

The chosen site is a perfect location to have reached the project's goal. The 'Healing Activities Centre' aims at reinstating a life balance by reconnecting with nature. This is made possible by having the Pretoria Zoo on the same premises, in addition linking up with the activities offered at the centre. Together, all healing types- social, intellectual, creative and sensory stimulation lead to a harmonious well being.

Great volumes and spaces inside the building were ideal for re-use and functional adaptation. The existing different atmospheres together Different atmospheres were created by the change of levels and spatial qualities. By having kept to the design approach of lightly touching a heritage structure, the building is kept honest and used optimally. It is possible for the proposed centre to aid in uplifting society. However, in order to make a difference, a change needs to happen within every individual, which will have a ripple-effect on the wider circles.

The 'Healing Activities Centre' serves as a design catalyst to enhance the harmony of South African society by tracking back to their inner roots. The design proposal allowed the building to regain life and enjoy greater interaction between inside and outside, the street scape and building interior. The once deserted building has again become open to everyone. Positive marks will be left on every person experiencing the 'Healing Activities Centre'.

Published Works:

Birren F. 1978. *Colour and Human Response: Aspects of light and colour bearing on the reactions of living things and welfare of human beings*. Litton Educational Publishing, Inc. New York.

Moolman, P. 2001. *Domain for Children, Place for Child*. University of Pretoria, Pretoria.

Minnaar, E. M. 2001. *Grondleggende argitekte van die departement openbare werke in Transvaal tot 1910, hul werke en invloed*. University of Pretoria, Pretoria.

Dippenaar, N. J. 1992. *Staatmuseum 100*. Gutenberg, Pretoria.

Fisher, R. C. et al. 1998. *Architecture of the Transvaal*. University of Pretoria, Pretoria.

Architecture for Humanity. 2006. *Design Like You Give a Damn: Architectural Responses to Humanitarian Crises*. New York: Thames & Wadson.

Scarpa, C. 1986. *The Complete Work: Francesco dal co and Guiseppe Mazzario*. The Architectural Press Limited, Great Britain.

Kranowitz, C.S. 2003. *The Out-of-Sync Child has Fun: Activities for Kids with Sensory Integration Dysfunction*. The Berkley Publishing Group. New York

Witthaus, S. *Enhancing your Child's Development*. B. ARB. (Occupational Therapist)

Tyob, A.A. et al. 1999. Pretoria [s.n.]

Ritter A. 2007. *Smart Materials in architecture, interior architecture and design*. Birkhäuser, Switzerland.

Reports, Proceedings & Official Publications:
Pietermaritzburg City Hall Tourist Leaflet.

Läuferts, M. 2006. *Paper on Historic Urban Landscapes. Vienna Memorandum*. University of Pretoria.

Journal Articles:

Jenni O'Grady. 2007. *Queen of Herbs*. Discovery Magazine, Autumn 2007, Issue 30, p.37-39.

Makhanya, M.R. *Journal for Crime Research in South Africa (CRISA) 2007*. Dean, Faculty of Arts, University of South Africa.

Schönteich, M. Louw, A. *Crime in South Africa: A country and cities profile Crime and Justice Programme, Institute for Security Studies*
Occasional Paper No 49 - 2001

Ingraham, C. 1998. *Architecture and the Sence of Evidence*. Postcolonial Studies, Vol 1, No 2, p 201-210.

Interviews:

Jansen, A. CEO of theTshwane Building Heritage Association. Nature and Culture History Museum, Pretoria. Personal Interview, 21 August 2007.

Kitshoff, M. Head of Civil Services. National Zoological Garden, Pretoria. Personal Interview, 22 February 2007.

Minnaar, E. Architect. Public Works, Pretoria. Personal Interview, 27 February 2007.

Manders, A. Access Consultant of SA National Council for the Blind, Pretoria. Personal Interview, 22 March 2007.

Meyer, L. Speech Therapist . University of Pretoria. Personal Interview, 23 March 2007

Websites:

The Paimio Sanatorium. <http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/1864/> (15 June 2007)

Egan K. Building my Zen garden.
<http://www.educ.sfu.ca/kegan/Japangardenhome.html> (16 March 2007)

KZNSA contemporary visual centre. <http://www.kznsagallery.co.za> (03 September 2007)

Smith, B. 2007. Finding solutions to complex social problems in South Africa. <http://www.synergos.org/knowledge/07/findingsolutionsinsouthafrica.htm> (2 October 2007)

People's Daily Online. <http://english.peopledaily.com> (2 October 2007)

Wodiczko K, et al. CECUT Project. <http://web.mit.edu/idg/cecut.html> (17 June 2007)

APPENDIX

Schedule of Accommodation

Image Gallery



ACCOMMODATION SCHEDULE

	Room	Area (sq m)	Comments
GROUND FLOOR	Foyer	34,425	G1 offices: 1 person per 15sqm (=2,295 persons)
	Exhibition	40,012	C1 exhibition hall: 1 person per 10sqm /C2 art gallery (=4 persons)
	Coffee Shop	93,330	F2 small shop: merchandise displayed & offered for sale to public. Where floor area does not exceed 250sqm. 1 person per 10sqm. (=9,33 persons)
	mezzanine		F2:
	Conference	107,186	A3 places of instruction: 1 person per 5sqm (=21,437 persons)
	Library	103,398	C2 library: 1 person per 20sq m (=5,169 persons)
	mezzanine	40,897	C2 library: 1 person per 20sq m (=2,044 persons)
	Cleaner's store	26,133	J3 low risk storage: 1 person per 50sqm (=1 person)
	Mens	47,781	6 WC, 11 urinals, 8 WB, 8 baths
	Disabled toilet	5,698	min area of 2,9sqm and min plan dimension of 1,6m.
	Ladies	54,205	17 WC, 8 WB, 8 baths
	Dining Hall	72,536	A1 entertainment & public assembly: number of fixed seats or 1 person per sqm (=27 persons)
	Kitchen	45,980	B2 moderate risk commercial service: 1 person per 15sqm (=3,06 persons)
	Pantry	26,147	J3 low risk storage: 1 person per 50sqm (=1 person)
	Music therapy	103,398	A3 places of instruction: 1 person per 5sqm (=20,679 persons)
	mezzanine	68,043	G1 offices: 1 person per 15sqm (=4,53 persons)
	Art (dry) therapy	107,186	A3 places of instruction: 1 person per 5sqm (=21,437 persons)
	mezzanine	68,993	G1 offices: 1 person per 15sqm (=4,59 persons)
	Art (wet) therapy	93,330	A3 places of instruction: 1 person per 5sqm (=18,66 persons)
	Admin	40,012	G1 offices: 1 person per 15sqm (=2,667 persons)
FIRST FLOOR	Exhibition	40,012	C1 exhibition hall: 1 person per 10sqm /C2 art gallery (=4,001 persons)
	Admin	40,012	G1 offices: 1 person per 15sqm (=2,667 persons)
	Accommodation	72,536	H2 dormitory: 1 person per 5sqm (=14,507 persons)
	Lounge	32,323	A1 entertainment & public assembly: number of fixed seats or 1 person per sqm (=12-32 persons)
	Caretaker's unit	38,879	H3 domestic residence: 2 persons per bedroom (= 2persons)
BASEMENT	Animal therapy	122,683	A3 places of instruction: 1 person per 5sqm (=24,536 persons)

The building can accommodate 208-228 people at full capacity.

SABS 0400-1990 p 34-5: Design Population (Occupancy or Building Classification)

SABS 0400-1990 p126 Table 5:Provision of Sanitary Fixtures

SABS 0400-1990 p154: Toilet Facilities for Disabled Persons.

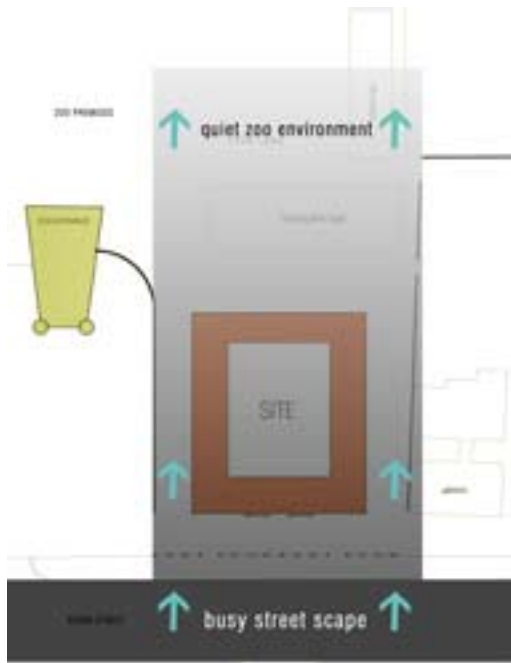
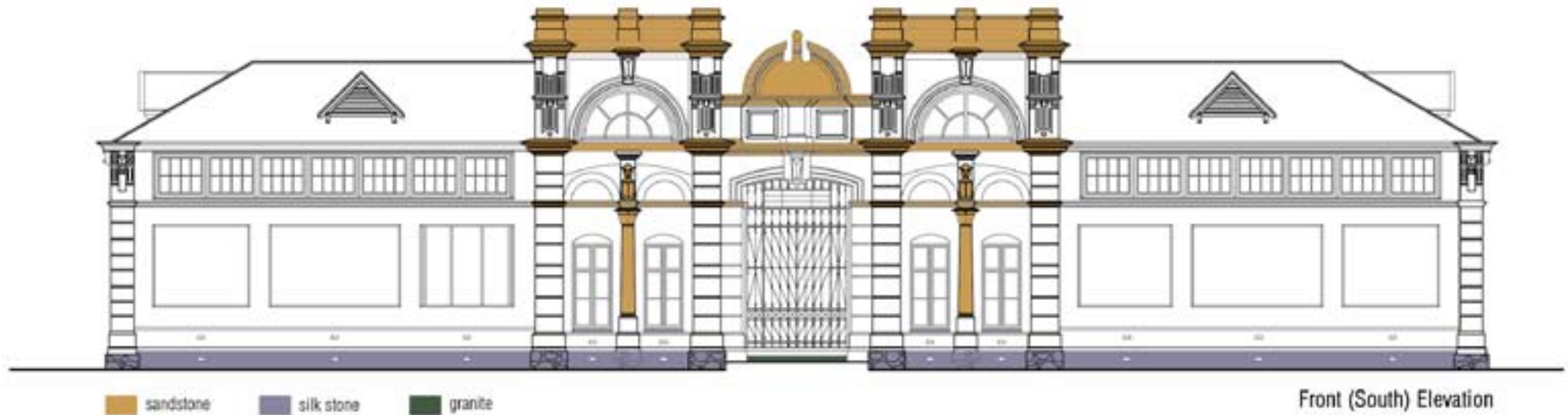


Image 1: The change from busy street scape (south) to the peaceful zoo (north).



Front (South) Elevation

Image 2: The facade is made up of different building materials.



Image 3: The front facade is obscured by the trees in front of it.



Image 4: The courtyard addition (left wing in photo) ruins the courtyard symmetry and atmosphere



Image 4: The courtyard addition (right wing in photo) ruins the courtyard space



Image 5: Illogical partitions in the upper northern wing



Image 6: 'Tower' partitions



Image 7: The addition can be seen to the right of the building



Image 8: The roof of the late addition stretches right across the 'wagon doors', blocking them



Image 9: Uneven blocks protrude from the ground level on the eastern side of the building



Image 10: Open area in basement



Image 11: The other half of the basement is subdivided by arches



Image 12: An eye-catching staircase in the north wing, leading up to the first floor



Image 13: A steep staircase leads down into the basement



Image 14: Staircase leading up to the 'tower' first floor



Image 15: Cast iron air vents are found all along the building exterior



Image 16: Roof vents are placed on all roofs of the building



Image 17: The PVA paint layer is peeling off the lime-based paint. (This photo was taken in the northern upper wing, but also applies to the 'tower' first floor.)



Image 18: The only vaulted pressed steel ceiling in the building, painted purple



Image 19: The most expensive pressed steel ceiling found in the east wing



Image 20: The original 'Baltic Deal' timber ceiling is concealed by the later added acoustic panels



Image 21: The pressed steel ceiling in the foyer



Image 22: Pressed steel ceiling in the 'tower' first floor

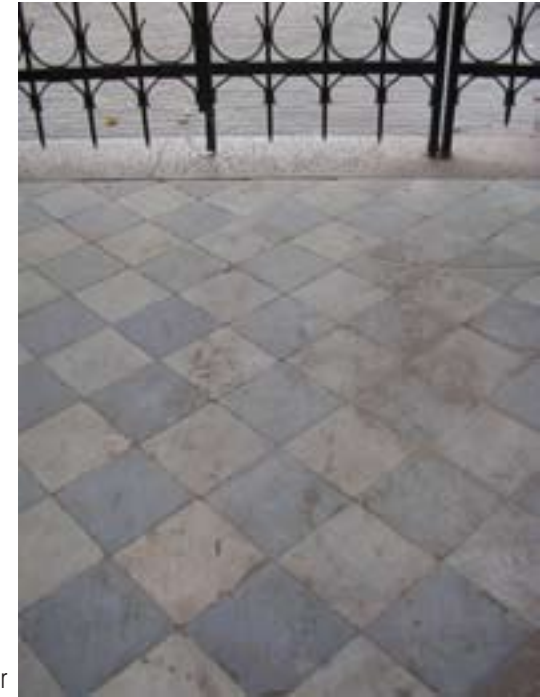


Image 23: The imported chequered marble floor in the foyer



Image 24: The original 'Oregon Pine' timber floor was later covered with a layer of parquet flooring



Image 25: A newer version of parquet flooring is to be found on ground floor in the outer ends of the northern wing



Image 26: Local blue slate covers what is left of the veranda floor



Image 27: Standard sliding sash windows are found through most of the building



Image 28: One standard sash window is placed on each floor in the 'towers'



Image 29: Three later added steel windows can be found on either end of the northern wing



Image 30: A half round window is placed on every first floor of the front facade 'towers'



Image 31: Clerestory windows line many facades of the building



Image 32: These exterior double flb doors are found on the facades facing the courtyard

Image 33: Detailed door handles and finger plates are still found on most of the doors





Image 34: The original wrought iron gate encloses the foyer



Image 35: The later added single door is overgrown by wild plants



Image 36: The natural light quality in the eastern wing



Image 37: Good natural lighting prevails the northern wing



Image 38: Louvres were later added in front of all clerestory windows of the east and west wing



Image 39: The original chandelier is still hanging in the foyer



Image 40: Evidence of later added electricity is found throughout the building



Image 41: Later added fluorescent light are suspended from the ceiling in the east wing



Image 42: Fluorescent light are placed along the northern wing



Image 43: A vent pipe pierces through the pressed steel ceiling in the eastern 'tower'



Image 44: A hand basin is found in the eastern 'tower'



Image 45: The other hand basin found on the first floor of the northern wing



Image 46: Sewage and other pipes run through the basement



Image 47: A chimney can be seen on either 'tower' roof



Image 48: The interior courtyard addition is left damaged by water and lack of maintenance