

CHAPTER

6



*The art of healing comes from nature, not from the physician.
Therefore the physician must start from nature, with an open
mind.*

(Paracelsus, 1656)

INTRODUCTION & BUILDING FORM OPTIONS

INTRODUCTION

When designing architectural form, a process of continuous change and exploration is followed where ideas are invited, explored and either used or rejected to suit the goals set out at the beginning of the project.

There are many different areas of investigation that need to be explored throughout the design process to create the desired result that will meet the goals and objectives set out in the beginning of the process (see Chapter 1). In order to create a therapeutic environment that houses the healing of patients, and which will allow a certain amount of social interaction between them and the general public, certain criteria need to be addressed.

This dissertation highlights two main restraints/criteria addressed constantly throughout the design process, and which have influenced the final architectural result. The first item that needs to be addressed throughout the design process is that of creating an environment that allows patients to heal and grow. There are three ways that such an environment can be created (see Chapter 5); through environmental considerations (use of natural light, access to outdoors, creating views to the outdoors etc.), through spatial design (design of varied volumes in space and creating an interesting poetic play on these volumes etc.), and through the creation of social spaces (social interaction with the public is vital in the healing process, however consideration needs to be taken to create enough privacy for patients. This can also be manipulated through the treatment of public

and private circulation and by creating various gathering spaces).

The second restraint/criteria that is addressed throughout this dissertation is the consideration to the site and the existing surroundings. There are therapeutic qualities that exist on and around the site that need to be drawn into the design of the facility. These items are: access to natural light and open spaces, access and views of green spaces, a quiet and calm atmosphere, and the easy accessibility. (See Chapters 4 and 5).

This chapter expresses the extensive design process that has been followed throughout this dissertation with the aim of expressing and substantiating the decisions made during this process, as well as providing insight into the final architectural design.

BUILDING FORM OPTIONS

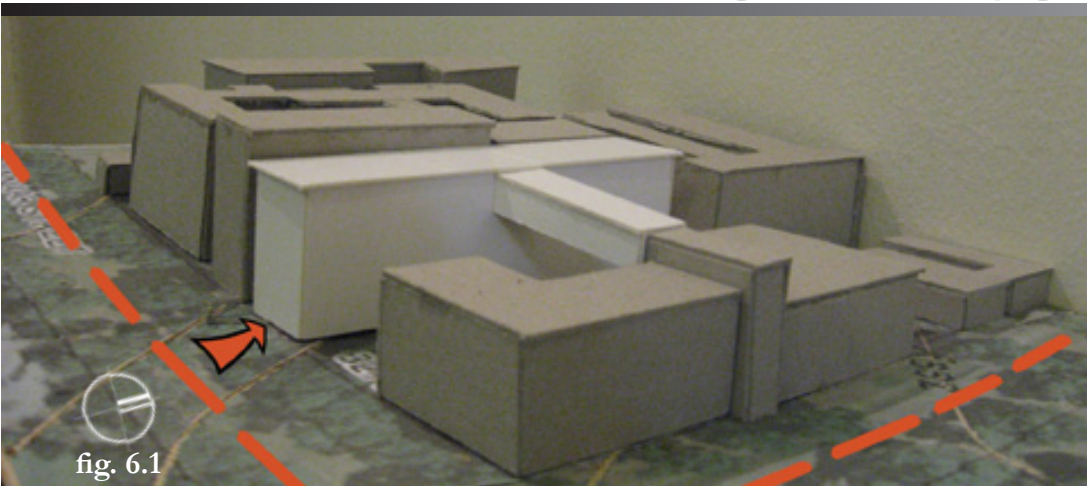
By considering the various items highlighted in the previous chapters as being important in the design process, (theory, programme, urban framework, site) various building forms have been explored on the chosen site that may create the desired result of a therapeutic architecture.

It should be noted that the building forms are presented in the order that they were considered in the design process with each having a short description of the form and its origins. For each form, positive and negative points are highlighted to explain why the form has or has not been developed any further. It is also noticeable that some of the earlier forms are revisited (although they are explored in a slightly different way later on in the process) highlighting the non-linear manner that the design process follows.

fig. 6.1 Model of building form option 1a

fig. 6.2 Model of building form option 1b

BUILDING FORM OPTIONS 1a & 1b



BUILDING FORM OPTION 1a

Due to the fact that the site is extremely narrow, it was highlighted early in the design process that any intervention would need to have a high coverage to be able to use the site efficiently and to accommodate all the functions required for the *Centre for Healing*.

POSITIVES

- The site may be narrow, but it is long, allowing the building to cover a large area on the site.

NEGATIVES

- Due to the east-west orientation of the site, there will be little access to northern light in a building of this form.
- A harsh boundary between the new building and the one that borders it to the west is created.
- There is no consideration to the form of surrounding buildings.

BUILDING FORM OPTION 1b

With a growing concern that form 1a cannot provide enough northern light into the building, option 1b was created. Here, 'arms' project from the long form presented in option 1a, allowing more parts of the building to have access to the desired northern light.

POSITIVES

- The site coverage is still utilised to its full potential.
- More built area is available.
- More northern light enters the building.
- A courtyard social space is created.

NEGATIVES

- The majority of the building still faces east/west.
- There is still a harsh, shadowed boundary with the building to the west.
- The access servitude between the site and the site on the east is built over.

fig. 6.3 Model of building form option 2a

fig. 6.4 Model of building form option 2b

BUILDING FORM OPTIONS 2a & 2b



fig. 6.3



fig. 6.4

BUILDING FORM OPTION 2a

In order to allow more of the building to have access to the much needed northern light, option 2a is explored where three 'arms' project from the *spine* of the building. The *spine* of the building is narrowed to allow more of the building to have access to northern light. An atrium is added to the central 'arm' to increase the amount of this light entering the building.

POSITIVES

- More northern light accesses the building.
- The 'arms' can be used as sections or wards.
- The access servitude can now be retained and used.

NEGATIVES

- The high central 'arm' will cast shadows over the 'arm' to the south.
- The harsh boundary to the west is still a problem.

BUILDING FORM OPTION 2b

To explore another way of gaining more northern light into the middle 'arm' of the building, the wards are placed around three sides of an open courtyard allowing access to the much needed northern light on all floors.

POSITIVES

- More northern light can access the building.
- The 'arms' can be used as sections or wards.
- The access servitude can be retained and used.
- More courtyard spaces are created.

NEGATIVES

- The high central 'arm' will still cast a shadow on the southern 'arm'.
- The harsh boundary to the west is still a problem.
- There is less built area to be utilised for wards.

fig. 6.5 Model of building form option 3

fig. 6.6 Model of building form option 4

BUILDING FORM OPTIONS 3 & 4

BUILDING FORM OPTION 3

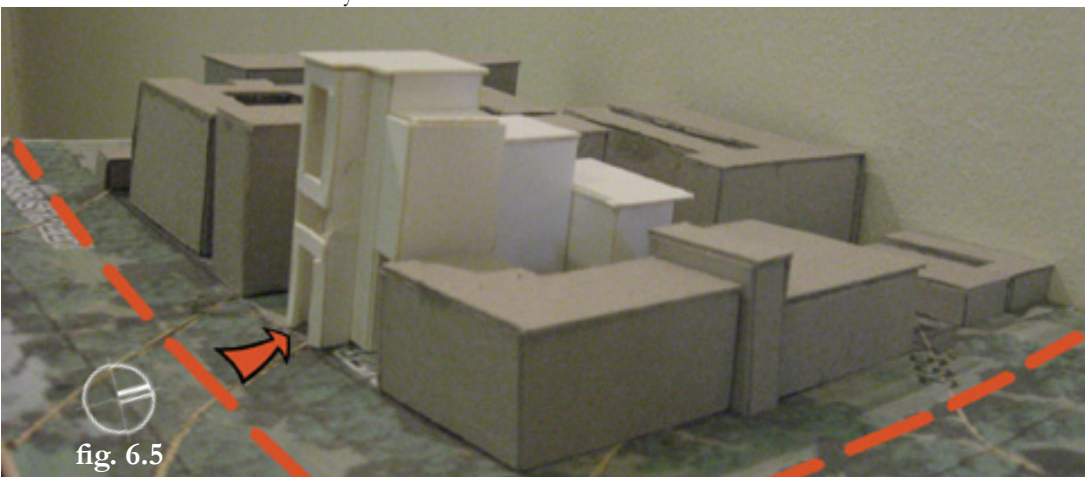
To further explore the architectural forms from the previous options, while still allowing northern light to access the 'arms' and not cast a shadow over the 'arms' to the south, the following option is presented. The three 'arms' are kept, however the height steps from the lowest point on the north up to the south, allowing less shadow to be cast while allowing maximum access to northern light in the building.

POSITIVES

- All three 'arms' have access to northern light.
- An entrance is highlighted on Minnaar Street.
- Less shadows are cast on the 'arms'.

NEGATIVES

- The form is out of proportion to the massing in the area.
- The harsh boundary to the west is not addressed.



BUILDING FORM OPTION 4

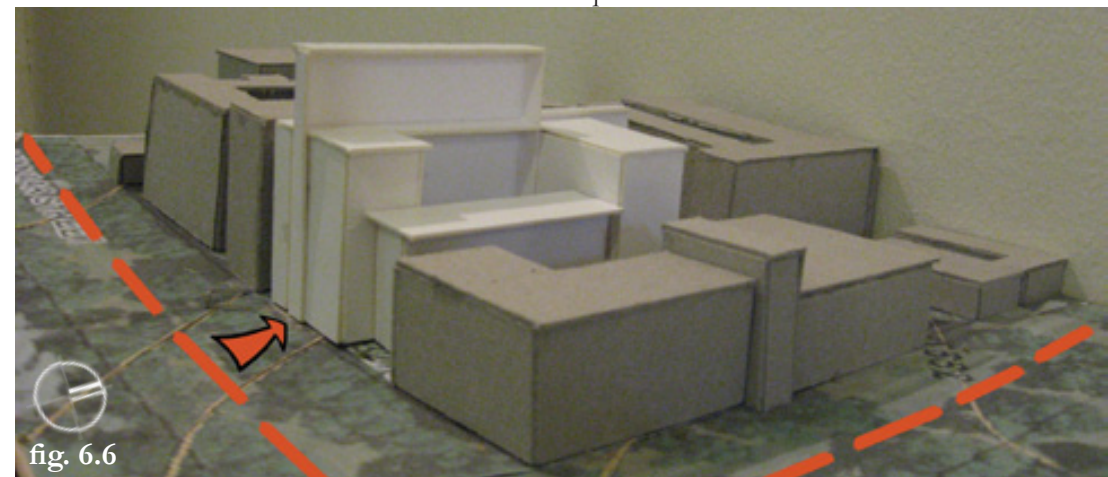
In order to create a form that better suites the urban fabric of the area, option 4 is considered. A large central atrium is created, enclosed on all four sides by portions of the building. Exploration into using the roof space as a social space begins, with environmental factors influencing forms.

POSITIVES

- The atrium will create a social gathering space.
- The street facade creates a continuous urban edge.

NEGATIVES

- This form closes the new building off from the courtyard to the east rather than embracing it.
- The majority of the building faces east & west rather than allowing access to northern light.
- There is less building area to accommodate the functional requirements.



BUILDING FORM OPTIONS 5 & 6

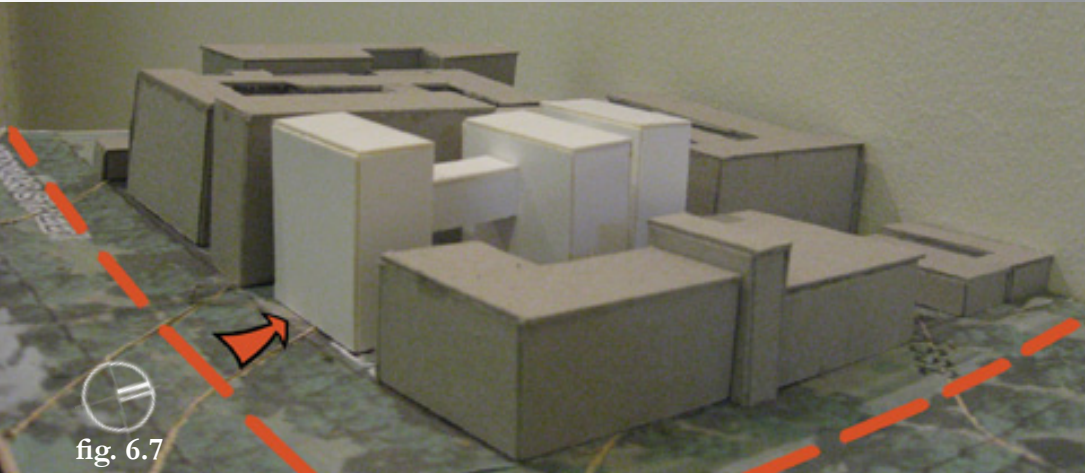


fig. 6.7

BUILDING FORM OPTION 5

Embracing the ideas set out in options 2a and 2b, this form is considered where the sections or ward blocks are created as free standing elements that are linked via passages on various levels.

POSITIVES

- Each block has access to northern light.
- Various interactive spaces can be created on the ground floor level between the structures.

NEGATIVES

- Harsh shadows will be cast on the two structures to the south.
- Access is not possible between the various sections on all levels, creating divided structures which will limit social interaction.
- The courtyard space of the building to the east is not embraced.

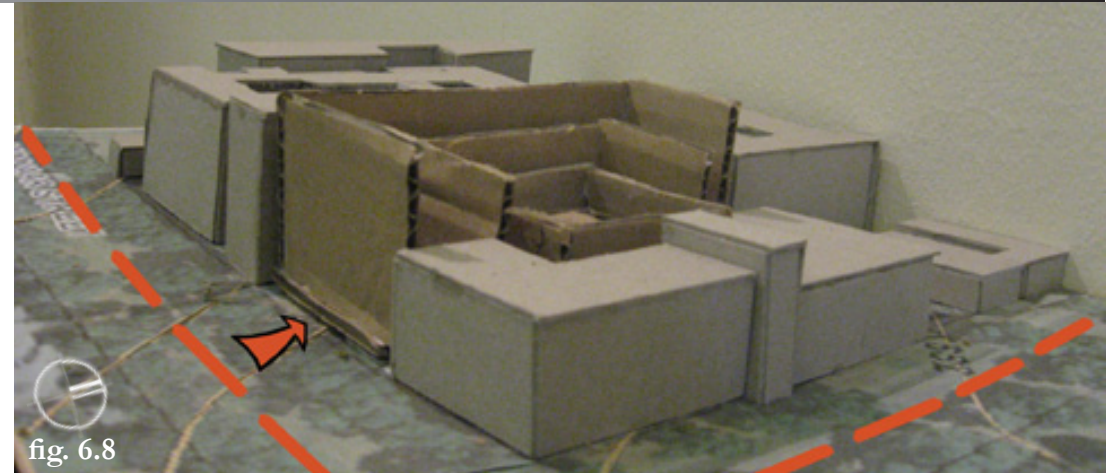


fig. 6.8

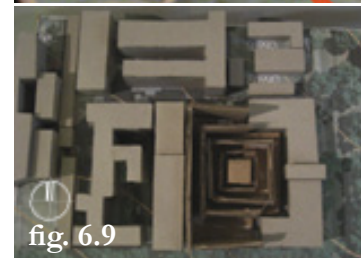


fig. 6.9



fig. 6.10



fig. 6.11

BUILDING FORM OPTION 6

By exploring the idea that there is a central healing force that is the core of all strength required for the healing process, option 6 evolved. It explores the idea that the new building be designed around a central healing core (the courtyard between the site and the eastern building)

POSITIVES

- The courtyard to the east is explored.
- The theories of *layers* and the *5 levels of healing* are explored.
- The height of the building to the west slowly steps down to the lower scale of the building to the east.

NEGATIVES

- As a building, this may be difficult to implement.
- The harsh barrier to the west is still not addressed
- The street facade on Minnaar Street forms a barrier rather than allowing filtration into the site.

BUILDING FORM OPTIONS 7a & 7b

BUILDING FORM OPTION 7a

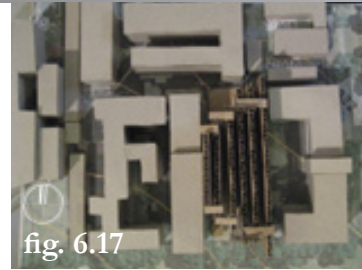
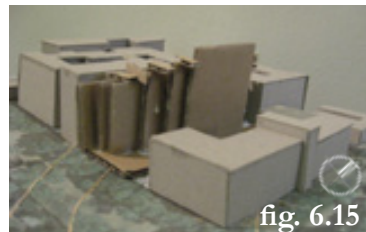
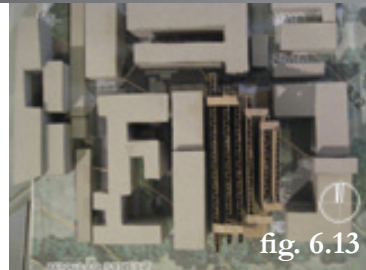
To address the use of layering in the design of architecture, option 7a was developed. The intention is that various layers be created within the building that allow a transition through the building revealing different aspects and experiences on each layer.

POSITIVES

- Transitional spaces through the building are created.
- Levels of privacy can be addressed and created with the varying layers.

NEGATIVES

- The stepping up of the building towards the courtyard invades this space.
- The layers created with this form are one dimensional. No consideration to dealing with layers from the south to the north of the site have been considered.



BUILDING FORM OPTION 7b

To overcome the problem created in option 7a where the courtyard space feels overpowered by the new building, option 7b was developed whereby the layers were inverted. Here, the highest layer is found on the west of the building and slowly lowers to the scale of the courtyard. This now creates a transitional space on two dimensions (east to west and top to bottom).

POSITIVES

- Transitional spaces along the east-west axis and in terms of height are created.
- Levels of privacy can be created along many layers.

NEGATIVES

- The edge along the courtyard needs to be broken.
- There is little northern light accessing the building, the east-west axis appears to be more important.



BUILDING FORM OPTIONS 8 & 9

BUILDING FORM OPTION 8

To explore the idea of layers in more than one dimension, option 8 is developed. Layers are created from east to west, from north to south and from the ground up. This three dimensional layering system will create an environment that will utilise the entire site rather than only focus on portions of it.

POSITIVES

- Transitional spaces and privacy levels can be created along a three dimensional barrier, allowing more interaction with the public and the site.
- By orientating elements to face the north, more of the building is exposed to the ideal northern light.
- The courtyard edge is better dealt with.

NEGATIVES

- Harsh shadows will be cast on the southern parts of the building.



fig. 6.21



fig. 6.22



fig. 6.23



fig. 6.25



fig. 6.26



fig. 6.27

BUILDING FORM OPTION 9

Based on the idea created in form option 5, this option allows the use of 'arms' which can form sections or wards. However, by introducing another 'arm' reaching into the courtyard space, it provides a more interactive and responsive environment.

POSITIVES

- Each block has access to northern light.
- Various interactive spaces can be created on the ground floor between the structures.
- There is interaction and consideration to what happens in the courtyard to the east.

NEGATIVES

- Shadows will be cast on the southern structures.
- Access is not possible between the various sections on all levels, creating divided structures which will limit social interaction.

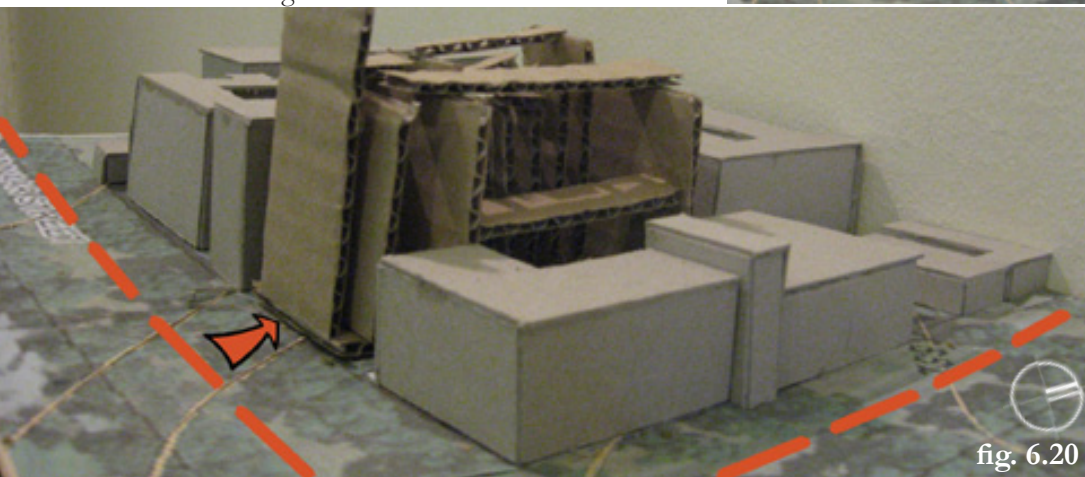


fig. 6.20



fig. 6.24

fig. 6.28-6.31 Model of building form option 10a

fig. 6.32-6.35 Model of building form option 10b

BUILDING FORM OPTIONS 10a & 10b

BUILDING FORM OPTION 10a

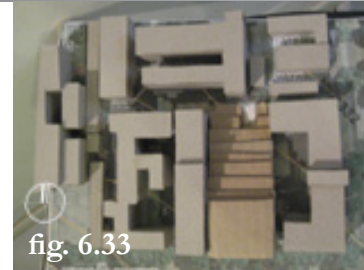
To create a structure that develops and grows out of the site, the idea of stepping the building up from the lower levels of the environment, was considered.

POSITIVES

- The building appears to grow out of the site and the environment.
- The building is visually accessible to the public, however enough privacy is created with height.

NEGATIVES

- The terraces are all south facing.
- The patients may not want to be visually vulnerable and accessible to the public.
- The buildings and conditions on the east & west sides are ignored.
- There are limited parts of the building that will have access to northern light.



BUILDING FORM OPTION 10b

The ideas from 10a were re-assessed to create a form that still steps into/from the landscape, however, this time the building steps down to the north where each level is given access to the much desired northern light.

POSITIVES

- More of the building has access to northern light
- Terraces with greenery can be created on the roof with access on various levels for different people.
- This form allows social interaction but also allows enough private space/views for patients.

NEGATIVES

- There will still be dark parts of the building that cannot access the outdoors and natural light.
- The buildings and conditions on the east & west sides are still ignored.
- The courtyard space to the east is neglected.



BUILDING FORM OPTIONS 11a & 11b

BUILDING FORM OPTION 11a

To address the fact that the two previous models did not create an interactive/responsive design to the courtyard, option 11a was explored whereby the building is rather stepped down towards the courtyard.

POSITIVES

- There is a better response to the courtyard.
- The narrower 'arms' of the building allows more northern light into the building.
- There are terraces created on various levels.

NEGATIVES

- The east-west axis is again seen as the more important axis.
- The courtyard space created is too large.
- The stepping of the building occurs in one dimension only.
- There is little northern light entering the building.



fig. 6.37

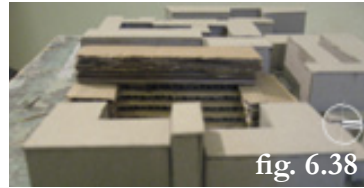


fig. 6.38

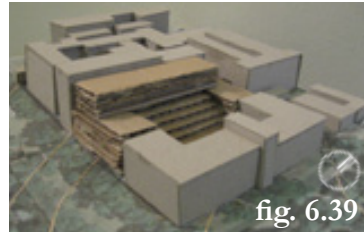


fig. 6.39

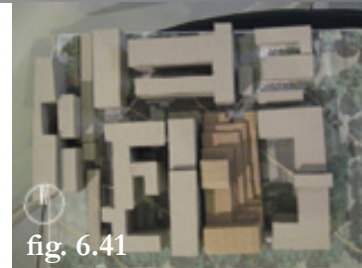


fig. 6.41

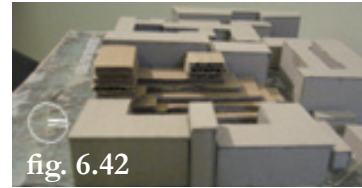


fig. 6.42



fig. 6.43

BUILDING FORM OPTION 11b

By combining options 10b and 11a, option 11b was developed. This form incorporates the stepping of the building in both the east-west and north-south directions. This allows for a design that gets the most northern light into all parts of the building and creates the desired response to the courtyard.

POSITIVES

- More northern light reaches into the building.
- There is more built area.
- The building steps into/from the landscape.
- Terraces of gardens are created on various levels.
- The building steps between the scales of the bordering buildings effectively.

NEGATIVES

- Built area is limited.
- The courtyard is still too large.

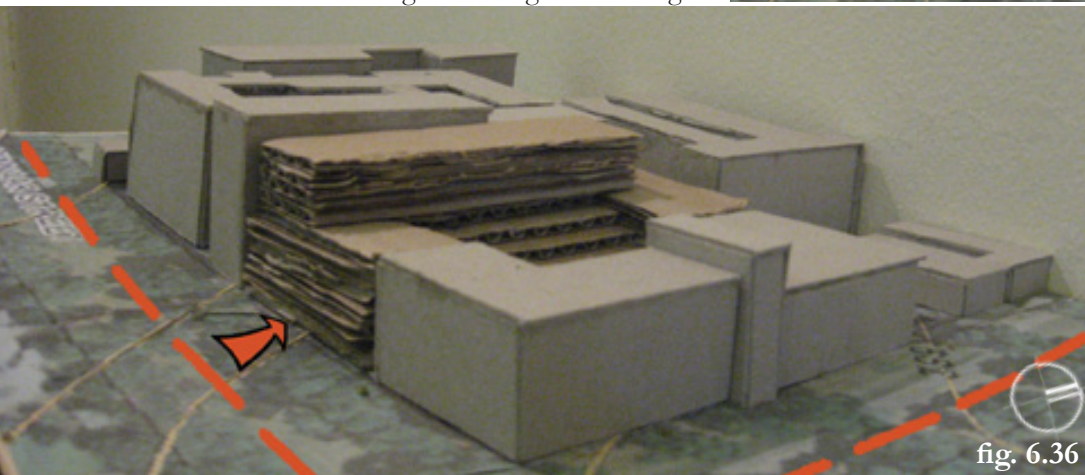


fig. 6.36



fig. 6.40

BUILDING FORM OPTIONS 12a & 12b



fig. 6.44



fig. 6.48

BUILDING FORM OPTION 12a

During the design development, it became evident that a ramp may need to be incorporated into the building due to the functional nature of the facility. After developing the building outline, a ramp was added that will allow access throughout the new building but also allow a link to the building on the east.

POSITIVES

- Patients can access all levels with ease.
- Interaction and linking is encouraged between the new building and the existing one to the east.
- The terracing of the building allows maximum access to northern light and addresses the courtyard.
- Gardens can be created along the ramps.

NEGATIVES

- Shadows will be cast by the ramp on the building.
- There is not enough built area for wards.



fig. 6.45



fig. 6.46



fig. 6.47

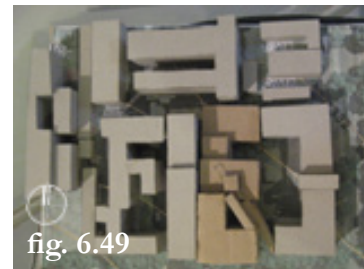


fig. 6.49



fig. 6.50

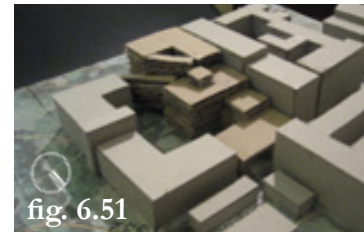


fig. 6.51

BUILDING FORM OPTION 12b

Elaborating on the ideas set out in option 12a, form option 12b is developed to allow more built area for wards and creates less shadows cast by the ramp.

POSITIVES

- Patients will be able to access all levels.
- Interaction will be encouraged between the new building and the existing one to the east.
- Future development to link the two buildings is encouraged.
- The terracing of the building is better developed from option 12a, allowing more access to northern light and more built area for wards.
- Gardens can be created along the ramps.

NEGATIVES

- Harsh shadows will still be cast by the ramp.
- The access servitude will need to be reconsidered.

BUILDING FORM OPTIONS 13 & 14

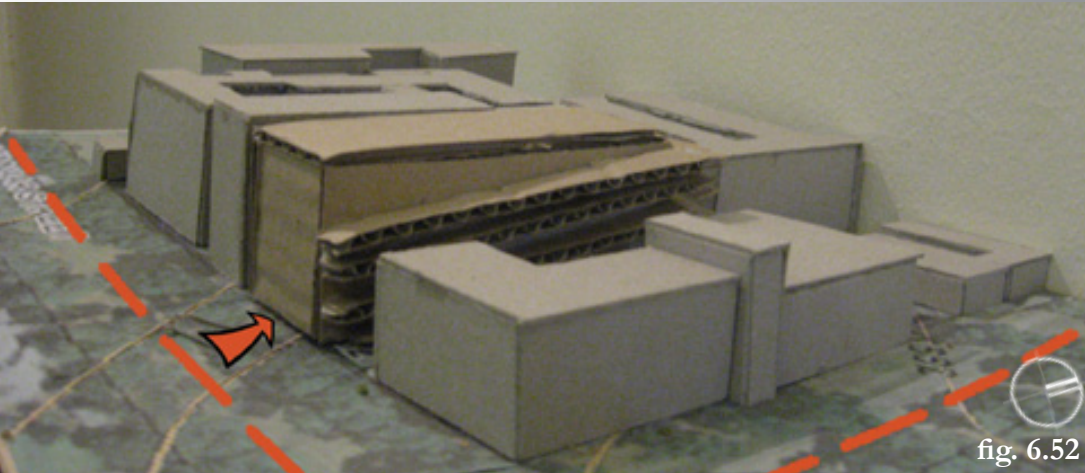


fig. 6.52



fig. 6.56

BUILDING FORM OPTION 13

By considering variations as to how a ramp could be incorporated, this option was explored whereby the ramp becomes a continuous garden space around the outside of the building.

POSITIVES

- Gardens are created on every level of the building.
- The active side of the new building coincides with the existing active side of the building to the east.

NEGATIVES

- Limited northern light reaches the depths of the building.
- The ramp will create less privacy on all the levels of the facility.
- The ramp is extremely long and to get from one level to another would take time.
- The ramp will cast shadows along the building.



fig. 6.53



fig. 6.57



fig. 6.54



fig. 6.58



fig. 6.55



fig. 6.59

BUILDING FORM OPTION 14

Another exploration of a ramp idea is developed in option 14. This option was developed with the basic form of option 12b, yet has an alternative ramp. Here, the ramp circles around the central 'core' of the building, highlighting this interactive space as the area for *healing and growth*.

POSITIVES

- The ramp clearly identifies the area for healing and growth in the facility.
- Patients can access all levels of the building.

NEGATIVES

- Harsh shadows will be cast over the wards by the ramp, and it will also limit any light entering the central 'arm' of the building.
- The ramp would need to be suspended for many floors to reach the roof level.

fig. 6.60 Model of building form option 15a
 fig. 6.61-6.66 Model of building form option 15b

BUILDING FORM OPTIONS 15a & 15b

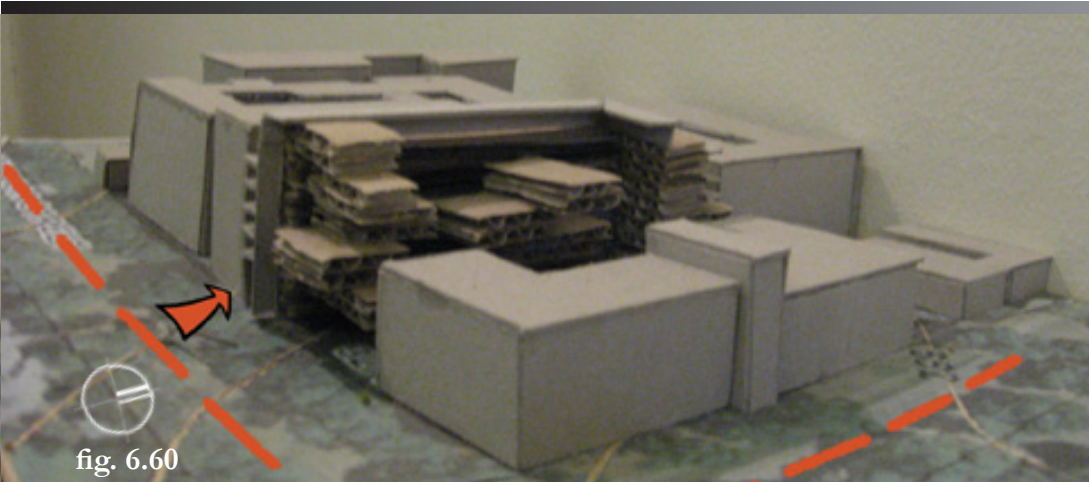


fig. 6.60



fig. 6.61

BUILDING FORM OPTIONS 15a & 15b

Another idea used to highlight the *central core* of the facility as being the central point for healing and growth is explored in options 15a and 15b. Here the ramp forms the solid core of the facility with the wards being placed around this social and interactive space. 15b (fig. 6.60) explores the spacial qualities that can be created through this idea and begins to highlight a monumental entrance for the facility to draw people into the site. In figure 6.61, a portion of the building is lifted and set back slightly on the front facade. It is believed that the trees of Minnaar Street create a solid street facade in this area, and therefore, the building could vary from the building line slightly, allowing people to be drawn into the site and into the courtyard space. Within the central courtyard space (which expresses the core of healing and growth of the patients), it is intended that each level has a different feel to it, representing the various changes that occur in the patients as they stay at the

facility.

POSITIVES

- Each block has access to northern light.
- Interactive spaces can be created on the ground floor between and underneath the structures.
- The ramp becomes a social interactive space.
- The courtyard represents the levels of healing and growth in the recovery of the human body.
- Gardens are created on various levels.
- Green walls/panels create nicer environments along harsh edges (as on the western side - see fig. 6.65).
- A monumental entrance is explored.
- The western edge of the building is finally dealt with to some degree.
- Interaction between patients and public is allowed, but privacy is also considered.
- Visual access to Burgers Park is given to patients on higher levels of the building.



fig. 6.62

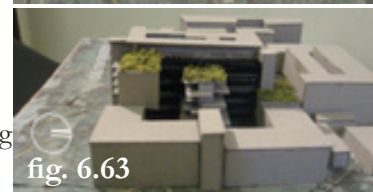


fig. 6.63



fig. 6.64

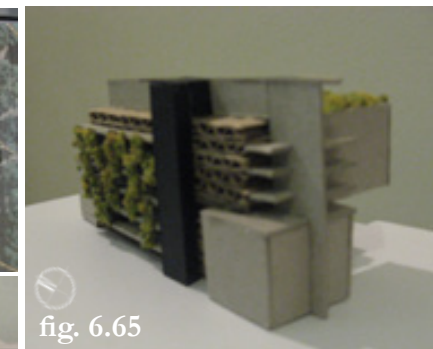


fig. 6.65

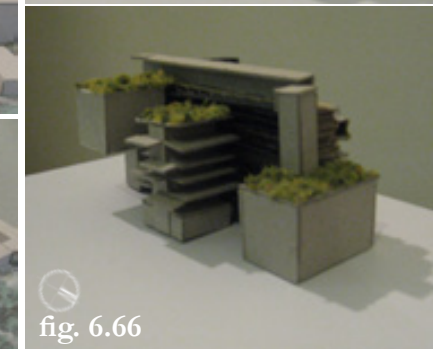


fig. 6.66

BUILDING FORM OPTION 16

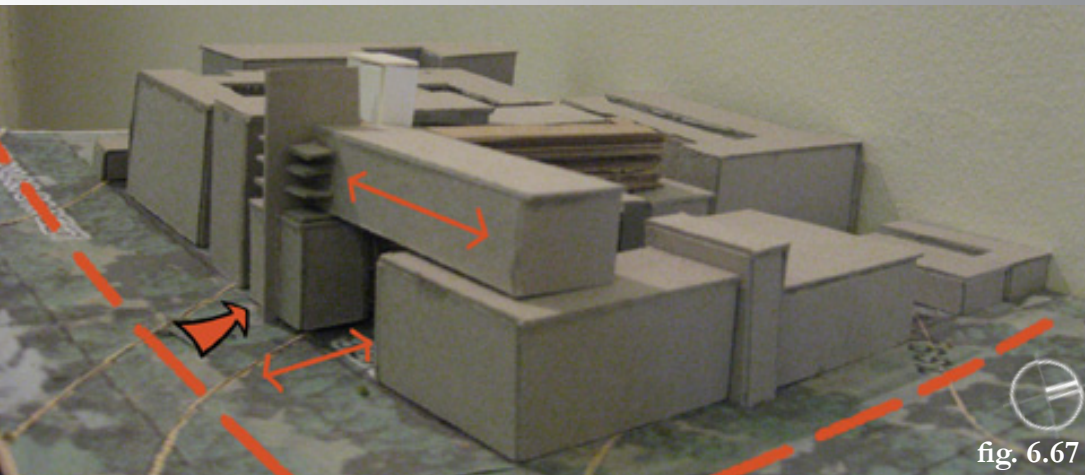


fig. 6.67

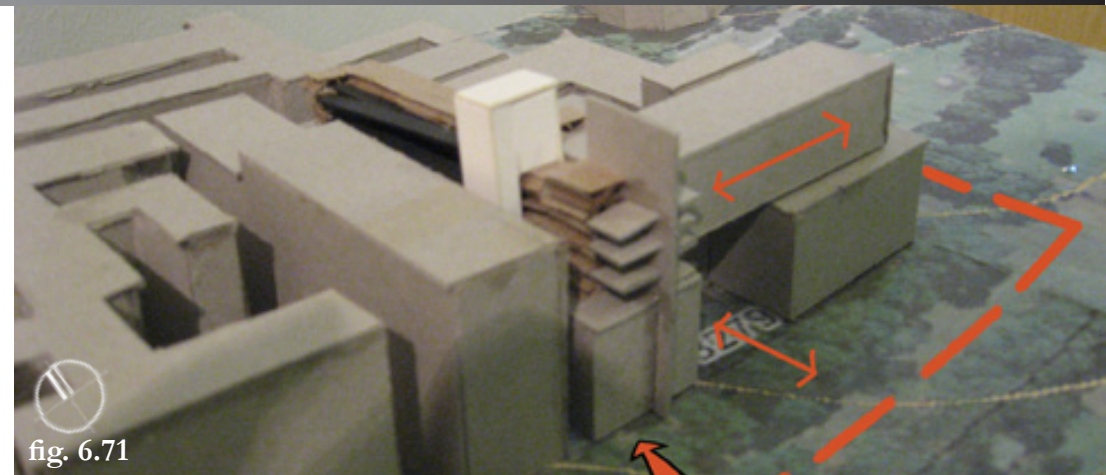


fig. 6.71

BUILDING FORM OPTION 16

Building form option 16 was created to explore the possibility of extending the new building (as seen in option 15b) over the existing building to the east which would link the two structures and allow access to Burgers Park.

POSITIVES

- Room for future development is explored.
- A longer 'arm' is developed where more wards and patients can be accommodated.
- Direct link to Burgers Park is created.
- More views of Burgers Park are created.
- There is no longer a large cantilevered part of the building with no structure below as in form 15b.
- More access to northern light is created.
- The courtyard still represents the area of healing and growth in the patients at the facility.



fig. 6.68



fig. 6.69



fig. 6.70

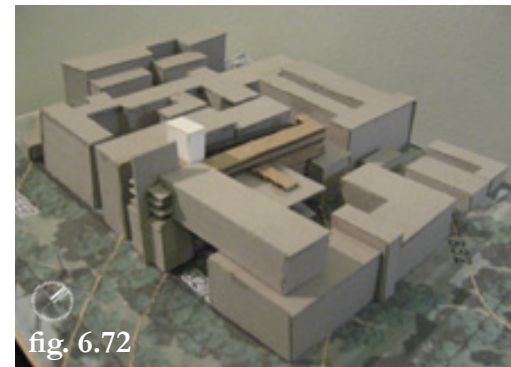


fig. 6.72



fig. 6.73

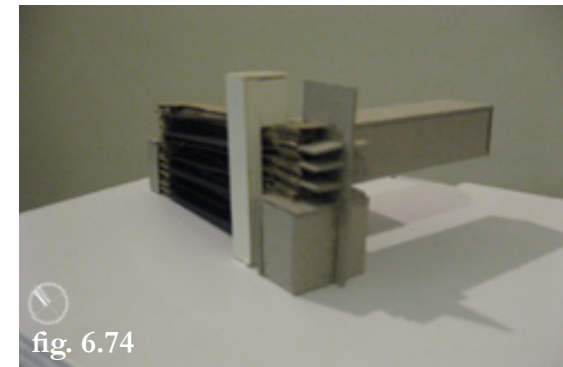


fig. 6.74

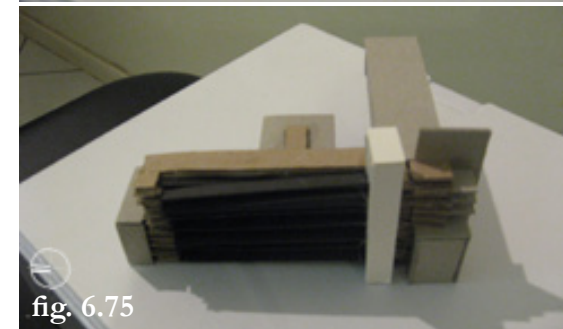


fig. 6.75

BUILDING FORM OPTION 17

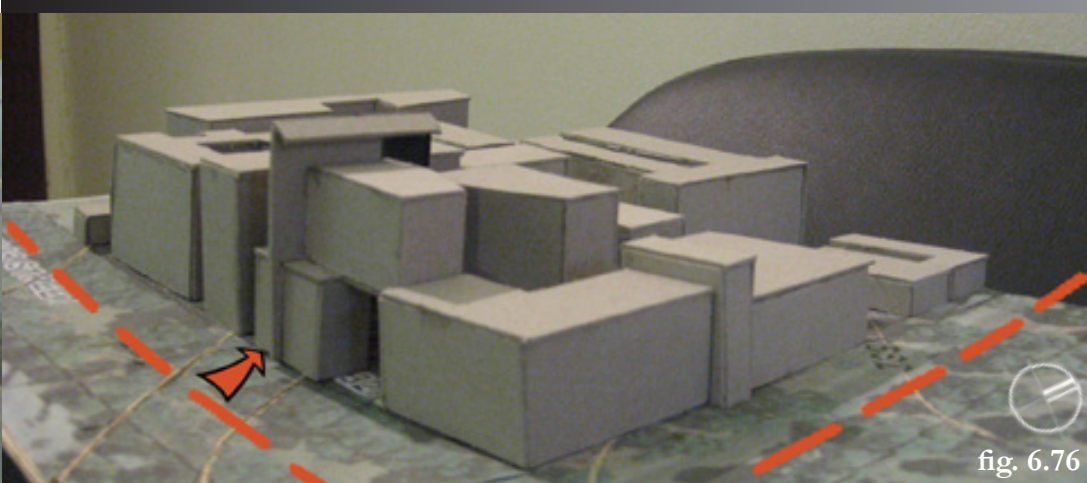


fig. 6.76



fig. 6.77

BUILDING FORM OPTION 17

To break the monotony of the ward blocks created thus far, it was believed necessary to manipulate the building form to allow for more interaction between the building and the site.

POSITIVES

- By cutting away or adding to the built structure at angles, it allows more northern light to enter the courtyard spaces created and allows the landscape to *bleed* into these spaces, resulting in a building which forms part of the environment.
- Interactive spaces open onto the central area for healing. Experiences can vary from level to level.
- Gardens are created on various levels.
- The monumental facility entrance from form option 15b is maintained.
- The ramp is removed due to the fact that it takes up too much valuable and limited space on the site

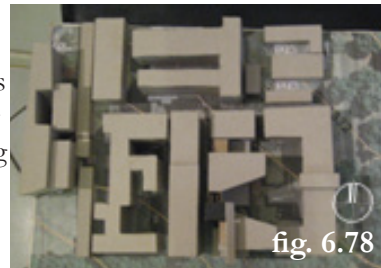


fig. 6.78



fig. 6.79



fig. 6.80



fig. 6.81

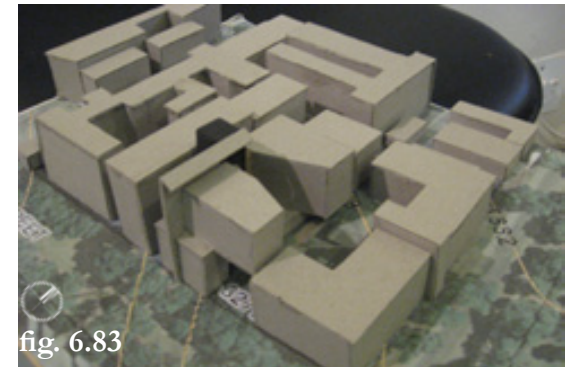


fig. 6.83

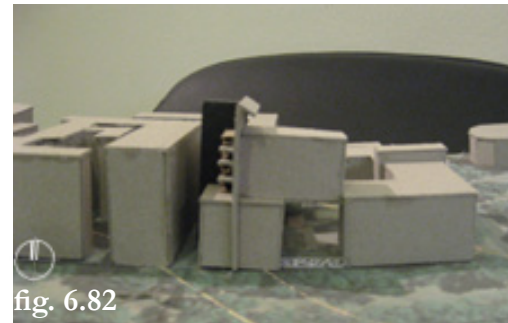


fig. 6.82



fig. 6.84

BUILDING FORM CONCLUSION

BUILDING FORM CONCLUSION

After exploring and investigating many building forms that relate to various issues with the design of the *Centre for Healing*, it is believed that form option 17 is the best suited to effectively address these various issues.

A public open space has been created between the new building and the one to the east of it. This has been broken down into smaller, more intimate courtyard spaces as a result of the placement of the 'arms' of the building, where social interaction is encouraged between the patients and the public. The defined edges that are created around these courtyards will become active edges which will encourage heightened interaction and activity in the area.

The continuation of the solid street edge on Minnaar Street has been broken in option 17, however the entire length of Minnaar Street is lined with large lush trees which are the *true* urban edge of the street front. The street edge is therefore already being continued, even with the empty site as it is now, creating the effect of a solid, continuous street edge which does not appear broken. It is however necessary to create a monumental/poetic feature at the entrance to the facility and highlight the courtyard as a public space, welcome to all, rather than appearing to be an exclusive space purely for use by the patients in the facility.

Movement into, through and around the building has been a primary concern throughout the design process. Not only must it be clear to the public that they are

welcome in the building and the courtyard, the circulation should lead the users (no matter who they are) to their desired locations while easily orientating them within the given context.

It is important that the central 'arm' of the building be highlighted as the central core around which healing occurs. Each level of the building is to have a different experience around this core, representing the various levels of healing and growth that the patients are experiencing. The spaces around this area should emphasize the epitome of healing spaces that should be experienced throughout the entire building. Within these spaces, the built form and the landscape should fade into one another where people inside the building will be drawn out, and people outside the building will be drawn in.

There are however a few challenges that still face this chosen basic form and site layout. They are:

- The large amount of east-west orientation of the building is not favorable.
- There is limited access to the northern most part of the site.
- Should a more direct link be created between the site and Burgers Park?

PROGRAMME & PLANNING DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAMME & PLANNING DEVELOPMENT

With this basic form in mind, space planning needs to be considered to decide where it would be best suited to place various activities within the building and on the site. To be able to conceptualise the spatial arrangement for the *Centre for Healing*, a good understanding of the necessary functions (see Chapter 3) as well as the genius loci that needs to be created in such a facility needs to be undertaken (see Chapter 2).

Not only do functional/practical requirements like privacy, access to the public, circulation (vertical and horizontal), size requirements, lighting requirements and so forth need to be considered when placing facilities on the site, but the position of activities and rooms need to be considered in terms of the theory laid out earlier in the dissertation. For example, the central 'arm' of the building can house the majority of the ward blocks as they are the areas within the building where people will heal, and this is meant to be the central core around which all healing in the facility takes place. This area therefore needs to possess a specific therapeutic quality within its environment expressing these ideas while still maintaining its functional role.

The following section expresses the spatial requirements relating to one another as well as to the outside areas that lie beyond their edges. This interaction is important to determine whether or not the spaces can function where they are. Chapter 2 did after all highlight architecture as an art form that should be experienced as a series of events/movement rather than simply being

viewed from a distance as an object that is inaccessible.

The following images (see fig. 6.85 - fig. 6.90) show the proposed spatial planning related to building form option 17. Not only will the spaces be shown in relation to one another in the form of bubble diagrams, but the interaction between them and the outside will also be shown with the type of atmosphere that will be developed for the particular areas being expressed.

fig. 6.85 Ground floor spatial planning bubble diagram

fig. 6.86 First floor spatial planning bubble diagram

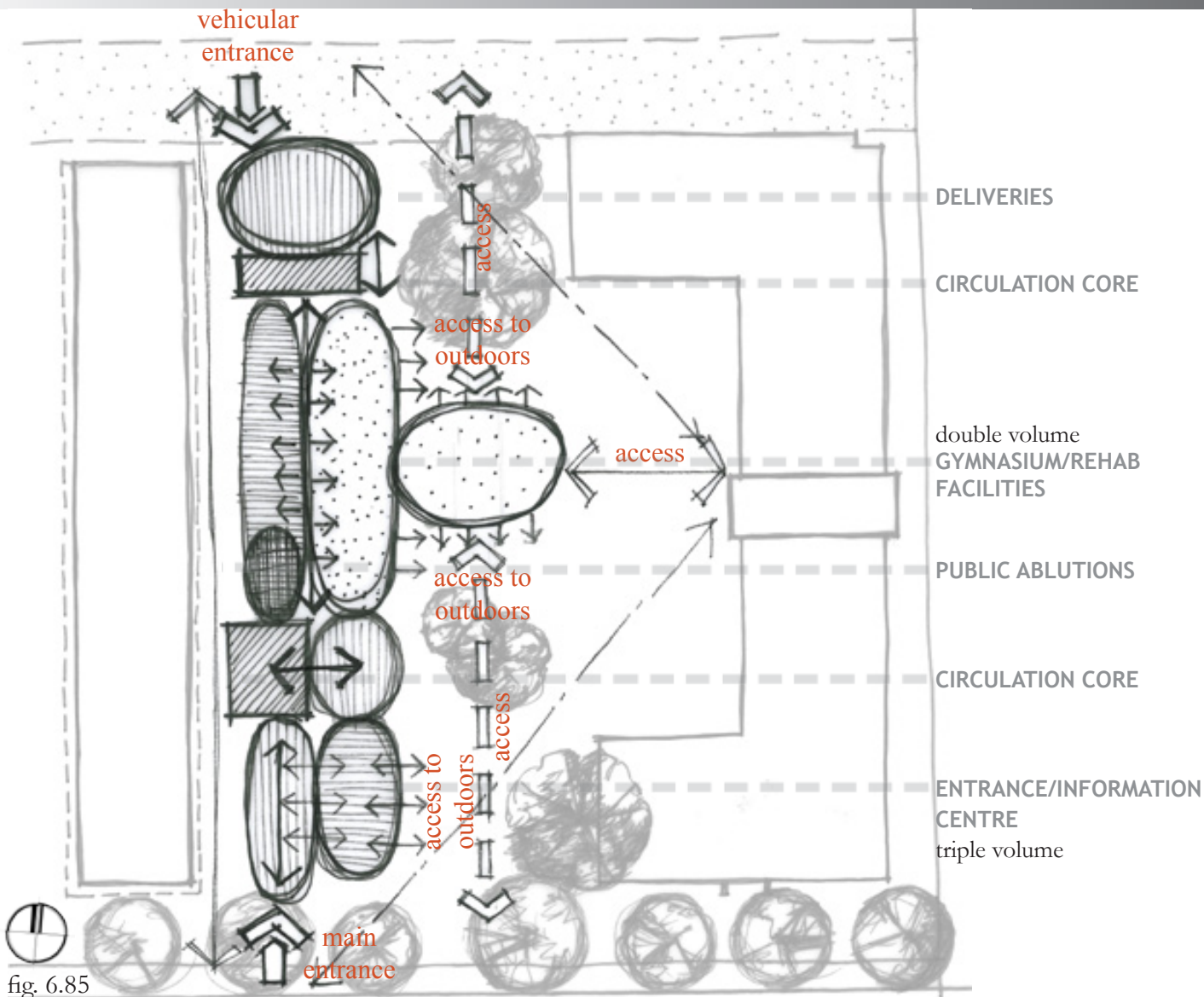


fig. 6.85

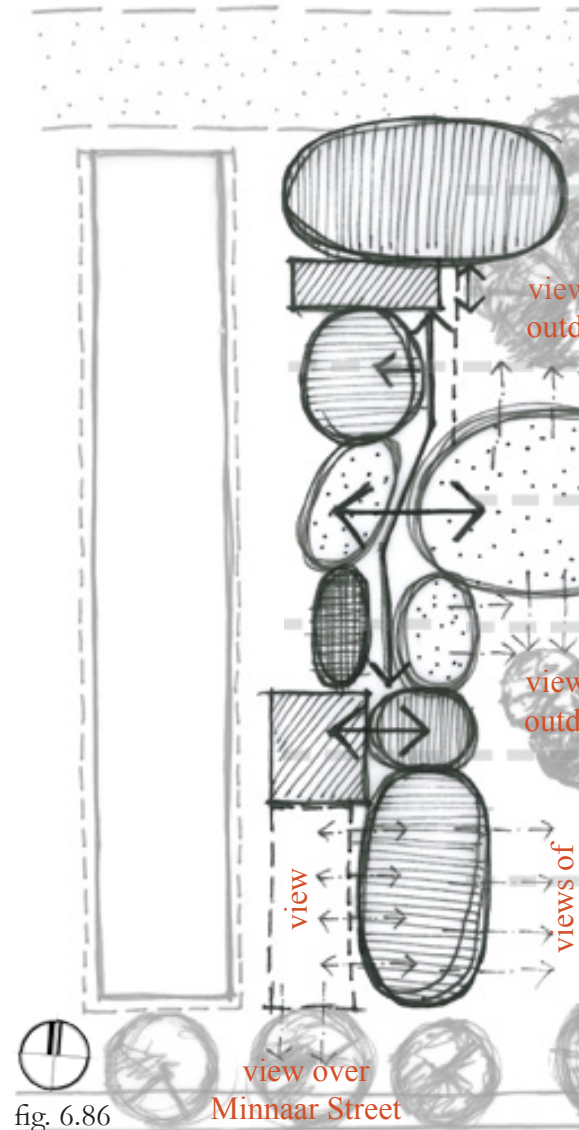


fig. 6.86

fig. 6.87 Second floor spatial planning bubble diagram

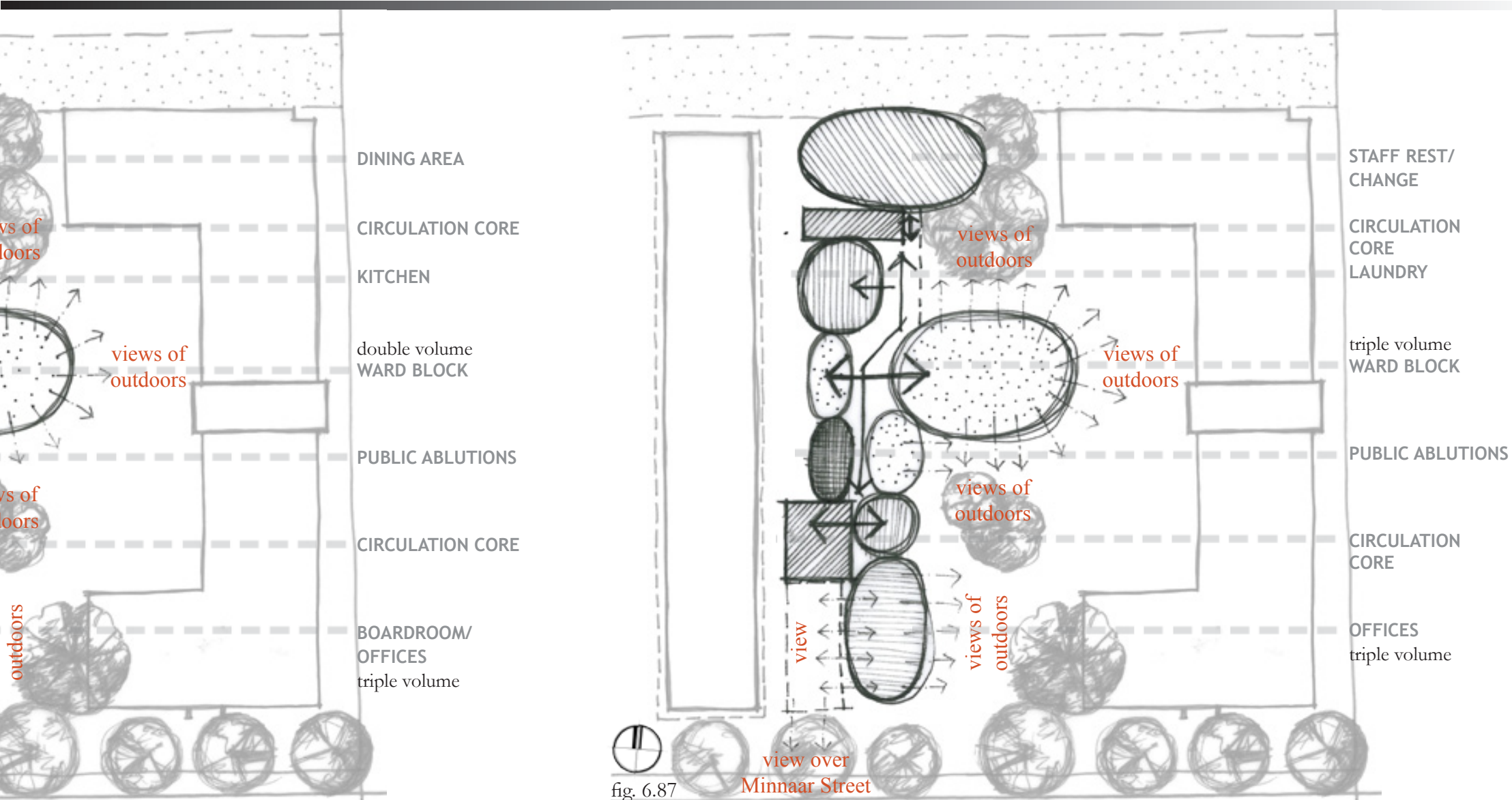


fig. 6.87

fig. 6.88 Third & fourth floor spatial planning bubble diagram

fig. 6.89 Fifth & sixth floor spatial planning bubble diagram

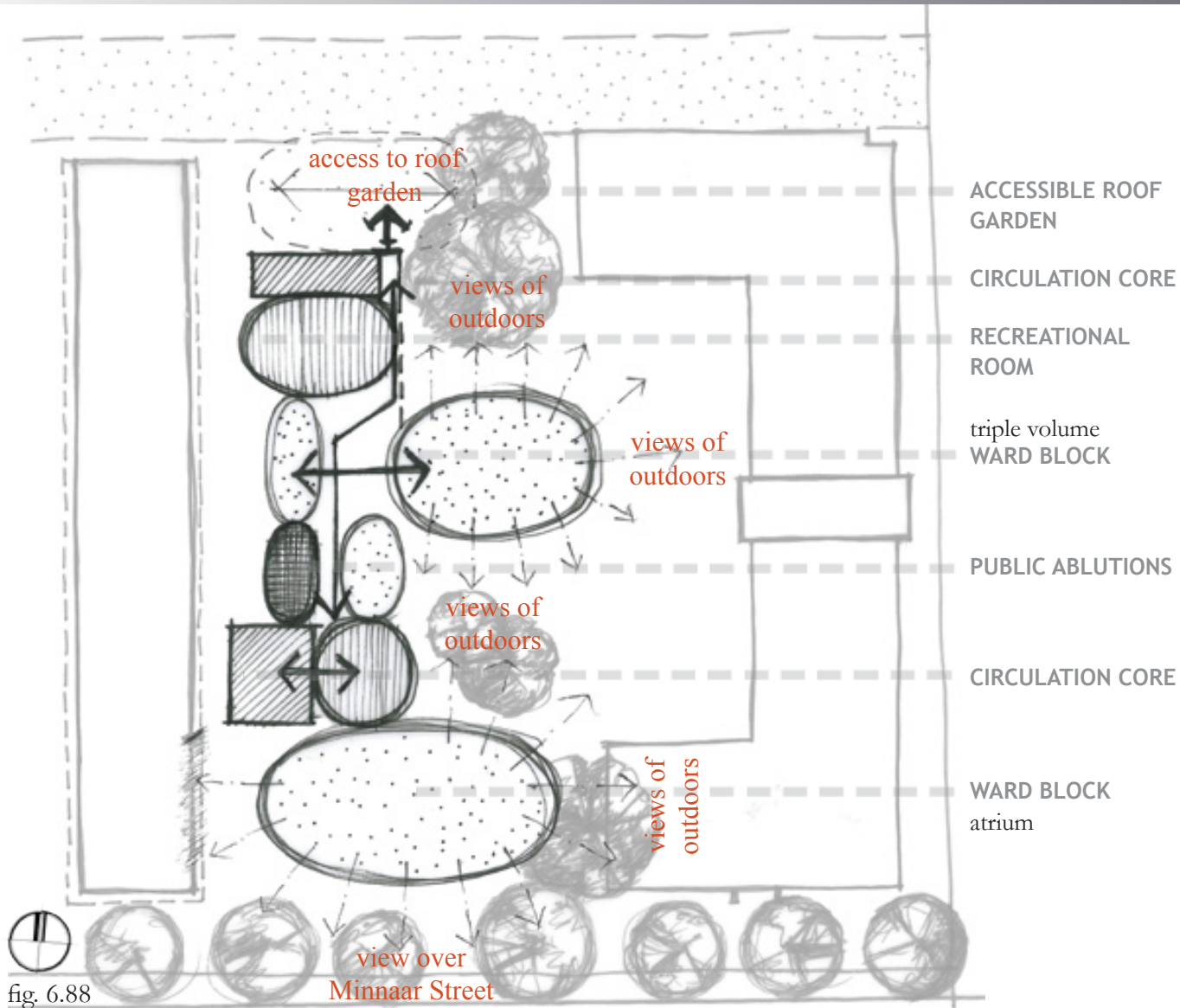


fig. 6.88

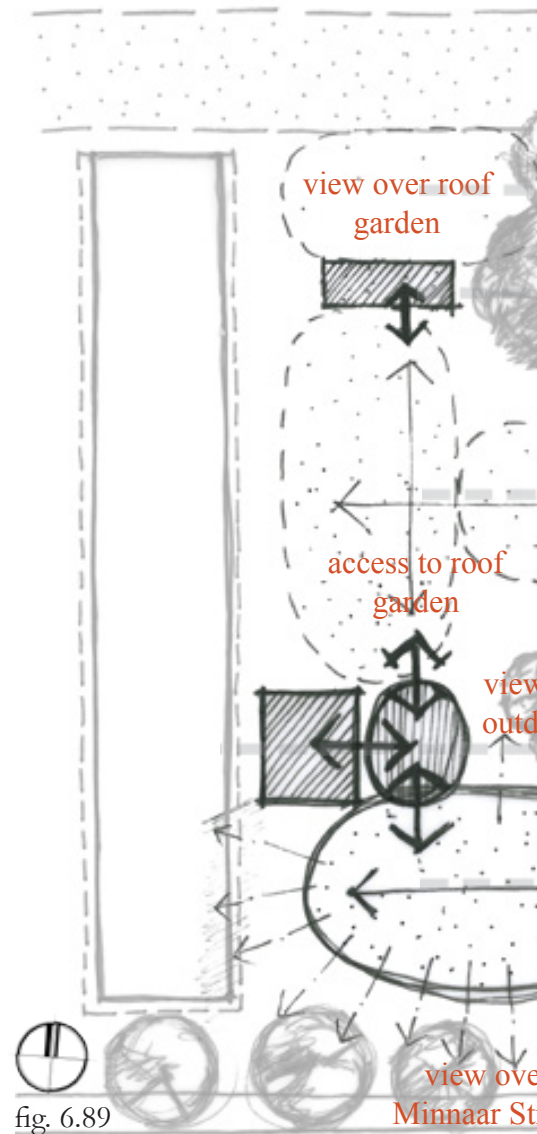


fig. 6.89

fig. 6.90 Roof spatial planning bubble diagram

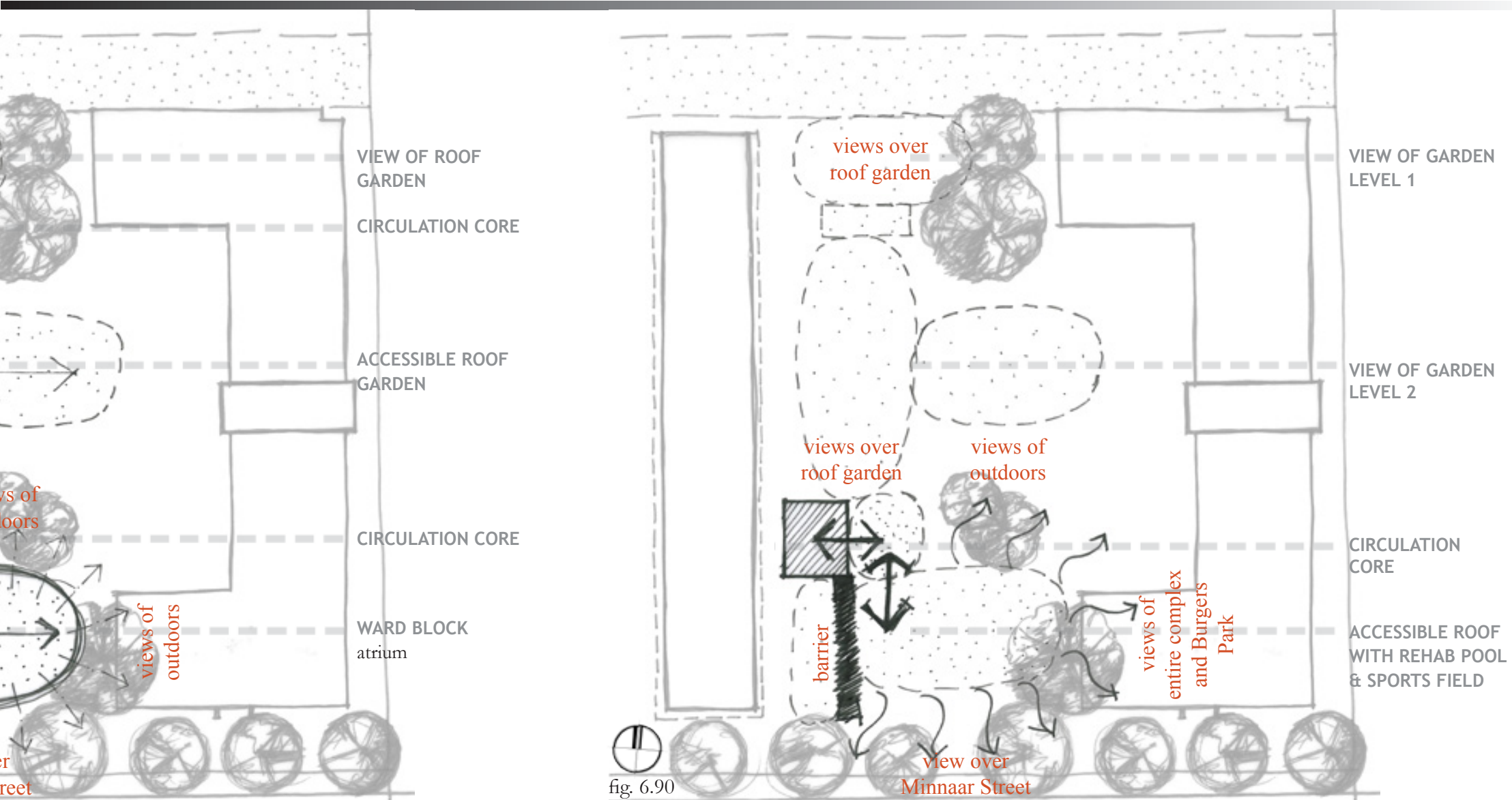


fig. 6.90

SITE DEVELOPMENT

SITE DEVELOPMENT

Based on the spatial planning illustrated in the previous bubble diagrams, it became essential that the site be considered as part of the design of the building and not as an isolated island, seen in figure 6.91. It was highlighted previously that the landscape should be brought into the building (see fig. 6.92) and that the building be brought out into the landscape. The images alongside show the development of achieving this intention.

It was not only necessary to bring the landscape into the facility for healing purposes, but it was also identified to be used as a linking factor between the facility and Burgers Park. The rough proposal for the landscaping around the facility therefore started to continue the distinctive circular patterns from Burgers Park into the landscape around the facility (see fig. 6.93-6.95), creating pathways and elements that honour the memory of Burgers Park, but that also inevitably lead the users of the facility and the landscape around it to the park itself.

This was however further developed to create a multi-layered landscape that more discretely honours Burgers Park with its monumental use of lush trees by using these elements (as well as level changes) to create various levels of private/public outdoor spaces for both the public and patients to enjoy (see fig. 6.96).



fig. 6.91

fig. 6.91 Early site planning development with provision for a ramp between the new building and the one to the east

fig. 6.92 Sketch of how to open up the 'arms' of the building to bring the landscape into the facility



fig. 6.93

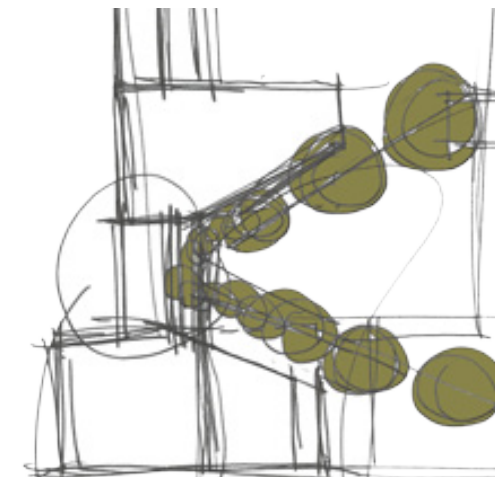


fig. 6.92

fig. 6.93-6.95 Sketches reflecting a rough proposal for the landscape around the facility on the eastern side which honour the circular patterns of Burgers Park
 fig. 6.96 Sketch indicating final intentions for the landscape around the facility



fig. 6.94

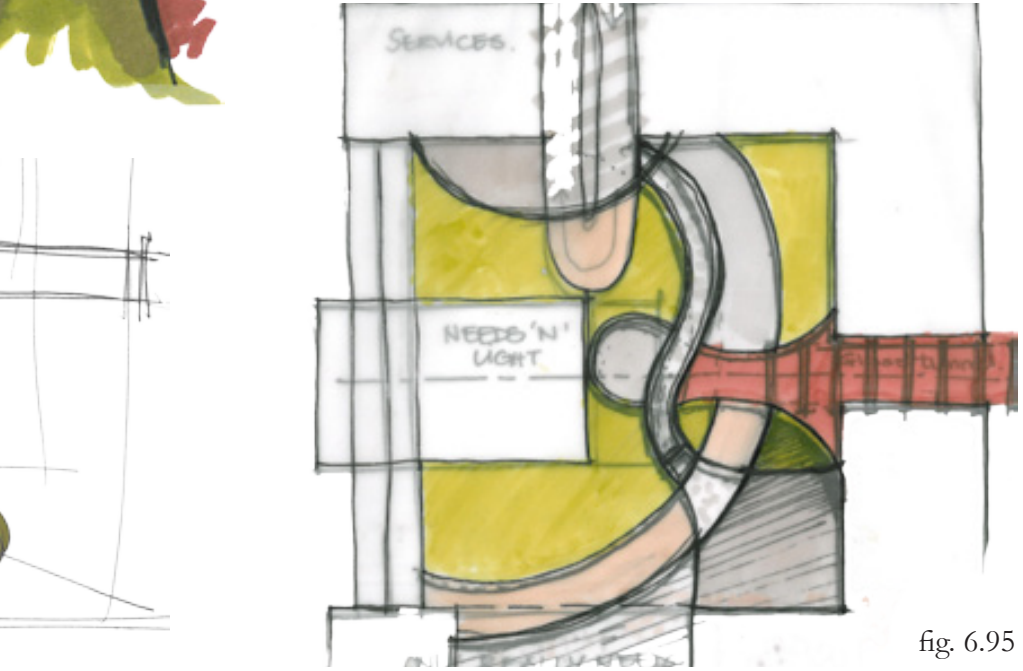


fig. 6.95

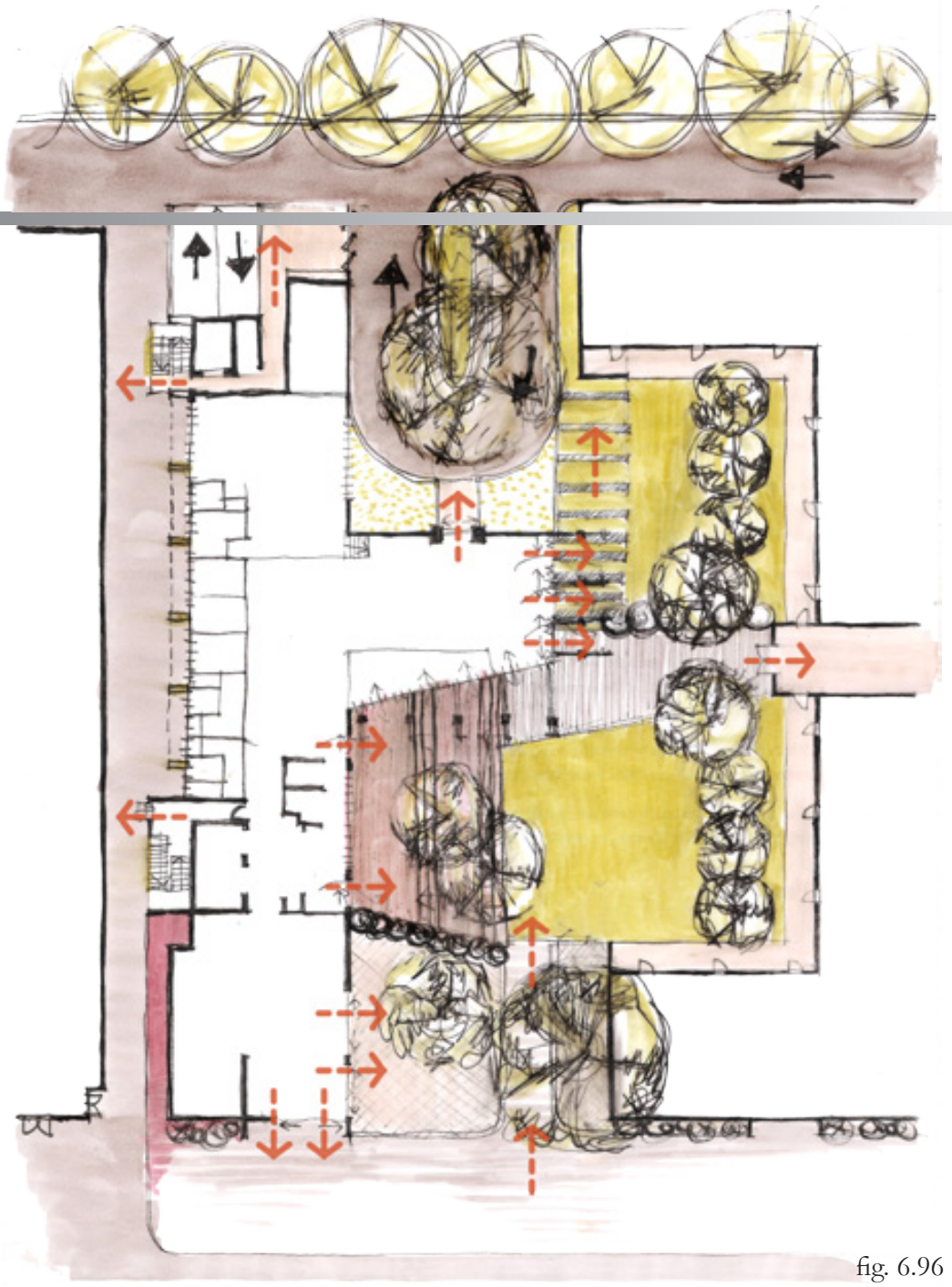


fig. 6.96

LEVEL ACCOMMODATION

LEVEL ACCOMMODATION

In Chapter 3, an accommodation schedule was set up that described the various rooms and functions necessary to make the *Centre for Healing* a functional 120 bed facility. Alongside is a table with a level accommodation schedule for the first phase of the development that divides the rooms and functions required for this phase into the specific levels of the building that they will be placed on as well as the overall area that these functions will occupy (see fig. 6.97). It should be noted, the table relates back to the bubble diagrams presented previously which will then further be developed to present appropriate sketchplans.

BASEMENT		
PARKING	parking	490m ²
	road circulation	810m ²
PLANT ROOMS	HT room - hospital	7m ²
	HT room - council	7m ²
	standby generators	40m ²
	PABX/IT server	7m ²
	LT switch room	14m ²
STORES	store/workshop	25m ²
		TOTAL ±1400m²
GROUND FLOOR		
RECEPTION	info/security	50m ²
	waiting area	25m ²
INFORMATION CENTRE	floor area	70m ²
CIRCULATION	lift lobby 1	80m ²
	lift lobby 2	45m ²
	passages	15m ²
ABLUTIONS	male public	15m ²
	female public	15m ²
	bathrooms/wc	25m ²
SUPPORT SERVICES	staff rest	10m ²
	offices	10m ²
GYMNASIUMS	gymnasium 1 + physio	265m ²
	gymnasium 2	100m ²
DELIVERIES	floor area	30m ²

fig. 6.96

		TOTAL ±755m²
FIRST FLOOR		
CONFERENCE	administration	70m ²
	training	45m ²
CIRCULATION	lift lobby 1	95m ²
	lift lobby 2	35m ²
	passages	145m ²
ABLUTIONS	male public	15m ²
	female public	15m ²
	bathrooms/wcs	30m ²
SUPPORT SERVICES	nurses station	15m ²
	play area	5m ²
	sluice/hmc/dirty linen	9m ²
WARDS	floor area	140m ²
KITCHEN	floor area	45m ²
DINING AREA	floor area	150m ²
BALCONIES	floor area	210m ²
STORE	floor area	10m ²
		TOTAL ±1035m²
SECOND FLOOR		
ADMINISTRATION	offices	85m ²
	manager	10m ²
CIRCULATION	lift lobby 1	95m ²
	lift lobby 2	35m ²
	passages	145m ²

ABLUTIONS	male public	15m ²
	female public	15m ²
	bathrooms/wcs	30m ²
SUPPORT SERVICES	nurses station	10m ²
	office	10m ²
	sluice/hmc/dirty linen	9m ²
WARDS	floor area	140m ²
LAUNDRY	floor area	45m ²
STAFF FACILITIES	staff rest	65m ²
	staff change	45m ²
	staff dining	30m ²
BALCONIES	floor area	110m ²
STORE	floor area	10m ²
		TOTAL ±905m²
THIRD FLOOR		
CIRCULATION	lift lobby 1	100m ²
	lift lobby 2	30m ²
	passages	170m ²
ABLUTIONS	male public	15m ²
	female public	15m ²
	bathrooms/wcs	70m ²
SUPPORT SERVICES	nurses stations	20m ²
	offices	15m ²
	sluice/hmc/dirty linens	18m ²
WARDS	floor area	210m ²

RECREATIONAL ROOM	floor area	75m ²
BALCONIES	floor area	350m ²
STORES	floor area	20m ²
		TOTAL 1108m²
FOURTH FLOOR		
CIRCULATION	lift lobby 1	100m ²
	lift lobby 2	30m ²
	passages	170m ²
ABLUTIONS	male public	15m ²
	female public	15m ²
	bathrooms/wcs	70m ²
SUPPORT SERVICES	nurses stations	20m ²
	offices	15m ²
	sluice/hmc/dirty linens	18m ²
WARDS	floor area	210m ²
RECREATIONAL ROOM	floor area	75m ²
BALCONIES	floor area	130m ²
STORES	floor area	20m ²
		TOTAL 890m²
FIFTH FLOOR		
CIRCULATION	lift lobby 1	115m ²
	passages	70m ²

ABLUTIONS	bathrooms/wcs	35m ²
SUPPORT SERVICES	nurses station	10m ²
	office	10m ²
	sluice/hmc	9m ²
WARDS	floor area	80m ²
BALCONIES	floor area	530m ²
STORES	floor area	20m ²
		TOTAL 880m²
SIXTH FLOOR		
CIRCULATION	lift lobby 1	115m ²
	passages	70m ²
ABLUTIONS	bathrooms/wcs	35m ²
SUPPORT SERVICES	nurses station	10m ²
	office	10m ²
	sluice/hmc	9m ²
WARDS	floor area	80m ²
BALCONIES	floor area	50m ²
STORES	floor area	20m ²
		TOTAL 400m²
ROOF		
REHAB POOL & SPORTS FACILITIES		TOTAL 365m²

SKETCH PLAN DEVELOPMENT

SKETCH PLAN DEVELOPMENT - BASEMENT

Figure 6.98 shows important concept ideas that relate to the basement plan of the *Centre for Healing*. They are:

1. Only lift 1 and 2 reach to basement level forming a portion of the solid core that supports the entire facility. (Lift 3 does not go to the basement level for cost and functional reasons - see chapter 7).
2. Only one basement level is created due to the fact that adding another basement with the benefit of only 40 parkings seemed impractical and overly expensive when weighed against these minimal benefits.
3. Access to the basement parking is from the northern side of the site via the existing access servitude on that side of the site.
4. Natural ventilation is created in the basement through the use of high level louvres which access fresh air and discharge stale air to the open ground floor above. This also allows the basement level to not be entirely isolated (as is often the case with basements) with a small level of visual and environmental interaction allowed between the ground floor surface and the recessed basement surface.
5. Due to the nature of the facility, it was deemed necessary to allow for a larger number of disabled parkings within the limits of the facility than is required according to the SABS, therefore a total of 6 out of 40 parkings are provided.

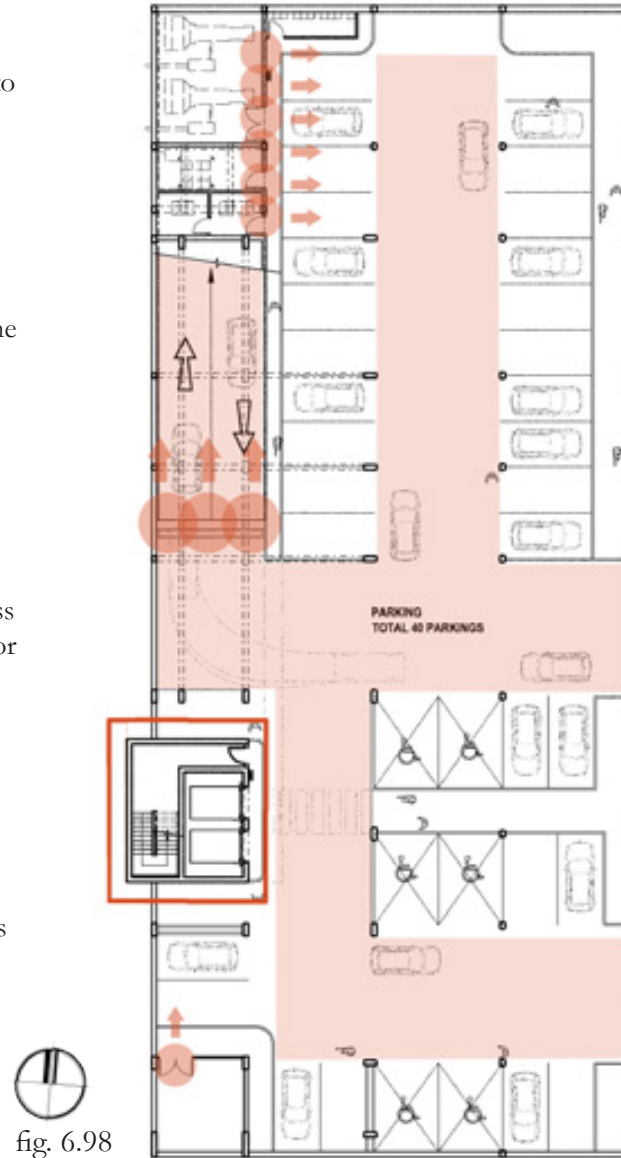


fig. 6.98

SKETCH PLAN DEVELOPMENT - GROUND FLOOR

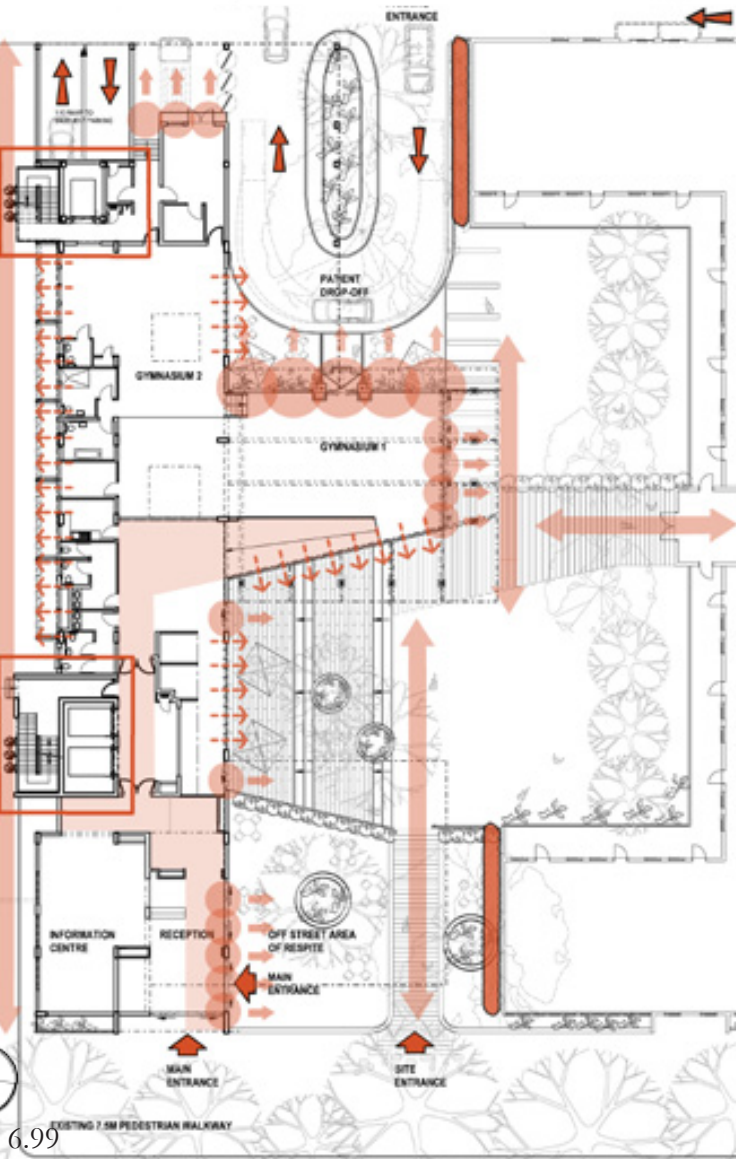
Figure 6.99 shows important concept ideas that relate to the ground floor plan of the *Centre for Healing*. They are:

1. The long east-west spine of the building acts as the central core from which all activity within the facility occurs, also allowing for an easy way finding process for users to follow.
2. The gymnasium is located on this level, symbolising the idea that all healing begins, and is supported by, the physical body. The gym is the facility within the building that focuses on the healing of the physical body and is the beginning and facilitator of all healing in the facility and is thus at the 'base' of the building.
3. The gymnasium is also seen as the central energy body from where all healing occurs and is thus (on plan) placed centrally in the building from where all healing fields can radiate.
4. Layers of privacy are created on plan through the specific positioning of functions and rooms throughout the ground floor of the facility. Layers of privacy also vary with the height of the building, the highest part hosting the most private functions.
5. Ample access to the outdoors and natural light in the facility are provided for.
6. Bright, open public spaces highlight areas as places of social gathering and interaction.
7. The addition of an information centre allows patients and the public to become more informed.
8. Public access to all ground floor activities allows for social interaction, with patients having the choice to socialize or withdraw as they desire.

fig.

fig. 6.99 Ground floor sketchplan (not to scale)

fig. 6.100 First floor sketchplan (not to scale)



SKETCH PLAN DEVELOPMENT - FIRST FLOOR

Figure 6.100 shows important concept ideas that relate to the first floor plan of the *Centre for Healing*. They are:

1. The east-west spine of the building acts as the central core from which all activity originates, allowing for easy way finding.
2. Services are placed close to lift 3 (the service lift) for ease of access for deliveries and distribution.
3. The ward block radiates from the central solid core of the facility, relying on that portion of the building to remain standing, symbolizing the support that the nurses will pass onto the patients that are housed within these wards.
4. Layers of privacy are designed through the creation of smaller passages leading to rooms off larger more public passages.
5. The use of balconies all around the ward block allows patients to either connect with society or withdraw to their rooms when desired.
6. There is ample access to outdoor views and natural light from all occupied rooms in the facility.
7. Double volumes are created with access to natural light, creating central, social spaces which link public circulation routes with the private ward passages.
8. The boardroom/office facilities are placed on this lower level as a more public and accessible function within the facility.
9. Access to northern light is created through the arms which form the ward block.
10. Views to the west need to be created.

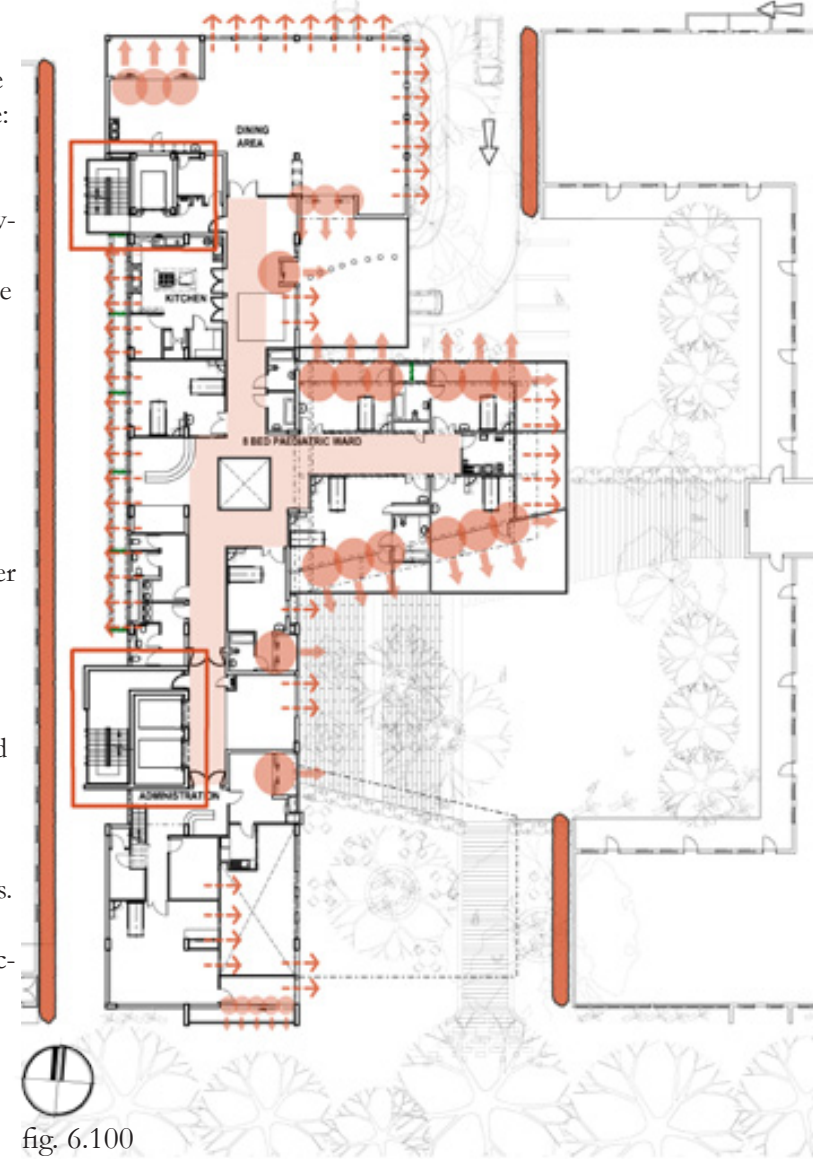


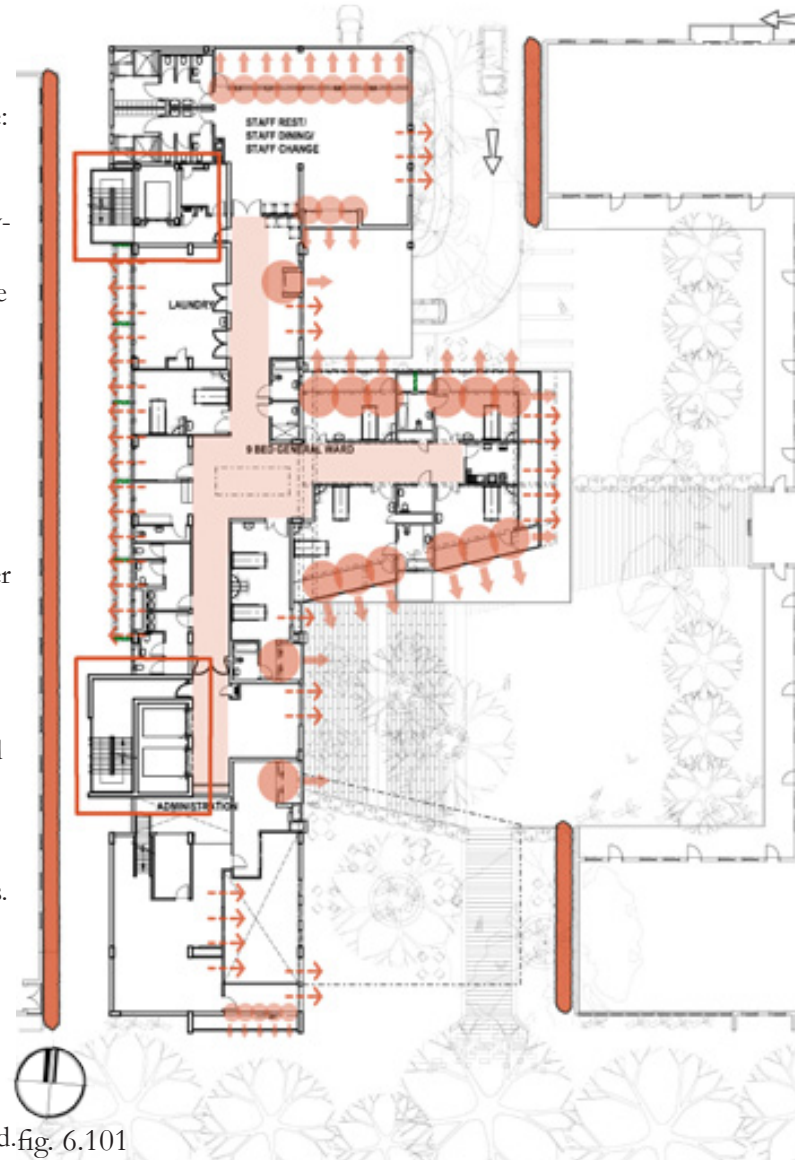
fig. 6.100

fig. 6.101 Second floor sketchplan (not to scale)

SKETCH PLAN DEVELOPMENT - SECOND FLOOR

Figure 6.101 shows important concept ideas relating to the second floor plan of the *Centre for Healing*. They are:

1. The east-west spine of the building acts as the central core from which all activity originates, allowing for easy way finding.
2. Services are placed close to lift 3 (the service lift) for ease of access for deliveries and distribution.
3. The ward block radiates from the central solid core of the facility, relying on that portion of the building to remain standing, symbolizing the support that the nurses will pass on to the patients that are housed within these wards.
4. Layers of privacy are designed through the creation of smaller passages leading to rooms off larger more public passages.
5. The use of balconies all around the ward block allow patients to either connect with the outside or withdraw to their rooms as desired.
6. There is ample access to outdoor views and natural light from all occupied rooms in the facility.
7. Double volumes are created with access to natural light, creating central, social spaces which link public circulation routes with the private ward passages.
8. The offices form a double volume with the level below to situate the more public functions of the facility on lower interconnecting levels.
9. Access to northern light is created through the arm which forms the ward block.
10. Views to the west need to be created.
11. Access to north light for the staff is created.



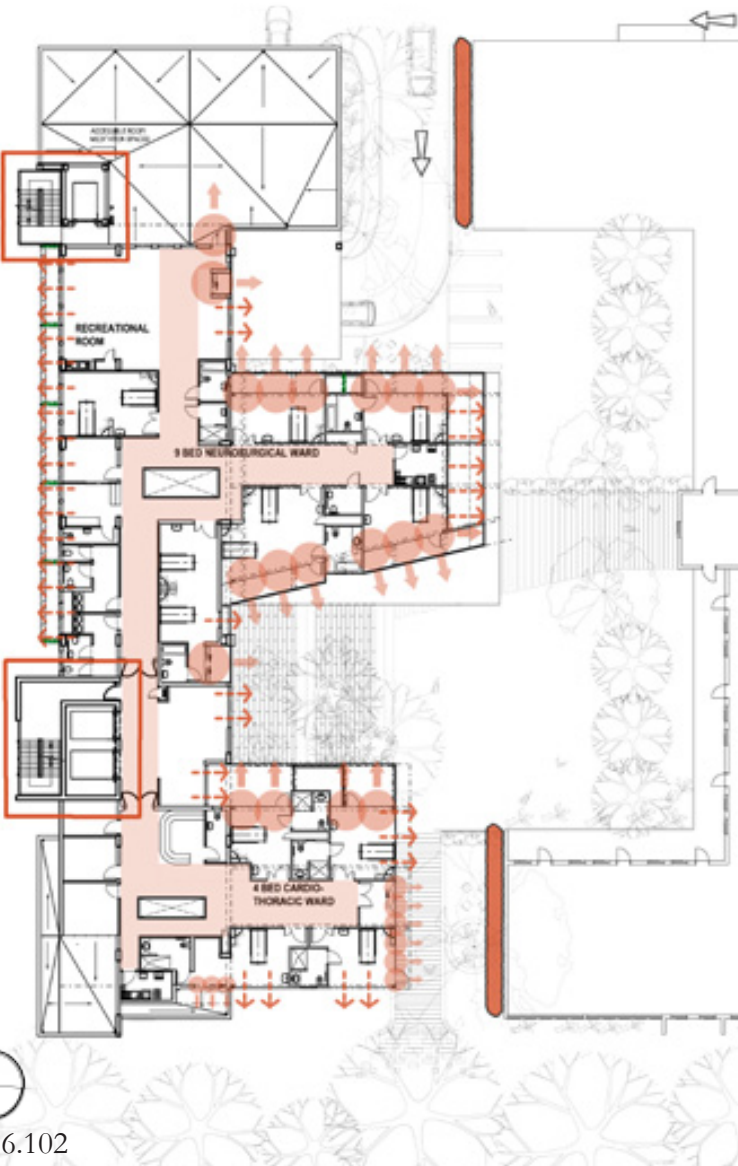
SKETCH PLAN DEVELOPMENT - THIRD FLOOR

Figure 6.102 shows important concept ideas that relate to the third floor plan of the *Centre for Healing*. They are:

1. The east-west spine of the building acts as the central core from which all activity originates.
2. A second ward block “arm” is introduced that floats over the entrance to the site. This ward block (as well as the other one that reaches to ground level) radiates from the central solid core of the facility, relying on that portion of the building to remain standing, symbolizing the support that the nurses will pass on to the patients that are housed within these wards.
3. Layers of privacy are designed through the creation of smaller passages leading to rooms off larger more public passages.
4. The use of balconies all around the ward blocks allow patients to either connect with the outside or withdraw to their rooms as desired.
5. There is ample access to outdoor views and natural light from all occupied rooms in the facility.
6. Double volumes are created with access to natural light, creating central, social spaces which link public circulation routes with the private ward passages.
7. Views over the street from the ward blocks allow the patients to feel connected with the environment around them rather than isolated.
8. Ample access to northern light is created.
9. Views to the west need to be created.
10. Access to a roof garden on the north allows a more private, intimate garden/meditation space for patients to visit away from the buzz of the public below.

fig. 6.102 Third floor sketchplan (not to scale)

fig. 6.103 Fourth floor sketchplan (not to scale)



6.102

SKETCH PLAN DEVELOPMENT - FOURTH FLOOR

Figure 6.103 shows important concept ideas relating to the fourth floor plan of the *Centre for Healing*. They are:

1. The east-west spine of the building acts as the central core from which all activity originates.
2. The two ward block “arms” radiate from the central solid core of the facility, relying on that portion of the building to remain standing, symbolizing the support that the nurses will pass on to the patients that are housed within these wards.
3. Layers of privacy are designed through the creation of smaller passages leading to rooms off larger more public passages.
4. The use of balconies all around the ward blocks allow patients to either connect with the outside or withdraw to their rooms as desired.
5. There is ample access to outdoor views and natural light from all occupied rooms in the facility.
6. Double volumes are created with access to natural light, creating central, social spaces which link public circulation routes with the private ward passages.
7. Views over the street from the ward blocks allow the patients to feel connected with the environment around them rather than isolated.
8. Views to the west need to be created.
9. Views over the roof garden on the north allows another dimension to the views/access to outdoors that is required through the healing process.

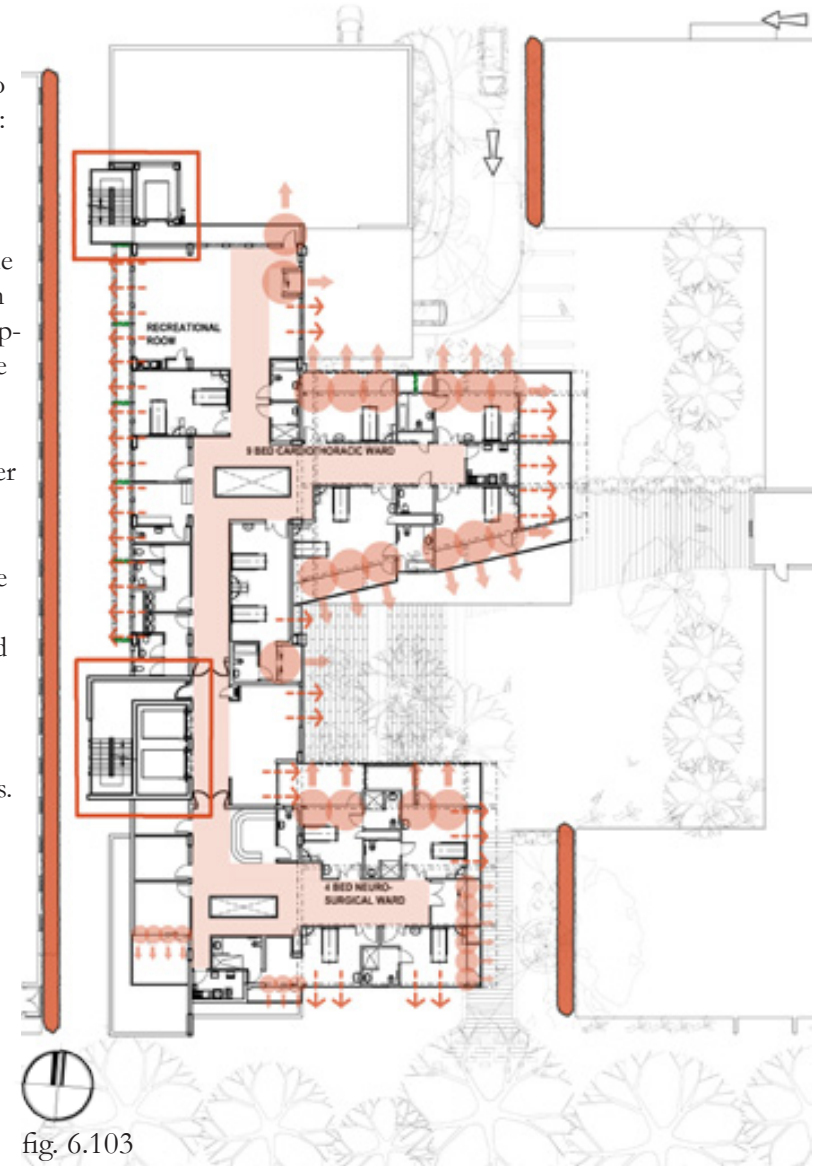
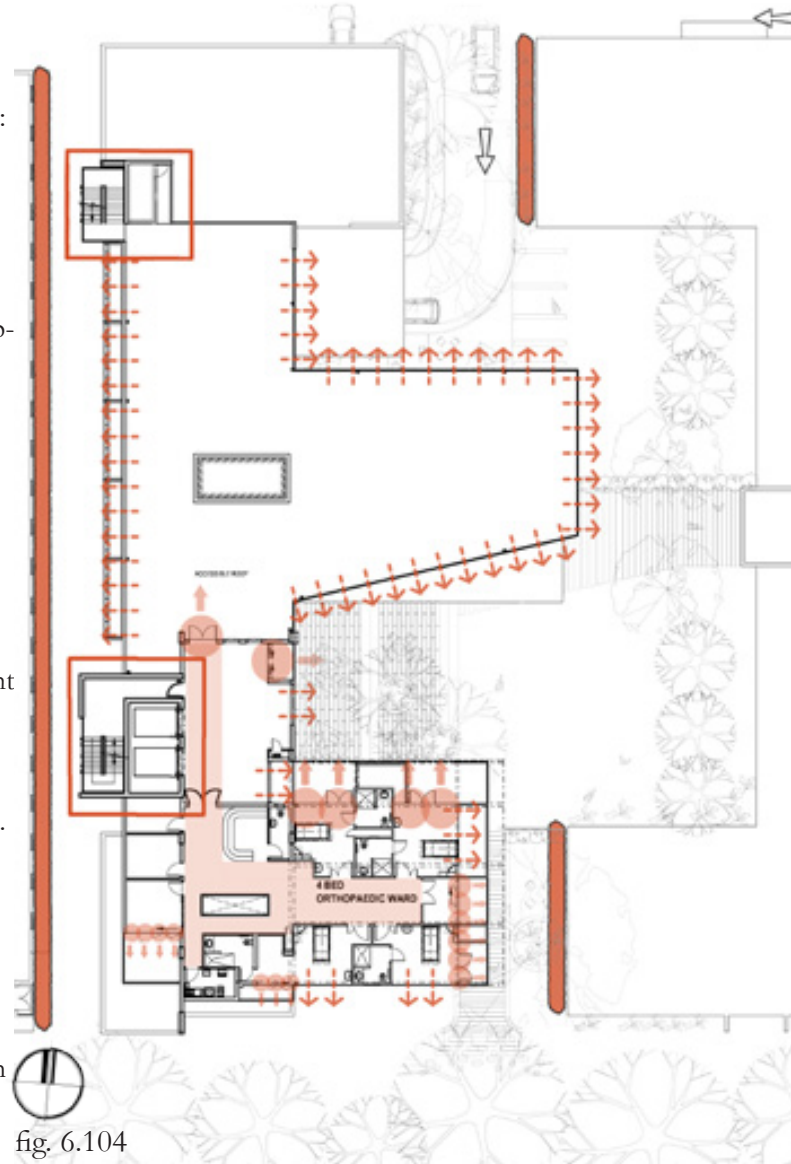


fig. 6.103

SKETCH PLAN DEVELOPMENT - FIFTH FLOOR

Figure 6.104 shows important concept ideas that relate to the fifth floor plan of the *Centre for Healing*. They are:

1. The east-west spine of the building still acts as the central core from which all activity originates.
2. The ward block “arm” radiates from the central solid core of the facility, relying on that portion of the building to remain standing, symbolizing the support that the nurses will pass on to the patients that are housed within these wards.
3. Layers of privacy are designed through the creation of smaller passages leading to rooms off a central lift lobby.
4. The use of balconies all around the ward block allows patients to either connect with the outside or withdraw to their rooms as desired.
5. There is ample access to outdoor views (especially of Burgers Park at this level) and natural light from all occupied rooms in the facility.
6. Double volumes are created with access to natural light, creating central, social spaces which link public circulation routes with the private ward passages.
7. Views over the street from the ward block allows the patients to feel connected with the environment around them rather than isolated.
8. Views to the west need to be created.
9. Access to another roof garden at the centre of the facility allows for an even more private, intimate garden/meditation space for patients to visit away from the buzz of the public below (and even more private than the one on the far north)



SKETCH PLAN DEVELOPMENT - SIXTH FLOOR

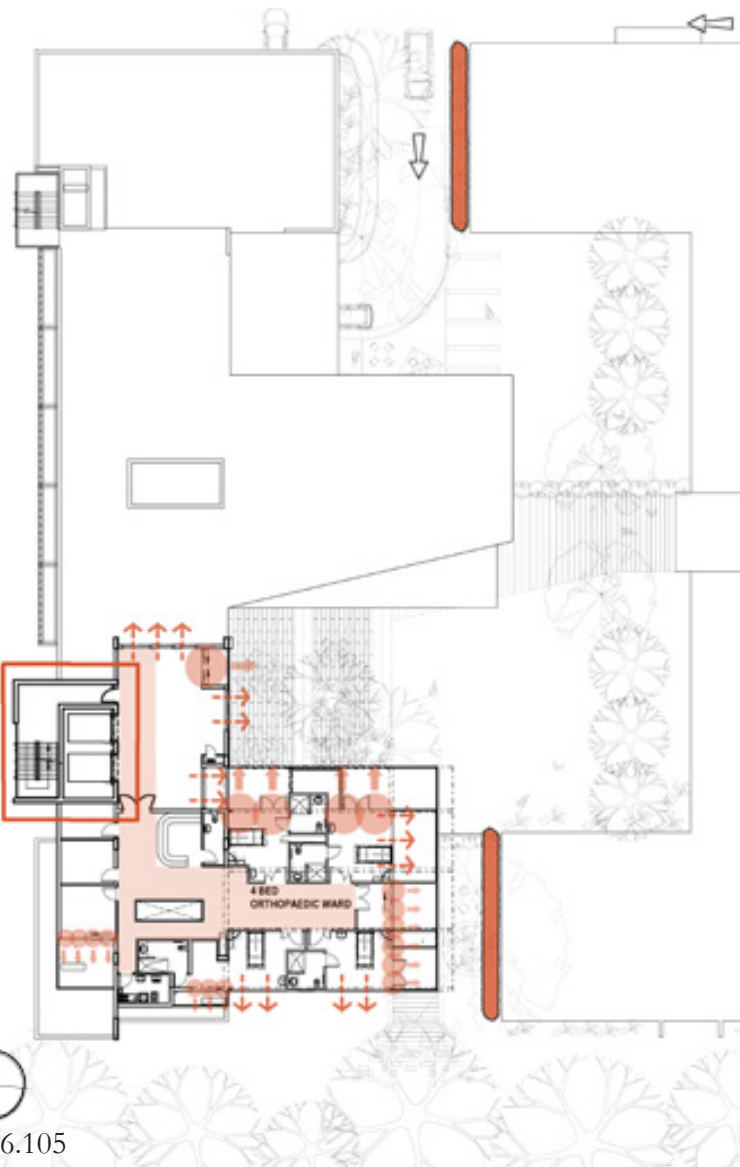
Figure 6.105 shows important concept ideas that relate to the sixth floor plan of the *Centre for Healing*. They are:

1. The east-west spine of the building still acts as the central core from which all activity originates.
2. The ward block “arm” radiates from the central solid core of the facility, relying on that portion of the building to remain standing, symbolizing the support that the nurses will pass on to the patients that are housed within these wards.
3. Layers of privacy are designed through the creation of smaller passages leading to rooms off a central lift lobby.
4. The use of balconies all around the ward block allows patients to either connect with the outside or withdraw to their rooms as desired.
5. There is ample access to outdoor views (especially of Burgers Park at this level) and natural light from all occupied rooms in the facility.
6. Double volumes are created with levels below with access to natural light, creating central, social spaces which link public circulation routes with the private ward passages.
7. Views over the street from the ward block allow the patients to feel connected with the environment around them rather than isolated.
9. Views are created over another roof garden at the centre of the facility allowing for an even more varied/layered view of the outdoors.

fig.

fig. 6.105 Sixth floor sketchplan (not to scale)

fig. 6.106 Roof sketchplan (not to scale)



SKETCH PLAN DEVELOPMENT - ROOF

Figure 6.106 shows important concept ideas that relate to the roof of the *Centre for Healing*. They are:

1. The east-west spine of the building still acts as the central core from which all activity originates.

2. The ward block “arm” radiates from the central solid core of the facility, relying on that portion of the building to remain standing, symbolizing the support that the nurses will pass on to the patients that are housed within these wards. The roof space over the ward block houses the rehab pool and sports field where other forms of healing can occur.

3. A level of privacy is created between the roof space and the building to the west by a concrete barrier wall which also acts as a shading device for the roof space.

4. Access to an even more private roof space is created which only patients, staff and selected visitors would be aware of.

5. Not only does this roof space offer ample access to the outdoors, it also allows a clear view of Burgers Park to the east.

