Conclusion
This thesis set out to examine the potential of a church as a catalytic nodal public building and its potential to serve and uplift its community through both secular and religious functions. The design sought to achieve architecture and urban place making, that better interprets the social role of the church.

The proposal was set in Mamelodi East where the lack of urban fabric, services and infrastructure were the main design generators. The design created a new public edge condition which increased the interface between the Church and its community, ultimately such that the community becomes Church through this interaction.

The functions and spatial planning facilitate a church which is multi-functional and is able to serve and adapt to the changing needs of the local people. The scale and language of the intervention are able to both communicate an architecture which becomes a landmark and a physical expression of possibility while still being able to identify with the scale and urban fabric as it is.

This thesis is not a conclusive or final study of the area. Further study of the services and the many churches in Mamelodi could be carried out and possibly achieving the agreement of Church bodies that would use such a space. There is a need for more information into the ZCC and their spatial needs and practices; however the author doubts that such a guarded sect would partner with other Churches under any circumstances. Detailed exploration into such a housing proposal and production processes could be undertaken.
List of Sources

Documents
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29. THE HOLY BIBLE, NIV Translation. 2 Corinthians 5:10

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