

INTRODUCTION:

Following the investigation of the various building specific interfaces, it is clear that these interfaces should be connected with one another. INTERFACE now proposes a single element (movement) to join them together. This process of connecting interfaces can be applied to other, similar buildings. The following illustrates this process as a layered system.

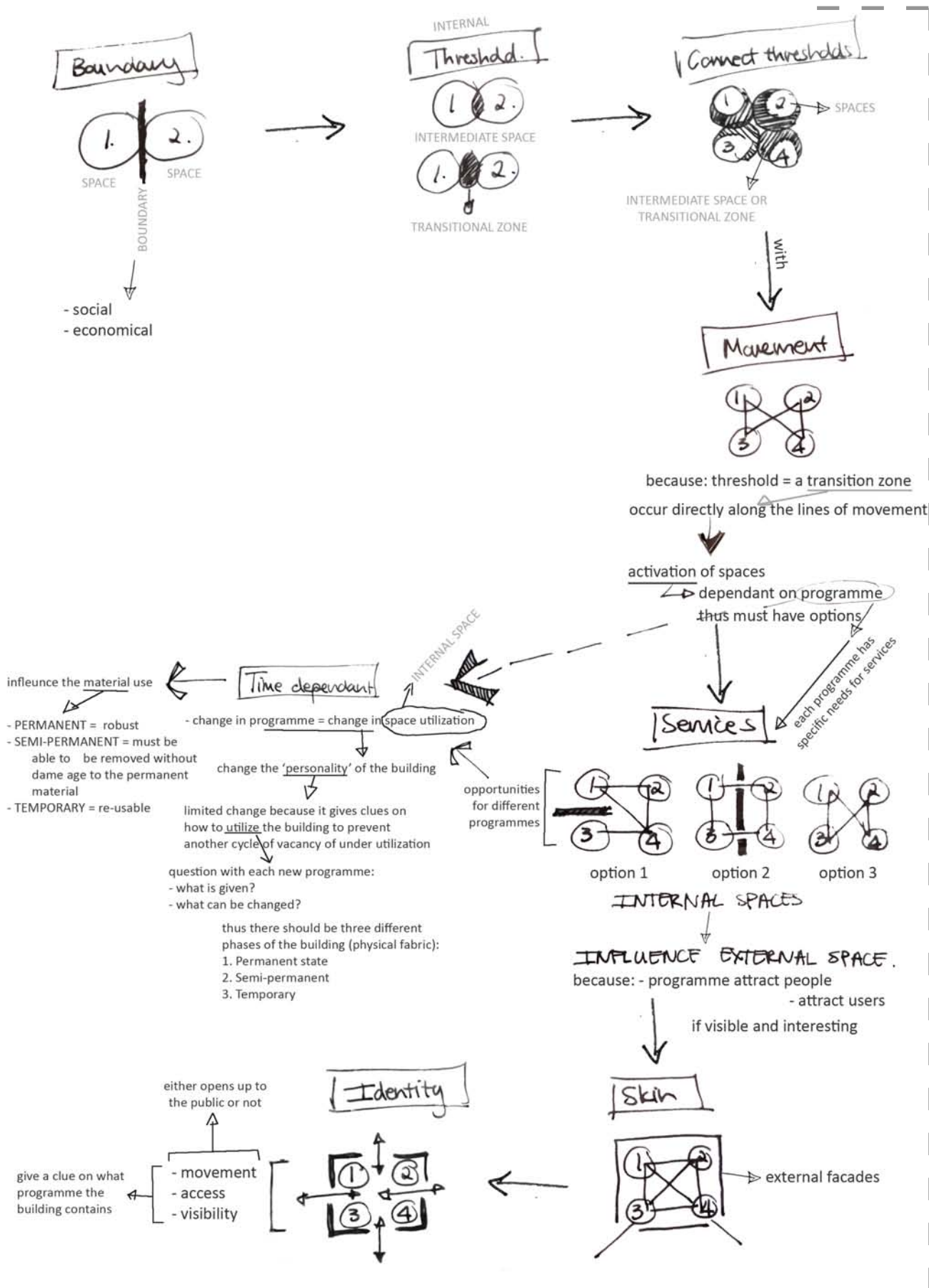
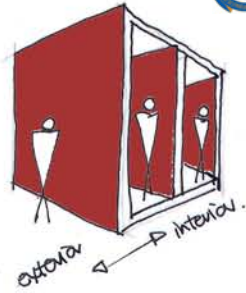
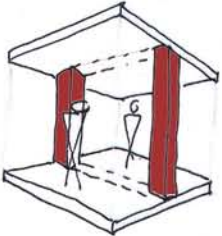


Figure 5a: Diagrammatic representation of layering system



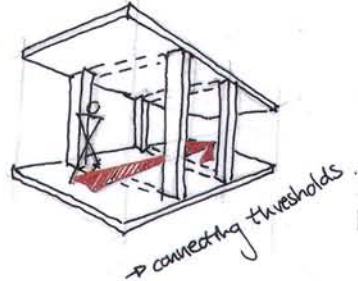
2 elements → inside
→ outside.

EXISTING as boundary

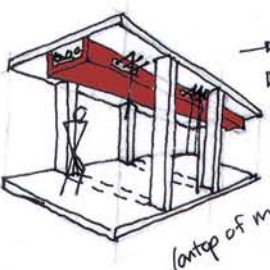


→ structure as threshold to create.
--- INTERMEDIATE ZONE.

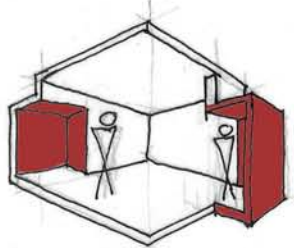
INTERNAL STRUCTURE as interface



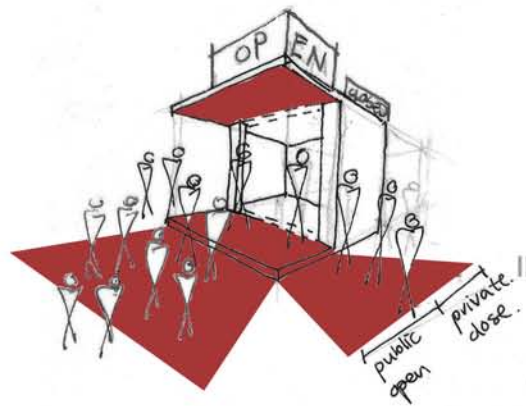
MOVEMENT as connection



SERVICES occur directly along the lines of movement

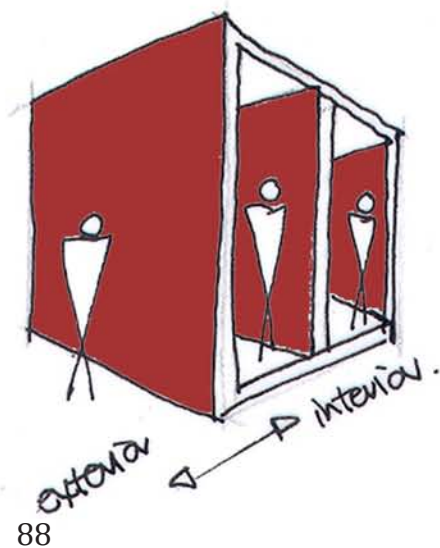


SKIN influenced by internal spaces



IDENTITY as gesture/clue on how to utilize spaces

Figure 5b: icons of building layering system



2 elements → inside
→ outside.

EXISTING as boundary:

A building is representative of a city (Bell 2004:137). It giving an idea of the boundaries within. If a building is a boundary, a city becomes a maze consisting of only layers of streets or paths. Movement occur in-through-out. Resulting with a city to become a gateway and not a destination.

Figure 5c: Existing building as boundary icon

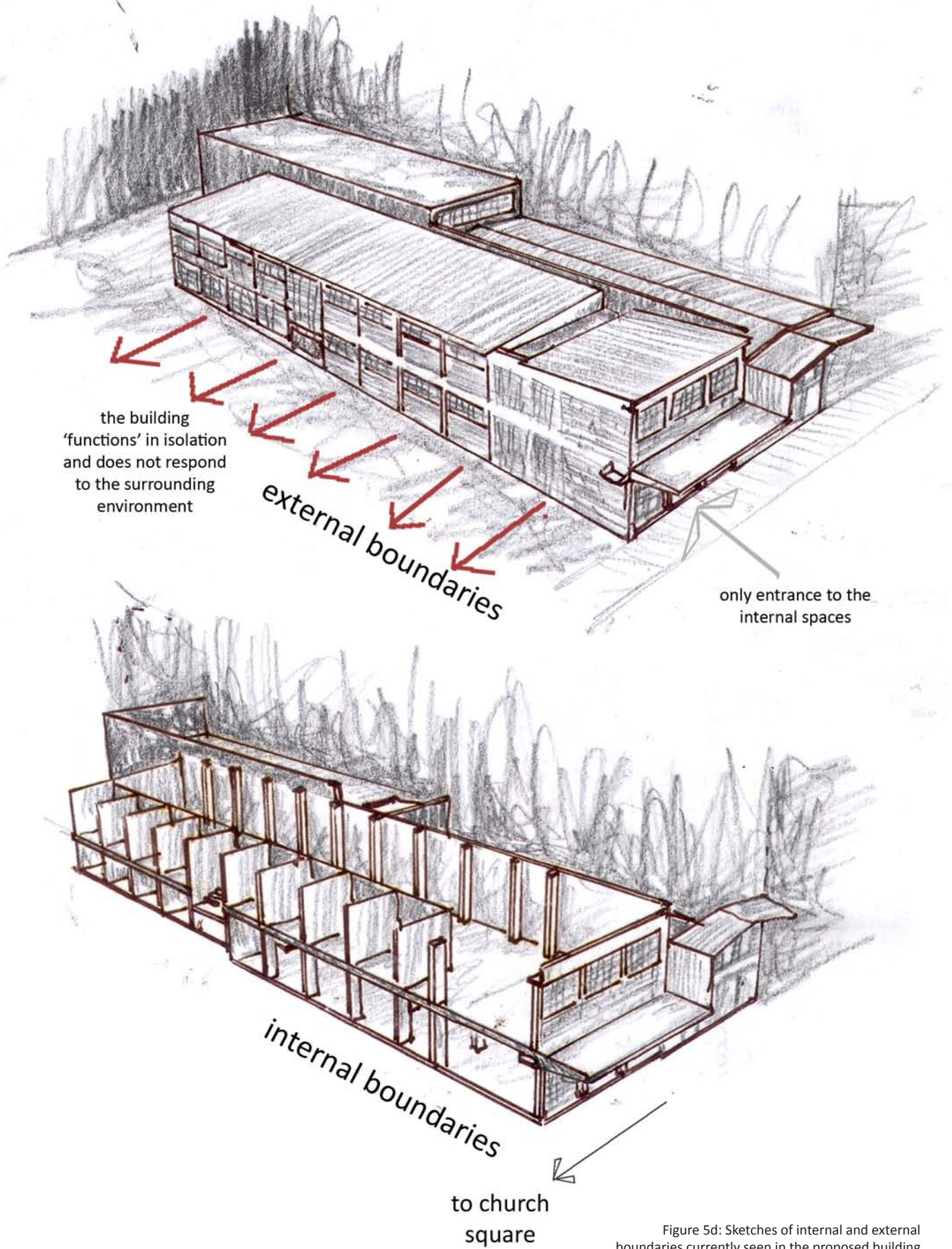


Figure 5d: Sketches of internal and external boundaries currently seen in the proposed building

CONCEPT SKETCHES:

1. PRIMARY SKETCH

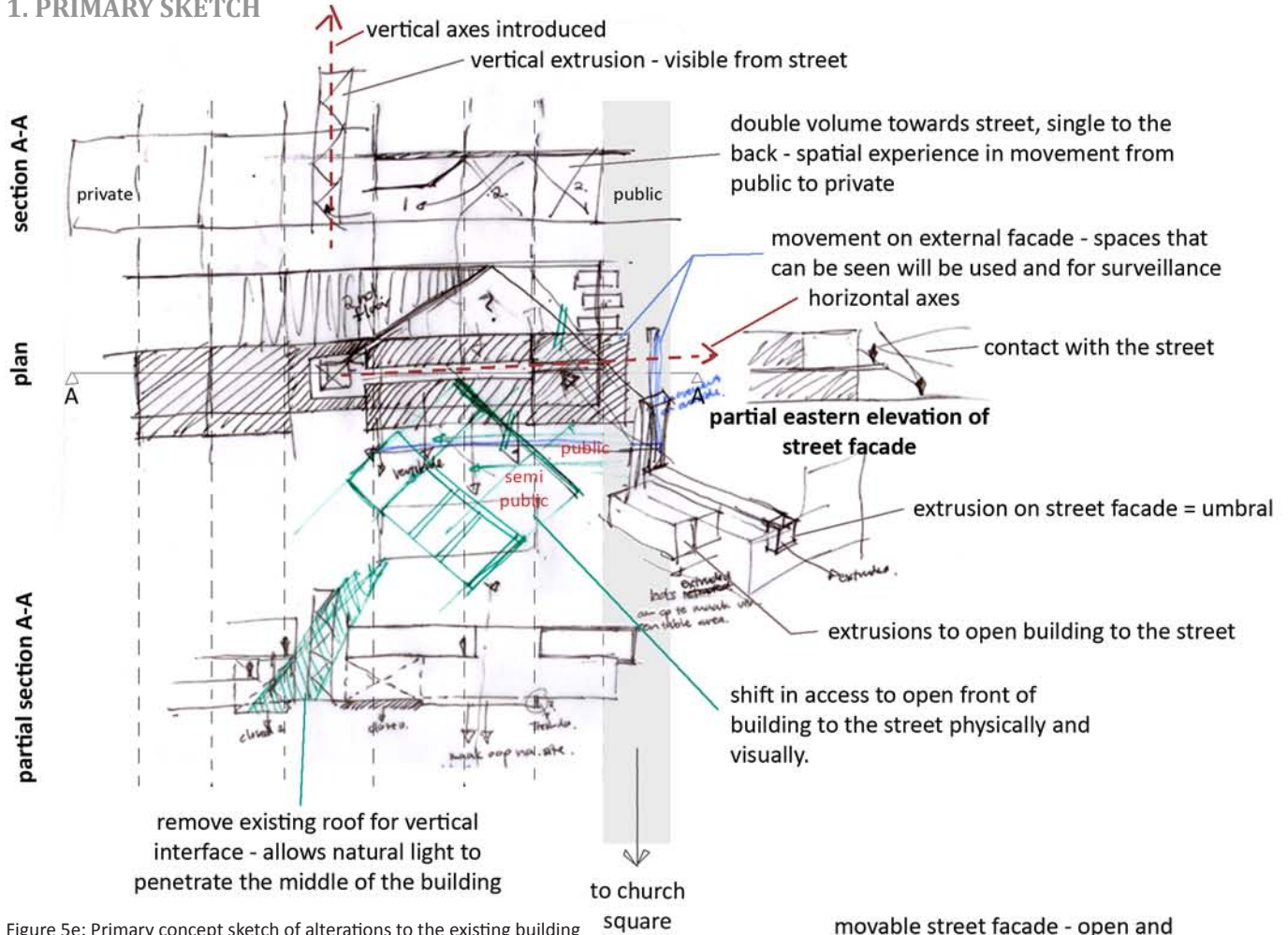
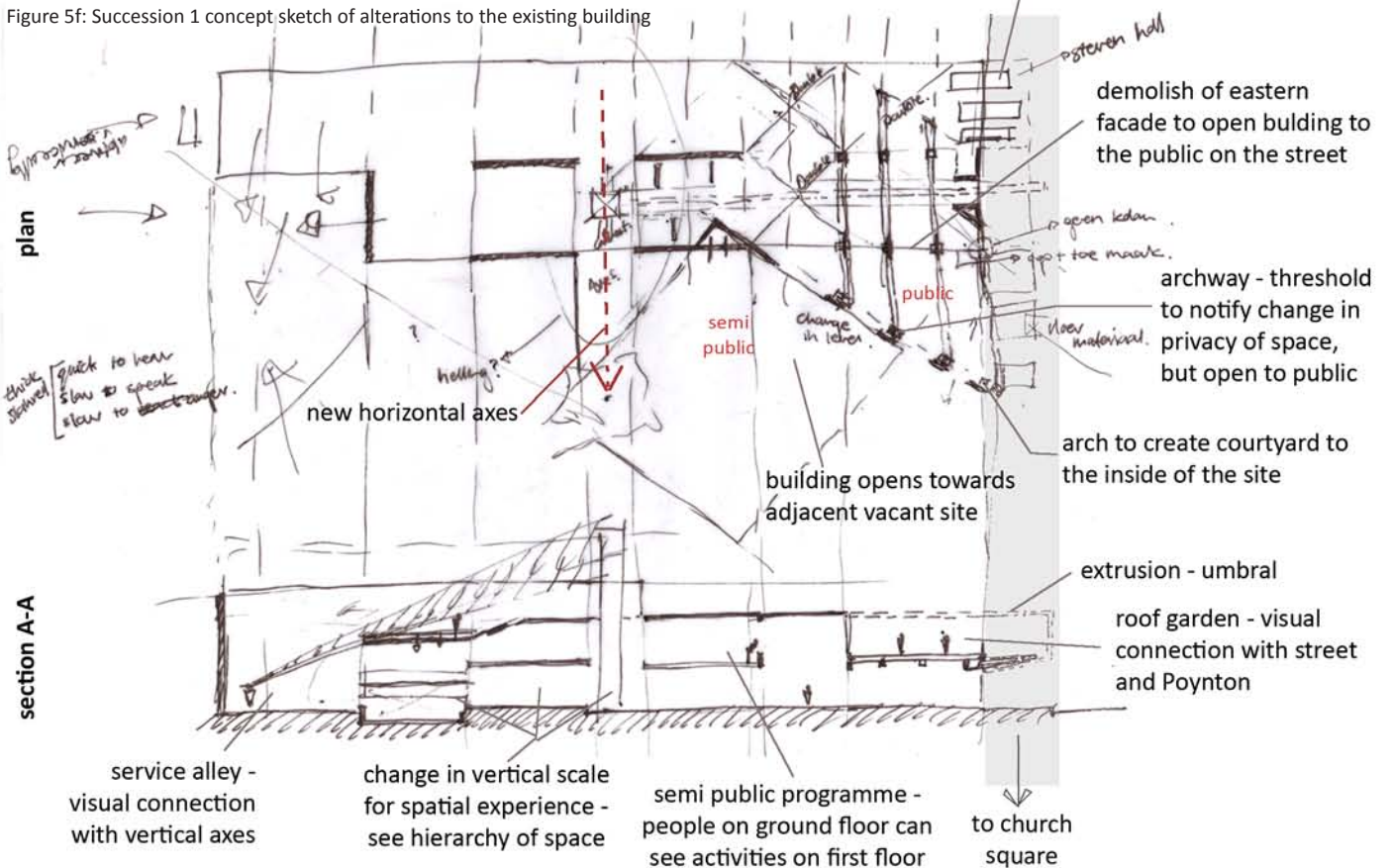


Figure 5e: Primary concept sketch of alterations to the existing building

2. SUCCESSION SKETCH 1

Figure 5f: Succession 1 concept sketch of alterations to the existing building

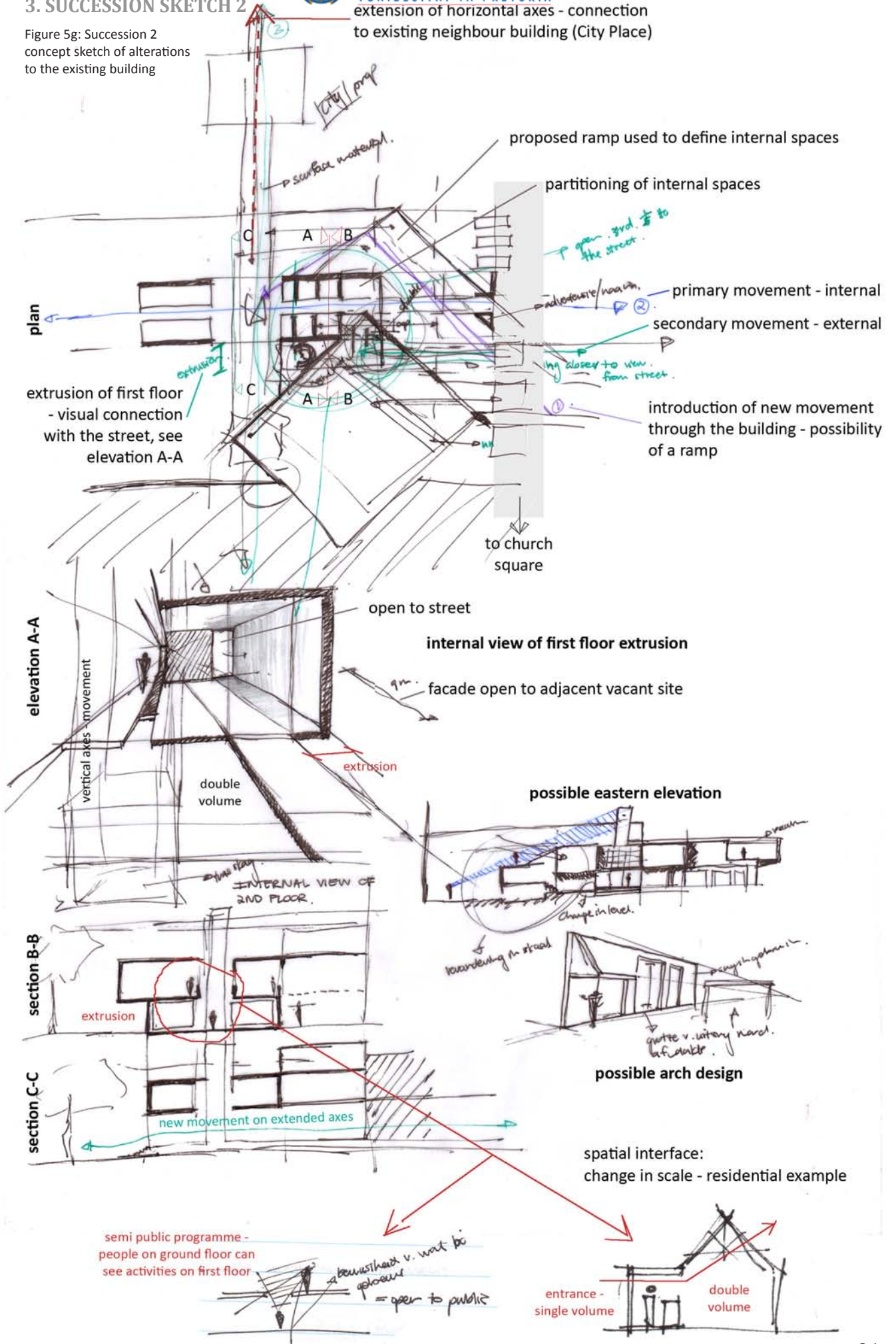




3. SUCCESSION SKETCH 2

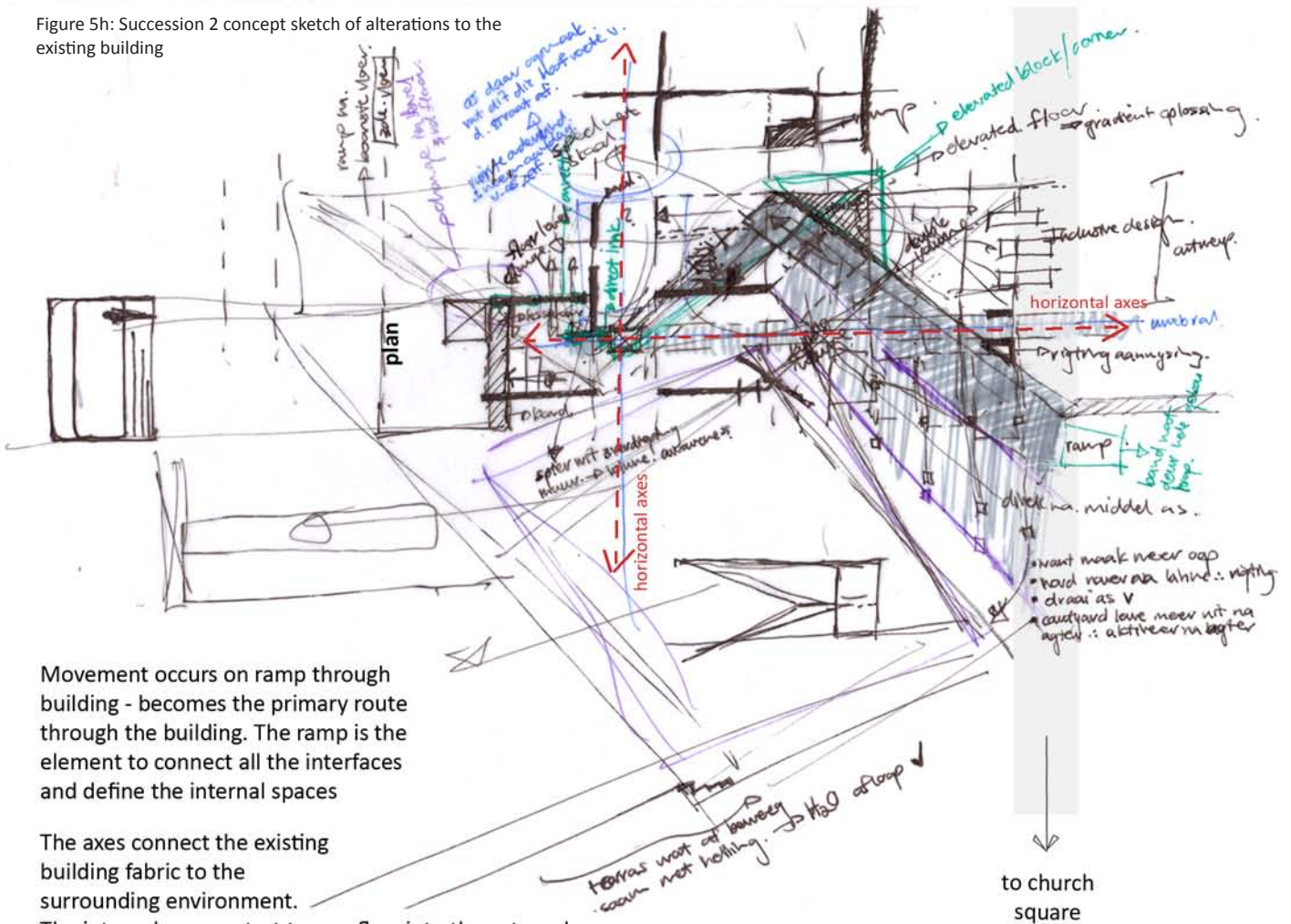
Figure 5g: Succession 2
concept sketch of alterations
to the existing building

extension of horizontal axes - connection
to existing neighbour building (City Place)



4. SUCCESSION SKETCH 3:

Figure 5h: Succession 2 concept sketch of alterations to the existing building



Movement occurs on ramp through building - becomes the primary route through the building. The ramp is the element to connect all the interfaces and define the internal spaces

The axes connect the existing building fabric to the surrounding environment.

The internal spaces start to overflow into the external spaces and serves as catalyst to regenerate the immediate urban fabric

5. INITIAL DESIGN

The design is focused on movement through the building and using this to define internal spaces. Although this proposal is adequate in terms of spatial, physical and functional qualities, the aim of this study is to make moderate alterations to existing structures. Therefore the physical alterations to the existing structure is to drastic and the design is only used as footwork for the final proposal.

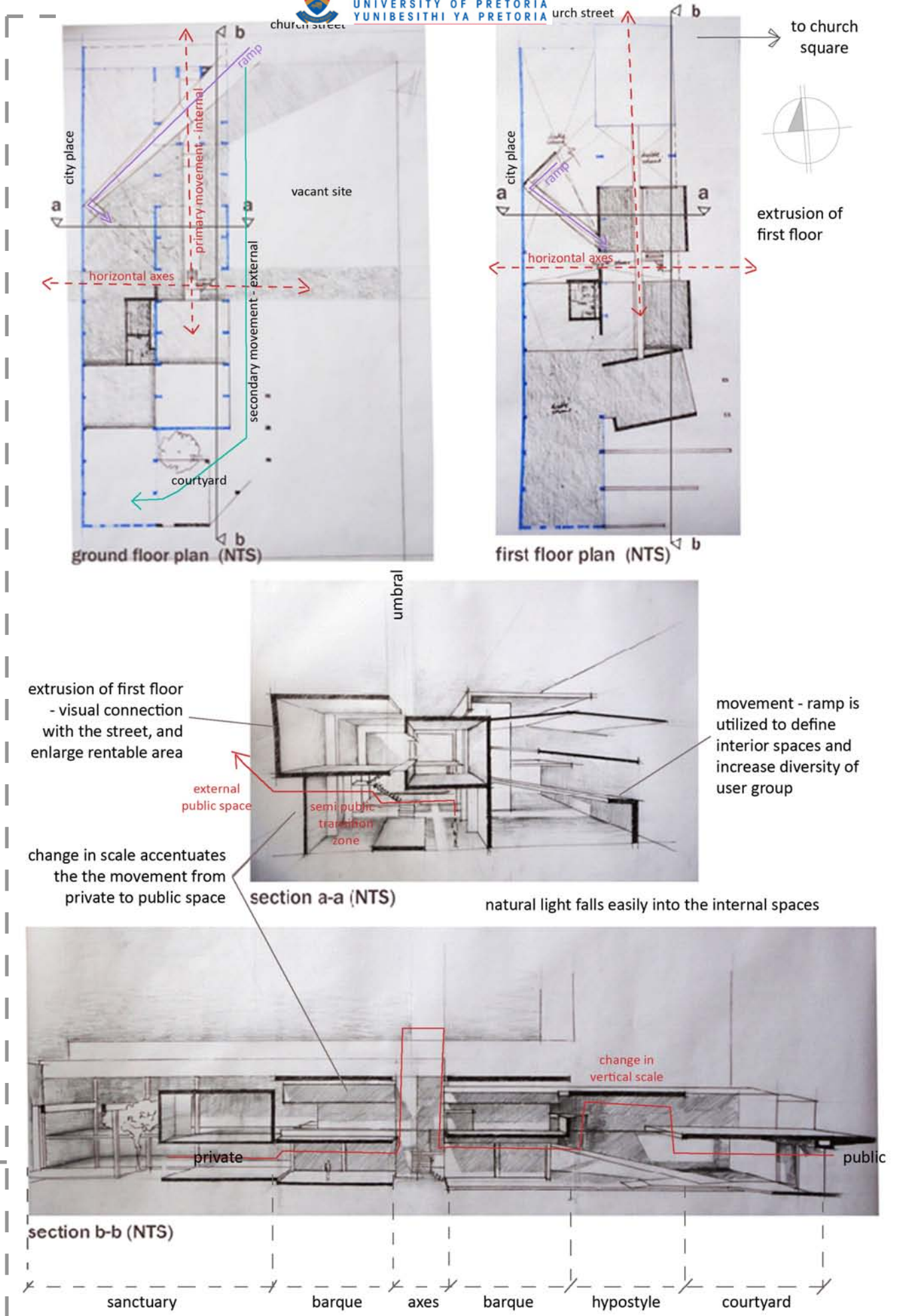


Figure 5i: Initial design sketches

spatial order according to Egyptian Temple terminology and hierarchical order in space (see figure 4b and 4e)



6. DEMOLITION OF EXISTING - final proposal.

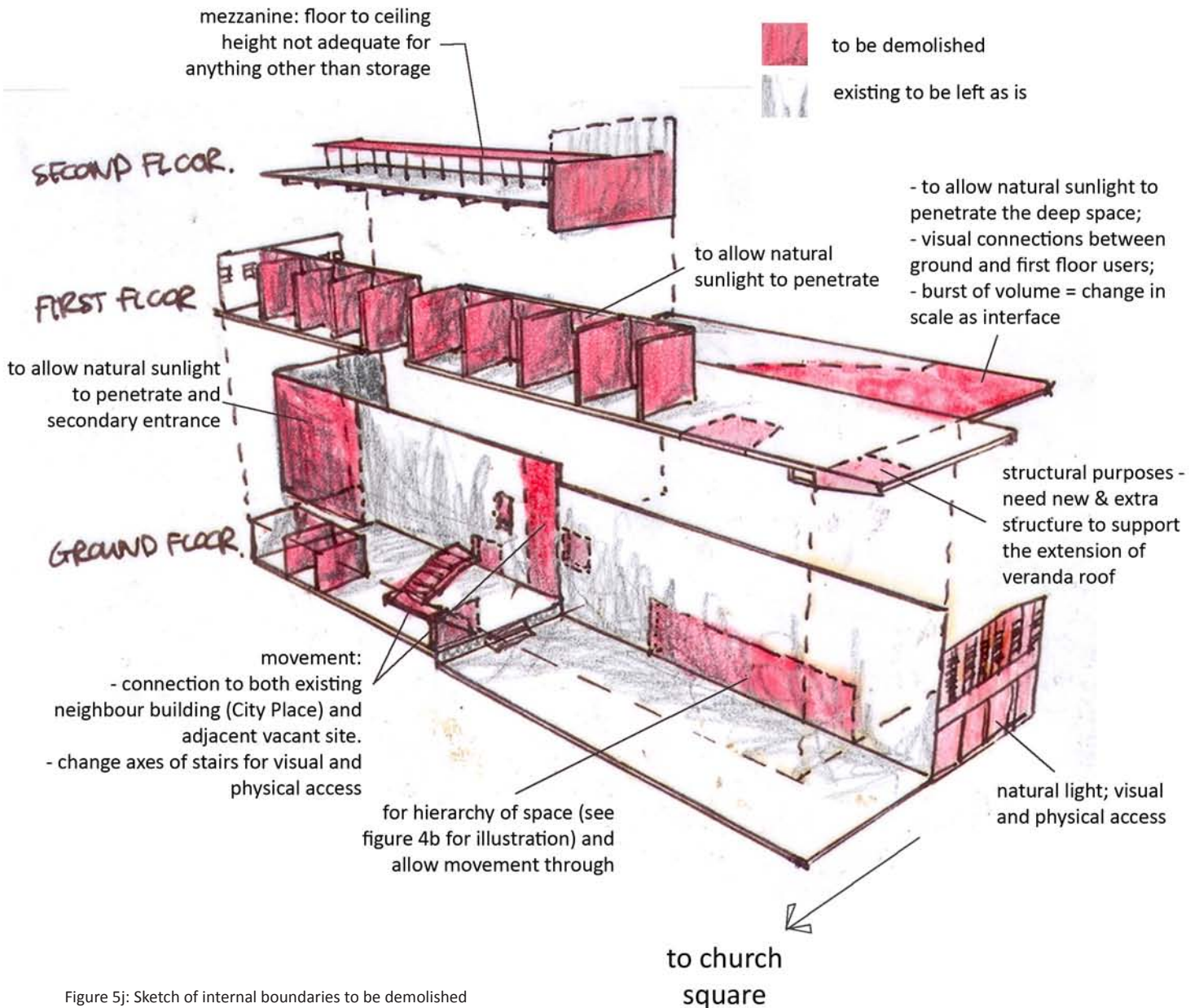
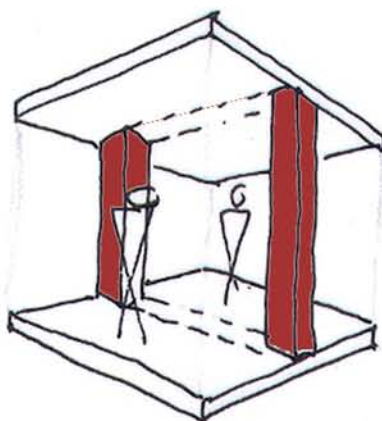


Figure 5j: Sketch of internal boundaries to be demolished



→ structure as
threshold & create.
--- INTERMEDIATE
ZONE.

INTERNAL STRUCTURE as interface:

It is the embracing of permanent changes to the structure towards the creation of responsive interior spaces. The structure represents the transition zone between interior and exterior, adjacent spaces and between human and object. This transition zone becomes the point of interaction between physical mass and mental state (figure 5n).

Figure 5l: Structure as interface icon

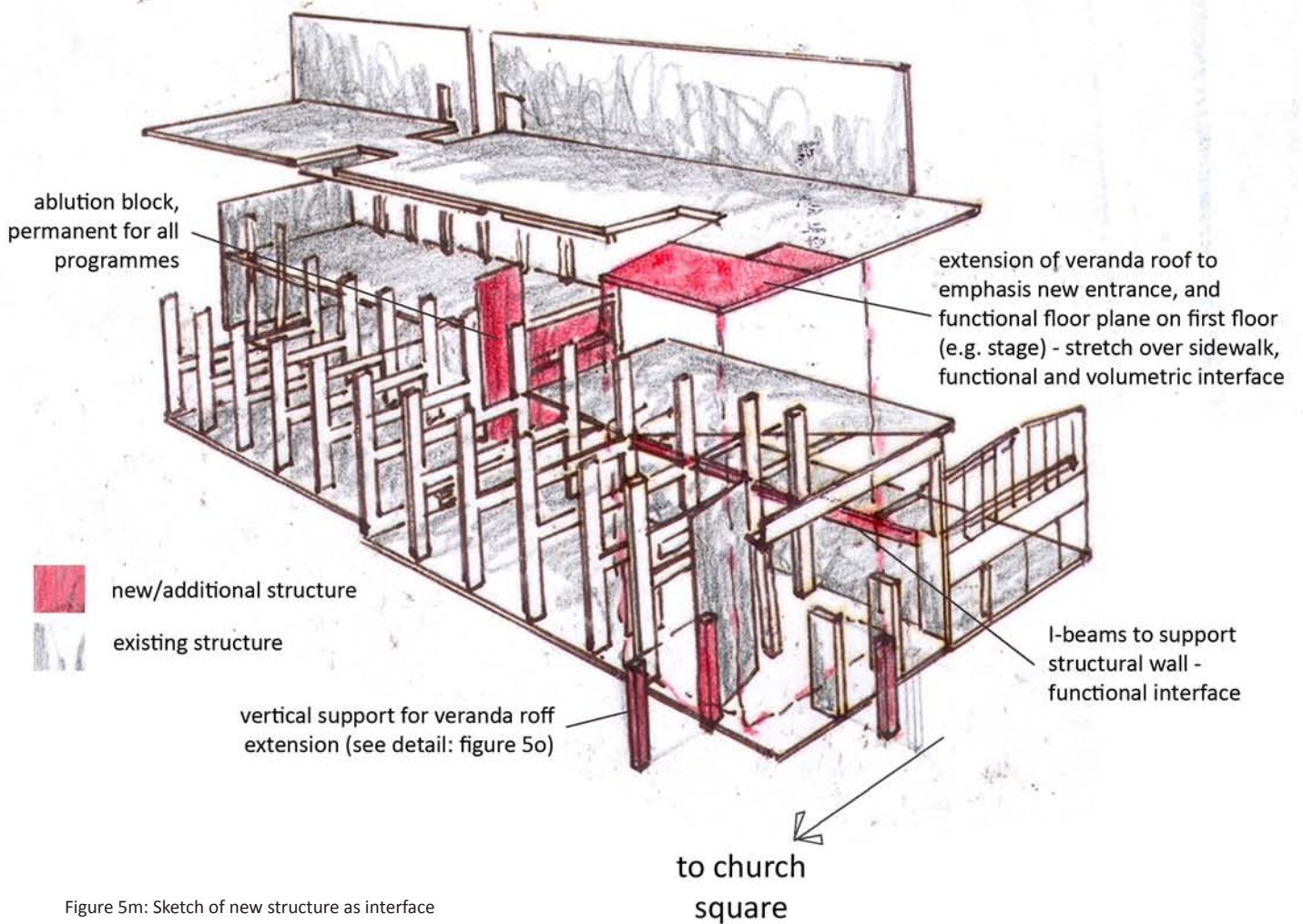
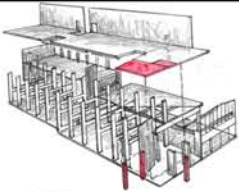
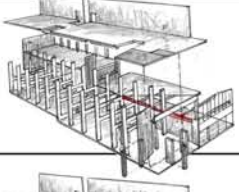

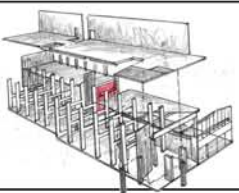


Figure 5m: Sketch of new structure as interface

1. STRUCTURAL INTERFACE:

This involves the luminal space created by the physical fabric of the building, the construction necessary for alterations and the influence thereof. The alterations have an impact on the surrounding environment and spatial experience.

| Interface | Physical | Construction |
|--|--|---|
| <p>1 Corner</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change in scale - Shadow line | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Removal of existing ex veranda - Addition of extra column - Enlarge existing column services |
| <p>2 Internal</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Removal of structural wall - Change in scale - Change in light value | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demolish wall - Additional structural s |
| <p>3 Vertical</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sudden change in scale - Natural light - Slows down movement - Signage wall (inclusive design) - Vertical connection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Removal of staircases - Additional wall - Open connection to ex neighbour building (Ci - Partial demolition of r floor slab - New staircase |
| <p>4 Services</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Additional central service 'unit' - Focus movement on main movement axes - Security to more private space at the back - Centralise services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wet masonry of wall - Plant Room on roof, a structure for mainten - Additional ablutions |

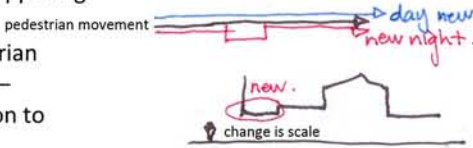
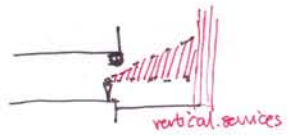
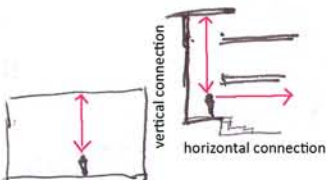
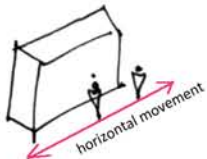
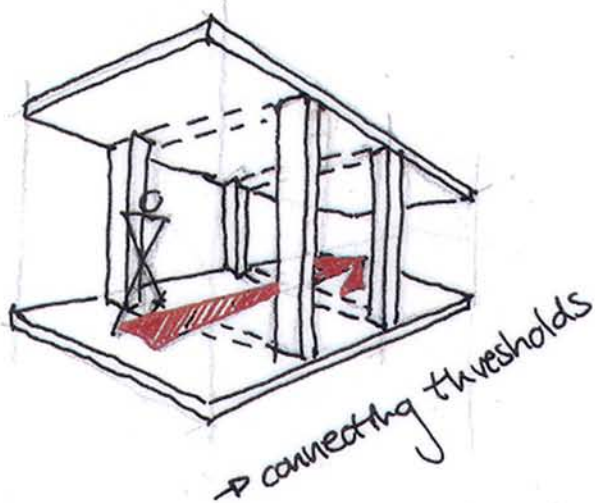
| | Mental | Surrounding Environment |
|---|--|--|
| extended mns n to house | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness of soffit above head - Boundary on the sidewalk (evening) - Change in spatial experience | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visual connection with opposing site (Poynton) - Connection with pedestrian movement on sidewalk – ultimately the connection to urban environment  |
| upport | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness of sudden burst in volume - Change in floor levels - Light and shadow lines on floor - Improve movement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gives the opportunity for vertical dispersal of services  |
| x2 isting ty Place) roof and first | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve movement - Change is scale - Inclusive design – natural ventilation and light | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vertical connection - Horizontal connection - Divides building in 2, improve movement to back of building  |
| dditional ance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Physical boundary | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focus on horizontal movement - Centralised ablutions  |

Figure 5n: Table of new structural interfaces



MOVEMENT as connection:

As designers we need to be aware of the relationships of design to the changing nature of our society. The attention to introduce inclusive design and access to space is fundamental. By allowing access to spaces (physical and visual), the building opens up to the public, allowing the spaces to be entered and utilized by a diverse range of people.

The concept of liminality, means mobility or freedom of movement (figure 4p), and connects the internal structures (interfaces) with each other. The internal movement disperse and become continuous with the external pedestrian movement – ultimately connecting interior spaces dispersed in the urban environment with each other.

Figure 5o: Movement as connection icon

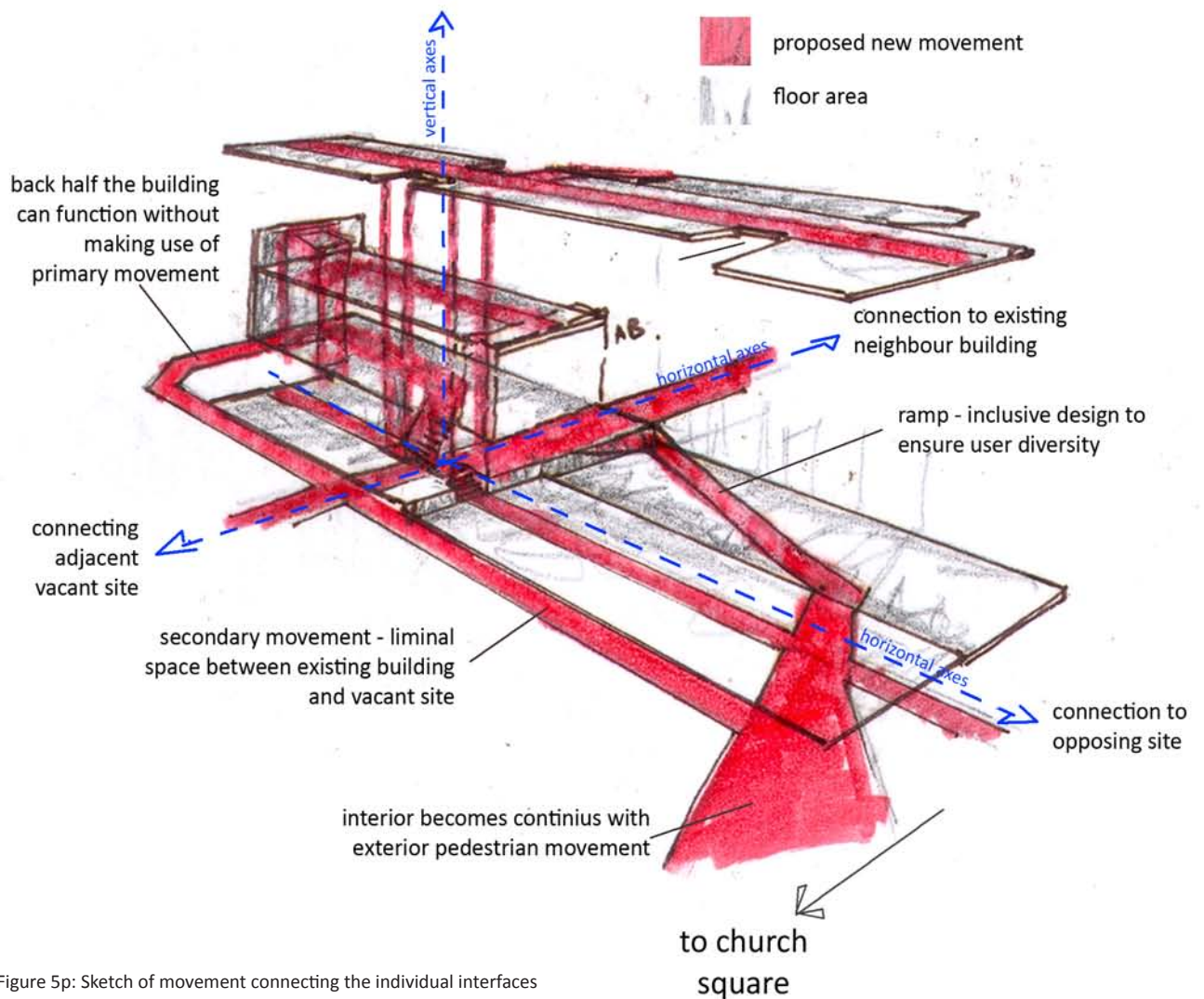
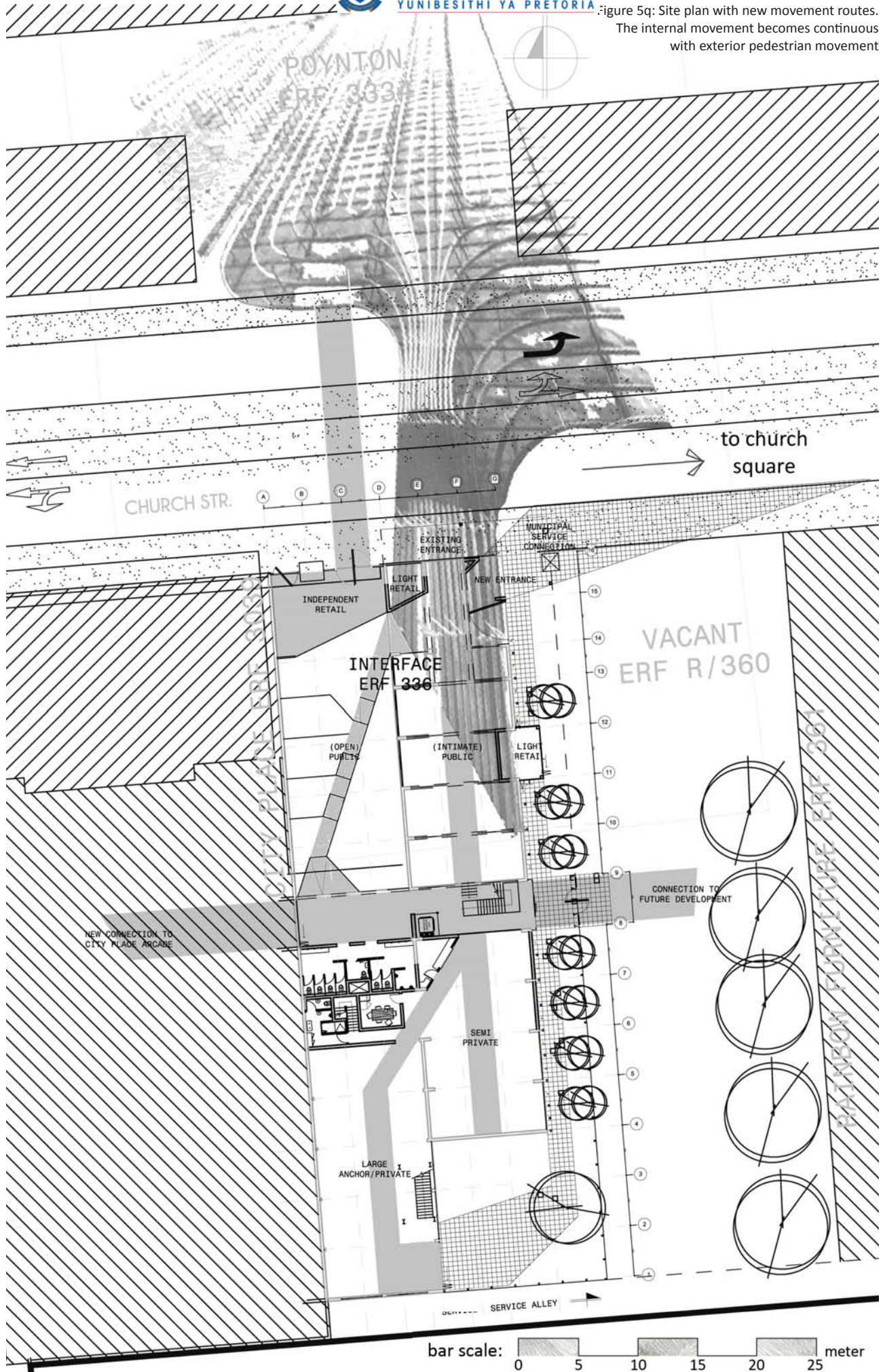


Figure 5p: Sketch of movement connecting the individual interfaces

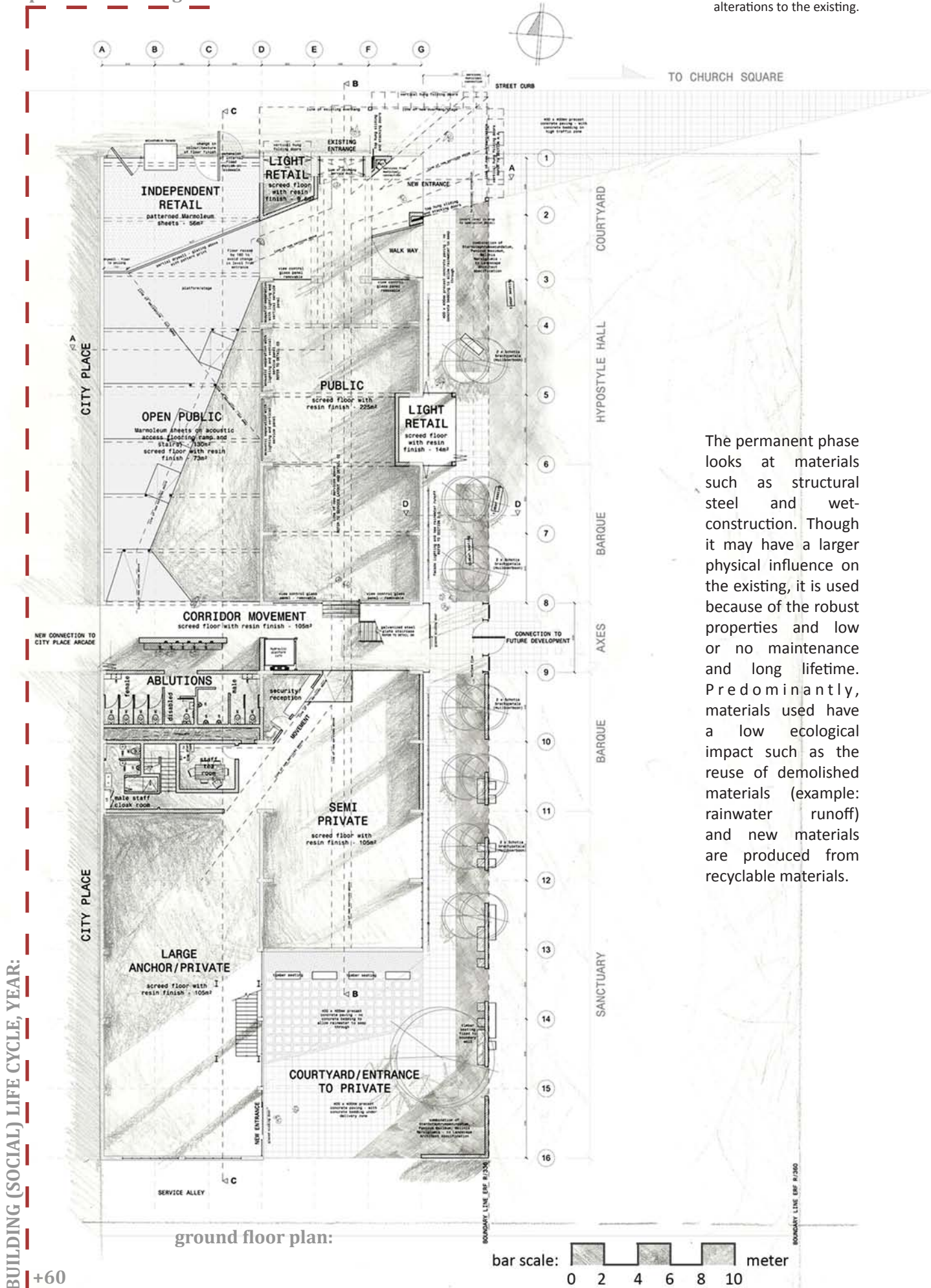


Figure 5q: Site plan with new movement routes.
The internal movement becomes continuous with exterior pedestrian movement



permanent changes:

Figure 5r: Ground floor plan with permanent alterations to the existing.



The permanent phase looks at materials such as structural steel and wet-construction. Though it may have a larger physical influence on the existing, it is used because of the robust properties and low or no maintenance and long lifetime. Predominantly, materials used have a low ecological impact such as the reuse of demolished materials (example: rainwater runoff) and new materials are produced from recyclable materials.

Figure 5s: First & second floor plan with permanent alterations to the existing

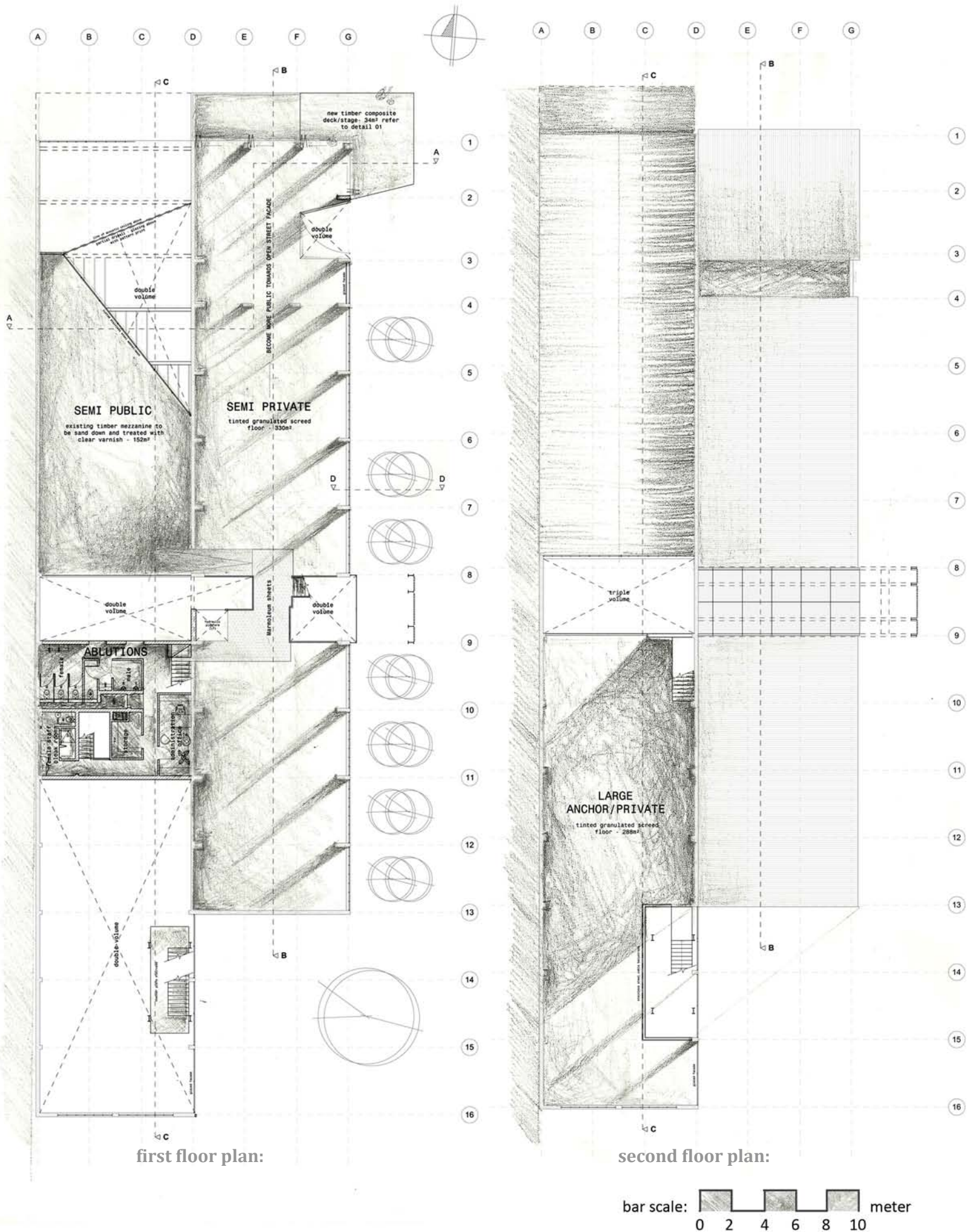
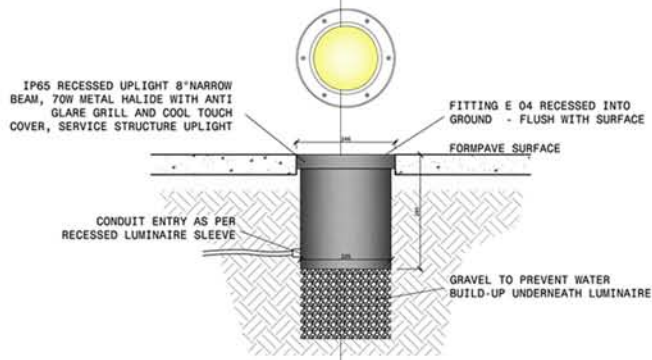


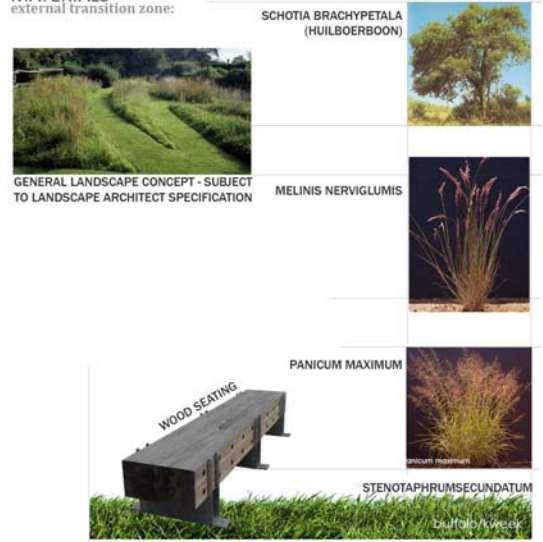


Figure 5t: Section D-D and external transitional zone detailing

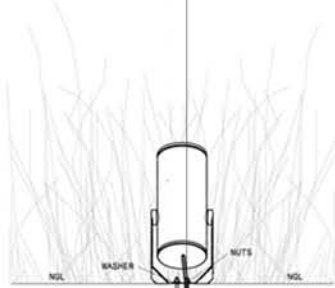


fitting EA 4:

EXTERNAL MATERIALS
external transition zone:



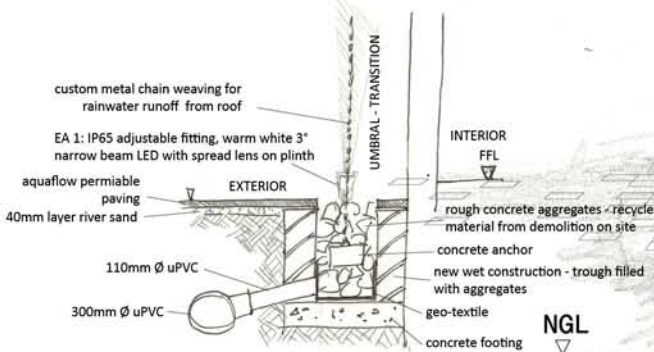
G



fitting EA 2:

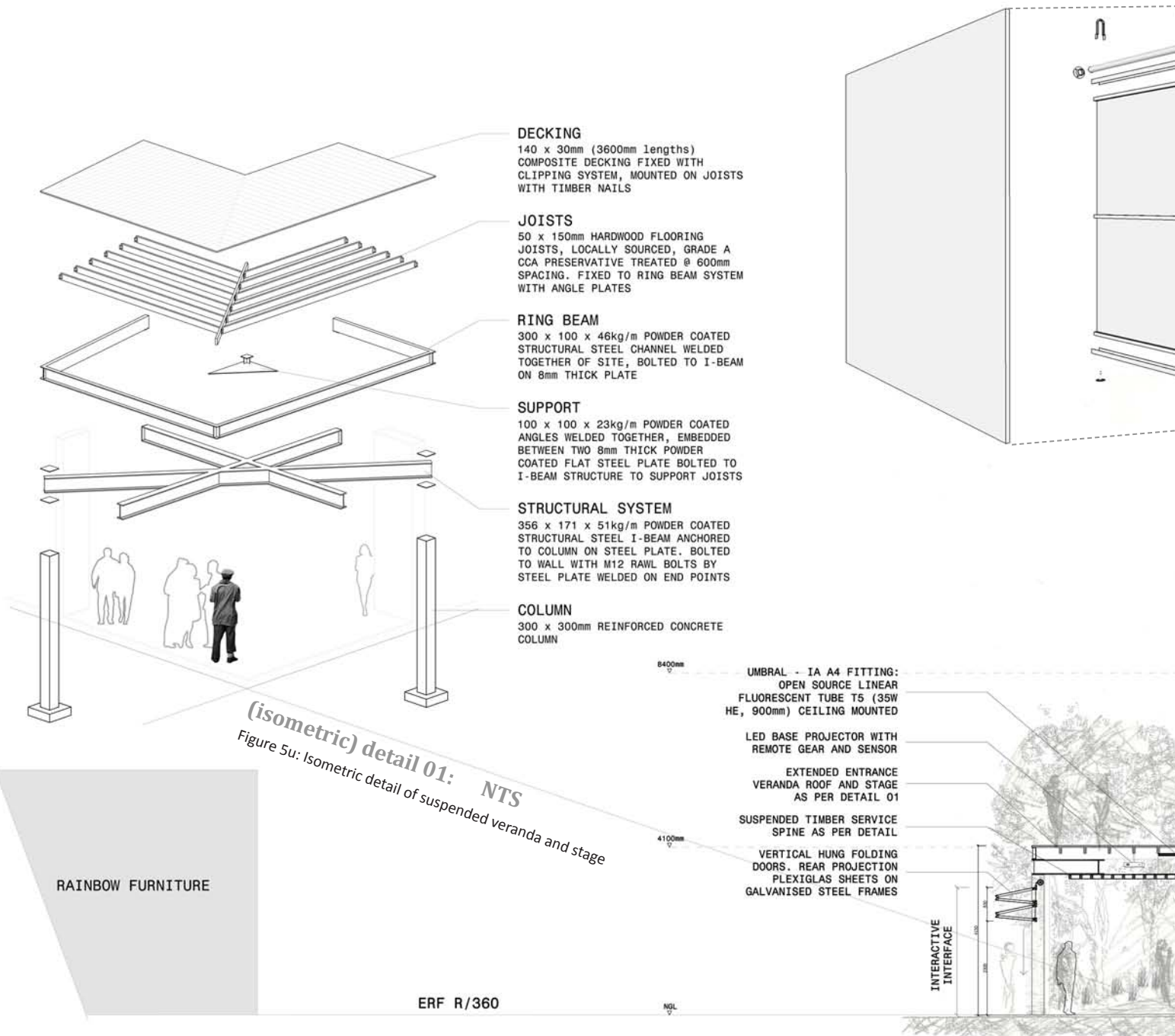
8400mm

4100mm

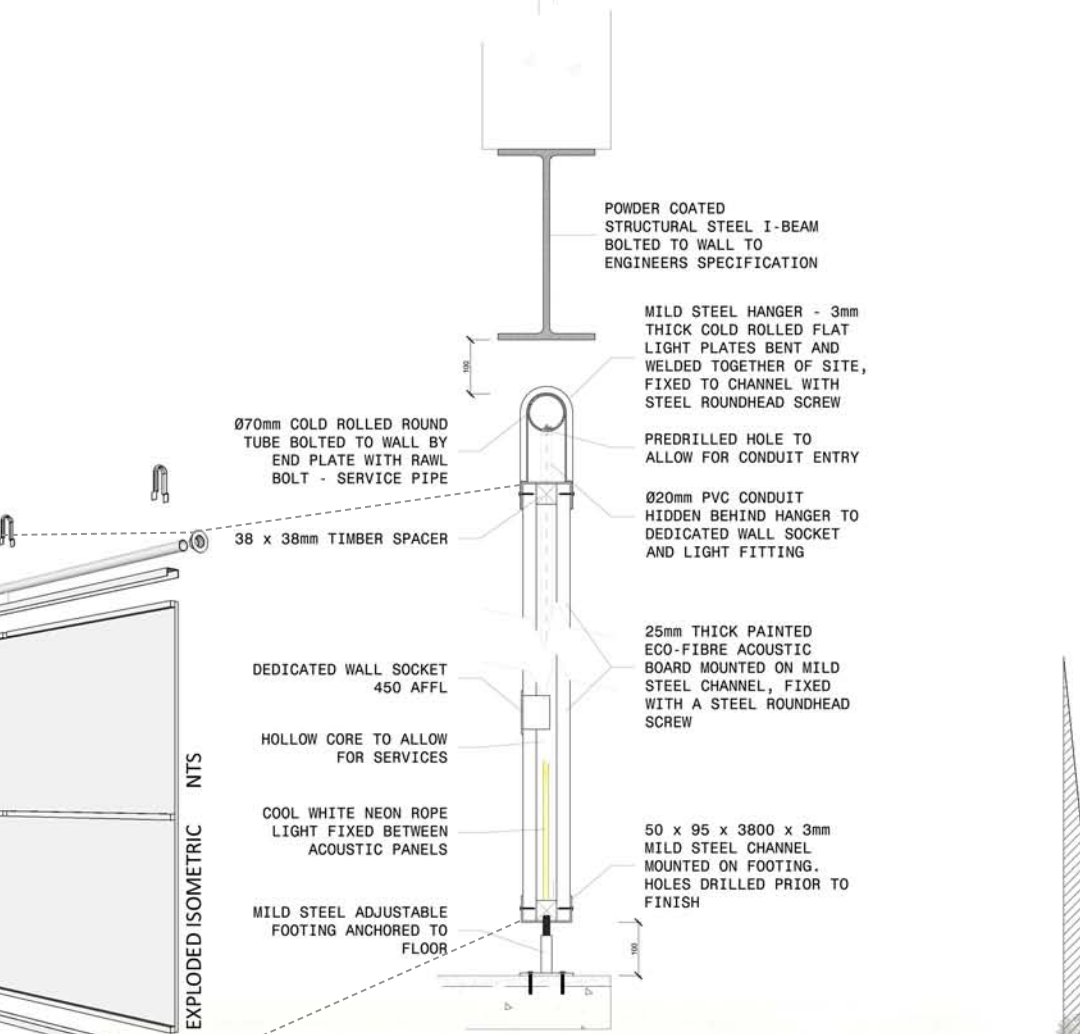


detail - new rainwater runoff: NTS

section D-D: NTS

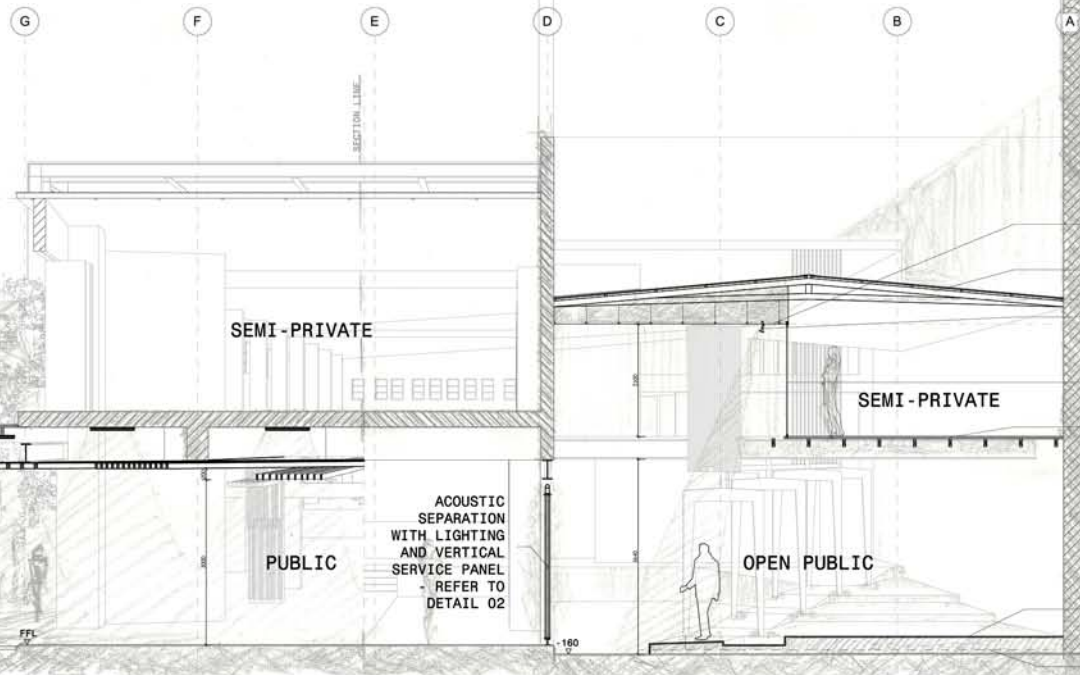
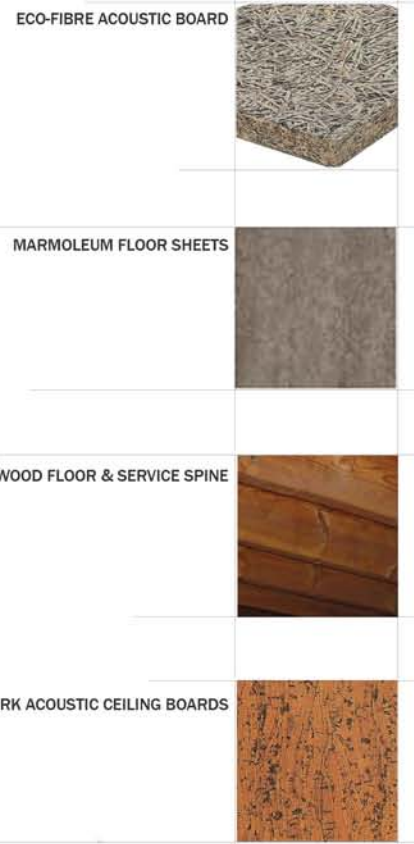


(isometric) detail 01: NTS
Figure 5u: Isometric detail of suspended veranda and stage



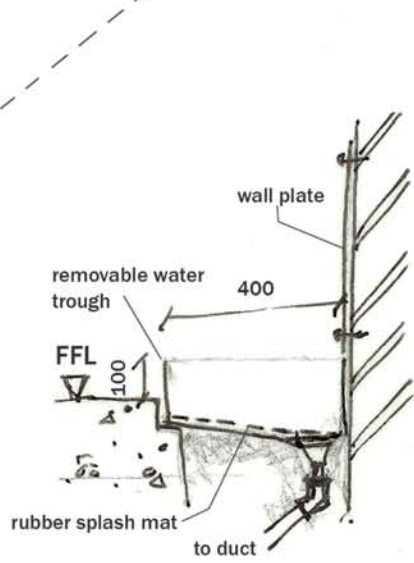
detail 02: NTS
Figure 5v: Sectional & Isometric detail of acoustic separation

MATERIALS



section A-A: NTS

Figure 5w: Section A-A with permanent and semi-permanent changes, including materials



private

trans

MATERIALS

transition:

WALL TILES:
500 x 500 light grey glass mosaique tiles



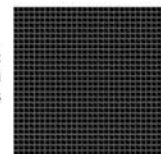
STAINLESS STEEL

- brushed Stainless Steel recess cover plate
- brushed Stainless Steel removable dustbin
- soap dispenser with brushed Stainless Steel wall plate
- removable brushed Stainless Steel water trough with 100mm splashback



SPLASH MAT:

black interlocking rubber mats with holes

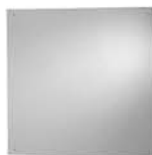


private:

IA 1 LIGHT FITTING:
suspended open source (8W Philips Ambiance Standard shape compact fluorescent lamp, E27 base).



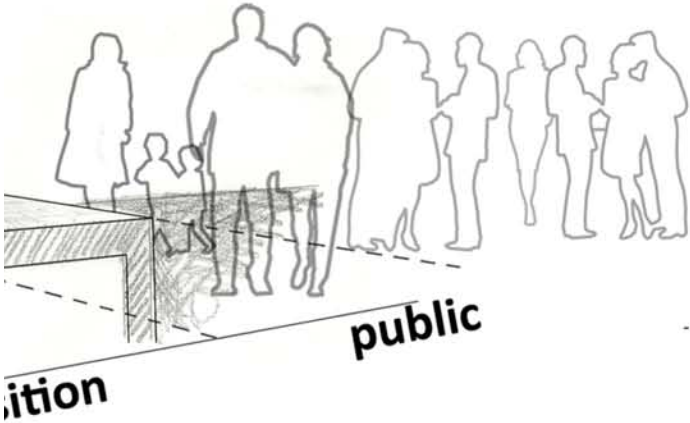
STAINLESS STEEL:
0.5mm polished Stainless Steel
- 3 x 450mm width flat panels on wall, floor to ceiling
- 1 x custom handwash crib



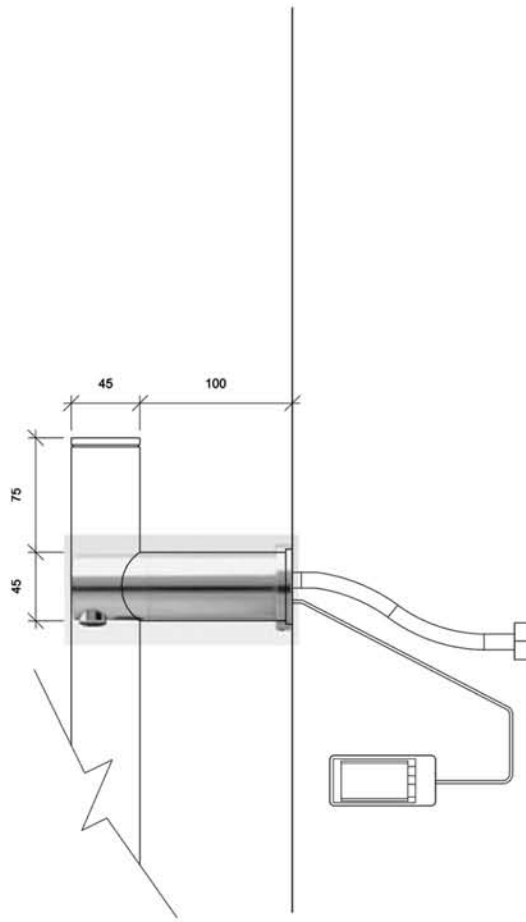
VALCHROMAT WALL STRIP:
12mm grey large strata
Valchromat sheets with varnish - floor to ceiling



Figure 5x: Detailed exploration of new ablutions – permanent changes

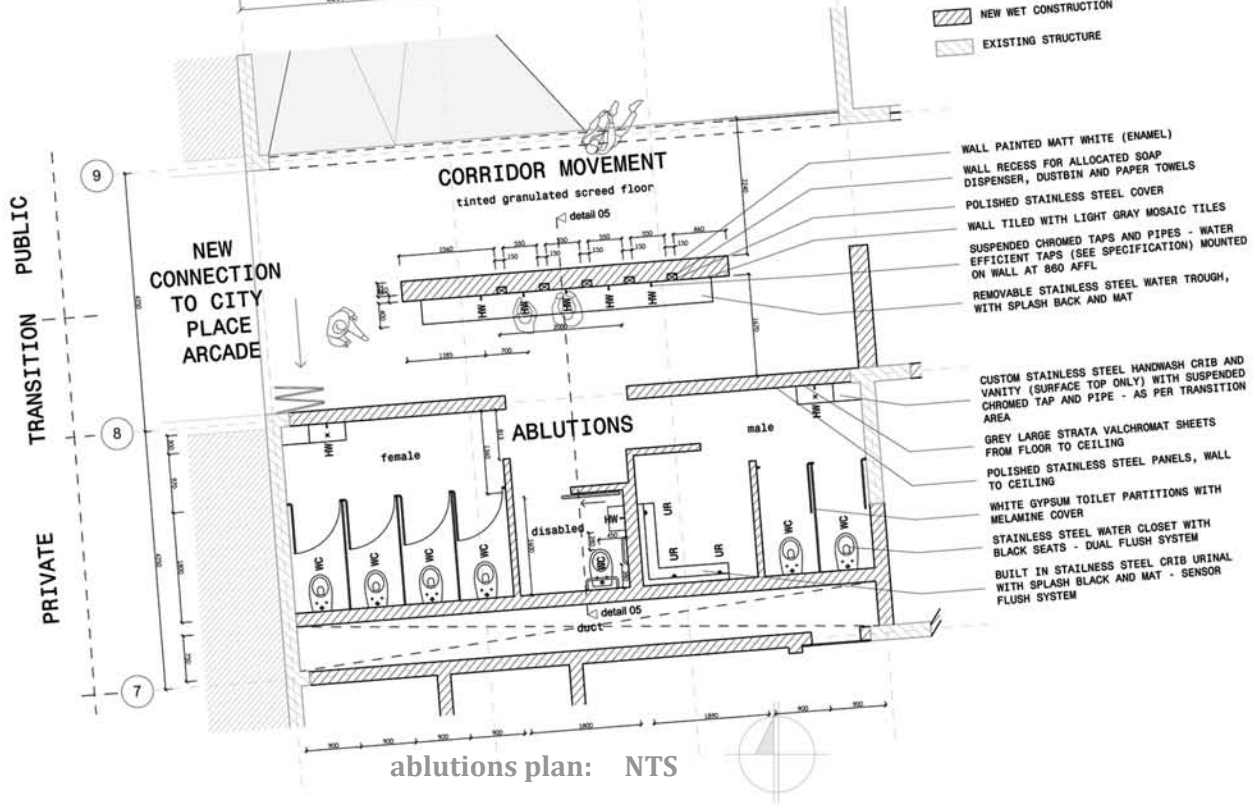


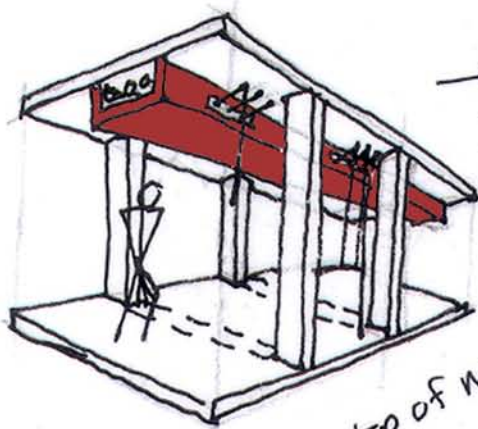
- TAPS:**
 CHROME PLATED WALL SPOUT
 - single temperature, touch free electronic control spout
 - flow time 4 seconds
 - operating pressure 0.3bar
- METERING STOPTAP:**
 - concealed electronic metering stoptap (in wall recess)
 - default flow time setting 4 seconds
 - sensor operation



LEGEND

- WC STAINLESS STEEL WATER CLOSET WITH BLACK SEATS
- HW HAND WASH AREA - STAINLESS STEEL SURFACE WITH WALL MOUNTED CHROME PLATED PIPE TAPS
- UR BUILT IN STAINLESS STEEL CRIB URINAL
- BIF BUILT IN FURNITURE





→ option based ∴ Δ
service duct

(on top of movement)

SERVICES occur directly along the lines of movement:

“changeability itself is frequently the object of admiration. For it means movement, progress and eternal youthfulness...”
Daisetz Suzuki (Plummer 2009:20)

Figure 5y: Services icon

- occur along the lines of movement
- services are like an infection spreading through the building
- defines internal spaces

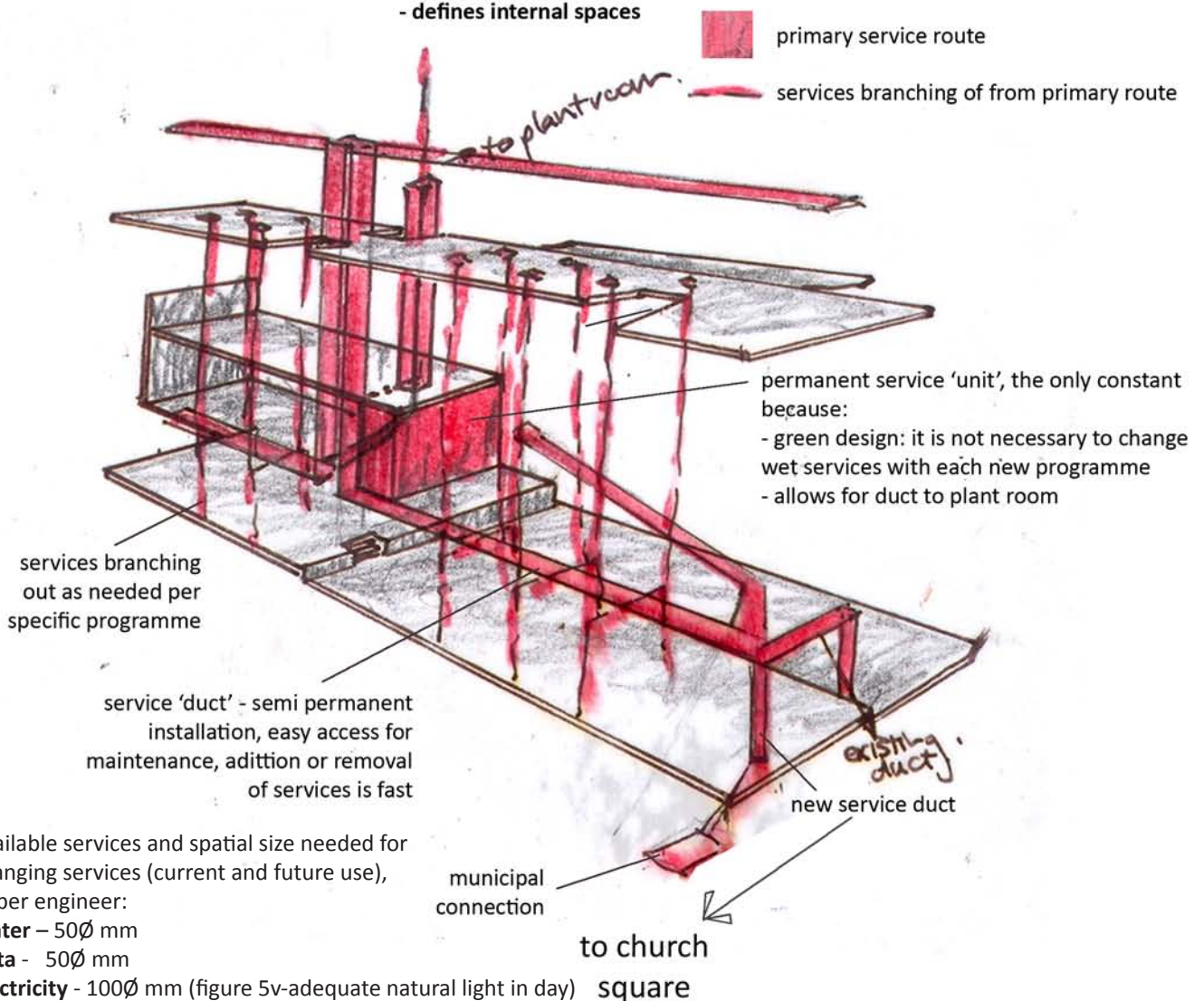
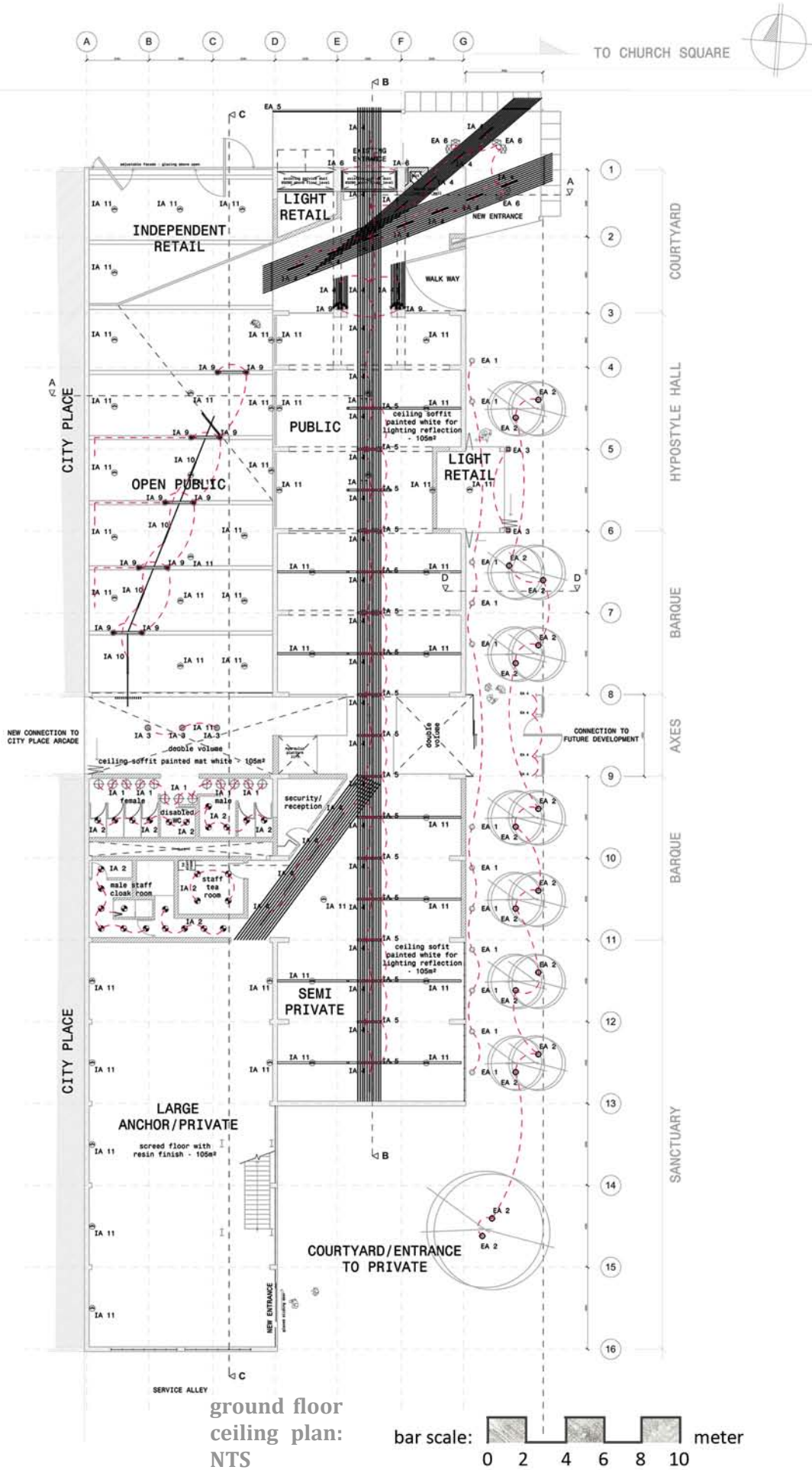


Figure 5z: Sketch of new services along the lines of movement



semi-permanent changes:

ground floor ceiling plan with lighting layout, part of the semi-permanent changes to the proposed building



ground floor
ceiling plan:
NTS

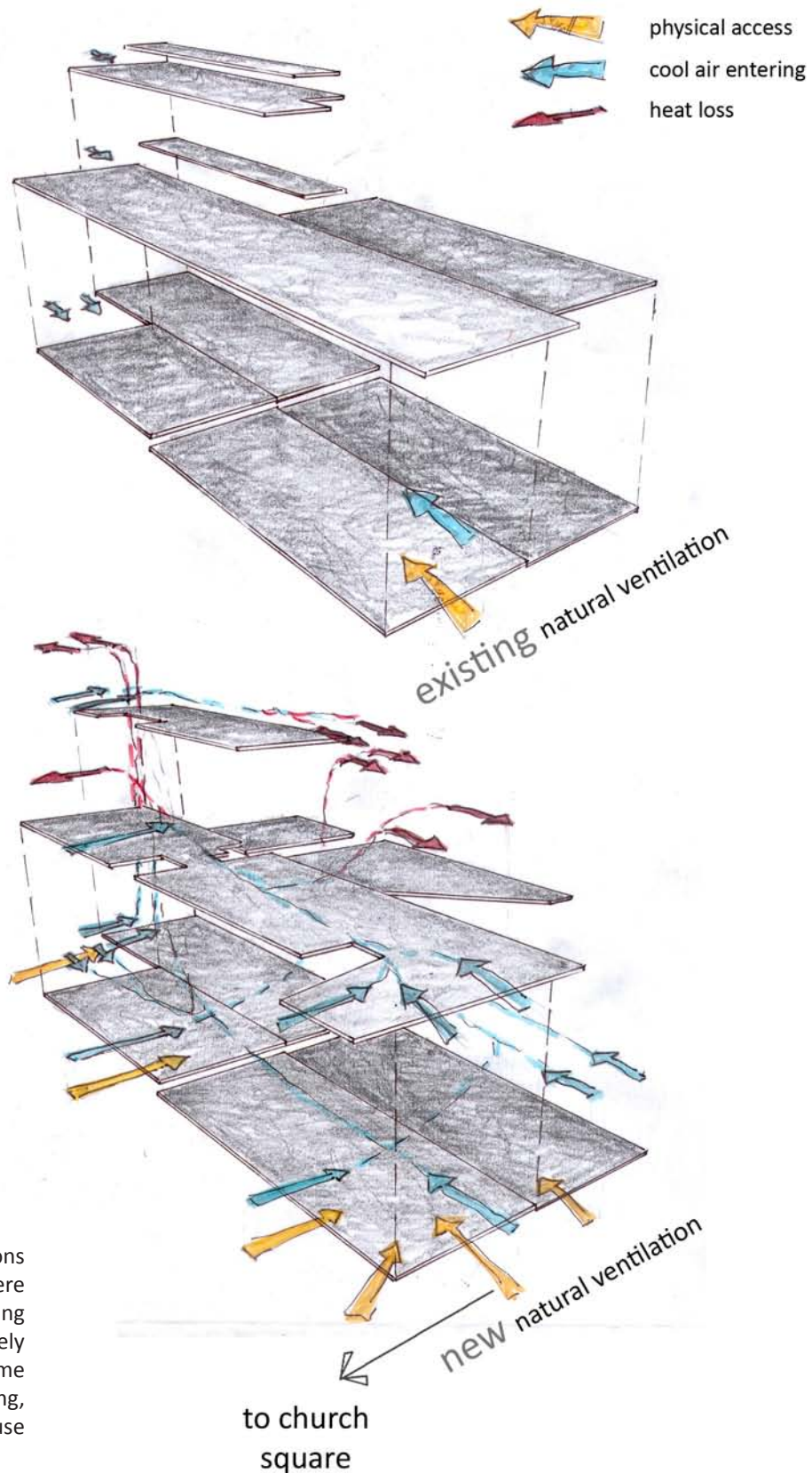
bar scale: 0 2 4 6 8 10 meter

Figure 5.6b: First floor ceiling plan with lighting layout, part of the semi-permanent changes to the proposed building



1. NATURAL VENTILATION:

Due to the long and narrow windowless nature of the existing building, one gets the sense of feeling blocked in. Studies done in Japan on offices spaces indicated that “psychological tension associated with windowless rooms arises not because the outside is not visible, but rather because there is not enough room to allow the eye to roam freely” (Abe 2003:25) Thus by creating higher floor to ceiling ratios (4,5m) it creates the illusion of a ‘window’, liberating a person of the feeling of being boxed in, and by doing this also allow natural ventilation to take place.



By making these alterations to the existing building, there is no need for air-conditioning in the building. In the unlikely event that a programme may need air-conditioning, provision is made to house the services.

Figure 5x illustrates possible programmes in the building

Figure 5cc: Sketch indicating the existing and new natural ventilation in the internal

2. NATURAL LIGHT:

Light gives a static building the ability to change. The building “register change and movement of natural light” (Plummer 2009:18). Therefore the building is altered to introduce these changes to mimic the changing rhythms of life.

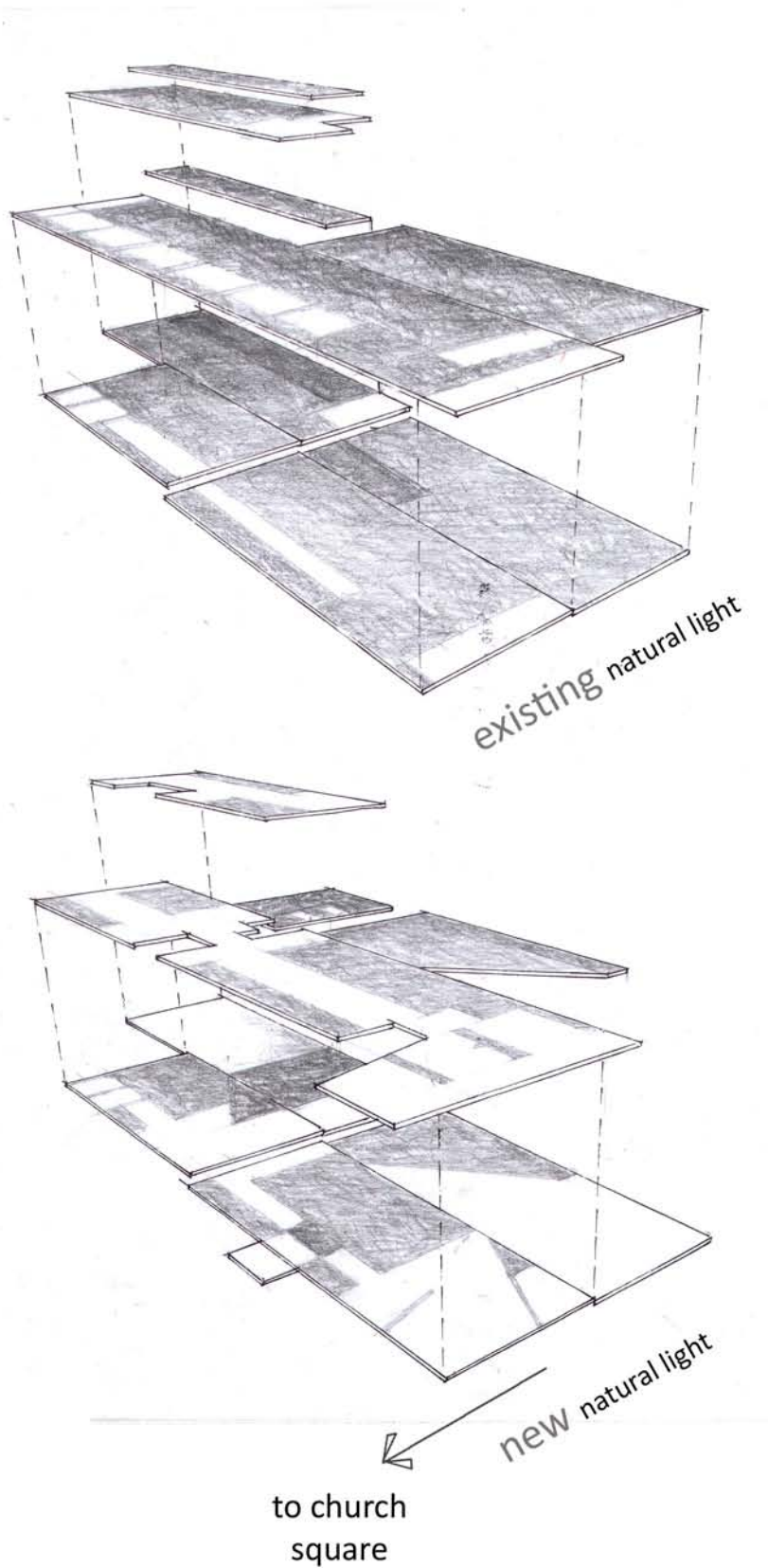
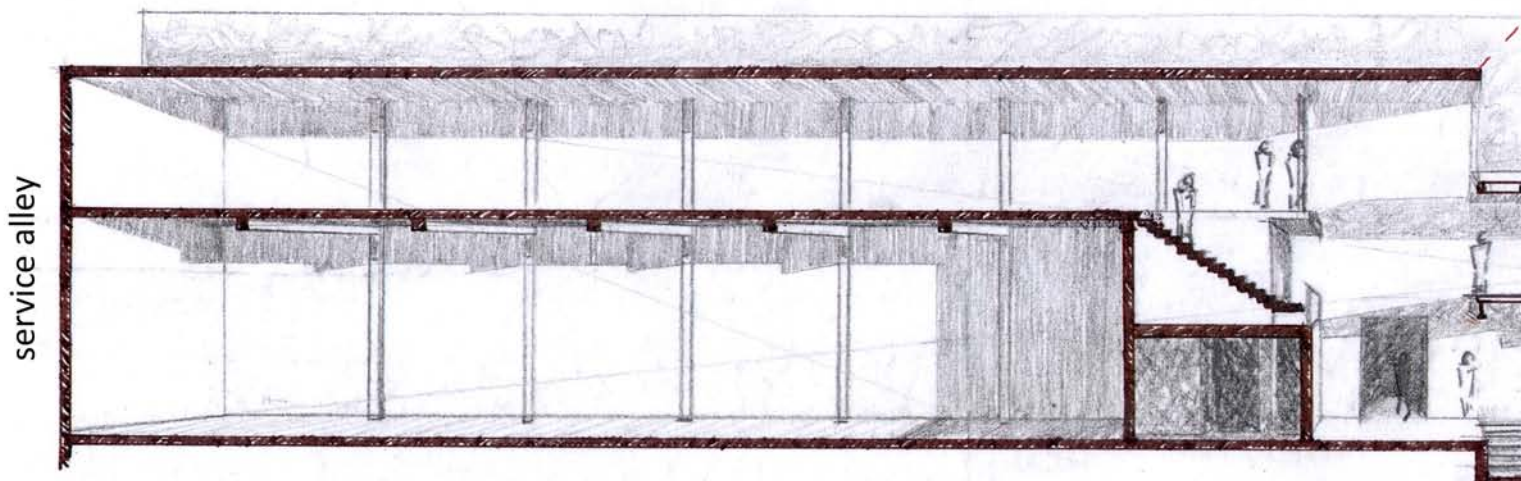
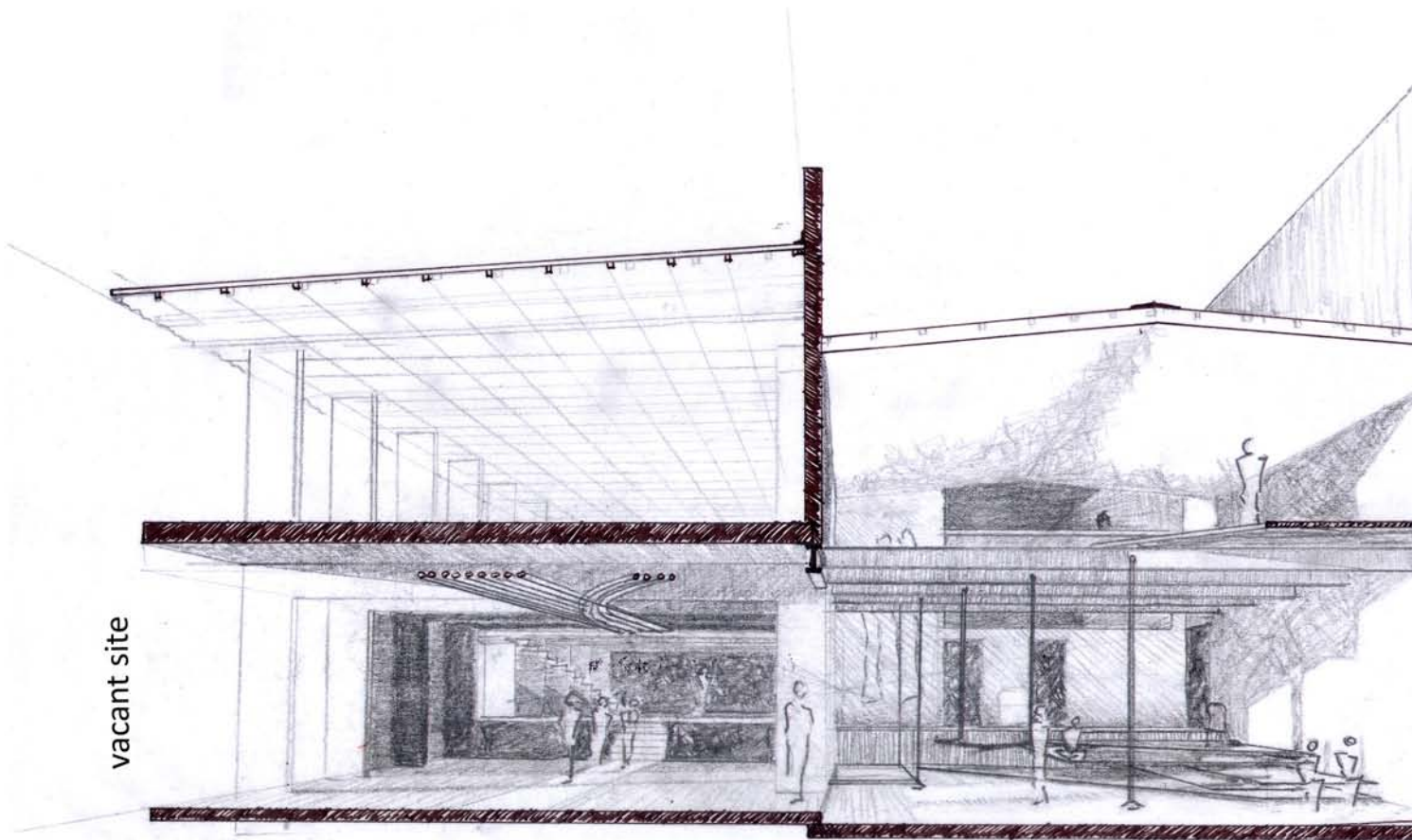


Figure 5dd: Sketch of existing and new natural light penetrating the internal spaces



These sections are merely an indication of how natural light falls into the internal spaces after permanent alterations to the building. It does not reflect the spaces as illustrated by figure 5x, brought about by semi-permanent and temporary alterations.



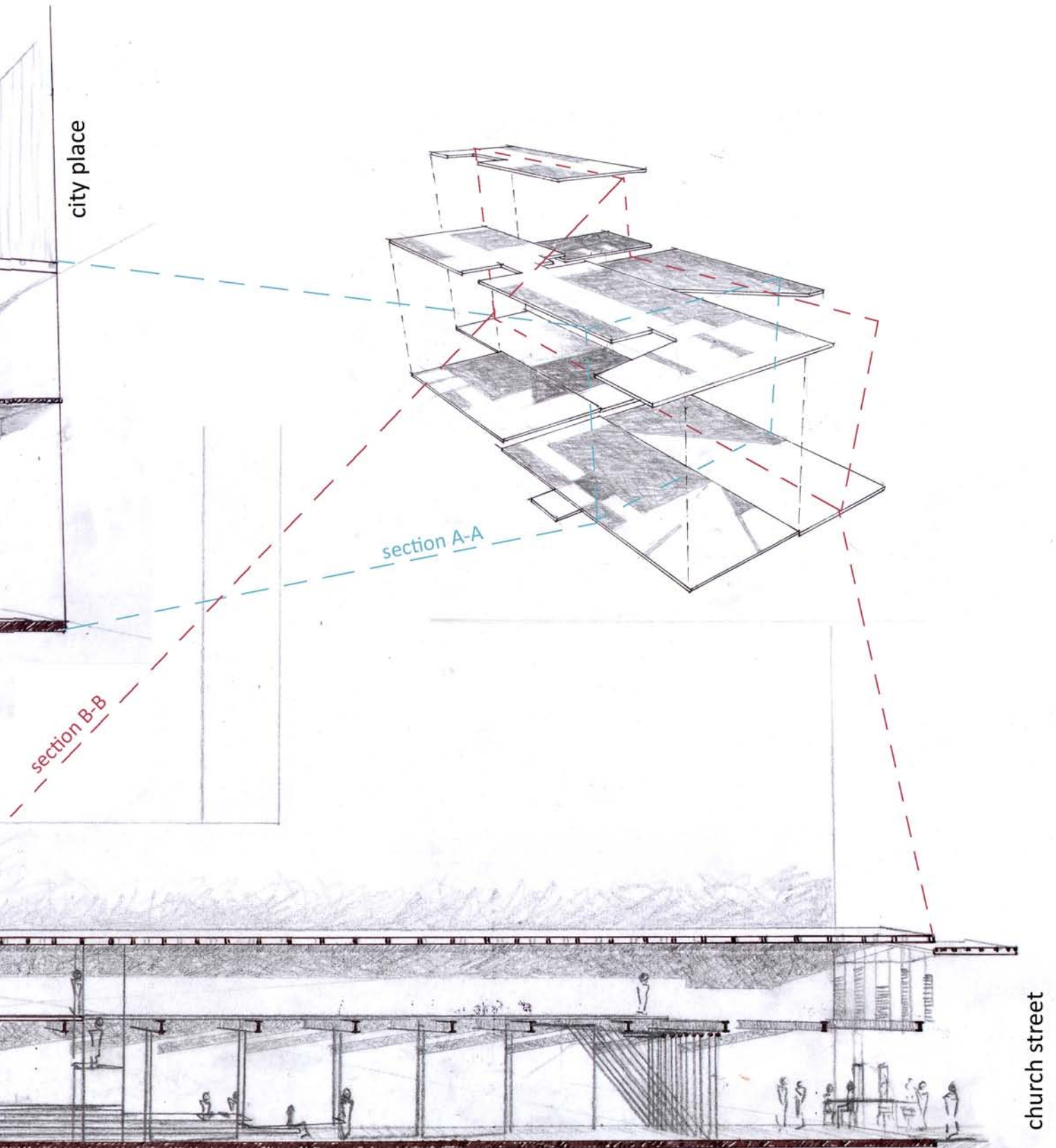
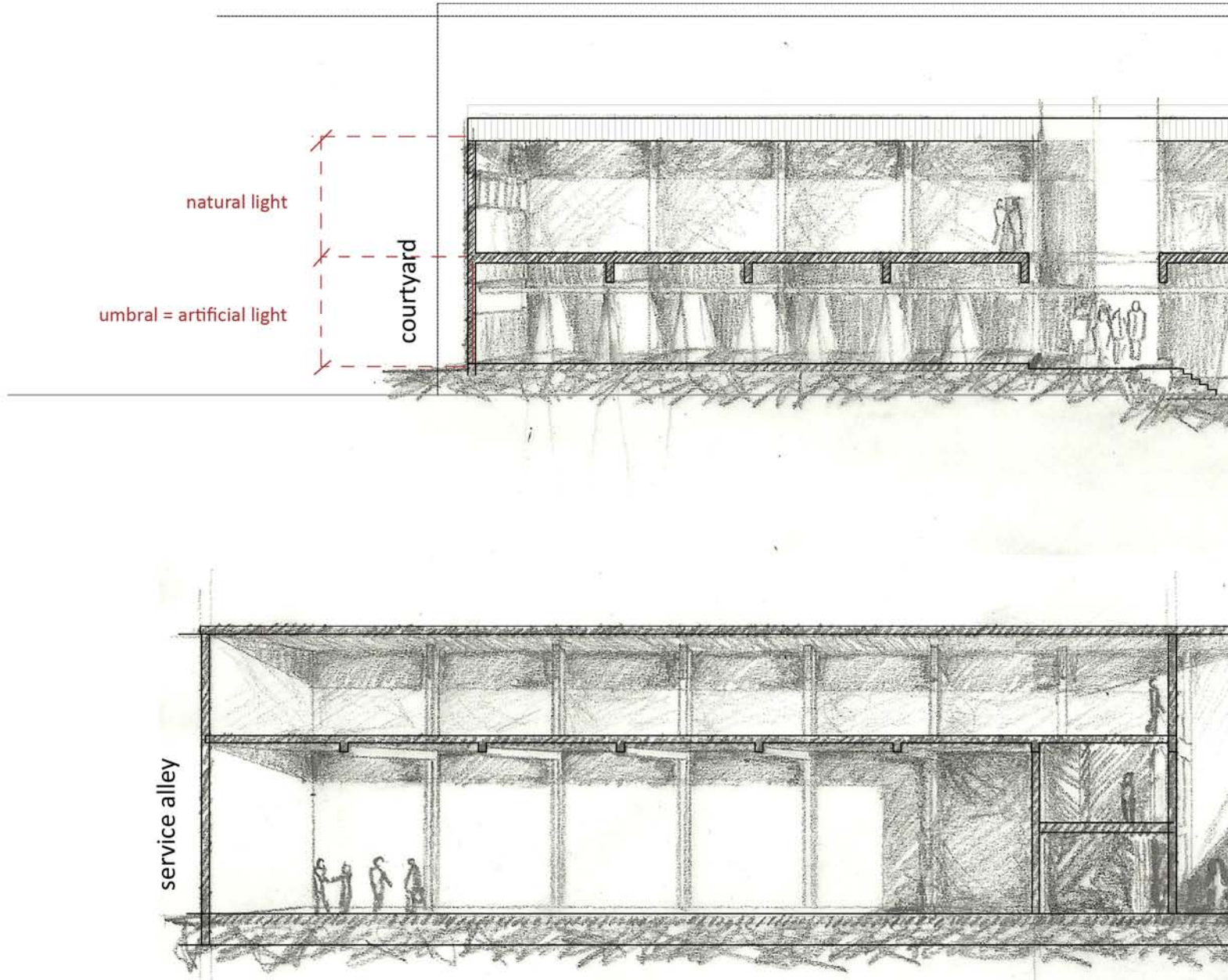
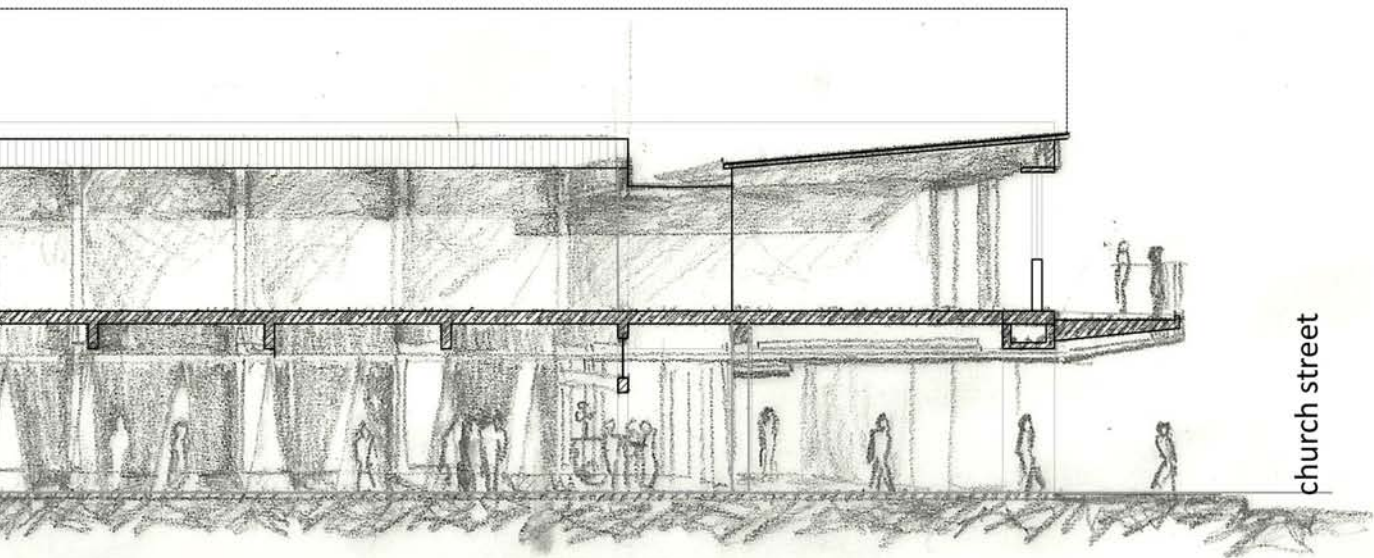


Figure 5ee: Internal natural lighting sketches

These sections are an accurate indication of the internal spatial qualities after permanent and semi-permanent changes are made to the proposed building. It illustrates how natural light and where specified artificial light falls into the spaces.

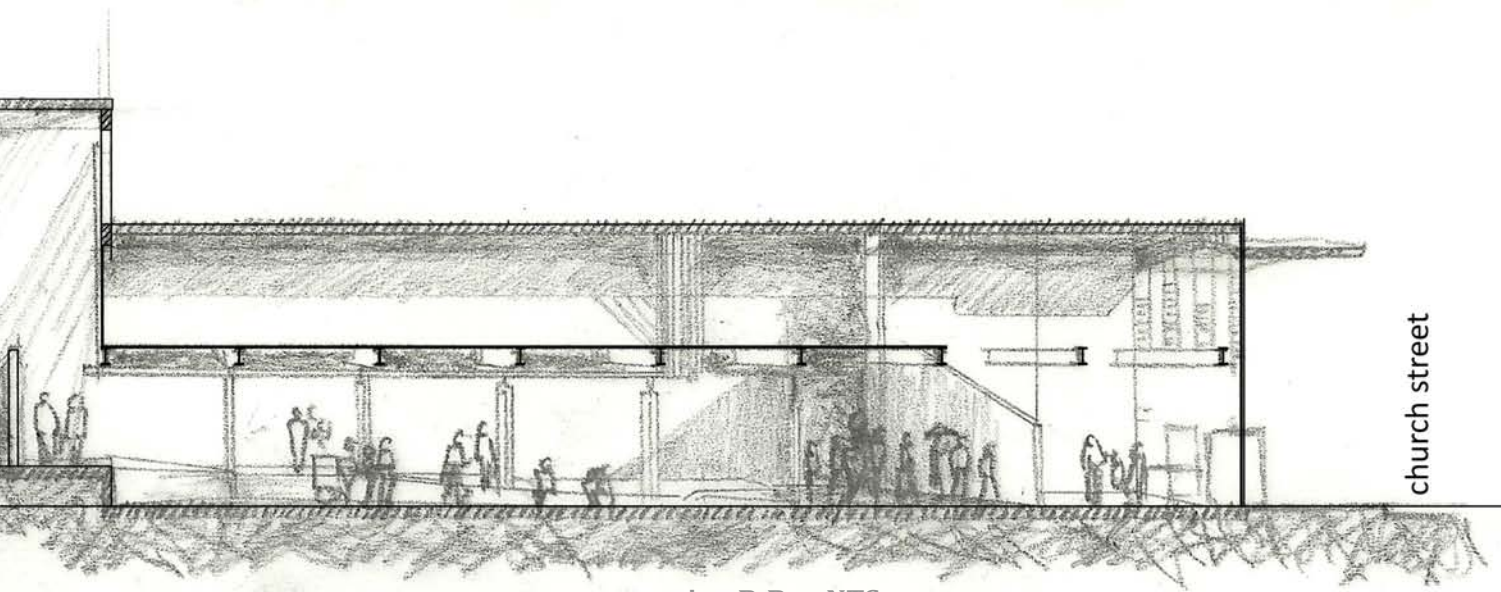
Figure 5ff: Sketch of natural and artificial lighting penetrating the internal spaces, after permanent and semi-permanent changes





section C-C: NTS

church street



section B-B: NTS

church street



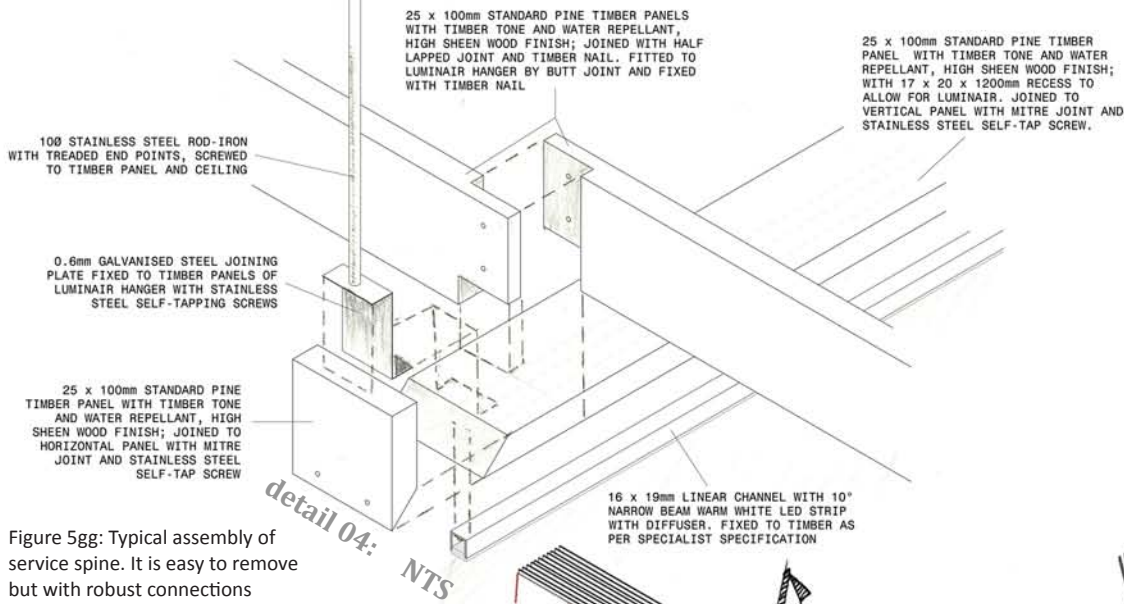


Figure 5gg: Typical assembly of service spine. It is easy to remove but with robust connections

3. SERVICE SPINE:

A semi-permanent layer of material is introduced which is robust yet is able to be removed (as change is social conditions) without damage to the permanent materials. Wood is chosen because of lower financial implications and connections as interlocking systems are easy to install as well as remove, and can be structurally secured to last longer.

It becomes the service tray spreading the necessary services through the building. The design allows for easy access to all services thus maintenance and changes can be done without difficulty.

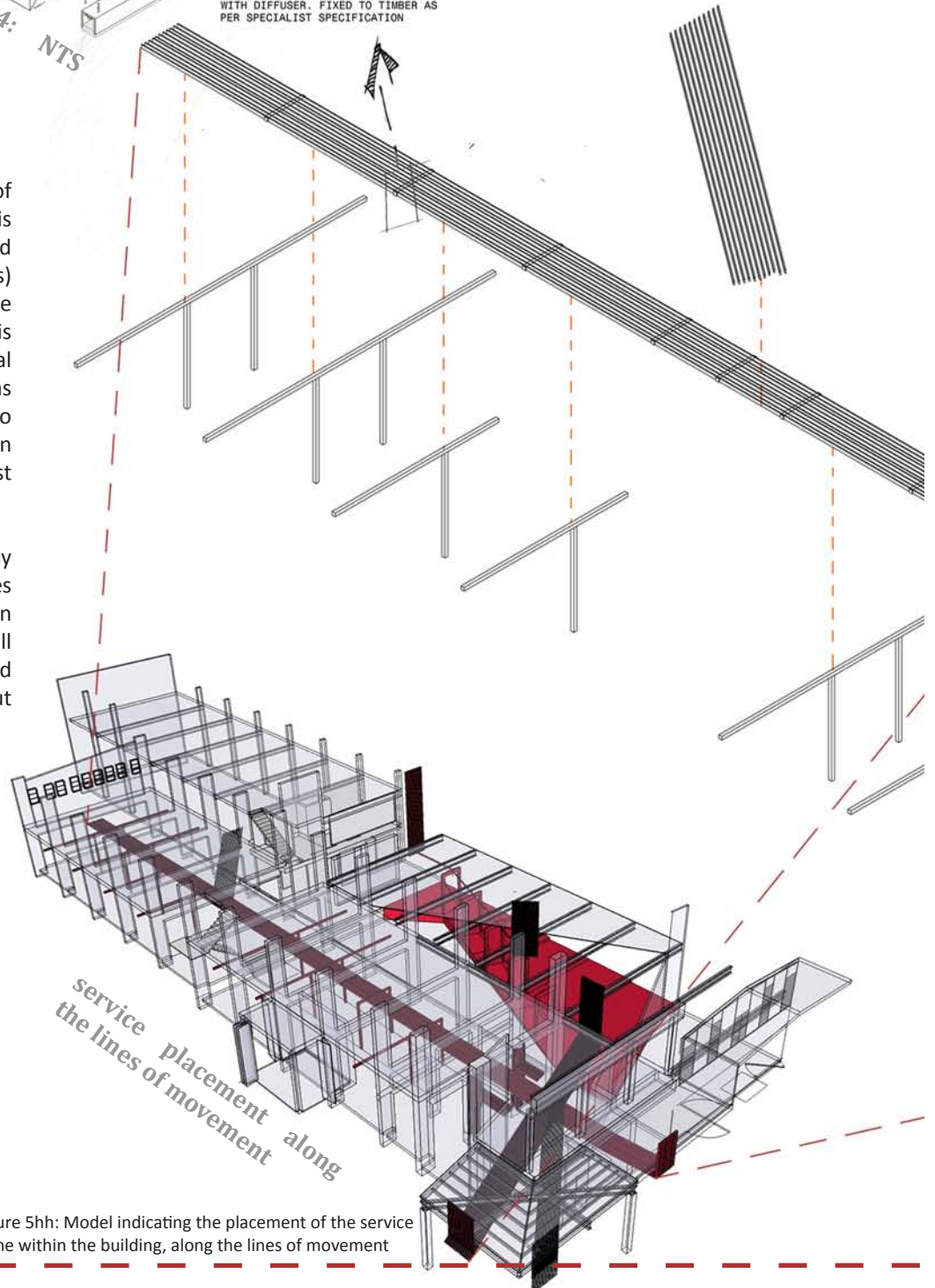


Figure 5hh: Model indicating the placement of the service spine within the building, along the lines of movement

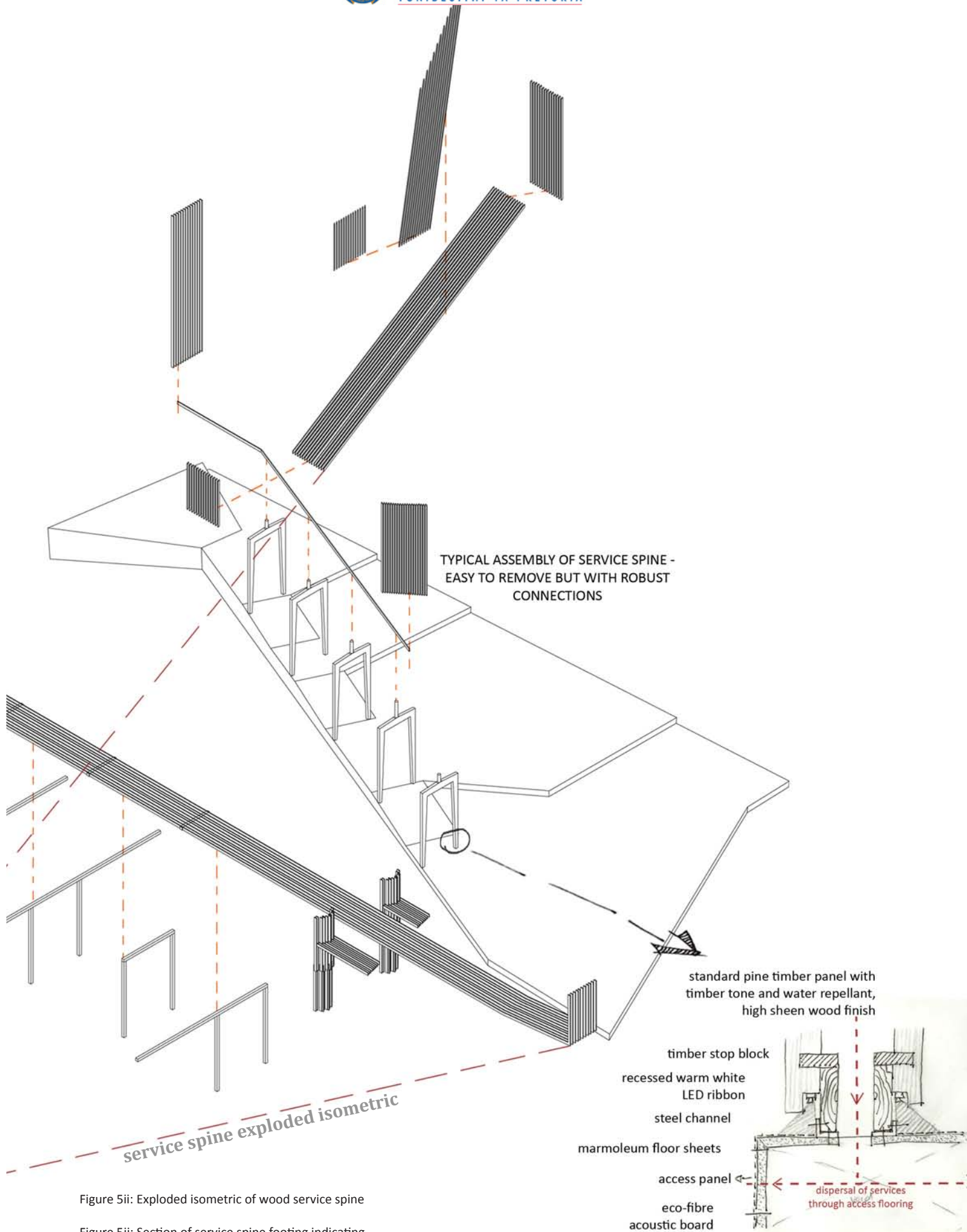


Figure 5ii: Exploded isometric of wood service spine

Figure 5jj: Section of service spine footing indicating how the services run down the mullion into the access flooring

4. POSSIBLE PROGRAMMES:

These possibilities were used as framework towards the proposed design.

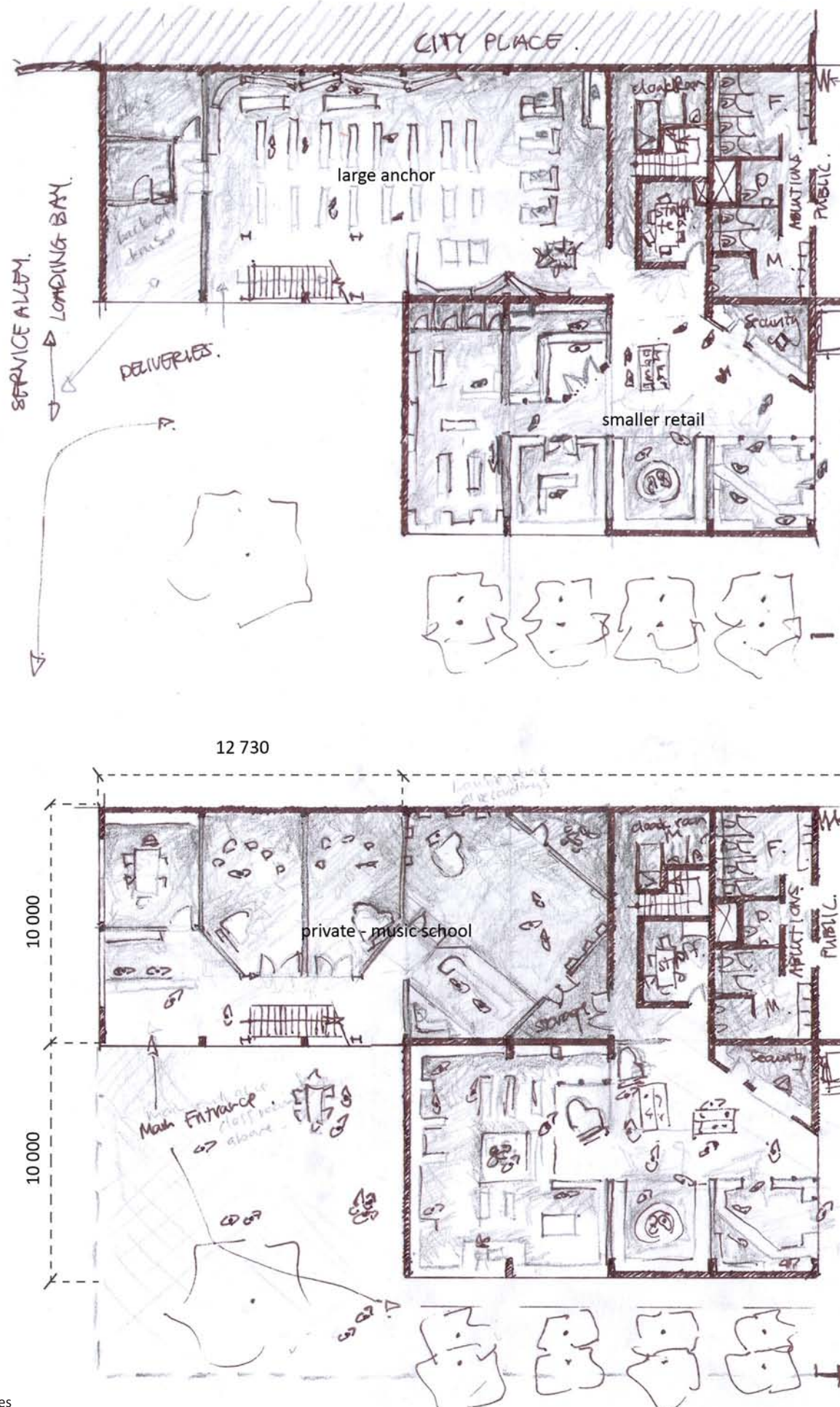


Figure 5kk: Possibilities of programmes



ARCADIAE SYSTEM

CITY PLACE

'arcade' and open public

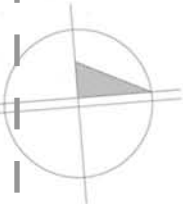
independant retail

light retail

smaller retail

48 640

to church square



PUBLIC PROGRAMME

ground floor plan - retail centre

auditorium and open public

independant retail

light retail

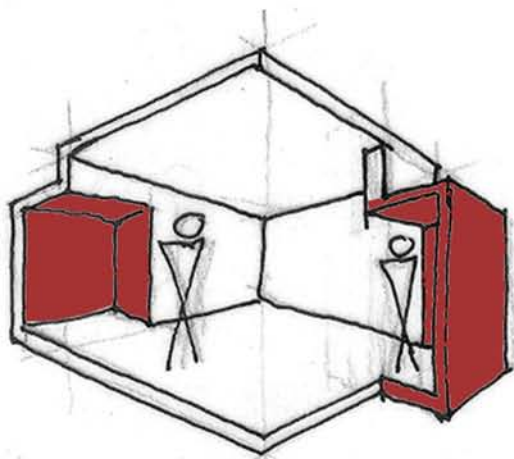
smaller retail

ADDITIONAL AVES = ENTRANCE TO PRIVATE/SEMI-PRIVATE

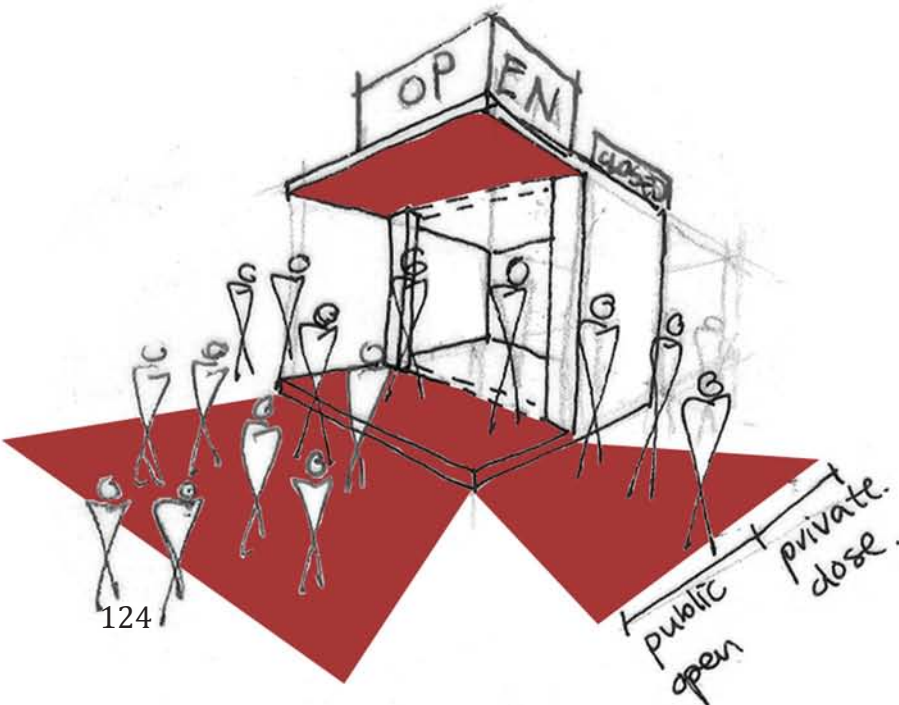
SEMI-PUBLIC PROGRAMME

ground floor plan - music school,
recording studio and retail

Possible to open/close



→ interior spaces.
determine the shape/mat.
of skin of the building.



SKIN AND IDENTITY:

The interior spaces affect the shape of the skin which in return influences the identity. There is a gradual transition from private to public space towards the street. This is indicated not only through a change in vertical scale, but in the physical fabric as well. The building starts to reveal itself to you (construction materials and services) towards the more public areas.

Figure 5II: Skin and identity icon

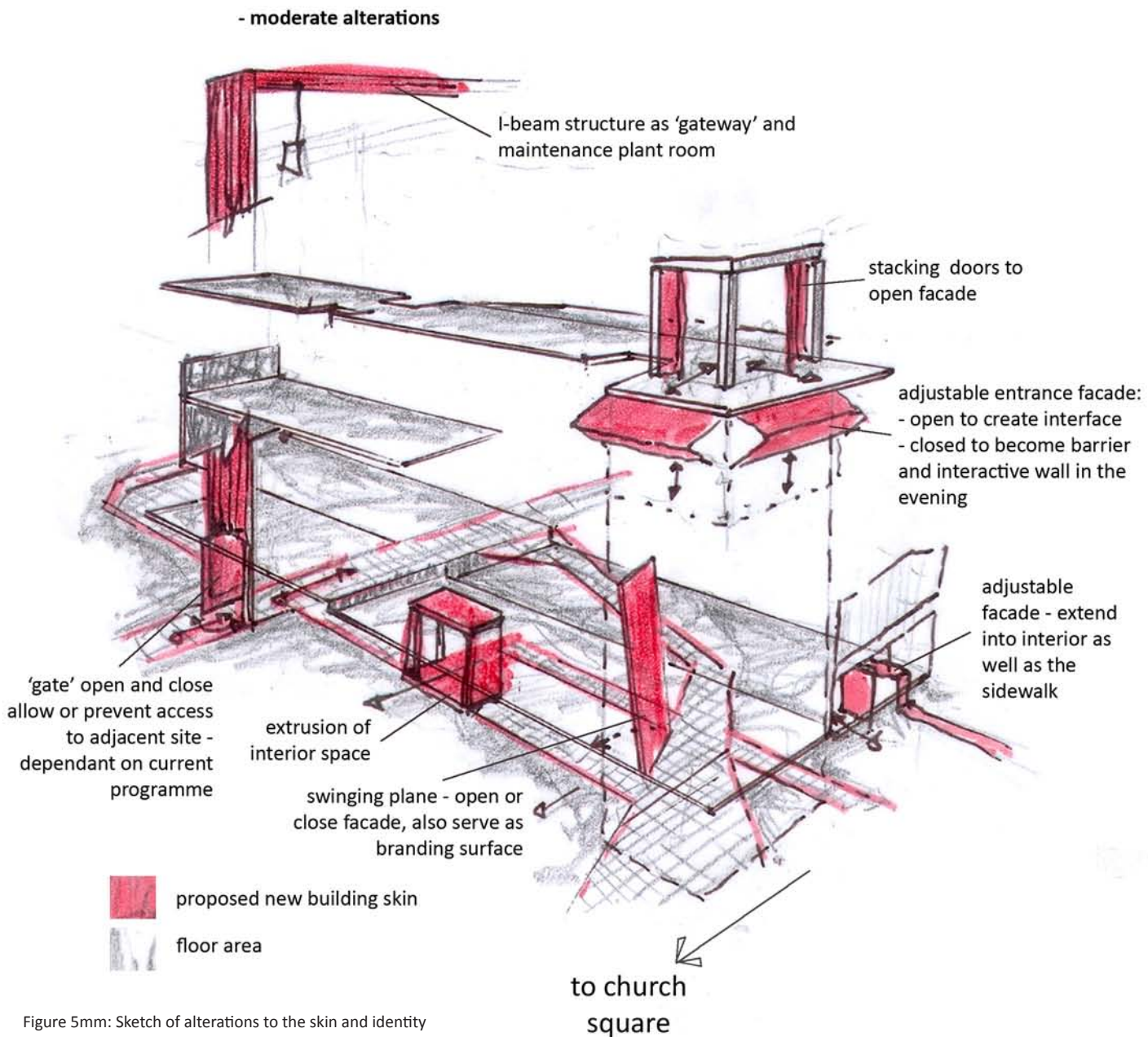
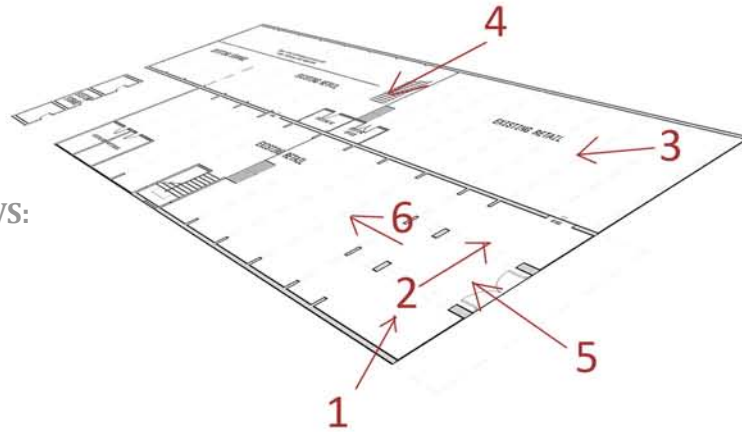


Figure 5mm: Sketch of alterations to the skin and identity

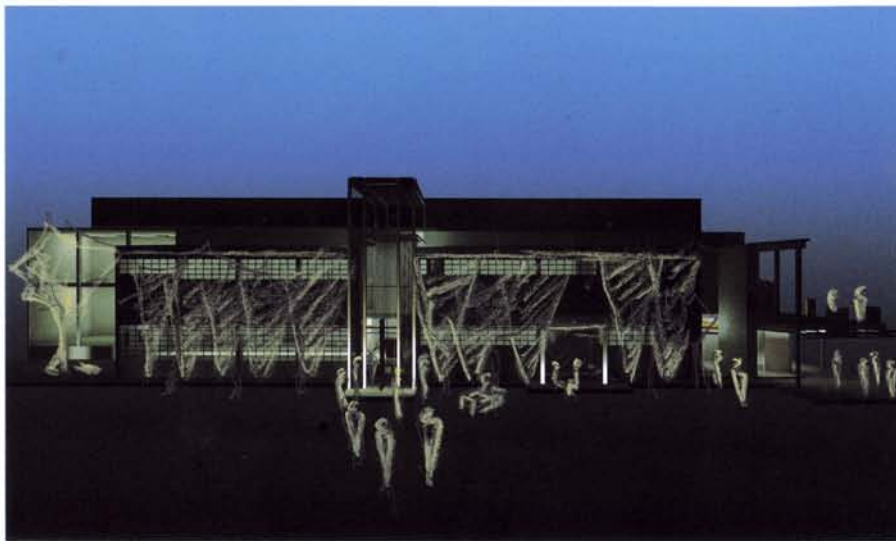
temporary changes:

The temporary phase is subject to tenant requirements. With permanent and semi-permanent changes, any additions to the structure as needed with each new tenant can be removed and reused.

VIEWS:



NORTH FACADE - UMBRAL



EAST FACADE - UMBRAL

GIVEN SPACES (PERMANENT AND SEMI-PERMANENT CHANGES).....



1



2



3



4

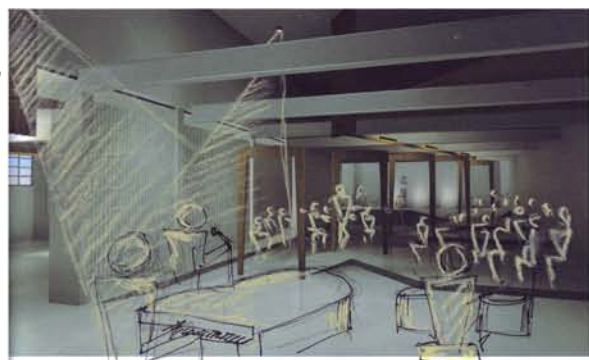
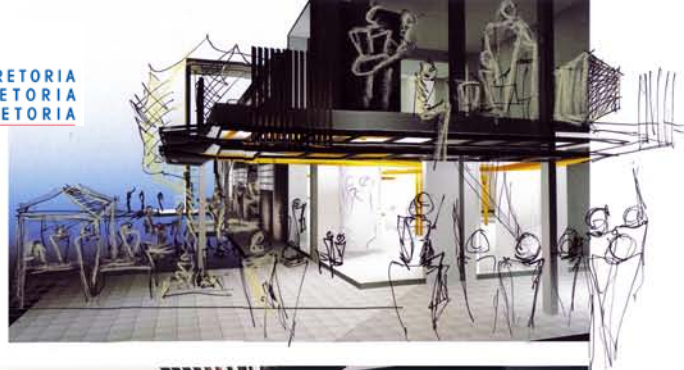


5



6

.....POSSIBLE SPATIAL USE AS PER TENANT (TEMPORARY CHANGES)



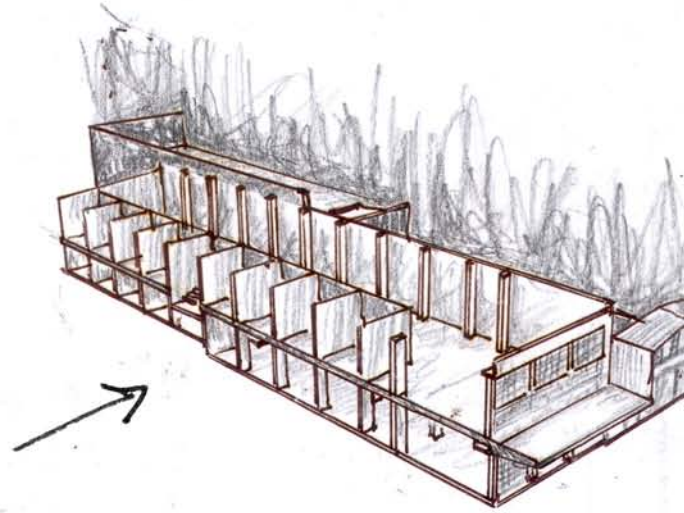


CONCLUSION:



existing - external boundaries

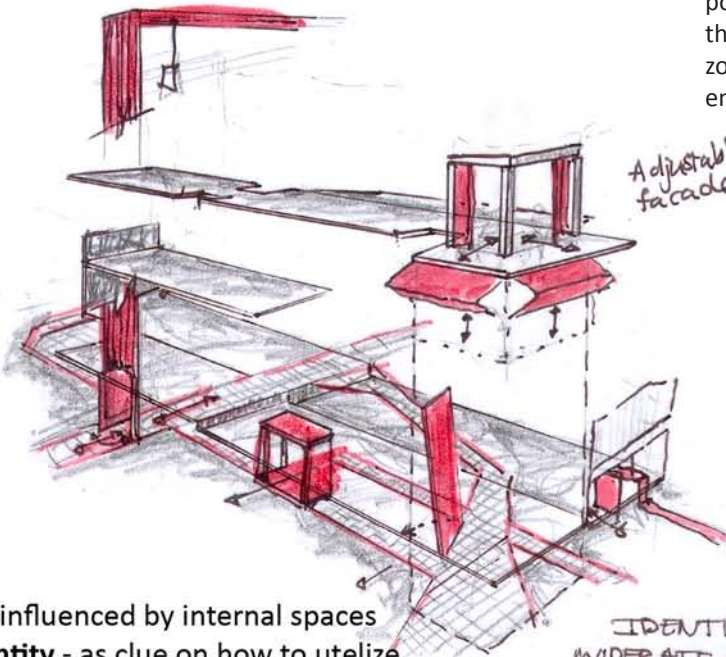
to church square



existing - internal boundaries

The thesis examined the existence of multiple scales within the city and how these various scales relate to interior spaces. There are transition zones between these 'scales' that need to be breached. These transition zones can act as physical boundaries thereby preventing infiltration or alternatively only posses the behavioural qualities of a boundary thereby territorializing space without being a physical or visual 'wall'.

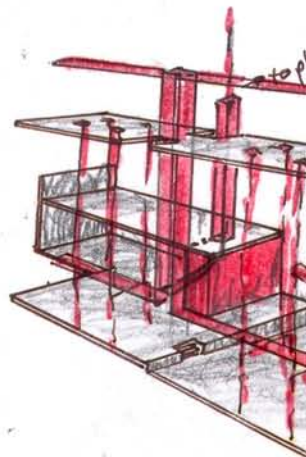
INTERFACE embodies this transition zone - the body of research that looks between, in and around the structures and envelopes that comprise this space. It seeks to acknowledge the importance and transition between two phases (or spaces), and to recognize the potential it holds. INTERFACE seeks to harness this potential by connecting these transition zones with the surrounding qualitative environment of different scales.



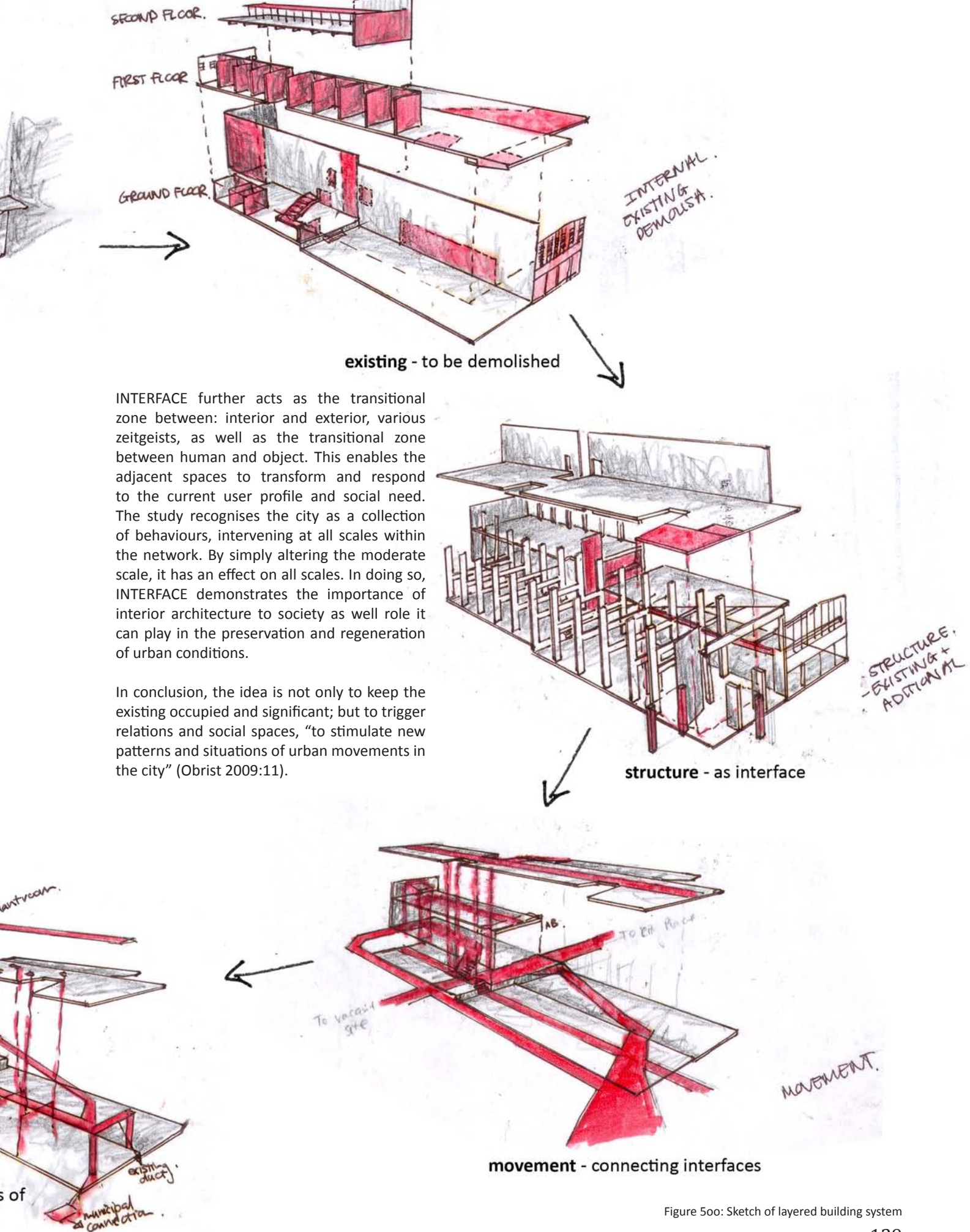
skin - influenced by internal spaces
& identity - as clue on how to utilize the space

IDENTITY.
MODERATE ALTERATION

- permanent
- semi semiza



services - directly along lines of movement. DEFINE SPACES



INTERFACE further acts as the transitional zone between: interior and exterior, various zeitgeists, as well as the transitional zone between human and object. This enables the adjacent spaces to transform and respond to the current user profile and social need. The study recognises the city as a collection of behaviours, intervening at all scales within the network. By simply altering the moderate scale, it has an effect on all scales. In doing so, INTERFACE demonstrates the importance of interior architecture to society as well role it can play in the preservation and regeneration of urban conditions.

In conclusion, the idea is not only to keep the existing occupied and significant; but to trigger relations and social spaces, "to stimulate new patterns and situations of urban movements in the city" (Obrist 2009:11).

Figure 5oo: Sketch of layered building system