



fig 12. Eskom power lines.

SUMMARY_

Although hermeneutic phenomenology and structuralism forms the basis of these ideas and the theorists are geographically and historically separated, these ideas are still relevant in the light of this project.

One cannot assume that one theory or one era or genre of thought alone could be enough to answer to the complexities of a specific, though multivalent problem such as this project poses.

The hybrid nature of these ideas adds to the richness of the approach and it expresses both our quest to understand humanity and their relation with the world in a meaningful substantial manner in the contemporary South African context.

CLIENT + PROBLEM STATEMENT + BRIEF

_01

CLIENT__

United Nations High Commission of Refugees (UNHCR), Absa DevCo, The City of Tshwane and the Department of Sport.

PROBLEM STATEMENT__

Introduction

The name 'Olievenhoutbosch' is associated with graphic images of xenophobic attacks published in local media during December 2005 to February 2006. A streak of xenophobic violence was triggered by a fight between two men in a shebeen in the Choba informal settlement on the southern periphery of the township when a Zimbabwean man killed a SePedi speaking leader of the community.

Revenge was inevitable and after a two-week period of xenophobic violence during which 15 foreigners were killed and 36 South Africans arrested, Olievenhoutbosch was permanently branded as an area of unrest, crime, violence and murder.

Statistics

Olievenhoutbosch is a relatively new settlement area close to Centurion, previously known as Verwoerdburg, which until the late 1980's was an entirely white area. It wasn't until the mid-1990's with the relaxation of movement controls, that there was a sudden influx of black South Africans to the area.

What made and still makes Olievenhoutbosch so attractive, is the fact that it is conveniently located near several of the major urban and manufacturing hubs in Gauteng and is therefore an appealing environment for job seekers and people working in various industries in Pretoria, Centurion, Johannesburg and Midrand. Olievenhoutbosch was established in 1996 by

the municipality of Centurion but designated to be a transit area with few permanent services. As time went by and the expectancy of RDP houses rose, it quickly became a growing informal settlement even though it was partially on illegally occupied private land.

According to the national census of 2001, the 8 605 individual households in 1998 grew to a total of 20 500 in 2001 and is still growing. 60% of the residents are under the age of 30 years, 20,5% of which are unemployed and 24% self employed- making bricks, washing cars, selling second hand goods or basic forms of entrepreneurship. Only 23% of adults have matric and 67% of the population falls in the poverty income group.



[3257]_number of murders

13987 _total number of sexual crimes

16457 _total number of drug related crimes

46600 _assault with intent to inflict bodily harm

4104 _attempted murder cases

46600 _number of cases of assault with intent to inflict bodily harm

[54 476]_common assaults

18207 _common robbery
40 052 _robbery with agravating circumstances

[16 757]_burglaries at non-residential premises

[70794] _burglaries at residential premises
[32278] _car and motorcycle theft
[37443] _theft out of motor vehicle

3665 _illegal possession of fire arms and ammunition

[21417] _driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs

5936_ car jacking cases
1374_ kidnappings

234_ public violence

[24767] _ number of cases involving shoplifting

[2579]_total amount of culpable homicide cases

973

_cases involving neglect and ill treatment of children

Gauteng

● olievenhoutbosch

GAUTENG CRIME STATISTICS FOR 2011
fig 13. Crime statistics in Gauteng

"THE TOWNSHIPS ARE BURNING – AND FOREIGNERS MAY BE NEXT. AGAIN..."
(ELESEEV, ET AL. 2010)



fig 14 a_ Burning foreigner. (Eliseev 2005)



fig 14b. Police man (Eliseev 2005).



fig 14c. Police man with gun. (Eliseev 2005)

Diversity

'Olieven' (as the local residents refer to it) is a multilingual settlement, with many cross provincial migrants that speak isiZulu, SePedi, Tswana, Xhosa and Zulu, most of which, according to Mr. Clever Shikwambane (local school principal), have migrated here due to the lack of clean water and working opportunities in their places of origin. There are also significant numbers of foreign African migrants from Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi. Pakistani's and other East-Asian businessmen who run local spaza shops or other small retail stores have also settled in the area.

Crime

Current crime and violence statistics in Gauteng (March 2010 to April 2011) issued by the SAPD, confirm that Gauteng is notorious for more than 50% of the crime in South Africa. In a period of a year, there were 3 257 murders, 13 987 cases of reported sexual crimes, 4 104 attempted murders, 46 600 cases of assault with intent to inflict bodily harm, 54 476 common assaults, 18 207 cases of common robbery and 40 052 cases of robbery with aggravating circumstances (SAPS 2010). A major contributor to the high rate of crime and violence in Olievenhoutbosch is the abuse of alcohol. There are currently more shebeens in Olievenhoutbosch than any other social, spiritual or educational institutions. Given the very low employment rate, people suffer from boredom, which leads to alcohol abuse and consequently violence and crime.

In a study undertaken by the South African Police Service in the Western Cape in 1996, it was reported that in 64% of cases in which the motive was known and 24% of cases where the circumstances surrounding the murder was known, alcohol was involved (SAPS 1997). In a study by the Medical Research Council and the Institute of Security between 1999 and 2000, it was found that for 15% of crimes, the arrestees were under the influence of alcohol at the time of the arrest. For 25% of weapon-related cases, 22% of rapes, 17% of murders, 14% of assault and 10% of robberies the arrested were under the influence of alcohol. Levels of alcohol-related crime are particularly high for family violence offences at 49% (Parry *et al.* 2004).

OLIEVENHOUTBOSCH STATISTICS

[1665]:

_established in 1996 as a transit area with rudimentary services

_ number of households in 1998

8605 individual residents

Census

61% of the population under 30 years of age

20,5% of the population unemployed

24% of the population self employed

23% of the population that have matric

67% of the population that fall in the poverty income group.

In 2000 olievenhoutbosh is officially recognised as an informal township

2001

22 500 individual residents

2005

start of xenophobic unrest when a fight broke out where a SePedi speaking man (community leader and ANC representative) was killed by a Zimbabwian in a local shebeen.

[36]

_ amount of South Africans arrested

[15]

_ amount of foreigners killed in two weeks of xenophobic violence

2012

- [2] community gravel soccer fields
- [1] community centre with clinic
- [4] "netball courts"
- [1] community centre
- [5] number of primary schools
- [80] anumber of creshes
- [0] athletics training facilities
- [1] library

- [40] amount of soccer teams
- [0] doctors
- [32] netball teams
- [1] community hall
- [3] number of secondary schools
- [0] doctors
- [2] parks
- [0] gymnasiums

'STRONG LIMITATIONS OFFER AN OPPORTUNITY FOR STRONG ARCHITECTURAL INTERPRETATION, IF YOU ARE CAPABLE OF SENSING THE SPIRIT OF YOUR EARTH AND SKIES.'

(VON MEISS 1997:7)

Schools

According to a local school principal of Philena Primary School, Mr. Clever Shikwambane, in a personal interview on 1 March 2012, the exceptionally high level of 98% school attendance is primarily due to the constant provision of food at the school. It is also because school is seen as an escape from the realities at home. "At school, children can play, learn and feel safe," (Shikwambane). Unfortunately schools suffer to accommodate children after school due to non-existing and highly inadequate sport facilities and after school programs. Due to long work hours of parents or possibly the high rate of domestic violence, children are forced to entertain themselves at rudimentary gaming arcades in shebeens and it is there where these children are exposed to violence and alcohol at a young and important phase of their development.

Conclusion

Lauren Landau (2007), describes Olievenhoutbosch in a paper on forced migration, as a post democracy 'point-of-entry' township. However, it is of the opinion of the author that the above mentioned problems that correlate with Landau's definition of a 'point of entry' township should not be used as an excuse for the current rate of decay. It should rather influence the architectural response that will form a coalition with existing social efforts to shape the future of the people of Olievenhoutbosch from being a crime stricken township, to one that respects and cares for themselves, and one another– a community that sticks to the rules of the game.

'...COP WAS TOO DRUNK TO HELP!'

(ALLI, ET AL. 2008)



fig 16. Netball game.

RESPONSE__

When the problem statement is considered, it becomes evident that the unique community of Olievenhoutbosch is in direct need of a collective response toward reconciliation and peace building, both within and amongst themselves.

The author stresses the fact that a response possesses the most potential to be successful when it originates from local knowledge and skills - an indigenous response which develops from within the community. This ensures that any further development of a peace building program will have the community's consent rooted in it as the principle idea and promotes ownership that will deter vandalism and prolong the life and health of any built form, especially a public building.

A multifaceted problem cannot be addressed by a single, rigid and unadaptable response. The required response should involve NGO's, government and other statutory bodies to form an alliance with appropriate architectural design and ultimately build upon an existing established effort from the community.

In Olievenhoutbosch the established effort came into being by businessmen and sport enthusiasts of the local community whom decided to take matters into their own hands. Their approach was to harness the community's love for a communal activity that endorses respect and discipline- they found it in sport.

PROJECT AIM__

The aim of this project is to invest in the positive potential of sport as a tool for peace building and reconciliation in a conflict and crime stricken society. Furthermore, the project aims to give substance to the social abstraction of this society and to allow the community to give meaning to a proposed physical structure.



fig 17a. Local soccer team



fig 17b. Local netball team

'CURRENTLY, THERE ARE EIGHT SOCCER TEAMS AND EIGHT NETBALL TEAMS WITHIN OLIEVEN. WE PLAY AT UNDER 13, UNDER 15, UNDER 17, AND UNDER 19 LEVEL AGAINST TEAMS FROM DIEPSLOOT, ALEXANDRA AND ATTRIDGEVILLE.'

**(MAROBELA 2012)
(LOCAL FOOTBALL ORGANISER)**

SUMMARY__

Problems

1. Unnatural development
 - History
 - Diversity
 - Refugee status
2. Crime & Violence
 - Xenophobia
 - Alcohol abuse
 - Shebeens
3. Lack of positive
 - Social infrastructure
4. After school programmes and Youth development
5. Food and physical health.

Proposed Facility

Visitors participate in sport as non-verbal means of communication that transcends racial and cultural barriers.

Visitors experience the potential of architecture and sport on the fourth dimension (time), to establish a continual routine in the process of reconciliation.

Visitors engage in routine, also expressed in ritual and routes in the landscape. Ritual then further expressed in progression of experience through physical space.

Visitors engage in positive physical social interaction and attempt to overthrow the dominance of shebeens as primary social gathering.

The facility provides infrastructure for the development of a community through sport, but also the development of

individual esteem and self-worth. The building will become a beacon of growth and achievement and reflect the achievement of the community back onto itself.

Areas of play will eliminate the boredom factor and social interaction will draw children away from shebeens and keep them off the streets. These elements of play will be integrated in the landscape to foster integration.

Food has always been a catalyst for gathering in African cultures. The facility will provide space for social gathering by means of spaces for eating and educate the participants on nutrition. The facility will incorporate fruit trees and vegetable gardens in the landscape to emphasise the importance of healthy nutrition.

The facility will have a medical clinic that attends to physical injury, relieving the pressure of a currently over crowded medical clinic.

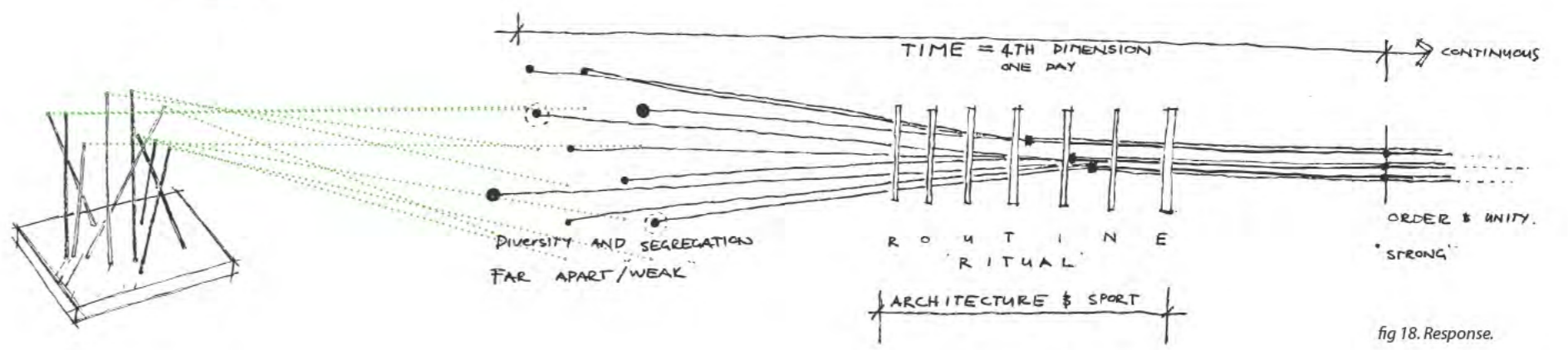


fig 18. Response.

BRIEF__

PROPOSED PROGRAMME__

1

The role of the architect is to assist the clients in selecting an appropriate site and designing a multi-purpose 'sport for development' community centre for the community of Olievenhoutbosch.

2

The architectural intervention must provide a platform for participation, integration and reconciliation and facilitate the development of sport.

3

The intervention should respond to the existing urban condition, the climate and the socioeconomic circumstances as well as involve the community from design process to construction phase.

4

The proposed design should allow for spontaneous growth and future development to ultimately become a place that the community can share and call their own.



fig 19. Soccer ball (Google images).



fig 20. Lace up Africa.



fig 21. Boxing gloves (Google images 2012)



fig 22. Peas. (Google images 2012)



fig 23. Wax model of football player.

1. Sports and Recreation

The aim is to create a facility that responds to the problem of high demand of positive social interaction and low infrastructure to supply it.

This facility will provide the community with a structured and multifunctional space where they can play social sport. It will also provide facilities where people can learn new skills, like swimming, which will improve their physical health.

The sport and recreational aspect will also include multipurpose sport facilities that can be accessed freely by all members of the public for recreational purposes and formal sport meetings.

2. Education

The educational field focuses on integration programmes between schools within the area and the education of coaches and trainers that will enforce mutual respect between all cultures and races.

The facility will create a platform for the development of physical education for all primary and high school students. The physical education program will incorporate sex education, including HIV and Aids, and life skills.

3. Professional Training and Competition

The goal is to provide a facility that can host formal sport meetings within the community and uphold a world class standard in terms of quality.

The facility is within 35 minutes by bus from Oliver Tambo International Airport and should be utilised to accommodate touring international teams in warm-up games or competition against local talent.

The proposed design will also facilitate any individual sportsman or woman in his or her efforts to become a professional athlete.

4. Personal Health and Nutrition

Personal healthcare will be provided on the premises in the form of physiotherapy, biokinetics and other related disciplines. This will relieve pressure from the current local clinic within Olievenhoutbosch and provide the community with an intermediate source of medical attention with regard to physical injury.

A secondary layer focusing on healthy nutrition will not only cater for the provision and retailing of healthy food but also enlighten the community of the necessity of a healthy balanced diet.

Conclusion

These four programs have been designed to develop roots within the community and result in the systematic burgeoning of a community's potential to create new programmes that are not directly related to sport but creates employment opportunities, potential realisation and contributes to a healthier community.

Ultimately, every program must have the ability to be addressed from within the community and aim to expand into a new set of opportunities which will build peace and reconcile a broken and unhealthy community.

PRECEDENT STUDY 1

NIKE FOOTBALL TRAINING CENTRE
SOWETO, SOUTH AFRICA
14 - 03 - 2012



fig 24 a. Locally sourced timber clad facade.



fig 24 b. Locally sourced timber louvres

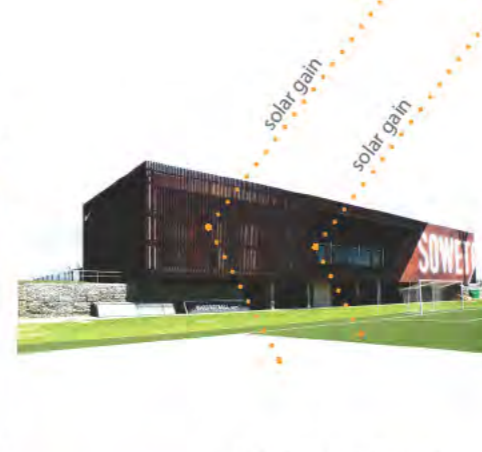


fig 24 c. View from field



fig 24 d. Urban condition



fig 24 e. Wayfinding



fig 24 f. Western facade.



fig 24 g. Interior view

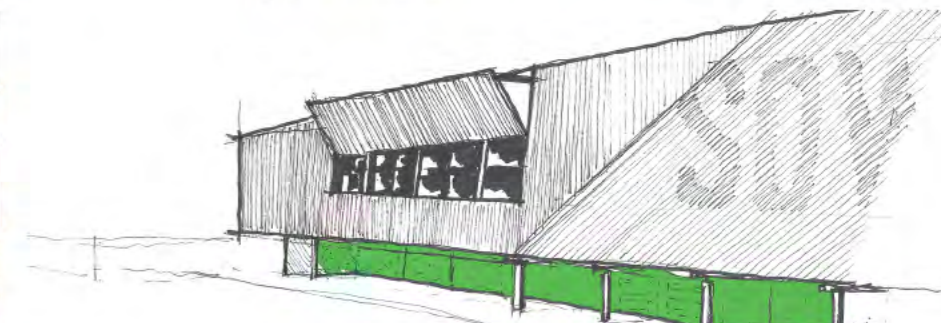


fig 24 h. Sketch of Northern Facade

Introduction

The Nike Football Training Facility, situated in Soweto, was designed by a Canadian firm, RUFproject in collaboration with the Nike Global Football Brand Design over a period of only six months. RUFproject worked in close collaboration with South African firms such as SIP Project Management, MMA Architects, AKI Engineering and Spoomaker & Partners. The construction company was Rainbow Construction, and the graphic production company was Grid Worldwide.

The facility, currently owned by Nike provides football training for 200 000 aspiring young soccer players and in collaboration with 'Grassroots soccer' creates valuable awareness about HIV and Aids.

Strengths

Location: The buildings is ideally situated between community housing, schools and transportation nodes. This makes the investigation particularly relevant, as it responds to a similar context than the proposed 'sport for development' intervention in Olievenhoutbosch.

Architectural Promenade: The building is designed to provide a rich progression of experience. Certain views are hidden or revealed as one moves from one space to another.

Optimisation of Space: Besides the general function of protecting the inhabitants from the elements, the roof structure doubles as an accessible elevated viewing platform for spectators.

Sustainability: Due to the project's tight turn around time, RUFproject decided to focus on the basic principles of heating and cooling by means of sun shading, natural ventilation and reduced energy loads. The rectangular, three-story building is constructed out of steel and features a double-walled air cavity covered with locally-sourced sandstone that acts as a rain screen.

The building is oriented East-West to take advantage of the northern sun. A locally-sourced timber louvre structure suspended from the steel, acts as a sun screen on the East, North and West facades, protecting the building from solar heat gain. The building is cantilevered over the edges of the two main fields, creating shade that keeps the gym and kitchen areas cool (figure 24h).

Aesthetic Richness and Simplicity: The structure is clad with Timber that provides an aesthetic quality. The simplistic design makes the building easy to understand and relate with and is accompanied by well executed wayfinding techniques (figure 24e).

Conclusion

The Nike Football Training Centre deserves a lot of merit, especially if one considers the short time in which it was completed. However, the robustness¹ and inclusivity² of the building toward the public remains a problem. It is the opinion of the author that this building fails to successfully communicate with its surrounds and the building will most probably be more successful in a more

developed area as there is a gap between the image that Nike needs to maintain and the ability of the community to relate with it. It is this 'gap' that ultimately leads to the misuse of the facilities in the building and the termination of daily access to the community of Soweto.

In conclusion, it remains to be said that the contribution of these high quality sport fields have given many potential stars the opportunity to turn their dreams into reality.

¹ The ability of the building to withstand or overcome adverse conditions without attaining major damage.

² Refers to the ability to include everyone to use the facilities that are provided without excessive control or security.



fig 24 i. Community of Soweto.

PRECEDENT STUDY 2

SIYATHEMBA SOCCER CLINIC
SOMKHELE, KWAZULU NATAL
SOUTH AFRICA (UNBUILT)

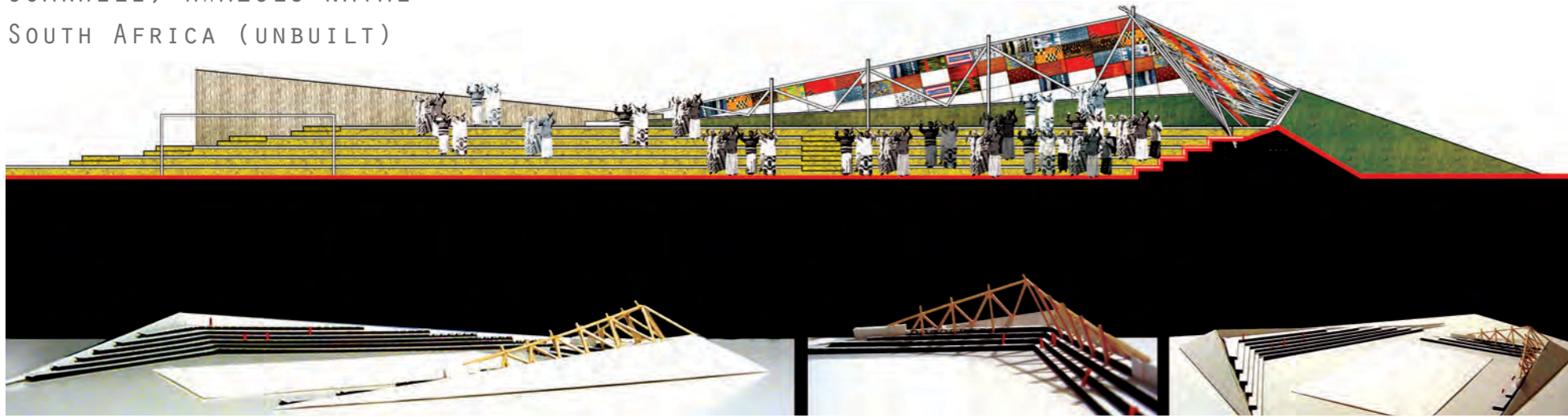


fig 25. Siyathemba soccer clinic (Swee Hong Ng 2012).

Background

Siyathemba soccer clinic, designed by Cameron Sinclair & Swee Ng, is a response on a competition hosted by Architecture for Humanity.

The design is a combined soccer field and health-care facility that focuses on disseminating information on HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment and eventually as a service point for mobile health care within the area of Somkhele- an area with one of the highest HIV/AIDS rates in the world. This facility is run by medical professionals from the Africa Centre for Health and Population Studies and will serve as a gathering place for young people between the ages of 9 and 14. It will serve as the home for the first ever girls football league in the area.

Remarks

Strengths: The Siyathemba project's strength lies in its duality¹. The project effectively harnesses the potential of playfulness and simultaneously provides education on HIV and AIDS. The duality becomes evident in the multifunctional design. Spaces respond in different ways to very different circumstances. The pavilion oscillates between being an expressive space of emotion during a football game to being a receptive space where people are being educated.

Location: The Siyathemba project is situated in the rural community of Somkhele. This limited resources influences the upkeep and life span of the building and ultimately the impact it has on the community.

Range²: The number of people impacted is limited. The project focuses on woman and children, which might lead to sexual discrimination from the local men. This places the structure at risk for vandalism and destructive behaviour from excluded members.

Conclusion

Siyathemba is an integrated multifunction design that responds effectively to a specific problem at a specific place. However, the duality of the building could have been explored further in terms of providing a wider range of facilities that incorporate all ages and race.

¹ Duality is the ability of the building to facilitate different programmatic requirements in a single space. These requirements are often separated.

² The range refers to the depth or scope of the project influence.

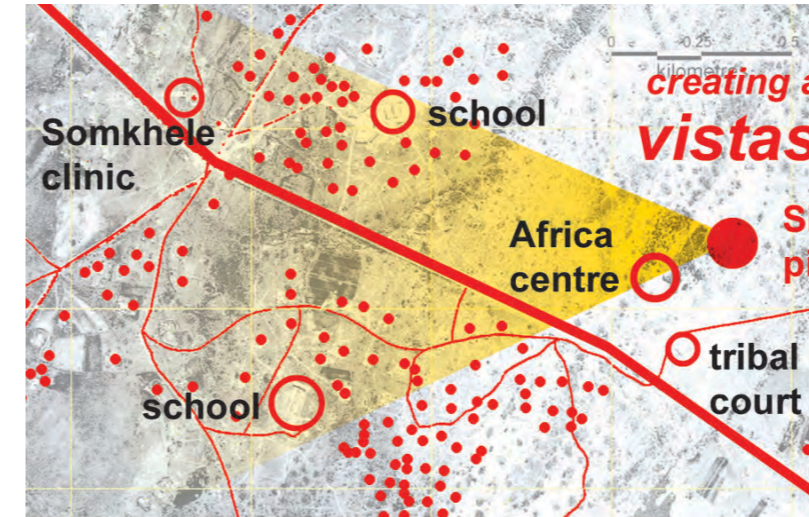


fig 25b. Siyathemba soccer clinic. (Swee Hong Ng 2012)

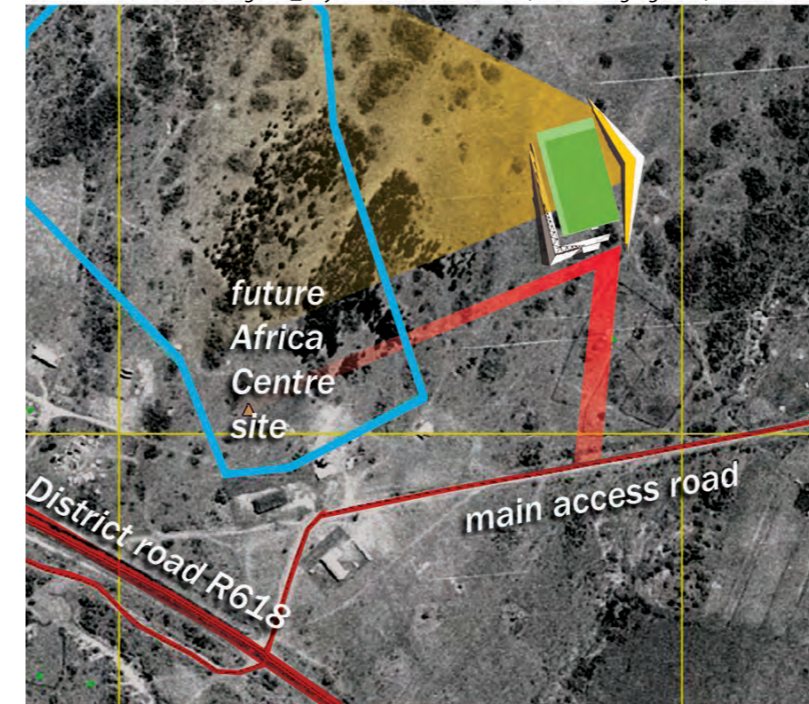


fig 25c. Siyathemba soccer clinic. (Swee Hong Ng 2012)



fig 25d. Siyathemba soccer clinic (Swee Hong Ng 2012).

PRECEDENT STUDY 3

FOOTBALL FOR HOPE
SEAM ARCHITECTS - KENYA



fig 26a. Section through site. (SEAM architects 2008)



fig 26b. Rendering (SEAM architects 2008).



fig 26c. Built form (SEAM architects 2008).

Summary

The architects of the proposed Football for Hope Centre, Steve Coombs, Victoria Ridge and Sam Austin aims to disrupt a rigid grid pattern and social divisions by creating a new social centre for the local community. The proposal is not only a single design but a strategy that produces different configurations from the specific conditions of each site allowing community involvement in its development and adaptation to changing requirements.

Their primary aim is to provide every person with access to clean water and a nutritional diet; only when these needs are met, will people benefit from new health, education and sports facilities. Indeed, helping HIV positive people produce their own fruit and vegetables is the most sustainable way to ensure the wholesome

diet so necessary for their immune systems. Public spaces are defined by community buildings which are developed around water points and the centrally-located pitch.

These spaces include a cinema and a public gathering or performance space, linear market, library, computer lab and health clinic. Recycling and sustainability also forms an integral part of the design. Drinking water is captured from roofs and grey water is used for irrigation. A power hub supplies electricity so that people can charge batteries, cell phones and other electronic devices.

Conclusion

Space, structure and form was developed by a series of processes or strategies. These processes started with an understanding of the macro urban fabric and identity. This was followed by a thorough analysis of the site, the daily rituals of the user and an understanding of their basic needs. The designers incorporated their knowledge of the above and strengthened their concept by giving it a layer of social interest, namely: football. The process of analysis and community engagement lead to an architectural response that engages with the community and provides a platform for the community to engage with itself. Finally, this platform manifests itself in space and the space informed the nature of the structural built form.

Strategy

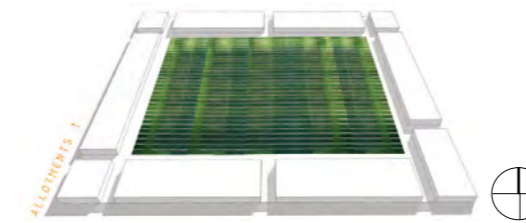


fig 26d. Allotments. (SEAM 2008)

1. ALLOTMENTS

Portioning up the site into community accessible lots using the existing grid pattern that is common in urban areas. The existing grid pattern was identified by analysing the existing urban fabric. See "streeks[TAAL]"¹ (Chapter 02).

¹ Streeks[Taal] refers to chapter 02 that further investigates regional and urban analysis.

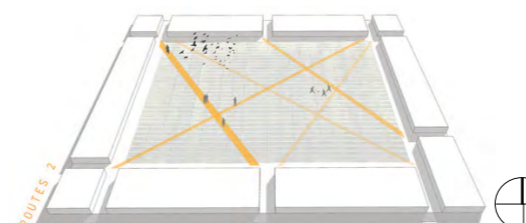


fig 26e. Routes. (SEAM 2008)

2. ROUTES

The existing informal footpaths that are naturally formed due to the reticulation pattern of the community was formalised to appose the existing grid pattern. This means that the designers incorporated the user's ritual into the design by investigating the language of the site. See "Werf[TAAL]"² (Chapter 03).

² Werf[Taal] refers to chapter 03 that further investigates the understanding of site language.

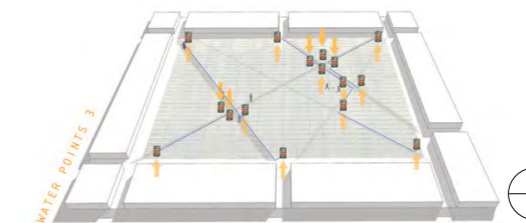


fig 26f. Water. (SEAM 2008)

3. WATER

Water is a basic human need and is especially relevant when dealing with sport. The strategic placement of water points at crossings near the borders of the site is an architectural response to this need. This informs space and structure.

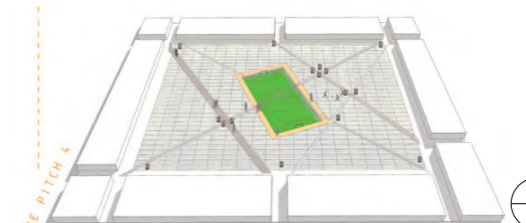


fig 26g. The pitch. (SEAM 2008)

4. THE PITCH

The football pitch is the catalyst in the process of creating this public space. The designers focussed on a communal interest to achieve and establish social interaction. The pitch is sunken one meter into the ground.

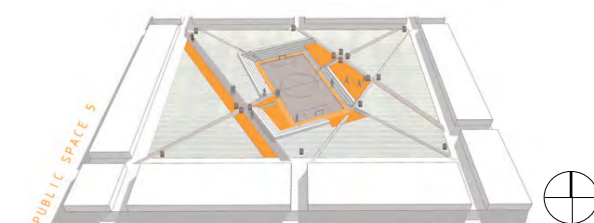


fig 26h. Public space. (SEAM 2008)

5. PUBLIC SPACES

Public spaces are located around water points. Thus, need leads to the creation of spaces.

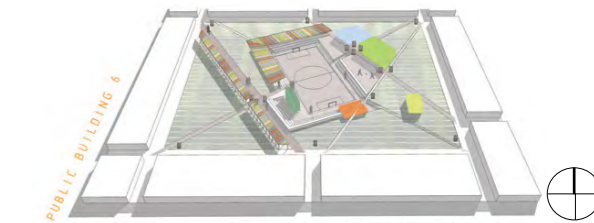


fig 26i. Buildings. (SEAM 2008)

6. PUBLIC BUILDINGS

The building sits within and around these public spaces forming the boundaries or thresholds between spaces.

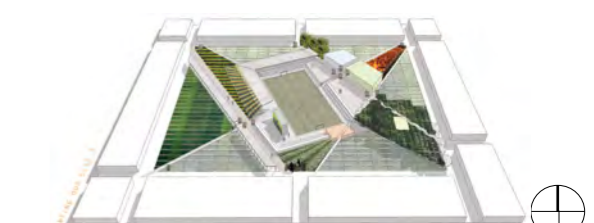


fig 26j. Fruit trees and vineyards. (SEAM 2008)

7. PLANTING OF FRUIT TREES AND VINYARDS

This binds the site together.

PRECEDENT STUDY 4

STEINKOPF COMMUNITY CENTRE
ARCHITECT: R. UITENBOGAARDT
1978

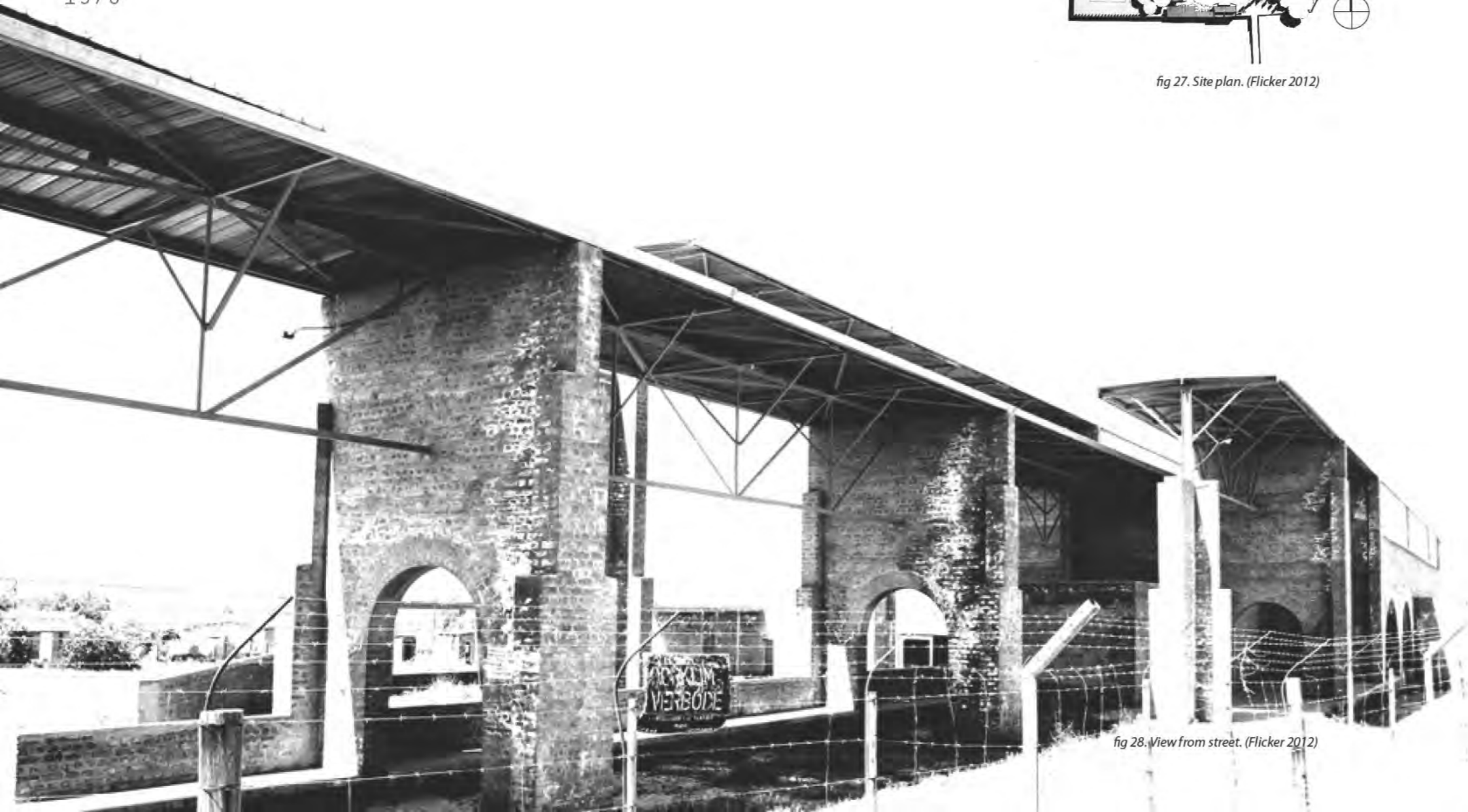


fig 28. View from street. (Flicker 2012)

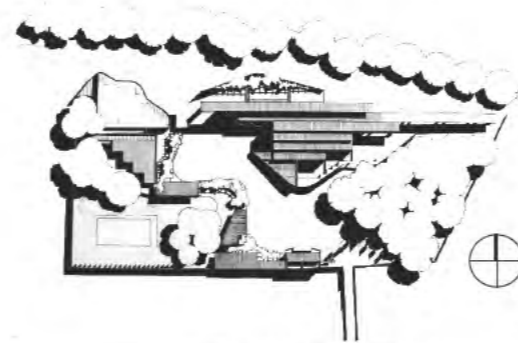


fig 27. Site plan. (Flicker 2012)

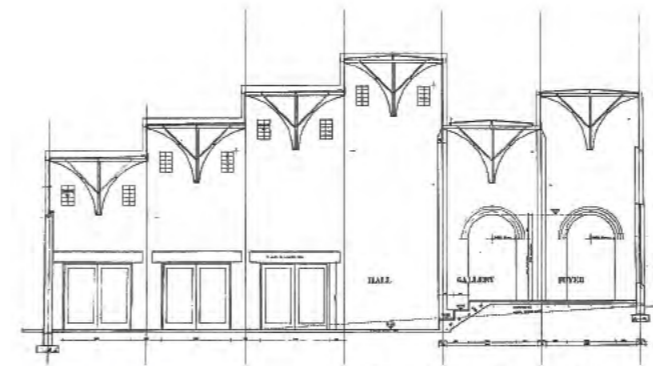


fig 29. Section. (Flicker 2012)



fig 30. View to hall. (Flicker 2012)

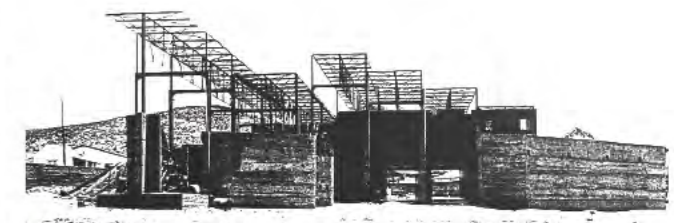


fig 31. Construction. (Flicker 2012)

Introduction

Today, the Community Centre at Steinkopf¹, designed by Roelof (Sarel) Uitenbogaardt² in 1978 lies in ruins. This is regardless of the fact that the Steinkopf Community centre was published internationally as a leading example of South African late 20th century. It is the opinion of the author that context played a very influential role in the systematic decay of the building. However, in its original state, the building responded to a series of criteria, very similar to that which is present in Olievenhoutbosch. As such it is relevant for further research. The Steinkopf project was conceived as a permeable place of shade, shelter and colour in a very arid landscape with very little built structure to respond to, a constraint and opportunity very similar to the proposed sport centre in Olievenhoutbosch.

The Roof

A second challenge that these two projects have in common, is the necessity for roofs to span large distances. In the case of Steinkopf, the structural roof system is separated from the enclosure system. The construction of the structural walls primarily made use of local construction teams and locally sourced materials but the roof required a specialist subcontractor to erect the large span roofing that was prefabricated in Cape Town. The roofs extend past the enclosed spaces to serve the dual purpose of binding internal spaces together as well as creating external circulation spaces that define the edge of the adjacent street. Uitenbogaardt also identified the underlying potential of the linear roofs and stepped them away from the sun to form a system of clerestory lighting.

The Floor

The floor of the community centre is stepped and terraced that allows for various parts of the building to be used in various ways.

Conclusion

Steinkopf lies in Ruins, but the architectural principles put in place by Uitenbogaardt serves as a very influential precedent for the development of the Olievenhoutbosch Sport for Development Community Centre.

¹ Steinkopf is a town in the Northern Cape, South Africa. Formerly known as Kookfontein, it was established as a mission station by the London Missionary Society, but was later taken over by the Rhenish Mission (Steinkopf, South Africa [sa]).

² South African Architect, urban planner and teacher (Roelof-Sarel-Uytenbogaardt 2012).