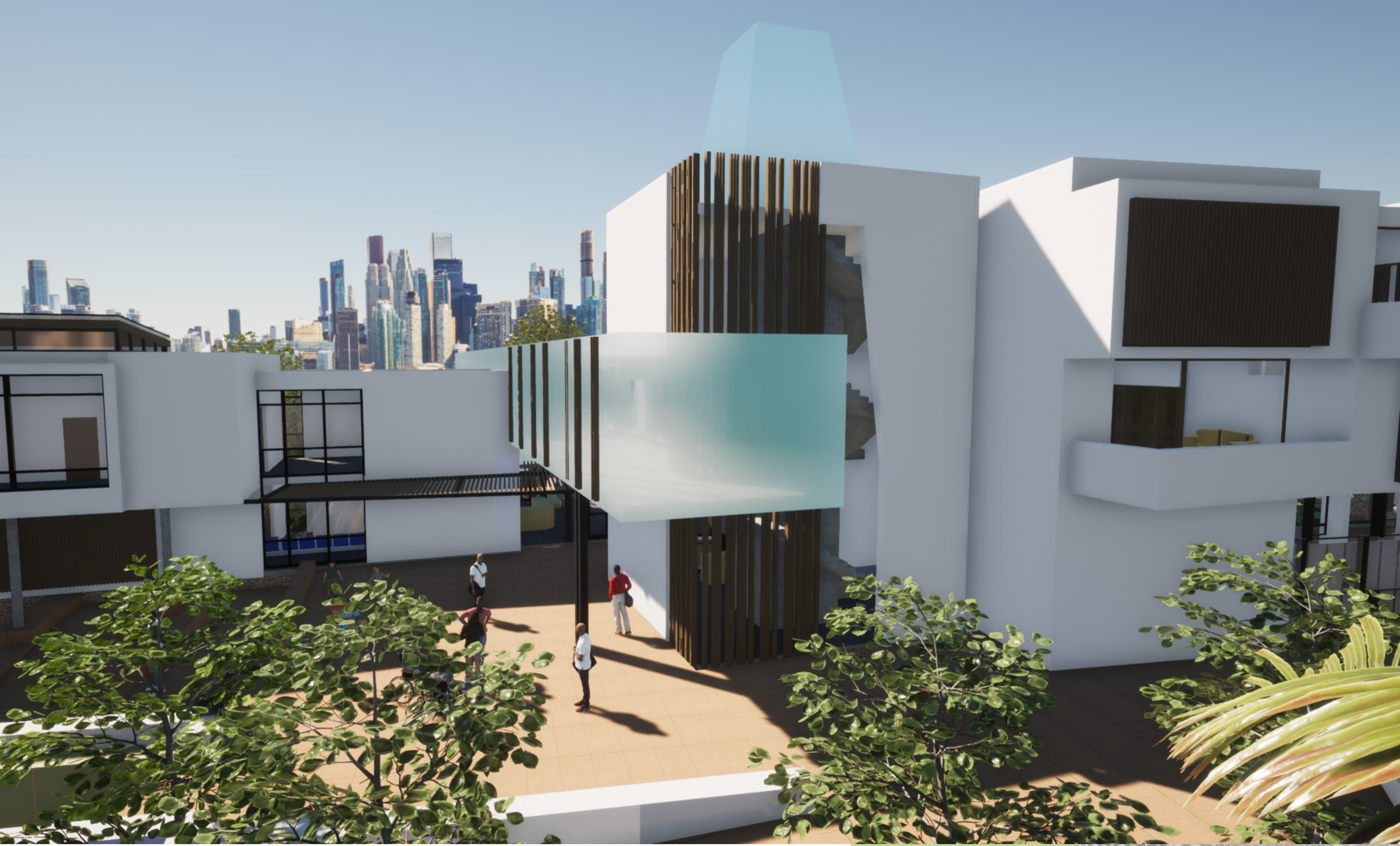
2020

Perspective from Kent Street

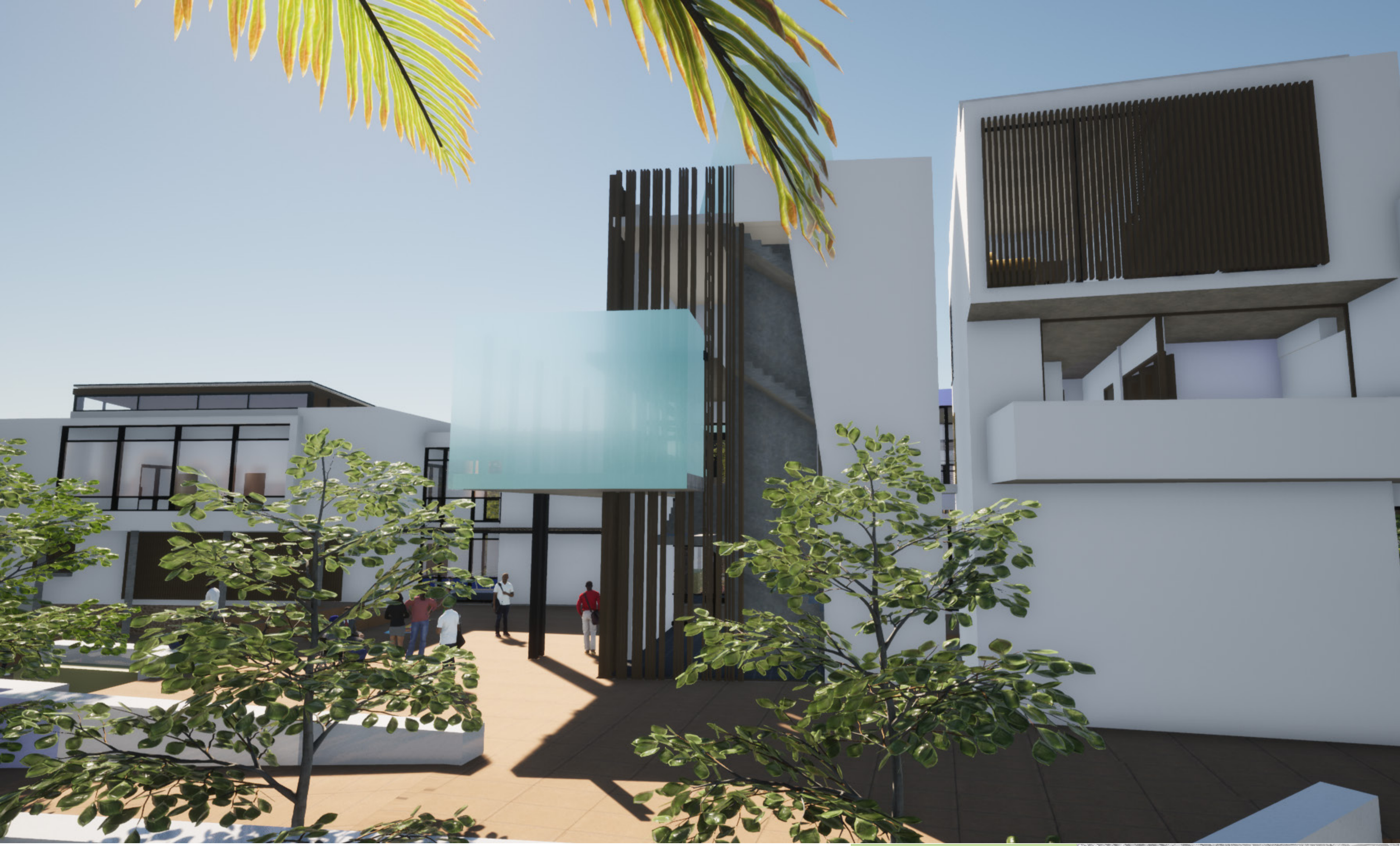


Public forecourt perspective from parent and child living room

2020



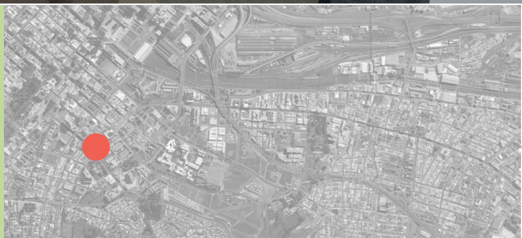
View of entrance tower from Roeland Street



View of entrance tower from Roeland Street

2020

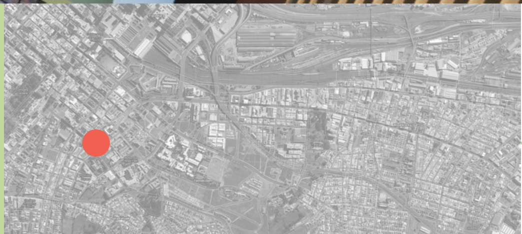
Internal view of atrium first storey

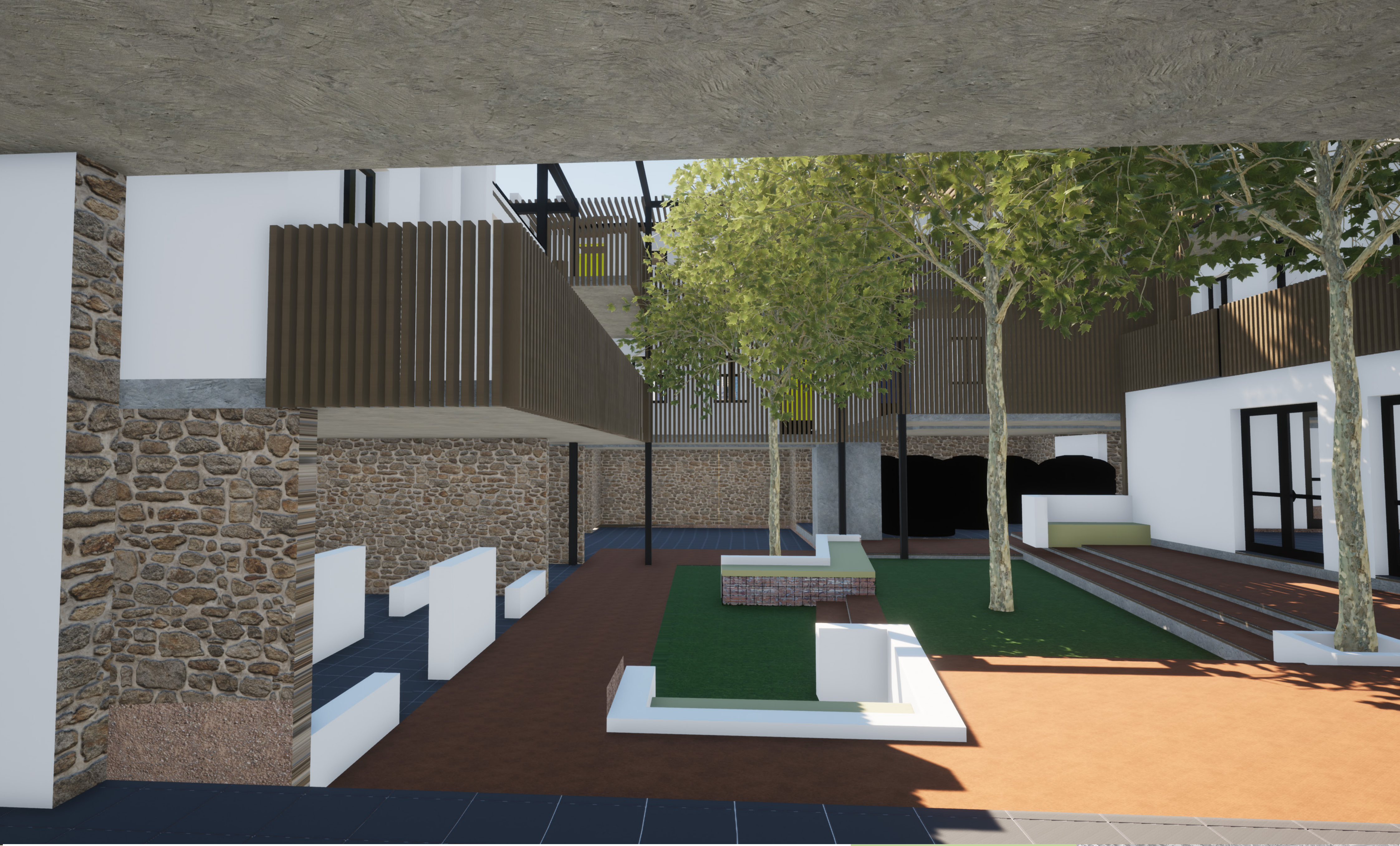


View of internal street and atrium roof structure

2020

Bird's eye perspective of private courtyard

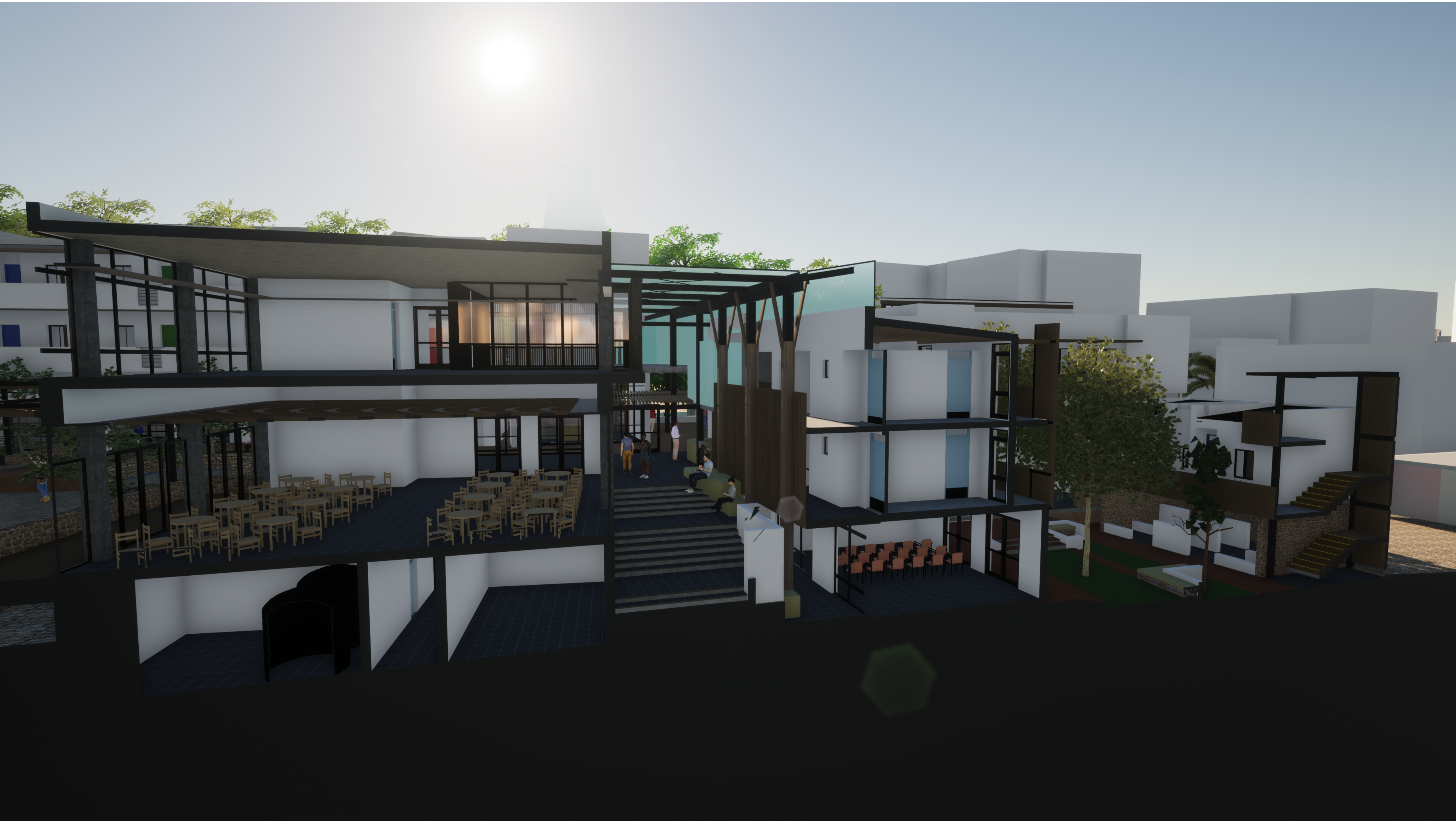




View of private courtyard from informal sleeping area

2020

Perspective of sleeping pods along Kent Street



Sectional Perspective throughout through Dining Hal, Atrium and Accommodation units

STEEL AND TIMBER PERGOLAS

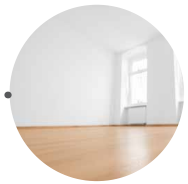
TIMBER WALL CLADDING

STONE WALL CLADDING

STONE PAVING

TIMBER WALL CLADDING AND CONCRETE

LAWN



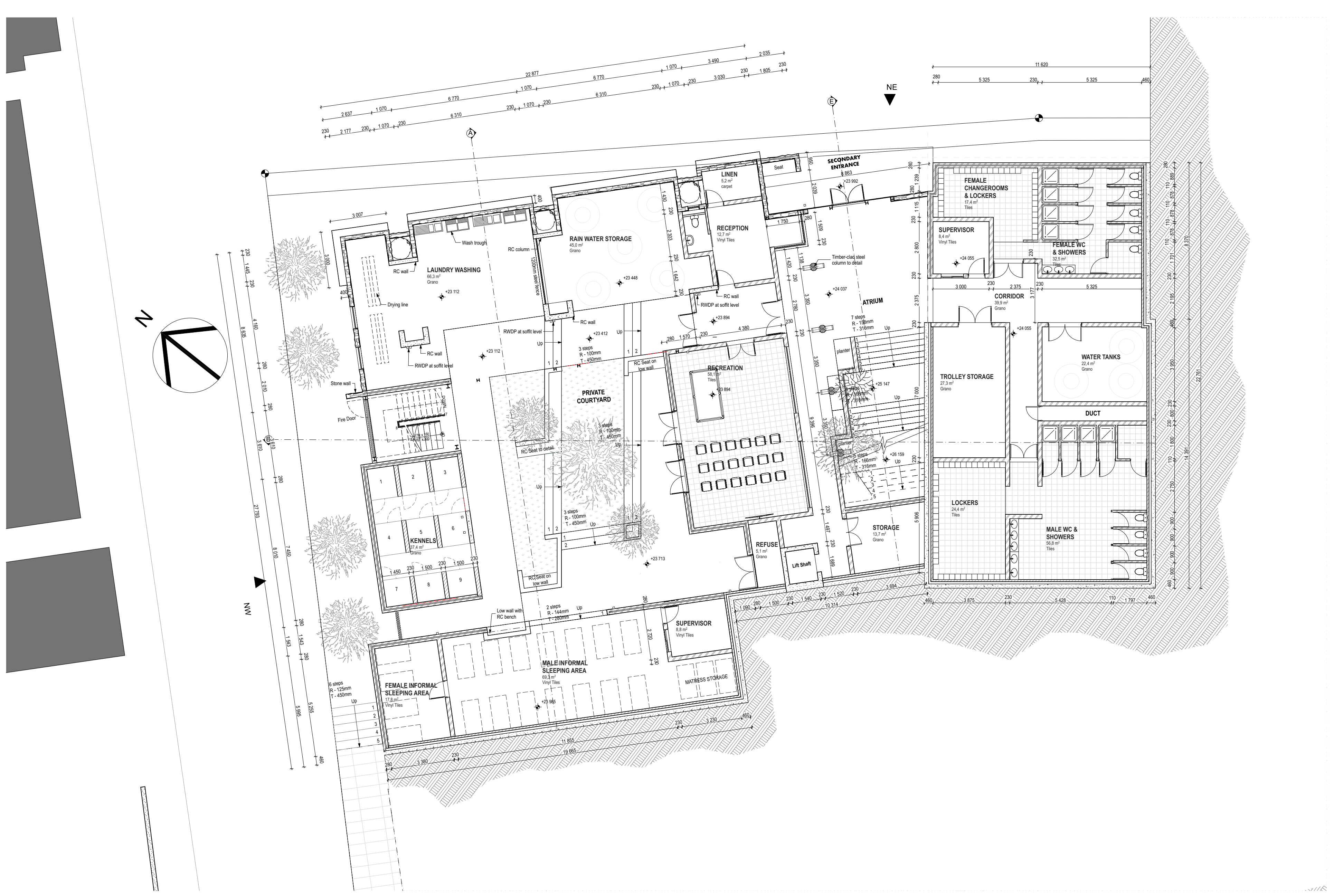
VINYL FLOOR FINISH

MATERIAL PALETTE

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

GENERAL NOTES

- COPYRIGHT OVER ALL DESIGNS AND DRAWINGS SHALL REMAIN THE PROPERTY OF THE ARCHITECT AND ANY PROVISION TO THE
- CONTRARY IN TERMS OF THE COPYRIGHT ACT No.63 OF 1965 IS HEREBY SPECIFICALLY EXCLUDED.
- ALL RELEVANT DETAILS, LEVELS AND DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE CHECKED ON SITE PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORK. ANY - DISCREPANCIES ARE TO BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ARCHITECT IMMEDIATELY.
- THE ARCHITECT ACCEPTS NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR ERRORS RESULTING FROM MISINTERPRETATION OF THE DRAWINGS.
- ALL WORK TO BE CARRIED OUT STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL BUILDING REGULATIONS SANS 0400 AND LOCAL AUTHORITY REGULATIONS.
- ALL DIMENSIONS ARE GIVEN IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.
- DO NOT SCALE THIS DRAWING.



CONSTRUCTION NOTES :

STRUCTURE:
All related work to structure must be carried out to Structural Engineer's details/requirements and under his/her supervision in accordance with SANS 10400 Part B

FOUNDATIONS:
All RC footings, stub columns, bases and ground beams to Engineers design and specification to all internal and external walls as well as columns.

FLOORS:
Concrete surface beds and suspended RC slabs to Engineers rationale design and in accordance with SANS 10400 part B and SANS 10400 part J.
Compacted fill to be treated for insect control specifically Ants.

WALLS:

External brick 280mm walls consisting of 115mm inner and outer skins with cavity with 5no galv. Cavity wall ties per sq/m.

Internal walls to be 230mm double skin and 115mm single skin brick construction unless otherwise indicated.

230mm double skin brick walls as boundary walls to Structural Eng's detail.

BALUSTRADE:
Balustrades to comply with SANS 10400 part B.
Min.1m high galvanized steel/timber balustrade to later detail.

STAIRS:
R.C. and structural steel stairs to engineer's detail where indicated.

FINISHES:
New brick walls to be plastered and painted externally.
Internal wall finishes as per finishes schedule. Plastered 15mm and painted internally unless indicated otherwise. Paint as per finishes schedule.
RC columns and beams to be off shutter concrete as per specification.

FLOOR FINISHES:
Floor finishes as indicated on floor finishes plan on 30mm screed on surface beds unless indicated otherwise.
Tiles set in tile adhesive on screed and grouted.

ROOFS:

SLEEPING PODS:

Profiled metal sheet roofing as per specification to fall.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and directed to SW catch pits.

ADMIN OFFICE AND FOYER & REHABILITATION CENTRE:

Profiled metal sheet roofing as per specification to fall.
RC roof slab as per Eng's specification.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and directed to SW catch pits.

PERMANENT UNITS, LIBRARY & NGO OFFICES:

RC roof slab as per Eng's specification.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and directed to SW catch pits.

ATRIUM:
WALKWAYS:

RAINWATER GOODS:
Aluminium gutters, downpipes and hoppers where indicated.
uPVC downpipes and catchers to all launder systems to rain water storage tanks where applicable.

FLASHING:
Upstand and counter flashings to be provided where required. All to be installed to manufacturers specification.

METALWORK
All external metalwork such as balustrades, fencing, stairs, screens and structural members to be galvanised steel unless specified otherwise.

CEILINGS:
Skimmed and painted soffit to new RC roof slabs where applicable.

DOORS AND WINDOWS:
GENERAL:

Windows: Aluminium powder coated, colour to later detail. All new purpose made as per 'Wispeco" catalogue or equal approved as indicated on plan.
Doors: as per door specification
Colour: to be decided.

LIGHT AND VENTILATION:

To comply with min 10% Light and 5 % Ventilation requirements. Mechanical ventilation, as per Mechanical Engineer's specification, to areas where natural ventilation is not possible as indicated.

GLAZING:
All glazing to comply with SANS 10400 part N.
4mm clear float/opaque glazing 1m above f.f.l and safety glazing within 1000mm of the f.f.l. where required.
Safety glazing to all glass panel doors within 2400mm of f.f.l.

DRAINAGE NOTES:
All new soil pipes to be 110mm diameter uPVC drain pipes.
All drainage to new manholes and existing municipal sewer as indicated on plan.

Rev.	Description	Date

REVISIONS

SHANE STEWART
Architecture

Student No. 2015053123

Project : **DISTRICT SIX STREET PEOPLE COMMUNITY FACILITY**
Proposed new facility for Street People Community of District Six
Client: **The Street People's Forum**

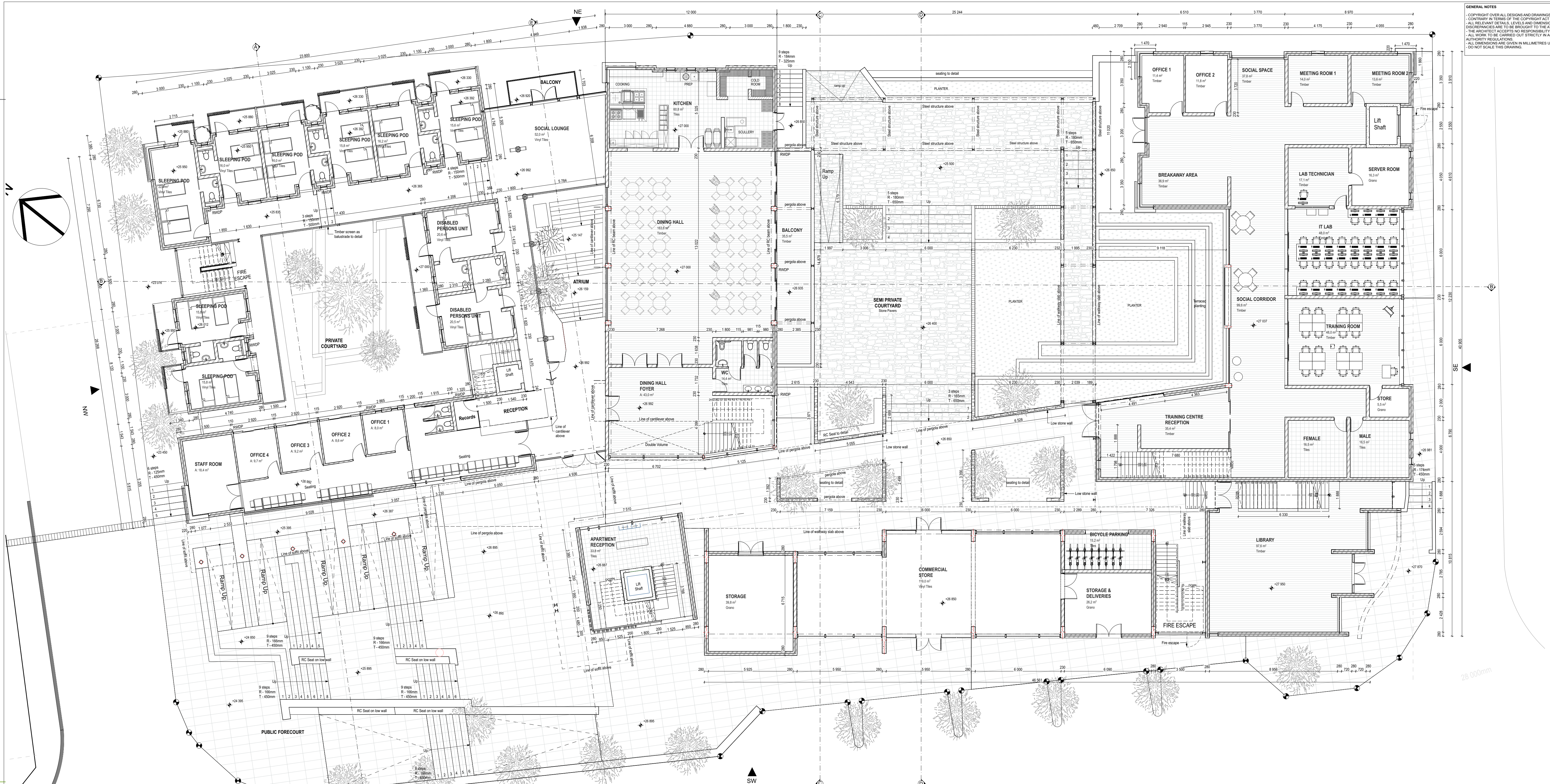
PROJECT NO: **2020/CONS7908/**
Client's Signature:
Professionals' Signature, Status & Number: SACAP No. ST2240

DRAWING DESCRIPTION :
Lower Ground Storey Layout

PROJECT STATUS :
For Submission

DRAWN	DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION
SS	2020/CONS7908/TD200	
CHECKED	SCALE	
SS	As Indicated	
	DATE	
	2020/12/08	

-1. Lower Ground Storey 1:100



0. Ground Floor Storey 1:100

GENERAL NOTES

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- ALL WORK TO BE CARRIED OUT STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL BUILDING REGULATIONS SANS 10400 AND LOCAL AUTHORITY REGULATIONS.
- ALL DIMENSIONS ARE GIVEN IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.
- DO NOT SCALE THIS DRAWING.

CONSTRUCTION NOTES :

STRUCTURE:
All related work to structure must be carried out to Structural Engineer's details/requirements and under his/her supervision in accordance with SANS 10400 Part B

FOUNDATIONS:
All RC footings, stub columns, bases and ground beams to Engineers design and specification to all internal and external walls as well as columns.

FLOORS:
Concrete surface beds and suspended RC slabs to Engineers rationale design and in accordance with SANS 10400 part B and SANS 10400 part J.
Compacted fill to be treated for insect control specifically Ants.

WALLS:

External brick 280mm walls consisting of 115mm inner and outer skins with cavity with 5no galv. Cavity wall ties per sq/m.

Internal walls to be 230mm double skin and 115mm single skin brick construction unless otherwise indicated.

230mm double skin brick walls as boundary walls to Structural Eng's detail.

BALUSTRADE:
Balustrades to comply with SANS 10400 part B.
Min.1m high galvanized steel/timber balustrade to later detail.

STAIRS:
R.C. and structural steel stairs to engineer's detail where indicated.

FINISHES:
New brick walls to be plastered and painted externally.
Internal wall finishes as per finishes schedule. Plastered 15mm and painted internally unless indicated otherwise. Paint as per finishes schedule.
RC columns and beams to be off shutter concrete as per specification.

FLOOR FINISHES:
Floor finishes as indicated on floor finishes plan on 30mm screed on surface beds unless indicated otherwise.
Tiles set in tile adhesive on screed and grouted.

ROOFS:

SLEEPING PODS:

Profiled metal sheet roofing as per specification to fall.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and directed to SW catch pits.

ADMIN OFFICE AND FOYER & REHABILITATION CENTRE:

Profiled metal sheet roofing as per specification to fall.
RC roof slab as per Eng's specification.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and directed to SW catch pits.

PERMANENT UNITS, LIBRARY & NGO OFFICES:

RC roof slab as per Eng's specification.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and directed to SW catch pits.

ATRIUM:
WALKWAYS:

RAINWATER GOODS:
Aluminium gutters, downpipes and hoppers where indicated.
uPVC downpipes and catchers to all launder systems to rain water storage tanks where applicable.

FLASHING:
Upstand and counter flashings to be provided where required. All to be installed to manufacturers specification.

METALWORK
All external metalwork such as balustrades, fencing, stairs, screens and structural members to be galvanised steel unless specified otherwise.

CEILINGS:
Skimmed and painted soffit to new RC roof slabs where applicable.

DOORS AND WINDOWS:
GENERAL:

Windows: Aluminium powder coated, colour to later detail. All new purpose made as per 'Wispeco" catalogue or equal approved as indicated on plan.
Doors: as per door specification
Colour: to be decided.

LIGHT AND VENTILATION:

To comply with min 10% Light and 5 % Ventilation requirements. Mechanical ventilation, as per Mechanical Engineer's specification, to areas where natural ventilation is not possible as indicated.

GLAZING:
All glazing to comply with SANS 10400 part N.
4mm clear float/opaque glazing 1m above f.f.l and safety glazing within 1000mm of the f.f.l. where required.
Safety glazing to all glass panel doors within 2400mm of f.f.l.

DRAINAGE NOTES:
All new soil pipes to be 110mm diameter uPVC drain pipes.
All drainage to new manholes and existing municipal sewer as indicated on plan.

Rev.	Description	Date

REVISIONS

S H A N E S T E W A R T
Architecture

Student No. 2015053123

Project : **DISTRICT SIX STREET PEOPLE COMMUNITY FACILITY**

Proposed new facility for Street People Community of District Six

Client: **The Street People's Forum**

PROJECT NO: **2020/CONS7908/**

Client's Signature: ....

Professionals' Signature, Status & Number: SACAP No. ST2240

DRAWING DESCRIPTION :

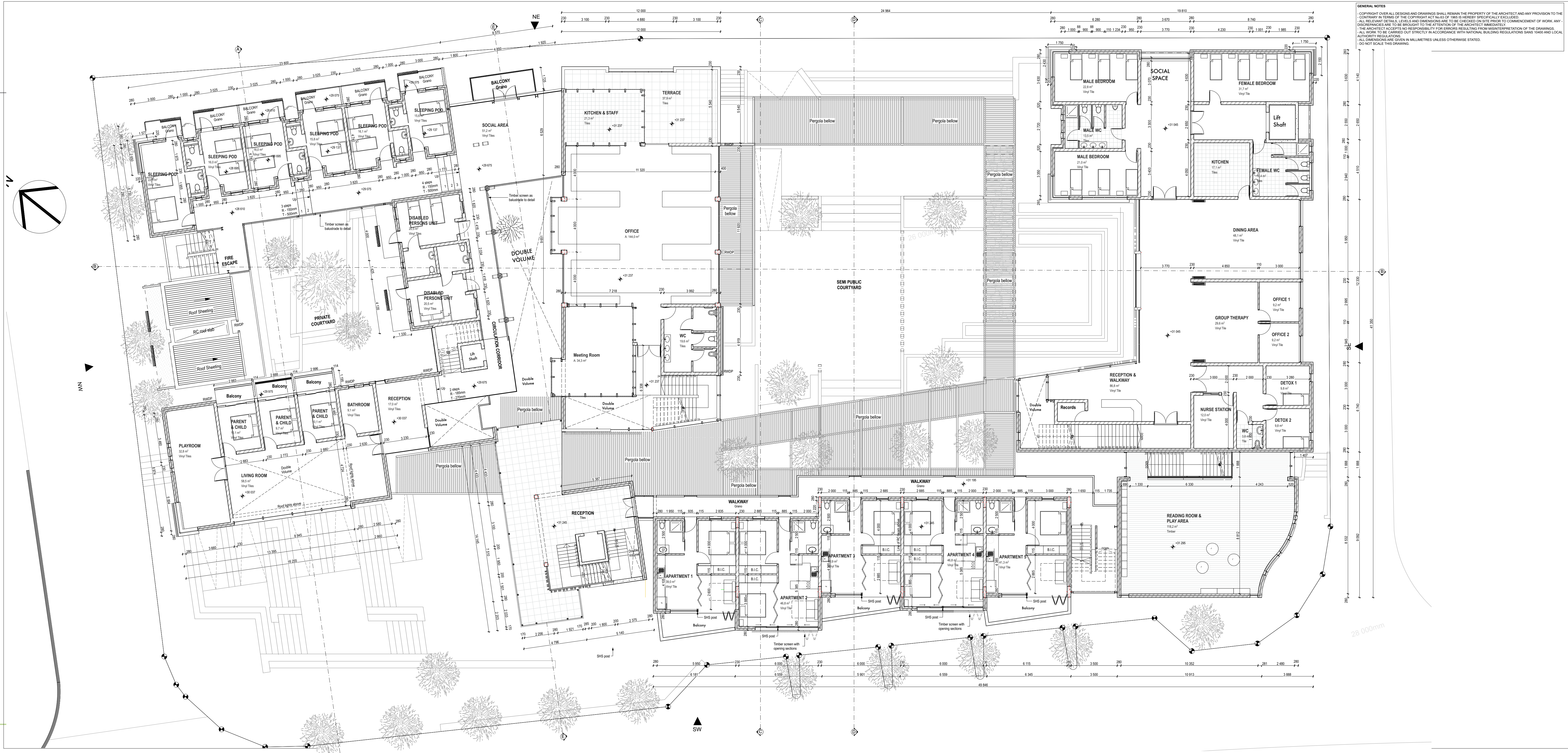
Ground Storey Layout

PROJECT STATUS :

For Submission

DRAWN	DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION
SS	2020/CONS7908/TD201	
CHECKED	SCALE	
SS	As Indicated	

DATE
2020/12/08



GENERAL NOTES

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- THE ARCHITECT ACCEPTS NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR ERRORS RESULTING FROM MISINTERPRETATION OF THE DRAWINGS.
- ALL WORK TO BE CARRIED OUT STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL BUILDING REGULATIONS SANS 10400 AND LOCAL AUTHORITY REGULATIONS.
- ALL DIMENSIONS ARE GIVEN IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.
- DO NOT SCALE THIS DRAWING.

CONSTRUCTION NOTES :

STRUCTURE:
All related work to structure must be carried out to Structural Engineer's details/requirements and under his/her supervision in accordance with SANS 10400 Part B

FOUNDATIONS:
All RC footings, stub columns, bases and ground beams to Engineers design and specification to all internal and external walls as well as columns.

FLOORS:
Concrete surface beds and suspended RC slabs to Engineers rationale design and in accordance with SANS 10400 part B and SANS 10400 part J.
Compacted fill to be treated for insect control specifically Ants.

WALLS:

External brick 280mm walls consisting of 115mm inner and outer skins with cavity with 5no galv. Cavity wall ties per sq/m.

Internal walls to be 230mm double skin and 115mm single skin brick construction unless otherwise indicated.

230mm double skin brick walls as boundary walls to Structural Eng's detail.

BALUSTRADE:
Balustrades to comply with SANS 10400 part B.
Min.1m high galvanized steel/timber balustrade to later detail.

STAIRS:
R.C. and structural steel stairs to engineer's detail where indicated.

FINISHES:
New brick walls to be plastered and painted externally.
Internal wall finishes as per finishes schedule. Plastered 15mm and painted internally unless indicated otherwise. Paint as per finishes schedule.
RC columns and beams to be off shutter concrete as per specification.

FLOOR FINISHES:
Floor finishes as indicated on floor finishes plan on 30mm screed on surface beds unless indicated otherwise.
Tiles set in tile adhesive on screed and grouted.

ROOFS:

SLEEPING PODS:

Profiled metal sheet roofing as per specification to fall.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and directed to SW catch pits.

ADMIN OFFICE AND FOYER & REHABILITATION CENTRE:

Profiled metal sheet roofing as per specification to fall.
RC roof slab as per Eng's specification.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and directed to SW catch pits.

PERMANENT UNITS, LIBRARY & NGO OFFICES:

RC roof slab as per Eng's specification.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and directed to SW catch pits.

ATRIUM:
WALKWAYS:

RAINWATER GOODS:
Aluminium gutters, downpipes and hoppers where indicated.
uPVC downpipes and catchers to all launder systems to rain water storage tanks where applicable.

FLASHING:
Upstand and counter flashings to be provided where required. All to be installed to manufacturers specification.

METALWORK
All external metalwork such as balustrades, fencing, stairs, screens and structural members to be galvanised steel unless specified otherwise.

CEILINGS:
Skimmed and painted soffit to new RC roof slabs where applicable.

DOORS AND WINDOWS:
GENERAL:

Windows: Aluminium powder coated, colour to later detail. All new purpose made as per 'Wispeco" catalogue or equal approved as indicated on plan.
Doors: as per door specification
Colour: to be decided.

LIGHT AND VENTILATION:

To comply with min 10% Light and 5 % Ventilation requirements. Mechanical ventilation, as per Mechanical Engineer's specification, to areas where natural ventilation is not possible as indicated.

GLAZING:
All glazing to comply with SANS 10400 part N.
4mm clear float/opaque glazing 1m above f.f.l and safety glazing within 1000mm of the f.f.l. where required.
Safety glazing to all glass panel doors within 2400mm of f.f.l.

DRAINAGE NOTES:
All new soil pipes to be 110mm diameter uPVC drain pipes.
All drainage to new manholes and existing municipal sewer as indicated on plan.

Rev.	Description	Date

REVISIONS

S H A N E S T E W A R T
Architecture

Student No. 2015053123

Project : **DISTRICT SIX STREET PEOPLE COMMUNITY FACILITY**

Proposed new facility for Street People Community of District Six

Client: **The Street People's Forum**

PROJECT NO: **2020/CONS7908/**

Client's Signature:

Professionals' Signature, Status & Number: SACAP No. ST2240

DRAWING DESCRIPTION :

First Storey Layout

PROJECT STATUS :

For Submission

DRAWN	DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION
SS	2020/CONS7908/TD202	
CHECKED	SCALE	
SS	As Indicated	

DATE
2020/12/08

3. Second Floor Storey 1:100

GENERAL NOTES

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- ALL DIMENSIONS ARE GIVEN IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.
- DO NOT SCALE THIS DRAWING.

CONSTRUCTION NOTES :

STRUCTURE:
All related work to structure must be carried out to Structural Engineer's details/requirements and under his/her supervision in accordance with SANS 10400 Part B

FOUNDATIONS:
All RC footings, stub columns, bases and ground beams to Engineers design and specification to all internal and external walls as well as columns.

FLOORS:
Concrete surface beds and suspended RC slabs to Engineers rationale design and in accordance with SANS 10400 part B and SANS 10400 part J.
Compacted fill to be treated for insect control specifically Ants.

WALLS:

External brick 280mm walls consisting of 115mm inner and outer skins with cavity with 5no galv. Cavity wall ties per sq/m.

Internal walls to be 230mm double skin and 115mm single skin brick construction unless otherwise indicated.

230mm double skin brick walls as boundary walls to Structural Eng's detail.

BALUSTRADE:
Balustrades to comply with SANS 10400 part B.
Min.1m high galvanized steel/timber balustrade to later detail.

STAIRS:
R.C. and structural steel stairs to engineer's detail where indicated.

FINISHES:
New brick walls to be plastered and painted externally.
Internal wall finishes as per finishes schedule. Plastered 15mm and painted internally unless indicated otherwise. Paint as per finishes schedule.
RC columns and beams to be off shutter concrete as per specification.

FLOOR FINISHES:
Floor finishes as indicated on floor finishes plan on 30mm screed on surface beds unless indicated otherwise.
Tiles set in tile adhesive on screed and grouted.

ROOFS:

SLEEPING PODS:

Profiled metal sheet roofing as per specification to fall.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and directed to SW catch pits.

ADMIN OFFICE AND FOYER & REHABILITATION CENTRE:

Profiled metal sheet roofing as per specification to fall.
RC roof slab as per Eng's specification.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and directed to SW catch pits.

PERMANENT UNITS, LIBRARY & NGO OFFICES:

RC roof slab as per Eng's specification.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and directed to SW catch pits.

ATRIUM:
WALKWAYS:

RAINWATER GOODS:
Aluminium gutters, downpipes and hoppers where indicated.
uPVC downpipes and catchers to all launder systems to rain water storage tanks where applicable.

FLASHING:
Upstand and counter flashings to be provided where required. All to be installed to manufacturers specification.

METALWORK
All external metalwork such as balustrades, fencing, stairs, screens and structural members to be galvanised steel unless specified otherwise.

CEILINGS:
Skimmed and painted soffit to new RC roof slabs where applicable.

DOORS AND WINDOWS:
GENERAL:

Windows: Aluminium powder coated, colour to later detail. All new purpose made as per 'Wispeco" catalogue or equal approved as indicated on plan.
Doors: as per door specification
Colour: to be decided.

LIGHT AND VENTILATION:

To comply with min 10% Light and 5 % Ventilation requirements. Mechanical ventilation, as per Mechanical Engineer's specification, to areas where natural ventilation is not possible as indicated.

GLAZING:
All glazing to comply with SANS 10400 part N.
4mm clear float/opaque glazing 1m above f.f.l and safety glazing within 1000mm of the f.f.l. where required.
Safety glazing to all glass panel doors within 2400mm of f.f.l.

DRAINAGE NOTES:
All new soil pipes to be 110mm diameter uPVC drain pipes.
All drainage to new manholes and existing municipal sewer as indicated on plan.

Rev.	Description	Date

REVISIONS

S H A N E S T E W A R T
Architecture

Student No. 2015053123

Project : **DISTRICT SIX STREET PEOPLE COMMUNITY FACILITY**

Proposed new facility for Street People Community of District Six

Client: **The Street People's Forum**

PROJECT NO: **2020/CONS7908/**

Client's Signature:

Professionals' Signature, Status & Number: SACAP No. ST2240

DRAWING DESCRIPTION :

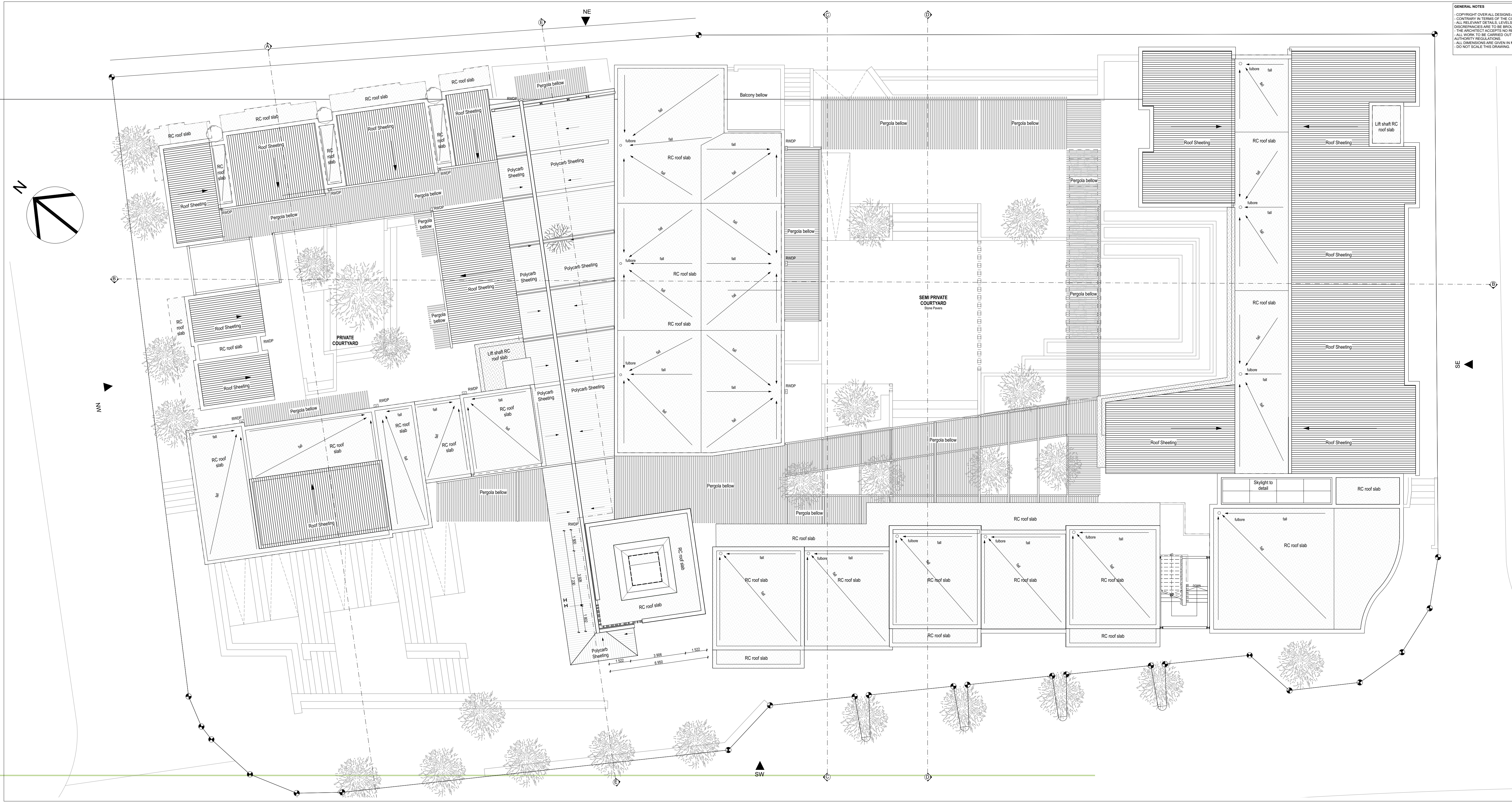
Second Storey Layout

PROJECT STATUS :

For Submission

DRAWN	DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION
SS	2020/CONS7908/TD203	
CHECKED	SCALE	
SS	As Indicated	

DATE
2020/12/08



GENERAL NOTES

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- DO NOT SCALE THIS DRAWING.

CONSTRUCTION NOTES :

STRUCTURE:
All related work to structure must be carried out to Structural Engineer's details/requirements and under his/her supervision in accordance with SANS 10400 Part B

FOUNDATIONS:
All RC footings, stub columns, bases and ground beams to Engineers design and specification to all internal and external walls as well as columns.

FLOORS:
Concrete surface beds and suspended RC slabs to Engineers rationale design and in accordance with SANS 10400 part B and SANS 10400 part J.
Compacted fill to be treated for insect control specifically Ants.

WALLS:

External brick 280mm walls consisting of 115mm inner and outer skins with cavity with 5no galv. Cavity wall ties per sq/m.

Internal walls to be 230mm double skin and 115mm single skin brick construction unless otherwise indicated.

230mm double skin brick walls as boundary walls to Structural Eng's detail.

BALUSTRADE:
Balustrades to comply with SANS 10400 part B.
Min.1m high galvanized steel/timber balustrade to later detail.

STAIRS:
R.C. and structural steel stairs to engineer's detail where indicated.

FINISHES:
New brick walls to be plastered and painted externally.
Internal wall finishes as per finishes schedule. Plastered 15mm and painted internally unless indicated otherwise. Paint as per finishes schedule.
RC columns and beams to be off shutter concrete as per specification.

FLOOR FINISHES:
Floor finishes as indicated on floor finishes plan on 30mm screed on surface beds unless indicated otherwise.
Tiles set in tile adhesive on screed and grouted.

ROOFS:

SLEEPING PODS:

Profiled metal sheet roofing as per specification to fall.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and directed to SW catch pits.

ADMIN OFFICE AND FOYER & REHABILITATION CENTRE:

Profiled metal sheet roofing as per specification to fall.
RC roof slab as per Eng's specification.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and directed to SW catch pits.

PERMANENT UNITS, LIBRARY & NGO OFFICES:

RC roof slab as per Eng's specification.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and directed to SW catch pits.

ATRIUM:
WALKWAYS:

RAINWATER GOODS:
Aluminium gutters, downpipes and hoppers where indicated.
uPVC downpipes and catchers to all launder systems to rain water storage tanks where applicable.

FLASHING:
Upstand and counter flashings to be provided where required. All to be installed to manufacturers specification.

METALWORK
All external metalwork such as balustrades, fencing, stairs, screens and structural members to be galvanised steel unless specified otherwise.

CEILINGS:
Skimmed and painted soffit to new RC roof slabs where applicable.

DOORS AND WINDOWS:
GENERAL:

Windows: Aluminium powder coated, colour to later detail. All new purpose made as per 'Wispeco" catalogue or equal approved as indicated on plan.
Doors: as per door specification
Colour: to be decided.

LIGHT AND VENTILATION:

To comply with min 10% Light and 5 % Ventilation requirements. Mechanical ventilation, as per Mechanical Engineer's specification, to areas where natural ventilation is not possible as indicated.

GLAZING:
All glazing to comply with SANS 10400 part N.
4mm clear float/opaque glazing 1m above f.f.l and safety glazing within 1000mm of the f.f.l. where required.
Safety glazing to all glass panel doors within 2400mm of f.f.l.

DRAINAGE NOTES:
All new soil pipes to be 110mm diameter uPVC drain pipes.
All drainage to new manholes and existing municipal sewer as indicated on plan.

Rev.	Description	Date

REVISIONS

S H A N E S T E W A R T
Architecture
Student No. 2015053123

Project : **DISTRICT SIX STREET PEOPLE COMMUNITY FACILITY**

Proposed new facility for Street People Community of District Six

Client: **The Street People's Forum**

PROJECT NO: **2020/CONS7908/**

Client's Signature:

Professionals' Signature, Status & Number: SACAP No. ST2240

DRAWING DESCRIPTION :

Roof Storey Layout

PROJECT STATUS :

For Submission

DRAWN	DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION
SS	2020/CONS7908/TD204	
CHECKED	SCALE	
SS	As Indicated	

DATE

2020/12/08

COVERAGE	
SITE AREA	:...m2
NEW BUILDING FOOTPRINT	:... m2
NEW BUILDING COVERAGE	....%

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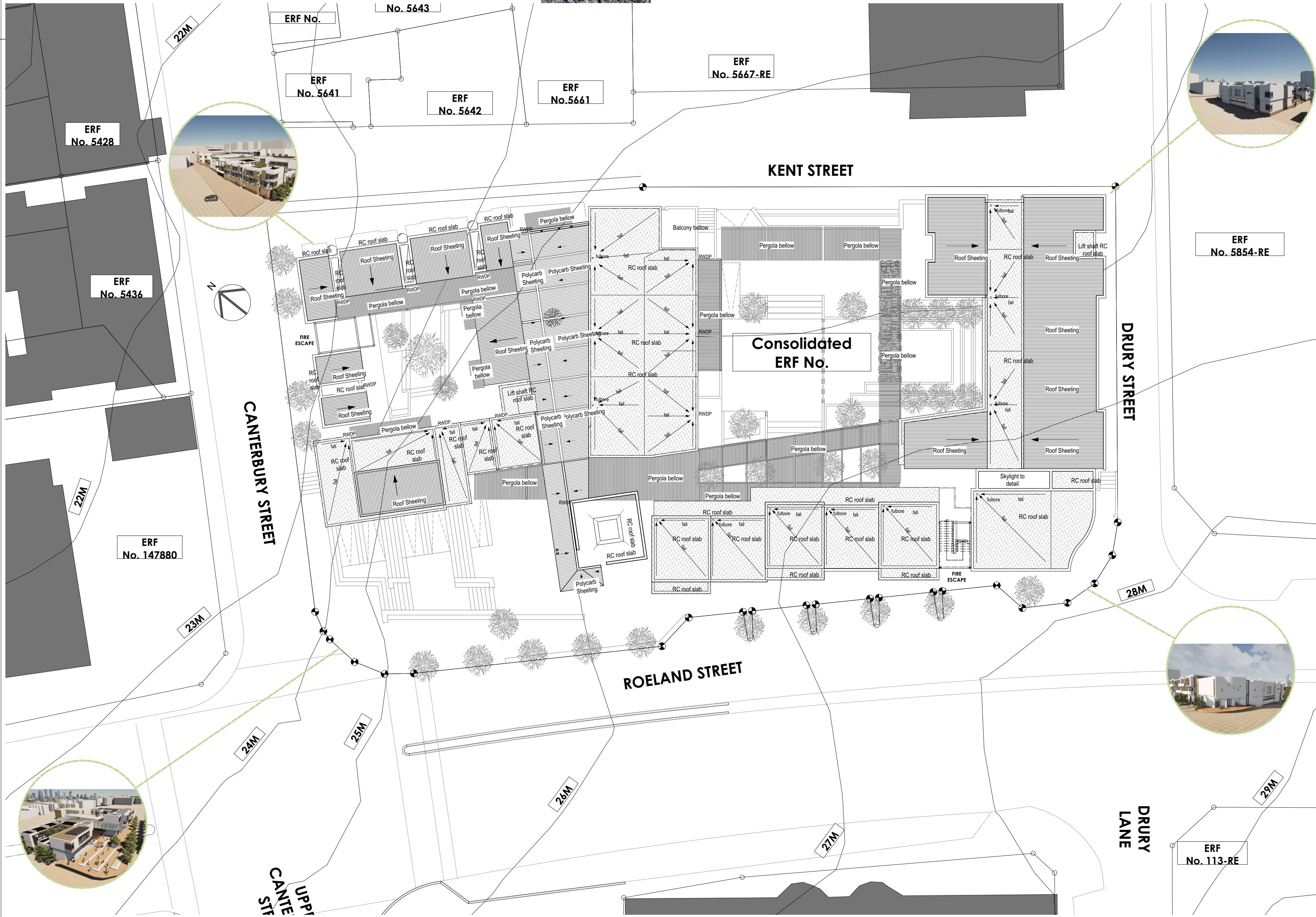

CONSTRUCTION NOTES :

STRUCTURE:
All related work to structure must be carried out to Structural Engineer's details/requirements and under his/her supervision in accordance with SANS 10400 Part B

FOUNDATIONS:
All RC footings, stub columns, bases and ground beams to Engineers design and specification to all internal and external walls as well as columns.

FLOORS:
Concrete surface beds and suspended RC slabs to Engineers rationale design and in accordance with SANS 10400 part B and SANS 10400 part J.
Compacted fill to be treated for insect control specifically Ants.

WALLS:

External brick 280mm walls consisting of 115mm inner and outer skins with cavity with 5no galv. Cavity wall ties per sq/m.

Internal walls to be 230mm double skin and 115mm single skin brick construction unless otherwise indicated.

230mm double skin brick walls as boundary walls to Structural Eng's detail.

BALUSTRADE:
Balustrades to comply with SANS 10400 part B.
Min.1m high galvanized steel/timber balustrade to later detail.

STAIRS:
R.C. and structural steel stairs to engineer's detail where indicated.

FINISHES:
New brick walls to be plastered and painted externally.
Internal wall finishes as per finishes schedule. Plastered 15mm and painted internally unless indicated otherwise. Paint as per finishes schedule.
RC columns and beams to be off shutter concrete as per specification.

FLOOR FINISHES:
Floor finishes as indicated on floor finishes plan on 30mm screed on surface beds unless indicated otherwise.
Tiles set in tile adhesive on screed and grouted.

ROOFS:

SLEEPING PODS:

Profiled metal sheet roofing as per specification to fall.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and directed to SW catch pits.

ADMIN OFFICE AND FOYER & REHABILITATION CENTRE:

Profiled metal sheet roofing as per specification to fall.
RC roof slab as per Eng's specification.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and directed to SW catch pits.

PERMANENT UNITS, LIBRARY & NGO OFFICES:

RC roof slab as per Eng's specification.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and directed to SW catch pits.

ATRIUM:
WALKWAYS:

RAINWATER GOODS:
Aluminium gutters, downpipes and hoppers where indicated.
uPVC downpipes and catchers to all launder systems to rain water storage tanks where applicable.

FLASHING:
Upstand and counter flashings to be provided where required. All to be installed to manufacturers specification.

METALWORK
All external metalwork such as balustrades, fencing, stairs, screens and structural members to be galvanised steel unless specified otherwise.

CEILINGS:
Skimmed and painted soffit to new RC roof slabs where applicable.

DOORS AND WINDOWS:
GENERAL:

Windows: Aluminium powder coated, colour to later detail. All new purpose made as per 'Wispeco" catalogue or equal approved as indicated on plan.
Doors: as per door specification
Colour: to be decided.

LIGHT AND VENTILATION:

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GLAZING:
All glazing to comply with SANS 10400 part N.
4mm clear float/opaque glazing 1m above f.f.l and safety glazing within 1000mm of the f.f.l. where required.
Safety glazing to all glass panel doors within 2400mm of f.f.l.

DRAINAGE NOTES:
All new soil pipes to be 110mm diameter uPVC drain pipes.
All drainage to new manholes and existing municipal sewer as indicated on plan.

Rev.	Description	Date

REVISIONS

SHANE STEWART
Architecture

Student No. 2015053123

Project : **DISTRICT SIX STREET PEOPLE COMMUNITY FACILITY**

Proposed new facility for Street People Community of District Six

Client: **The Street People's Forum**

PROJECT NO:	Client's Signature:
2020/CONS7908/	Professionals' Signature, Status & Number: SACAP No. ST2240

DRAWING DESCRIPTION :

Site Plan

PROJECT STATUS :

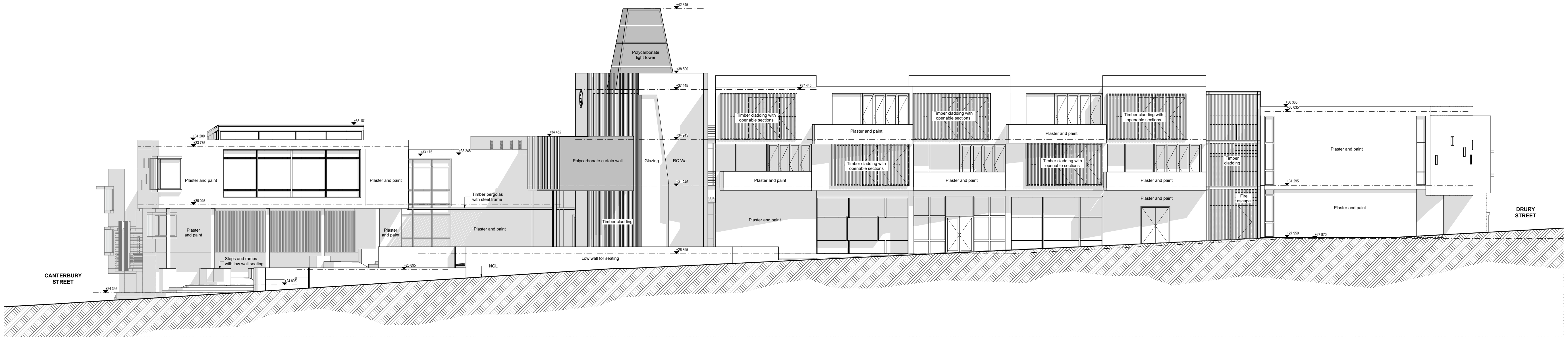
For Submission

DRAWN	DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION
SS	2020/CONS7908/TD100	
CHECKED	SCALE	
SS	As Indicated	

DATE
2021/02/21

2020 Site Plan 1:200

NE **North-East Elevation** **1:100**



SW **South-West Elevation** **1:100**

GENERAL NOTES

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- ALL DIMENSIONS ARE GIVEN IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.
- DO NOT SCALE THIS DRAWING.

CONSTRUCTION NOTES :

STRUCTURE:
All related work to structure must be carried out to Structural Engineer's details/requirements and under his/her supervision in accordance with SANS 10400 Part B

FOUNDATIONS:
All RC footings, stub columns, bases and ground beams to Engineers design and specification to all internal and external walls as well as columns.

FLOORS:
Concrete surface beds and suspended RC slabs to Engineers rationale design and in accordance with SANS 10400 part B and SANS 10400 part J.
Compacted fill to be treated for insect control specifically Ants.

WALLS:

External brick 280mm walls consisting of 115mm inner and outer skins with cavity with 5no galv. Cavity wall ties per sq/m.

Internal walls to be 230mm double skin and 115mm single skin brick construction unless otherwise indicated.

230mm double skin brick walls as boundary walls to Structural Eng's detail.

BALUSTRADE:
Balustrades to comply with SANS 10400 part B.
Min.1m high galvanized steel/timber balustrade to later detail.

STAIRS:
R.C. and structural steel stairs to engineer's detail where indicated.

FINISHES:
New brick walls to be plastered and painted externally.
Internal wall finishes as per finishes schedule. Plastered 15mm and painted internally unless indicated otherwise. Paint as per finishes schedule.
RC columns and beams to be off shutter concrete as per specification.

FLOOR FINISHES:
Floor finishes as indicated on floor finishes plan on 30mm screed on surface beds unless indicated otherwise.
Tiles set in tile adhesive on screed and grouted.

ROOFS:

SLEEPING PODS:

Profiled metal sheet roofing as per specification to fall.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and directed to SW catch pits.

ADMIN OFFICE AND FOYER & REHABILITATION CENTRE:

Profiled metal sheet roofing as per specification to fall.
RC roof slab as per Eng's specification.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and directed to SW catch pits.

PERMANENT UNITS, LIBRARY & NGO OFFICES:

RC roof slab as per Eng's specification.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and directed to SW catch pits.

ATRIUM:
WALKWAYS:

RAINWATER GOODS:
Aluminium gutters, downpipes and hoppers where indicated.
uPVC downpipes and catchers to all launder systems to rain water storage tanks where applicable.

FLASHING:
Upstand and counter flashings to be provided where required. All to be installed to manufacturers specification.

METALWORK
All external metalwork such as balustrades, fencing, stairs, screens and structural members to be galvanised steel unless specified otherwise.

CEILINGS:
Skimmed and painted soffit to new RC roof slabs where applicable.

DOORS AND WINDOWS:
GENERAL:

Windows: Aluminium powder coated, colour to later detail. All new purpose made as per 'Wispeco" catalogue or equal approved as indicated on plan.
Doors: as per door specification
Colour: to be decided.

LIGHT AND VENTILATION:

To comply with min 10% Light and 5 % Ventilation requirements. Mechanical ventilation, as per Mechanical Engineer's specification, to areas where natural ventilation is not possible as indicated.

GLAZING:
All glazing to comply with SANS 10400 part N.
4mm clear float/opaque glazing 1m above f.f.l and safety glazing within 1000mm of the f.f.l. where required.
Safety glazing to all glass panel doors within 2400mm of f.f.l.

DRAINAGE NOTES:
All new soil pipes to be 110mm diameter uPVC drain pipes.
All drainage to new manholes and existing municipal sewer as indicated on plan.

Rev.	Description	Date

REVISIONS

SHANE STEWART
Architecture

Student No. 2015053123

Project : **DISTRICT SIX STREET PEOPLE COMMUNITY FACILITY**

Proposed new facility for Street People Community of District Six

Client: **The Street People's Forum**

PROJECT NO:	Client's Signature:
2020/CONS7908/	Professionals' Signature, Status & Number: SACAP No. ST2240

DRAWING DESCRIPTION :

North-East & South-West Elevations

PROJECT STATUS :

Elevations

DRAWN	DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION
SS	**2020/CONS7908/TD310**	
CHECKED	SCALE	
SS	**As Indicated**	

DATE
2021/02/21

GENERAL NOTES

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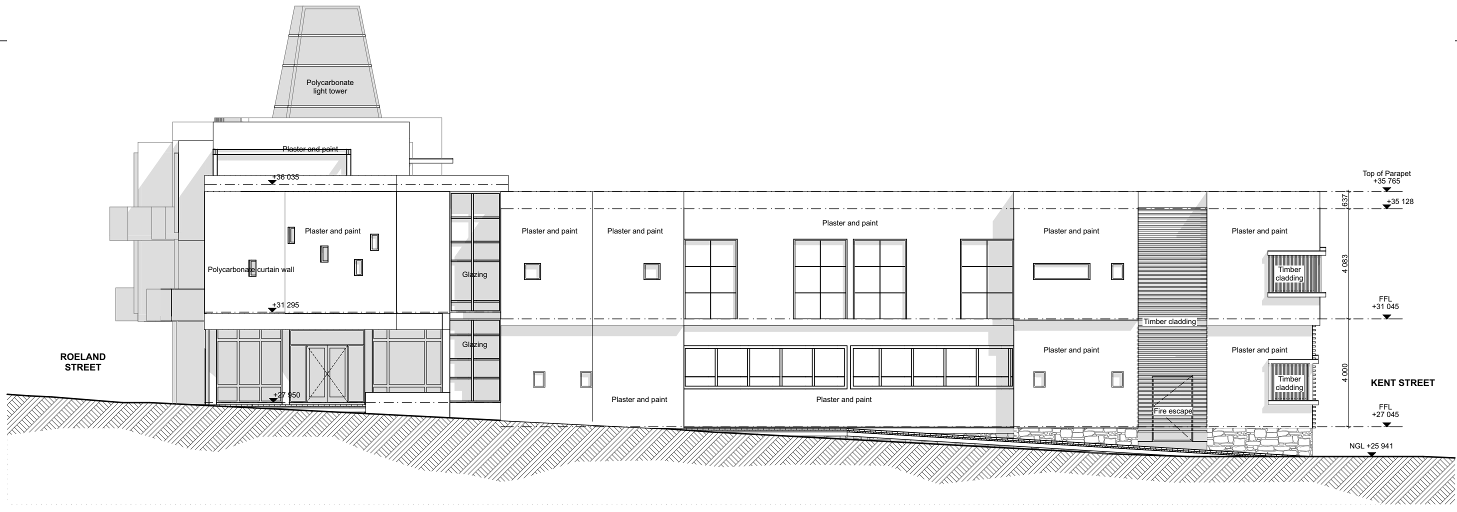

SE **South-East Elevation** **1:100**

NW **North-West Elevation** **1:100**

CONSTRUCTION NOTES :

STRUCTURE:
All related work to structure must be carried out to Structural Engineer's details/requirements and under his/her supervision in accordance with SANS 10400 Part B

FOUNDATIONS:
All RC footings, stub columns, bases and ground beams to Engineers design and specification to all internal and external walls as well as columns.

FLOORS:
Concrete surface beds and suspended RC slabs to Engineers rationale design and in accordance with SANS 10400 part B and SANS 10400 part J.
Compacted fill to be treated for insect control specifically Ants.

WALLS:

External brick 280mm walls consisting of 115mm inner and outer skins with cavity with 5no galv. Cavity wall ties per sq/m.

Internal walls to be 230mm double skin and 115mm single skin brick construction unless otherwise indicated.

230mm double skin brick walls as boundary walls to Structural Eng's detail.

BALUSTRADE:
Balustrades to comply with SANS 10400 part B.
Min.1m high galvanized steel/timber balustrade to later detail.

STAIRS:
R.C. and structural steel stairs to engineer's detail where indicated.

FINISHES:
New brick walls to be plastered and painted externally.
Internal wall finishes as per finishes schedule. Plastered 15mm and painted internally unless indicated otherwise. Paint as per finishes schedule.
RC columns and beams to be off shutter concrete as per specification.

FLOOR FINISHES:
Floor finishes as indicated on floor finishes plan on 30mm screed on surface beds unless indicated otherwise.
Tiles set in tile adhesive on screed and grouted.

ROOFS:

SLEEPING PODS:

Profiled metal sheet roofing as per specification to fall.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and directed to SW catch pits.

ADMIN OFFICE AND FOYER & REHABILITATION CENTRE:

Profiled metal sheet roofing as per specification to fall.
RC roof slab as per Eng's specification.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and directed to SW catch pits.

PERMANENT UNITS, LIBRARY & NGO OFFICES:

RC roof slab as per Eng's specification.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and directed to SW catch pits.

ATRIUM:
WALKWAYS:

RAINWATER GOODS:
Aluminium gutters, downpipes and hoppers where indicated.
uPVC downpipes and catchers to all launder systems to rain water storage tanks where applicable.

FLASHING:
Upstand and counter flashings to be provided where required. All to be installed to manufacturers specification.

METALWORK
All external metalwork such as balustrades, fencing, stairs, screens and structural members to be galvanised steel unless specified otherwise.

CEILINGS:
Skimmed and painted soffit to new RC roof slabs where applicable.

DOORS AND WINDOWS:
GENERAL:

Windows: Aluminium powder coated, colour to later detail. All new purpose made as per 'Wispeco" catalogue or equal approved as indicated on plan.
Doors: as per door specification
Colour: to be decided.

LIGHT AND VENTILATION:

To comply with min 10% Light and 5 % Ventilation requirements. Mechanical ventilation, as per Mechanical Engineer's specification, to areas where natural ventilation is not possible as indicated.

GLAZING:
All glazing to comply with SANS 10400 part N.
4mm clear float/opaque glazing 1m above f.f.l and safety glazing within 1000mm of the f.f.l. where required.
Safety glazing to all glass panel doors within 2400mm of f.f.l.

DRAINAGE NOTES:
All new soil pipes to be 110mm diameter uPVC drain pipes.
All drainage to new manholes and existing municipal sewer as indicated on plan.

Rev.	**Description**	**Date**

REVISIONS

S H A N E S T E W A R T
Architecture

Student No. 2015053123

Project : **DISTRICT SIX STREET PEOPLE COMMUNITY FACILITY**

Proposed new facility for Street People Community of District Six

Client: **The Street People's Forum**

PROJECT NO:	Client's Signature:
2020/CONS7908/	Professionals' Signature, Status & Number: SACAP No. ST2240

DRAWING DESCRIPTION :

North-West & South-East Elevations

PROJECT STATUS :

Elevations

DRAWN	DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION
SS	**2020/CONS7908/TD311**	
CHECKED	SCALE	
SS	**As Indicated**	
	DATE	
	2021/02/21	

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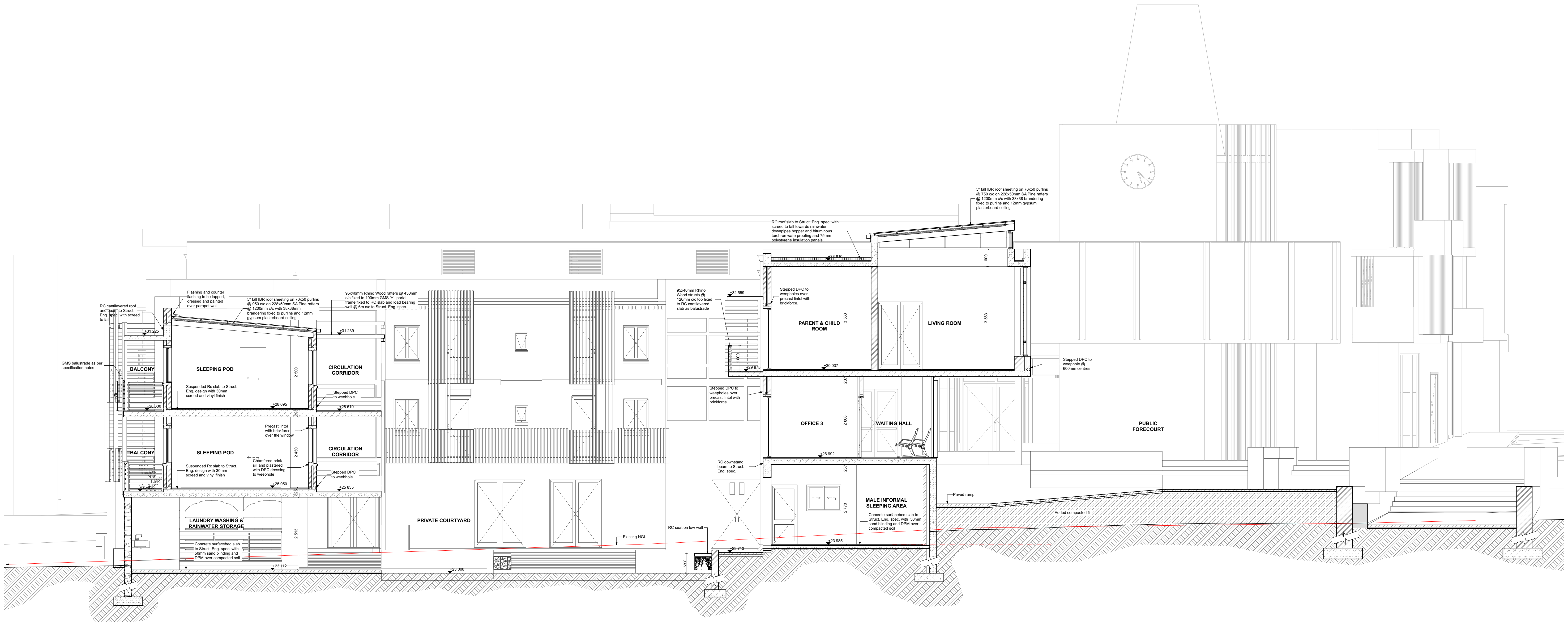

A Section A-A 1:50

CONSTRUCTION NOTES :

STRUCTURE:
All related work to structure must be carried out to Structural Engineer's details/requirements and under his/her supervision in accordance with SANS 10400 Part B

FOUNDATIONS:
All RC footings, stub columns, bases and ground beams to Engineers design and specification to all internal and external walls as well as columns.

FLOORS:
Concrete surface beds and suspended RC slabs to Engineers rationale design and in accordance with SANS 10400 part B and SANS 10400 part J.
Compacted fill to be treated for insect control specifically Ants.

WALLS:

External brick 280mm walls consisting of 115mm inner and outer skins with cavity with 5no galv. Cavity wall ties per sq/m.

Internal walls to be 230mm double skin and 115mm single skin brick construction unless otherwise indicated.

230mm double skin brick walls as boundary walls to Structural Eng's detail.

BALUSTRADE:
Balustrades to comply with SANS 10400 part B.
Min.1m high galvanized steel/timber balustrade to later detail.

STAIRS:
R.C. and structural steel stairs to engineer's detail where indicated.

FINISHES:
New brick walls to be plastered and painted externally.
Internal wall finishes as per finishes schedule. Plastered 15mm and painted internally unless indicated otherwise. Paint as per finishes schedule.
RC columns and beams to be off shutter concrete as per specification.

FLOOR FINISHES:
Floor finishes as indicated on floor finishes plan on 30mm screed on surface beds unless indicated otherwise.
Tiles set in tile adhesive on screed and grouted.

ROOFS:

SLEEPING PODS:

Profiled metal sheet roofing as per specification to fall.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and directed to SW catch pits.

ADMIN OFFICE AND FOYER & REHABILITATION CENTRE:

Profiled metal sheet roofing as per specification to fall.
RC roof slab as per Eng's specification.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and directed to SW catch pits.

PERMANENT UNITS, LIBRARY & NGO OFFICES:

RC roof slab as per Eng's specification.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and directed to SW catch pits.

ATRIUM:
WALKWAYS:

RAINWATER GOODS:
Aluminium gutters, downpipes and hoppers where indicated.
uPVC downpipes and catchers to all launder systems to rain water storage tanks where applicable.

FLASHING:
Upstand and counter flashings to be provided where required. All to be installed to manufacturers specification.

METALWORK
All external metalwork such as balustrades, fencing, stairs, screens and structural members to be galvanised steel unless specified otherwise.

CEILINGS:
Skimmed and painted soffit to new RC roof slabs where applicable.

DOORS AND WINDOWS:
GENERAL:

Windows: Aluminium powder coated, colour to later detail. All new purpose made as per 'Wispeco" catalogue or equal approved as indicated on plan.
Doors: as per door specification
Colour: to be decided.

LIGHT AND VENTILATION:

To comply with min 10% Light and 5 % Ventilation requirements. Mechanical ventilation, as per Mechanical Engineer's specification, to areas where natural ventilation is not possible as indicated.

GLAZING:
All glazing to comply with SANS 10400 part N.
4mm clear float/opaque glazing 1m above f.f.l and safety glazing within 1000mm of the f.f.l. where required.
Safety glazing to all glass panel doors within 2400mm of f.f.l.

DRAINAGE NOTES:
All new soil pipes to be 110mm diameter uPVC drain pipes.
All drainage to new manholes and existing municipal sewer as indicated on plan.

Rev.	Description	Date

REVISIONS

S H A N E S T E W A R T
Architecture

Student No. 2015053123

Project : **DISTRICT SIX STREET PEOPLE COMMUNITY FACILITY**

Proposed new facility for Street People Community of District Six

Client: **The Street People's Forum**

PROJECT NO:	Client's Signature:
2020/CONS7908/	Professionals' Signature, Status & Number: SACAP No. ST2240

DRAWING DESCRIPTION :

Section A-A

PROJECT STATUS :

For Submission

DRAWN	DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION
SS	**2020/CONS7908/TD320**	
CHECKED	SCALE	
SS	**As Indicated**	

DATE
2021/02/21

B

Section B-B

1:50

- ALL RELEVANT DETAILS, LEVELS AND DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE CHECKED ON SITE PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORK. ANY - DISCREPANCIES ARE TO BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ARCHITECT IMMEDIATELY.
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- DO NOT SCALE THIS DRAWING.

CONSTRUCTION NOTES :

STRUCTURE:
All related work to structure must be carried out to Structural Engineer's details/requirements and under his/her supervision in accordance with SANS 10400 Part B

FOUNDATIONS:
All RC footings to Engineers design and specification to all internal and external walls.

FLOORS:
Concrete surface beds and suspended RC slabs to Engineers rationale design and in accordance with SANS 10400 part B and SANS 10400 part J.
Compacted fill to be treated for insect control specifically Ants.

WALLS:

External brick 280mm walls consisting of 115mm inner and outer skins with cavity with 5no galv. Cavity wall ties per sq/m.

New 350mm retaining wall consisting of 115mm inner and outer skins and concrete filled cavity.

Internal walls to be 230mm double skin and 110mm single skin brick construction unless otherwise indicated.

230mm double skin brick walls as boundary walls on rear and common boundaries to Structural Eng's detail.

BALUSTRADE:
Balustrades to comply with SANS 10400 part B.
Min.1m high galvanized steel/timber balustrade to later detail.

STAIRS:
R.C. stair to engineer's detail.
22 Risers @ 173mm each & 21 treads @ 300mm min.

FINISHES:
New brick walls to be plastered and painted externally to match existing.
Internal wall finishes as per wall finishes plan. Plastered 15mm and painted internally unless indicated otherwise. Colours and paint type to be chosen later.
RC columns and beams to be off shutter concrete as per specification.

FLOOR FINISHES:
Floor finishes as indicated on floor finishes plan on 30mm screed on surface beds unless indicated otherwise.
Tiles set in tile adhesive on screed and grouted.

ROOFS:

Amended stairwell, Living Area and Master Bedroom

Remove and replace steel sheeted roof and structure to the above areas as indicated with RC roof slab as per Eng's specification.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and directed to SW catch pits.

RAINWATER GOODS:

Aluminium gutters where indicated.

FLASHING:
Upstand and counter flashings to be provided where required. All to be installed to manufacturers specification.

METALWORK
All external metalwork such as balustrades, fencing, stairs, screens and structural members to be galvanised steel unless specified otherwise.

CEILINGS:
Skimmed and painted soffit to new RC roof slabs where applicable.

DOORS AND WINDOWS:

GENERAL:

Windows: Aluminium powder coated, colour to later detail. All new purpose made as per 'Wispeco" catalogue or equal approved as indicated on plan.
Internal doors: 30min Fire-rated door between garage and stairwell with self-closing mechanism.
Colour: to be decided.

LIGHT AND VENTILATION:

To comply with min 10% Light and 5 % Ventilation requirements. Mechanical ventilation, as per Mechanical Engineer's specification, to areas where natural ventilation is not possible as indicated.

GLAZING:
All glazing to comply with SANS 10400 part N.
4mm clear float/opaque glazing 1m above f.f.l and safety glazing within 1000mm of the f.f.l. where required.
Safety glazing to all glass panel doors within 2400mm of f.f.l.

DRAINAGE NOTES:
All new soil pipes to be 110mm diameter uPVC drain pipes.
All drainage to new manholes and existing municipal sewer as indicated on plan.

Rev.	Description	Date

REVISIONS

SHANE STEWART
Architecture

Student No. 2015053123

Project : **DISTRICT SIX STREET PEOPLE COMMUNITY FACILITY**
Proposed new facility for Street People Community of District Six
Client: **The Street People's Forum**

PROJECT NO: **2020/CONS7908/**
Client's Signature: ....
Professionals' Signature, Status & Number: SACAP No. ST2240

DRAWING DESCRIPTION :
Section B-B

PROJECT STATUS :
For Submission

DRAWN	DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION
SS	2020/CONS7908/TD321	
CHECKED	SCALE	
SS	As Indicated	

DATE
2021/02/21

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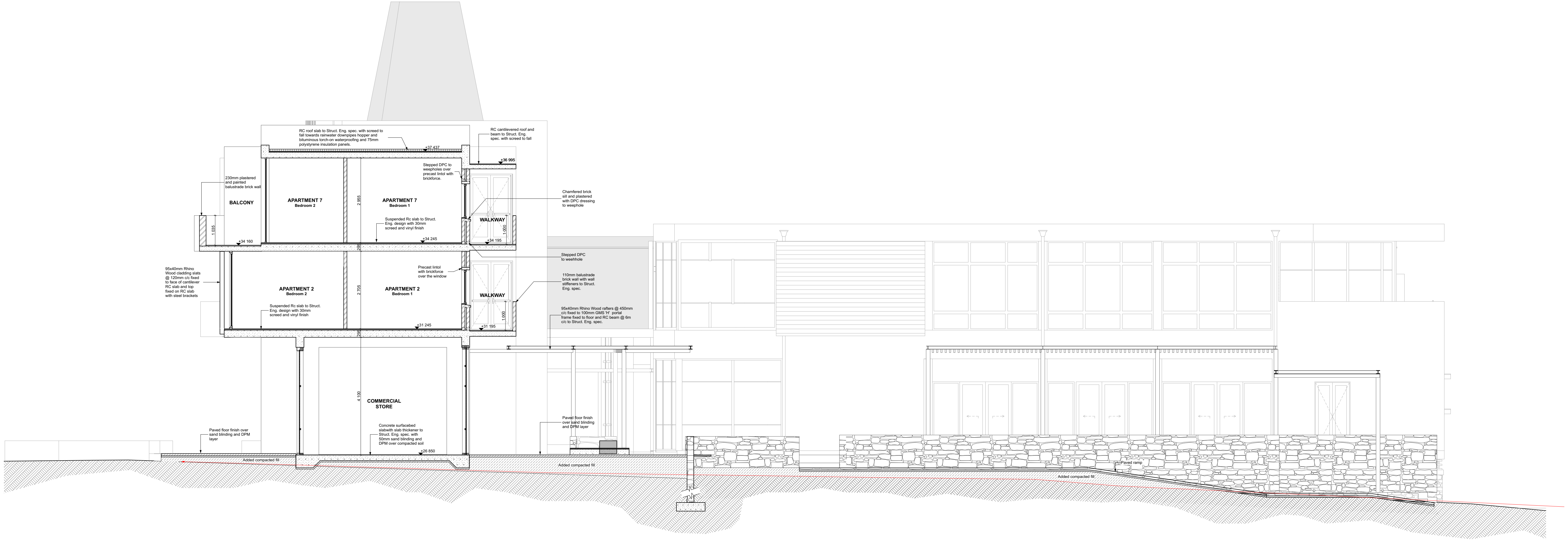

C

Section C-C

1:50

CONSTRUCTION NOTES :

STRUCTURE:
All related work to structure must be carried out to Structural E details/requirements and under his/her supervision in accordar with SANS 10400 Part B

FOUNDATIONS:
All RC footings, stub columns, bases and ground beams to Engineers design and specification to all internal and external walls as well as columns.

FLOORS:
Concrete surface beds and suspended RC slabs to Engineers rationale design and in accordance with SANS 10400 part B a SANS 10400 part J.
Compacted fill to be treated for insect control specifically Ants.

WALLS:

External brick 280mm walls consisting of 115mm inner and ou skins with cavity with 5no galv. Cavity wall ties per sq/m.

Internal walls to be 230mm double skin and 115mm single skir construction unless otherwise indicated.

230mm double skin brick walls as boundary walls to Structural

BALUSTRADE:
Balustrades to comply with SANS 10400 part B.
Min.1m high galvanized steel/timber balustrade to later detail.

STAIRS:
R.C. and structural steel stairs to engineer's detail where indic

FINISHES:
New brick walls to be plastered and painted externally.
Internal wall finishes as per finishes schedule. Plastered 15mn internally unless indicated otherwise. Paint as per finishes sch RC columns and beams to be off shutter concrete as per spec

FLOOR FINISHES:
Floor finishes as indicated on floor finishes plan on 30mm scre beds unless indicated otherwise.
Tiles set in tile adhesive on screed and grouted.

ROOFS:

SLEEPING PODS:

Profiled metal sheet roofing as per specification to fall.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and to SW catch pits.

ADMIN OFFICE AND FOYER & REHABILITATION C

Profiled metal sheet roofing as per specification to fall.
RC roof slab as per Eng's specification.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and to SW catch pits.

PERMANENT UNITS, LIBRARY & NGO OFFICES:

RC roof slab as per Eng's specification.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and to SW catch pits.

ATRIUM:
WALKWAYS:

RAINWATER GOODS:
Aluminium gutters, downpipes and hoppers where indicated.
uPVC downpipes and catchers to all launder systems to rain w storage tanks where applicable.

FLASHING:
Upstand and counter flashings to be provided where required. installed to manufacturers specification.

METALWORK
All external metalwork such as balustrades, fencing, stairs, scr structural members to be galvanised steel unless specified oth

CEILINGS:
Skimmed and painted soffit to new RC roof slabs where applic

DOORS AND WINDOWS:
GENERAL:

Windows: Aluminium powder coated, colour to later detail. All r made as per 'Wispeco" catalogue or equal approved as indica
Doors: as per door specification
Colour: to be decided.

LIGHT AND VENTILATION:

To comply with min 10% Light and 5 % Ventilation requiremen ventilation, as per Mechanical Engineer's specification, to area natural ventilation is not possible as indicated.

GLAZING:
All glazing to comply with SANS 10400 part N.
4mm clear float/opaque glazing 1m above f.f.l and safety glazi 1000mm of the f.f.l. where required.
Safety glazing to all glass panel doors within 2400mm of f.f.l.

DRAINAGE NOTES:
All new soil pipes to be 110mm diameter uPVC drain pipes.
All drainage to new manholes and existing municipal sewer as indicated on plan.

Rev.	Description

REVISIONS

S H A N E S T E W A
Architecture

Student No. 2015053123

Project : **DISTRICT SIX STREET P COMMUNITY FACILIT**

Proposed new facility for Street People Com
District Six

Client: **The Street People's Forum**

PROJECT NO: **2020/CONS7908/**

Client's Signature:

Professionals' Signature, Statu

SACA

DRAWING DESCRIPTION :

Section C-C

PROJECT STATUS :

For Submission

DRAWN	DRAWING NUMBER
SS	2020/CONS7908/TD322
CHECKED	SCALE
SS	As Indicated

DATE

2021/02/21

GENERAL NOTES

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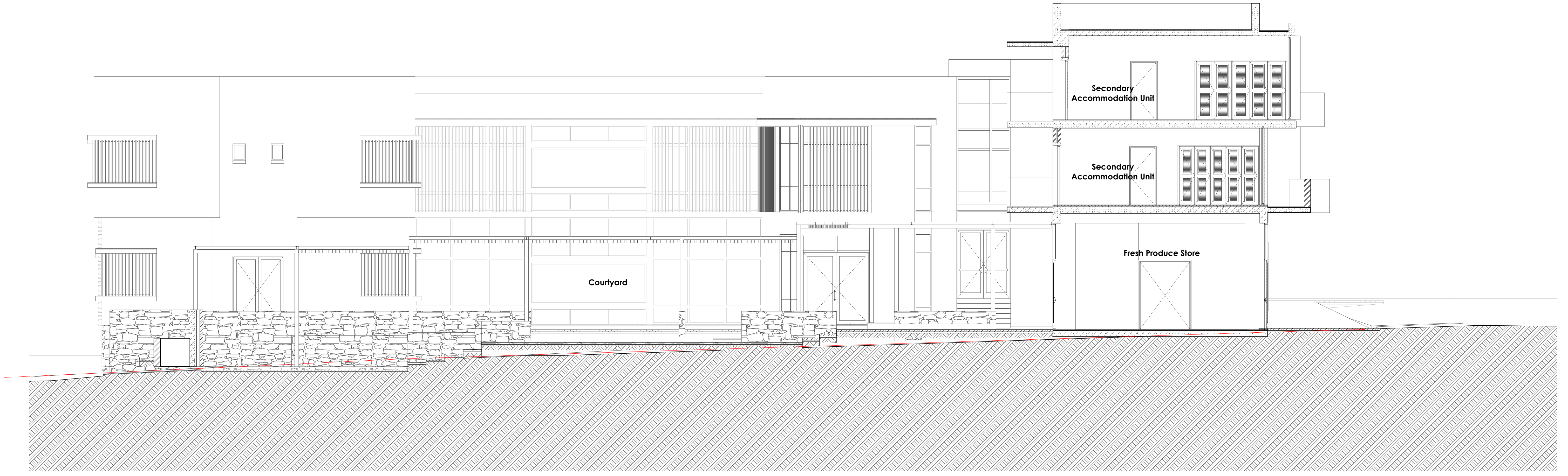


D Section D-D 1:50

CONSTRUCTION NOTES :

STRUCTURE:
All related work to structure must be carried out to Structural Engineer's details/requirements and under his/her supervision in accordance with SANS 10400 Part B

FOUNDATIONS:
All RC footings, stub columns, bases and ground beams to Engineers design and specification to all internal and external walls as well as columns.

FLOORS:
Concrete surface beds and suspended RC slabs to Engineers rationale design and in accordance with SANS 10400 part B and SANS 10400 part J.
Compacted fill to be treated for insect control specifically Ants.

WALLS:

External brick 280mm walls consisting of 115mm inner and outer skins with cavity with 5no galv. Cavity wall ties per sq/m.

Internal walls to be 230mm double skin and 115mm single skin brick construction unless otherwise indicated.

230mm double skin brick walls as boundary walls to Structural Eng's detail.

BALUSTRADE:
Balustrades to comply with SANS 10400 part B.
Min.1m high galvanized steel/timber balustrade to later detail.

STAIRS:
R.C. and structural steel stairs to engineer's detail where indicated.

FINISHES:
New brick walls to be plastered and painted externally.
Internal wall finishes as per finishes schedule. Plastered 15mm and painted internally unless indicated otherwise. Paint as per finishes schedule.
RC columns and beams to be off shutter concrete as per specification.

FLOOR FINISHES:
Floor finishes as indicated on floor finishes plan on 30mm screed on surface beds unless indicated otherwise.
Tiles set in tile adhesive on screed and grouted.

ROOFS:

SLEEPING PODS:

Profiled metal sheet roofing as per specification to fall.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and directed to SW catch pits.

ADMIN OFFICE AND FOYER & REHABILITATION CENTRE:

Profiled metal sheet roofing as per specification to fall.
RC roof slab as per Eng's specification.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and directed to SW catch pits.

PERMANENT UNITS, LIBRARY & NGO OFFICES:

RC roof slab as per Eng's specification.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and directed to SW catch pits.

ATRIUM:
WALKWAYS:

RAINWATER GOODS:
Aluminium gutters, downpipes and hoppers where indicated.
uPVC downpipes and catchers to all launder systems to rain water storage tanks where applicable.

FLASHING:
Upstand and counter flashings to be provided where required. All to be installed to manufacturers specification.

METALWORK
All external metalwork such as balustrades, fencing, stairs, screens and structural members to be galvanised steel unless specified otherwise.

CEILINGS:
Skimmed and painted soffit to new RC roof slabs where applicable.

DOORS AND WINDOWS:
GENERAL:

Windows: Aluminium powder coated, colour to later detail. All new purpose made as per 'Wispeco" catalogue or equal approved as indicated on plan.
Doors: as per door specification
Colour: to be decided.

LIGHT AND VENTILATION:

To comply with min 10% Light and 5 % Ventilation requirements. Mechanical ventilation, as per Mechanical Engineer's specification, to areas where natural ventilation is not possible as indicated.

GLAZING:
All glazing to comply with SANS 10400 part N.
4mm clear float/opaque glazing 1m above f.f.l and safety glazing within 1000mm of the f.f.l. where required.
Safety glazing to all glass panel doors within 2400mm of f.f.l.

DRAINAGE NOTES:
All new soil pipes to be 110mm diameter uPVC drain pipes.
All drainage to new manholes and existing municipal sewer as indicated on plan.

Rev.	Description	Date

REVISIONS

SHANE STEWART
Architecture

Student No. 2015053123

Project : **DISTRICT SIX STREET PEOPLE COMMUNITY FACILITY**
Proposed new facility for Street People Community of District Six
Client: **The Street People's Forum**

PROJECT NO: **2020/CONS7908/**

Client's Signature:

Professionals' Signature, Status & Number:
SACAP No. ST2240

DRAWING DESCRIPTION :

Section D-D

PROJECT STATUS :

For Submission

DRAWN	DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION
SS	2020/CONS7908/TD323	
CHECKED	SCALE	
SS	As Indicated	

DATE
2021/02/21

E

Section E-E

1:50

GENERAL NOTES

- COPYRIGHT OVER ALL DESIGNS AND DRAWINGS SHALL REMAIN THE PROPERTY OF THE ARCHITECT AND ANY PROVISION TO THE
- CONTRARY IN TERMS OF THE COPYRIGHT ACT No.63 OF 1965 IS HEREBY SPECIFICALLY EXCLUDED.
- ALL RELEVANT DETAILS, LEVELS AND DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE CHECKED ON SITE PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORK. ANY - DISCREPANCIES ARE TO BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ARCHITECT IMMEDIATELY.
- THE ARCHITECT ACCEPTS NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR ERRORS RESULTING FROM MISINTERPRETATION OF THE DRAWINGS.
- ALL WORK TO BE CARRIED OUT STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL BUILDING REGULATIONS SANS 10400 AND LOCAL AUTHORITY REGULATIONS.
- ALL DIMENSIONS ARE GIVEN IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.
- DO NOT SCALE THIS DRAWING.

CONSTRUCTION NOTES :

STRUCTURE:
All related work to structure must be carried out to Structural Engineer's details/requirements and under his/her supervision in accordance with SANS 10400 Part B

FOUNDATIONS:
All RC footings, stub columns, bases and ground beams to Engineers design and specification to all internal and external walls as well as columns.

FLOORS:
Concrete surface beds and suspended RC slabs to Engineers rationale design and in accordance with SANS 10400 part B and SANS 10400 part J.
Compacted fill to be treated for insect control specifically Ants.

WALLS:

External brick 280mm walls consisting of 115mm inner and outer skins with cavity with 5no galv. Cavity wall ties per sq/m.

Internal walls to be 230mm double skin and 115mm single skin brick construction unless otherwise indicated.

230mm double skin brick walls as boundary walls to Structural Eng's detail.

BALUSTRADE:
Balustrades to comply with SANS 10400 part B.
Min.1m high galvanized steel/timber balustrade to later detail.

STAIRS:
R.C. and structural steel stairs to engineer's detail where indicated.

FINISHES:
New brick walls to be plastered and painted externally.
Internal wall finishes as per finishes schedule. Plastered 15mm and painted internally unless indicated otherwise. Paint as per finishes schedule.
RC columns and beams to be off shutter concrete as per specification.

FLOOR FINISHES:
Floor finishes as indicated on floor finishes plan on 30mm screed on surface beds unless indicated otherwise.
Tiles set in tile adhesive on screed and grouted.

ROOFS:

SLEEPING PODS:

Profiled metal sheet roofing as per specification to fall.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and directed to SW catch pits.

ADMIN OFFICE AND FOYER & REHABILITATION CENTRE:

Profiled metal sheet roofing as per specification to fall.
RC roof slab as per Eng's specification.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and directed to SW catch pits.

PERMANENT UNITS, LIBRARY & NGO OFFICES:

RC roof slab as per Eng's specification.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and directed to SW catch pits.

ATRIUM:
WALKWAYS:

RAINWATER GOODS:
Aluminium gutters, downpipes and hoppers where indicated.
uPVC downpipes and catchers to all launder systems to rain water storage tanks where applicable.

FLASHING:
Upstand and counter flashings to be provided where required. All to be installed to manufacturers specification.

METALWORK
All external metalwork such as balustrades, fencing, stairs, screens and structural members to be galvanised steel unless specified otherwise.

CEILINGS:
Skimmed and painted soffit to new RC roof slabs where applicable.

DOORS AND WINDOWS:
GENERAL:

Windows: Aluminium powder coated, colour to later detail. All new purpose made as per 'Wispeco" catalogue or equal approved as indicated on plan.
Doors: as per door specification
Colour: to be decided.

LIGHT AND VENTILATION:

To comply with min 10% Light and 5 % Ventilation requirements. Mechanical ventilation, as per Mechanical Engineer's specification, to areas where natural ventilation is not possible as indicated.

GLAZING:
All glazing to comply with SANS 10400 part N.
4mm clear float/opaque glazing 1m above f.f.l and safety glazing within 1000mm of the f.f.l. where required.
Safety glazing to all glass panel doors within 2400mm of f.f.l.

DRAINAGE NOTES:
All new soil pipes to be 110mm diameter uPVC drain pipes.
All drainage to new manholes and existing municipal sewer as indicated on plan.

Rev.	Description	Date

REVISIONS

S H A N E S T E W A R T
Architecture

Student No. 2015053123

Project : **DISTRICT SIX STREET PEOPLE COMMUNITY FACILITY**

Proposed new facility for Street People Community of District Six

Client: **The Street People's Forum**

PROJECT NO: **2020/CONS7908/**

Client's Signature:

Professionals' Signature, Status & Number:

SACAP No. ST2240

DRAWING DESCRIPTION :

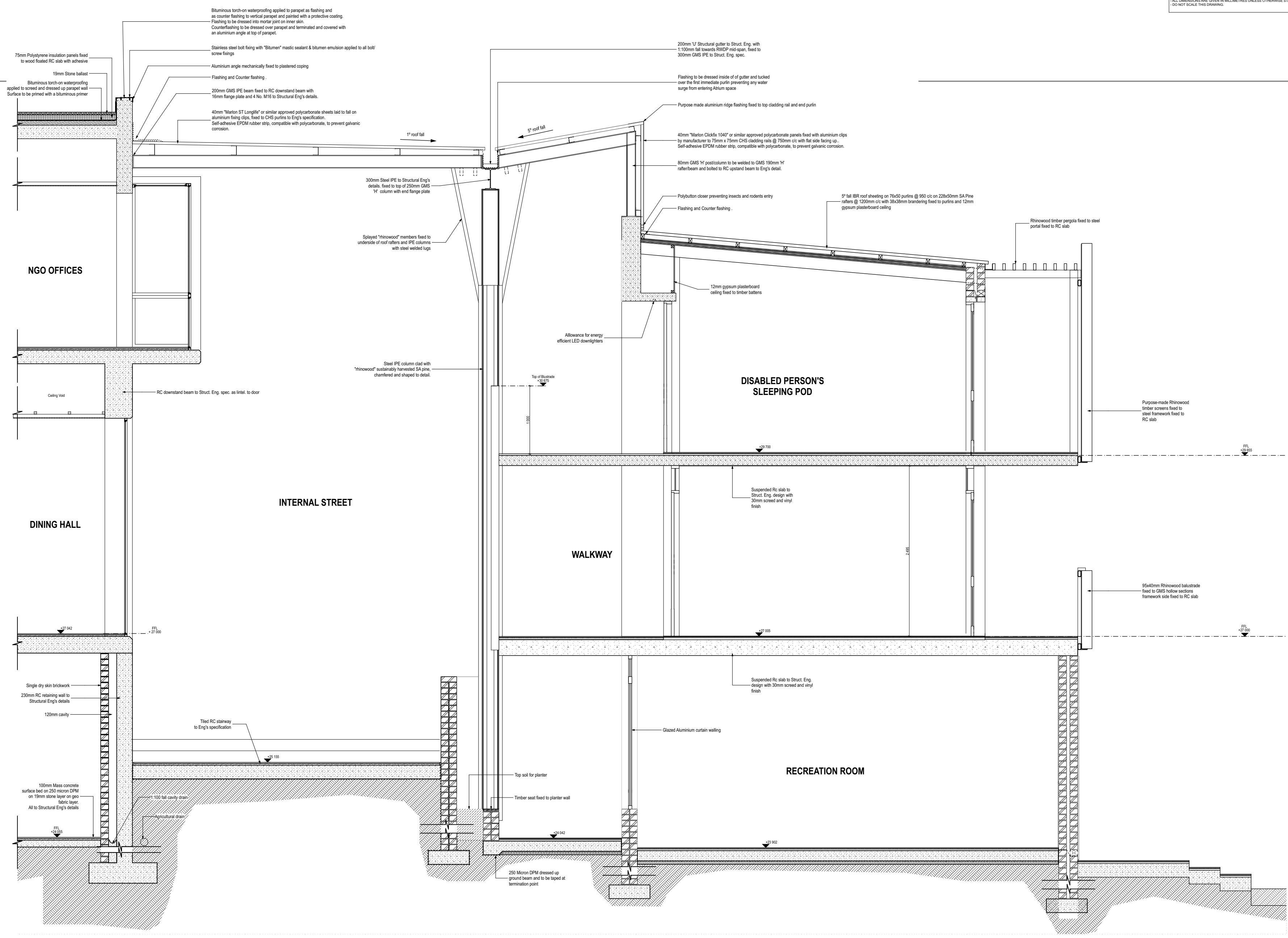
Section E-E

PROJECT STATUS :

For Submission

DRAWN	DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION
SS	2020/CONS7908/TD324	
CHECKED	SCALE	
SS	As Indicated	

DATE
2021/02/21



SS 2 Strip Section through Internal Street and Sleeping Pods 1:20

GENERAL NOTES

- COPYRIGHT OVER ALL DESIGNS AND DRAWINGS SHALL REMAIN THE PROPERTY OF THE ARCHITECT AND ANY PROVISION TO THE CONTRARY IN TERMS OF THE COPYRIGHT ACT No.63 OF 1965 IS HEREBY SPECIFICALLY EXCLUDED.
- ALL RELEVANT DETAILS, LEVELS AND DIMENSIONS ARE TO BE CHECKED ON SITE PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORK. ANY DISCREPANCIES ARE TO BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ARCHITECT IMMEDIATELY.
- THE ARCHITECT ACCEPTS NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR ERRORS RESULTING FROM MISINTERPRETATION OF THE DRAWINGS.
- ALL WORK TO BE CARRIED OUT STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL BUILDING REGULATIONS SANS 0400 AND LOCAL AUTHORITY REGULATIONS.
- ALL DIMENSIONS ARE GIVEN IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.
- DO NOT SCALE THIS DRAWING.

CONSTRUCTION NOTES :

STRUCTURE:
All related work to structure must be carried out to Structural Engineer's details/requirements and under his/her supervision in accordance with SANS 10400 Part B

FOUNDATIONS:
All RC footings, stub columns, bases and ground beams to Engineers design and specification to all internal and external walls as well as columns.

FLOORS:
Concrete surface beds and suspended RC slabs to Engineers rationale design and in accordance with SANS 10400 part B and SANS 10400 part J.
Compacted fill to be treated for insect control specifically Ants.

WALLS:
External brick 280mm walls consisting of 115mm inner and outer skins with cavity with 5no galv. Cavity wall ties per sq/m.

Internal walls to be 230mm double skin and 115mm single skin brick construction unless otherwise indicated.

230mm double skin brick walls as boundary walls to Structural Eng's detail.

BALUSTRADE:
Balustrades to comply with SANS 10400 part B.
Min.1m high galvanized steel/timber balustrade to later detail.

STAIRS:
R.C. and structural steel stairs to engineer's detail where indicated.

FINISHES:
New brick walls to be plastered and painted externally.
Internal wall finishes as per finishes schedule. Plastered 15mm and painted internally unless indicated otherwise. Paint as per finishes schedule.
RC columns and beams to be off shutter concrete as per specification.

FLOOR FINISHES:
Floor finishes as indicated on floor finishes plan on 30mm screed on surface beds unless indicated otherwise.
Tiles set in tile adhesive on screed and grouted.

ROOFS:

SLEEPING PODS:

Profiled metal sheet roofing as per specification to fall.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and directed to SW catch pits.

ADMIN OFFICE AND FOYER & REHABILITATION CENTRE:

Profiled metal sheet roofing as per specification to fall.
RC roof slab as per Eng's specification.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and directed to SW catch pits.

PERMANENT UNITS, LIBRARY & NGO OFFICES:

RC roof slab as per Eng's specification.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and directed to SW catch pits.

ATRIUM:
WALKWAYS:

RAINWATER GOODS:
Aluminium gutters, downpipes and hoppers where indicated.
uPVC downpipes and catchers to all launder systems to rain water storage tanks where applicable.

FLASHING:
Upstand and counter flashings to be provided where required. All to be installed to manufacturers specification.

METALWORK
All external metalwork such as balustrades, fencing, stairs, screens and structural members to be galvanised steel unless specified otherwise.

CEILINGS:
Skimmed and painted soffit to new RC roof slabs where applicable.

DOORS AND WINDOWS:
GENERAL:

Windows: Aluminium powder coated, colour to later detail. All new purpose made as per "Wispeco" catalogue or equal approved as indicated on plan.
Doors: as per door specification
Colour: to be decided.

LIGHT AND VENTILATION:

To comply with min 10% Light and 5 % Ventilation requirements. Mechanical ventilation, as per Mechanical Engineer's specification, to areas where natural ventilation is not possible as indicated.

GLAZING:
All glazing to comply with SANS 10400 part N.
4mm clear float/opaque glazing 1m above f.f.l and safety glazing within 1000mm of the f.f.l. where required.
Safety glazing to all glass panel doors within 2400mm of f.f.l.

DRAINAGE NOTES:
All new soil pipes to be 110mm diameter uPVC drain pipes.
All drainage to new manholes and existing municipal sewer as indicated on plan.

Rev.	Description	Date

REVISIONS

S H A N E S T E W A R T
Architecture

Student No. 2015053123

Project : **DISTRICT SIX STREET PEOPLE COMMUNITY FACILITY**
Proposed new facility for Street People Community of District Six
Client: **The Street People's Forum**

PROJECT NO:	Client's Signature:
2020/CONS7908/	Professionals' Signature, Status & Number: SACAP No. ST2240

DRAWING DESCRIPTION :

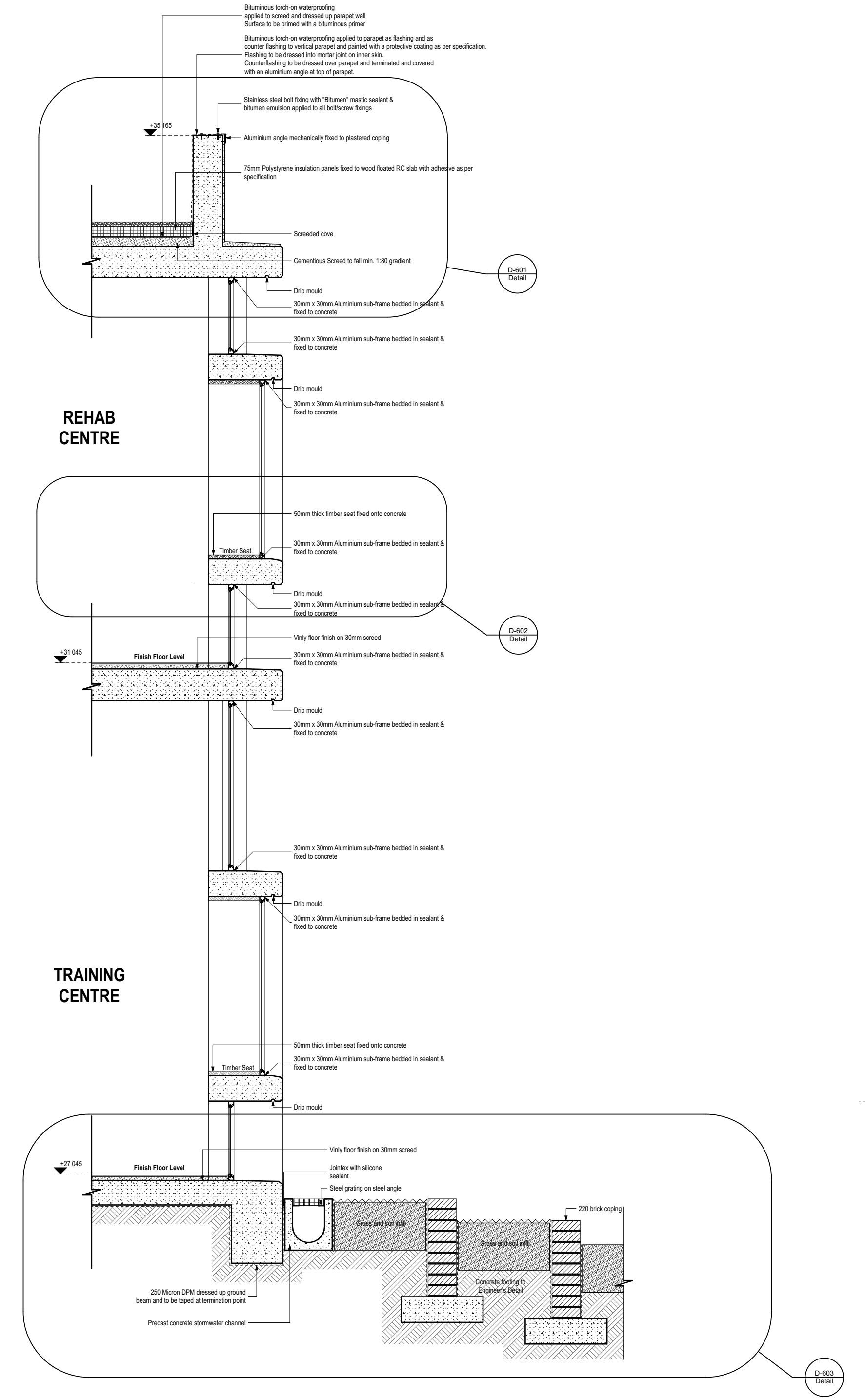
Strip Section through Internal Street and Sleeping Pods

PROJECT STATUS :

For Submission

DRAWN	DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION
SS	2020/CONS7908/WD331	
CHECKED	SCALE	
SS	As Indicated	

DATE
2020/12/07



D01 Strip Section through Training & Rehab Centre facade 1:20

GENERAL NOTES

- COPYRIGHT OVER ALL DESIGNS AND DRAWINGS SHALL REMAIN THE PROPERTY OF THE ARCHITECT AND ANY PROVISION TO THE
- CONTRARY IN TERMS OF THE COPYRIGHT ACT No.63 OF 1965 IS HEREBY SPECIFICALLY EXCLUDED.
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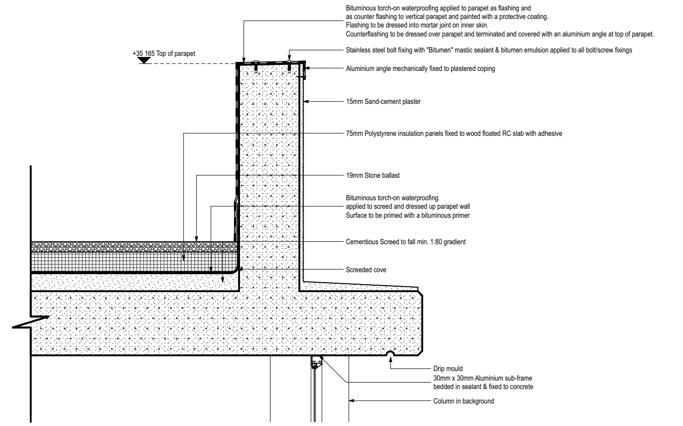
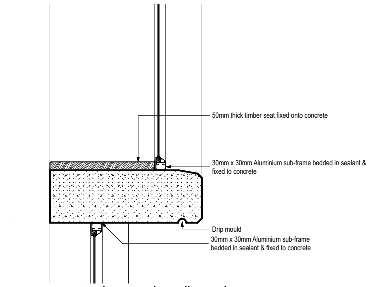
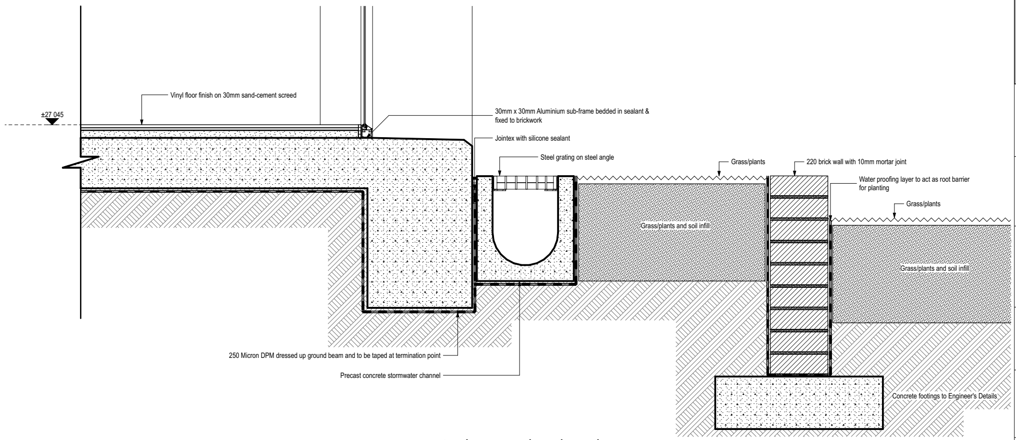
- THE ARCHITECT ACCEPTS NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR ERRORS RESULTING FROM MISINTERPRETATION OF THE DRAWINGS.
- ALL WORK TO BE CARRIED OUT STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL BUILDING REGULATIONS SANS 0400 AND LOCAL AUTHORITY REGULATIONS.
- ALL DIMENSIONS ARE GIVEN IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.
- DO NOT SCALE THIS DRAWING.



D-601 Roof Waterproofing detail 1:10



D-602 Window Head & Cill Detail 1:10



D-603 Window Ground Level Detailing 1:10

CONSTRUCTION NOTES :

STRUCTURE:
All related work to structure must be carried out to Structural Engineer's details/requirements and under his/her supervision in accordance with SANS 10400 Part B

FOUNDATIONS:
All RC footings, stub columns, bases and ground beams to Engineers design and specification to all internal and external walls as well as columns.

FLOORS:
Concrete surface beds and suspended RC slabs to Engineers rationale design and in accordance with SANS 10400 part B and SANS 10400 part J.
Compacted fill to be treated for insect control specifically Ants.

WALLS:

External brick 280mm walls consisting of 115mm inner and outer skins with cavity with 5no galv. Cavity wall ties per sq/m.

Internal walls to be 230mm double skin and 115mm single skin brick construction unless otherwise indicated.

230mm double skin brick walls as boundary walls to Structural Eng's detail.

BALUSTRADE:
Balustrades to comply with SANS 10400 part B.
Min.1m high galvanized steel/timber balustrade to later detail.

STAIRS:
R.C. and structural steel stairs to engineer's detail where indicated.

FINISHES:
New brick walls to be plastered and painted externally.
Internal wall finishes as per finishes schedule. Plastered 15mm and painted internally unless indicated otherwise. Paint as per finishes schedule.
RC columns and beams to be off shutter concrete as per specification.

FLOOR FINISHES:
Floor finishes as indicated on floor finishes plan on 30mm screed on surface beds unless indicated otherwise.
Tiles set in tile adhesive on screed and grouted.

ROOFS:

SLEEPING PODS:

Profiled metal sheet roofing as per specification to fall.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and directed to SW catch pits.

ADMIN OFFICE AND FOYER & REHABILITATION CENTRE:

Profiled metal sheet roofing as per specification to fall.
RC roof slab as per Eng's specification.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and directed to SW catch pits.

PERMANENT UNITS, LIBRARY & NGO OFFICES:

RC roof slab as per Eng's specification.
Roofs to fall to rainwater outlets to dispose of stormwater and directed to SW catch pits.

ATRIUM:
WALKWAYS:

RAINWATER GOODS:
Aluminium gutters, downpipes and hoppers where indicated.
uPVC downpipes and catchers to all launder systems to rain water storage tanks where applicable.

FLASHING:
Upstand and counter flashings to be provided where required. All to be installed to manufacturers specification.

METALWORK
All external metalwork such as balustrades, fencing, stairs, screens and structural members to be galvanised steel unless specified otherwise.

CEILINGS:
Skimmed and painted soffit to new RC roof slabs where applicable.

DOORS AND WINDOWS:
GENERAL:

Windows: Aluminium powder coated, colour to later detail. All new purpose made as per 'Wispeco" catalogue or equal approved as indicated on plan.
Doors: as per door specification
Colour: to be decided.

LIGHT AND VENTILATION:

To comply with min 10% Light and 5 % Ventilation requirements. Mechanical ventilation, as per Mechanical Engineer's specification, to areas where natural ventilation is not possible as indicated.

GLAZING:
All glazing to comply with SANS 10400 part N.
4mm clear float/opaque glazing 1m above f.f.l and safety glazing within 1000mm of the f.f.l. where required.
Safety glazing to all glass panel doors within 2400mm of f.f.l.

DRAINAGE NOTES:
All new soil pipes to be 110mm diameter uPVC drain pipes.
All drainage to new manholes and existing municipal sewer as indicated on plan.

Rev.	**Description**	**Date**

REVISIONS

S H A N E S T E W A R T
Architecture

Student No. 2015053123

Project : **DISTRICT SIX STREET PEOPLE COMMUNITY FACILITY**

Proposed new facility for Street People Community of District Six

Client: **The Street People's Forum**

PROJECT NO: **2020/CONS7908/**

Client's Signature:

Professionals' Signature, Status & Number: SACAP No. ST2240

DRAWING DESCRIPTION :

Strip Section Through Training and Rehab Centre Facade

PROJECT STATUS :

For Submission

DRAWN	DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION
SS	**2020/CONS7908/WD330**	
CHECKED	SCALE	
SS	**As Indicated**	

DATE
2020/12/08

CHAPTER 4

CHAPTER FOUR:

Critical Reflection

What started out as a series of personal observations of events taking place around me developed into a process of enquiry about the current and past norms of addressing an important societal topic. This was followed by an intuitive urge to do something about the matter in some form or another. Little did I know that this would end up being something that would occupy my mindset for the ensuing two years and beyond. Furthermore, as I become more informed about a topic that I knew very little about and learnt and developed an understanding of the challenges and intricacies of the aspect of homelessness, I noticed the topic being highlighted more in the mainstream media. Through my interactions with the various stakeholders, I developed an empathy and sensitivity to the plight of the homeless street people. I feel that had I not undergone this personal journey, my approach and eventual response to the dissertation may not necessarily have been dealt with the same level of empathy and care. Furthermore, my interest and desire to delve into the historicity of my paternal family (personhood) origins via researching the story and history of District Six (place) set me on a path of self-discovery that fascinated my curiosity and, in a way, also satisfied my want or need to contribute in some small manner, to the plight of the homeless but also act as an ode to my forebearers, especially my late father. It was through his recollections and narrative of growing up in District Six, prior to its destruction, that sparked my interest in the history of area.

However, whilst the social and historical aspect of my research, encounters and establishing relationships with people like Danny Oosthuizen had been immensely rewarding, the challenge of ensuring that I was able to translate all of the research findings into an architectural dissertation proved to be a constant challenge. I was inclined to share as much of this information as possible with whomever was willing to listen and in certain instances struggled to strike a balance between the social aspects and an architectural problem and response. There was thus the constant struggle and feeling that my dissertation was becoming a complex social sciences topic due to this rich layering of factors that applies it, and not an architectural dissertation. It was thus extremely rewarding when, together with the help and engagement with the department's faculty staff and especially my supervisor, Jako, that I was able to link all the aspatial social aspects with the spatial aspects and challenges to arrive at a point where everything started to make sense. It became easier to make decisions and justify these decisions as the process unfolded. However, this challenge of reminding myself that the project was not a real project but hypothetical, was prevalent throughout.

From an architectural perspective, I feel that the final proposal has taken into account and attempted to address all of the dissertation topic's challenges. If I were to have a few criticisms of my process, I feel that I would have liked to have investigated the aspect of flexibility of use of the buildings a bit more. This is especially pertinent to the temporary accommodation units. However, time constraints did not allow for this aspect to be explored any further.

I also feel that had I looked at the aspects of conceptual model building sooner and in depth during the early parts of the design process, I would have gained a better spatial understanding of the various components of the scheme sooner than I did. However, again, due to time and logistical challenges of having to travel between my residence in Cape Town and campus in Bloemfontein with this, had to be kept in mind throughout.

Perhaps the biggest design challenge for me was developing an architectural language of expression that would tie the various programmatic components of the scheme together coherently in an appropriate and responsible manner. This was something that I needed to grapple with throughout.

In conclusion I feel that the dissertation has achieved its aims in addressing an aspatial, social issue as an architectural problem in an alternative and sensitive manner that is architecturally appropriate to its context (place) and end-user (person). Hopefully this dissertation has illustrated this sufficiently and can act as an example for future interventions.

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