

1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter will attempt to take the reader through the entire consolidation process, the difficulties experienced, and the characteristics of the households involved in both case study areas. This would firstly, entail detailing information about the structures built (the type of structures built, the dates of construction, the builders involved, etc.), the uses within the structures (kitchens, bedrooms, etc.) the erven uses (gardening, vehicular parking, rental, etc.), and addressing the issue of privacy and the efficiency of the use of the erven. The aim of this chapter is to provide a detailed analysis of the households in the process of consolidation and to arrive at factors that have influenced consolidation of the households selected.

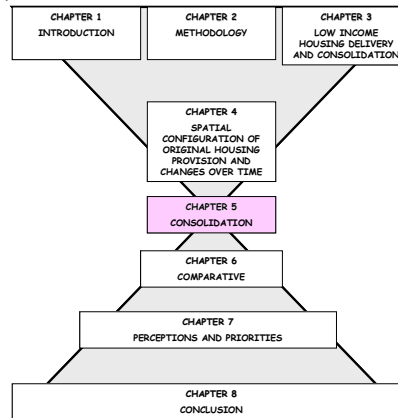


FIGURE 37: Position of chapter within dissertation

The structure of the chapter is firstly divided into two sections, A and B, which refers to extension 10 and 6 respectively. Figure 38 (opposite) represents the break down of one section. Both sections will be broken down in exactly the same manner except that extension 6 has four typologies.

Each section is further broken down into typologies. The typologies developed will be different between the two areas and are as follows:

Extension 10:

- **Typology 1:** a roof structure with no permanent additions, i.e. looks the same as when provided by government,
- **Typology 2:** a roof structure with permanent additions, but is an incomplete structure, and
- **Typology 3:** a completely enclosed roof structure.

Extension 6:

- **Typology 1** represents structures that have been positioned at the back of the erf.
- **Typology 2** is representative of structures placed at the side of the erf and
- **Typology 3** is characterised by structures placed at the front of the erf.
- The final, **typology (4)**, reflects complete houses.

The third level of the structure is within these typologies and appears as follows:

Each typology begins by introducing the households by describing the socio-economic status quo. The socio-economic status includes: family sizes and types, household sizes, the number of tenants, type of employment, the number of income sources, the sources of income and expenditure.

This is followed by more detailed information on additions. A step-by-step approach is used, to discuss each addition in detail (costs, builders, date of construction, type of addition etc.) - from the initial stages when government provided the top structures to the present status.

An analysis of the additions is made in terms of how the initial unit provided by government has changed over time. Changes range from, the move from temporary structures to permanent structures, the number of additions made, the size of the additions, the shape and configuration of the additions and the placing of the buildings, which analyses how efficiently space has been used and identifies obstacles to the process of consolidation. Further analysis is done on the use of space within the structures and on the erven.

The final issue discussed is the public / private interface, i.e. the interface of the structures and erven with the street. In essence, privacy is analysed at two levels, privacy from the public on the street, and privacy from the neighbours. At the end of each typology, a summary is made from which conclusions are derived.

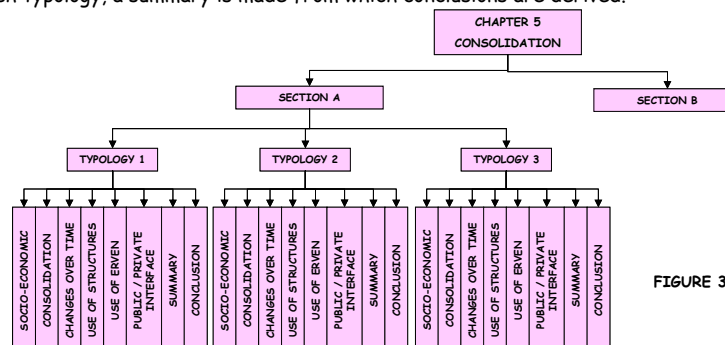


FIGURE 38: Structure of chapter

2. SECTION A EXTENSION 10 - ROOF STRUCTURES

- **Typology 1:** a roof structure with no permanent additions, i.e. looks the same as when they were provided,
- **Typology 2:** a roof structure with permanent additions, but an incomplete structure, and
- **Typology 3:** a completely enclosed roof structure.

HOW WERE THE TYPOLOGIES IDENTIFIED?

Site visits were carried out and observations were made. From this, stages in the building up of the roof structures were apparent and it was decided upon to split the sample of fifteen evenly between these categories.