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HERITAGE AND
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MONUMENTALIZING THE INVISIBLE:

Using architecture as a tool to mitigate site of tension between the migrant citizen and institutes of power

CONTENTS

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PROGRAMME:
Free-funded journalism
platform, archive and
public/private space for
social and
cultural exchange.

Client:
Pro-Migrant Activists and
Journalists such as
Lawyers for Human Rights.
Migrant citizens of Pretoria
CBD.

Site:
Undeveloped land situated
on
Pretoria Central Pretoria
0002 Francis Baard Street
25°44'56.4"S 28°11'24.1"E

Editor:
M.Amaidas

ABSTRACT

The thesis stemmed from an interrogation into sites of urban decay, the inhabitants off such sites and the relationship between these sites and institutes of power such as government, police and legal organisations. A tension exists between such abandoned sites, the seemingly forgotten citizens who appropriate such spaces and the institutions which are supposedly meant to serve these same citizens and work to regenerate protect and repair these abandoned sites.

Being forced to utilize unofficial channels to fulfil their needs and gradually appropriating lost and abandoned sites littered within the city, the invisible migrant citizen becomes the user of invisible space. They view public spaces and institutions which are meant to serve them as hostile and confusing environments, choosing instead to confine or nucleate their living spaces with other migrants and forming informal networks.

Criticism aimed at architects has pointed out that by only providing this group of people with temporary or emergency solutions we in fact send the hidden message that they are in fact expected to leave soon and thusly do not have any stake to a permanent cultural, social and political presence within the broader narrative of the city. The migrant is citizen is a nomad, caught in a constant state of flux and limbo. Systematically misrepresented by the media, habitually ignored (if not blatantly attacked) by institutions of power and the native citizens they encounter, they are forced to inhabit sites of urban decay, which much like the migrant citizen themselves are forgotten, considered burdensome, neglected and are too caught in a state of limbo-lacking a solid identity in the broader urban context.

The project attempts to subvert the above described forces which seek to forever silence and undermine the migrant citizens' experience and narrative within the inner city. It will attempt to address migrant citizens need for a permanent social, cultural and political presence within the broader urban narrative. It will attempt to accomplish this by utilizing one of these sites of decay and to within it, deploy an appropriate architectural intervention which addresses the placelessness, weakness and lack of permanence of both the site and migrant citizen holistically.

01/FRAMING

THE ISSUE

"A spatial manifestation of dysfunction in city form has always been urban decay. As a lesion left behind by hasty urban growth and development, or an oversight or disregard surfacing from a plan, sometimes a monumental manifestation of failure of the grand designer…The reality of urban decay is the counterpart of the myth of the ideal city."
Akkerman (2016: 177)

Mapping abandoned buildings and derelict sites in Pretoria CBD. (Author, 2019)

INTRODUCTION + ISSUES (site)

Figure: 1.1

URBAN DECAY DEFINED

Trancik (1986:9) describes lost urban space as anti-space; the residue of poor spatial planning and growing irreverence for context. Despite being debated since 1986, these spaces continue to cause discontinuity and fragmentation in our cityscapes. These are the forgotten, transient and derelict sites of urban decay and ruination.

Crisman (2011: 1-2) defines such forgotten sites of abandonment with examples ranging from vacant lots, abandoned buildings or the brownfield sites located under bridges, railways and highways which cut into the landscape, disregarding natural morphologies.

To aid in a more concise understanding of how these spaces begin to manifest within our urban context, Murray (2011:9-11) uses the city of Johannesburg as an example. He describes the way in which the city upon conception rabidly expanded to reach global standards. This resulted in an irresponsible commercial growth spurt, in which city blocks were razed, redeveloped
and then thoughtlessly demolished again- creating dead and unusable sites.

Pretoria's urban fabric seemingly undergoes a similar predicament. Since its conception Pretoria has played host to almost every architectural typology and methods of space making imaginable- ranging from High Modern International Style to Regionalism.

The unstable political climate and rise and fall of the apartheid regime meant the continuous inhabitation and exodus of multiple demographic groups that transited within the city, each new system of Government seeking to erase and overpower the identity of the previous regime resulting in a patchwork of abandoned sites remaining in states of limbo and uselessness. (Clarke & Kuipers 2015: 41-43).

The Transvaal Provincial Administration Building, Schubart Park and the numerous empty tracts of land (which are either fenced off or become informal parking space) are just some of the numerous sites of abandonment which can be identified.

A GENERAL RESISTENCE TO INTERVENE
From the above we understand the genesis of these lost spaces and the problems they pose to healthy urban functioning. It is here that we may explore why designers are hesitant to construct on sites. The general attitude developers and city planners take towards these spaces, could be summarized as an "out of site out of mind" approach.

Crisman (2011:1-2) ascribes this lack of engagement not only to stringent zoning and development laws but also due to the fact that they are representative of a harsh reality which remind us of the states of poverty, deterioration and neglect present in our cities.

Through them, we are confronted with the result of the apathy on the government and town planner's part and are presented with reminders that our urban spaces and cities are not as healthy and functioning as we would like to think. These sites are considered inconvenient, burdensome and transient. In an effort to avoid mitigating these difficult sites and abandoned buildings, developers favour demolition, but often application to do so is denied due to constraining heritage and zoning laws.

What is left are a series of spaces which are forgettable and lack a solid identity to tie them to larger continuum of the cities narrative.

"A spatial manifestation of dysfunction in city form has always been urban decay. As a lesion left behind by hasty urban growth and development, or an oversight or disregard surfacing from a plan, sometimes a monumental manifestation of failure of the grand designer…The reality of urban decay is the counterpart of the myth of the ideal city." Akkerman (2016: 177)
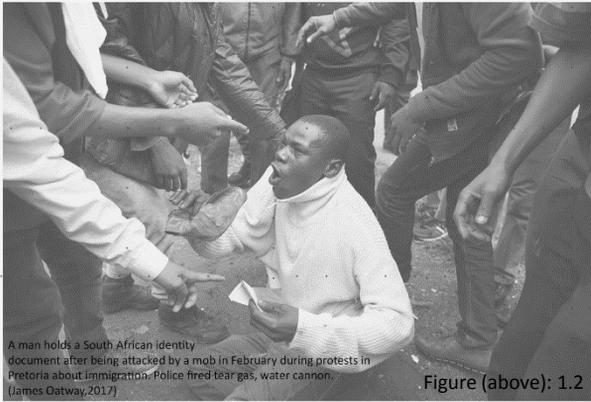
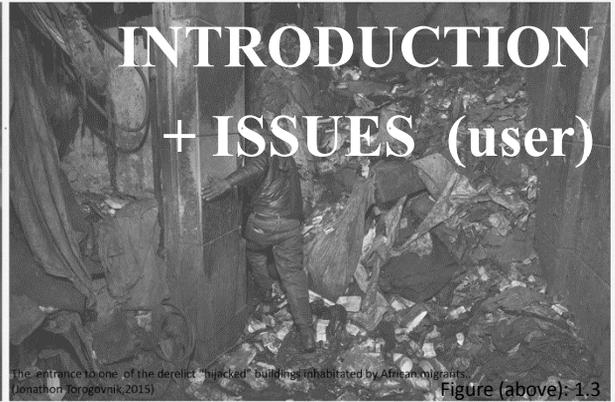A man holds a South African identity document after being attacked by a mob in February during protests in Pretoria about immigration. Police fired tear gas, water cannon. (James Oatway,2017)
Figure (above): 1.2

The entrance to one of the derelict "hijacked" buildings inhabitated by African migrants. (Jonathon Torogovnik,2015)
Figure (above): 1.3

African migrants gather on the first floor of an abandoned building. (Jonathon Torogovnik,2015)
Figure (above): 1.4

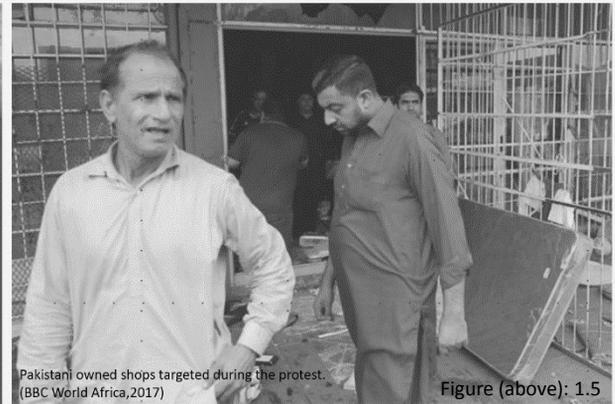Pakistani owned shops targeted during the protest. (BBC World Africa,2017)
Figure (above): 1.5

Urban Decay mirrors Social Decay: Migrant as Invisible Citizen

Akkerman (2016: 178), goes on to say that it is these sites of decay which in fact serve as authentic reflections of the true face of the city. They become markers which help us understand the accurate health of its functioning and the attitudes in which it treats its most unwanted aspects.

Franck & Stevens (2007:6-7) thusly explore the ways in which these sites gradually become inhabited by marginalized groups. They put forward the notion of lost spaces becoming sites of social adaptability and cohesion.

The lack of existing fabric on these sites present unique opportunities for people to explore and produce a less regimented spatial experience, giving users more authority over the space and allowing them to cultivate meaning within it. It is precisely this flexibility and lack of restriction to these sites which make them attractive destinations for what Trikalinou (2015:3) terms as the "institutionally invisible" citizen.

They could be seen as "invisible" due to the fact that upon arrival into their host country the migrant citizen forfeits their basic social and economic rights in exchange for mere tolerance and acceptance of their existence. They continuously negotiate their existence within the urban landscape by sacrificing core elements of their identity for the sake of "blending in" out of fear that proud and outward displays of their true nature and opinion could potentially instigate public and authoritative backlash.

INVISIBLE CITIZEN DEFINED

The migrant citizen, as Trikalinou (2015:3) states is "institutionally invisible". What is meant is meant by this, is explained in the following concept. 'Non-action' or feigned ignorance is often a tool employed by systems of power to avoid acting on a problem. This is due to the simple fact that if institutions were to intervene, there exists the chance for migrants to find conditions favourable and to take up permanent residence in the country (a possibility which some ruling bodies hope to avoid). As a result these citizens exist in the margins, forced to navigate their day to day existence in unfamiliar territories while remaining largely voiceless and unseen.

A GENERAL RESISTENCE TO INTERVENE

Palmary (1998:4) states that high-ranking politicians or government officials and have, in the past fuelled biased xenophobic views which portray refugees as unnecessary burdens to the state.

The Minister of Home Affairs once stated "If South Africans are going to compete for scarce resources with the millions of 'aliens' that are pouring into South Africa, then we can bid goodbye to our Reconstruction and Development Programme" (Minister of Home Affairs, 1994).

Peberday (2016: 42) states that in many instances migrants report unlawful and gratuitous mistreatment from Metro Police in which their businesses were often disrupted and possessions confiscated, often in tandem with bribes commissioned by their xenophobic neighbours.

As the following literature illustrates, increasing numbers of migrants report general attitudes of apathy or aggression (and in some cases blatant physical violence) displayed towards them from both institutions of power (Government and Police) and their fellow South African national citizens.

The Shift in Architectural Solutions for Migrants Required

Kleinschmidt (2016) brings forward a relatively new argument within the discourse of architecture aimed at refugees and migrants. He notes that governments and societies need to readily accept the reality that migrants and asylum seekers will always exist and hence our architectural solutions for receiving them need to become less akin to makeshift, emergency solutions and shift towards more permanently designated institutions and programmes which encourage cultural exchange and assimilation.

There needs to be an overall shift in the rhetoric centred on foreigners, beginning with exposing and offering the public chances to learn of the benefits of cultural and economic assimilation.

When examining Pretoria CBD we do note the existence of various embassies and institutions which aid in the administrative aspects of becoming a South African Citizen but a severe lack of spaces which could potentially assist in the harmonious and beneficial exchange of cultures and narratives. Migrants are not afforded any permanent social, cultural or political presence in the city which only perpetuates the problem earlier raised by Kleinschmidt (2016), that they are forever regarded as temporary, voiceless and not to be viewed in the same light as an ordinary South African Citizen.

In Summation

Considering the above literature, we begin to notice the vast number of characteristics that these decayed urban sites and the neglected migrant citizen share. Both are overlooked and deemed a nuisance by governmental institutions and to some extent the greater public.

Both are subservient to and reliant upon the often biased powers of authority above them. Both are representative and indicative of a harsher reality that most government and native urban dwellers would rather forget. Both are considered temporary, unworthy of a solid place within the larger urban continuum and most importantly both lack a sense of identity, permanence and meaning within the narrative of their larger urban context.

Hence the project aims to locate an appropriate site of one of these areas of urban decay located within Pretoria CBD and to then deploy within it an appropriate architectural solution which addresses the placelessness, temporality and lack of identity both of the site itself and of the migrant citizens using the site experience.

Through memorializing and monumentalizing the voices of these marginalized groups the project aims to become a form of silent protest against the institutions and symbols of power which seek to undermine and silence them.

Delimitations

The project is meant to be viewed as an additional facility which as well as offering services to quicken and aid the migrant to solidify their paperwork and hasten the acceptance of the migrants citizenship status is designed to cater heavily to the spiritual and social development within their alien urban context.

It is thusly meant to be viewed as a facility which works in tandem with other institutions scattered around and throughout Pretoria CBD and therefore not a self sufficient complex in itself.
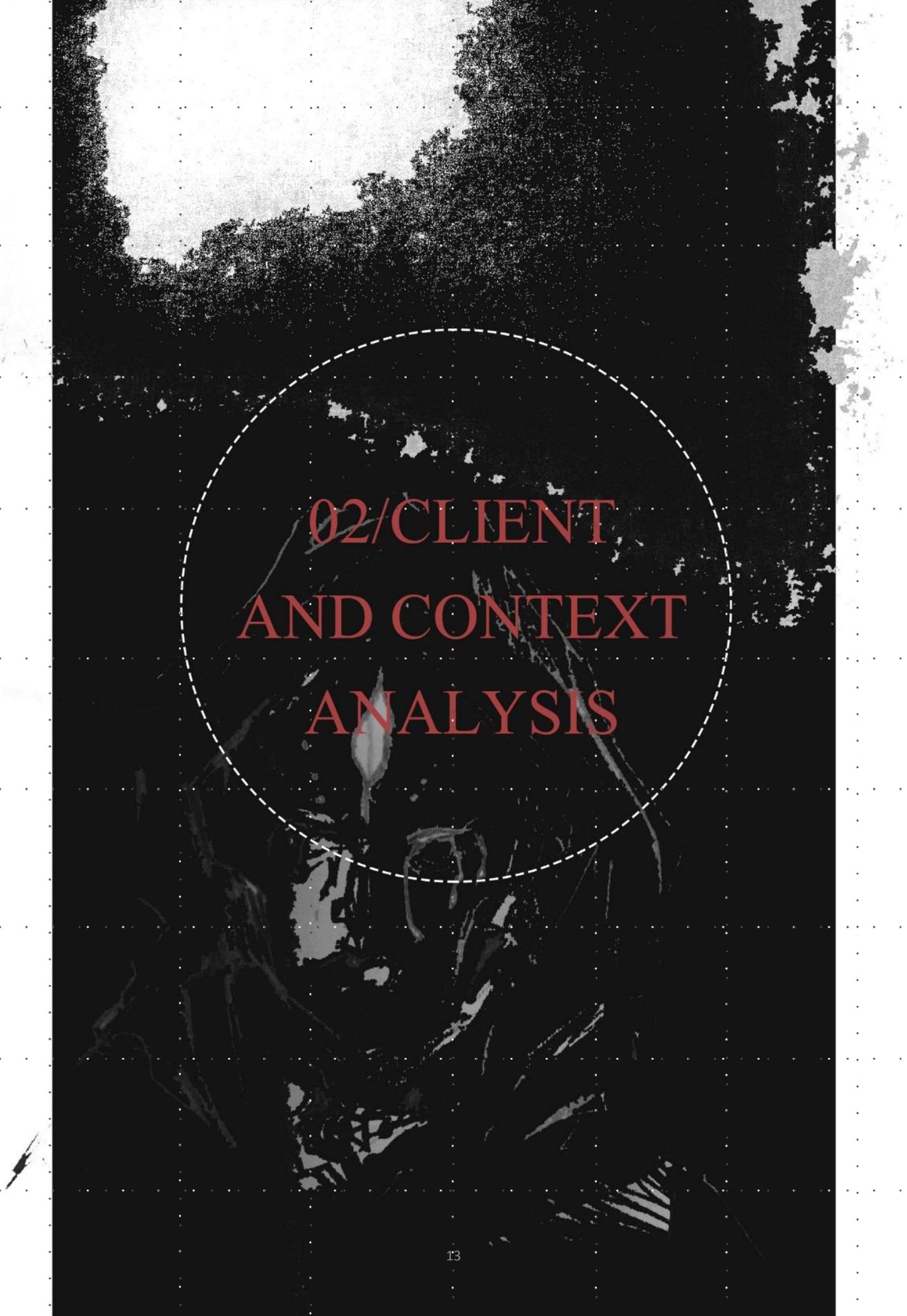
02/CLIENT AND CONTEXT ANALYSIS

Client Analysis: Mapping and Understanding the Needs of the Migrant

THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CONTEXT FACING THE MIGRANT

"...the migrant worker more than the flâneur is the paradoxical cultural figure of African modernity. Living in places and circumstances not of his or her choosing, the black migrant worker is constrained to experience the metropolis as a site of radical uncertainty, unpredictability, and insecurity" Nuttall & Mbembe (2008: 23)

ARRIVAL

Between our current year and 2021 Gauteng is expected to handle one of the largest inflow of migrants compared to other provinces, with a population at approximately 1048 440 people. The majority of these migrants hail from countries neighbouring our own, such as the Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Uganda, Nigeria and even far as Pakistan. Statistics South Africa (2018:1)

Most migrants located within Pretoria CBD are attracted to South Africa under false premises. As an example to illustrate this case Inaka (2014:256) conducts interviews on a number of migrants with origins in the DRC. The interviews revealed that the majority of lower class migrants saw South Africa as a viable option after hearing often false statements that job opportunities were in abundance. Indeed many middle class citizens who held titles such as lawyer or officer in the DRC often found themselves accepting jobs far below their skill level as taxi-drivers, hired manual labour or security once arriving in South Africa. Inaka (2014:256-69)

BUREACRACY

Close to 200 pieces of legislation regarding migrant workers has been in effect since 1994. While with each new piece, the process required for migrants to gain full citizenship has improved with adjustments, the process remains to the unknowledgeable foreigner confusing, tedious and fraught with bureaucratic delays.

The Refugee act of 1988, granted the rights to any person to apply for asylum in South Africa and states explicitly that no person is to be denied this right. While application is being processed however, asylum seekers are not permitted to work or be educated —with the exception of migrants who apply for a work or study permit. This permit can only be obtained if the processing of the application period takes longer than 6 months. Palmary (1998:3)

This has been deemed one of the most controversial pieces of legislation in effect and multiple refugee and migrant activists such as the Lawyers for Human Rights consistently pressure ruling bodies to change this law.

SOCIAL ANIMOSITY AND MEDIA MISREPRESENTATION

As noted in the introductory pages of this thesis the migrant faces opposition to some extent on all sides. Xenophobic attacks, regular and invasive checks from police, and long wait times for official documentation to be processed is seemingly par for the course.

However adding to these pressures there exists many widespread perceptions and beliefs which serve to foster atmospheres of fear and animosity amongst South African citizens. These fears are often fuelled by baseless accusations and unsubstantiated figures portrayed in newspapers, televised news and other sources available to the mainstream public. Palmary (1998:4).

The fears centre primarily on the availability of work (especially within the informal sector) and the concern that refugees take these scarce employment opportunities away from national citizens.

However this perception proves to be consistently untrue and unfounded as Perbedy (2016:71) puts forward in her study, that only 20 percent of the informal sector is either operated by or owned by a foreign migrant.

However this perception proves to be consistently untrue and unfounded as Perbedy (2016:71) puts forward in her study, that only 20 percent of the informal sector is either operated by or owned by a foreign migrant.

Additionally surveys undertaken by Perbedy (2016:71-72) prove that foreign migrants are more likely to create additional job opportunities and hire from a mainly South African demographic. These more positive statistics are largely underreported and rarely garner as much attention.-and therefore sales revenue.

AREAS OF LIVING AND WORKING

It becomes pertinent to note that upon obtaining a work permit, a majority of migrants chose to take up permanent residence in either the urban peripheries or areas neighbouring the CBD such as Pretoria West or Sunnyside. Another important factor to note would be the tendency of the breadwinners of many of these migrant families to take up temporary residence in the CBD during the working months, regularly sending back money to and returning to their rural or peri-urban homes of permanent residence.

Most view the Central business district as a place for business, religious ceremonies, socializing and work but few decide to take up permanent residence in more central locations. Additionally, even when cases were found where migrants lived within the city, most kept within the boundaries of their own ethnic group, rarely choosing to live or work with national South African citizens either out of fear or rejection from the existing population. Renkin (2017:8-9)

From the above we were able to discern that some of central obstacles which prevent successful cultural and social assimilation centred around the following..

- A lack of exposure to national South African citizens due to living on the peripheries and an aversion to co-existing with national citizens.
- Systematic belittlement and oppression from Governmental and Police forced.
- False and biased representation of their circumstance and view in the news.

Formulated criteria developed for the selection of an appropriate site

The requirements set out for the choosing of an appropriate site were thusly formulated to work in direct opposition to above described forces and are therefore as follows:

- To be located near a site which displayed the potential of becoming a greatly active and pedestrian friendly zone. The site should be or could become an area where the chances for migrant and non-migrant interaction was high and the possibilities for a diverse array of people were present.
- To be located near an institute of power which as earlier discussed seeks to undermine the voice and existence of the migrant.
- To be a ruined heritage building or site which exhibits the same symptoms of placelessness, lack of identity and permanence within its larger urban narrative.

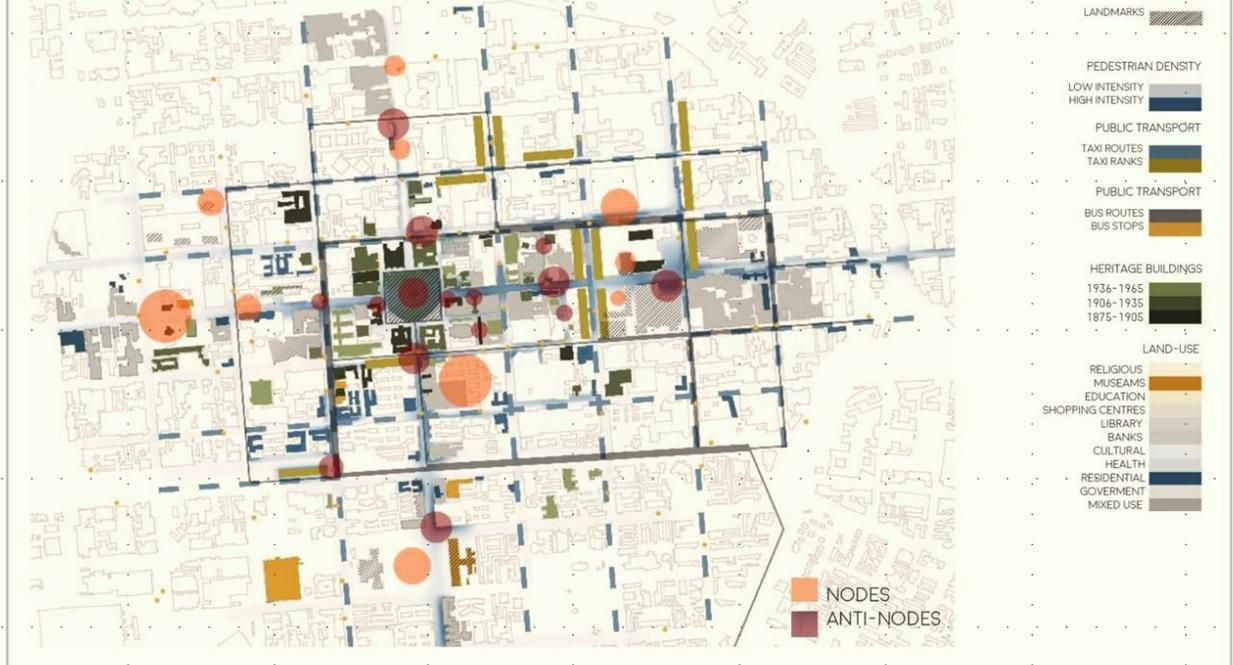# A POINT OF DEPARTURE:

SUMMARY OF THE URBAN VISION

LANDMARKS

PEDESTRIAN DENSITY
LOW INTENSITY
HIGH INTENSITY

PUBLIC TRANSPORT
TAXI ROUTES
TAXI RANKS

PUBLIC TRANSPORT
BUS ROUTES
BUS STOPS

HERITAGE BUILDINGS
1936-1965
1906-1935
1875-1905

LAND-USE
RELIGIOUS
MUSEAMS
EDUCATION
SHOPPING CENTRES
LIBRARY
BANKS
CULTURAL
HEALTH
RESIDENTIAL
GOVERMENT
MIXED USE

NODES
ANTI-NODES

Figure 2.1: Consolidating urban mapping displaying nodes and anti-nodes.(Vermeulen et al, 2019)

LOCATING AREAS OF POSSIBILITY

The study conducted during the conception of an urban vision proved useful in the identification of an appropriate site in that it allowed students to gain a holistic understanding of areas which successfully hosted high concentrations of people.

The study centred on the city user, themes of human scale, and user friendless. Using Joel Kotkin's, 'The Human City' as a theoretical point of departure, we systematically began to analyse nodes of public activity and inactivity, starting at Church Square and spreading out the area of study in a radial manner.

We surveyed which building edges and street surfaces people enjoyed walking, sitting waiting or selling their goods and attempted to identify exactly which architectural elements facilitated and allowed this harmonious flow of activity and exchange (for either a smooth or non-existent transition between street at pavement). habitation and which did not.

As a result of the above observations and by combining layers of pedestrian activity, public transportation nodes, heritage buildings and landmarks we were able to construct a holistic picture of the functioning of the city and identify a series of what were termed "nodes" and "anti-nodes". Nodes were areas in which user comfort and pedestrian activity was considered relatively high and successful.

These areas were characterised by an abundance of shaded or sheltered areas under which to sit, gather with friends, and sell merchandise. Anti-nodes conversely were characterised by areas in which harmonious pedestrian activity and exchange were considered low, characterised by hard impermeable street facing walls, the presence of security fences, narrow pedestrian pavements and the presence of decay and neglect of the surrounding buildings. (See figure 1.1)

Concluding the research a broader urban vision for the city was developed which favoured pedestrian vitality and "dragged" such movement up into residential and commercial courtyards. The concept that ground floor become continuous and uninterrupted property of the everyday citizen and subsequently generate atmospheres of civic pride, belonging and ownership.

Therefore as a point of conceptual departure for the project, the intention was to wherever possible to re-active the potential of Pretoria's currently underutilised historic arcade system and focus on enriching the everyday pedestrian experience at every opportunity.

Figure 2.2: Urban vision illustrating activated and continuous public ground plane.(Author, 2019)

A POINT OF DEPARTURE:
LOCATING AN APPROPRIATE SITE

LAND-USE

GOVERNMENT|POLICE BUILDINGS
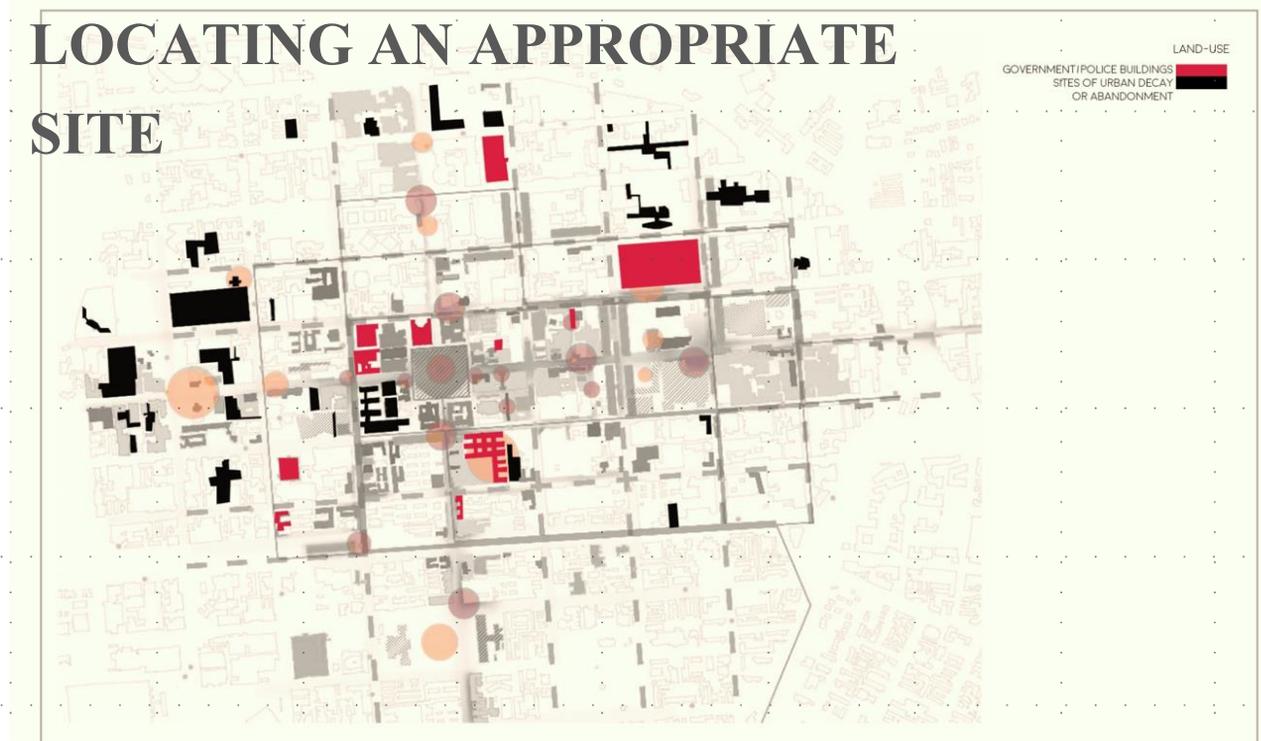SITES OF URBAN DECAY
OR ABANDONMENT

FIGURE 1.2: Additional layering of sites of urban decay and institutes of power. (Author 2019)

OVERLAYING INSTITUTES OF POWER

In addition to group mapping conducted, individual mapping which concentrated on sites of decay and neglect were considered. Additionally the study considered the location and placement of governmental and administrative buildings in relation to the larger urban context.

The ways in which these institutions (which are meant to serve the public and everyday citizen) adversely created uninviting, dismissive and hard edges to the street face was considered. (See figure 1.2)

Figure 2.4: Proximity of chosen site to Church Square.
(Author: 2019)

1. Southern Life Association Building
2. Rosebank College Pretoria & Damelin
3. Grocery stores, clothing retail and restuarants lining the ground floor interface.
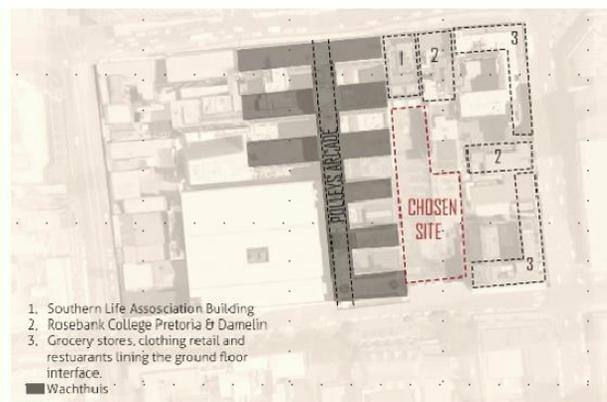■ Wachthuis

Figure 2.5: Location of surrounding buildings of historical and social significance

The chosen site arose out of direct consultation with the layered mapping. Being located near Polleys Arcade, the site showed the potential to become an area in which large amounts of social activity and exchange were possible and displayed qualities which fulfilled all of the above set criteria. The area of study is a vacant lot bordered by a series of historically and culturally significant buildings, located towards the South of Church Square on Francis Baard Street. (See figure 2.4)

POLLEYS ARCADE: WASTED POTENTIAL

Architect: Norman Eaton 1959
Pretoria's unconventionally large city blocks are in some instances broken up by a system of arcades which help to introduce an aspect of permeability and easy pedestrian movement through the blocks. Perhaps one of the most famous of these instances is Polley's Arcade.

Designed by renowned regionalist architect, Norman Eaton, the original intention of the Arcade was to not only form a pedestrian connection linking Francis Baard and Pretorius Street but to most importantly become a bustling area of social activity, exchange and trade. All floors, columns and staircases are adorned with detailed patterned mosaic (drawing inspiration from African motifs and symbols Eaton encountered during his travels). Spaces for shops and small businesses line either side of the double volume arcade with a central circular interior court, ringed by two sets of staircases leading up to the higher level towards Francis Baard Street. (See figure 2.5)

WACHTHUIS AND THE POLICE FORCE: SYMBOL OF POWER

The building within which Polley's Arcade is nestled, was too designed by Eaton in 1959, as offices for the South African Police Force. Both the arcade and the Wachthuis was designed after Eaton's unique style of Pretoria Regionalism. Pienaar (2013:94). Currently however, the shop spaces lining Polley's Arcade are either left vacant, or are currently locked under tight security as each of these shop have been repurposed as archive space for the South African Police Force which still currently occupies the building. (See figure 1.6) The skylight, which Eaton had intended to illuminate the space with natural light has been covered with corrugated sheeting – the space now lit with orange incandescent fixtures. Only two small businesses remain in the Arcade- A small shisha and cigarette store at the entrance of the arcade and A Turkish restaurant located between the staircases.

2.6

2.7

2.8

2.9

2.10

2.6: Circular court and Mosaic detail.

2.7 Shop fronts now. used to store Police Archive files.

2.8 View of site from service passage of Wachthuis.

2.9 View of site from Francis Baard Street.

2.10 The Southern Life Association Building

Despite its current state of decay the areas surrounding the arcade still remain vibrant and very much actively used- with a variety mixed use buildings on the entire site. The street edges are wide, friendly and often have restaurants, grocery stores and the entrances to city colleges spilling out into them- creating a highly active street edge. If Polley's Arcade were to be altered and an incentive provided for pedestrians to make more use of it (other than as a quicker route) to the opposite street, it is logical to assume that the volume of people who occupy and enjoy the space could increase.

EMPTY LOT: SITE OF NEGLECT AND DECAY

The site itself consists of a narrow stretch of empty land which sits directly to the east of the Wachthuis. (See figure 2.6 to 2.9). Currently owned by the Department of Justice, the proprietors have yet to decide whether to refurbish and repurpose the property or demolish it. To the north of the empty lot lies the Abandoned Southern Life Association Building.(See figure 2.10)

The remaining buildings on the site consist two colleges (Rosebank College Pretoria and Damelin), a number of retail and grocery shops and a cash loan distributor. (See figure2.5)

PERTINENT HISTORICAL LAYERS

The S.A.Republic.   87.

Figure 2.11: Sir Henry Loch Leaving the Transvaal Provincial Hotel ,n.d. Sammy Marks Archives.

POLLEYS ARCADE: DE-ACTIVATED

After a slew of attacks on South African Defence Force (SADF) Military Intelligence Headquarters in Pretoria and the South African Air Force Headquarters in the 1980's. In lieu of these threats and in an effort to secure their documents, the Police Force occupying the Wachthuis decided to move their archived from the higher levels to the ground floor shop fronts lining Polley's Arcade, thusly eradicating the possibility for the space to become a bustling public hub to a dead artery in the city fabric. (South African History Online, n.d.)

A SITE OF POLITICAL DEBATE

Before the Wachthuis was constructed , in its place stood the popular Transvaal Hotel . Having been established as early as 1877, the site became a popular with notable political members of the time. Having hosted notable political figures such as Paul Kruger, the hotel became a popular destination for smaller political meetings and debates.

Pictured above we see the military procession of the Cape High Commisioner, Sir Henry Loch, Leaving the hotel after having negotiated with President Kruger. Over time the structure was replaced by a second hotel owned by Mr. Polley (after which the arcade was name) however the popularity of the downstairs bar remained especially for policemen and politicians. (Sammy Marks Archives, n.d)
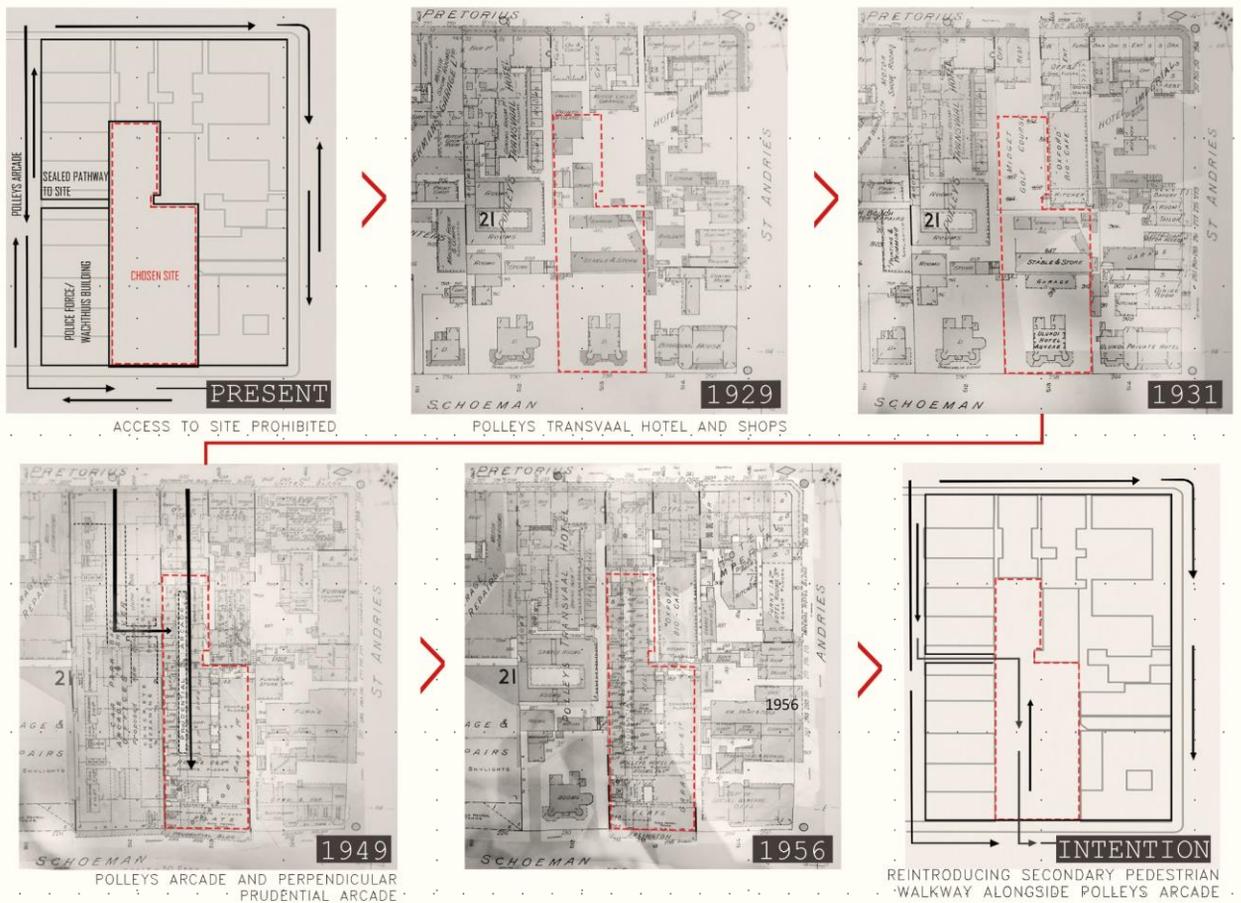
Figure 2.12: Gode Maps illustrating the development of the site from 1926 to 1956. (Sammy Marks Archives, n.d)

HISTORICAL PRECEDENT FOR PEDESTRIAN RE-ACTIVATION

After the consultation of site maps (ranging from the 1920's-1960's) it was understood that various historical layers of the site hinted to a past scenario in which the site was a far more active and enjoyable area. Layering the maps revealed a hotel towards the northern and southern borders of the site and a secondary arcade connecting and running parallel too Polley's Arcade itself- also intended to be lined with shops and small businesses.

Over time however, while the Southern Life Association Building remained along Pretorius Street the rest of the structures were demolished and the connection to Polley's Arcade made far less evident. It would thusly be pertinent to consider reactivating this concept of a secondary pedestrian route and creating a more continuous level change between the two sites to enable easier movement. (Sammy Marks Archives, n.d)

22
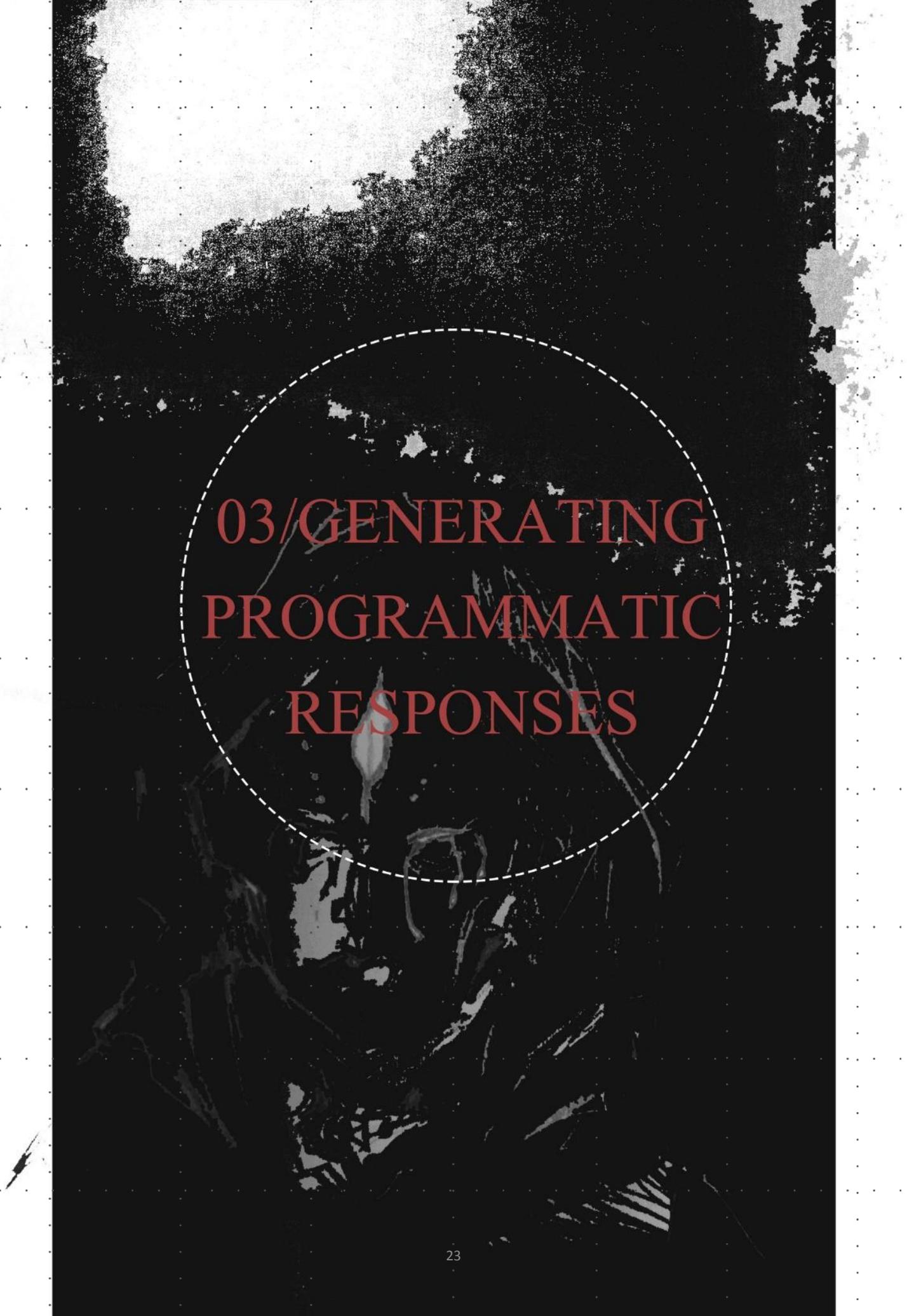
03/GENERATING PROGRAMMATIC RESPONSES

DRAWING CONCLUSIONS FROM PREVIOUS CHAPTERS

To reiterate previously established conclusions that remain central to the discussion, the barriers which prevent the migrant from harmoniously assimilating into their new context and being viewed as first class citizens centred mainly on the following factors.

- A lack of exposure to native South African citizens due to living on the peripheries and an aversion to co-existing with native citizens.
- Systematic belittlement and oppression from Governmental and Police force.
- False and biased representation of their narratives in news and other media which only exacerbates pre-existing atmospheres of xenophobia and abuse from the national south African citizen.

It appears that what is required would be for a place of permanence for the migrant citizen specifically within the inner city fabric that would ensure exposure and transaction with the public. Additionally considerations would have to made regarding ways to remedy or protest the belittlement, dismissal and abuse which occurs both from authorities both government and police based.

Lastly a solution to end the media bias and shift the rhetoric towards more harmonious and tolerant attitudes would need to be reached.

Project goals and intentions derived from the needs of the client

The programmatic goals of the project derived from the needs of the client are thusly as follows….
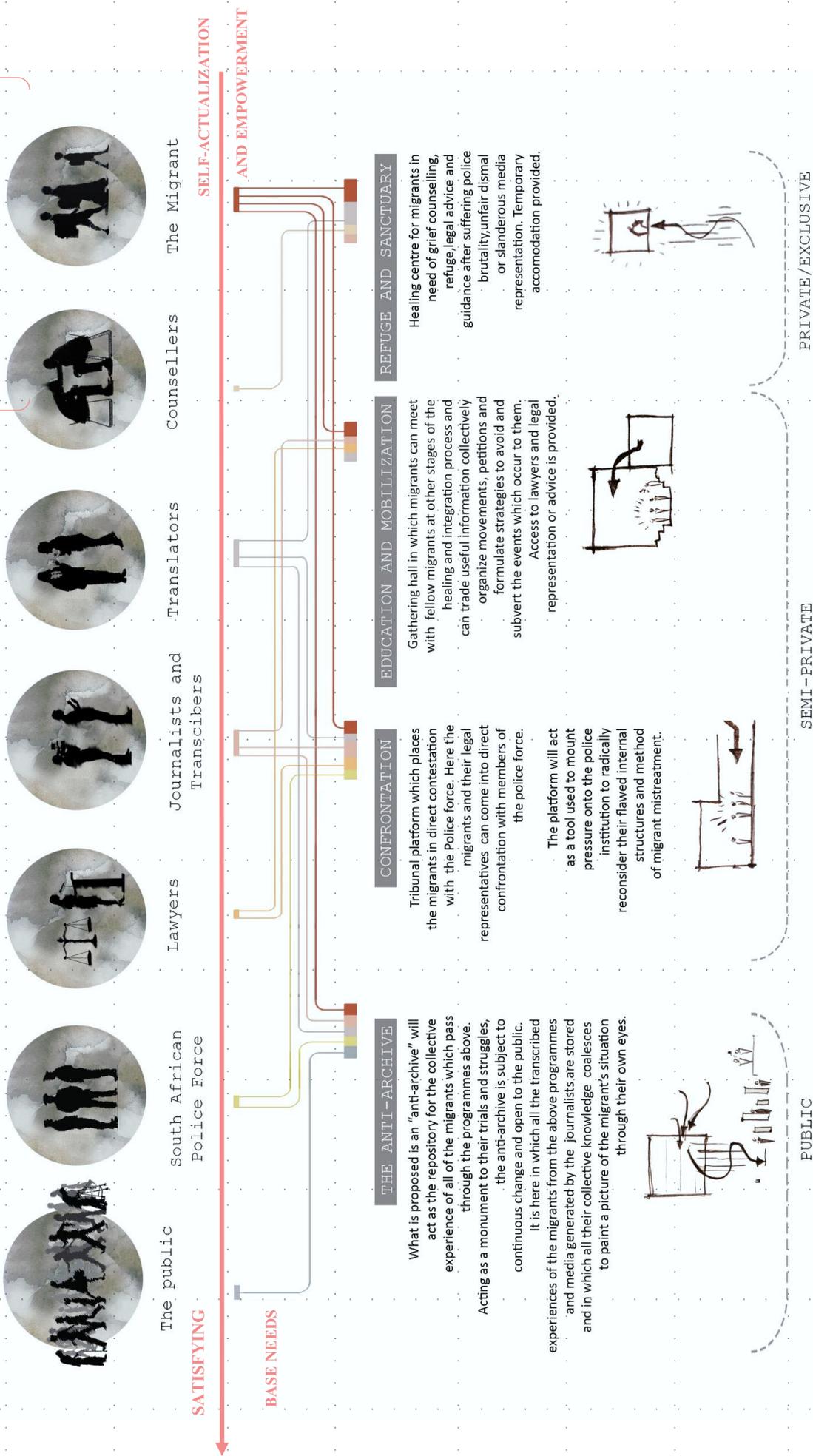
- To provide the migrant with a place of permanence and meaning within the inner city fabric which, through its programmatic function, could provide a place of healing and empowerment and mobilization.

- To challenge perceptions of migrants commonly held by the police and to mount pressure onto their institutions and their current methods of migrant mistreatment so that they might be able to improve and become more cognisant of the damage which occurs as a result of their negligent dismissive attitudes.
- To challenge perceptions of migrants commonly held by the greater public and to instil a sense of empathy, common ground and familiarity between the migrant and South African citizen through giving the public exposure to the narratives of the migrant.
- To monumentalize, give permanence and credence to the testimony and narrative of the migrant citizen and subsequently investigate ways in which this archived material can be weaponized.
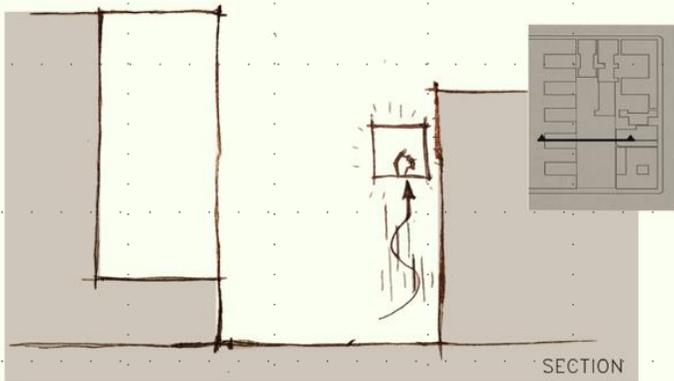
In order to satisfy the above goals further research was undertaken into the exact societal mechanisms, laws or barriers which seemingly perpetuate the migrant's status of "invisibility" forever silencing their plight. Subversive in nature, the project then developed programmatic responses which would directly counteract the barriers or mechanisms discovered while always keeping the above goals in mind.

SELF-ACTUALIZATION

AND EMPOWERMENT

SATISFYING

BASE NEEDS

NGO'S AND NON PROFIT

The public   South African Police Force   Lawyers   Journalists and Transcibers   Translators   Counsellers   The Migrant

THE ANTI-ARCHIVE

What is proposed is an "anti-archive" will act as the repository for the collective experience of all of the migrants which pass through the programmes above.
Acting as a monument to their trials and struggles, the anti-archive is subject to continuous change and open to the public.
It is here in which all the transcribed experiences of the migrants from the above programmes and media generated by the journalists are stored and in which all their collective knowledge coalesces to paint a picture of the migrant's situation through their own eyes.

PUBLIC

CONFRONTATION

Tribunal platform which places the migrants in direct contestation with the Police force. Here the migrants and their legal representatives can come into direct confrontation with members of the police force.

The platform will act as a tool used to mount pressure onto the police institution to radically reconsider their flawed internal structures and method of migrant mistreatment.

SEMI-PRIVATE

EDUCATION AND MOBILIZATION

Gathering hall in which migrants can meet with fellow migrants at other stages of the healing and integration process and can trade useful information collectively organize movements, petitions and formulate strategies to avoid and subvert the events which occur to them.
Access to lawyers and legal representation or advice is provided.

REFUGE AND SANCTUARY

Healing centre for migrants in need of grief counselling, refuge,legal advice and guidance after suffering police brutality,unfair dismal or slanderous media representation. Temporary accomodation provided.

PRIVATE/EXCLUSIVE

PROGRAMME 1

SECTION

REFUGE AND SANCTUARY   m²

Healing centre for migrants in need of grief counselling, refuge, legal advice and guidance after suffering police brutality, unfair dismal or slanderous media representation. Temporary accomodation provided.

	m²
Receptionist, waiting area	30
Administration	15
Translator and Transcriber Offices	15
Staff bathrooms	25
Grief Counselling rooms	
Individual (5x 6m²)	30
Group (2 x 15m²)	30
Temporary Accomodation	
16x 12m² bedrooms	192
8 x 4,5m² bathrooms	36
Cleaning and storage room	8
Counseller Accomodation (2x 12m² bedrooms with 1x 4,5m² bathrooms)	30

REFUGE AND SANCTUARY

Recent policy documents have not indicated an improvement in migrant-police relations over the past couple of years. The migrant citizen continues to experience great difficulty in accessing justice services and protection from the police in the midst of the ongoing xenophobic violence. In lieu of the recent anti- migrant march (which occurred in Pretoria West during the February of 2017) it was reported that both the response from the police and government officials itself harboured an undertone of anti-migrant sentiments.

In response to the above protest march, the aim of the police forces strategy to contain the violence was to, as Hiropohulos (2017:2) states, "focus on removing the victims of persecution rather than the persecutors".

Resultantly 136 migrant arrests were made with the majority of the arrests not due to violent or criminal behaviour but rather due to a lack of official documentation. If such actions are not indicative of the tendency for the police to adopt an attitude of victim blaming towards the migrant, it at least expresses an antagonistic culture, in which the voices of the South African is given precedence over the plight of the migrant. The migrant in this situation cannot report or relate their abusive experiences to any authority, when authority itself is the perpetrator.

PROGRAMMATIC RESPONSE 1- HEALING AND REFUGE CENTRE

To address the above set out goals of providing the migrant citizen with a place of healing and refuge, what is proposed is a reception centre in which migrants who have suffered at the hands of police brutality, unfair dismissal or media representation at the Migrant and Refugee Reception Centre and have experienced extreme trauma at the hands of these violent events can retreat to. Here the migrant will be debriefed on their experience, their account being translated and transcribed as material for journalists and writers to create articles and media which more accurately reflect the migrant's situation from their perspective.

The migrant themselves will through speaking and reflecting on their experience both in an individual and group setting reach a sense of catharsis and healing. They will also be provided with a small non-denominational prayer space, individual or group therapy sessions and which will focus on restoring their immediate sense of safety and control over their own environment and circumstance.

PROGRAMME 2
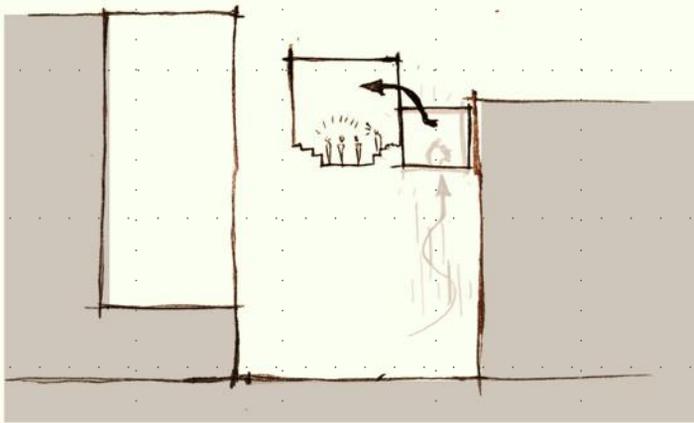
EDUCATION AND MOBILIZATION

Gathering hall in which migrants can meet with fellow migrants at other stages of the healing and integration process and can trade useful information collectively organize movements, petitions and formulate strategies to avoid and subvert the events which occur to them. Access to lawyers and legal representation or advice is provided.

	250
Gathering Hall	40
Translator Booths	80
Lecture halls (2 x 40m²)	30
Ablutions	

MOBILIZATION

While refugee reception officers are required by law to verbally inform the migrant on their rights and obligations, provide interpretation services, assist the applicant to properly complete their forms and to ensure the confidentiality of the migrants information, a study conducted of the performance of the Marabastad Refugee Reception Office revealed that most of these duties were not carried out due to language barriers and the vast backlogs of paperwork and lengthy bureaucratic processes which slow the processing of the migrant down.

Vigneswaran et al. (2008: 10-14).
The conclusion of the study revealed that the slow and redundant processing at the Refugee Reception Office was in large part due to forms being completed inaccurately the first time (due to a lack of interpreters and translators) and a majority of the migrants remaining

completely unaware of their rights in regards to being unfairly dismissed away from the office or for instance the fact that they are allowed to bring legal representation to their second interviews.

Furthermore incidents in which the police have stolen from, exploited and physically abused migrants waiting in line for assistance have been reported. Vigneswaran et al. (2008: 10-14). What we can conclude from the above is that a large part of the reason many migrants continue their residence in South Africa undocumented and thusly risk deportation for most of their time spent working, is primarily caused by language barriers and the migrant's lack of understanding of their legal rights and responsibilities. As a programmatic response to the above what is proposed is a space which mobilises the migrant by equipping them with the skills and knowledge to protect themselves, their rights and understand the various ways in which the society they find themselves in could take advantage of or disenfranchise them.

After the migrants have healed and dealt sufficiently with their traumas, they have the option to leave the centre or move on to next programme. The next programmatic function of the project deals with mobilizing the migrant with the necessary tools and skills they may have previously lacked, forming networks and associations with the fellow migrant and confronting the police force directly.

PROGRAMMATIC RESPONSE 2-GATHERING HALL AND SEMINAR ROOMS
What is proposed is a gathering hall in which migrants can meet with fellow sufferers and migrants at other stages of the healing and integration process. Here they can exchange stories and information, warning each other of specific risks or employment opportunities for example.

PROGRAMME 2

Migrant advocates and Non Profit Organisations can often act as negotiators between the migrant and the state or institutions of power. They are able to provide the migrant with much needed resources while decreasing the risk of public backlash against more overt and direct displays of migrant contestation or participation. Pugh (2018:6)

It would thusly be beneficial to incorporate these third parties (consisting of lawyers, journalists, transcribers and translators) not only to assist the migrants with the various above described problems but also to act as a buffer between the Police and the migrants which will use the facility.

EDUCATION AND MOBILIZATION

Gathering hall in which migrants can meet with fellow migrants at other stages of the healing and integration process and can trade useful information collectively organize movements, petitions and formulate strategies to avoid and subvert the events which occur to them. Access to lawyers and legal representation or advice is provided.

	250
Gathering Hall	40
Translator Booths	80
Lecture halls (2 x 40m²)	30
Ablutions	

It also becomes a space in which they may collectively organize movements or petitions and formulate strategies to avoid and subvert the events which occur to them. It is here that the migrants are additionally given access to lawyers, translators and transcribers. NGO's such as the Lawyers for Human Rights and companies such as Mzansi Communications Languages Agency and AA translating services have been identified as clients.

Lawyers can hold lectures and seminars educating the migrants on their basic rights and responsibilities as and thusly reduce the amount of confusion and feelings of abandonment or helplessness when confronting Refugee and Migrant Reception centres and other figures of power such as the police. Alternatively if migrants find themselves in need of legal representation or a translator they would be able to source aid here.

PROGRAMME 3

CONFRONTATION

Tribunal platform which places the migrants in direct contestation with the Police force. Here the migrants and their legal representatives can come into direct confrontation with members of the police force. The platform will act as a tool used to mount pressure onto the police institution to radically reconsider their flawed internal structures and method of migrant mistreatment.

m²

Platform	300
Security Booth	10

CONFRONATION
PROGRAMMATIC RESPONSE 3: TRIBUNAL PLATFORM

After consultation with each other and legal professionals provided, the migrants can make attempts to speak out and debate on a platform which comes into direct confrontation with the neighbouring police building. Here the migrants and their legal representatives can come into direct contestation with members of the police force. The platform will act as a tool used to mount pressure onto the police institution to radically reconsider their flawed internal structures and method of migrant mistreatment.

By regularly and constantly bringing the migrants who have endured police brutality, into direct awareness and sight of the higher members of the police force, this programmatic response would hope to make the police institution more cognisant and aware of the far reaching damages which occur to the migrant as a result of their negligent and dismissive attitudes.

PROGRAMME 4

THE ANTI-ARCHIVE

What is proposed is an "anti-archive" will act as the repository for the collective experience of all of the migrants which pass through the programmes above. Acting as a monument to their trials and struggles, the anti-archive is subject to continuous change and open to the public. It is here in which all the transcribed experiences of the migrants from the above programmes and media generated by the journalists are stored and in which all their collective knowledge coalesces to paint a picture of the migrant's situation through their own eyes.

Archive spaces	600
Stage for debate	80
Public Ablutions	25

CONFRONATION:
ARCHIVING AND WEOPONIZING THE WORD

The Archive as a concept and institution is generally deemed to be by academics and society as a collection of unbiased and passive resources which can be utilized for various historical and cultural purposes. However recent critiques have questioned the credibility of the current systems in which information is recorded, archived and thereafter used to influence the future. Schwartz (2002:1)

Concerns as to whether archives can reliably and ethically provide us with an unbiased and un-discriminatory account of the past have been long been debated. This can be exemplified taking the case of the highly militarised and systematic incineration of expansive quantities of books and printed material

(which expressed anti- apartheid or anti-Boer rhetoric) between the years of 1955 to 1971, carried out by the apartheid government to discourage and erase any possibility of public antagonism from anti-apartheid citizens and organizations.

Harris (2002:70) states that the impact of the apartheid methods of record keeping and their institutional reluctance to commit some forms of information to written form supplemented by their readiness to discard others is still felt to this day and creates a missing link when archive historians attempt to piece together an accurate representation of our past.

From the above we are able to see that archives are not merely passive and benign collections of written and recorded material but active shapers of the political and cultural sentiments of its time. The content within them can be weaponized and used to distort or control public perceptions. Rather they can been seen as tools used by those in power to enhance, protect or justify their position in society. Those in power hold the sovereign right to determine which stories are deemed "privileged" and which stories are marginalized and thusly forgotten.

The archivist therefore, holds immense power over our collective memories, identities and the fundamental ways in which our societies align its' core values. (Schwartz 2002:1) If such importance is assigned to stored information, would it not become more pertinent for systems of recording, storing and distributing information to improve? We see the above historic case of media bias distorting public perception being repeated in today's context with regards to the migrant. "Despite efforts to establish a national identity of social inclusiveness following the end of the apartheid regime in 1994, migrants residing in South Africa remain a marginalized population." Thela et al (2017:1).

PROGRAMME 4

THE ANTI-ARCHIVE

What is proposed is an "anti-archive" will act as the repository for the collective experience of all of the migrants which pass through the programmes above. Acting as a monument to their trials and struggles, the anti-archive is subject to continuous change and open to the public. It is here in which all the transcribed experiences of the migrants from the above programmes and media generated by the journalists are stored and in which all their collective knowledge coalesces to paint a picture of the migrant's situation through their own eyes.

Archive spaces	600
Stage for debate	80
Public Ablutions	25

The majority of media reports paint the migrant citizen often as the perpetrators rather than the victims of such attacks. Myths centred on migrants taking jobs in a competitive market and reducing opportunities as opposed to generating more of them are regularly repeated arguments which only seek to perpetuate the animosity felt between migrants and South African citizens. We are now faced with the challenge of finding ways to better document and justify the opposite argument as told by the migrant so that public perceptions can begin to shift.

PROGRAMMATIC RESPONSE 4: AN INTERACTIVE ANTI-ARCHIVE

What is proposed is to conceptualize the archive space as a direct subversion of all the above identified forces which seek to use archive as a tool for destruction. Schwartz (2002:1) paints a far more desirable picture of what the archive could become in the following…

"Archives, then, are not passive storehouses of old stuff, but active sites where social power is negotiated, contested, confirmed. The power of archives, records, and archivists should no longer remain naturalized or denied, but opened to vital debate and transparent accountability."

Thusly an archive which aims to question and subvert the detrimental methods of traditional archiving systems should exhibit the following traits.

- As opposed to the static nature of the traditional model, a subversive archive is subject to change and evolution over time
- As opposed to traditional model in which only a select few are granted access to and can contribute data towards the archive, the subversive archive should be accessible and understandable to the layman. The layman should also be allowed to make contributions towards its data input and output. The layman and migrant become the archivists.

- Most importantly the subversive archive is not hindered by a series of bureaucratic laws and processes of scrutiny to determine whether its content paints a specific picture or not.
- Data within the archive should not be restricted and should be easily accessible to the public Subject to debate and inclusion.

What is proposed is an "anti-archive" which will act as the repository for the collective experience of all of the migrants which pass through the programmes above. Acting as a monument to their trials and struggles, the anti-archive is subject to continuous change and open to the public. It is here in which all the transcribed experiences of the migrants from the above programmes and media generated by the journalists are stored and in which all their collective knowledge coalesces to paint a picture of the migrant's situation through their own eyes. The public and migrant alike are encouraged to wander into, discover and discuss the narratives of the migrant made available to them.

The hope is that through chance encounters and exposure to the material, public perceptions can begin to change and that a more sympathetic rhetoric can be develop.

PROGRAMME 4

THE ANTI-ARCHIVE

What is proposed is an "anti-archive" will act as the repository for the collective experience of all of the migrants which pass through the programmes above. Acting as a monument to their trials and struggles, the anti-archive is subject to continuous change and open to the public. It is here in which all the transcribed experiences of the migrants from the above programmes and media generated by the journalists are stored and in which all their collective knowledge coalesces to paint a picture of the migrant's situation through their own eyes.

Archive spaces	600
Stage for debate	80
Public Ablutions	25

In reference to the above the project wishes to re-instigate this original site intention by creating a continuous uninterrupted flow of foot traffic on a ground floor level, resulting in the majority of the above described programmes (of the other responses) having to be raised up off the ground, dominating only the lower levels and leaving the ground floor open.

Migrants would now more easily be exposed to for instance an account similar to their own and this would engender a sense of belonging and fellowship in their mutual struggles- thusly lessening their feelings of isolation. Alternatively by making the space accessible the space would generate chance encounters between migrant and non-migrant and encourage exploration and excavation of the material with the goal would of challenging and distorting the general positions held by South African citizens.

PROGRAMMATIC GOALS DERIVED FROM THE SITE

The site itself is a place of transience; an area which was conceptualized to be pass through but never dwelled in for too long. The historical context revealed that a second arcade was planned to run parallel to Polley's arcade within the selected site -preserving the blocks sense of permeability and ensuring a bustling environment where multiple possibilities for exchange and social gathering would be encouraged.

FRANCIS BAARD STREET

33

Figure 3 2: Proposed anti-archive space which slots into the existing Wachthuis courtyards and creates a traversable exploratory environment below. (Author:2019)

PROPOSED RESPONSE 5: REACTIVATION OF THE SECONDARY PEDESTRAIN ROUTE

What is proposed is a holistic re-activation of the site which revitalizes the historic pedestrian intention both of Polley's Arcade and the vacant itself. By physically connecting the ground floor of the site to Polley's arcade (in reference to the sites historical intention to become a secondary arcade) facilitating the movement of the pedestrian through the defunct site the intention would be for the site to become a thriving hub of social and cultural exchange in which the untold narratives of the migrant citizen can be voiced and distributed to the masses; the hopes of which being to diffuse and invert the current atmospheres of segregation and fear generated by the media.

With this site now becoming an area which is regularly passed through the hope is that migrants would encounter the building by chance, and through exploration begin to recognise the site as place in which they can either deposit or retrieve knowledge, skills and a sense of belonging.

The chances for migrant and non-migrant interaction is hoped to increase so that the beneficial exchanges of cultures and narrative can begin to occur. It is hoped that this activation working in tandem with the above "anti-archive" will redefine what a public space could be and asks the question as to whether such an interactive space could serve as a catalyst to instigate social change.

BLOCK VISION

In order to form a more holistic framework in which the proposed centre could operate in tandem with the existing facilities provided for Migrants and Refugees as well the currently underutilised NGO's and legal support currently scattered within Pretoria CBD.

PROVISION FOR PERMANENT HOUSING

To the south of the site lies the currently vacant and dilapidated Southern Life Assosciation Building. Future developments and refurbishments have been up to debate within the Tshwane department of city planning and currently the building is either slated for demolition or restoration to a fully functional apartment building.

As such, it is proposed that this empty building serves as permanent housing for migrant citizens while the proposed facility provides more temporary and emergency accommodation, allowing more development and design to go into the other programmes of the facility.

LINKS TO EXISTING NGO'S

Located approximately 2 city blocks away from the chosen site, sits Lawyers for Human Rights-an NGO that provides free legal advice to marginalized and indigent individuals or communities. Located a 5 minute drive away from the site of the proposed facility, providing facilities and venues from representatives from such an organisation would prove ideal and efficient, allowing the migrants to locate and source legal advice quicker and allowing the NGO organization to be far more effective in reaching their target clientele and becoming more effective. Additionally located on the very same city block as the proposed facility are exists the AA Translation Company and Mzansi Communications, the latter of which provides cheap to free translation services to disadvantaged groups. Once again this proves to be ideally situated extremely close to the proposed facility and thus, could serve to the benefit of both.

Example of some of the materials which are stored at the archives. Boarding passports, transferal of citizenship applications and old photographs could serve as a medium of education to the public and help migrants trace their lineage, understanding their place within the broader historical context.
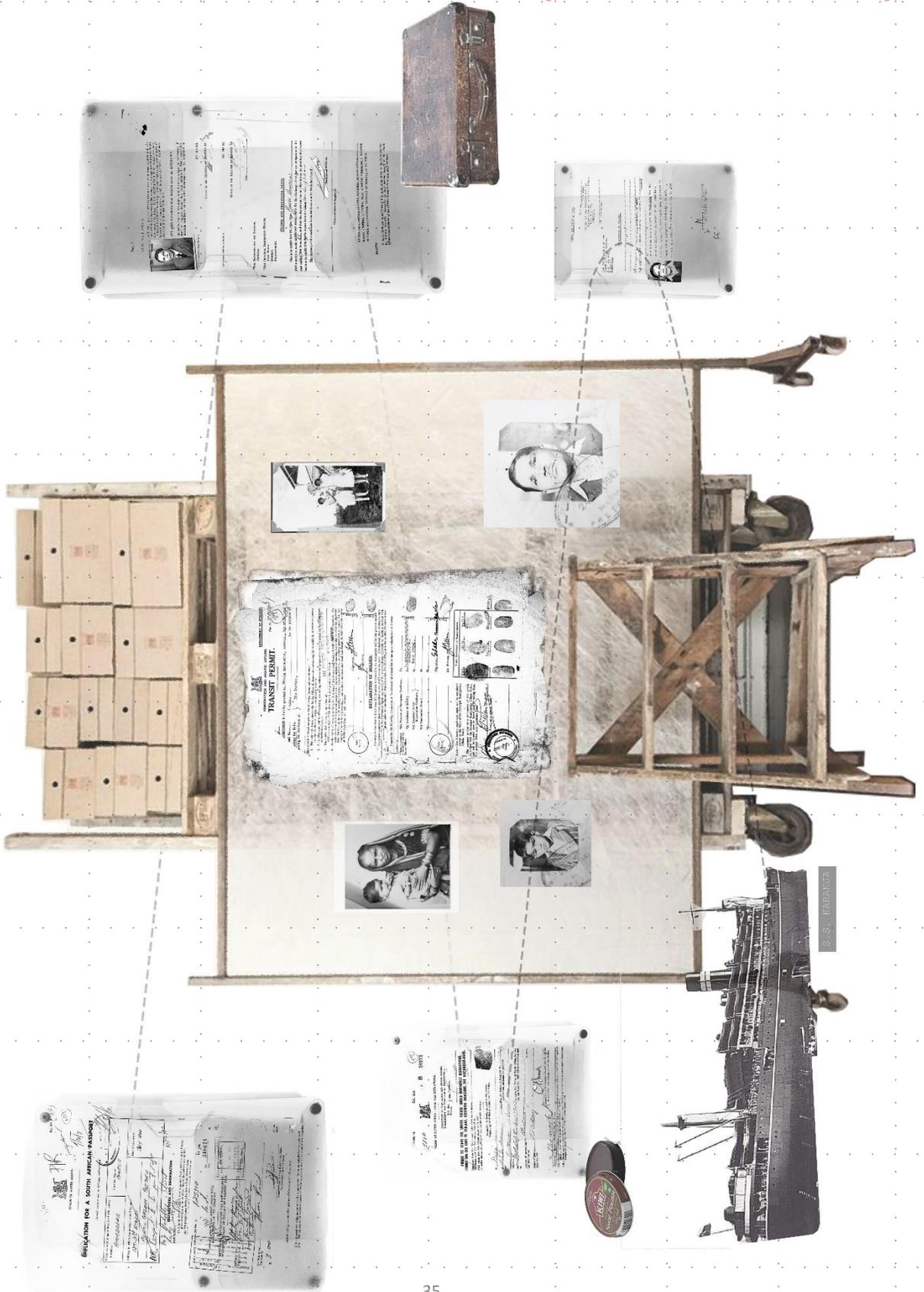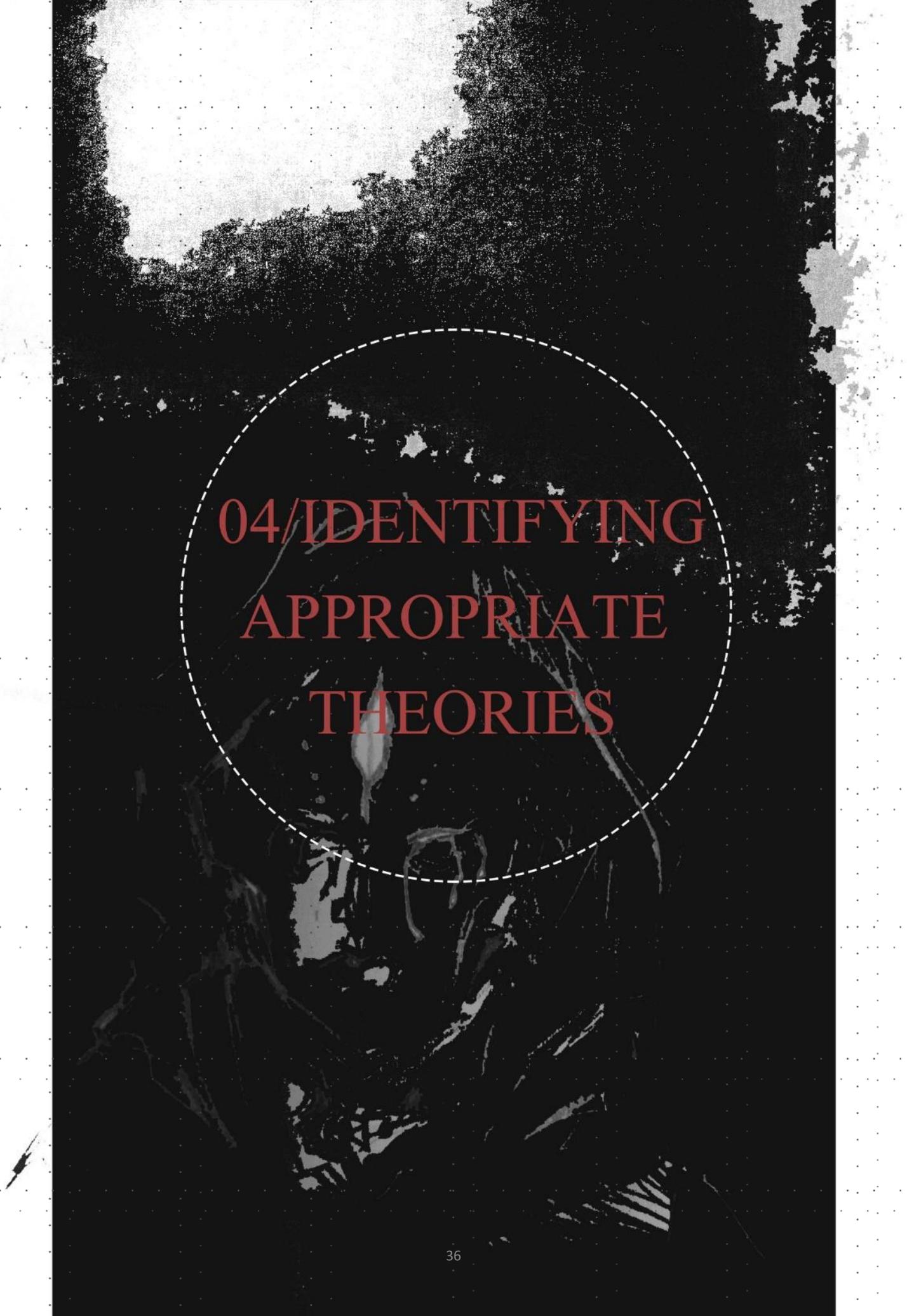
04/IDENTIFYING APPROPRIATE THEORIES

The following chapter will illustrate the various theoretical arguments and positions taken which directly influenced the design process. The theories consulted related specifically to inspiring and imagining architectural responses which would satisfy the goals set in the previous chapters.

MOBILITY TO ENGENDER FAMILIARITY

"The people who walk Johannesburg daily are not flâneurs at all, but migrants, or workers, to whom the city still denies the right to public transport...The stories their feet tell, unlike those of the idealised flâneurs, imagined by Baudelaire or Walter Benjamin, are often ones of pain and dislocation. The rest of us drive." (Gevisser:21–22)

The first theoretical arguments illustrate how the migrant's feelings of alienation, isolation and general invisibility could begin to be addressed through creating an urban route which could potentially engender feelings of familiarity, safety and permanence to improve their psychological and social standings with their foreign and new urban context.

Estranged in a foreign context the migrant struggles to identify with and forming lasting emotional connections with their urban environment. Forever negotiating their existence within the foreign urban context, they sacrifice aspects of their identities out of fear of exhibiting their differences.

They thusly minimize and undermine aspects of their own culture and contact with the native populations thusly never forming lasting and integral emotional, physical and psychological bonds to the collective urban environment, forever isolating themselves in urban peripheries and never forming a lasting sense of identity and place within public urban spaces.

It was thusly pertinent to research ways in which users of the city can begin to familiarise and start to identify with the city in which they live. How could these feelings of alienation and confusion which continually mar the experiences of the migrant within the city begin to be transformed into a more positive experience? How do we imbue a site of placelessness and transience with qualities that would instead engender an experience of permanence, familiarity and safety?

Cumpsty (2017: 1) puts forward the idea that ritual allows people to assert a sense of power and control when faced with an unfamiliar circumstance or environment. When faced with alien surroundings human being seek to form a sense of rootedness to their new context by performing a familiar ritual which they've come to accept as part of their being. "This rootedness is achieved in two ways: through their rituals of writing and via rituals of mobility"

Cumpsty (2017:35) goes on to formulate and synthesise theories from De Carteu's notion of "pedestrian enunciation" and Lindsay Bremner's "Writing Johannesburg into Being", stating that "walking enables the subject to articulate and narrativize their identity in relation to their urban environment."

This is appropriate in the case of the migrant for which, as Gevisser states, having to walk and endure the city (often romantically portrayed as a ritual of the bourgeoisie flaneur) is a harsh reality which the migrant citizen is confronted with on a day to day basis. "To walk, in this instance, is neither an act of leisure nor a marker of authority over the space; rather, it is an indication of socio-economic vulnerability and unequal social mobility.")

SPATIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE ABOVE THEORY

A lack of social, historical and political connection to the urban context only exacerbates the earlier noted problems of migrants avoiding public and civic spaces, preventing them from forming any lasting connection to these spaces and inhibiting them from forming a sense of permanent identity and presence within the city fabric. A question which serves to catalyse a designed and spatial response now rises. How could the migrants forced state of pedestrian movement be transformed into an advantageous and enjoyable and positive experience?

Thusly using theory as informant, the goal is to create a spatial environment which encourages exploration and therefore familiarization through generating a spatial environment which improves and reimagines the experience of pedestrian movement. (See figure 3.1)
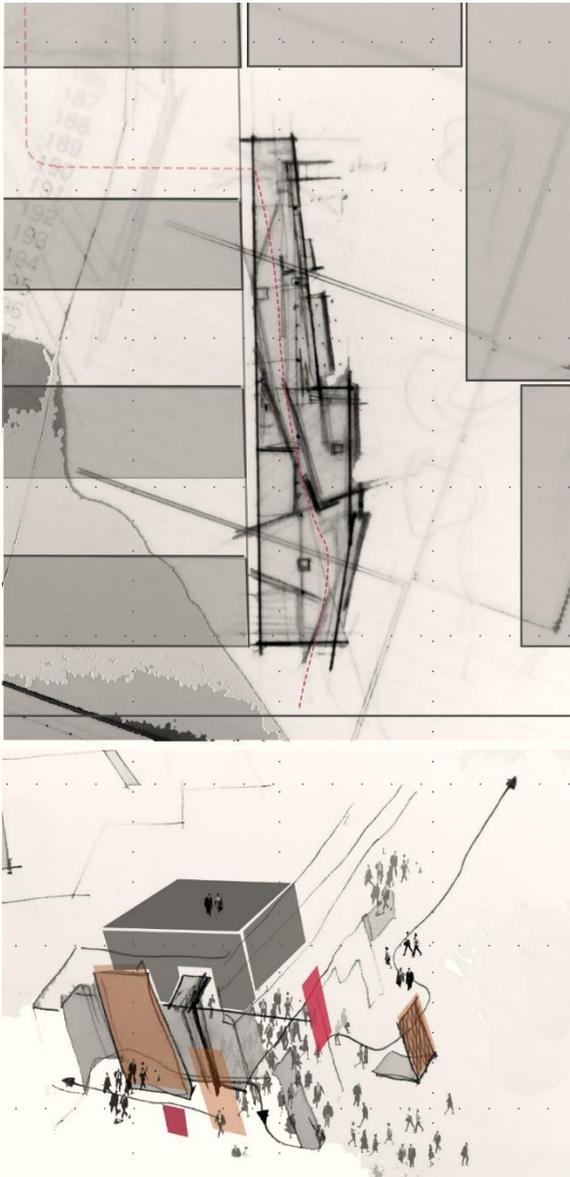
Figure 4.1: Creating an exploratory ground plane .(Author:2019)

INVERTING POWER RELATIIONS THROUGH PASSIVE SURVEILLANCE

Foucault's well known comments on architecture and surveillance, specifically the panopticon remind us of the impact which spaces which are knowingly monitored have on the psyche and sense of self. To be monitored according to him was not nearly out of a necessity to maintain peace and harmonious behaviour but to wholeheartedly possess and control the behaviour and very being of those being unwatched. Once again this is especially pertinent in the case of the migrant, whose existence is regularly monitored, documented, checked up on and questioned.

This same power relation is reflected spatially when we observe the Wachthuis and its physical relation to its surroundings and the way it demarcates public and private spaces. While the Wachthuis's entire ground floor was intended to be a public place of civic nature. most of the floors above utilize rigid checkpoints to regulate movement. The central courtyards of the Wachthuis which are used as lunchtime and recreation spaces stand looking over the site, affording members of the police force with a privileged view of their surroundings.

Their movements are concealed from view and while understandably this is done for reasons of much needed security and privacy, it also makes it extremely difficult for members of the public to engage or open up public discourse with the police force, perpetuating the perception that no government sanctioned help is available to the migrant citizen.

The spatial implications of the above would be to afford the migrant with the "privileged view" which they are under regular circumstances denied. Spatially this would manifest as elevated and raised spaces in the migrant would perform their day to day rituals in peace, concealed, while still affording them a view of and position over both the public and members of the police for themselves.

ADAPTING EXSTING METHODS OF ARCHITECTURAL INFILL

When considering current architectural efforts made to repair sites of urban decay literature uncovers a range of criticisms. The natural inclination of many architects and designers, when attempting to regenerate these sites of are to employ the following various theoretical strategies of infill architecture.

The attitudes of contemporary infill projects, however, have largely been geared towards aesthetics and style and suggestions have been formed against these seemingly pervasive dogmas. In order to ensure the future survival and health of the site, the architect needs to veer away from solutions in which their new insert becomes yet another architectural object, contributing nothing to social, historical, and political complexities of the site.

The current attitudes towards infill design in contemporary architectural discourse can be summarized by Alferivic (2015:29-31) as follows. A mimetic approach is a method in which the new addition mimics as close as possible the surrounding pre-existing conditions. The associative approach- an approach which draws inspiration from and gestures towards the existing fabric but still subtly seeks to draw a distinction between new and old and lastly the contrasting approach, a method in which the existing is not acknowledged stylistically but does seem to form some kind of synthesis with the old in terms of scale or use.

As can clearly be noted, the above methods have been largely geared towards aesthetics, style and forming mere visual links with the existing context (Demiri 2013:47-49). While this is still relevant, in order to ensure the sites continued existence and turning such site into a meaningful addition which enriches and adds to meaning of our city fabrics, deeper interrogation into these long established methods is required.

Ostenevics (2017: 3-4) proposes a more harmonizing bond, stating that new infill must not be designed as a finite, static addition but as a new layer which dynamically contributes to the spatial evolution of urban fabric.

He stresses that this model of two interconnected environments (old and new) serves as the vehicle through which physical remnants of the past meet the evolving cultural and social realities of the present, hence ensuring the survival and relevance of both.

While consideration towards the existing contexts volumes, building heights, proportioning and architectural language was be given, it becomes absolutely pertinent to consider how the overall urban fabric would become affected by a new architectural insert- both at a public and private level. By allowing these dead spaces to become centres of vibrant and successful pedestrian movement, we renew the relevance and usefulness of such sites and therefore begin to build a case for its existence and preservation into the future.

HERITAGE PERSPECTIVES

Navickiene (2012: 5) allows for several ways in which the above can begin to be achieved. Considerations towards the preservation of intangible heritage, historical precedent and "spirit of place" was incorporated into the ICOMOS charters as early since 2003 and 2008 respectively In order to preserve the wellbeing of the cultural landscapes designers are to remain ever mindful of the intangible heritage and cultural nuances presence on the site.

Research into what the site historically played host to and therefore, might successfully become in the future needs to be undertaken to gain a holisitic understanding of what would constitute an appropriate architectural response.

Navickiene (2012: 3) goes on to state that attention must also be paid as to the specific language which will ultimately be conveyed and ask if it becomes truly representative of the community and conveys the complexity, diversity and vibrancy of such a community. This becomes especially relevant in such a project which deals with the convergences of different cultural backgrounds and narratives, both between the migrants themselves and between the migrant and non- migrant and assisting the migrant citizen to garner a sense of familiarity and civic pride within their alien surroundings.

In reference back to Osteneics (2017: 3-4) and Alferivic (2015:29-31) it would appear, from the above literature we understand that what is required is neither a mimetic, associative not contrasting approach but a new and holistic conceptual attitude in which the new intervention truly mediates the existing programme in terms of form as well as function.

Figure 4.2: Edward Durell Stone House, New York. (Kristin:2019)

While it is the careful consideration of everyday appropriation and public use which would begin to reactive these dead sites and transform them from places of transience and neglect to new hubs of permanence and civic pride. Especially relevant in the case of the migrant where multiple cultures are exchanged.

Paying attention as to not completely distract from it's the surrounding contexts, the Stone House is a sensitive addition to the existing row of homes, but still achieves its own unique architectural signature. environment below. (Author:2019)
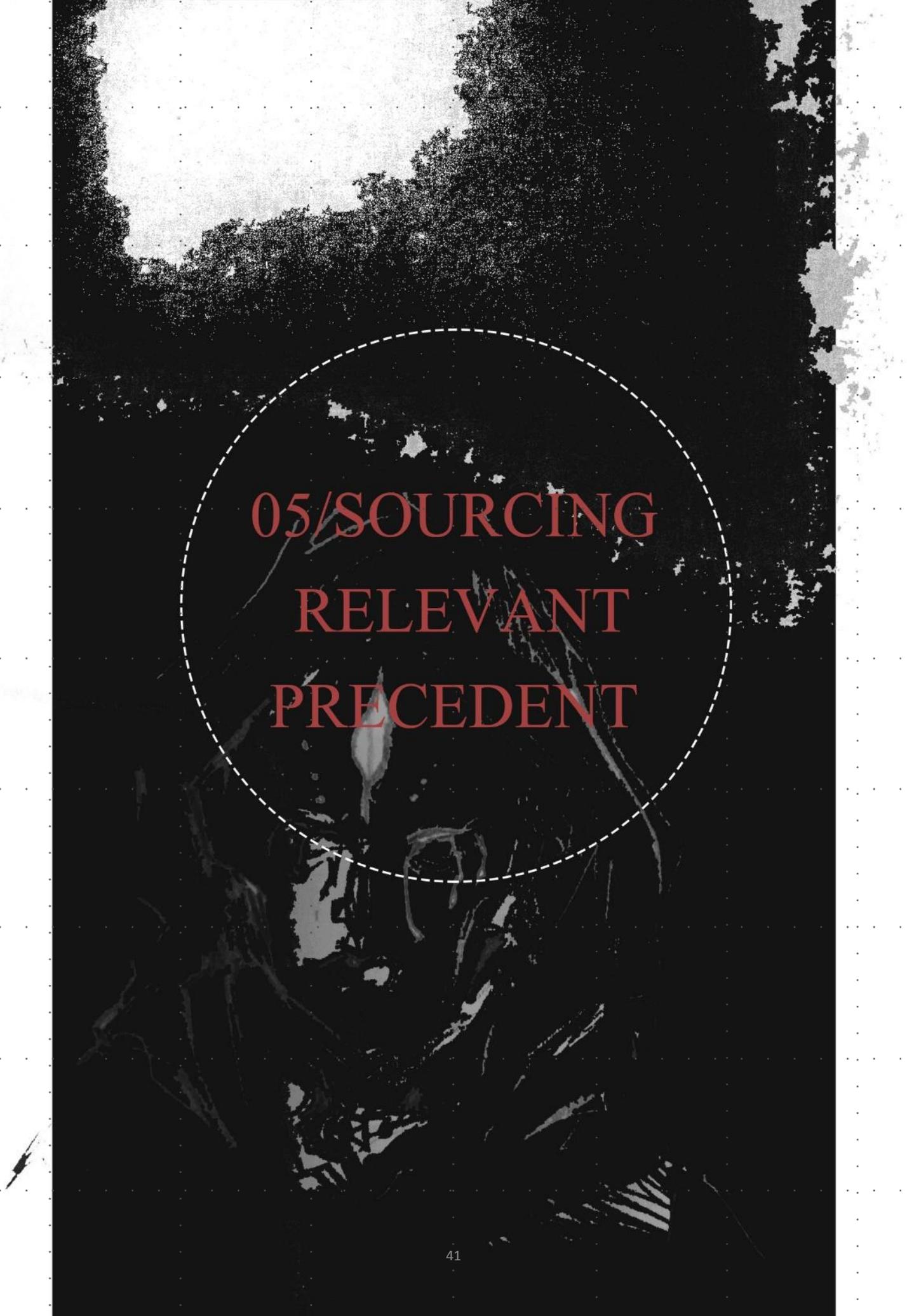
05/SOURCING RELEVANT PRECEDENT

Ostenevics (2017: 3-4) proposes a more harmonizing bond, stating that new infill must not be designed as a finite, static addition but as a new layer which dynamically contributes to the spatial evolution of urban fabric

Figure 5.1: Bosconno University Entrance. (Brunetti, nd.)

ADAPTING EXISTING METHODS OF ARCHITECTURAL INFILL-CONTEXTUAL PRECEDENT

The University of Bocconi (situated in Milan, Italy and designed by Grafton Architects) becomes an integral example of how the above principles can be used to create a truly mediating architectural bond, which while fulfilling the requirements of the brief imbues the site with meaning and a sense of symbolic permanence. One of the central intentions of the project was to bring about a sense of awareness and transparency of the buildings functions so as to stimulate a dialogue between the new university addition and the city itself.

Thusly a sensitive approach was taken in the design of the façade and the massing thereof. Utilising locally sourced natural stone and playing with the elements of density, depth and mass for which the architecture of that context is known, a façade edge which while expressing the uniqueness of the university itself was able to fully respect and not detract from the architecture of the surrounding buildings.

Drawing heavy inspiration from the neighbourhood's historical use as a thriving marketplace the entire building was conceptualized as "a place of exchange" and "a city within itself". In tandem with the above approach, the

architects formed spaces and volumes so that the ground and lower levels of the buildings flow naturally from the existing street and paving into and even to certain areas such as the atrium. The resultant massing of the building is suspended above this exploratory and interactive ground plane.

The buildings forced orientation was exploited to make the most of it highly pedestrian dominated and public building edges. Being placed on a street corner, the buildings northern and eastern most façade directly confronts the bustling streets of Viale Bligny & Via Roentgen.

Seeing this as an opportunity to create a public "finger" of space which reaches out under the overhead masses the paving from the street edge is physically dragged into the foyer, pulling in pedestrian movement in towards its internal programmes and thusly further strengthening the buildings underlying goals of becoming a space of idea and learning exchange between users of the building itself and everyday citizens.

This was decided upon due to what such a space symbolizes; learning, idea exchange and the meaningful contribution that such education has on the city itself. Zoning this space to be located so close to the bustling and flourishing streetscape for which this neighbourhood of Milan is known, thusly allows the students of the building a "window into Milan" to enable a constant connection to their surroundings and bring about an awareness of their shared cultural and social landscape.

By generating this atmosphere of collective exchange, pride and creative collaboration, this public edge hopes to become a well-loved "event" that enriches the everyday pedestrian route and garners a sense of pride, ownership and familiarity over the space, thereby securing it a permanent and meaningful stake in the city. (Grafton Architects: 2008)

FACADE CLAD WITH
ILLUMINATED MATERIAL
TO CREATE A CELEBRATED
ARCHITECTURAL OBJECT AND
A WINDOW FOR THE CITY INTO
THE PERFORMANCE SPACES

PUBLIC   PRIVATE

STREET LEVEL

CONTINOUS PEDESTRIAN WALKWAY DRAGGED
INTO THE BUILDING

UNBROKEN SIGHT LINES OF EVENT TO
BOTH THE USERS OF THE BUILDING AND
THE EVERDAY PASSING CITY
WALKER. ARCHITECTURE BECOMES THE
OBJECT AND EVENT

The following diagrams take a section
directly through the performance hall
and pedestrian routes which run in front
of the hall alongside the street,
illustrating how the architects were able
to create an environment which
straddled the lines between private
public and maintained a sense of
security without the use of harsh
external barriers.

Figure 5.4: Film Theatre of Catalonia. (Goula : 2011)

PROGRAMMATIC AND FORMAL PRECEDENT

PROGRAMMMATIC AND FORMAL PRECEDENT

Film theatre of Catalonia
Architects: Mateo Architects

While the following precedent did not cater to migrant or "other" citizen – inspiration was drawn from the underlying concepts which determined the overall form of the building.

The site itself was used as a convention centre of a number of political and historical happenings which marked the change in socio-political Chile in the past (such as the third UNCTAD conference of 1972 and the Chilean coup de tat in 1973) it was decided to convert the site into a public and interactive centre to commemorate its heritage significance.

Given the brief to design a community centre at the heart of Santiago de Chile (Chile) the architects set out to manipulate wall, floor and roof in accordance with the principles of openness and transparency. With the main intention of creating a building which blurred the line between private institution and celebrated public space.

Walls and secondary facades were created that allowed to ,by way of perforated metal screens , physically dissolve the barriers of the institution and allow the diverse and exuberant culture within to be projected outward.

Understanding that threshold and wall are architectural devices (which heavily influence the ways in which movement can be guided within and through the building) the façade and walkways which interacted with the ground plane were designed to expose the interior exhibition space while upper floor facades solidified. Due to fact that certain performance and music rooms needed to be sealed off, the perforated façade was designed to accommodate these various degrees of private and public space by gradually transitioning from open to semi-opaque to fully closable. (See figure 5.5)

TECHNOLOGICAL PRECEDENT
Coach Museam in Lisbon, Portugal
Architect: Paolo Mendez da Rocha

Study of the coach museum (Lisbon, Portugal) aided in the selection of appropriate structural systems to successfully reach a programmatic and technical concept that best achieved the set out intentions of the project. Apart from sharing much of the core conceptual intentions with the proposed project (such as to alleviate the ground plane of columns and thereby lending this space to the public by dragging pedestrian movement up into the building).

The architects were faced with the challenge of preserving the cultural heritage which the coach's themselves represented and were required to create a structure which became an architectural object that needed to anchor itself within the broader urban fabric by serving as a civic monument. This resulted in the challenge of creating a seemingly solid building without the use of cast in situ concrete due to time and budget constraints. What was also required was a large span structure which rested on a minimal amount of base supports due to the soil conditions of the site.

The result was the central and exterior walls of the structure being constructed essentially out of large, long span trusses which rested on 14 reinforced concrete columns on the ground floor. With these trusses serving as the external structural system, internal steel and precast concrete beams served as the base for composite concrete floors which both, added to the lightness of the structure while accomplishing longer spans.

The exterior façade comprised of painted fibre cement panels which were clad to the previously mentioned steel trusses. This system of cladding allowed for air spaces between the interior and exterior skin as well as provisioned for waterproofing and insulation.

Utilising such a system thusly freed the interior spaces leaving largely open and flexible volumes which allowed for free design and layout of future exhibitions and installations. Linkages to the existing surrounding buildings were therefore easily constructed and latched onto the internal and external steel frames of the proposed new structures, allowing **walkways to wind within and without the building, enhancing the conceptual intentions of encouraging healthy linkages with the existing and exploration into the new exhibition environments. (See figure 5.6 to 5,7)**
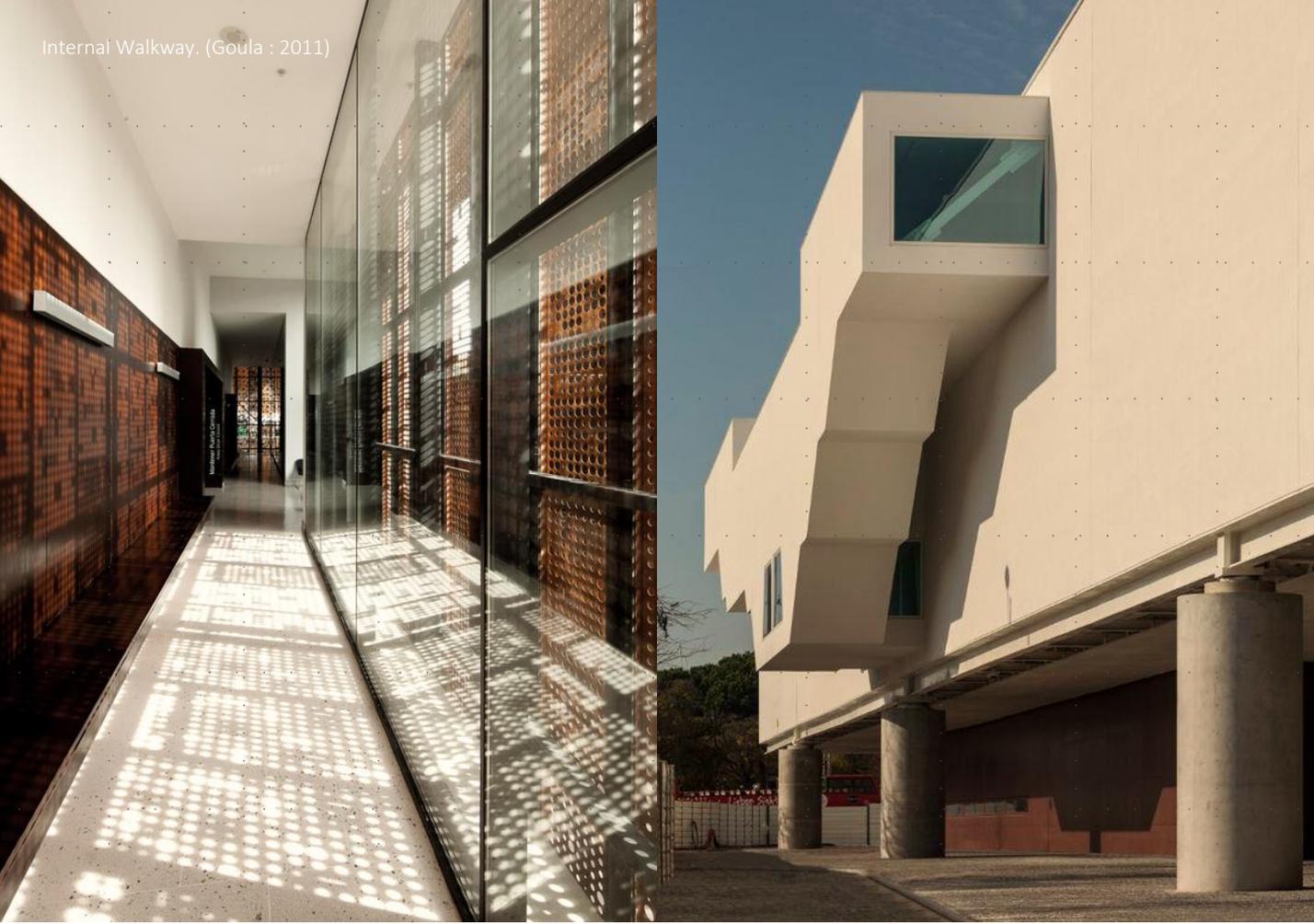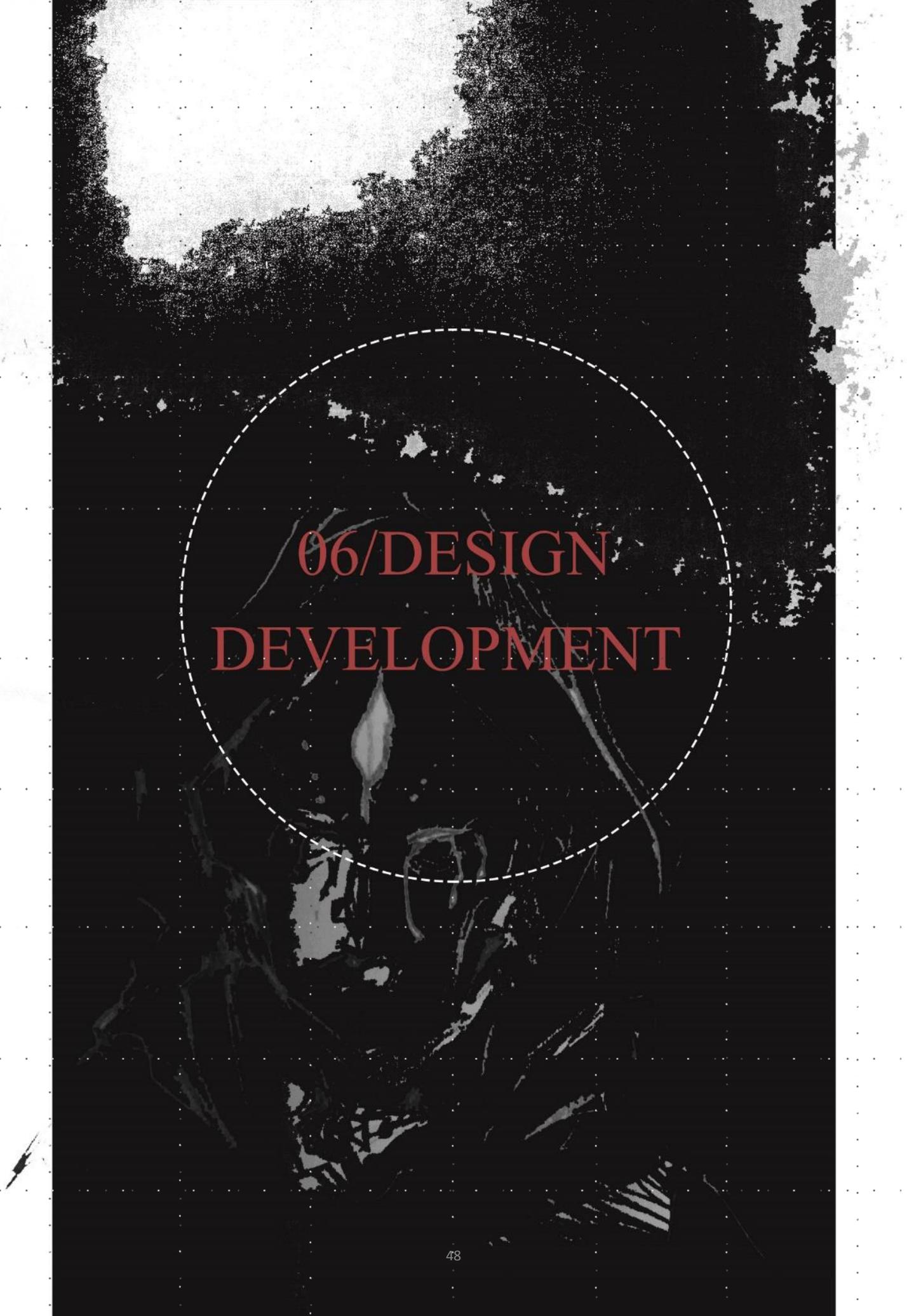
Figure 5.6 and 5.7 : Museu Dos Coches internal and external views. . (Guerra:2015))
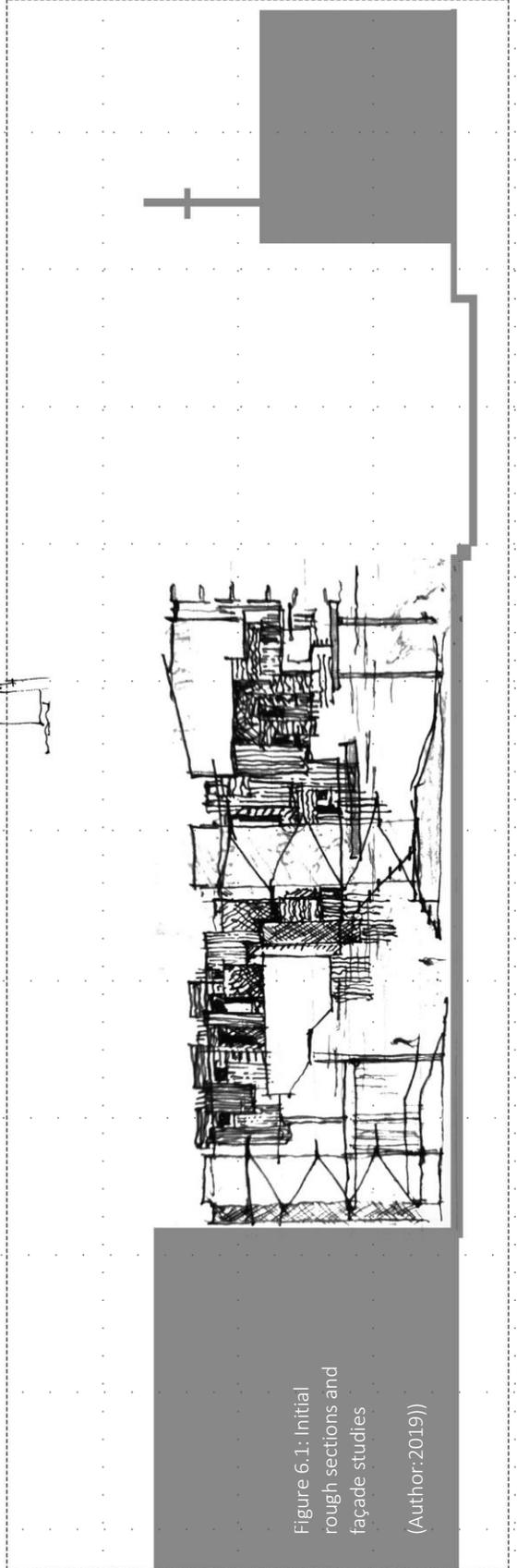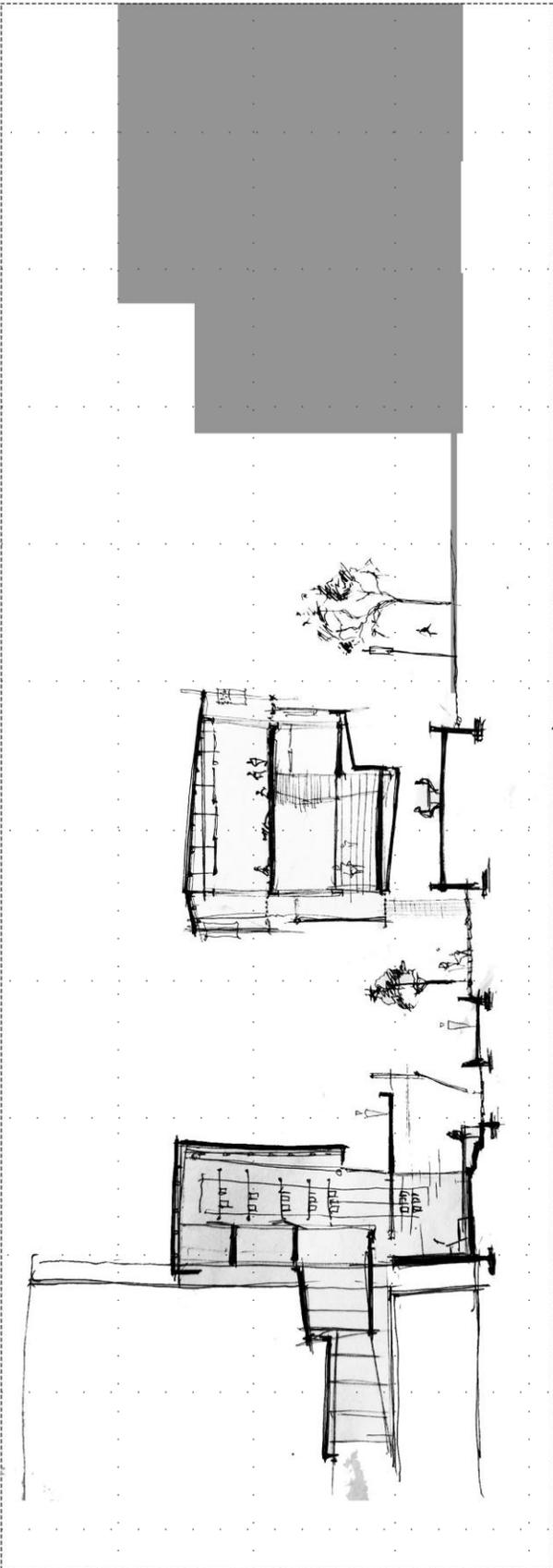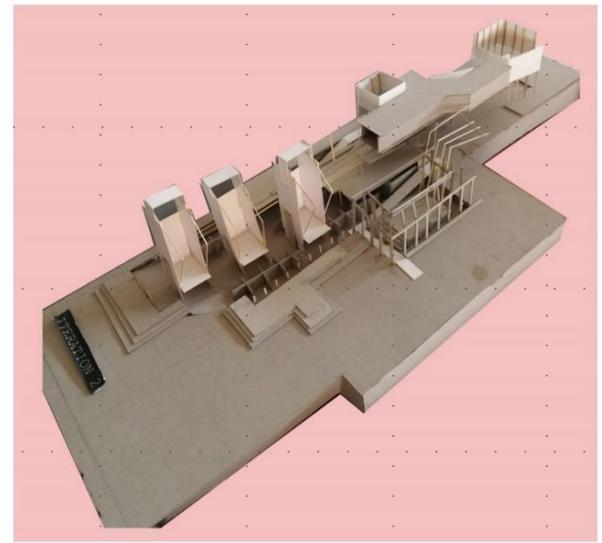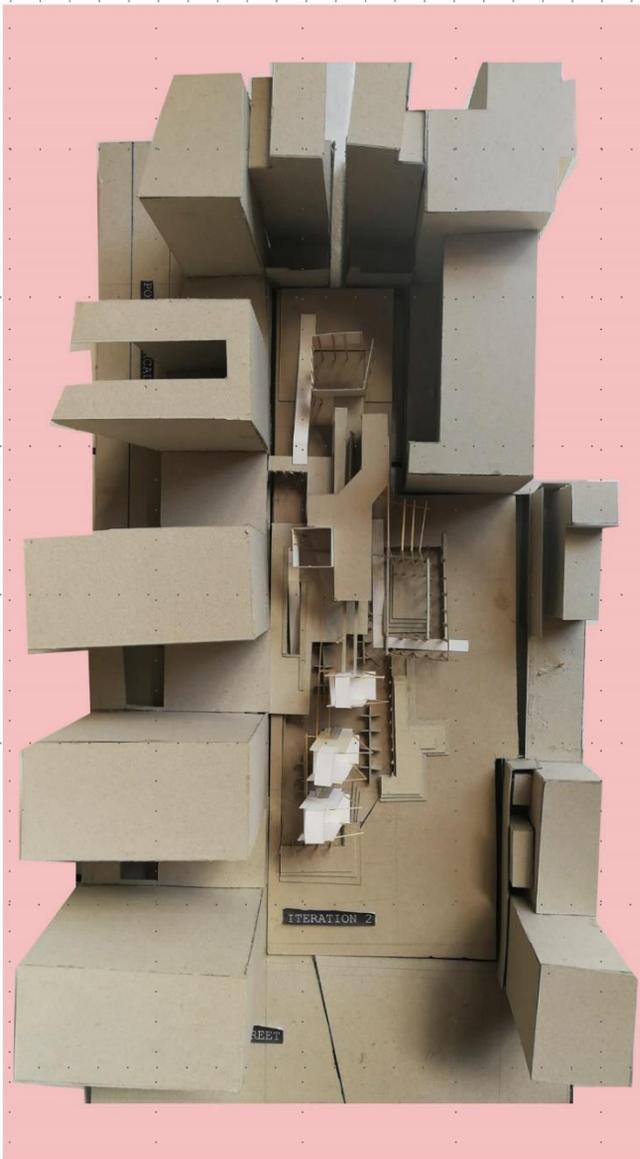
06/DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

Figure 6.1: Initial rough sections and façade studies

(Author:2019))

The following chapter explains how certain key concepts to the design were, through iteration by iteration were in tandem with the previous conducted research developed over the course of the year. Each maquette aided in the overall understanding of the site and to move towards an appropriate architectural response.

MODEL 1
The first and earliest model explored the possibilities of massing most of the programmatic responses along the main public walkway, so that each of the various sections of the building would be fully visible and accessible from ground floor. The aim was to create a low density environment that did not compete with the scale and mass of the surrounding urban fabric but focused on lowering the volumes of the spaces and focused on the developments of thresholds between the various private and semi-private interior and external spaces.
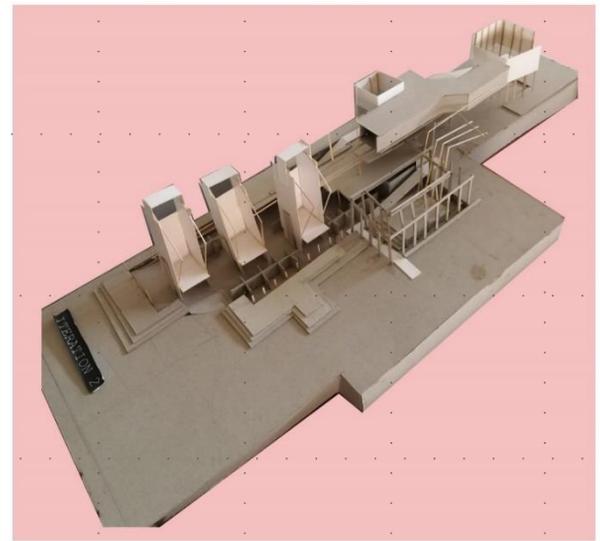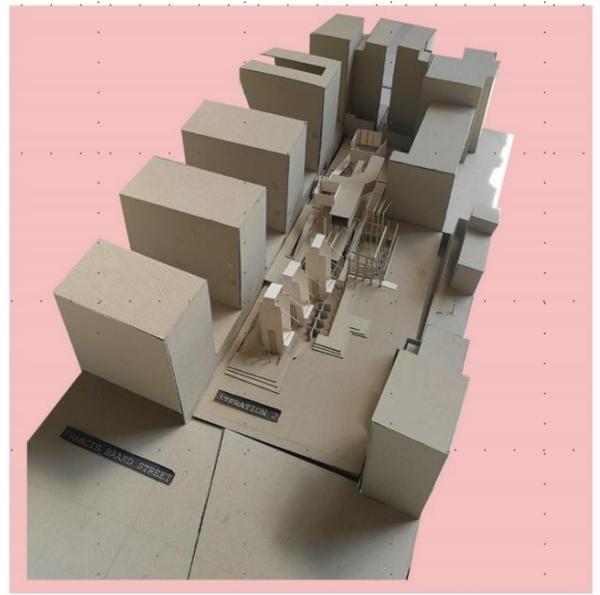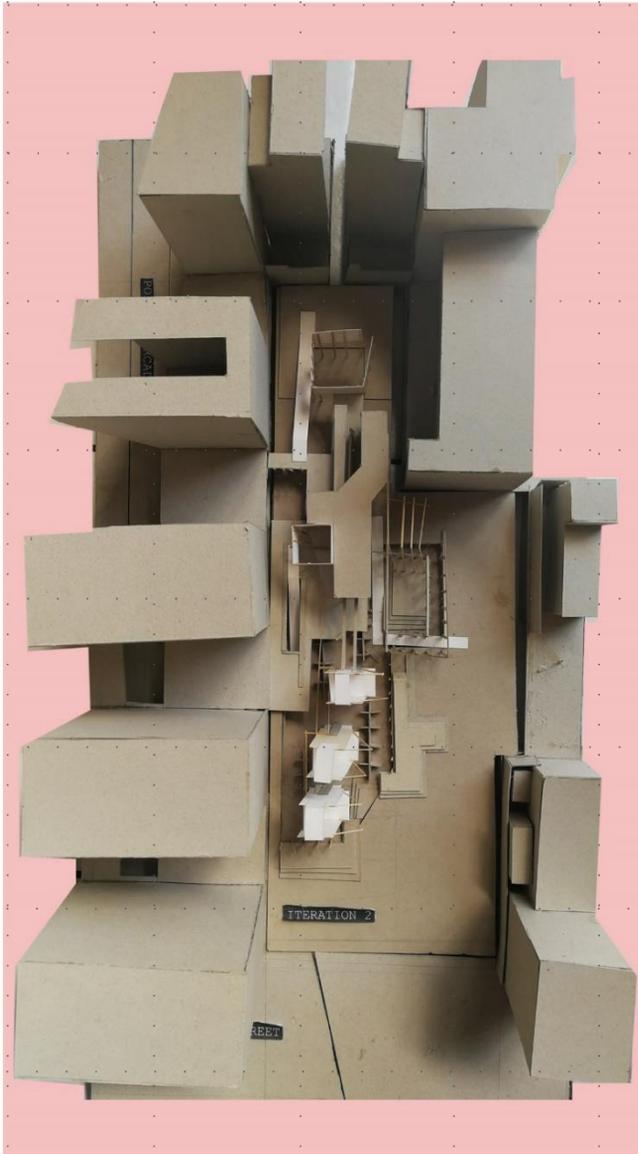
MODEL 2

The second maquette saw the introduction if the idea of the archives becoming more than simply passive storehouses of genealogical and narrative material into monumental and interactive objects which served as beacons of shareable knowledge and experience towards which the migrant citizen could find a sense of belonging and safety. It was here that the idea of making the archive spaces highly visible and interactive (see prior research as to how the archive archetype may be transformed in chapter 2) was first explored formally.

Originally the archive spaces had been planned to be anchored and sunken into the ground, around which pedestrian activity would flow while the remainder of the building facilities would hover above the ground plane to create a cavernous and dark experiential basement through which pedestrians would be forced to traverse, but after considerations of practical issues it was determined that basement conditions due to risk of moisture seepage was not ideal for the storage of paper documents and thusly in subsequent iterations the archive spaces were planned as raised volumes.
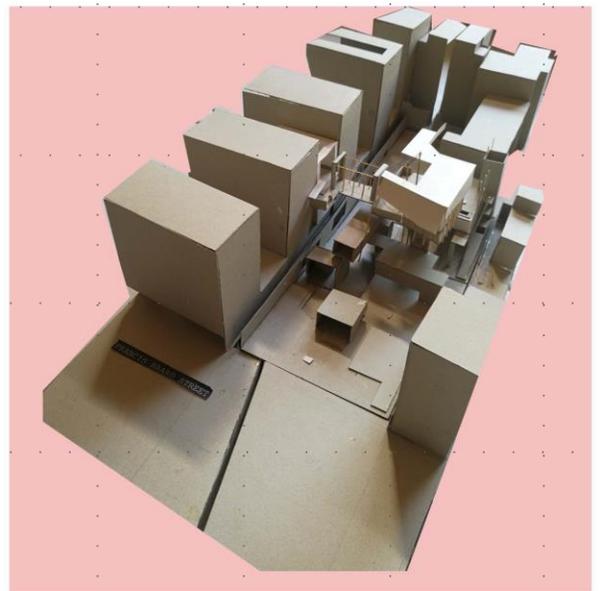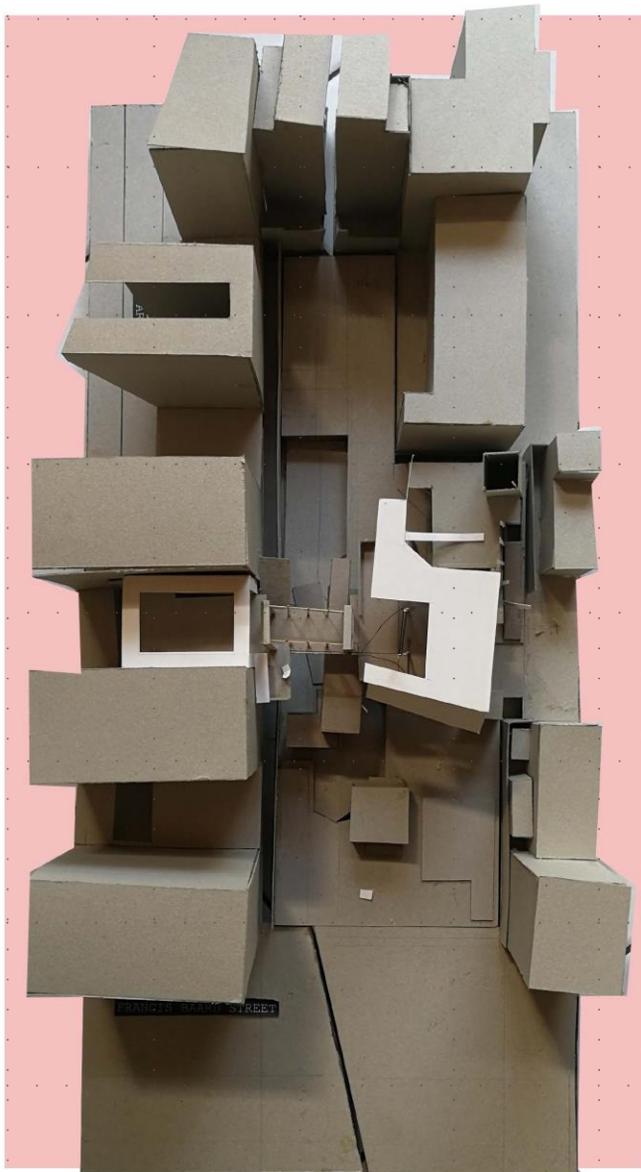
MODEL 3

The third maquette more definitively and explicitly explored how the proposed facility could interact with the existing courtyards of the Wachthuis. It was here in which the ideas of the Archive spaces becoming spaces in which peaceful diplomacy and mediation between members of the police force and the victimised migrants in question could begin to interact and create a dialogue. As such architectural forms and shapes which physically formed a dialogue between old and new were explored.

The idea of the tribunal hall in which Police Officers and their fellow staff could be directly confronted and openly addressed was formed through this maquette and the idea of this tribunal space becoming an iconic monument visible from the street (much like the archives) was examined.

The idea of leading the migrants up into a raised environment in accordance with the earlier explored themes of reversing power dynamics was also first thought of here. The idea of creating two entirely separate entrances for the public and migrant (and how those two separate yet cohesive entrances were to be articulated) was addressed.
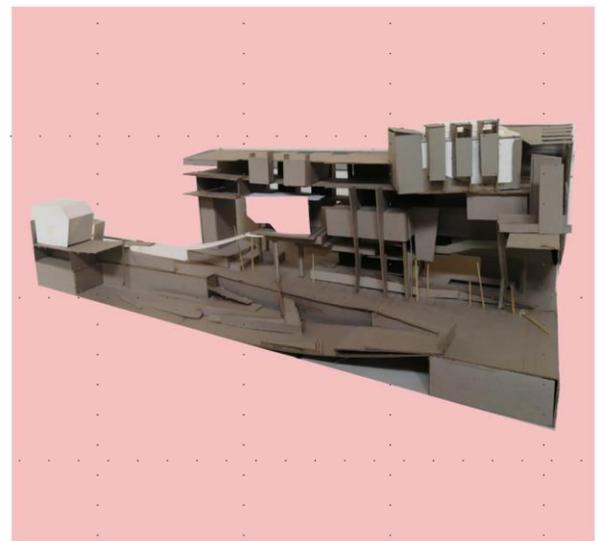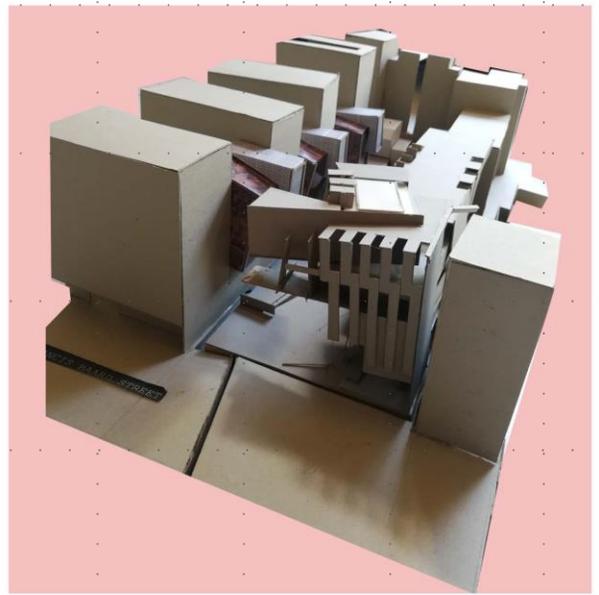
MODEL 4 : A synthesis of all the above explored concepts

The final Maquette from which more rigorous design development occurred, was designed as a result from the observation that the surrounding volumes and scales of the surrounding existing buildings could not be properly addressed with a lower density scheme. Indeed, a larger and denser volumes would more appropriately address the original design intentions of "mediation".

Larger scales and higher floor levels would more appropriately "match" and maintain and architectural dialogue with the surrounding fabric as opposed to the stark contrast in volumes presented by the earlier maquettes.

The result was a main mass, which almost encircled and closed of the site by wrapping around a central void in an L shape, thus connecting the existing college and Police building. The integral movement from Polley's arcade up and through the site would need to be maintained and largely unobstructed, thus this L-shaped volume could be elevated above the ground and sit on columns, allowing the building itself to become a type of colonnade through which pedestrian and public activity could continue uninhibited.

The idea of designing a rich and exploratory ground floor could still be implemented by allowing the archive spaces to instead of being anchored to ground, be allowed to "hover" over this integral public walkway, spilling their contents and stored narratives into the public domain turning the archive into a more transparent and interactive experience.

MODEL 5

Model 5 expanded on the technological possibilities of model 4. It experimented and implemented ways of creating a main structural steel frame and the ways in which the frame could be clad. The idea of wrapping and layering of various materials of different opacities were examined and it was here that the main technological concept of layering materials to create interweaving public and private spaces was conceptualized.

TRANSLATING THEORIES INTO FORM
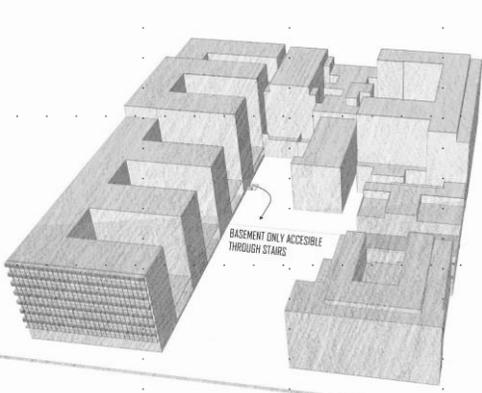
Figure: 6.2: - DRAGGING PEDESTRIAN MOVEMENT UPHILL THROUGH THE SITE TO STREET LEVEL
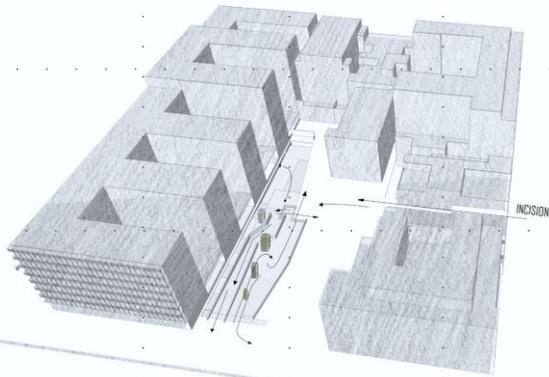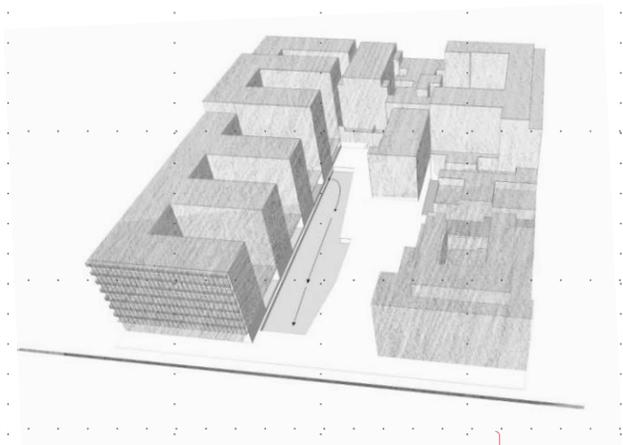
Figure: 6.3: - CREATING AN EXPLORATORY PEDESTRIAN ROUTE INTERACTING WITH ARCHIVES
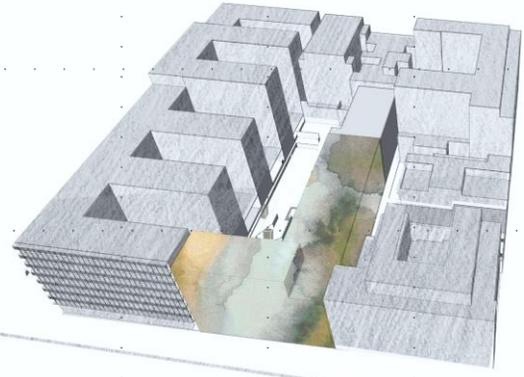
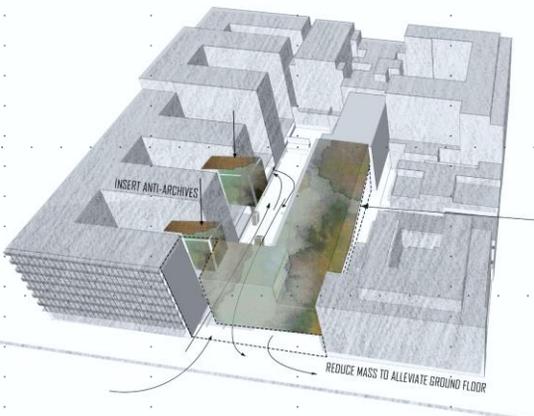Figure: 6.3.1: MASSING THE SITE TO MEDIATE EXISTING VOLUMES

Figure: 6.4: - LIFTING UP THE VOLUMES TO CREATE A FREE GROUND FLOOR PLANE FOR UNOBSTRUCTED PEDESTRIAN MOVEMENT AND INSERTING ARCHIVE VOLUMES INTO VOIDS
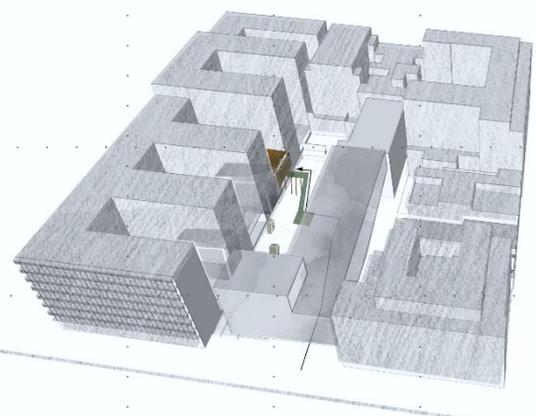

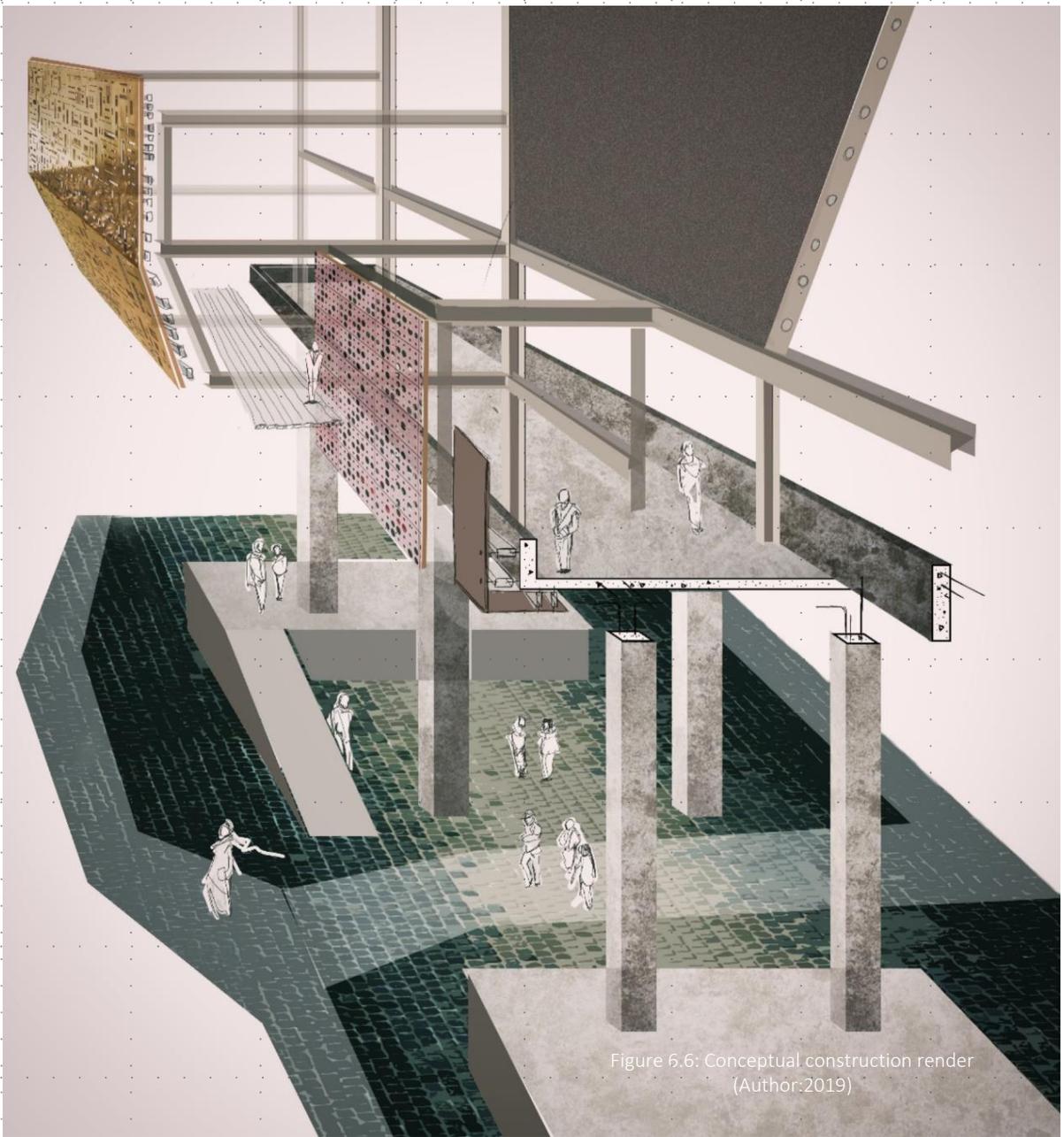Figure: 6.5: - CREATING A LINK FROM LECTURE HALL TO TRIBUNAL HALL

DEVELOPING DESIGN PRINCIPLES

It was at this point in the project that the two main principles which would drive the design forward were established. The first would be to create a user friendly ground floor, which while offering the chance for free unobstructed movement of the site also provided pedestrians (both migrant and national citizen) with a chance to exchange with the narratives and exhibited document present within the archives, thus beginning the processes of assimilation.

The second principle would be to utilize a structural system which contrasts with the structural system of the Wachthuis. The initial design consisted of a simple domino structure with either concrete or brick infill walls which mirrored the rational layout and modernist design of the Wachthuis. The exterior of the building would still be clad with materials such as perforated aluminium and polycarbonate sheets to create the various outer skins and create winding and exploratory.

environments but this confined the movement to the mere skin of the building and did not allow the same lightweight and semi-transparent materials to continue into the internal spaces of the building. After considering above conceptual drivers it was deemed that in keeping with the ideas of "dissolving barriers" between institution and migrant, a contrast would need to be made between the underlying structural principals of the Wachthuis (which reflected a strict modernist rationale utilizing a domino structure) and generating atmospheres of freedom a structural system which reduced the necessity for so many columns and relied mostly on cantilevering or long span systems and floors.

Removing the need for columns would not only allow internal spaces to become larger, less regimented and more subject to change and flexible arrangements but allow the ground plane   from obstructions which hindered pedestrian movement throughout and within the public and archive/exhibition spaces. The changes to the overall structure and composition to the building which resulted in the final design will be illustrated in the following chapters. This major progression and change in structural thinking can be seen when viewing the June submission posters in comparison to later submissions.

JUNE
SUBMISSION
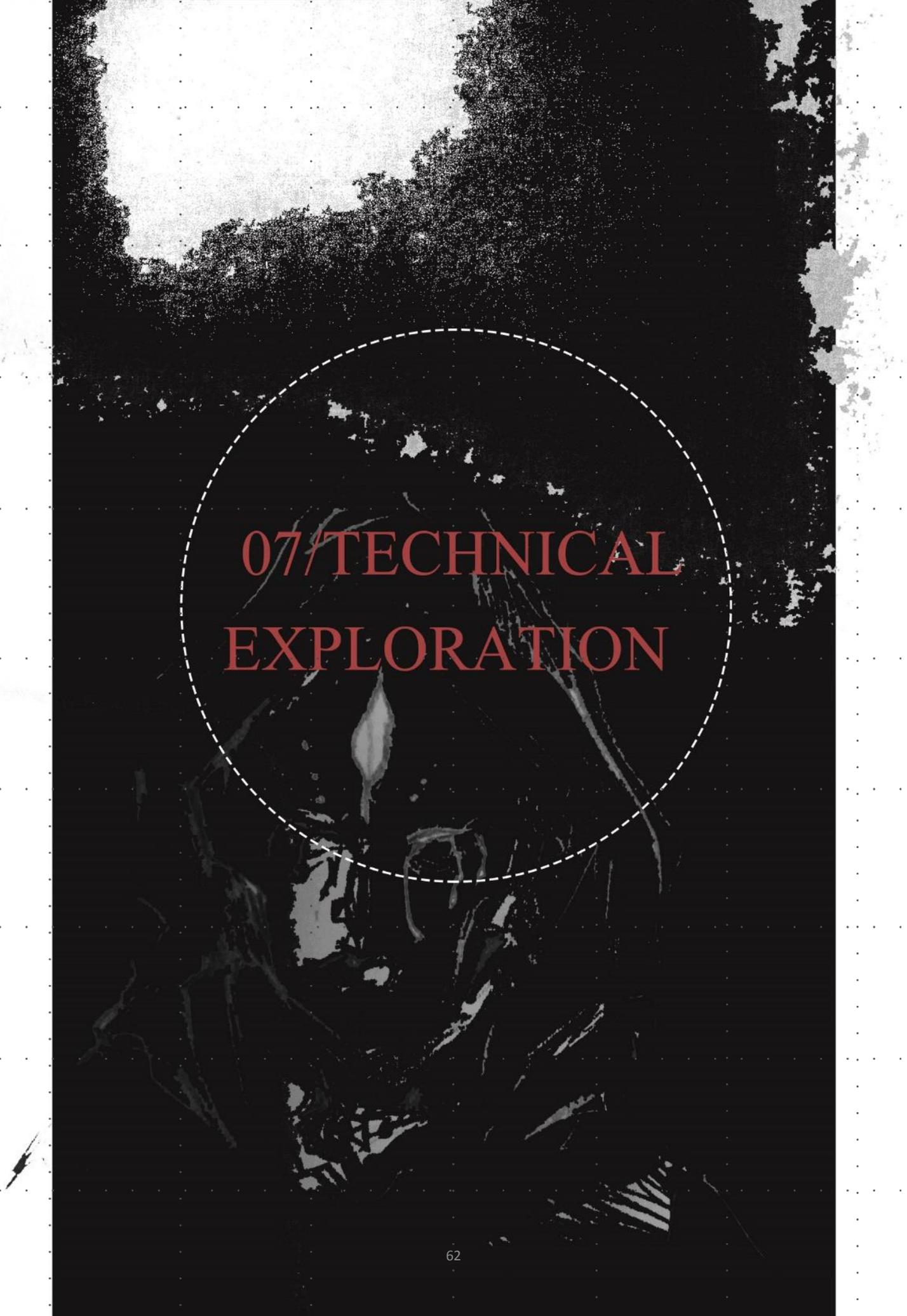
SECTION A-A
SCALE 1:100

SECTION B-B
SCALE 1:100

SECTION C-C
SCALE 1:100

LEVEL 6 17000
LEVEL 5 14000
LEVEL 4 11000
LEVEL 3 8000
LEVEL 2 5000
LEVEL 1 1500
GROUND FLOOR 0
BASEMENT -2000

SECTION D-D
SCALE 1:100

LEVEL 6 17000
LEVEL 5 14000
LEVEL 4 11000
LEVEL 3 8000
LEVEL 2 5000
LEVEL 1 1500
GROUND FLOOR 0
BASEMENT -2000

SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE 1:100

07/TECHNICAL EXPLORATION

Figure 7.1 : Conceptual construction diagram expressing main structural systems and layering of materials . (Author:2019)

What follows is a summary of the central design principals which shaped and guided the design decisions made in regards to material and technical refinement of the above submission. Adjustments were made to better the layout in regards to the Archive spaces (which became significantly thinner and slimmer to allow the penetration of natural light both into the site and the Wachthuis's courtyards.) Changes in the design were made to enhance the ground floor experience by allowing the space to become partially engulfed by the archives while the accommodation , lecture and therapy component of the second structure narrowed in size, once again to free up the site and allow more light and air into the public walkway.

DESIGN INTENTION 1
Due to the sites current defunct state and placelessness within the broader urban fabric, it was intended to re-activate the urban potential of such a site by transforming it into a well traversed public route which links up and into the currently underutilized Polley's arcade. The goals of such an intention are to ensure the sites and Polley's Arcade health and relevance in the future by transforming the sites ground plane into a well traversed and celebrated public plaza, open to communal gatherings and political debates.

SPATIAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF INTENTION 1
In accordance with the above, the structure of the building needed to allow for a free and unobstructed passage of pedestrian movement hence, aside from reception spaces the entirety of the building sits elevated above the ground, thusly freeing up the ground plane and allowing for pedestrian movement to and from the surrounding streets and arcade. As mentioned in previous chapters a decision was made to move away from The subsequent structural choices were made to reduce the amount of vertical supports required on ground floor by relying on deeper cantilevering beams.

The result was the mass of the building being constructed as a steel "box" which sat upon two central concrete support as a means of support.

The walls of the building , being constructed essentially out of a large scale steel truss, serves as a main structural element (which allows for such long spans without the use of columns) and as the system onto which the cladding (of Polycarbonate , precast concrete panels, perforated aluminium) is fixed. The lack of interior columns allows for a more exploratory and less regimented internal experience, while the adaptable steel frame system allowed for multiple layers of different cladding and covering the building.

DESIGN INTENTION 2
One of the central design intentions of the scheme is to provide the migrant with a place of permanence and meaning within the inner city fabric which, through its programmatic function, could provide a sanctuary of healing, empowerment and mobilization. In order to facilitate the smooth transition of the migrant citizen through these various stages of trauma counselling, healing, education, narration, and eventually reconciliation with their alien surroundings -a series of intertwined environments which offered varying degrees of overt (public and mundane) and covert (private and sacred) qualities were required.
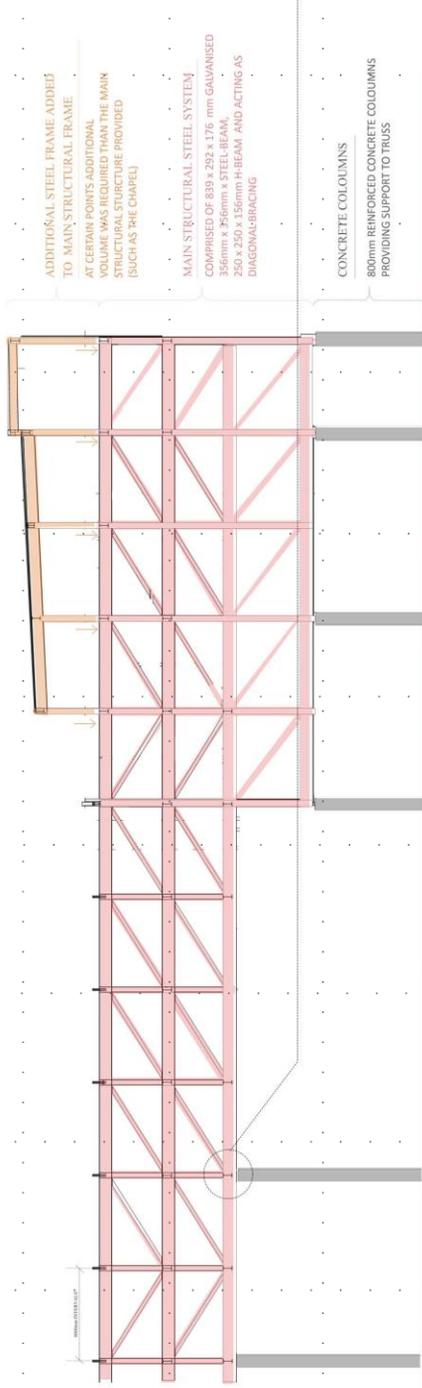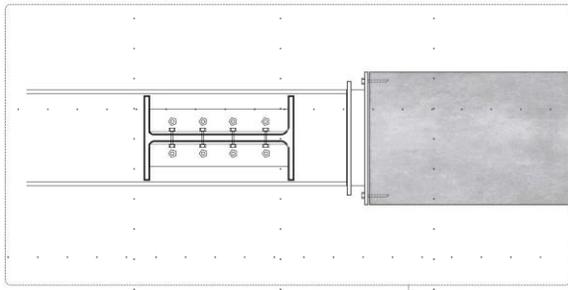
Figure 7.2 : Conceptual construction diagram expressing main structural systems and layering of materials . (Author:2019)

SPATIAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF INTENTION 2

It was at this point into which an inquiry into materiality was made. In line with the concept of dissolving barriers which prevented successful assimilation between the migrant citizen and their surroundings,   what was proposed was a structure which consisted of a solid concrete base that transitioned ("defragmented") into a lighter steel frame structure on the higher levels, clad with a series of screens which would be utilized to create different internal and external conditions.

The materials of such screens would range from precast concrete panels, polycarbonate sheeting (of varying opacities), steel plates and perforated oxidized aluminium panels. Solid or semi-translucent screens would therefore lend themselves to more secluded and sacred areas in which rituals of rest, therapy and prayer could occur while permeable and perforated screens (which allowed for the movement of both light and air) could lend themselves to spaces of social interaction, exploration and narrative exchange. The layering and intermeddling of these two panel types could therefore lead to hybrid environments, comprised of both overt and covert qualities, encouraging exploration and pedestrian movement both within and without the building and subsequent archive spaces.

ADDITIONAL STEEL FRAME ADDED
TO MAIN STRUCTURAL FRAME

AT CERTAIN POINTS ADDITIONAL
VOLUME WAS REQUIRED THAN THE MAIN
STRUCTURAL STRUCTURE PROVIDED
(SUCH AS THE CHAPEL)

MAIN STRUCTURAL STEEL SYSTEM

COMPRISED OF 839 x 292 x 176 mm GALVANISED
356mm x 356mm x STEEL-BEAM,
250 x 250 x 156mm H-BEAM AND ACTING AS
DIAGONAL+BRACING

CONCRETE COLOUMNS

800mm REINFORCED CONCRETE COLOUMNS
PROVIDING SUPPORT TO TRUSS

Figure 7.3 : Conceptual construction diagram expressing main structural systems and layering of materials . (Author:2019)
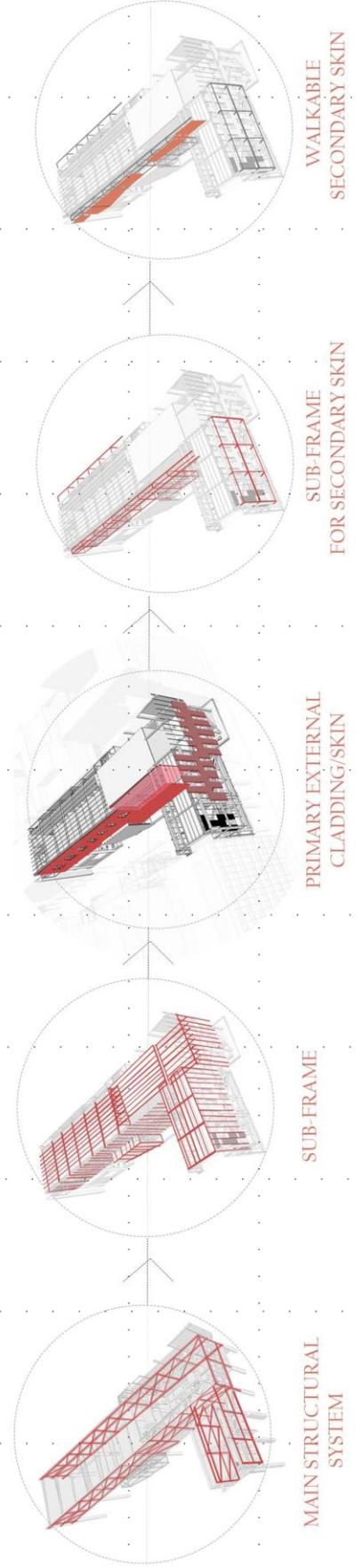
MAIN STRUCTURAL
SYSTEM

SUB-FRAME

PRIMARY EXTERNAL
CLADDING/SKIN

SUB-FRAME
FOR SECONDARY SKIN

WALKABLE
SECONDARY SKIN

STRUCTURE

The structural "truss walls" as mentioned earlier will be constructed as follows. Forming the main horizontal members of the truss are 838 X 292 x 176mm hot rolled steel I-beams which are supported by the aforementioned reinforced concrete colours. The latticework between the beams comprises of 356 x 356 x 126mm hot rolled H- columns serving as the main vertical members while 250 x 250x 10mm hot rolled square hollow tube sections form the diagonal bracing between the H-coloumns. These walls will form exterior "shell " of the main **structure while this steel "cage" is essentially supported by a series of 800mm thick reinforced concrete coloumns on ground floor** which form an arcade to the south of the site facing Francis Baard street). This allows majority of the structure to remain without vertical support at every 6000mm interval. Between the structural trusses run horizontal hot rolled steel beams which act as support for the composite concrete Q-decking.

While a less permeable architectural language was required at the entrance to the centre itself to create a closed and sheltered environment for new migrant citizens in search of aid the, opposite is required for the archive spaces which sit within the sunken public walkway.

As such the technology and structure employed in this portion of the proposed scheme were required to express such attitudes of openness and permeability, and consisted of structural steel coloumns which interacted directly on the ground floor (as opposed to the concrete coloumns present on the opposite side of the site) and therefore allowed movable and movable screens which could be opened during the day and closed off for security at night.

SKIN/FAÇADE

Fully opaque:

In areas of the building which required full coverage (either due to private, acoustic or thermal reasons), 1200 x 2000 x 10mm thick Equitone Linea fibre cement panels (in the colour "Hessian") are used as external cladding. The Equitone panels are fixed onto an aluminium sub frame (consisting of 150 x 64 x 20mm cold roll steel purlins which are in turn, fixed to the bottom and top flanges of the 838 X 292 x 176mm I-beams with equal angles. Each purlin runs vertically along the steel frame at 1200mm c/c spacing's (fitting into the 6m intervals of the grid.)

Macsteel purlins are available in lengths of up to 6m meaning that the floor to floor distance of 4000mm can be covered by singular panels of cladding without the need of horizontal bracing members accept where desired to accommodate for window and door openings. The fibre cement panels are fixed to the turn fixed to the aforementioned aluminium purlin sub frame with the Equitone mechanical secret fix system.(Please see details for clarification)
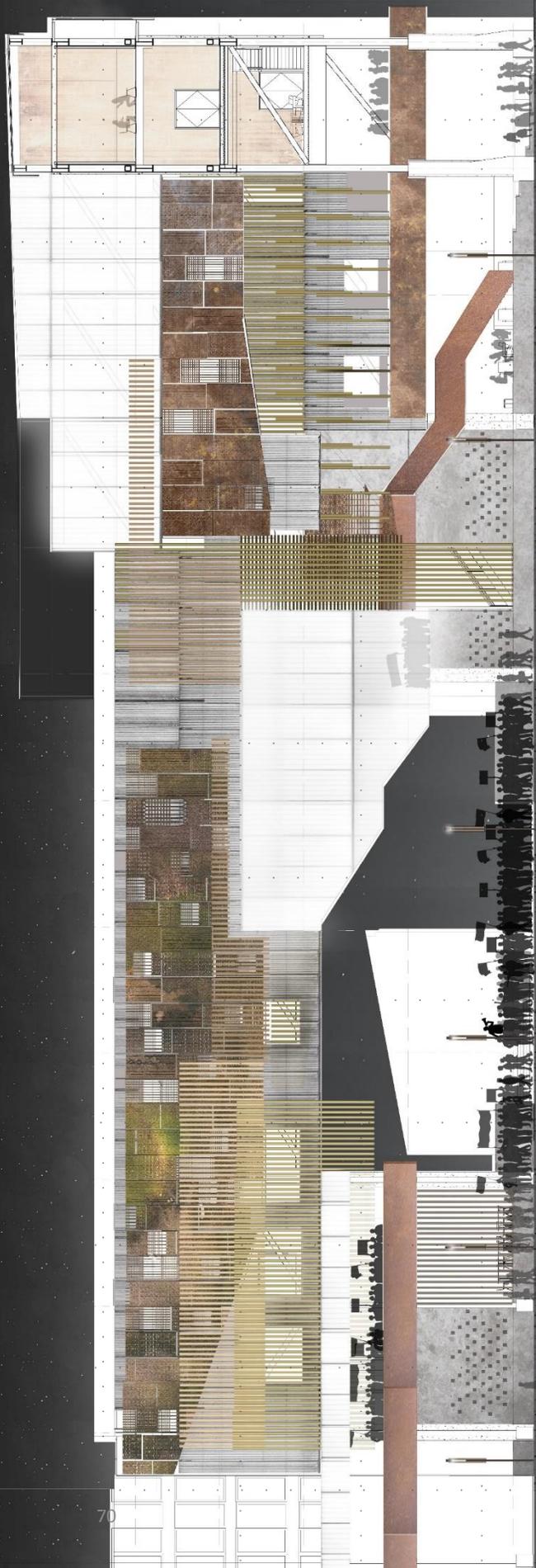
Semi-translucent

As indicated in the precedent studies it is possible to articulate certain volumes of significance such as the performance hall in the University if Bosconni to indicate its importance as beacon of social, political and cultural significance.

Polycarbonate proves its appropriateness not only in its ability to partially conceal the inhabitants within – which is required in such environments such as the lecture and pre-protest hall (environments in which only partial visibility is required) but also to transmit light in an efficient and aesthetically pleasing way.

During night time use of the facility it is desired that spaces such as the lecture/pre protest hall, the chapel and three archive spaces are illuminated not only to ensure visibility (and thusly security) but also to strengthen the conceptual idea of these cultural and socially significant spaces becoming literal "beacons" of optimism and a way of way finding within the urban fabric.

1500x1200x19mm Palsun flat Polycarbonate sheets in the finish "Tundra" are utilised with a concealed clip system. Concealed clips are fixed to a c-channel sub frame which in turn is fixed to the main steel structural truss frame.

Exterior skin and Identity

Consideration was given to the way in which external skins and layers could be articulated to best express the diversity of culture, narratives and backgrounds of the migrant citizens. The second skin could not only provide a sense of shelter and protection but also commemorate and celebrate these diverse cultural backgrounds. The idea of utilizing regional patterns and geometry to ground architecture within its local contexts and become expressive of the culture which it represents has been seen in numerous examples of architecture worldwide.

For the purposes of this project a number of patterns and geometric designs from African, Indian, Islamic origin were studied ad synthesized to form a set of shapes and motifs to form the exterior skin which wrapped around the structure. 6mm aluminium sheets were selected as the material for this layer as it is a cheaper substitute to copper or other alloys.

Aluminium additionally, also conducts far less hear than other metal facades and so provides aesthetically appealing finish, will not overheat the spaces between the skin and the building and provide shading to the exterior skin of the building. Aluminium's lustrous and eye-catching. appearance additionally would re-enforce idea of the structures themselves being objects of preciousness and monumentalization.

The chosen finish for the panels is anodisation. Anodising is an electro-chemical process used to create a protective film of aluminium oxide on the surface of an aluminium extrusion. An anodised finish is integral to the aluminium itself. Anodising is translucent giving the aluminium a deep metallic lustre it extremely durable and well suited to architectural applications. Its matte finish additionally reduces glare.

Services and Environmental considerations

When designing the interior spaces of the building on plan, effort was made to place the new circulation cores of the building near existing service points and service
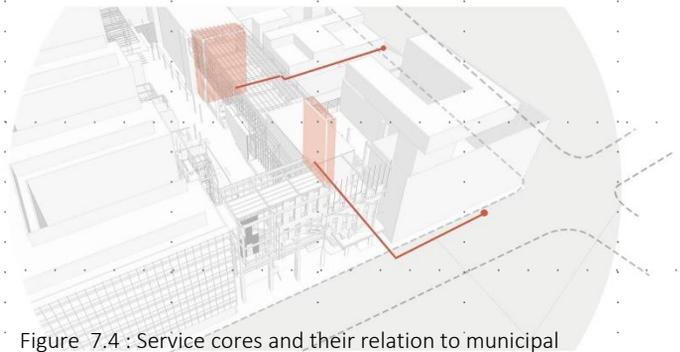

Figure 7.4 : Service cores and their relation to municipal connections (Author:2019)
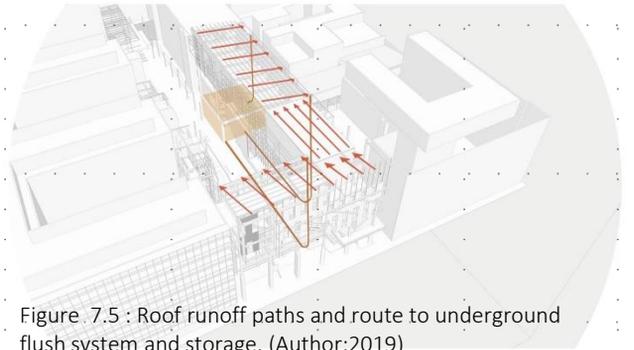

Figure 7.5 : Roof runoff paths and route to underground flush system and storage. (Author:2019)

Figure 7.6 : Pavement runoff route to underground flush system and storage. (Author:2019)

alleys. Additionally cores were also zoned along existing buildings which had no fenestration or would not become obstructions to the public ground floor.

Rainwater is primarily collected as roof and groundwater runoff and filtered into a first flush system (which sits in a basement room as shown) which houses the first-flush filtration equipment. Water from the roof is are reticulated into the underground filtration tanks for the purpose of reuse and non-potable water for the flushing of toilets, washing of clothes and irrigation of the ground floor landscape greenery. Consultation with a mechanical engineer revealed that

ducting for the purposes of HVAC would for a building of this size be approximately 600 x 400mm in length and width. This ducting along with the electrical reticulation sits in voids created by suspended ceilings.

Considerations to natural lighting

Sefaira was the main lighting software utilized when attempting to determine the appropriateness of the internal lighting conditions. According to the Green Building Council of South Africa And Leadership in Environmental and Energy Design (LEED) ideal Spatial Daylight Autonomy and Annual Sunlight Exposure sits at roughly below 75% and above 10% respectively. (LEED:2017)

As indicated in the below figures, these figures gradually improved and reached these requirements with the addition of the secondary skin of the building clad with operable panels. Care was also taken to orientate programmes within the building in the most appropriate ways, for instance, the reading and publishing room which require a constant and well lit environment throughout the day were locate along the southern façade.
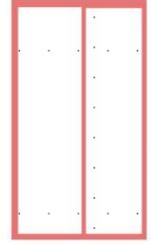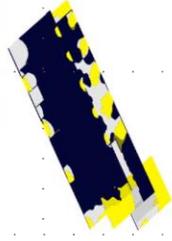
ITERATION 1
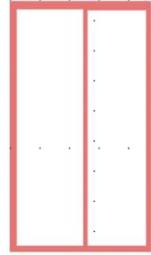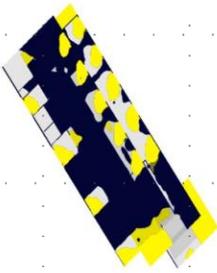
ITERATION 2
CONSTRUCTING PORTIONS OF THE
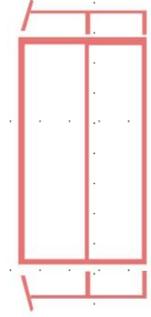ROOF WITH POLYCARBONATE TO ALLOW IN
SOUTHERN LIGHT
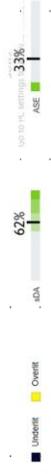
ITERATION 3
ADDING A WALKABLE SECONDARY EXTERNAL SKIN
WHICH EMPLOYED THE USE OF OPEABLE
SHADING DEVICES (ALUMINIUM SCREENS)

Underlit   Overlit
sDA   ASE

63%   26%
82%   37%

49%   26%
71%   42%

62%   33%
68%   30%
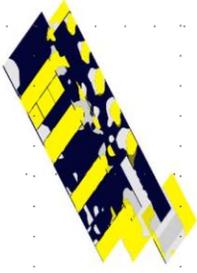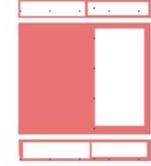
PLAN
SECTION

Figure 7.7 : Daylight studies of design iterations (Author:2019)
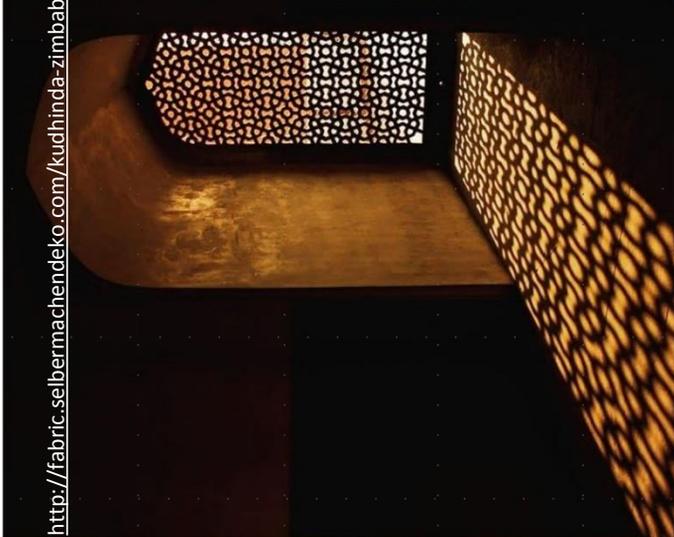
Figure 7.8:: Texture collage and ornamentation (Author 2019) Original images sourced from http://fabric.selbermachendeko.com/kudhinda-zimbabwe-screen-prints-zig-zag-natural-the-african-fabric-shop-2019
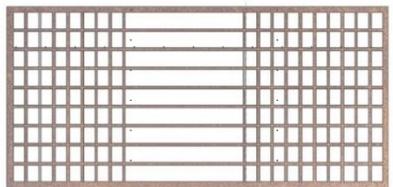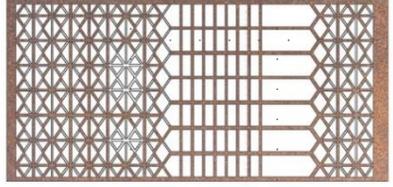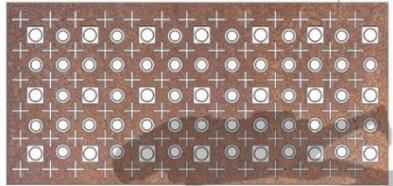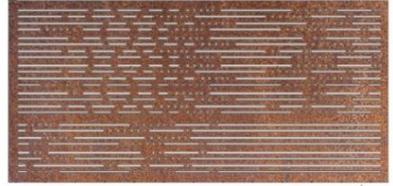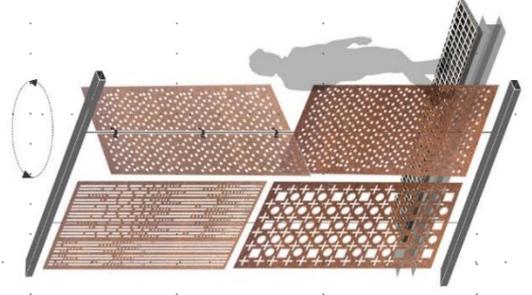
DECREASING PERMEABILITY

BALUSTRADE 2 CONDITION 2 (OVERT)
OVERT/ PERMEABLE AND PROTECTED
(UPPER FLOORS)

BALUSTRADE 1 CONDITION 1 (COVERT)
COVERT/ NON PERMEABLE
(GROUND AND LOWER FLOORS)

457x152x52mm galvanised steel I-
beam welded to I-beam to form
support for Q-deck flooring

838 x 292 x 176 mm deep I-beam

DETAILS
ALL SCALED AT 1:5

WALL CONDITION
1 (COVERT)

WALL CONDITION 2 (COVERT+OVERT-SEMI
TRANSPARENT)

WALL CONDITION 3 (OVERT-
TRANSPARENT)

WALL CONDITION 2 (COVERT+OVERT-SEMI
TRANSPARENT)

08/FINAL SUBMISSION

GIFT AND BOOK SHOP

17

16

15

14

C

13

E

12

COFEE SHOP

11

MEDIA CENTRE

LINE OF WALKWAY ABOVE

10

9

B

B

TO THABO SEHUME STREET

7

ENTRANCE 2

OPEN LIBRARY AND ARCHIVE

STORE

SECURITY BOOTH

6

5

RECEPTION

SERVICE CORE

COFEE BAR

LINE OF SUSPENDED GALLERY ABOVE

A

SECURITY BOOTH

4

A

3

ENTRANCE 1

2

1

FRANCIS BAARD STREET

LEVEL 1

SCALE 1:100

A   B   C   D   E   18   F   G   H   19
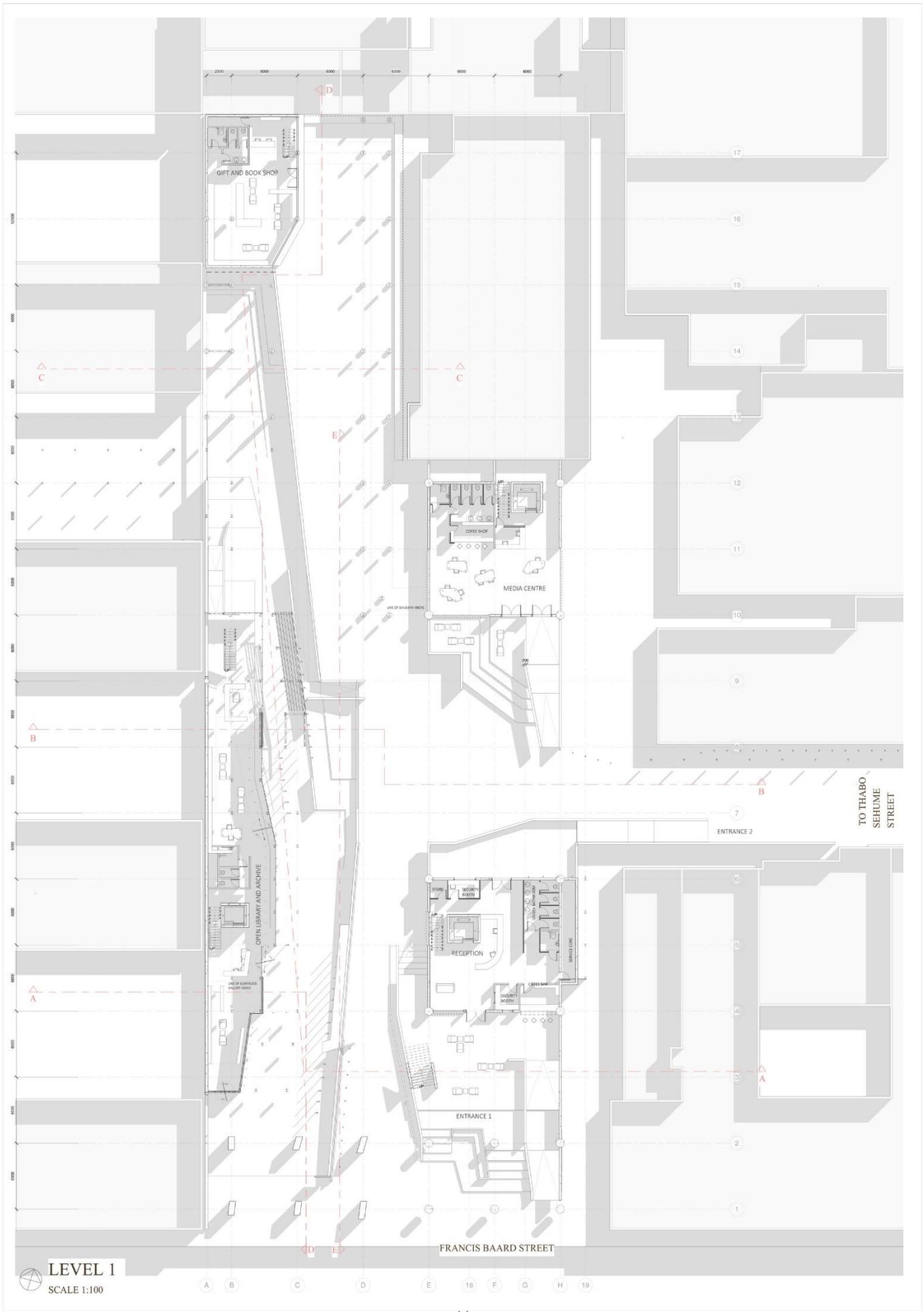
PUBLIC JURY SEATING

ARCHIVE 2: POLICE EVIDENCE
AND INTERACTION

ARCHIVE 1:
GENEOLOGY

KITCHEN

KITCHEN

RECREATION

LECTURE HALL BELOW

TRANSLATION BOOTHS

BATHROOM

SERVICE CORE

GROUP THERAPY/ SEMINAR ROOM

THERAPY/ NARRATION ROOMS

JOURNALIST WORKSPACE

17

16

15

14

13

12

11

10

9

8

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

SECOND FLOOR
SCALE 1:100

A   B   C   D   E   F   G   H

MEDIA AND GENEOLOGY
ARCHIVE

ARCHIVE 2: POLICE EVIDENCE
AND INTERACTION

ARCHIVE 1:
GENEOLOGY

SERVICE CORE

MALE/FEMALE BATHROOM AND
CHANGING ROOMS

OUTDOOR LEISURE SPACE

UNISEX BATHROOM

SERVICE CORE

SACRED/HOLY SPACE

OUTDOOR BREAK AREA

READING/ PUBLISHING ROOM

THIRD FLOOR
SCALE 1:100

A   B   C   D   E   F   G   H

SECTION A-A
SCALE 1:50
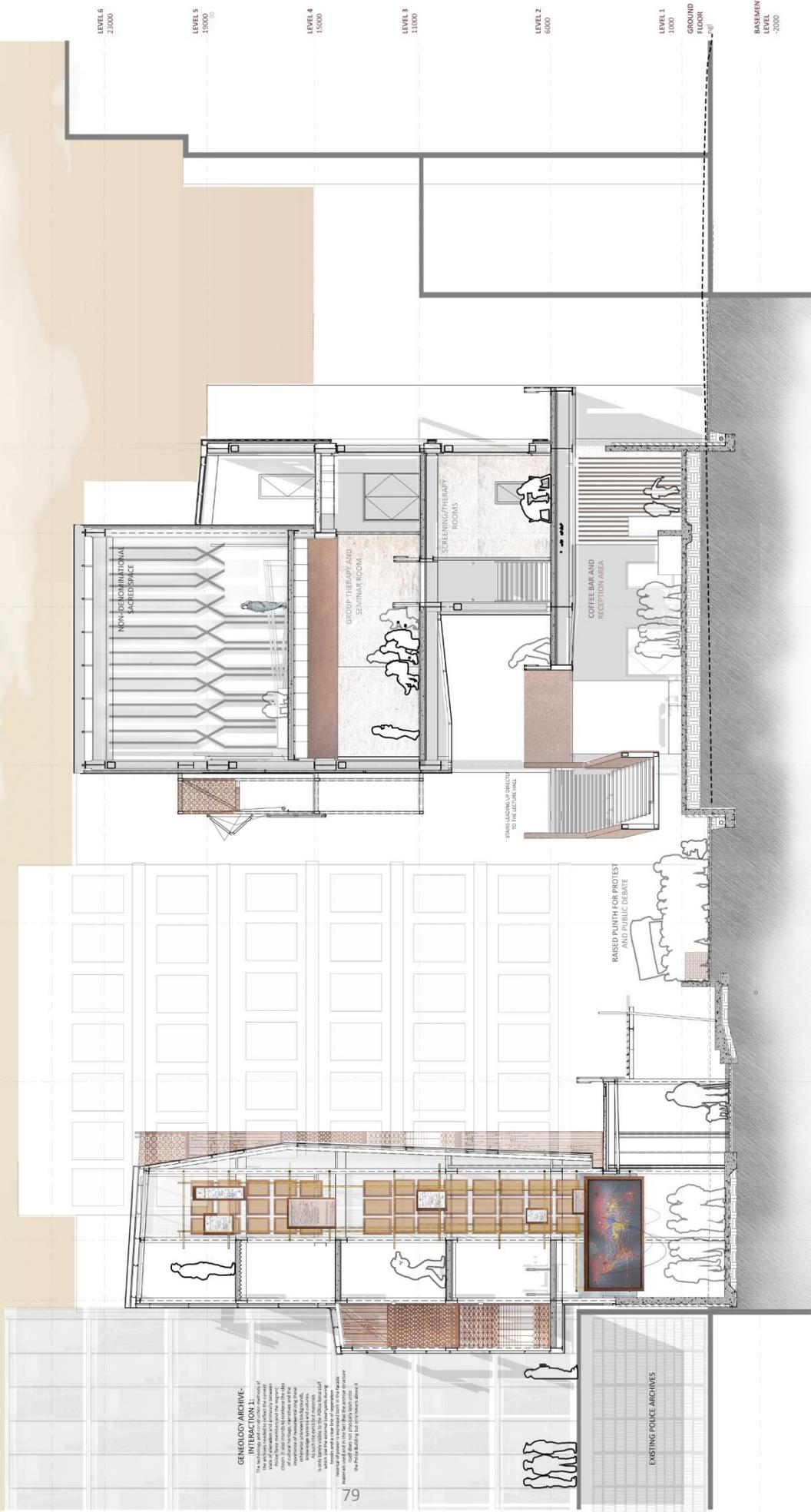
LEVEL 6 23000
LEVEL 5 19000
LEVEL 4 15000
LEVEL 3 11000
LEVEL 2 6000
LEVEL 1 1000
GROUND FLOOR
BASEMENT LEVEL -2000

NON-DENOMINATIONAL SACRED SPACE

GROUP THERAPY AND SEMINAR ROOM

SCREENING/THERAPY ROOMS

COFFEE BAR AND RECEPTION AREA

STAIRS LEADING UP DIRECTLY TO THE LECTURE HALL

RAISED PLINTH FOR PROTEST AND PUBLIC DEBATE

GENEOLOGY ARCHIVE- INTERACTION 1:

EXISTING POLICE ARCHIVES

LEVEL 6
23000

LEVEL 5
19000

LEVEL 4
16000

LEVEL 3
13000

LEVEL 2
6000

LEVEL 1
3000

GROUND
FLOOR
±0.00

BASEMENT
LEVEL
-3000

INVERSION OF ESTABLISHED POWER
DYNAMICS - WALKWAY LEADING FROM
STREET INTO PROTEST PLINTHS AND
DEBATE PLATFORMS

50x50x5mm cold square
hollow tube section
welded to other members
of the same size to form
subframe and storage for
archived material

150x150x 4mm square
hollow tube section
welded to rectangular
hollow section to form
subframe for
Polycarbonate sheeting

75 x50x 20mm
galvanised purlin
spaced at 1200m c/c

1500x1200x19mm
Palram polycarbonate
sheeting in "Ice
White"

40mm linerser rigid insulation board

150 x 50 x20mm galvanised steel purlin

25mm thick Rhinzinc Double
Standing Seam Zinc Roof sheeting
fixed to purlins with 10mm roof
nails

457x152x53mm hot rolled
steel I-beam

2700 x 1200 x 6mm Coloutex™
perforated aluminium screen
anodised in the finish "Silk Bronze"
fixed to 16mm round mild steel bar
with 15mm galvanised clamps

60x60x6mm steel unequal angle

200x100x5mm rectangular
hollow section

Existing building

110mm brick course

360x360x30mm mild
steel base plate

Undisturbed soil at
compacted in max
layers of 150mm to
90% Mod AASHTO

20mm vertical asphalt applied in
3 coats
to rough concrete face

Level 5
19080

LEVEL 4
15000

LEVEL 3
11000

LEVEL 2
6000

LEVEL 1
1000

GROUND FLOOR

A   B

1 TO 20 SECTION: ARCHIVES

Left side annotations (top to bottom):

25mm Rheinzinc™ Double Standing Seam roof sheeting in the shade "Nut Brown"

150 x 50x 20 mm purlins at 1200 crc fixed to steel I-beam

2500x 1200x 12mm Plywood sheets fixed to lipped channels with self tapping screws to serve as a continuous surface for the application of waterproofing and roof sheeting

Galvanised steel drip fixed to lipped channel

2700 x 1200 x 6mm Colourex™ perforated aluminium screen anodised in the finish "Silk Bronze" fixed to 10mm round mild steel bar with 15mm galvanised clamps

40 x 80mm (RS40) Rectagrid Morris grating laid onto and fixed rectangular hollow section with steel cleats

838 x 292 x 176mm Galvanised steel I-Beam

150 x 90 mm Galvanised steel unequal steel bracket

300mm thick Equitone Linea™ fibre cement panel fixed to plywood base with Equitone Astrojoints™ allowing for free movement between panel and substructure.
67x63mm Pabon Polycarbonate corner profile

3500x1200x19mm Pabon polycarbonate sheeting in "Ice White"

300 x200x10 mm rectangular hollow tube section

203x203x10 mm cold rolled square hollow tube section welded to rectangular hollow tube section

Right side annotations:

457x191x67mm hot rolled steel I-beam

12mm thick orientated strand board fixed to 64mm steel studs and finished with Dulux paint in the shade "Lime White"

250 x 250x 6 mm square hollow tube section serving as diagonal bracing

356x178x46 hot rolled steel I-section bolted to the web of H-column

600x600x25 mm suspended ceiling system to conceal services and aid in thermal and acoustic insulation

356x356x192mm hot rolled steel H-column

40 mm self-leveling screed finished with ConCrete colour hardener in colour "Desert"

150mm concrete steel composite flooring supported by 560x96x45mm hot rolled steel I-Beam

Lower annotations:

110mm single facebrick course

Undisturbed soil at compacted in max layers of 150mm to 90% Mod AASHTO

210 x 100 mm Vitro brick paver in the type "Bevel"

50mm bedding sand

Level markers (right side):
Level 5 19000
LEVEL 4 15000
LEVEL 3 11000
LEVEL 2 6000
3000 3000
LEVEL 1 1000
GROUND FLOOR
7901 640

Grid lines: D   E

1 TO 20 SECTION: PROTEST HALL AND ACCOMODATION
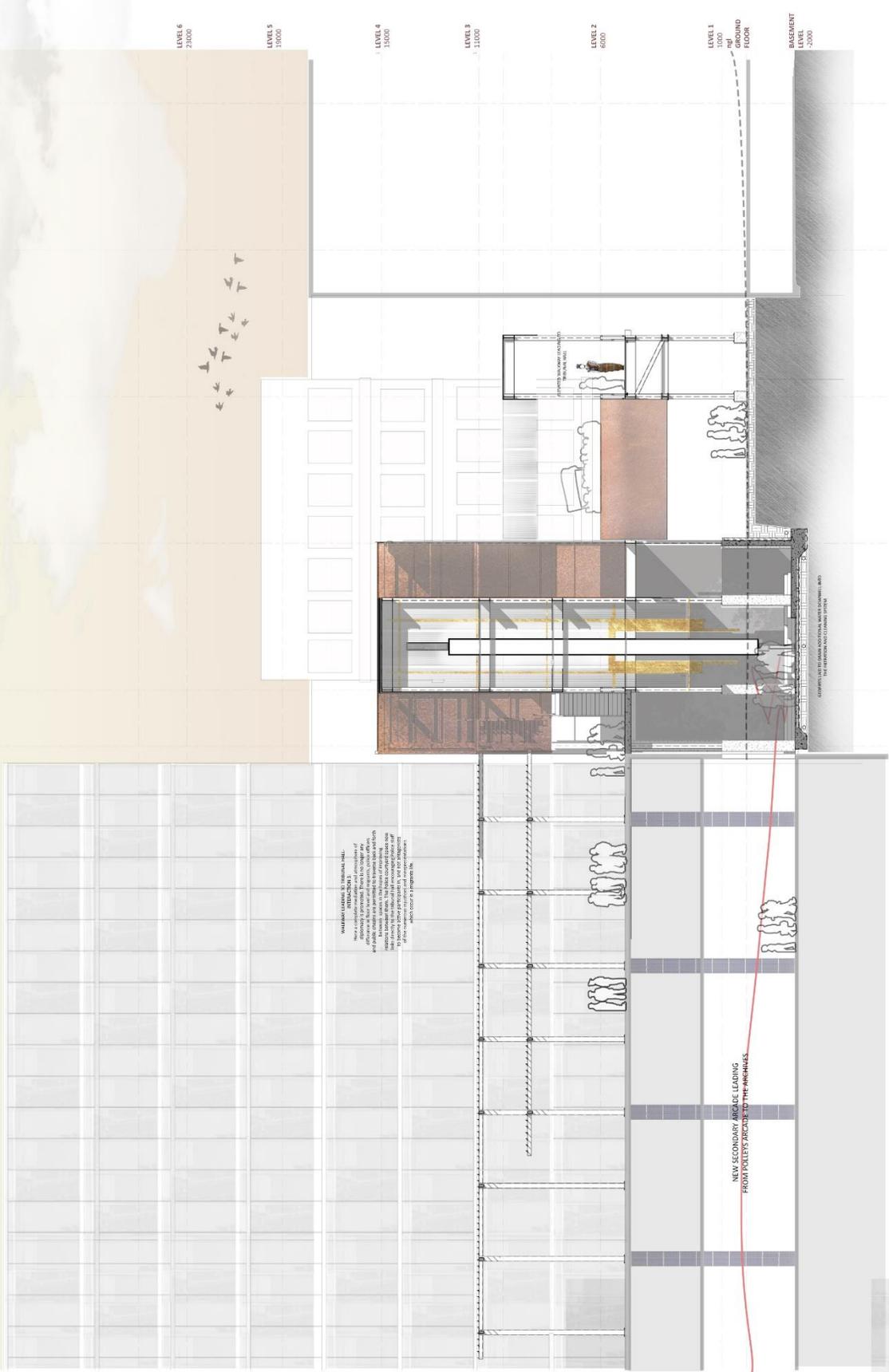
82

SECTION C-C

LEVEL 6
23000

LEVEL 5
19000

LEVEL 4
15000

LEVEL 3
11000

LEVEL 2
6000

LEVEL 1
1000

GROUND FLOOR

BASEMENT
LEVEL
-2000

NEW SECONDARY ARCADE LEADING
FROM POLLEY'S ARCADE TO THE ARCHIVES

SECTION D-D
SCALE 1:50

SECTION E-E
SCALE 1:50

The labels on the right side of the upper detail (top to bottom):

- 50mm mineral wool insulation
- 110x50x20mm lipped channel
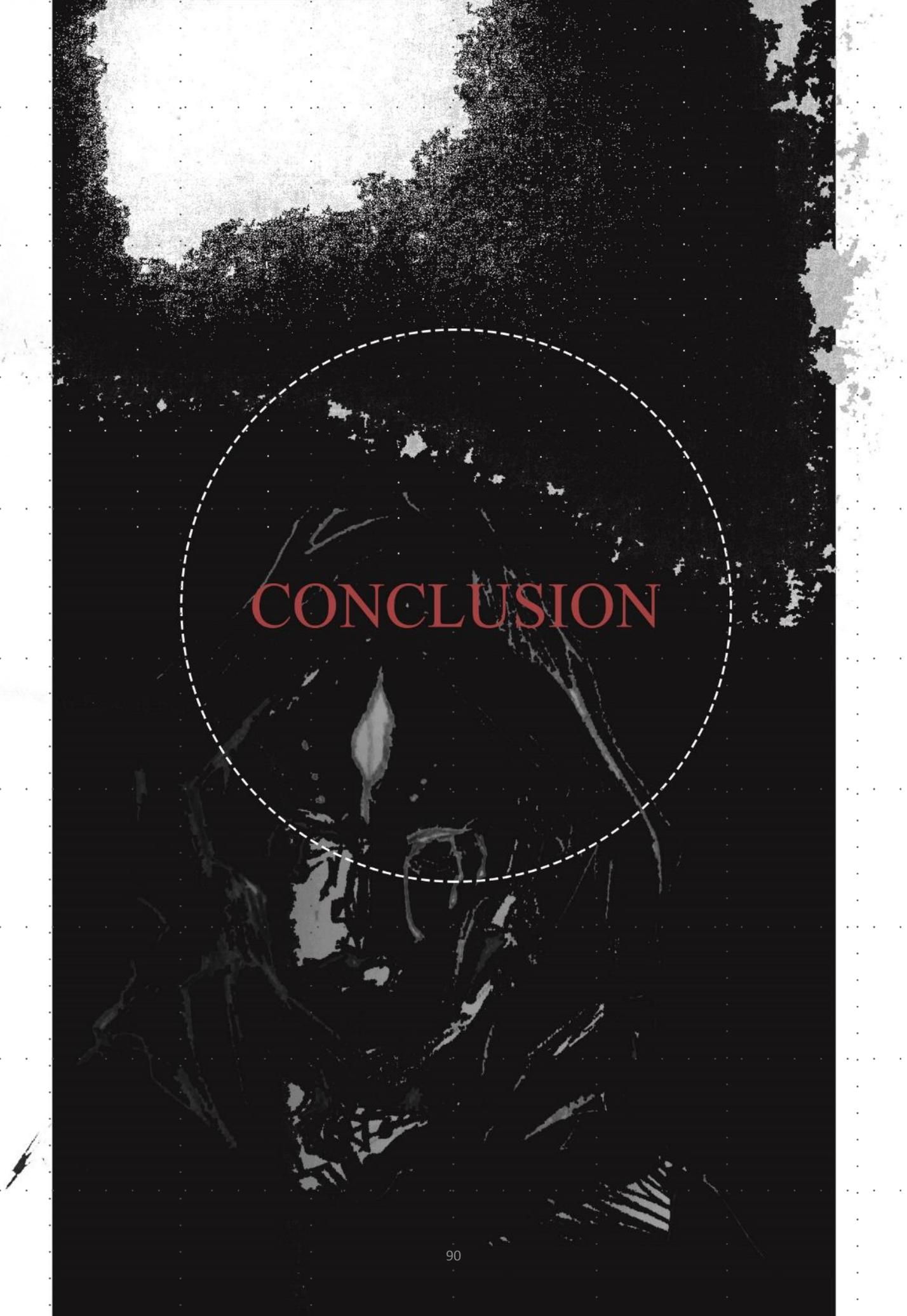- Galvanised steel drip fixed to lipped channel
- 2500x 1200x 12mm Plywood sheets fixed to lipped channels with self-tapping screws to serve as a continuous surface for the application of waterproofing and roof sheeting
- 150 x 90 x 100mm Galvanised steel unequal steel bracket fixed to underside of I-Beam with M20 bolts
- 75x50x20mm purlin fixed to unequal steel bracket with M20 rivets
- 100mm thick Equitone Linea™ fibre cement panel fixed to plywood base with Equitone Aecpoints™ allowing for free movement between panel and substructure
- Closed cell PVC foam tape used to seal all openings in fibre cement panels.
- Tyvek® DrainWrap™ waterproofing sheets laid onto and fixed to plywood substructure
- 150x75x20mm cold formed lipped Z-channel
- Custom galvanised steel flashing
- 250x20mm steel plate welded to underside of steel I-beam
- Aluminium window frame with double pane 6mm Glass

The labels on the left side of the upper detail (top to bottom):

- 160 x50mm galvanised steel C-channel welded together to form frame for aluminium panels
- 2700 x 1200 x 6mm Colorcrx™ perforated aluminium screen anodised in the finish "Silk Bronze" fixed to 16mm round mild steel bar with 12mm galvanised clamps
- LED light fixture fitted into steel covering with powder coated finish in the shade "Nacre"

The labels on the right side of the lower detail (top to bottom):

- 250x250x16 mm square hollow tube section serving as diagonal bracing
- 12mm thick orientated strand board fixed to 64mm steel studs and finished with Dulux paint in the shade "Lime White"
- 64mm steel bottom track fixed to 64mm steel studs spaced at 1200mm o/c
- 40 mm self levelling screed finished with ConCrete colour hardener in colour "Desert"

The labels on the left side of the lower detail (top to bottom):

- Pulley system used to operate upper screen
- 40mm circular hollow section welded to steel flat bar
- 5mm steel cable strung between flat bars
- 45x10mm mild steel flat bar welded to steel bracket to form balustrade spaced at 1200mm o/c
- 40 x 30mm GRS40 Rectangral Mentis grating laid onto and fixed rectangular hollow section with steel cleats
- 65x55x6mm steel bracket fixed to rectangular hollow section
- 200x 100x6.5 mm galvanised steel rectangular hollow section

DETAIL OF THE EXTERNAL WALKWAY
AND WALL

DETAIL 2 :GUTTER

SCALE 1:5

Level 5
19009

Custom galvanised steel box gutter

25mm Rheinzinc™ Double Standing Seam roof jointing in the shade "Star Brown"

150 x 50 x 20 mm purlins at 1200 c/c fixed to steel i-beam

250dr, 120dr, 12mm Plywood sheets fixed to layered sheets with self tapping screws to screw as a continuous surface for the application of waterproofing and roof sheeting

DETAIL 3 : POLYCARBONATE JOINTS

SCALE 1:5

63x63mm Palram Polycarbonate center profile

1500x1200x 18mm Palram polycarbonate glazing in "Ice White"

800x500x10 mm rectangular hollow tube section

20x20x10 mm cold rolled square hollow tube section welded to rectangular hollow tube section

75x50x50mm cold rolled steel lipped channels welded to rectangular hollow tube section

Palram "concealed stud" clip fixed to purlins

86

SOUTH FACADE

SCALE 1:100

CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION

The research aims to propose a more holistic methodology of infill architecture which transcends traditional methods visual biases and to instead create a mediating architectural bond which truly latches onto and draws out the best qualities of its surrounding context, increasing its present relevance and therefore ensuring its permanent preservation into the future.

It offers an architectural solution in which the barriers between the oppressed (migrant citizen) and the oppressor (members of the Police Force, media representatives and the anti-migrant public) can begin to be broken down and mediated to form a harmonious and productive exchange of languages, cultures and ideals.

It hopes to make the services, which have long been denied to a struggling foreigner, more available and attempts to monumentalize and commemorate their often erased existence and stories. By monumentalizing and making permanent their journeys, struggles and success the facilities hopes to become a permanent stake in the city representing a hope and respect for all future generations to come.

M Monument-alizing the invisible

Utilising Architecture as a tool to mitigate sites of tension between the migrant citizen and institutes of power

THE IMPETUS
The research stemmed from an interrogation into sites of urban decay, the inhabitants off such sites and the relationship between these sites and institutes of power such as government, police and legal organisations. A tension exists between such abandoned sites, the seemingly forgotten citizens who appropriate such spaces and these institutions which are supposedly meant to serve these same citizens and work to regenerate, protect and repair these abandoned sites. Being forced to utilize unofficial channels to fulfil their needs and gradually appropriating lost and abandoned sites such as those described, the invisible migrant citizen becomes the user of invisible space.

They view public spaces and institutions which are meant to serve them as hostile and confusing environments, choosing instead to confine or nucleate their living spaces with other migrants and forming informal networks. Systematically misrepresented by the media, habitually ignored (if not blatantly attacked) by institutions of power and the native citizens they encounter, they are forced to inhabit

sites of urban decay, which much like the migrant citizen themselves are forgotten, considered burdensome, neglected and are too caught in a state of limbo-lacking a solid identity in the broader urban context.

The project attempts to subvert the above described forces which seek to forever silence and undermine the migrant citizens' experience and narrative within the inner city by coming into direct contestation with one of these institutes of power and allowing for the possibility of transparency and reconciliation between two.

Hence the project aims to locate an appropriate site of one of these areas of urban decay located within Pretoria CBD and to then deploy within it an appropriate architectural solution which addresses the placelessness, temporality and lack of identity both of the site itself and of the migrant citizens using the site experience. Through memorializing and monumentalizing the voices of these marginalized groups the project aims to become a form of silent protest against the institutions and symbols of power which seek to undermine and silence them.

INTRODUCTION: INVISIBLE SITES AND INVISIBLE PEOPLE --ESTABLISHING THE PROBLEM
URBAN DECAY DEFINED
Trancik (1986:9) describes lost urban space as anti-space; the residue of poor spatial planning and growing irreverence for context. Despite being debated since 1986, these spaces continue to cause discontinuity and fragmentation in our cityscapes. These are the forgotten, transient and derelict sites of urban decay and ruination.

Crisman (2011: 1-2) defines such forgotten sites of abandonment with examples ranging from vacant lots, abandoned buildings or the brownfield sites located under bridges, railways and highways which cut into the landscape, disregarding natural morphologies.

To aid in a more concise understanding of how these spaces begin to manifest within our urban context, Murray (2011:9-11) uses the city of Johannesburg as an example. He describes the way in which the city upon conception rabidly expanded to reach global standards. This resulted in an irresponsible commercial growth spurt, in which city blocks were razed, redeveloped and then thoughtlessly demolished again- creating dead and unusable sites.

Pretoria's urban fabric seemingly undergoes a similar predicament. Since its conception Pretoria has played host to almost every architectural typology and methods of space making imaginable- ranging from High Modern International Style to Cape Dutch Vernacular. The unstable political climate and rise and fall of the apartheid regime meant the continuous inhabitation and exodus of multiple demographic groups that inhabited the city, each new system of Government seeking to erase and overpower the identity of the previous regime resulting in a patchwork of abandoned sites remaining in states of limbo and uselessness. (Clarke & Kuipers 2015: 41-43).

From the above we understand the genesis of these lost spaces and the problems they pose to healthy urban functioning. It is here that we may explore why designers are hesitant to construct on sites. The general attitude developers and city planners take towards these spaces, could be summarized as an "out of site out of mind" approach.

Crisman (2011:1-2) ascribes this lack of engagement not only to stringent zoning and development laws but also due to the fact that they are representative of a harsh reality which remind us of the states of poverty, deterioration and neglect present in our cities. Through them, we are confronted with the result of the apathy on the government and town planner's part and are presented with reminders that our urban spaces and cities are not as healthy and functioning as we would like to think.

These sites are considered inconvenient, burdensome and transient. In an effort to avoid mitigating these difficult sites and abandoned buildings, developers favour demolition, but often application to do so is denied under due to constraining heritage laws. What is left are a series of spaces which are forgettable and lack a solid identity to tie them to larger continuum of the cities narrative.

"A spatial manifestation of dysfunction in city form has always been urban decay. As a lesion left behind by hasty urban growth and development, or an oversight or disregard surfacing from a plan, sometimes a monumental manifestation of failure of the grand designer...The reality of urban decay is the counterpart of the myth of the ideal city." Akkerman (2016: 177)

URBAN DECAY MIRRORING SOCIAL DECAY: MIGRANT AS INVISIBLE CITEZIN
Running in tandem and almost concurrently with this growing urban decay we see a mirrored social decay. Akkerman (2016: 178), goes on to say that is these sites of decay which in fact serve as authentic reflections of the true face of the city. Appropriated by the marginalized groups of our society they become markers which help us understand the accurate health of its functioning and the attitudes in which it treats its most unwanted aspects.

The lack of existing fabric on these sites present unique opportunities for people to explore and produce a less regimented spatial experience, giving users more authority over the space and allowing them to cultivate meaning within it. It is precisely this flexibility and lack of restriction to these sites which make them attractive destinations for what Trikalinou (2015:3) terms as the "institutionally invisible" citizen.

INVISIBLE CITIZEN DEFINED

The migrant citizen, as Trikalinou (2015:3) states is "institutionally invisible". What is meant by this term is explained Trikalinou (2015:3) is explained in the following concept. 'Non-action' or feigned ignorance is often a tool employed by systems of power to avoid acting on a problem.

This is due to the simple fact that if institutions were to intervene, there exists the chance for migrants to find conditions favourable and to take up permanent residence in the country (a possibility which some ruling bodies hope to avoid). As a result these citizens exist in the margins, forced to navigate their day to day existence in unfamiliar territories while remaining largely voiceless and unseen.

Palmary (1998:4) states that high-ranking politicians or government officials and have in the past fuelled biased xenophobic views which portray refugees as unnecessary burdens to the state. The Minister of Home Affairs once stated "If South Africans are going to compete for scarce resources with the millions of 'aliens' that are pouring into South Africa, then we can bid goodbye to our Reconstruction and Development Programme" (Minister of Home Affairs, 1994).

Peberday (2016: 42) states that in many instances migrants report unlawful and gratuitous mistreatment from Metro Police in which their businesses were often disrupted and possessions confiscated, often in tandem with bribes commissioned by their xenophobic neighbours.

As the following literature illustrates, increasing numbers of migrants report general attitudes of apathy or aggression (and in some cases blatant physical violence) displayed towards them from both institutions of power (Government and Police) and their fellow native citizens.

A SHIFT IN ARCHITECTURAL SOLUTIONS FOR MIGRANT CITEZINS REQUIRED

Criticism aimed at architects has pointed out that by only providing this group of people with temporary or emergency solutions we send an implicit message that they are in fact expected to leave soon and

thusly do not have any stake to a permanent cultural, social and political presence within the broader narrative of the city. It has been suggested that by granting this marginalized group a permanent stake in the city we can begin to normalize their existence and communicate the very pertinent reality that migrants have always existed and will continue to make up portions of our population in all major cities far into the future. They are therefore not separate from but simply one of the many groups of people who make up our society and thusly should be provided for accordingly.

BUREACRACY

Close to 200 pieces of legislation regarding migrant workers has been in effect since 1994. While with each new piece, the process required for migrants to gain full citizenship has improved with adjustment, the process remains to the unknowledgeable foreigner confusing, tedious and fraught with bureaucratic delays.

The Refugee act of 1988, granted the rights to any person to apply for asylum in South Africa and states explicitly that no person is to be denied this right. While application is being processed however, asylum seekers are not permitted to work or be educated – with the exception of migrants who apply for a work or study permit. This permit can only be obtained if the processing of the application period takes longer than 6 months.

Palmary (1998:3)
This has been deemed one of the most controversial pieces of legislation in effect and multiple refugee and migrant activists such as the Lawyers for Human Rights consistently pressure ruling bodies to change this law.

While refugee reception officers are required by law to verbally inform the migrant on their rights and obligations, provide interpretation services, assist the applicant to properly complete their forms and to ensure the confidentiality of the migrants information, a study conducted of the performance of the Marabastad Refugee Reception Office revealed that most of these duties were not carried out due to language

.

language barriers and the vast backlogs of paperwork and **lengthy bureaucratic processes which slow the processing of the migrant down.** Vigneswaran et al. (2008: 10-14).

The migrant citizen continues to experience great difficulty in accessing justice services and protection from the police in the midst of the ongoing xenophobic violence. In lieu of the recent anti- migrant march (which occurred in Pretoria West during the February of 2017) it was reported that both the response from the police and government officials itself harboured an undertone of anti-migrant sentiments.

In response to the above protest march, the aim of the police forces strategy to contain the violence was to, as Hiropohulos (2017:2) states, "focus on removing the victims of persecution rather than the persecutors". Resultantly 136 migrant arrests were made- with the majority of the arrests not due to violent or criminal behaviour but rather due to a lack of official documentation. If such actions are not indicative of the tendency for the police to adopt an attitude of victim blaming towards the migrant, it at least expresses an antagonistic culture, in which the voices of the South African is given precedence over the plight of the migrant. **The migrant in this situation cannot report or relate their abusive experiences to any authority, when authority itself is the perpetrator.**

This inability to gain access to much needed resources is expressed spatially within the Marabastad Migrant Refugee Office itself. With domineering external walls and a nondescript entrance, many migrants in need of the assistance struggle to locate themselves within and navigate their surroundings. Few instances of security, even passive have been designed for and the structures interaction with the street age does little to form a successful, and comfortable street edge in which pedestrians and migrants alike can wait.

The result are endless queues snaking out of the building in which many choose to sleep over night, having their possessions stolen and bodies harmed by criminals and police alike.Access to police and security services remains just as if not more obscured due similar external street conditions, harsh checkpoints and endless bureaucratic processes presented outside Police Institutions such as the Wacthuis facility.

SOCIAL ANIMOSITY AND MEDIA MISREPRESENTATION
As noted in the introductory pages of this thesis the migrant faces opposition to some extent on all sides. Xenophobic attacks, regular and invasive checks from police, and long wait times for official documentation to be processed is seemingly par for the course. However adding to these pressures there exists many widespread perceptions and beliefs which serve to foster atmospheres of fear and animosity amongst South African citizens. These fears are often fuelled by baseless accusations and unsubstantiated figures portrayed in newspapers, televised news and other sources available to the mainstream public. Palmary (1998:4).

The fears centre primarily on the availability of work (especially within the informal sector) and the concern that refugees take these scarce employment opportunities away from national citizens. However this perception proves to be consistently untrue and unfounded as Perbedy (2016:71) puts forward in her study, that only 20 percent of the informal sector is either operated by or owned by a foreign migrant. Additionally surveys undertaken by Perbedy (2016:71-72) prove that foreign migrants are more likely to create additional job opportunities and hire from a mainly South African demographic.

These more positive statistics are largely underreported and rarely garner as much attention and therefore sales revenue. Harris (2002:70) states that the impact of the apartheid methods of media censorship and their institutional reluctance to commit some forms of information to written form supplemented by their readiness to discard others is still felt to this day and creates a missing link when archive historians attempt to piece together an accurate representation of our past.

From the above we are able to see that archives are not merely passive and benign collections of written and recorded material but active shapers of the political and cultural sentiments of its time. The content within them can be weaponized and used to distort or control public perceptions. Rather they can been seen as tools used by those in power to enhance, protect or justify their position in society. Those in power hold the sovereign right to determine which stories are deemed "privileged" and worthy of immortality and which stories are marginalized and thusly forgotten. The archivist holds thusly holds immense power over our collective memories, identities and the **fundamental ways in which our societies deems to be its core values (Schwartz 2002:1) thusly would it not become more pertinent for systems of recording, storing and distributing information to improve?**

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We see the above historic case of media bias distorting public perception being repeated in today's context with regards to the migrant. "Despite efforts to establish a national identity of social inclusiveness following the end of the apartheid regime in 1994, migrants residing in South Africa remain a marginalized population." Thela et al (2017:1).

The majority of media reports paint the migrant citizen often as the perpetrators rather than the victims of such attacks. Myths centred on migrants taking jobs in a competitive market and reducing opportunities as opposed to generating more of them are regularly repeated arguments which only seek to perpetuate the animosity felt between migrant and South African citizen. We are now faced with the challenge of finding ways to better document and justify the opposite argument as told by the migrant so that public perceptions can begin to shift.

When examining Pretoria CBD we do note the existence of various embassies and institutions which aid in the administrative aspects of becoming a South African Citizen but a severe lack of spaces which could potentially assist in the harmonious and beneficial exchange of cultures and narratives. We note that no permanent public or private spaces is specifically assigned to migrant citizen to safely interact with other migrants, enjoy ways in which to express their unique identity and to begin assimilating that identify with non-migrant citizens are provided.

In terms of media representation, there remain no options for these migrants to protest, express their frustrations or share experiences with the larger public or each other. Currently they appears to be a lack of architectural expression which allows for these vital rituals to occur and migrants are thusly not afforded any permanent social, cultural or political presence in the city which only perpetuates the problem earlier raised by Kleinschmidt (2016), that they are forever regarded as temporary, voiceless and not to be viewed in the same light as an ordinary South African Citizen.

A SHIFT IN ARCHITECTURAL SOLUTIONS FOR SITES OF URBAN DECAY
ADAPTING EXSTING METHODS OF ARCHITECTURAL INFILL

When considering current architectural efforts made to repair the sites of urban decay which the migrant citizen is often forced to inhabit the literature uncovers a range of criticisms. The natural inclination of many architects and designers, when attempting to regenerate these sites of urban decay are to employ the various theoretical strategies of infill architecture. The attitudes of contemporary infill projects, however, have largely been geared towards aesthetics and style and criticisms have been formed against these seemingly pervasive dogmas. In order to ensure the future survival and health of the site, the architect needs to veer away from solutions in which their new insert becomes yet another architectural object, contributing nothing to social, historical, and political complexities of the site.

The current attitudes towards infill design in contemporary architectural discourse can be summarized by Alferivic (2015:29-31) as follows. A mimetic approach is a method in which the new addition mimics as close as possible the surrounding pre-existing conditions. The associative approach- an approach which draws inspiration from and gestures towards the existing fabric but still subtly seeks to draw a distinction between new and old and lastly the contrasting approach, a method in which the existing is not acknowledged stylistically but does seem to form some kind of synthesis with the old in terms of scale or use.

As can clearly be noted, the above the above methods have been largely geared towards aesthetics, style and forming mere visual links with the exisiting context (Demiri 2013:47-49). While this is still relevant, in order to ensure the sites continued existence and turning such site into a meaningful addition which enriches and adds to meaning of our city fabrics, deeper interrogation into these long established methods is required.

Ostenevics (2017: 3-4) proposes a more harmonizing bond, stating that new infill must not be designed as a finite, static addition but as a new layer which dynamically contributes to the spatial evolution of urban fabric. He stresses that this model of two interconnected environments (old and new) serves as the vehicle through which physical remnants of the past meet the evolving cultural and social realities of the present, hence ensuring the survival and relevance of both.

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While consideration towards the existing contexts volumes, building heights, proportioning and architectural language was be given, it becomes absolutely pertinent to consider how the overall urban fabric would become affected by a new architectural insert- both at a public and private level. By allowing these dead spaces to become centres of vibrant and successful pedestrian movement while still performing a secure and well-designed spaces to fulfil a private programme we begin to renew the relevance and usefulness of such sites and therefore begin to build a case for its existence and preservation into the future.

Navickiene (2012: 5) allows for several ways in which the above can begin to be achieved. Considerations towards the preservation of intangible heritage, historical precedent and "spirit of place" was incorporated into the ICOMOS charters as early since 2003 and 2008 respectively.

In order to preserve the wellbeing of the cultural landscapes designers are to remain ever mindful of the intangible heritage and cultural nuances presence on the site.

Research into what the site historically played host to and therefore, might successfully become in the future needs to be undertaken to gain a holisitic understanding of what would constitute an appropriate architectural response.Navickiene (2012: 3) goes on to state that attention must also be paid as to the specific language which will ultimately be conveyed and ask if it becomes truly representative of the community and conveys the complexity, diversity and vibrancy of such a community.

This becomes especially relevant in such a project which deals with the convergences of different cultural backgrounds and narratives, both between the migrants themselves and between the migrant and non- migrant and assisting the migrant citizen to garner a sense of familiarity and civic pride within their alien surroundings.

In reference back to Ostenevics (2017: 3-4) and Alferivic (2015:29-31) it would appear, from the above literature that what is required is neither a mimetic, associative not contrasting approach but a new and holistic .

conceptual attitude in which the new intervention truly mediates the existing programme in terms of form as well as function.

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A CONTEMPORARY PRECEDENT FOR THE ABOVE CONCEPTUAL DRIVERS
 The University of Bocconi (situated in Milan, Italy and designed by Grafton Architects) becomes an integral example of how the above principles can be used to create a truly mediating architectural bond, which while fulfilling the requirements of the brief imbues the site with meaning and a sense of symbolic permanence.

One of the central intentions of the project was to bring about a sense of awareness and transparency of the buildings functions so as to stimulate a dialogue between the new university addition and the city itself. Thusly a sensitive approach was taken in the design of the façade and the massing thereof. Utilising locally sourced natural stone and playing with the elements of density, depth and mass for which the architecture of that context is known, a façade edge which while expressing the uniqueness of the university itself was able to fully respect and not detract from the architecture of the surrounding buildings. Drawing heavy inspiration from the neighbourhood's historical use as a thriving marketplace the entire building was conceptualized as "a place of exchange" and "a city within itself". In tandem with the above approach. the architects formed spaces and volumes so that the ground and lower levels of the buildings flow naturally from the existing street and paving into its atrium and even to certain areas of its plinth. Hanging and suspended above this exploratory and interactive ground plane, hovers the rest of the buildings programmatic functions.

The buildings forced orientation was exploited to make the most of it highly pedestrian dominated and public building edges. Being placed on a street corner, the buildings northern and eastern most façade directly confronts the bustling streets of Viale Bligny & Via Roentgen. Seeing this as an opportunity to create a public "finger" of space which reaches out under the overhead masses the paving from the street edge is physically dragged into the foyer, pulling in pedestrian movement in towards its internal programmes and thusly further strengthening the buildings underlying goals of becoming a space of idea and learning exchange between users of the building itself and everyday citizens.

Jutting into and over this public corner sits the auditorium space. Intentionally designed and constructed as a beckoning object (reading as a different architectural language from the rest of the structure) the intention was for this space to becoming a celebrated and memorable object around which civic pride can be garnered. This was decided upon due to what such a space symbolizes; learning, idea exchange and the meaningful contribution that such education has on the city itself.

Zoning this space to be located so close to the bustling and flourishing streetscape for which this neighbourhood of Milan is known, thusly allows the students of the building a "window into Milan" to enable a constant connection to their surroundings and bring about an awareness of their shared cultural and social landscape. By generating this atmosphere of collective exchange, pride and creative collaboration, this public edge hopes to become a well-loved "event" that enriches the everyday pedestrian route and garners a sense of pride, ownership and familiarity over the space, thereby securing it a permanent and meaningful stake in the city. (Grafton Architects: 2008)

WASTED POTENTIAL IN PRETORIA CBD: A DEFUNT POLLEYS ARCADE
SELECTION OF AN APPROPRIATE SITE
From the above literature we were able to discern that some of central obstacles which perpetuated and worsened the migrant's state of invisibility centred around…
• A lack of exposure to native South African citizens due to living on the peripheries and an aversion to co-existing with native citizens.
• Systematic belittlement and oppression from Governmental and Police forced.
• False and biased representation of their circumstance and view in the news.
The requirements set out for the choosing of an appropriate site were thusly as follows:
• To be located near a site which displayed the potential of becoming a greatly active and pedestrian friendly zone. The site should thusly be or could become an area where the chances for migrant and non-migrant interaction

was high and the possibilities for a diverse array of people were present.
• To be located near an institute of power which as earlier discussed seeks to undermine the voice and existence of the migrant.
• To be a ruined heritage building or site which exhibits the same symptoms of placelessness, lack of identity and permanence within its larger urban narrative. of form as well as function.

Numerous sites of urban decay currently mar and harm the healthy functioning of Pretoria's urban fabric. The Transvaal Provincial Administration Building, Schubart Park and the numerous empty tracts of land (which are either fenced off or become informal parking space) are just some of the numerous sites of abandonment which can be identified. Polley's Arcade (designed by Norman Eaton in 1956) however remains one of the most famous example of space which has fallen into a state of disrepair and disconnect since its conception.

Directly to the east of this arcade lies a defunct site, previously used as an informal parking lot but now completely cordoned off from the public. This site however, upon further an investigation into its historical layers and study of the surrounding context, revealed the potential for this site to become a highly successful case study in which the above theoretical and architectural concepts to be applied.

POLLEYS ARCADE: WASTED POTENTIAL
Architect: Norman Eaton 1959
Pretoria's unconventionally large city blocks are in some instances broken up by a system of arcades which help to **introduce an aspect of permeability and easy pedestrian movement through the blocks.**

Perhaps one of the most famous of these instances is Pollys Arcade. Designed by renowned regionalist architect, Norman Eaton (in1956) , the original intention of the Arcade was to not only form a pedestrian connection linking Francis Baard and Pretorius Street but to most importantly become a bustling area of social activity, exchange and trade.

WACHTHUIS AND THE POLICE FORCE: SYMBOL OF POWER
The building within which Polleys Arcade is nestled, was too designed by Eaton in 1959, as offices for the South African Police Force. Both the arcade and the Wachthuis was designed after Eaton's unique style of Pretoria Regionalism. Pienaar (2013:94). Currently however, the shop spaces lining Polleys Arcade are

either left vacant, or are currently locked under tight security as each of these shop have been repurposed as archive space for the South African Police Force which still currently occupies the building.

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The skylight, which Eaton had intended to illuminate the space with natural light has been covered with corrugated sheeting – the space now lit with orange incandescent fixtures. Only two small businesses remain in the Arcade: A small shisha and cigarette store at the entrance of the arcade and A Turkish restaurant located between the staircases.

Despite its current state of decay the areas surrounding the arcade still remain vibrant and very much actively used- with a variety mixed use buildings on the entire site. The street edges are wide, friendly and often have restaurants, grocery stores and the entrances to city colleges spilling out into them- creating a highly active street edge. If Polleys Arcade were to be altered and an incentive provided for pedestrians to make more use of it (other than as a quicker route) to the opposite street, it is logical to assume that the volume of people who occupy and enjoy the space could increase.

CHOSEN AREA OF STUDY: A VACANT LOT
The area of study itself (and site in which the actual architectural infill intervention will be deployed) consists of a narrow stretch of empty land which sits directly to the east of the Wachthuis. Currently owned by the Department of Justice, the proprietors have yet to decide whether to refurbish and repurpose the property or demolish it.

POLLEYS ARCADE: DE-ACTIVATED
After a slew of attacks on South African Defence Force (SADF) Military Intelligence Headquarters in Pretoria and the South African Air Force Headquarters in the 1980's. In lieu of these threats and in an effort to secure their documents, the Police Force occupying the Wachthuis decided to move their archived from the higher levels to the ground floor shop fronts lining Polley's Arcade, thusly eradicating the possibility for the space to become a bustling public hub to a dead artery in the city fabric. (South African History Online, n.d.)

HISTORICAL PRECEDENT FOR PEDESTRIAN RE-ACTIVATION
After the consultation of site maps (ranging from the 1920's-1960) it was understood that various historical layers of the site hinted to a past scenario in which the site was a far more active and enjoyable area. Layering the maps revealed a hotel towards the northern and southern borders of the site and a secondary arcade connecting and running parallel to Polley's Arcade itself- also intended to be lined with shops and small businesses. Over time however, while the Southern Life Association Building remained along Pretorius Street the rest of the structures were demolished and the connection to Polley's Arcade made far less evident. It would thusly be pertinent to consider reactivating this concept of a secondary pedestrian route and creating a more continuous level change between the two sites to enable easier movement.

A SITE OF POLITICAL DEBATE
Before the Wachthuis was constructed, in its place stood the popular Transvaal Hotel. Having been established as early as 1877, the site became a popular with notable political members of the time. Having hosted notable political figures   such as Paul Kruger, the hotel became a popular destination for smaller political meetings and debates. Pictured left we see the military procession of the Cape High Commissioner, Sir Henry Loch, Leaving the hotel after having negotiated with President Kruger. Over time the structure was replaced by a second hotel owned by Mr. Polley (after which the arcade was name) however the popularity of the downstairs
 bar remained especially for policemen and politicians.

REACTIVATING THE SITES LATENT POTENTIAL
PROPOSED RESPONSE 1- HEALING AND REFUGE CENTRE

To address the above set out goals of providing the migrant citizen with a place of healing and refuge, what is proposed is a reception centre in which migrants who have suffered at the hands of police brutality, unfair dismissal or media representation at the Migrant and Refugee Reception Centre and have experienced extreme trauma at the hands of these violent events can retreat to. Here the migrant will be debriefed on their experience, their account being translated and transcribed as material for journalists and writers to create articles and media which more accurately reflect the migrant's situation from their perspective.

The migrant themselves will through speaking and reflecting on their experience both in an individual and group setting reach a sense of catharsis and healing. They will also be provided with a small non-denominational prayer space, individual or group therapy sessions and which will focus on restoring their immediate sense of safety and control over their own environment and circumstance.

PROPOSED RESPONSE 2-GATHERING HALL AND SEMINAR ROOMS

What is proposed is a gathering hall in which migrants can meet with fellow sufferers and migrants at other stages of the healing and integration process. Here they can exchange stories and information, warning each other of specific risks or employment opportunities for example. It also becomes a space in which they may collectively organize movements or petitions and formulate strategies to avoid and subvert the events which occur to them. It is here that the migrants are additionally given access to lawyers, translators and transcribers. NGO's such as the Lawyers for Human Rights and companies such as Mzansi Communications Languages Agency and AA translating services have been identified as clients.

Lawyers can hold lectures and seminars educating the migrants on their basic rights and responsibilities as and thusly reduce the amount of confusion and feelings of abandonment or helplessness when confronting Refugee and Migrant Reception centres and other figures of power such as the police. Alternatively if migrants find themselves in need of legal representation or a translator they would be able to source aid here.

Migrant advocates and Non Profit Organisations can often act as negotiators between the migrant and the state or institutions of power. They are able to provide the migrant with much needed resources while decreasing the risk of public backlash against more overt and direct displays of migrant contestation or participation. Pugh (2018:6)It would thusly be beneficial to incorporate these third parties (consisting of lawyers, journalists, transcribers and translators) not only to assist the migrants with the various above described problems but also to act as a buffer between the Police and the migrants which will use the facility.

PROPOSED RESPONSE 3: TRIBUNAL PLATFORM

After consultation with eachother and legal professionals provided, the migrants can make attempts to speak out and debate on a platform which comes into direct confrontation with the neighbouring police building. Here the migrants and their legal representatives can come into direct confrontation with members of the police force. The platform will act as a tool used to mount pressure onto the police institution to radically reconsider their flawed internal structures and method of migrant mistreatment.

By regularly and constantly bringing the migrants who have endured police brutality, into direct awareness and sight of the higher members of the police force, this programmatic response would hope to make the police institution more cognisant and aware of the far reaching damages which occur to the migrant as a result of their negligent and dismissive attitudes.

PROPOSED RESPONSE 4: AN INTERACTIVE ANTI-ARCHIVE

What is proposed to conceptualize the archive space as a direct subversion of the existing Police Archives located within the Wacthuis. Schwartz (2002:1) as to how information can be more freely recorded, stored and redistributed so the information therein becomes a far more fair and unbiased representation of contentious issues. He provides us with an alternate re-imagining as to what the archive could become.

"Archives, then, are not passive storehouses of old stuff, but active sites where social power is negotiated, contested, confirmed. The power of archives, records, and archivists should no longer remain naturalized or denied, but opened to vital debate and transparent accountability."

Thusly an archive which aims to question and subvert the detrimental methods of traditional archiving systems should exhibit the following traits.

As opposed to the static nature of the traditional model a subversive archive is subject to change and evolution over time As opposed to traditional model in which only a select few are granted access to and can contribute data towards the archive, the subversive archive should be accessible and understandable to the layman. The layman should also be allowed to make contributions towards its data input and output. The layman and migrant become the archivists.
Most importantly the subversive archive is not hindered by a series of bureaucratic laws and processes of scrutiny to determine whether its content paints a specific picture or not.
Data within the archive should not be restricted and should be easily accessible to the public Subject to debate and inclusion.

What is proposed is an "anti-archive" will act as the repository for the collective experience of all of the migrants which pass through the programmes above. Acting as a monument to their trials and struggles, the anti-archive is subject to continuous change and open to the public. It is here in which all the transcribed experiences of the migrants from the above programmes and media generated by the journalists are stored and in which all their collective knowledge coalesces to paint a picture of the migrant's situation through their own eyes. The public and migrant alike are encouraged to wander into, discover and discuss the narratives of the migrant made available to them.

The hope is that through chance encounters and exposure to the material, public perceptions can begin to change and that a more sympathetic rhetoric can be develop. The other goal would be to For instance the hope would be for migrants would now more easily be exposed to for instance an account similar to their own and this would engender a sense of belonging and fellowship in their mutual struggles- thusly lessening their feelings of isolation. Alternatively by making the space accessible the space would generate chance encounters between migrant and non-migrant and encourage exploration and excavation of the material with the goal would of challenging and distorting the general positions held by South African citizens.

PROPOSED RESPONSE 5: REACTIVATION OF THE SECONDARY PEDESTRAIN ROUTE AND IMPLEMENTING AN APPROPRIATE ARCHITECTURAL INFILL

What is proposed as a holistic re-activation of the site which revitalizes the historic pedestrian's intention both of Polleys Arcade and the site itself. By reactivating and facilitating the movement of the pedestrian through the defunct site (as has historically been the case) the intention would be for the site to become a thriving hub of social and cultural exchange in which the untold narratives of the migrant citizen can be voiced and distributed to the masses; the hopes of which being to diffuse and invert the current atmospheres of segregation and fear generated by the media.

With this site now becoming an area which is regularly passed through the hope is that migrants would encounter the building by chance, and through exploration begin to recognise the site as place in which they can either deposit or retrieve knowledge, skills and a sense of belonging. The chances for migrant and non-migrant interaction is hoped to increase so that the beneficial exchanges of cultures and narrative can begin to occur.   It is hoped that this activation working in tandem with the above "anti-archive" will redefine what a public space could be and asks the question as to whether such an interactive space could serve as a catalyst to instigate social change.

Faculty of Engineering,
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YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA

Reference number: EBIT/E11/2019   25 April 2019

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Dear All

FACULTY COMMITTEE FOR RESEARCH ETHICS AND INTEGRITY

Your recent application to the EBIT Research Ethics Committee refers.

<u>Approval</u> is granted for the application with reference number that appears above.

1. This means that the research project entitled "*Masters professional dissertation in architecture, landscape architecture and interior architecture*" has been approved as submitted. It is important to note what approval implies. This is expanded on in the points that follow.

2. This approval does not imply that the researcher, student or lecturer is relieved of any accountability in terms of the Code of Ethics for Scholarly Activities of the University of Pretoria, or the Policy and Procedures for Responsible Research of the University of Pretoria. These documents are available on the website of the EBIT Research Ethics Committee.

3. If action is taken beyond the approved application, approval is withdrawn automatically.

4. According to the regulations, any relevant problem arising from the study or research methodology as well as any amendments or changes, must be brought to the attention of the EBIT Research Ethics Office.

5. The Committee must be notified on completion of the project.

The Committee wishes you every success with the research project.

Prof JJ Hanekom
Chair: Faculty Committee for Research Ethics and Integrity
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

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