

APPENDIX A

CASE STUDIES & PRECEDENTS

The projects investigated are:

- Bloed Street Mall and Taxi Rank
- Metro Mall transport Facility and Traders Market
- Skinner Street Taxi Rank
- Phillipi Public Transport Interchange

The projects relating to the transportation industry are compared and contrasted. The aspects investigated are:

- Plan
- Circulation
- Facilities provided
- Threshold between taxis and pedestrians



ILLUS. A.1: Entrance to Bloed Street Mall & Taxi Rank.

BLOED STREET MALL AND TAXI RANK

Pretoria CBD. 2008.

Retail Architects International Gauteng.

The Bloed Street Mall and Taxi Rank forms part of the 'We are enhancing Tshwane' project and combines transportation infrastructure with a commercial mall. This approach not only attracts extra users, but renders the project profitable to private investors. The architect describes it as a new archetype, a synergy of first and third world facilities

Project Specifics

No. of daily commuters:	25 000
Size of site:	50 000 m ²
No. of taxis:	460
No. of traders:	60
Other:	Fitment centre, wash bays, formal retail



ILLUS. A.2: Metro Mall Transport Facility.

METRO MALL TRANSPORT FACILITY AND TRADERS MARKET

Johannesburg CBD. 2000.

Urban Solutions Architects and Urban Designers

Part of an urban renewal program of the inner city of Johannesburg. The development serves as gateway to the city and is one of the first public buildings designed for use by the taxi industry. The support of public mobility and the reinforcement and activation of street edges are important to the project.

150 000

26 000 m²

2 000

800

25 bus stops, formal retail



ILLUS. A.3: Philippi Public Transport Interchange.

PHILIPPI PUBLIC TRANSPORT INTERCHANGE

Philippi, Cape Town. 2001.

Du Toit and Perrin in association

The project called for the reinforcement of the public space around Philippi North Station instead of a completely new development. The community were included in the design process which resulted in two public squares. These squares form areas of opportunity for social interaction and remains adaptable for other uses.

30 000

14 000 m²

30

50

Shebeen



ILLUS. A.4: Skinner Street Taxi Rank.

SKINNER STREET TAXI RANK

Pretoria CBD. circa 2000.

Unknown

The Skinner Street Taxi Rank is located on the island of the very busy Skinner Street. This location enables quick and easy access to the site. Ficus trees create an intimate atmosphere and provides shade and shelter. Users of the space have appropriated the raised curbs between taxis lanes and use it for playing games, eating and socialising.

30 000

8 500 m²




120

20

Games

BLOED STREET MALL AND TAXI RANK
 Pretoria CBD. 2008.
 Retail Architects International Gauteng.

KEY

-  Informal trading
-  Pedestrian
-  Taxi

Key similarities of the various projects and trends observed will now be discussed.

A.1 PLAN

The plan refers to the functional layout of the site.

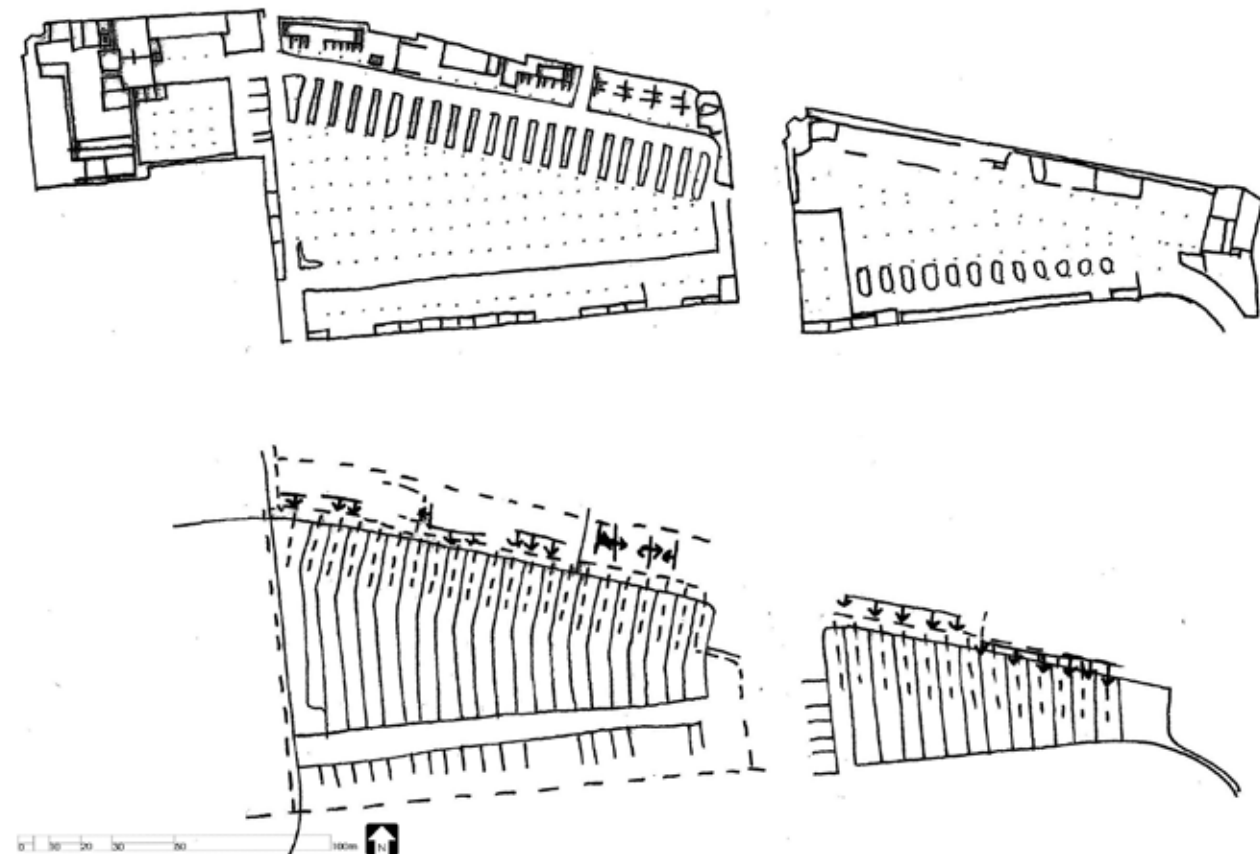
- Taxi ranking areas are placed in the centre of the site.
- As the project places stronger emphasis on a less formal functionality, the layout of the taxi rank is more responsive to vehicular flow and less dictated by the structure of the housing facility.

A.2 CIRCULATION

Circulation describes the movement of vehicles and pedestrians within the site.

- Conflict arises where the circulation paths of taxis and pedestrians cross.
- Informal trading does not necessarily take place where intended by the designer, but rather coincides with areas of high pedestrian movement.

ILLUS. A.5: Bloed Street Mall and Taxi Rank lower ground floor sketch plan and circulation plan.

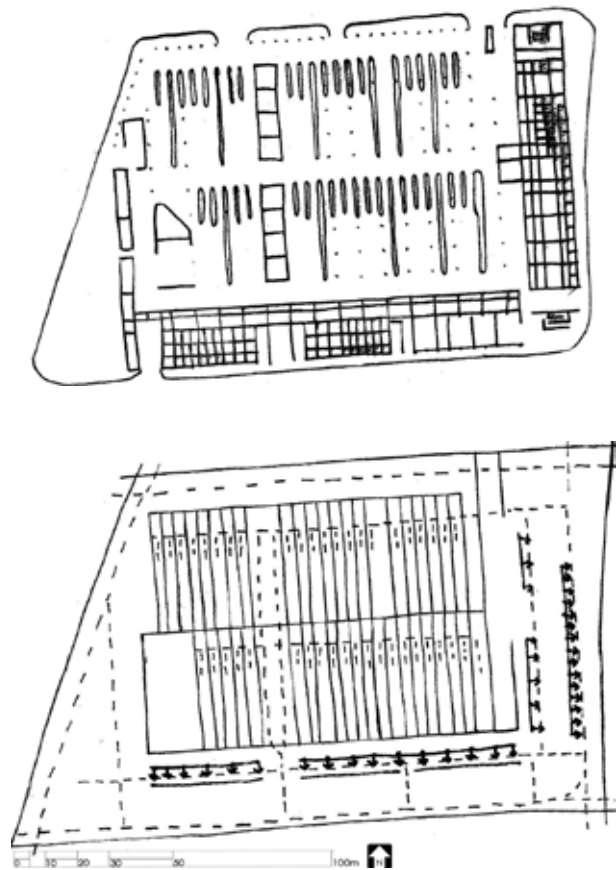


METRO MALL TRANSPORT FACILITY AND TRADERS MARKET

Johannesburg CBD. 2000.

Urban Solutions Architects and Urban Designers

ILLUS. A.6: Metro Mall Transport Facility and Traders Market ground floor sketch plan and circulation plan.

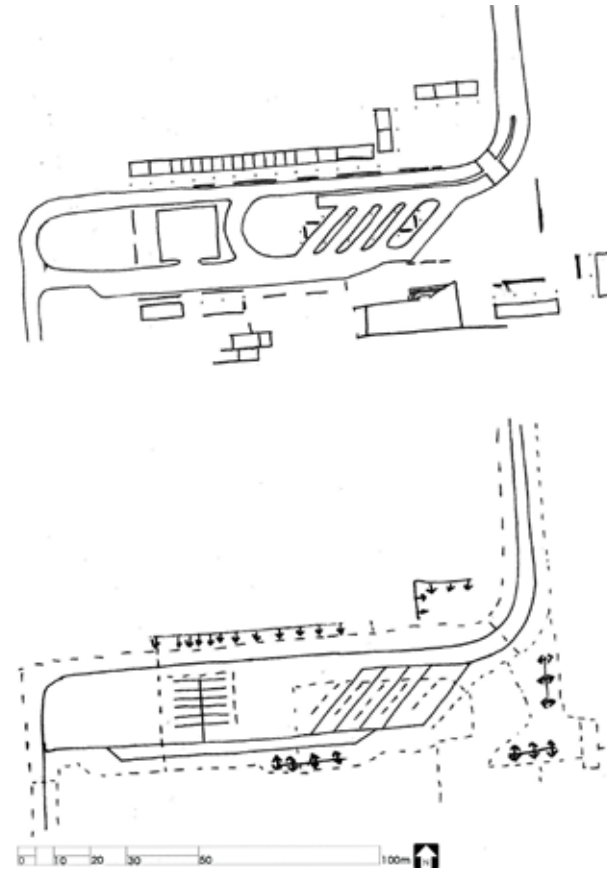


PHILIPPI PUBLIC TRANSPORT INTERCHANGE

Philippi, Cape Town. 2001.

Du Toit and Perrin in association

ILLUS. A.7: Philippi Public Transport Interchange site sketch plan and circulation plan.

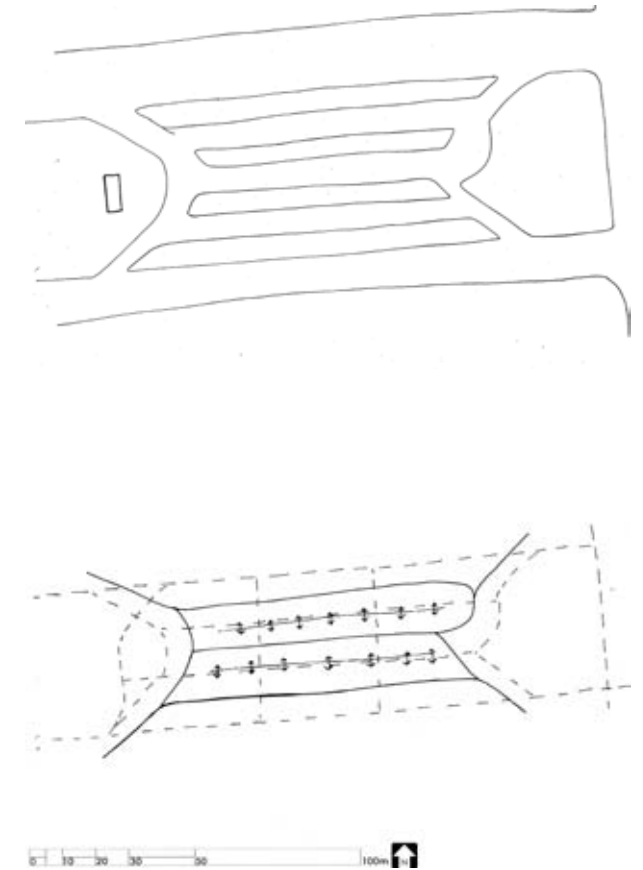


SKINNER STREET TAXI RANK

Pretoria CBD. circa 2000.

Unknown

ILLUS. A.8: Skinner Street Taxi Rank site sketch plan and circulation plan.



BLOED STREET MALL AND TAXI RANK
 Pretoria CBD. 2008.
 Retail Architects International Gauteng.

ILLUS. A.9: Facilities and section of interface at Bloed Street Mall and Taxi Rank.

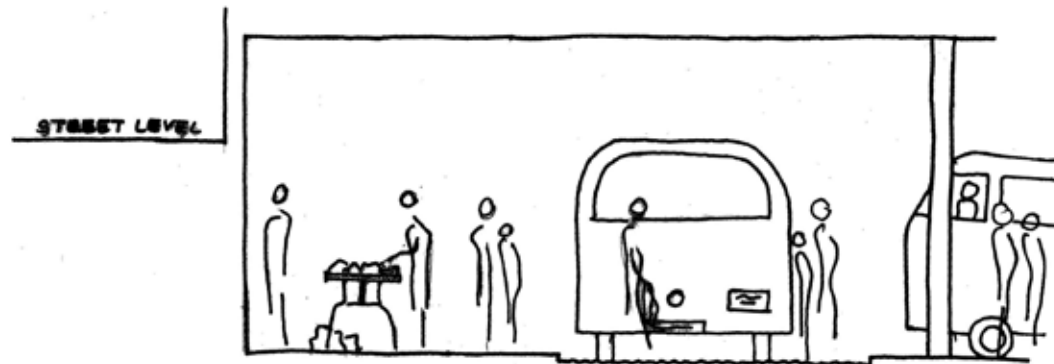
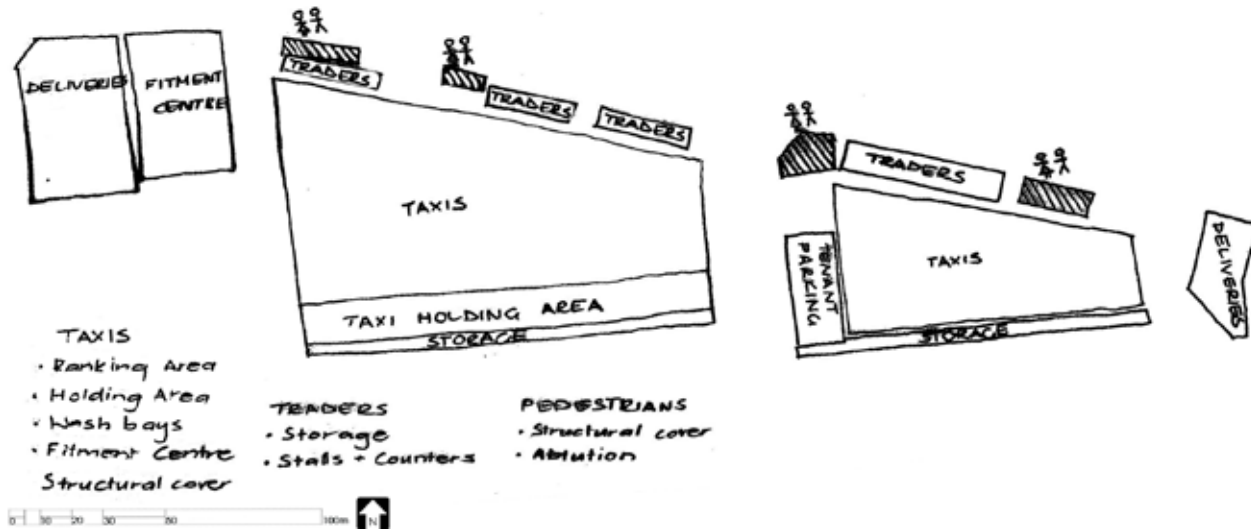
A.3 FACILITIES PROVIDED

This list covers the set of essential facilities and services.

- Taxi ranking areas
- Shelter (structural and trees)
- Wash bays
- Storage
- Surfaces for selling, seating, eating
- Ablution
- Food

A.4 INTERFACE BETWEEN TAXIS AND PEDESTRIANS

- Traders are present at the pedestrian/vehicular interface.
- Safety of pedestrians should be taken into account
- Outdoor: Trees provide a pleasant environment for interaction and shelter.
- A high floor-to-ceiling-height is preferable.

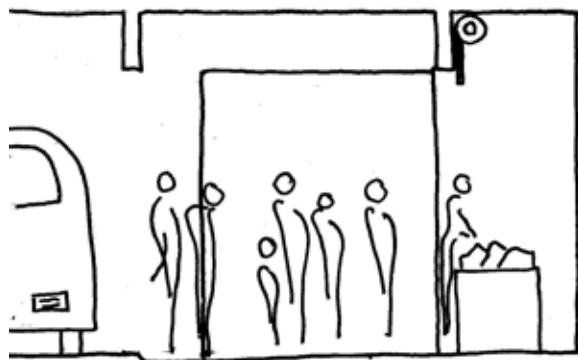
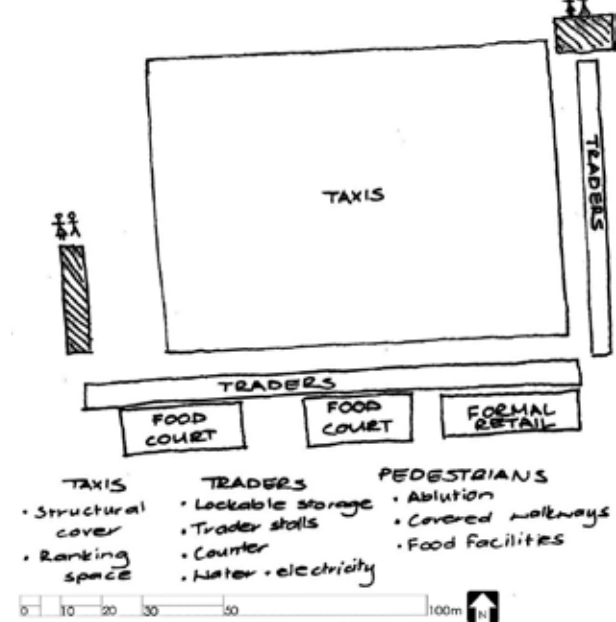


METRO MALL TRANSPORT FACILITY AND TRADERS MARKET

Johannesburg CBD. 2000.

Urban Solutions Architects and Urban Designers

ILLUS. A.10: Facilities and section of interface at Metro Mall Transport Facility and Traders Market.

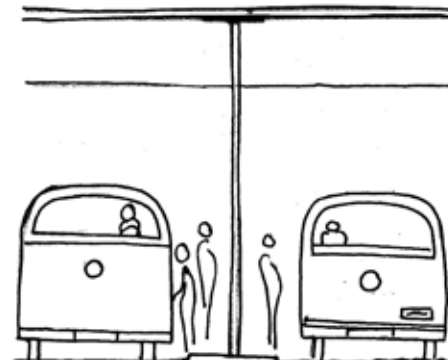
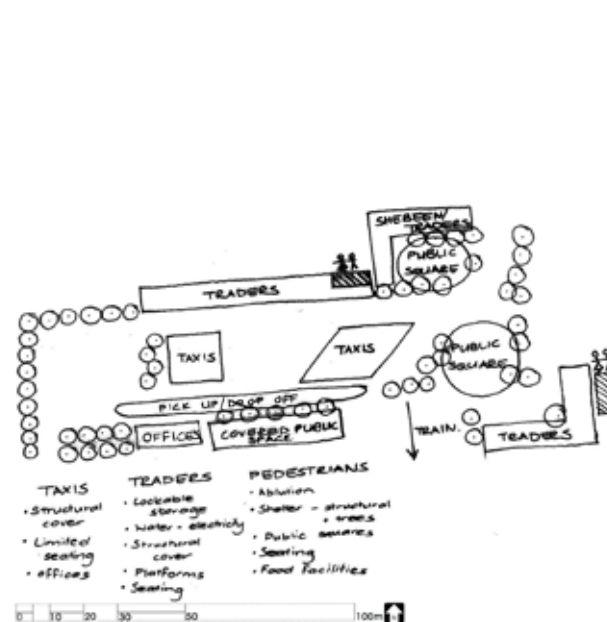


PHILIPPI PUBLIC TRANSPORT INTERCHANGE

Philippi, Cape Town. 2001.

Du Toit and Perrin in association

ILLUS. A.11: Facilities and section of interface at Philippi Public Transport Interchange.

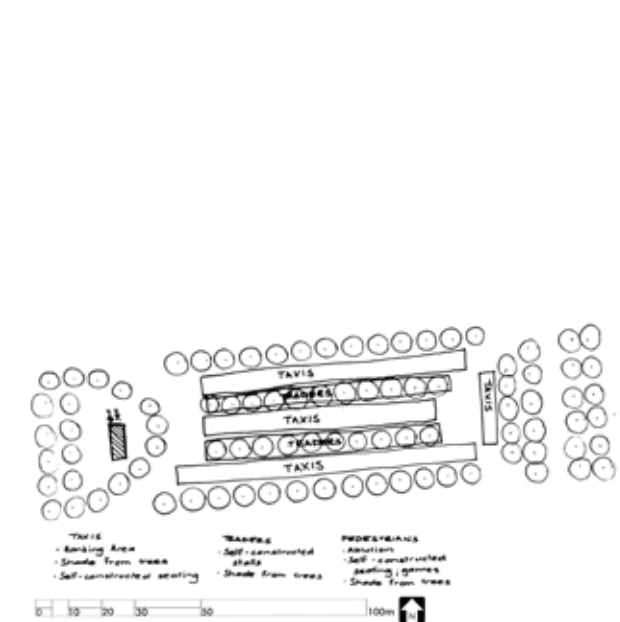


SKINNER STREET TAXI RANK

Pretoria CBD. circa 2000.

Unknown

ILLUS. A.12: Facilities and section of interface at Skinner Street Taxi Rank.



APPENDIX B

CALCULATIONS

B.1 STRUCTURAL CALCULATIONS

according to Orton (1987: 30 - 54)

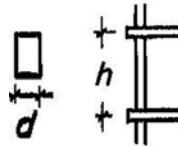
B.1.1 CONCRETE COLUMN

Cast-in-situ multistorey column

Height (h) = 4 - 9m

Depth (d) = 750mm

Typical h/d = 6 - 15



ILLUS. B.1: Illustration of structural column.

$L/d = 9\ 000/750$

= 12

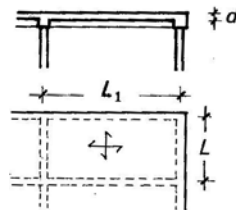
B.1.2 CONCRETE FLOOR

Reinforced two-way slab

Span (L) = 5 - 7.5m

Depth (d) = 255mm

Typical L/d = 28 - 35



ILLUS. B.2: Illustration of reinforced two-way slab.

$L/d = 7\ 500/255$

= 29

B.1.3 CONCRETE ROOF

Reinforced one-way solid slab

Span (L) = 5 - 7.5m

Depth (d) = 315mm

Typical L/d = 20 - 30

$L/d = 7\ 500/315$

= 23

B.1.4 STEEL COLUMN

Single storey rolled steel of open section

Height (h) = 0.6 - 1m

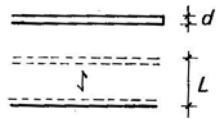
Depth (d) = 165mm

Typical h/d = 20 - 25

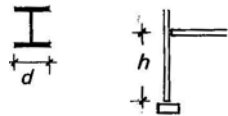
$L/d = 1\ 000/165$

= 6 - oversized

Element is oversized to adequately support other roof elements and adhere to design



ILLUS. B.3: Illustration of reinforced one-way solid slab.



ILLUS. B.4: Illustration of steel column.

principles.

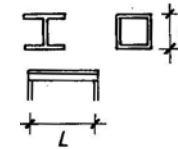
B.1.5 STEEL ROOF

Wide flange rolled steel section

Span (L) = 9.25m; 15m; 1.5m

Depth (d) = 305mm; 600mm; 200mm

Typical h/d = 20 - 30



ILLUS. B.5: Illustration of steel roof.

$$\begin{aligned} L/d &= 9\ 250/305 \\ &= 30 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L/d &= 15\ 000/600 \\ &= 25 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L/d &= 1540/200 \\ &= 7.7 - \text{oversized} \end{aligned}$$

Element is oversized to adequately support other roof elements and adhere to design principles.

B.2 WATER RUN-OFF AND SANITARY REQUIREMENT CALCULATIONS

B.2.1 Sanitary requirements
according to NBR SANS 0400

TABLE B.1: Sanitary requirements.

	Male			Female	
	WC	U	WHB	WC	WHB
PUBLIC AREAS - Table 7					
Population - 3 000	7	20	8	30	12
OFFICES - Table 6					
Population - 60	2	3	3	5	3

B.2.2 Rainwater budget
population 3000
wc = 3000 x 3ℓ (per flush)
= 9000ℓ per day

B.2.3 Water storage tank calculations

9000ℓ per day population 3000

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
AVERAGE MONTHLY RAIN (mm)	136	75	82	51	13	7	3	6	22	71	98	110
RUN-OFF (ℓ)	114 704	62 488	68 480	41 944	9 416	4 280	856	3 424	17 120	59 064	82 176	92 448
Vt (ℓ)	-164 296	-189 512	-210 520	-188 056	-269 584	-265 720	-278 144	-275 576	-252 880	-219 936	-187 824	186 552
DEMAND (ℓ)	279 000	252 000	279 000	270 000	279 000	270 000	279 000	279 000	270 000	279 000	270 000	279 000
OVERFLOW (ℓ)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Maximum average rainfall per day = $114\,704/31$
 = 3700ℓ

8 x 2500ℓ Jojo rainwater storage tanks
 = 20 000ℓ
 = 5 days max. av. rainfall per day
 = 2 day water supply



TABLE B.2: Water storage tank calculations.
 ILLUS. B.6: 2 500ℓ Horizontal Jojo water storage tank.

APPENDIX C

VEGETATION



ILLUS. C.1: *Erythrina lysistemon*.



ILLUS. C.2: *Harpephyllum caffrum*.

TREE SPECIES

NAME:	<i>Erythrina lysistemon</i> (Coral tree)	<i>Harpephyllum caffrum</i> (Wild plum)
HEIGHT:	8m	12m
DIAMETER:	8m	11m
SHAPE:	Round, open shape	Rectangular, dense shape
DECIDUOUS/EVERGREEN:	Deciduous	Evergreen
USE:	Medicinal	Lemonade, jam
OTHER:	Half hardy, full sun, aggressive root system	Wind hardy, half hardy, full sun to semi shade



ILLUS. C.3: Syzygium Cordatum.



ILLUS. C.4: Euclea Crispa subsp.



ILLUS. C.5: Heteropyxis Natalensis.

Syzygium Cordatum (Waterberry)

11m

8m

Round, dense shape

Evergreen

Jelly, liquor

Half hardy, full sun, aggressive root system

Euclea Crispa Subsp (Blue Guarri)

6m

5m

Round, dense shape with long trunk

Evergreen

Medicinal, edible fruit

Hardy, full sun

Heteropyxis Natalensis (Lavender Tree)

10m

8m

Round, dense shape

Deciduous

Medicinal

Half hardy

APPENDIX D

OTHER

D.1 NEWSPAPER ARTICLE

VERVOER IN SA IS NIE TOEGANKLIK GENOEG NIE (Pienaar, A. 2011).

Minstens 40% van Suid-Afrikaners sukkel om toegang te kry tot openbare vervoer omdat hulle fisiek gestrem is of in 'n lewenstadium is waar iets soos swangerskap hul beweeglikheid inperk.

Mnr. Jeremy Cronin, adjunkminister van vervoer, het gister by 'n kongres vir gestremdes in Sandton gesê sowat 2,4 miljoen passasiers op die land se openbare vervoerstelsel is gestrem, maar nog sowat 20 miljoen is beperk omdat hulle bejaard of swanger is of sukkel met stootwaentjies en kinders wat saam op busse en treine moet reis.

Cronin het gesê die Suid-Afrikaanse openbare vervoerstelsel is selfs vir nie-gestremdes duur en ontoeganklik.

Net sowat 31% van huishoudings het toegang tot 'n motor. Minstens 30% van huishoudings bestee 11% of meer van hul huishoudelike inkomste aan openbare vervoer en 18% bestee meer as 20%.

Cronin het voorts gesê 40% van die 14 000 mense wat jaarliks op die paaie sterf, is voetgangers.

Hy meen die manier hoe stede beplan is, is een van die oorsake vir die swak toegang wat veral gestremdes het tot openbare vervoer.

Volgens Cronin het die wit middelklas ver uit stede gestrek na veiligheidsdorpe en is

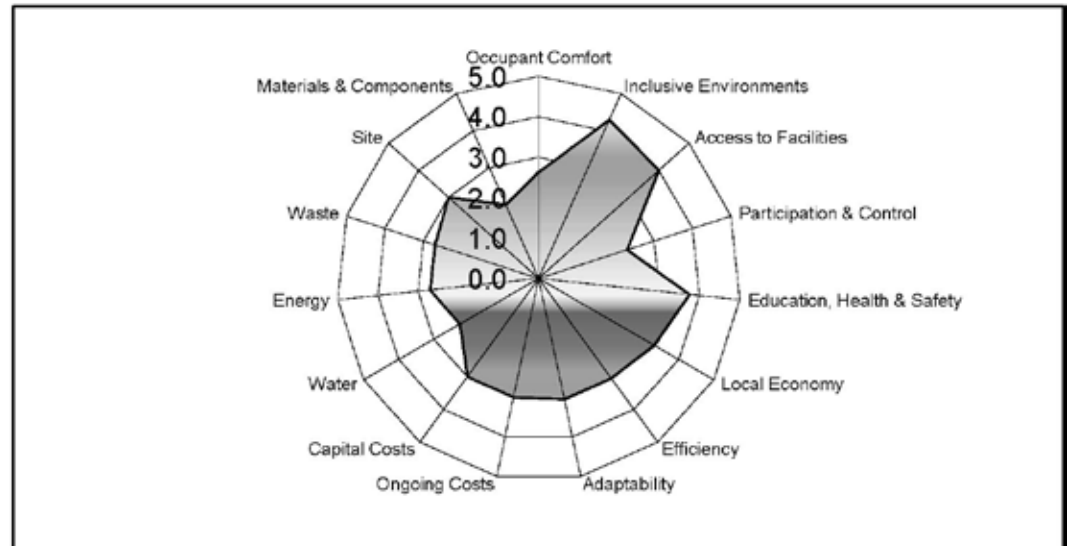
afhanklik van motors en leef in winkelsentrums.

Ontwikkelaars het die uitbreiding gedryf pleks dat die regering dit met behoorlike stadsbeplanning bepaal het. Hy het gesê die gemiddelde reis op openbare vervoer in die Tshwane-streek is 25,4km lank. In Londen is dit 8.6km en in Moskou 7.7km,

D.2 SUSTAINABLE BUILDING ASSESSMENT TOOL (SBAT)

SUSTAINABLE BUILDING ASSESSMENT TOOL (SBAT- P) V1

PROJECT		ASSESSMENT	
Project title:	Platform Building at Menlyn	Date:	Oct-11
Location:	Menlyn	Undertaken by:	Jané Pretorius
Building type:	Public	Company / organisation:	University of Pretoria
Internal area (m2):	10 000	Telephone:	Fax:
Number of users:	20 000 per day	Email:	



Social	3.4	Economic	3.1	Environmental	2.5
Overall	3.0	Classification	Good		

ILLUS. D.1: Results of SBAT applied to Platform Building.

D.3 MODEL



ILLUS. D.2: View from North East corner.

ILLUS. D.3: Southern side of model.



ILLUS. D.4: Approach from South.



ILLUS. D.5: Aerial view of model.

