



Fig 8.1 Rendering of the school & productive landscape (Author 2018).

CHAPTER

08

conclusion

08.1 CONCLUSION

This dissertation has highlighted the dangers associated with stigmas, particularly, stigmas associated with a post industrial site.

The particular site's stigmas had their origin with the Apartheid spatial planning legacy, the loss of economic activity and ownership has only amplified the situation.

As Jurgen Habermas suggests, a legitimisation crisis looms if a social structure is not protected, if there is no structure there is chaos. This dissertation argued that it can be mitigated through architecture. Therefore, this dissertation's goal was to create a model that can address stigma through the creation of architecture, and test it with a new intervention.

The success of such a project can probably only be measured by building this intervention in real life. But this dissertation would argue that the model set out by the theory and contextual analysis is a viable solution in a similar predicament.

Because this is an interpretation of a context that is not directly relatable to every one, more theories and approaches can be added to strengthen this dissertation's hypothesis.

The last sentiment of Casey's paper that has to be highlighted is that, a work of art, or design, is never the only solution. Every architect, in this case, would have a different take on the problem, a different approach to design and a different architectural language (Casey, 2008:10).

The veil of uncertainty has been lifted from this site, where stigmas can be broken or suppressed by architecture.