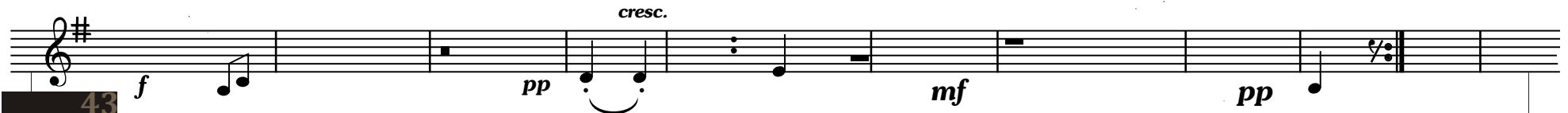


“Music is everybody's
possession. It's only
publishers who think that
people own it.”

John Lennon



CONTEXT STUDY

MICRO

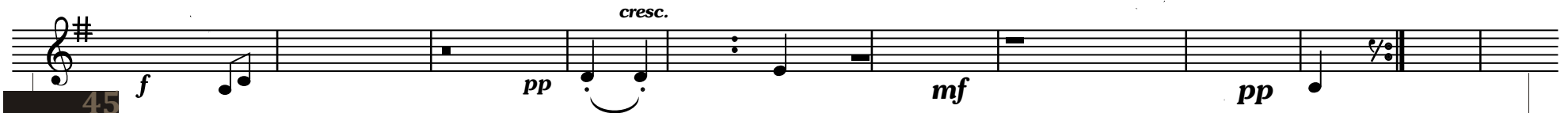


FIG. 4.1 Circuit board

A musical score on a single staff. The score begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking, followed by a piano (*p*) dynamic marking, and then a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The score includes various rhythmic values and articulations, such as slurs and accents. The page number "44" is visible in the bottom right corner, and the text "context study" is overlaid on the page number.



FIG. 4.2 View of tram line along Paul Kruger Street



HISTORY OF PRETORIA

Before Pretoria even was proclaimed a town, the construction of the central church on Church Square (then Market Square) began. Construction began in 1854 by William Skinner and Louis and Lionel Devereux while the town of Pretoria was proclaimed on 16 November 1855, a day after Commandant General Marthinus Wessels Pretorius was elected as state president. On this day the Elandspoor and Daspoort farms were declared the town of Pretoria. Skinner, the Devereux brothers and Jan Visagie laid out the original central town square (Markt Square), several surrounding stands and the roads leading into it. The two main roads structuring the city were Church Street and Markt Street (today Paul Kruger Street) which still today structure the city of Pretoria. Together they form the east-west and north-south axes of the city. (ANDREWS & PLOEGER 1989:5)

Markt Street (Market Street) was renamed during the Voortrekker celebrations in 1938 to commemorate Stephanus Johannes Paulus Kruger. Previously the street had derived its name from the fact that it lead directly into the centre of Church Square (then Market Street).

The church located on Church Square was built of mud walls, a thatched roof with 'crow stepped gables and seated up to 700 people. The materials used were commonly used for other buildings surrounding Church Square at the time. In 1882 the church burnt down and was replaced with a Victorian gothic Structure of which the tower became unstable and was removed approximately 20 years later. It was decided to clear the entire building as it impeded traffic flow at the intersection of two major roads. (ALLEN 1971:34)

In the 1930s, the town planner Sir William Holford was employed to structure and plan the growing capital city. He produced several proposals over an extended period of time for the intersection of Struben and Paul Kruger Street. It is from this intersection that one has the impressive view towards Church Square as well as towards the Union Buildings, built in 1909 by Sir Herbert Baker. The intention of his proposal was for government departments to be located along this east-west axis, physically emphasising the existing visual link. The north-south axis focused on the original church built on Church Square. The intersection was intended as a large public space or park. (BARBIR 2007)



FIG. 4.3 Statue of Paul Kruger at Church Square



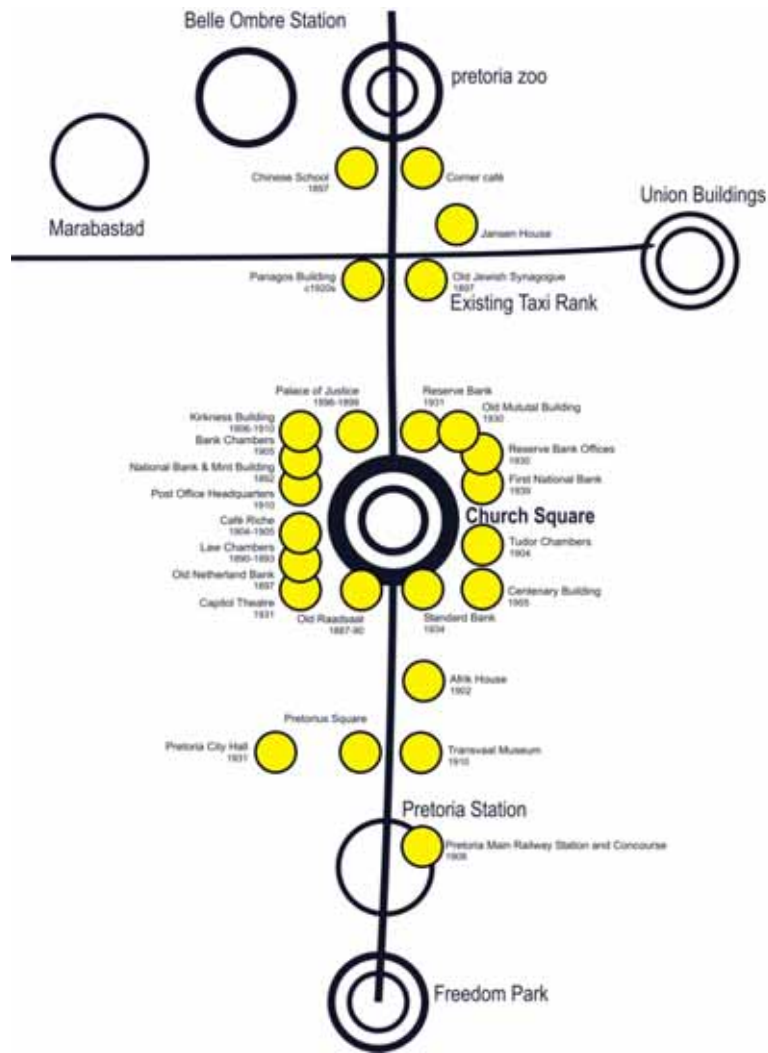
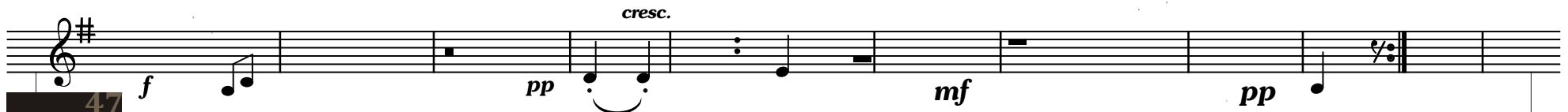


FIG. 4.4 Clustering of Heritage buildings along Paul Kruger Street and Church Square

Several buildings of significant heritage are located along these axes. At the most southern point of Paul Kruger Street lies the Pretoria Main Railway Station and Concourse (Sir Herbert Baker; 1908). Moving north is the Transvaal Museum (Celand for the Public Works Department in 1910) which is linked to the Pretoria City Hall (Lockwood Hall; 1931) by Pretorius Square (Coert Steynberg; date unknown) where today statues of Andries Pretorius, ... Pretorius and the Chief Tshwane are located on the square. Between Schoeman and Pretorius Streets lies the Afrik House (1902). From here one enters Church Square. The buildings located on Church Square date from the late 1800s to 1962, the oldest being the Old Raadsaal (Wierda for the Department of Public Works; 1887-1890).

Several buildings of significant architectural heritage are located on the northern section of Paul Kruger Street. These include the Old Jewish Synagogue (Ibler and Bearwood, 1897) which was the first synagogue to be built in Pretoria and the Pretoria Chinese School (1897). Directly opposite the Synagogue lies the Panagos Building (architect, 1897) which is the oldest remaining commercial building in Pretoria. More recent buildings include the mixed residential Woltemadegebou (WG Mussman 1961- extensions by Colyn & Meiring Architects, 1969), which is an example of the Pretorian adaptation of the International Style.

Just north on the corner of Proes and Paul Kruger Street lies the Deutscher Verein (Kallenbach, Kennedy & Furner, 1933) which is an example of Art Deco and the International Style. The club which has existed since 1888 indicates the significant German presence in Pretoria from the late 1800s onwards. The most northern tip of the Paul Kruger street disappears over the Witwatersrand towards Capital Park with only a small corner cafe building with an art-deco influence on the corner of Paul Kruger and Boom Street. It dates back to the Bazaar era and is typical of its time. (Le Roux: 1991)



According to David Panagos, who grew up living in one of the apartments on the second floor of the Panagos Building, the area used to be a vibrant one with a fine urban grain. Several boarding houses and hotels existed in the area where temporary workers from the outlying area lived for the duration of employment in the city. These included the Rusoord Hotel on Struben Street and the Castle Carey Clinic on the corner of Proes and Struben Streets. The area had a high residential percentage. Struben Street was lined with small residential houses. Today only the Jansen House remains. It is not surprising that Mr Panagos met his wife Anne here, who herself lived in the Jansen House. Mr Panagos remembers the bakery diagonally across the street from his home as well as spending most of his afternoons playing in the Zoo with his younger brother. (Panagos 2007)

A tram system used to operate in Pretoria, south of Church Square. On the northern section of Paul Kruger streets only buses operated. During World War II the zoning of this residential area was changed to accommodate light industrial activities. Several cottages north of the Panagos Building were converted to manufacture helmets. Mr Panagos identified this change to be the start of the degeneration of the area. (Panagos 2007)

IMPORTANT EVENTS

It is important to note that in 1952 the property of the Jewish community including their Synagogue was expropriated by the national government and the Synagogue was converted into a special supreme court. This court was to deal with the rising 'black opposition movements'. The building was painted white and all stain-glass windows were removed. On 3 August 1959 the Treason Trials, of which the preparatory examination had begun in 1956 at the Drill Hall in Johannesburg commenced at the converted Synagogue in Pretoria. This strategic move on the government's part was to deter supporters of the accused. It was here that on 12 June 1964 Nelson Mandela and his seven co-accused were sentenced to life imprisonment. (Mandela 1994:231-446)

In 1977 the inquest into Steve Biko's death, the leader of the Black Consciousness Movement began at the Old Synagogue. (Remmers & Schütte 2005)



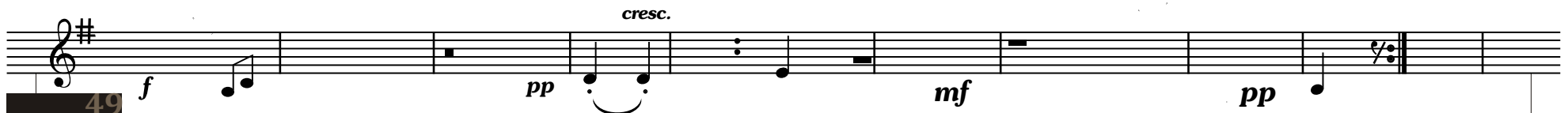
TRAFFIC & TRANSPORT

A large majority of commuters do not live in the inner city itself but instead travel each day via different modes of transport from different townships on the outskirts of the inner city. Modes of transport consist of taxis, buses, train and private vehicles. The inner city is fed through major township nodes consisting of Shoshanguve, Mamelodi, Centurion and Atteridgeville. Other townships such as Hammanskraal, Eersterus, Ladium, Ga-Ramkwa and Rosslyn also feed the inner city.

Once in the inner city, commuters will be encouraged to travel by foot as accordance to the Paul Kruger spine proposal. The proposed tram route will link sites that fall outside a 10 minute walking distance and thus further encourage pedestrian movement.



FIG. 4.5





The economy of the Paul Kruger Street precinct will be stimulated and sustained by the inclusion of the final design as well as the inclusion and interaction with other proposed projects. The final design will make use of local skills and resources as construction and management of buildings will have a major impact on the economy of an area.

Local contractors, local building materials and local component manufacturers will be employed during the construction phase. After the completion of the final design, repairs and maintenance will be carried out by local contractors. Due to the nature of the music market arcade, outsourced opportunities will empower small emerging businesses.

The selected site for the final design is currently zoned as government leased land. Due to the location and nature of the final design, the zoning of the site will remain as government leased land since the department of arts and culture falls within the government portfolio. Instead it is proposed that the department of education be located along the Church street corridor and not the current selected site. The issue of scale and public accessibility of the department of education deems it inappropriate to be located along the Paul Kruger spine as it does not coincide with the urban design context for the Paul Kruger spine.





FIG. 4.6

Of all the small residential houses along Struben Street, today only the Jansen House remains on the chosen site. Currently the chosen site has been allocated for the construction of the department of education. This will however be apposed and will be discussed later.

The chosen site is enclosed by the Civitas building from the east. The city block to the north of the chosen site will consist of proposed projects working closely with the Pretoria zoo precinct. The city block to the south of the site will consist of proposed projects all focused around the Jewish synagogue and the new national library that is currently under construction. The city block to the west of the site consists of retail components through which a pedestrian arcade containing musical interventions will be proposed.

CIVITAS



FIG. 4.7

PAUL KRUGER STREET



“People cannot maintain their spiritual roots and their connections to the past if the physical world they live in does not also sustain these roots”

Every country, city, town or neighbourhood has its own “special places”. These places may be historic landmarks or natural beauties that have great meaning to the local community as these sacred sites represent or symbolize the local people’s beliefs and roots and embody peoples relation to the land and to the past.

There is no longer any clear distinction between land and the local community as all land is seen as financial opportunities instead of a place that represents peoples' believes. The land is therefore bought and owned, and as a result, access to such sites becomes limited, (if not restricted). This is to a large extent the case in the Pretoria CBD. Most buildings in the CBD are government owned and access to these sites is limited. (In some cases photographing the facades or surrounding locations is prohibited). To add insult to injury green spaces and public squares also seem “limited” due to the lack of such locations as well as the fear of crime. This is further weakened by the fact that these few public spaces exist as single entities rather than a network or “electronic board” of public spaces. Public transport also largely contributes to the problem at hand as the primary mode of transport is the private car (and to a certain extent the taxi). The pedestrian thus becomes an afterthought and therefore provisions made for the pedestrian in the urban context are extremely limited.

The best way to intensify a site would be through a progression of areas which people pass through as they approach the site. We must therefore build around a sacred site a series of spaces which gradually intensify and converge on the site. The site itself therefore becomes a kind of inner sanctum, at the core. The proposed project thus aims to provide a “site” that represents people's beliefs by uniting people across the race, age and gender spectrum. The project will, along with other proposed projects within the vicinity, aim to encourage pedestrian movement by adding to and strengthening the existing network of public and green spaces. Pedestrian orientated routes will link these public spaces as well as link symbolic sites that are “scattered” throughout the inner city. The private car will be minimized in the urban fabric by the proposed Light Rail Transit line that runs throughout the inner city as well as the proposed Paul Kruger Spine. The proposed LRT station will be situated along Paul Kruger Street with smaller “satellite” stations along the LRT routes throughout the inner city. The proposed project as discussed in this dissertation will create a symbiotic synergy with these satellite LRT stations and thus musical interventions will be proposed in addition to these routes resulting in a complimentary partnership between transport and social interaction. It is important to note that the proposed project will also be situated along Paul Kruger Street.

Government buildings, i.e. buildings with “limited” access to the general public is better suited along the government boulevard which will be along Struben Street. (GAPP: 2004) Therefore the department of education, currently being constructed on the chosen site, is better suited along the government boulevard.





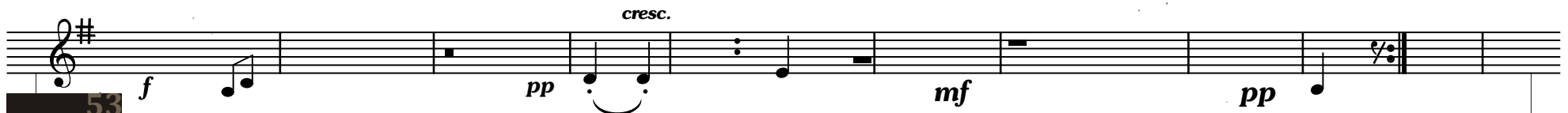
The R11 billion “Re Kgabisa Tshwane” project aims to rid Pretoria’s inner city of crime and grime as well as improve the working conditions of public servants at 40 national departments in the inner city. Facilities will also be provided for 1200 departmental staff members. And the building will house conference and printing facilities as well as a staff restaurant. (Pretoria News: 2007)

The Department of Education, which is set to be constructed on the chosen site, is due for completion by 2014, four years after South Africa host the FIFA World Cup. As discussed previously in this document, the current site is deemed inappropriate for any government type building as Paul Kruger Street has been identified as an activity spine within a proposed urban framework. Thus the Department of Education, which falls under the category of government building, will be relocated to a site on the “Government Boulevard” along Struben Street. This will not undermine the “Re Kgabisa Tshwane” project as the project’s planned provision of two corridors concentrating on improving the city’s infrastructure and municipality’s inner city development strategy will not be affected by the Paul Kruger urban framework.



□ An artist's impression of the new development.

FIG. 4.8





THE PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE OF TSHWANE

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Inner city to be transformed

R11 billion project set to combat crime and create new job opportunities

PATRICK HLAHLA

The Tshwane Metro Council and the Department of Public Works are forging ahead with a multimillion-rand project aimed at ridding Pretoria's inner city of crime and grime.

The R11 billion "Re Kgabisa Tshwane" (bringing beauty to Tshwane) project is also aimed at improving the working conditions of public servants at 40 national departments or agencies in the inner city.

The buildings are expected to be brought to "an acceptable norm, attracting private sector investment and ensuring the urban environment is improved" in terms of urban security, public space and accessibility.

The project was launched two years ago by former executive mayor Father Smangaliso Mkhathshwa and Deputy Minister of Public Works Ntsohle Kganyago.

The bulk of the work is expected to take place between 2008 and 2010, and is due to be completed by 2014.

The initiative includes the provision of two corridors concentrating on government accommodation and improvements to the city's infrastructure.



An artist's impression of the new development.

the State Library.

Chiapasco said: "We are currently busy with feasibility studies for the next 13 head office complexes, of which five are complete and funds are currently being secured to enable development."

He said the programme was intended to maximise state-owned properties (land and buildings) as far as possible.

based on an African aesthetic and will provide modern facilities and services for 1 200 departmental staff.

The building will house conference and printing facilities, and will have a staff restaurant.

Meanwhile, construction work has also started on the Blood Street Retail Park.

The retail park, which will be built on the site of the old...



FIG. 4.9 Front page of the Pretoria News





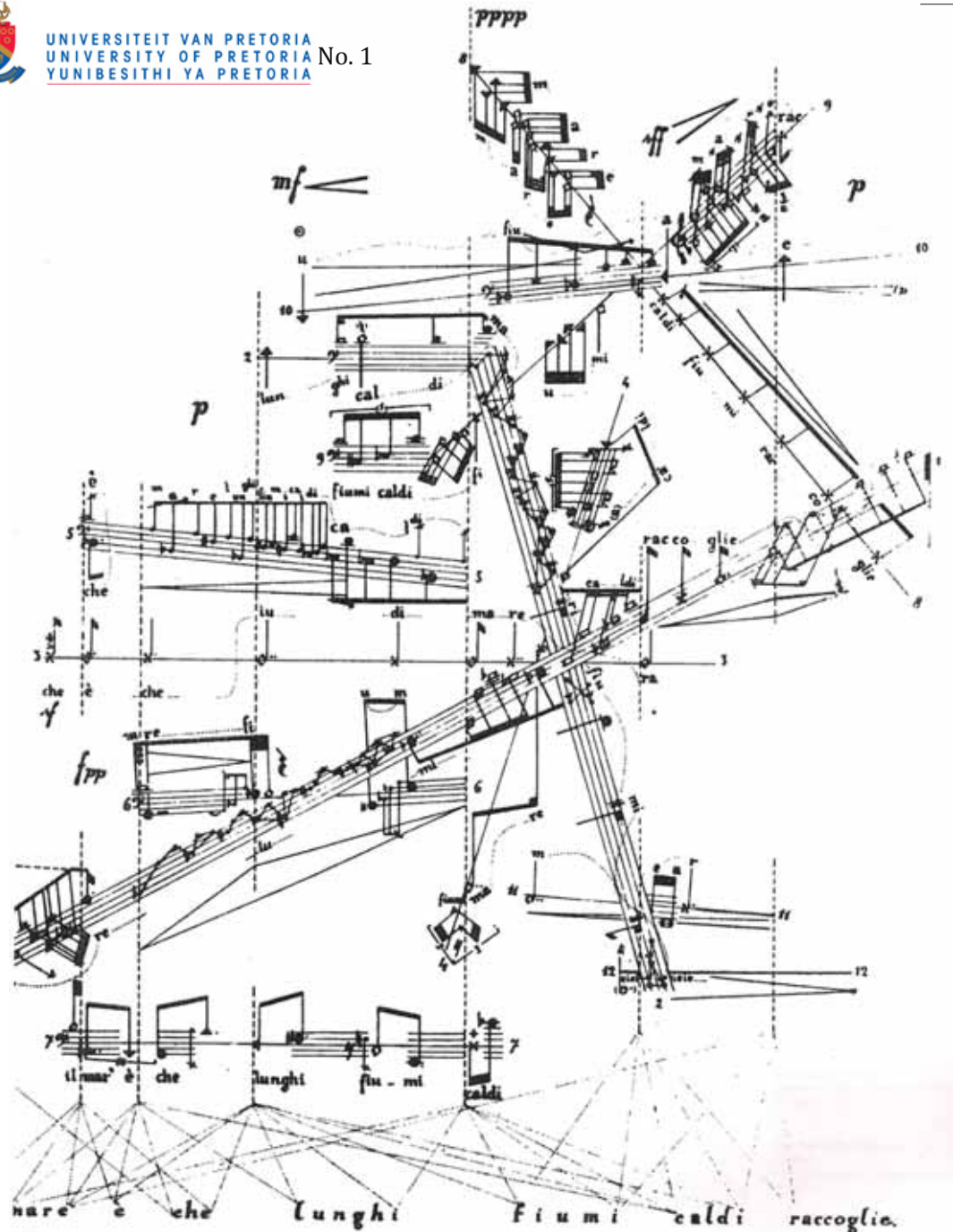
PUBLIC SQUARE

“In modern architecture, where the rationality of the structural frame and the building masses threaten to dominate, there is often an architectural vacuum in the left-over portions of the site. It would be good if instead of filling this vacuum with decorative gardens the organic movement of people could be incorporated in the shaping of the site in order to create an intimate relationship between Man and Architecture”.

Alvar Aalto

Finnish architect Alvar Aalto's principles and understanding of site is largely considered for the design and layout of the proposed public square as this could be perceived as being the “left-over” portions of the site. Aalto's aspects of morphology, dimension, orientation and relationship to the surrounding area and infra-structure thus become the departure point of the design.

Aalto's considerations of route; more specifically, the path of the sun, the route of the human observer around the building and the functional route of a person through the building. Aalto is preoccupied with the flow of nature and its relationship to the flow of space in and around buildings. The site is best understood by the experience of humans moving across and around it.





Department of Internal Affairs, National Health,
 Development of Population, Civitas Building
 242 Struben Street
 c/o Andries
 ERF Number 2976/Block 202976 Block 20

This office block consists of 32 floors (including basements) and takes on a square shape, erected on a podium with three of its sides dominating the three adjacent streets. Stainless steel columns on each side create a vertical exterior and pronounced presence of the building, with dark horizontal double-glass panels set in aluminium and steel frames. This building is articulated with projected glass panels which act as both sun insulation as well as the division of the facades. The finishing effects consists of granite, with arbeton panel work and slate paving.

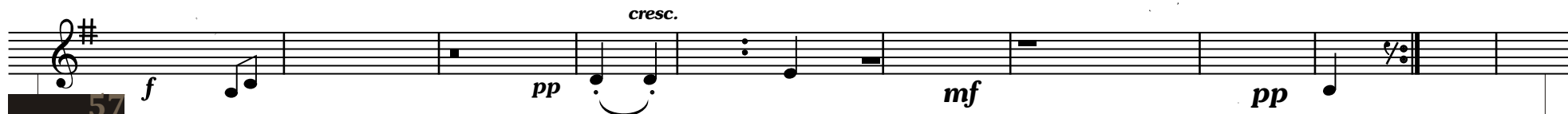
This design is the creation of Daan Kesting and Partners, and built and completed in 1972; known to us today as the Civitas Building. The late modernism period is reflected in this design in the usage of horizontal and timeless abstract elements which create a vision of extrusive presence. Abstract-denoted forms of art are prominent on the outside of the building as well as the inside.

Surrounding streets are negatively affected by the grey superior magnificence of the podium which creates a 'grey and dead' area turning to the streets. This in itself is an acceptable reason for calling this building a 'typical' Pretorian skyscraper.

(Le Roux, 1991, pg 23)



FIG. 4.11 View of the Civitas building from house Jansen



HOUSE JANSEN
Struben Street 214
ERF Number 62/R Block 20

House Jansen, formally known as Palmside, dates from 1883 and is a single storey Victorian style abandoned residence located along Struben Street. House Jansen has a high heritage value although it is in a relatively poor condition. It has a tower and detailed gable wall and bay window. The roofing material of the house, tower and veranda consists of painted sheet metal. A covered veranda wraps around the southern and western elevations of the building. The veranda's roof is supported with detailed timber columns. The entrance is pronounced via a wooden pediment located between the gable wall and veranda. Brickwork consists of red face brick and painted plaster. The interior of house Jansen consists of pressed steel ceilings, cast-iron fire places and timber floors (covered with veneer in parts of the interior). Horse stables and an out building is located to the north of house Jansen. These buildings also consist of face brick and painted plaster as well as painted sheet metal.

It is proposed that house Jansen functions as a restaurant and the stables and out building function as a bookshop. These proposed activities for house Jansen will not only be true to its original purpose, but will also benefit the collective proposed projects of the proposed public square. (Le Roux, 1991, pg 22)



FIG. 4.12 House Jansen

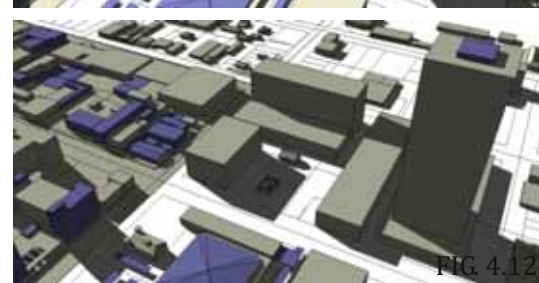
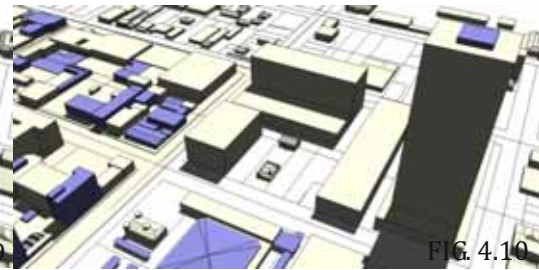
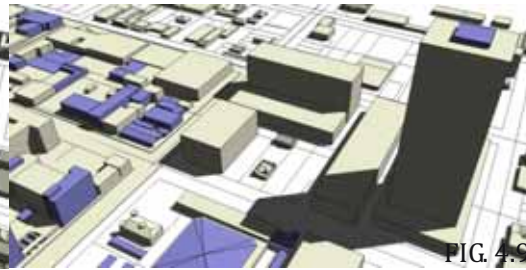
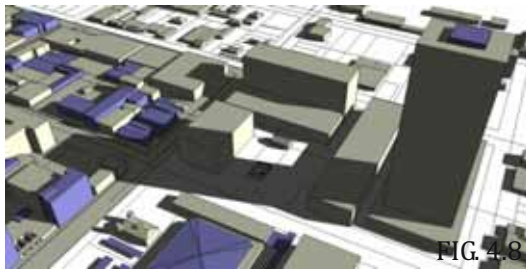


FIG. 4.13 House Jansen tower



SUN STUDY

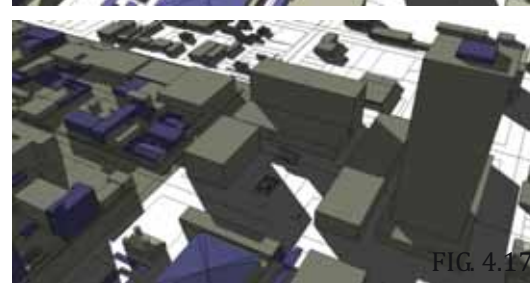
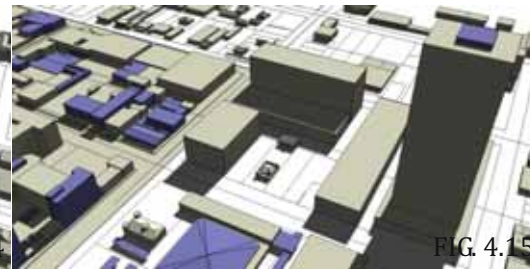
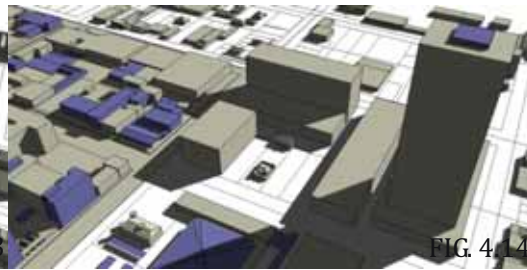
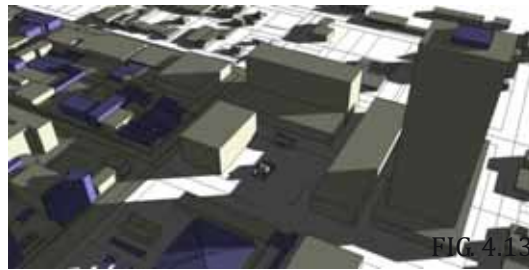
21 MARCH/SEPTEMBER



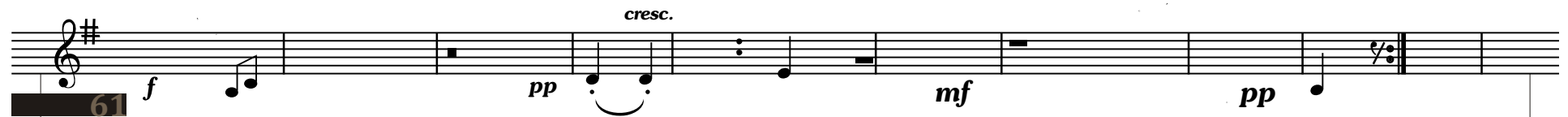
- FIG. 4.14 21 March/September - 08h00
- FIG. 4.15 21 March/September - 10h00
- FIG. 4.16 21 March/September - 12h00
- FIG. 4.17 21 March/September - 14h00
- FIG. 4.18 21 March/September - 16h00



21 JUNE



- FIG. 4.19 21 June - 08h00
- FIG. 4.20 21 June - 10h00
- FIG. 4.21 21 June - 12h00
- FIG. 4.22 21 June - 14h00
- FIG. 4.23 21 June - 16h00



21 DECEMBER

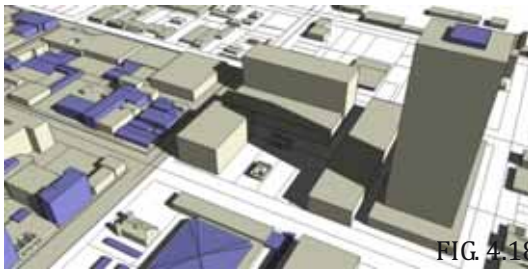


FIG. 4.18

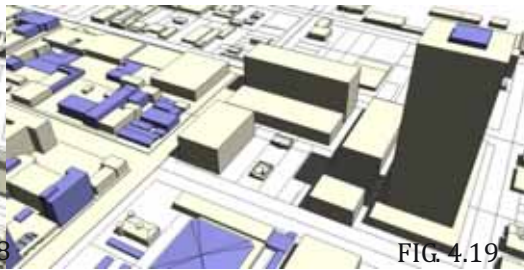


FIG. 4.19

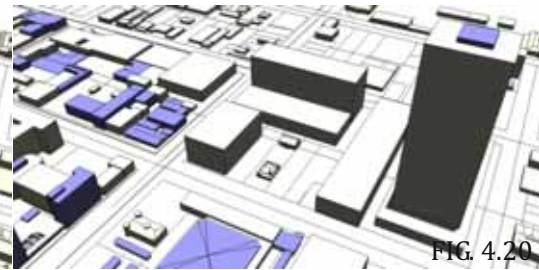


FIG. 4.20



FIG. 4.21



FIG. 4.22

- FIG. 4.24 21 December - 08h00
- FIG. 4.25 21 December - 10h00
- FIG. 4.26 21 December - 12h00
- FIG. 4.27 21 December - 14h00
- FIG. 4.28 21 December - 16h00





SITE ANALYSIS



FIG 4.29 Site Analysis map 1

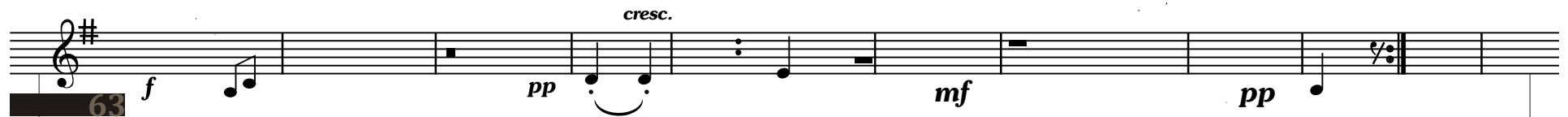




FIG. 4.30 Corner Cafe

ANALYSIS 01



FIG. 4.31 Snake Park & Aquarium





FIG. 4.32 Site analysis map 2



FIG. 4.33 Second Hand Cars dealership



FIG. 4.34 VR Printers



FIG. 4.35 House Jansen

ANALYSIS 02

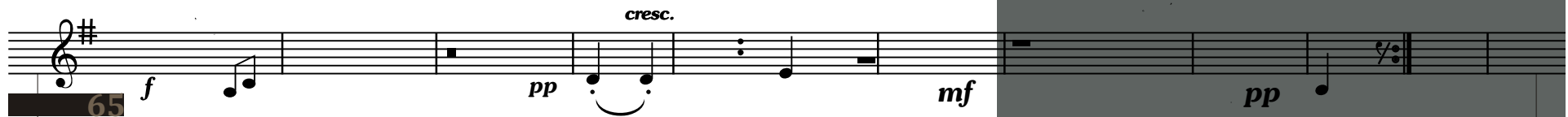




FIG. 4.36 Civitas building



FIG. 4.38 Old Jewish synagogue



FIG. 4.37 Wholesalers

f *p* *cresc.* *f* *f*

context study 66

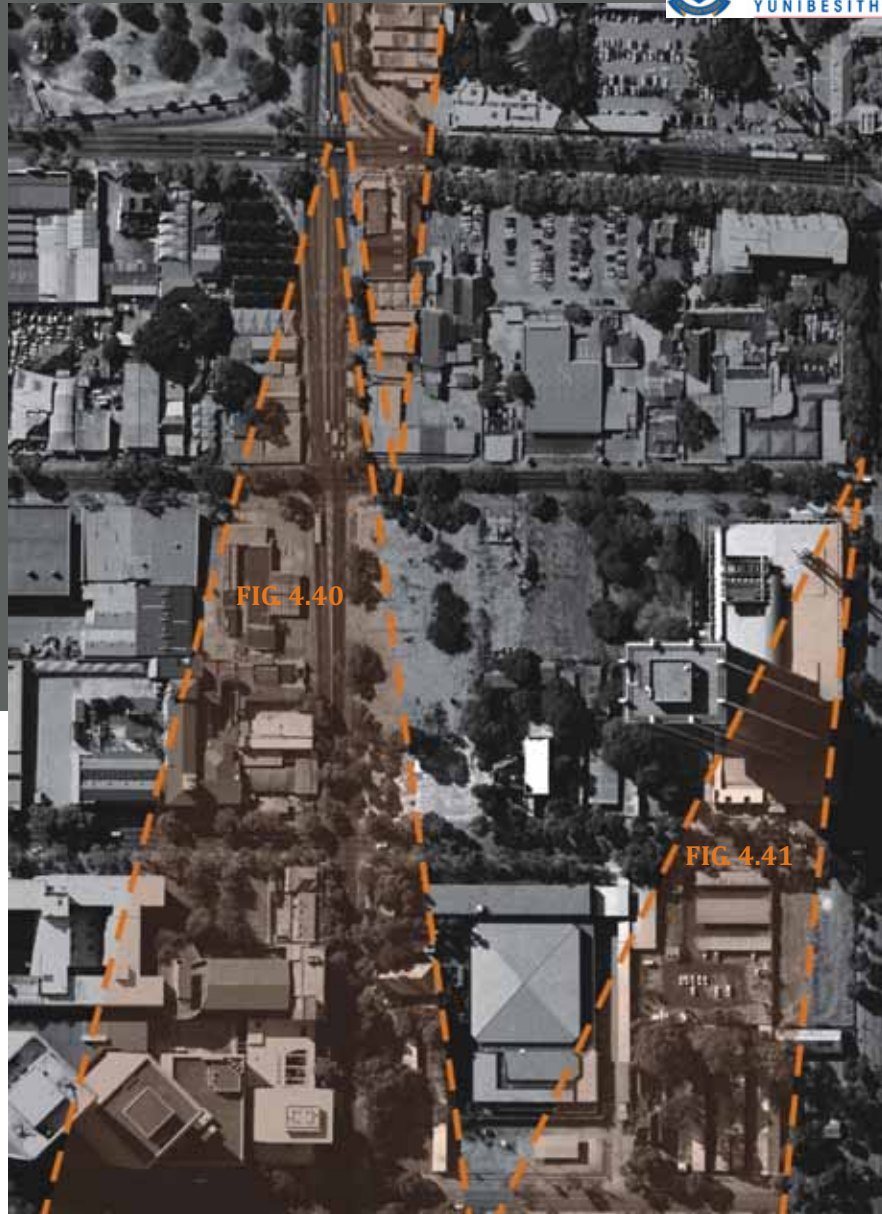
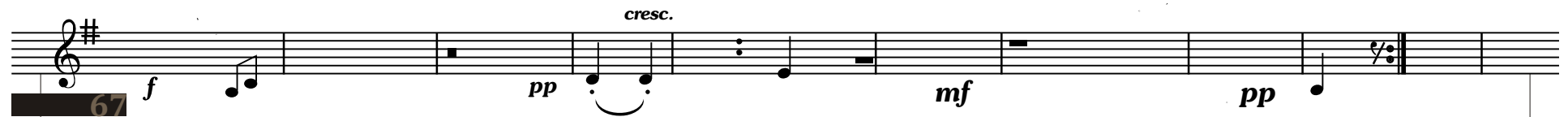


FIG. 4.40 Paul Kruger Street

FIG. 4.39 Site analysis map 3





ANALYSIS 03

FIG. 4.41 Civitas building north-eastern elevation

A musical score consisting of a single staff with a treble clef. The score begins with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). It features a series of notes, including a half note, a quarter note, and an eighth note. A measure with a '2' above it indicates a second ending. The score includes dynamic markings of *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *f* (forte). The piece concludes with a double bar line. The text 'context study 68' is printed in a black box at the bottom right of the score.



FIG. 4.42 Site analysis map 4

ANALYSIS 03

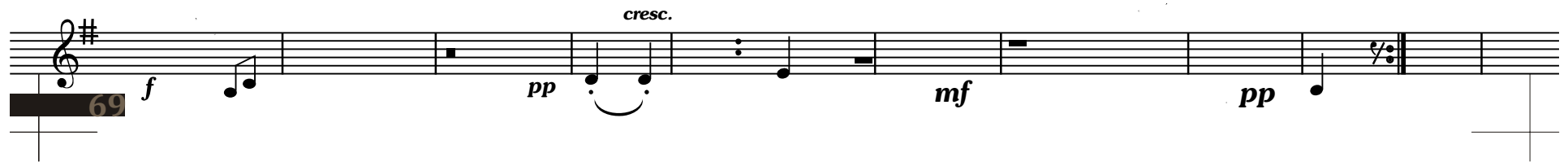




FIG. 4.43 Wholesalers Paul Kruger Street Elevation



FIG. 4.44 Struben Street



FIG. 4.45 Panagos building





71 *f* *pp* *cresc.* *mf* *pp*



FIG. 4.46 Bloed Street - Southern



FIG. 4.47 Paul Kruger Street - Western



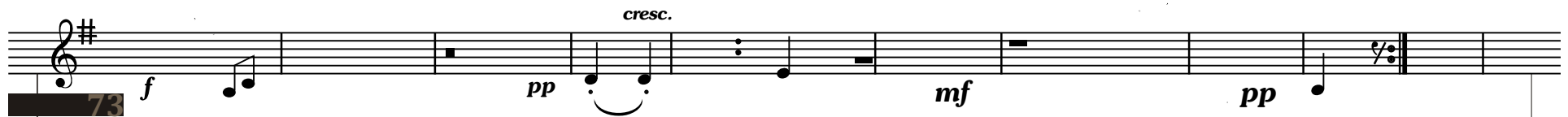




FIG. 4.48 Bloom Street - Northern



FIG. 4.49 Bloed Street - Northern

