





9.1 FINAL MODEL



Figure 175:Final model in context (Author 2016).



Figure 176:View into communal public space (Author 2016).







Figure 177: View down Mathane Street (Author 2016).

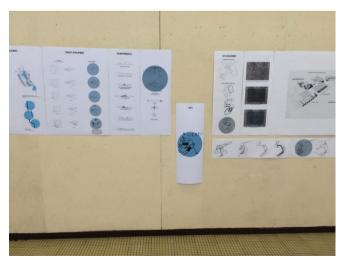
Figure 178: Aerial view of model (Author 2016).



9.2 PRESENTATION







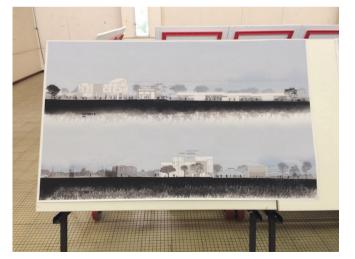


Figure 179: Presentation panels (Author 2016).

MATERIALS

9.3 LETTER FROM DESIGN EXAMINER

M. (Prof) Assessment of dissertation (design component) by external examiner.

Name of candidate: Siyabonga Mahlangu

Title of Dissertation: A Sense of Place and Belonging

Name of external examiner (design): Thomas Chapman

Date: 11 Nov 2016

Comments:

GENERAL: This project asks some very relevant questions, I sincerely enjoyed being taken on the student's dynamic journey through some difficult theoretical terrain. The student's passion and interest for design is evident throughout the project and I am looking forward to finding out whether any of the research questions posed at the beginning of the document have been resolved through the design process.

STRENGTHS:

- Precinct-scale planning: The project demonstrates an intimate knowledge of the site and has made some very mature decisions at the urban precinct scale, with a sensitive scalar and placemaking response to context.
- Design iterations: The student has successfully used model-making to refine the design and the latest iteration shows that the student has developed a critical understanding of scale and context.

SHORTCOMINGS

- Precedent Studies: Although not directly related to the design process, my feeling is that the student could have constructed his entire argument through a far more critical review of precedent studies. I am not sure that the student has visited any of the projects in Chapter 5, as the reading and understanding of the work is thin and far too kind! My feeling is that the student should have supplemented the formal/ architect-designed projects with other successful examples of community spaces that demonstrate the type of tectonic and spatial qualities he is trying to create- in urban design we would call this a 'tissue- study'. There are some anecdotal studies of incremental growth of RDP houses but this is far too generic. I am thinking the student should showcase a successful Chisa-Nyama or carwash etc. and analyse it in minute detail.
- Large Urban Design (Ch 3): I find this portion of the project very naïve, and should not be termed an
 urban design framework, rather a research/ though framework. The interventions read as very 'topdown' proposals which contradict the students very well-considered precinct planning in later
 chapters (from pg 80 onwards)/.

ASPECTS THAT NEED CLARIFICATION

- Precedent Studies: Some kind of synthesis statement/ diagram that demonstrates a better/ more
 critical understanding of the precedents.
- Overall Form: There is a great deal of architectural information lacking in the document that I am looking forward to seeing in the final presentation.

CREDIBILITY OF ARGUMENT AND BIBLIOGRAPHY: No Comment (Design examiner only)











Primary nodes (Mahlangu et al. 2016). 26 LIST OF FIGURES Figure 23 Figure 24 Secondary nodes (Mahlangu et al. 2016). 27 Figure 1 Diagram illustrating a new way of conceptualising the interaction Figure 25 Activity spines connecting nodes (Mahlangu et al. 2016). 27 between a public building and a public space (Author 2016). 6 Figure 26 Proposed nodal development and activity spine activation (Mahlangu Figure 2 Components that make up a city (Author 2016). 2 et al. 2016). 28 Calderwood's plans of black native townships and the infrastructure Figure 3 Phased growth of street (Mahlangu et al. 2016). Figure 27 28 required to make it a good neighbourhood (Calderwood 1953). 3 Existing attributes of Lusaka and the proposed precinct location (Mah-Figure 28 Figure 4 Service Provision Collage (Adapted by Author 2016). langu & Wolmarans 2016). 32 Architectural Intention Collage (Adapted by Author 2016). 4 Figure 5 Figure 29 Proposed Urban Hub, Mahube Max City Mall, Mamelodi (Mahlangu & Figure 6 The intervention as the "in-between" formal and informal (Author 2016). 5 Wolmarans 2016) 32 NE 51/9 House developed by the CSIR (Author 2016). 8 Figure 7 Points of interests and nodes linked to Bophelo Precinct (Mahlangu & Figure 30 Wolmarans 2016) 33 Figure 8 Bufferzones that define Mamelodi (Author 2016). 9 Points of interest around Pienaarspoort Train Station (Mahlangu & Figure 31 10 Figure 9 Density map (Author 2016). Wolmarans 2016) 33 Figure 10 Formal and informal housing (Author 2016). 11 Pedestrian movement around the precinct where the best suited inter-Figure 32 Public Amenities in Mamelodi (Author 2016). Figure 11 12 ventions will be implemented (Mahlangu & Wolmarans 2016) 34 Figure 12 Site location and extent of reach of the intervention (Author 2016). 13 Figure 33 Existing zones of interest. This will be incorporated in the precinct proposal with various interventions (Mahlangu & Wolmarans 2016). 34 Figure 13 Site edges and constraints (Author 2016). 14 Proposed activities and interventions for the green route (Mahlangu & Figure 34 Figure 14 Energy flow and movement of people and vehicles (Author 2016). 15 Wolmarans 2016). 35 The street as a public space (Author 2016). Figure 15 16 Figure 35 Proposed networks that will supplement the larger civic proposal that Shacks that are marked and recognised by the municipality (Author Figure 16 form part of the precinct plan (Mahlangu & Wolmarans 2016). 35 17 2016). Network diagram of nodes linked by activity spine (Mahlangu & Wol-Figure 36 One of few recreational spaces and religious building (Author 2016). Figure 17 18 marans 2016). 36 Movement and energy flow across the site (Hector Peterson Road (Au-Figure 18 Precinct development plan (Mahlangu & Wolmarans 2016). Figure 37 36 thor 2016). 19 Summary block of development interventions (Mahlangu & Wolmarans Figure 38 Commercial edges of the site (Tshukudu Street) (Author 2016). Figure 19 20 2016). 37 Architectural language as signs of aspiration (Author 2016). Figure 20 21 Functional categories of public facilities (CSIR 2009: 2). Figure 39 40 Figure 21 The daily exodus (Mahlangu et al. 2016). 25 Figure 40 Functional categories of public facilities (CSIR 2009: 2). 41 Figure 22 Existing and proposed urban cores (Mahlangu et al. 2016). 26 Figure 41 Programme (Author 2016). 42



Figure 42	Material palette (Author 2016).	45	Figure 60	Soccer match on Victory soccer field [Lusaka, Mamelodi] (Author 2016).	61
Figure 43	Definition of public space (Author 2016).	45	Figure 61	Market spaces where people socialise an earn a living [Lusaka, Mamele	
Figure 44	The building blends well with the context of Alexandra (Baan 2010).	46		di] (Author 2016).	62
Figure 45	The skin of the building is different depending on the orientation of		Figure 62	Stakeholders of the design project (Author 2016).	65
	the wall and the function within the building (Author 2016).	47	Figure 63	Network of Hubs which connect to phase 2, the proposed civic intervention (Author 2016).	66
Figure 46	The Building is a light mass placed over the roof of an existing community hall. The community hall becomes the podium for the building (Author 2016).	47	Figure 64	The growth of street side spaza in Mamelodi Gardens, Mamelodi East (Author 2016).	67
Figure 47	Material honesty as principle that embodies the characteristic of the material use of existing buildings in the immediate context (Local Studio 2015).		Figure 65	Potential growth of a typical hub (Author 2016).	69
		48	Figure 66	Shacks and RDP buildings in Lusaka (Author 2016).	70
Figure 48	The taxi rank within its context (Baan n.d.).	50	Figure 67	Urban plan sketch derived from understanding the context and incorporating in the urban vision (Author 2016).	71
Figure 49	The linear market and public porch as the thresholds between the rank and the street (Author 2016).	50	Figure 68	The public space becomes the most important space and the intervention is based on these spaces. (Author 2016).	72
Figure 50	Active box along a route as balls on a string (Author 2016).	51	Figure 69	The public spaces will have qualities from a square typology to a linear	
Figure 51	An Active box proximity to a recreational space (Dayton 2014).	52		typology (Author 2016).	73
Figure 52	The Active Box is always placed close to a public space. It fosters a safe zone between the public space and residential zone (Author 2016).	52	Figure 70	Partii Diagram. The public spaces will be control by grid and small structures to loosely define space (Author 2016).	73
Figure 53	Typical Koban (Thomas 2016).	53	Figure 71	Concept model	74
Figure 54	Contemporary Koban within the city (Klein Dytham Architecture 2012).	54	Figure 72	Concept model	75
Figure 55	African public and private space [Diptych of a street market in Soweto on the left and a menstruation hut in Sangha on the right] (Adapted by Author 2016).		Figure 73	Concept model	75
		57	Figure 74	Concept model	76
Figure 56	European private and public spaces. [Piazza_della_Signoria on the left	3,	Figure 75	Design principles employed in developing the intervention (Author 2016	5).77
11841030	and a Suburb in Colorado Springs on the right](Adapted by Author 2016)). 57	Figure 76	Temporality and permanence (Author 2016).	78
Figure 57	Street edge activity [Hector Peterson road in Lusaka, Mamelodi] (Author 2016).	58	Figure 77	Synthesis of the qualities of both temporality and permanence (Author 2016).	78
Figure 58	Informal settlement patterns and dwellings as lessons in rationalistic design [Alaska, Mamelodi] (Author 2016).	59	Figure 78	Identifying public and structuring the internal programmes according to the public spaces (Author 2016).	79
Figure 59	An existing church found on site. Religion forms a part of the daily rituals on the site (Author 2016).	60	Figure 79	Definition of public spaces A. Existing activities and spaces on the site are defined and the arrows show the relation to the street. B. The edges	100
					IUX



	of the proposed building are shown. C, the various components of the		Figure 100	Elevations of building within context(Author 2016).	100
	building and their relations to the street and the public spaces around them are illustrated.	80	Figure 101	Marquette of building in the landscape. Aerial view (Author 2016).	101
Figure 80	Massing model that defines the 3 public spaces on its edges (Author 2016	5).81	Figure 102	Marquette of building in the landscape. Aerial view from the soccer field (Author 2016).	102
Figure 81	Massing model that defines the 3 public spaces on its edges (Author 2016	5).81	Figure 103	Marquette of building in the landscape. Aerial View (Author 2016).	103
Figure 82 Figure 83	Parti Diagram (Author 2016). Site Plan development. (Author 2016). The proposed public spaces are	82	Figure 104	Marquette of building in the landscape. View from residential side of the building. (Author 2016).	104
8	related to the programmes in the building.	84	Figure 105	Layout and scale of buildings are redesigned to achieve the initial	
Figure 84	Site Plan Development (Author 2016). The existing pedestrian move-		8	intentions.(Author 2016)	105
	ment across the site is maintained and visual links between the street and the public spaces are created so that the spaces are not closed off from each other.	85	Figure 106	Site plan on the left and ground floor plan iteration on the right (Author 2016).	106
Figure 85	Illustration of the public spaces (Black) and the structures that define the spaces (Author 2016).	86	Figure 107	Investigating thresholds between the building and the landscape (Author 2016).	107
Figure 86	Draft site plan illustrating the response to the street edge, public spaces and existing view across the site. N.T.S(Not to scale) (Author 2016).	87	Figure 108	Redesigning the street edge of Hector Peterson Rd. and the thresholds to the market stalls (Author 2016).	108
Figure 87	3x3meter grid used to control both building and landscape (Author 2016	5).88	Figure 109	Sketch of landscape and roofs as thresholds.(Author 2016).	108
Figure 88	Massing model. (Author 2016)	89	Figure 110	The iterated ground floor plan (Author 2016).	109
Figure 89	Massing model. (Author 2016)	90	Figure 111	The iterated first floor plan (Author 2016).	110
Figure 90	Massing model. (Author 2016)	91	Figure 112	Marquette. Aerial View. The model shows the character of the architecture in relation to the space around it (Author 2016).	111
Figure 91	Massing model. (Author 2016)	92	Figure 113	Marquette. Aerial View. The model shows the character of the architec-	
Figure 92	Site Plan (Author 2016)	93		ture in relation to the space around it (Author 2016).	112
Figure 93	Ground floor plan. N.T.S (Author 2016).	94	Figure 114	Marquette. Aerial view from the residential side of the site. The model shows the character of the architecture in relation to the space around	
Figure 94	First floor plan (Author 2016).	94		it (Author 2016).	113
Figure 95	Section through the public spaces.(Author 2016).	95	Figure 115	Marquette. View across Hector Peterson Road and the primary school.	
Figure 96	Section through the public spaces.(Author 2016).	96	•	The model shows the character of the architecture in relation to the	
Figure 97	Sections through the building (Author 2016).	97		space around it (Author 2016).	114
Figure 98	Sections through the building (Author 2016).	98	Figure 116	Marquette. View from across the soccer field. The model shows the character of the architecture in relation to the space around it (Author	
Figure 99	Elevations of building within context(Author 2016).	99		2016).	115



Figure 117	3D rendering as you enter from the Market space (Author 2016).	116	Figure 137	The formation of the grid and how changes can be implemented	
Figure 118	Site plan. 1:500 in presentation (Author 2016).	117		through it (Author 2016).	139
Figure 119	Ground floor plan . 1:200 in presentation. (Author 2016).	118	Figure 138	The grid and how it is uses the platform to create a building and a link to the landscape (Author 2016).	140
Figure 120	First floor plan. 1:200 in presentation (Author 2016).	119	Figure 139	Exploded view of a shack panel. The shack panel elements are reinter-	er-
Figure 121	3D rendering. View as you enter from the Market space (Author 2016). $ \\$	120		preted to create a new architectural language (Author 2016).	140
Figure 122	Northern Street Elevation [Hector Peterson Road]. Clay rendering (Author 2016)	121	Figure 140	The construction and adaptation of the building (Author 2016).	141
Figure 123	Northern Street Elevation [Hector Peterson Road] (Author 2016).	122	Figure 141	The panel in the various forms. (Author 2016)	143
•	,	122	Figure 142	Variations of the panel (Author 2016).	144
Figure 124	Western Street Elevation [Tshukudu Street]. Clay rendering (Author 2016)	123	Figure 143	Basic corrugated steel wall panel and its components (Author 2016).	145
Figure 125	Western Street Elevation [Tshukudu Street] (Author 2016).	124	Figure 144	Wall panel. Corrugated steel and magnesium board or gypsum board as an interior finish (Author 2016).	147
Figure 126	Section through the Community Hall. 1:100 in the presentation (Author 2016).	126	Figure 145	Wall panel. Polycarbonate sheeting with a UV layer placed on bot the interior and exterior (Author 2016).	149
Figure 127	Section through the Church and the courtyard. 1:100 in the presentation (Author 2016).	128	Figure 146	Wall panel. This is a custom wall panel. This item will be used for non-modular infill panels (Author 2016).	151
Figure 128	Tectonic concept. (Author 2016)	130	Figure 147	Sliding door panel. This sliding door is used in the administration	
Figure 129	The platform and the process the building begins to grow from it (Au-	404	8	building and the community hall (Author 2016).	153
	thor 2016).	131	Figure 148	Roof panel. The panel is a modular element (Author 2016).	155
Figure 130	The RDP house and the shack, and the materials [Lusaka, Mamelodi] (Author 2016).	132	Figure 149	The solar panel. This becomes an attachment to the building and works with the 3x3x3 grid (Author 2016).	157
Figure 131	The relationship between the platform, the grid and the building. Tectonic concept (Author 2016).	133	Figure 150	Shading system. The modular system leads to a building with no over- hangs over the fenestration. The system allows the building to perform	
Figure 132	Grid and Aces the building layout and structure are based (Author 2016	5).133		better climatically (Author 2016).	159
Figure 133	Reimagining the solar panel (Adapted by Author 2016).	135	Figure 151	Shading system (Author 2016).	161
Figure 134	Water cooling + heating and cooling strategy (Adapted by Author 2016)	. 136	Figure 152	The adapting of the building over time (Author 2016).	163
Figure 135	Section of the East gate building illustrating the movement of air through the building due to the passive ventilation strategy used (Sus-		Figure 153	3D rendering of the building in its adapted phase with both panels and attachments (Author 2016).	165
Figure 136	tainabilityworkshop.autodesk.com n.d.) Illustration of ventilation strategies used in the building (Author 2016)	137 . 138	Figure 154	3D rendering of the building in its adapted phase with both panels and attachments (Author 2016).	166



Figure 155	Admin building sections (Author 2016).	167	Figure 179	Presentation panels (Author 2016).	192
Figure 156	Admin building sections (Author 2016).	168	Figure 180	Material used in project and the distances from manufacturer and the s	
Figure 157	Technical exploration of the administration building N.T.S (Author 201	(Author 2016).	193		
Figure 158	Roof detail N.T.S (Author 2015)	170			
Figure 159	Window detail N.T.S (Author 2016)	171			
Figure 160	Wall to floor detail connection (Author 2016).	172			
Figure 161	Community sectional development: Thresholds and structure (Author 2016).	173			
Figure 162	Community sectional development: Thresholds and structure (Author 2016).	174			
Figure 163	The community hall detail investigation (Author 2016).	175			
Figure 164	Detail connection of the door panel and rail to the structure of the comty hall (Author 2016).	muni- 176			
Figure 165	Beam to column and brace detail N.T.S (Author 2016).	177			
Figure 166	Hall section. 1:100 in Presentation. Section cut to show the Community in context (Author 2016).	7 Hall 178			
Figure 167	Administration building section. 1:50 in presentation (Author 2016).	180			
Figure 168	Administration section (Author 2016).	181			
Figure 169	Gutter / solar panel detail. 1:10 in Presentation (Author 2016).	182			
Figure 170	Floor / sliding door detail. 1:5 in presentation (Author 2016).	183			
Figure 171	Roof to wall detail. !:5 in presentation (Author 2016).	184			
Figure 172	Suspended floor detail. 1:10 in presentation (Author 2016).	185			
Figure 173	View from the Market Space (Author 2016).	186			
Figure 174	Aerial view of site (Author 2016).	188			
Figure 175	Final model in context (Author 2016).	190			
Figure 176	View into communal public space (Author 2016).	190			
Figure 177	View down Mathane Street (Author 2016).	191			
Figure 178	Aerial view of model (Author 2016).	191			



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DECLARATION

In accordance with Regulation 4(e) of the General Regulations (G.57) for dissertations and theses, I declare that this thesis, which I hereby submit for the degree Master of Architecture (Professional) at the University of Pretoria, is my own work and has not previously been submitted by me for a degree at this or any other tertiary institution.

I further state that no part of my thesis has already been, or is currently being, submitted for any such degree, diploma or other qualification.

I further declare that this thesis is substantially my own work. Where reference is made to the works of others, the extent to which that work has been used is indicated and fully acknowledged in the text and list of references.

Siyabonga Lunga Mahlangu

December 2016