Handi-Capable

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Mentor-Rudolf van Rensburg
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A Psychosocial Adjustment Centre For People With Spinal Cord Injuries

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Fig.1 The drawingboard. The starting place of any project.

Fig.2 Disabled person in Kimberley

Fig.3 Divided access at the Big Hole in Kimberley-a positive experience for the person using the scenic ramp

Fig.4 Disabled person in Kimberley struggling to move

Fig.5 Disabled access in Kimberley

Fig.6 Disabled person in Kimberley in a negative context

Fig.7 Disabled access in Kimberley-a negative experience.

Fig.8 A stumbling block

Fig.9 Uneven pavement

Fig.10 Historic building with poor access

Fig.11 First concept model.

Fig.12 Previous project by the author Salvokop shed-context responsive

Fig.13 Previous project by the author Parking garage-Movement context

Fig.14 Permeable design goes hand-in-hand with providing for movement in a building. (a contextual response)

Fig.15 The main barrier to inclusion is movement. Movement thus formed the base from which barriers were addressed in the design of the centre.

Fig.16 Showing a site that was designed with a singular function, parking.

Fig.17 Ramp configurations-Probably the main concern in terms of physical context due to the parameters set by SABS and the connection needs of the site itself.

Fig.18 Marthinus Pretorius, founder of Pretoria. from http://www.museumpark.co.za/burgerspark.htm

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Fig.38 Perception levels

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Fig.56 South Africans tend to disregard the needs of disabled people and cut them from society. The centre reacts by creating opportunity for interaction like the area in front of the workshops.
Unequal employment leaves some people without the basics needed in order to survive.

People might surprise their employers upon a mere opportunity to work.

Blind people especially need a sense of safety, hence the enclosed areas for example.

Avoiding stark contrasts between outside and inside benefits all users.

Proper access is universally necessary.

Design elements like lifts can be used by all of the users of the centre irrespective of their physical state.

Differing needs for different disabilities.

Physical states differ from person to person.

Certain "unknown" needs of disabled people like the strategic use of natural lighting can only be realised if they are directly included in the design process.

Working in a group has the advantage of a wide variety of inputs being given.

Final computer model.

Detail 1 shading zones.

Detail 2 movement texture.

Detail 3 ramp detail.

Detail 4 bump rail and texture strip.

Detail 5 ramp movement.

Detail 6 door detail.

Detail 7 window cleaning and louvre movement.

Detail 9 chair and desk detail.

Detail 8 ramp shielded from glare.

Detail 10 retractable shading.

View connection to Nursing College.

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Fig. 61 The actions one does may one day lead to injuries that can cause disability.

Fig. 62 The actions one does may one day lead to injuries that can cause disability.

Fig. 63 Unequal employment leaves some people without the basics needed in order to survive.

Fig. 64 People might surprise their employers upon a mere opportunity to work.

Fig. 65 Blind people especially need a sense of safety, hence the enclosed areas for example.

Fig. 66 Avoiding stark contrasts between outside and inside benefits all users.

Fig. 67 Proper access is universally necessary.

Fig. 68 Design elements like lifts can be used by all of the users of the centre irrespective of their physical state.

Fig. 69 Differing needs for different disabilities.

Fig. 70 Imrie, Hall (2001:15) The basics of universal design.

Fig. 71 Physical states differ from person to person.

Fig. 72 Imrie, Hall (2001:19)

Fig. 73 Certain "unknown" needs of disabled people like the strategic use of natural lighting can only be realised if they are directly included in the design process.

Fig. 74 Working in a group has the advantage of a wide variety of inputs being given.

Fig. 75 Final computer model.

Fig. 76 Detail 1 shading zones.

Fig. 77 Detail 2 movement texture.

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Fig. 128 Toronto Community Centre section

Diamond, Schmitt (1996:67)
Building designed by A.J. Diamond, D. Schmitt and company 1968-1995

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Diamond, Schmitt (1996:64)
Building designed by A.J. Diamond, D. Schmitt and company 1968-1995

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Fig. 131 Newcastle Town Hall entry

Diamond, Schmitt (1996:61)

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Fig. 133 Jerusalem city hall

Diamond, Schmitt (1996:73)

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Diamond, Schmitt (1996:78)

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Diamond, Schmitt (1996:82)

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Fig. 142 Guggenheim Museum New York - movement central. Fleming, W (2001:655) Building by Frank Lloyd Wright

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Fig. 144 Pompidou National Centre for Arts and Culture - movement clear. Fleming, W (2001:660) Building by Renzo Piano and Richard Rogers

Fig. 145 Mont Ste.- Victoire - sensory experience. Fleming, W (2001:574) Painting by Paul Cezanne

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Fig. 148 Final concept model

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Fig. 159 Final concept model

Fig. 160 Final concept model

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Fig. 185 Previous project by the author sustainability

Fig. 186 Previous project by the author housing

Fig. 187 Previous project by the author PIA

Fig. 188 Previous project by the author Des Baker

Fig. 189 Previous project by the author exhibition

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