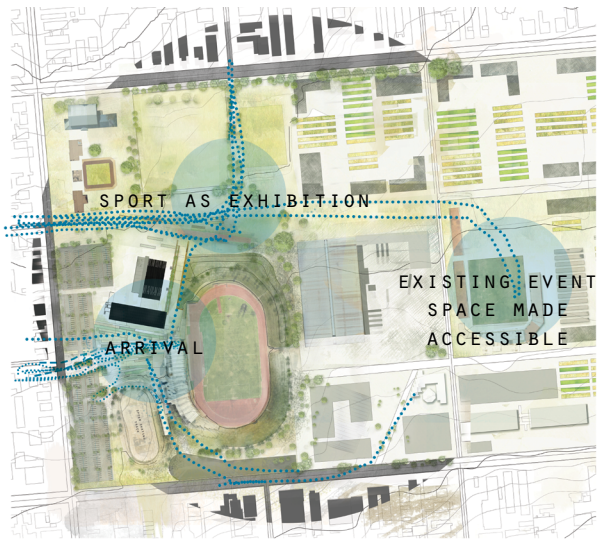
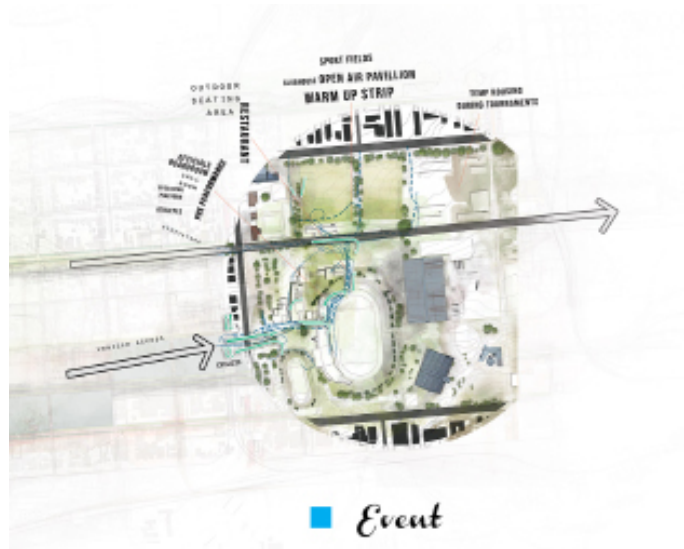


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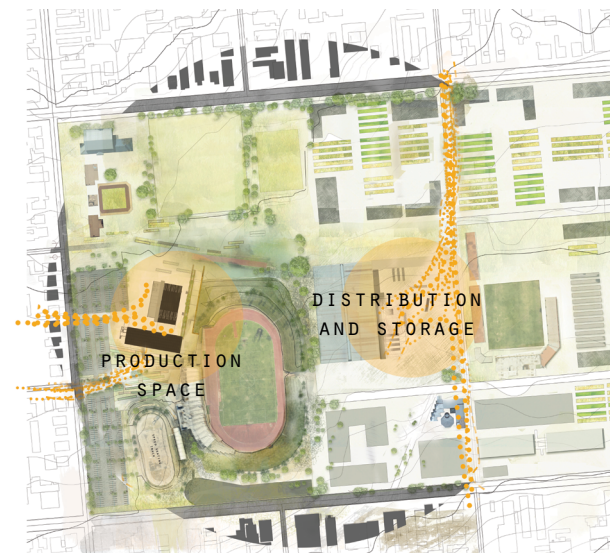
CHAPTER 03

RESPONSE

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EVENT SPACES



OLYMPIC VILLAGE: SPECIALISED BUILDINGS



OLYMPIC VILLAGE: SPECIALISED BUILDINGS

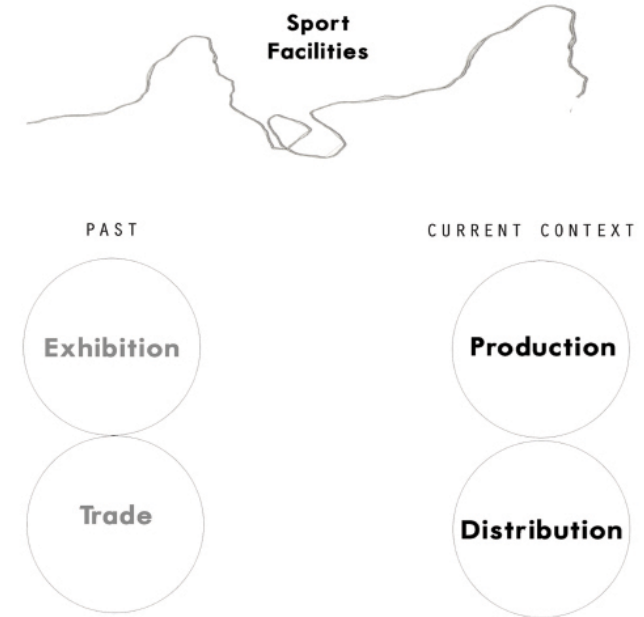


FIG . 47 : Diagram of past and present use (Author, 2016)

PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION

In order to connect the historical association of event and trade, with the contemporary association with sport and industry, the production of soft textile manufacturing in the form of sportswear and matting forms is proposed. Further, to incorporate both activities of the event and the everyday with the proposed network development, the precinct is developed by three components of exchange: event, community and production. In the following chapter these components will be explained through various route developments.

FIG . 48 : Precinct development, proposed networks (Author, 2016)

PROGRAM

PRODUCTION

The competitive capacity of Chinese suppliers of textile and manufactured goods has caused a sudden upset in South African textile industry, as in many other countries (DA+P, 2016). During the opening ceremony of the 2016 Olympic Games in Rio, the National Athletics team was sponsored by a seemingly unknown brand from China. This project enables the West to provide international team gear as a proudly South African product. The introduction of soft textile manufacturing in the form of sportswear and matting forms is proposed on site. An existing manufacturing company in India was used as precedent for the services needed to produce sporting equipment and clothing.

Investigating the surrounding context, most of these services are already provided for by the surrounding industrial context. It is proposed to mobilise these separate entities to produce a single export from Pretoria West by providing the missing processes on site.

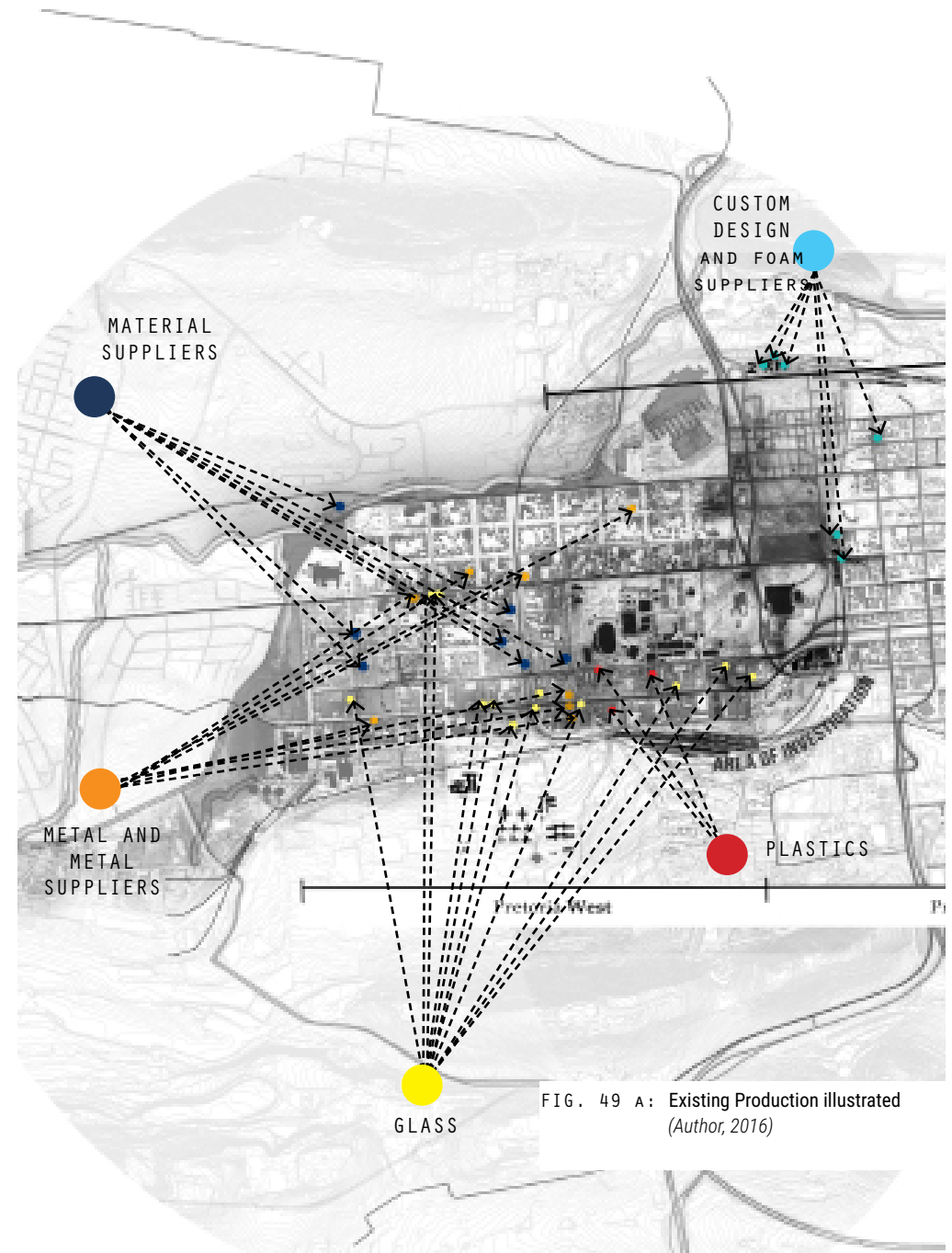


FIG. 49 A: Existing Production illustrated (Author, 2016)

The following paragraphs explain the existing processes and processes that need to be provided for.

Illustrated in the graph, on a scale of existing to new, all 'hard' metal, plastic and glass equipment such as discus cages, pole vault uprights, shot put rings and relay batons can already be manufactured with existing industries around the site. It is proposed that these products are manufactured by factories in the area and delivered to temporary central storage and distribution node on site and delivered to off site locations on demand. Existing buildings and infrastructure will be used for the storage and distribution yard. Two large warehouse buildings, located in the middle of the site, with existing access for distribution will be retained and used in the new urban vision. The access roads will also be linked to the two major roads on the northern and southern boundaries of the site.

Suppliers for the 'soft' production components (landing systems, base pads and safety gear), and intricate materials and skills (indicated in blue) also already exist in Pretoria West. However, there are no facilities for the manufacture of custom designed sportswear. The custom design component is introduced as a new line of production to the existing industrial context.

By introducing a distribution point and a new custom design component on site, it is possible to mobilise these separate suppliers to manufacture and deliver sport and safety equipment, in order to activate the precinct on a weekday basis and increase the diversity of functions (and therefore economic resilience) on site. To enable the workings of the new intended production, the production house will comprise of a stitching, embroidery, printing and custom design department, with computer aided design centres, and custom design.

Incubators, studio workshops, meeting spaces and offices are proposed in connection with the production house. These facilities create a platform for other industries to engage and metaphorically 'step over the boundary of the site'.

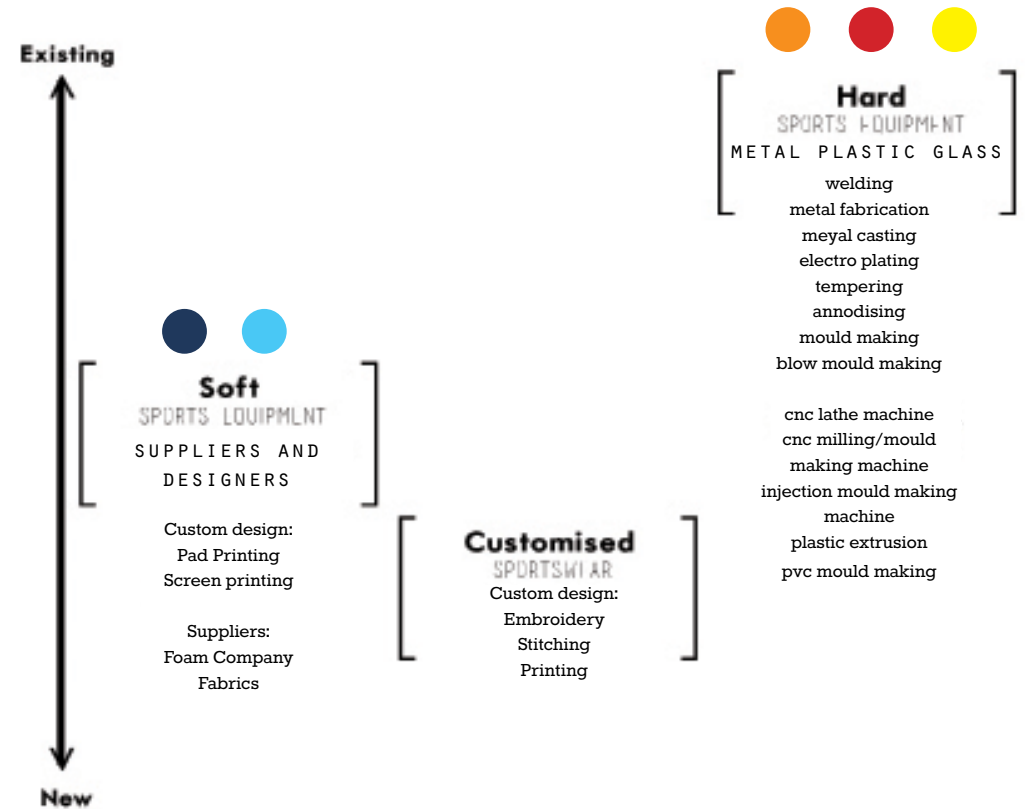


FIG. 49 B: Diagram of Activities (on a scale of new to existing) (Author, 2016)

PROGRAM

COMMUNITY

Extending from the identified education and civic networks in the urban vision, the Western edge of the precinct will be developed to create connection between the community and the sport facilities. The community route extends from where multiple schools in the area occur, and where there is opportunity for civic space. The idea is to introduce functions along the route that will allow children to learn through sport and movement, and create (non club associated) accessible places to train in the landscape of the berm. The route connects to the existing closed down municipal swimming pool which will be re-appropriated as a crèche. Plugged in between the crèche and the existing sports hall for disabled sports-persons, a pre school development Centre is proposed. This requires accommodation for a small gymnastics hall that makes use of the manufactured foam landing systems which allows for part exhibition of what is made on site. These facilities look out onto the new proposed sports fields laid out to the north western edge of the site and the relocated athletes warm up area. The terraced berm allows for an outdoor gym area and public space for daily rituals. The entrance to Pilditch Stadium is redesigned for an enhanced architectural experience of the rituals of the event and to complete the sporting belt at the Western edge of the site.

As a secondary pedestrian entrance to the event, the proposed public promenade, adjacent to the crèche and preschool development Centre is linked to the new proposed sport fields by flanking open air pavilion. At the edge of the berm a new proposed restaurant and clubhouse is provided, overlooking the relocated warm up area and new sport fields.

The public promenade terminates at the connection with new proposed commercial corridor with mixed use residential and commercial development throughout the rest of the larger precinct. Part of the residential component will provide temporary housing for athletes or visitors during tournaments, but can also address the current issue of density, and protecting the area from becoming completely industrial.

PROGRAM

EVENT

The event of athletics will serve as exhibition of what is made on site and act as the mediating element between event, place and production. Proposed in conjunction with the idea of event, this entails the showcase of elaborate fabrics, embroidery, screen printing and design skills to create custom design specialty and sportswear such as gymnastics leotards, international team gear and safety gear. Athletes, officials, spectators and general public arriving at the stadium move past the production spaces. The proposed new courtyard provides the platform for an open air exhibition space where the new proposed buildings act as an urban balcony in which users observe the arrival of athletes.



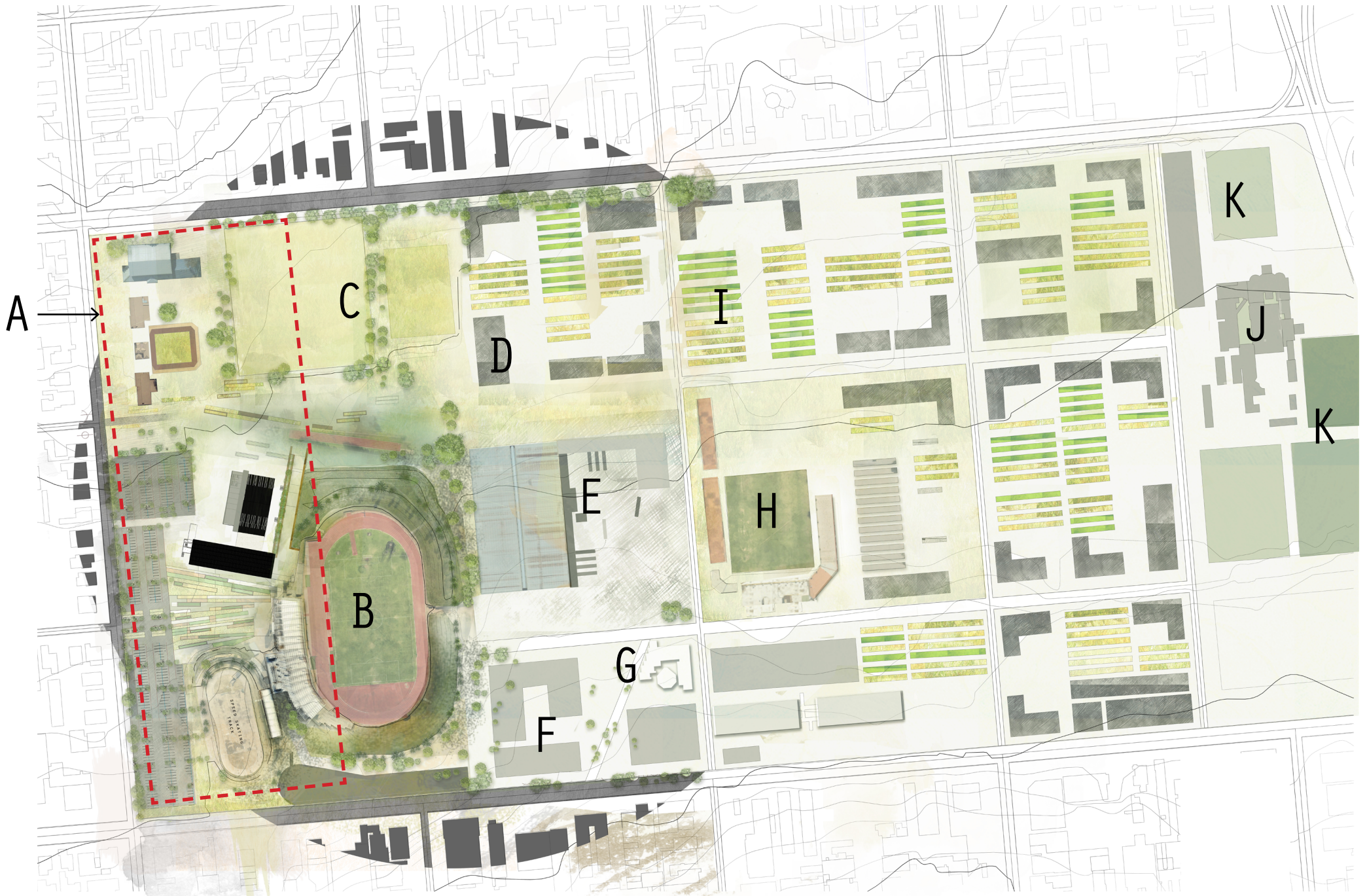
FIG. 50: Proposed event and community space
(Author, 2016)

PROGRAM

PRECINCT PLAN

- A SPORTING BELT
- B ATHLETICS TRACK
- C NEW SPORT FIELD
FOR COMMUNITY USE
- D NEW PROPOSED MIXED USE
DEVELOPMENT
- E DISTRIBUTION YARD
- F EXISTING EVENT BUILDINGS
RETAINED
- G EXISTING CHURCH BUILDING
- H EXISTING HOCKEY PAVILION
AND FIELD
- I NEW PROPOSED URBAN AGRICULTURE
AND GARDENS
- J METRO POLICE HEADQUARTERS
- K SPORT FIELDS USED FOR
EVENT AS WELL

FIG. 51 (A): Final Precinct Plan (Author, 2016)

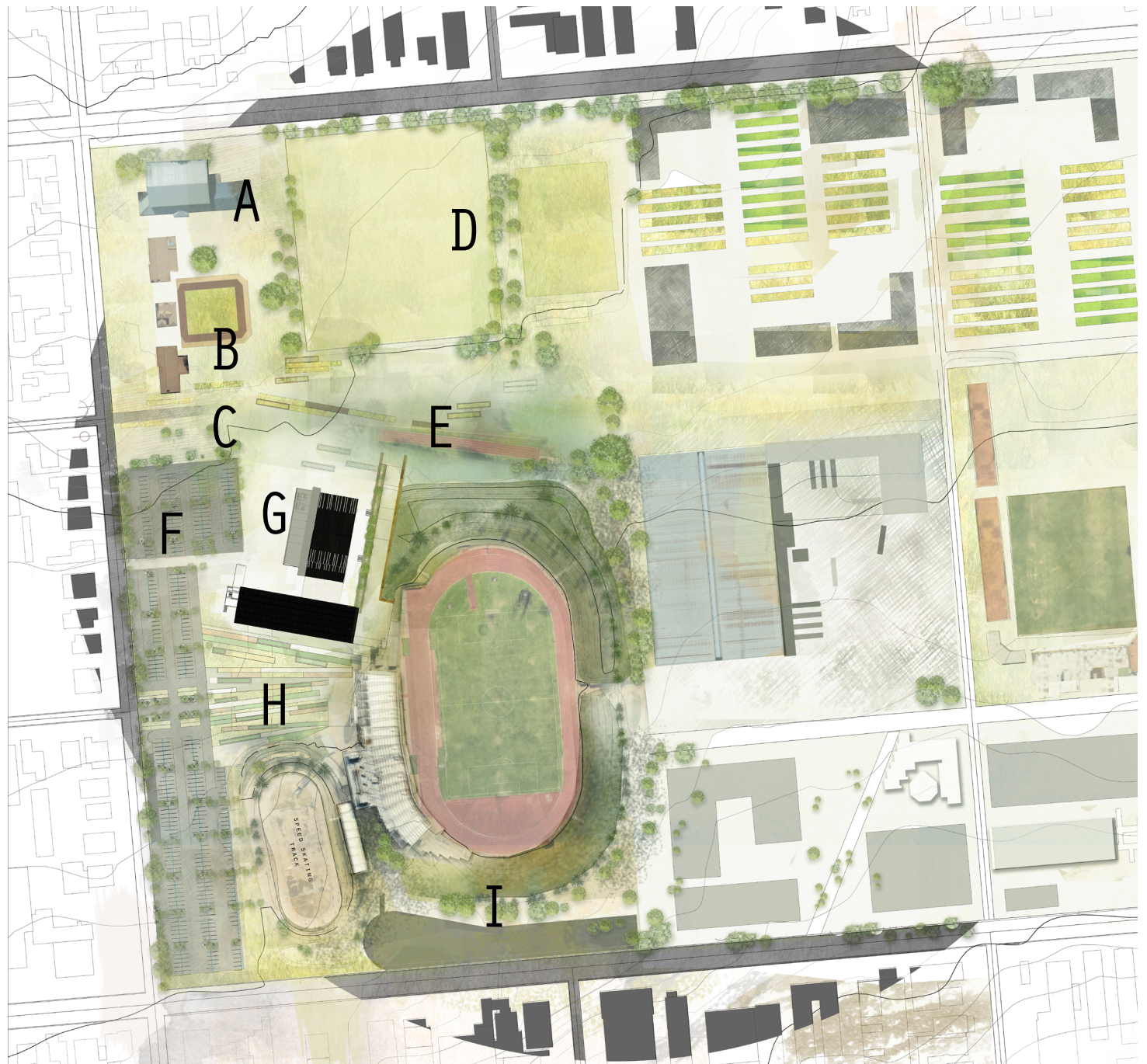


PROGRAM

SITE PLAN

- A EXISTING SPORTS HALL
- B CRECHE
- C PRE SCHOOL DEVELOP-
MENT CENTRE
- D NEW SPORT FIELDS
- E NEW WARM UP AREA
- F PARKING AREA
- G PROPOSED BUILDING
- H NEW COURTYARD SPACE
- I EXISTING PARKING

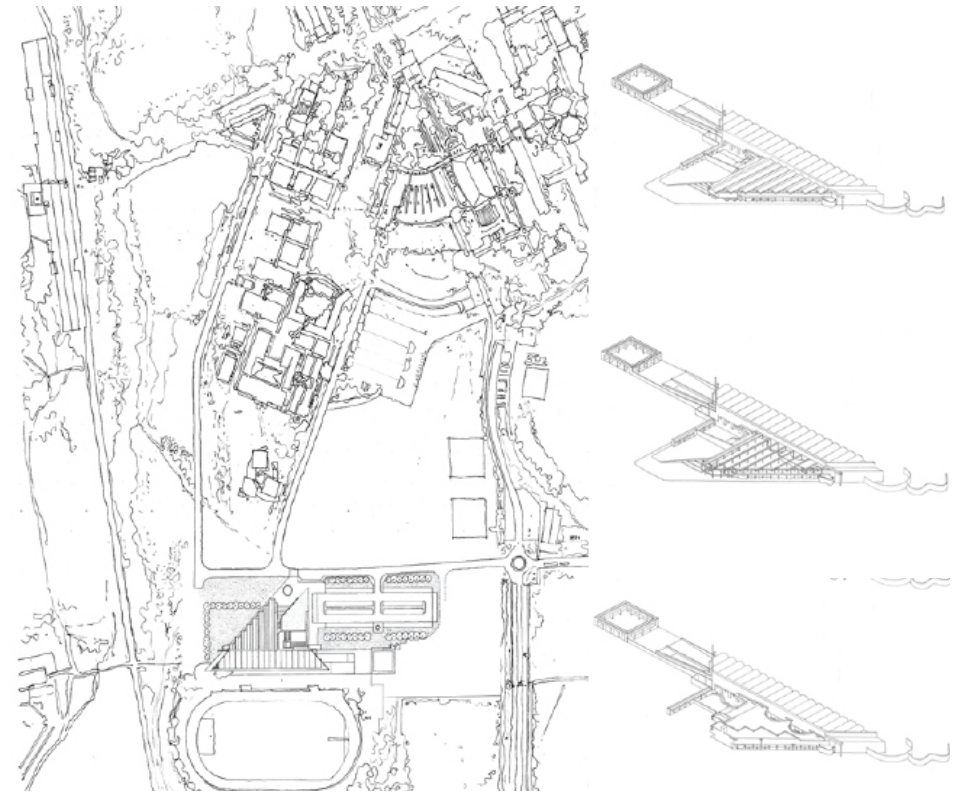
FIG. 51 (B) : Site Plan development
(Author, 2016)



PRECEDENT

LOCAL

When the stadium for the University of the Western Cape (UWC) was designed, it was on an isolated site with no context to respond to (Cooke, 2015:42). Architects Roelof Uytenbogaardt and Norbert Rosendal presupposed a “development diagram” for the eastern campus in order to create a new context that the stadium could form a part of (ibid). The isolated site formed part of a “grid of courtyards, linked with loggias, joining the stadium to the core of the newly developing campus” (ibid). The intention of the building was to inform the “future space syntax of this whole area” through clues in the design like “an insistent 45-degree angle in their proposal” (ibid). A large spine wall that responds to the urban objective of the project (ibid), acts as a mediating element between the landscape of the Stellenbosch mountains and the built fabric of the University (Gerwel 1987:24). To withstand the envisioned public usage of the building, a robust structure and materiality was employed. A sense of urbanity is perceived in every part of the design (Cooke, 2013:43). The “loggias, flights of stairs leading generously up to the podium and long sloping walls reaching out” successfully reflects the notion of urban placemaking (ibid).

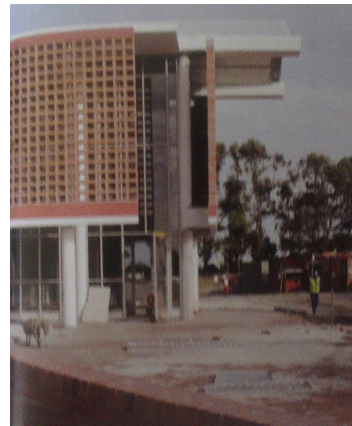


With the urban development not realised as the architects predicted, there is a sense that the stadium is turned away from the campus: remaining isolated in its relationship with the campus at present (ibid). The building is also much less used as predicted and has not weathered particularly well (ibid). This called for the restoration of the building. The construction of a new gymnasium on top of the existing building was stipulated as to simultaneously restore and upgrade the existing facilities (ibid). While certain parts were left untouched, the proposal by Noero Architects retained most the major design components and reestablished a “dynamic connection” between the building and campus (ibid:44).

The new proposed building sensitively engages with the existing structure. Described as “listening” to the language of the existing structure while introducing new arrangements; elements of openness, transparency, better access, enhanced views and active new uses allow for a more permeable building (ibid:45). The roof of the new gymnasium introduces “an entirely new architectural element” (ibid). A series of double pitched roof echo the repetition of the existing barrel vaults of the stadium while visibly creating the recognition of different authorship to the building. The new extension “enriches the boundary” and implies “with new energy” patterns for future development (ibid:46).

UWC Extensions
Jo Noero Architects
University of the Western Cape, Bellville, Cape Town
2016 (Ongoing)

FIG. 52 A-D: Stadium Extensions (Jo Noero Architects, 2016)



PRECEDENT

LOCAL

The Proud Heritage Clothing Campus is located in an industrial area of Durban. Two warehouse buildings facilitate the production, design and distribution of clothing. The buildings are placed on either side of an access road with the appearance of the buildings in contrast with one another. The warehouse on the north is curvilinear in shape whereas the warehouse on the south is rectilinear in shape (Saunders 2009:412).

The industrial materiality of the buildings express an innovative interpretation of the manufacturing process, while the design responds simultaneously to functional requirements such as engineered processes, planning considerations such as ample storage space and creative working environments (ibid).

The appropriate interior climate for the production spaces is achieved through a hybrid of passive design principles and mechanical devices. Translucent polycarbonate sheeting forms the side cladding of a steel portal frame to allow for maximum use natural daylight. The roof- and floor plans correspond to allow for ventilation where mechanical fans also assist to keep the building cool (ibid).

The spatial planning allows for processes of the design and manufacture to be made visible and combined where possible. Through various details, textiles, textures and shadows, the building communicates the production process and ideas of rolls of fabric, veil-like and delicate lace and patterns of stitching (ibid).

The project was chosen as precedent due to the similarity of the program, but also as inspiration for its' innovative approach to the representation of the production. The project brief also highlighted important spatial requirements and specifications.

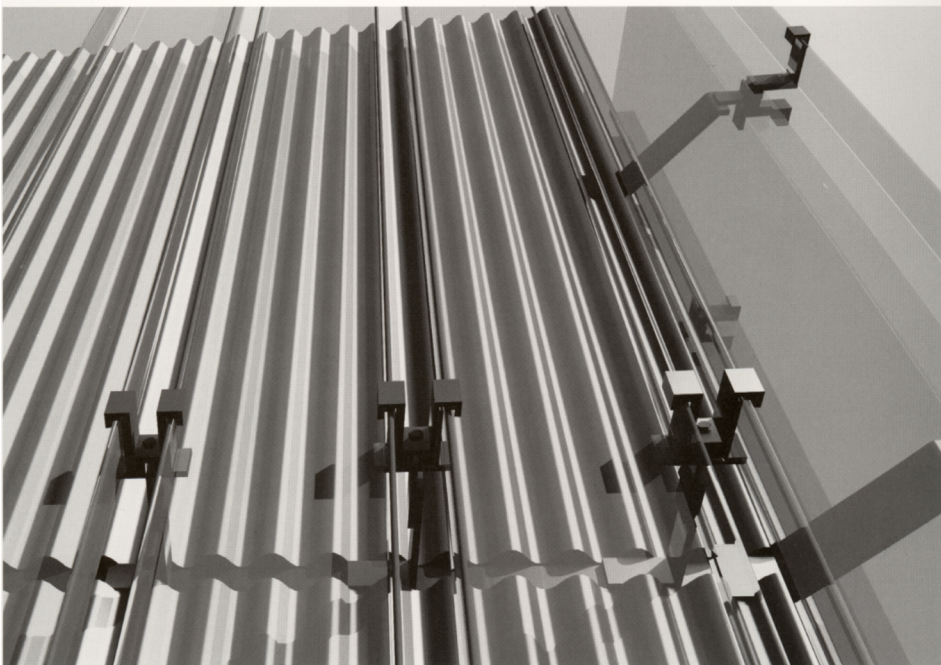
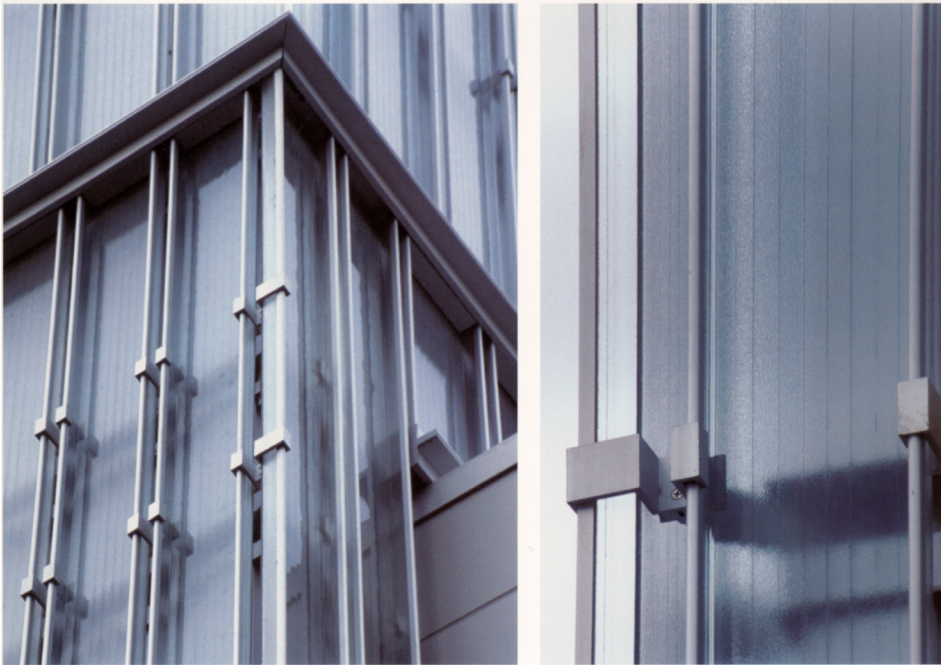
Proud Heritage Clothing Campus
Don Albert & Partners architecture design interior
KwaZulu-Natal: Briardene, Durban
2007

FIG. 53 A-E: Precedent (DA+P, 2016)









PRECEDENT

INTERNATIONAL

The project combines two anchor institutions; the Manship Performing Arts Centre with the Louisiana State University Museum of art. The most visible feature of the building is that it sits on top of another building in a symbiotic relationship. The Shaw Center cantilevers 12m over the existing 1930's Auto hotel parking garage. Located near water in the Baton Rouge, the design draws influence from various local associations. As explained by the architects: " The facade is conceived to evoke many local associations: A paper lantern, glass beading, the meandering Mississippi River. At night the building glows like a 'lantern on the levee', a ubiquitous feature along the antebellum times. The exterior cladding is made of multi-length U shaped cast glass channels set 15cm apart from a corrugated aluminum wall system. The exterior glass skin creates a luminous and active skin but also acts as a rain screen.

Shaw Center for the Arts
Schwartz/Silver Architects Inc.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana, USA
2003- 2005

FIG. 54 A-F: Precedent (Details in Contemporary Architecture, 2007)