



06. precedent studies

A recipe is the guideline for any dish, from humble bread to haute cuisine. The recipe is an artefact, a palimpsest of tried and tested methods. The recipe is a guide or stronghold from where new work could be generated from. Precedents form recipes in architectural design as Tom Porter states: "...as no new architecture is, in itself, original but a composite of innovation, past experience and knowledge, and sometime subliminal awareness, of a relevant and significant body of existing work." (Porter 2006; 149)

Type: Farmers Market
 In operation since 1992
 Sellers are responsible for their own structure
 Saturdays 5h45-8h30
 Area: +/-10500m²
 Administrated by TLU-SA (Transvaal Landbou Unie of South Africa)
 a non-profit organisation for farmers
 Stalls: Vary from 150-160 stalls per Saturday.

This informal market attracts people from all walks of life. One can buy fresh traditional roasted coffee, cheeses, puppies, fresh flowers, an array of home made goods and even oriental cuisine. Prices are very reasonable, some people do their weekly grocery shopping here; others come just to partake in the social interaction. This is a true democratic event where all are welcome. Even if one has to rise up early for this event it is still an food attraction in the city of Pretoria.

To have a stall at this market will cost R280 for the first time and thereafter R80. These funds are used to hire the premises for R2400 from the museum. (Van Wyk:2009) The stalls must be open for business by 5h45 and must be manned until 8h30. During the week this area is a picnic area for the open air museum. As this premise is in a suburban area and the visitors need to travel far distances to visit it, parking for all the vehicles is a problem.

The smell of cuisine from different cultures, the melody of 'boeremusiek', and the familiarity with which the regular users are welcomed under the poplar trees create a strong genius loci.

Although this market is not housed in a structure, the sharing of space where the common reason is food, is tangible. The trees

give the illusion of a canopy and enclosure, the adjacent shed like buildings do not support the ritual to sit and enjoy early morning coffee.

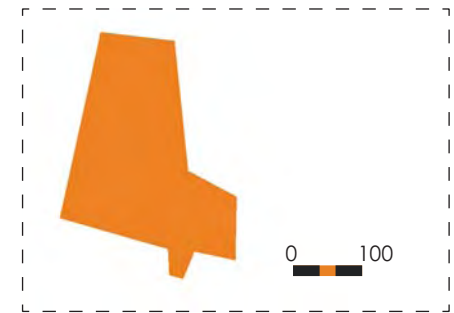


fig. 6.1 Figure Ground

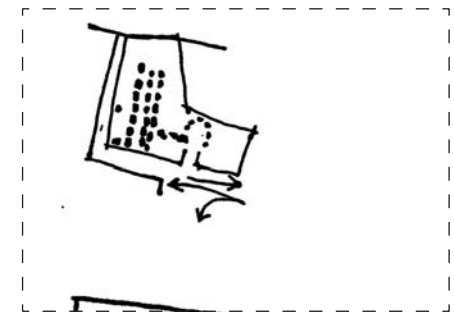


fig. 6.2 Parti



fig. 6.3 Trolley



fig. 6.4 Flowers

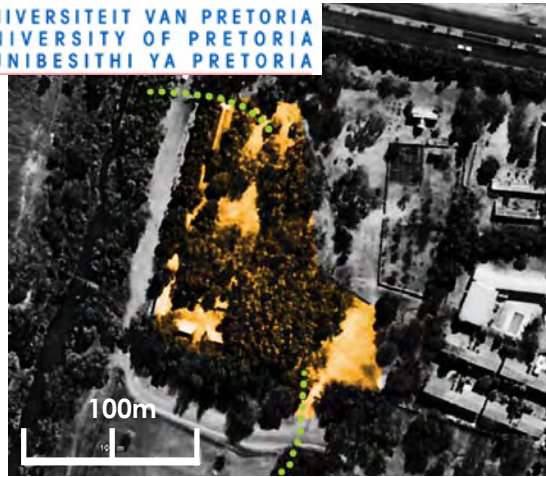


fig. 6.5 Aerial Photo



fig. 6.6 Urban fabric



fig. 6.7 Meat stall



fig. 6.8 Vegetable stall



fig. 6.9 Pets for sale



fig. 6.10 Ephemeral Market



fig. 6.11 Spices

neighbourgood market - woodstock - cape town - south africa

Gourmet Market

In operation since 2006

Liam Mooney from Whatiftheworld (WITW) design studio

Saturdays 7h00- 14h00

Area: 1. Food market: +/-1100m²

2. Design area: +/-250m²

3. Parking/open areas: +/-1700m²

complex: +/-6850m²

Administered by Whatiftheworld. (Justin Rhodes and Cameron Munro)

Stalls, must apply to rent space.

This market is situated in Woodstock, an industrial area of Cape Town. This market is housed in an old biscuit mill complex with an array of permanent shops and a shed that accommodates this ephemeral speciality market. This market is not for the everyday shopper but more an attraction on a Saturday morning where the rich and privileged can savour on speciality food. There is only one fresh fruit and vegetable stall; the most stalls sell food that is mostly consumed on the premises. This market functions more as a communal restaurant with different kitchens where you can choose what your fancy may be for the breakfast, brunch or treat.

To be an exhibitor at this market one has to apply so that the administrators can assess your product to see if it upholds the quality that is upheld at this market. (NG: 2009) However, there is a waiting list to have a space at this market.

To unload the produce the stall owners can drive into the premises but must evacuate their vehicle before it is open for the public. On weekdays the shed is used as parking for the permanent shops.

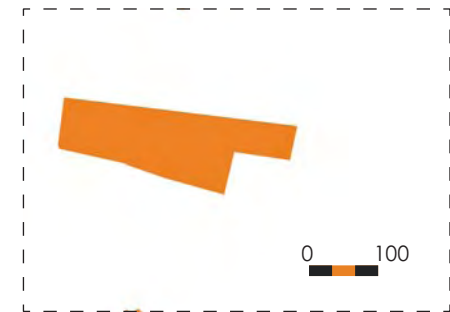


fig. 6.12 Figure Ground

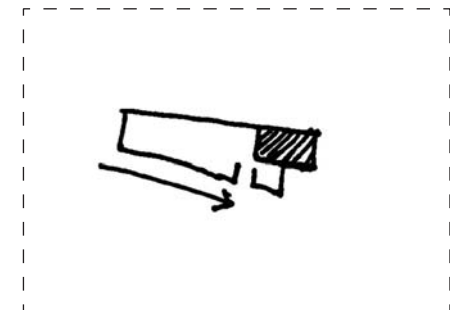


fig. 6.13 Parti



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fig. 6.14 Signage

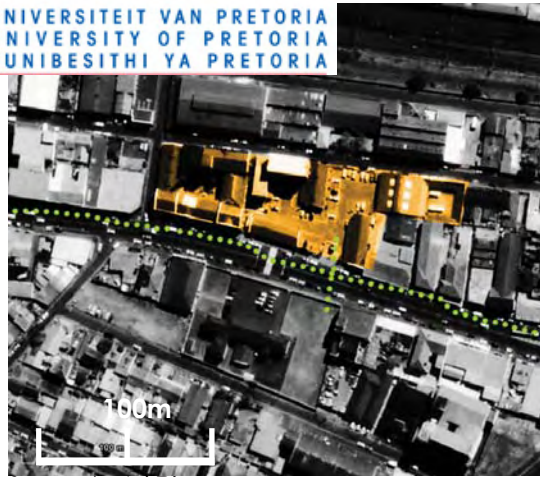


fig. 6.15 Aerial Photo



fig. 6.16 Urban fabric



fig. 6.17 Approach



fig. 6.18 Bread Stall



fig. 6.19 Outside seating



fig. 6.20 Transaction



fig. 6.21 Courtyard seating



fig. 6.22 Indoor seating



fig. 6.23 Butcher

Everyday Food Market

In operation since 1844 but in new structure from 2003

Design by Enric Miralles and Benedetta Tagliabue EMBT studio

open times

Area: 5000m²

Administered by Mercats de Barcelona

Stalls: 100

Santa Caterina Market dates from 1844 and was designed by Josep Mas Vila. After a century and a half the building was in a dilapidated and neglected state. A competition was held in 1997 which EMBT studio won. Their concept was to incorporate the complexity of the context into a project that will accommodate the initial market, social housing, parking and public space that would regenerate the neighbourhood.

A new character was needed while retaining the historical significance. This resulted in a conglomerate, a hybrid of old and new translated into a vibrant and useful public space.

The dialogue with the Francesc Cambó Street that is an important artery in the city became a consideration to ensure a public interface that enhances the urban fabric.

This dialogue and new character is created by means of a theatrical roof that is covered with a colourful display of 325 000 hexagon ceramic tiles resting on a steel and timber frame. The curves of the timber trusses were so intricate that no technology could cut the precise dimensions and was cut by hand. The long span trusses are supported by intertwined steel columns. This provides long spans so that the stall configuration could change.

The project accommodates a market floor with 100 stalls,

basement loading/unloading area for articulated trucks as well as 250 car parks. 11m below is an organic waste depository for the Santa Caterina and La Ribera areas. Next to the market are two new buildings that provide 59 public housing flats for the elderly. (Archiseek:2009)

To be competitive to the streamlined supermarkets, lockers are provided for visitors and wireless internet is available. A system is also in place to provide delivery to people's houses at an extra cost. A service is also provided where one's purchase is carried for you to your home.

This market's design is a catalyst for this area. The roof is a signal for all the freshness and vibrancy that is housed under it. The building is legible in the urban fabric but provides adequate space to be functional. It creates a place where visitors could be encouraged to love and nurture a way of life as well as good food. (Glancey: 2005)

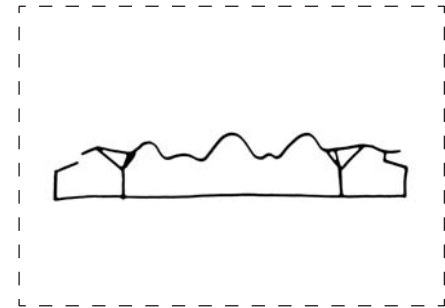


fig. 6.24 Parti of Roof

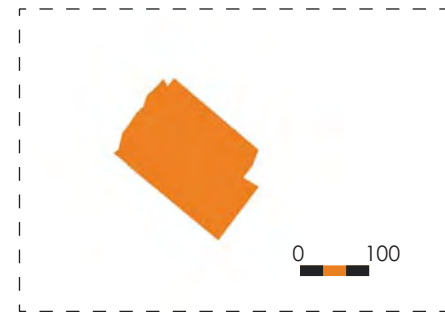


fig. 6.25 Figure Ground

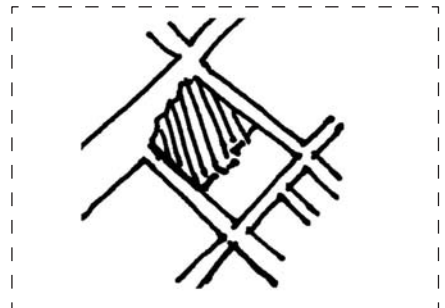


fig. 6.26 Parti



fig. 6.27 Ground floor plan



fig. 6.28 Aerial photo

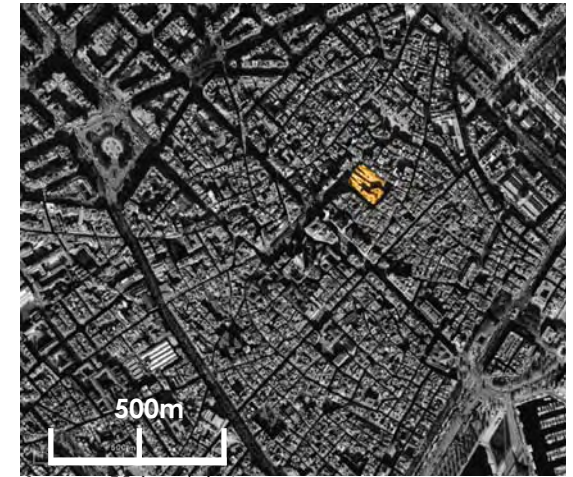


fig. 6.29 Urban fabric



fig. 6.30 View of Roof

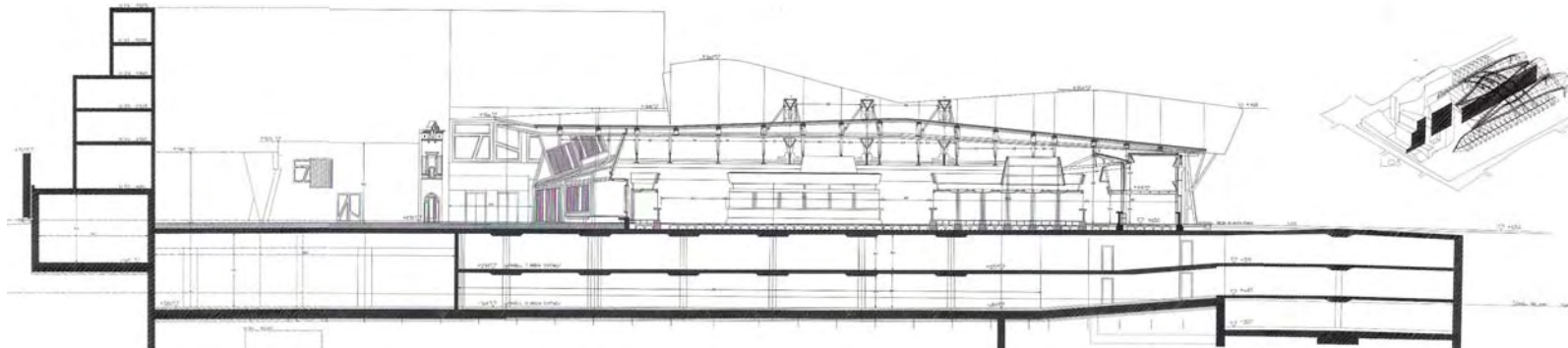


fig. 6.31 Section



market hall



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- laurens quarter - rotterdam - netherlands - europe

Food Market

Will be in operation from 2010

Design by MVRDV Architects

Specific times unknown

Area: Market area: 1800m²

Administered by Provast

100 stalls

This visionary project is the first covered indoor market in the Netherlands, with a 12-storey arched-shape building that consists mainly of apartments. This shape covers the indoor market but still provides adequate natural lighting from the open ends.

These openings are enclosed with a flexible suspended glass facade to provide the most transparency and with the slightest structure. The building is placed in the urban context so that the main entrances can ensure the natural flow of the public circulation to the train station and the main shopping streets.

During the day the hall serves as a fresh market but doubles after trading hours as a vibrant living area for the inhabitants with light and vigour by the restaurants situated on the first floor. The interior membrane of the arch will be lined with LCD technology so that the "city" has an ever changing interior. (MVRDV:2009)

The market will be able to accommodate 100, mostly permanent stalls that results in a gross lettable area of 1800m². The development also comprises of a lettable retail area of 3000m² as well as catering area of 1600m² on the first two levels. The basement can accommodate 1100 cars for visitors to the market as well as the 246 residences housed in the arch-shaped building. (WAN:2008)

The success of this project is not yet known as completion date for the construction is only in 2010.

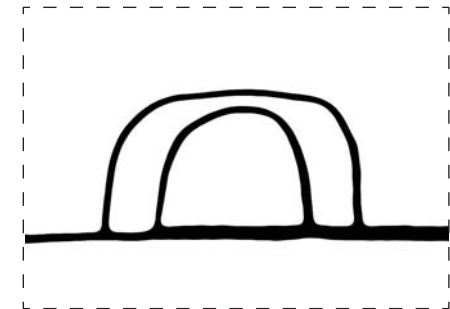


fig. 6.32 Parti of Roof

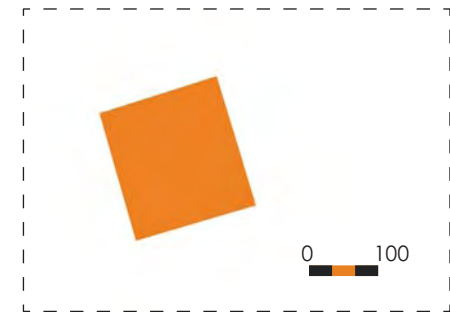


fig. 6.33 Figure Ground

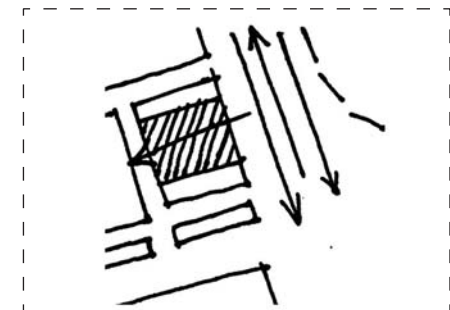


fig. 6.34 Parti



fig. 6.35 Inside view

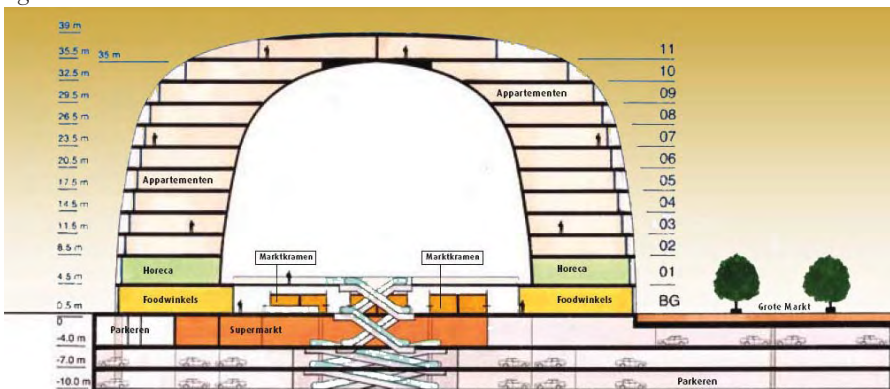


fig. 6.38 Section



fig. 6.36 Aerial Photo

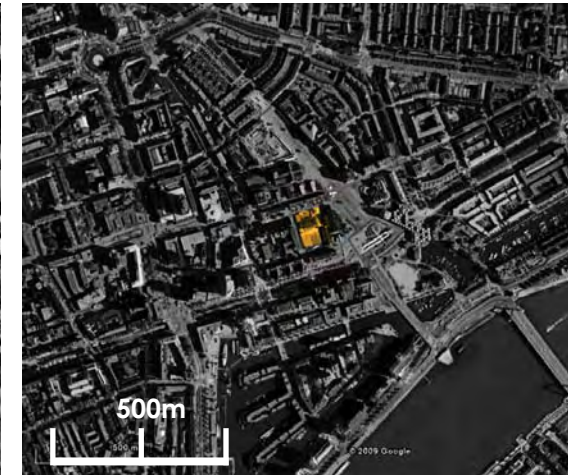


fig. 6.37 Urban fabric



fig. 6.39 Outside view



fig. 6.40 Inside view



metropol parasol



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-seville - spain - europe

Farmers Market

Will be opened in 2009

Designed by J. Mayer H.

Specific open times is unknown

Area: +/- 6300m²

Administred by Municipality of Seville

Stalls: Unknown

This new development in Seville, Spain is to regenerate and revitalise an uninspiring area of the city. From 1842 this site was a vast covered market named the Plaza de la Encarnacion but was demolished in 1973 to make way for a car park. (Unknown:2007) After excavations in the 1990's to build an underground parking lot, archeological diggings found remains of a Roman Colony. This led to the decision of the Sevilla Urban Planning Agency in 2004 to integrate this area into the commercial fabric of the city. An international ideas competition was held and was won by the architect J Mayer H. Construction started in 2007.

The stems of the “parasols” could only be supported by definite points within the archaeological excavation that can support weight; an arrangement of six curved columns that support a network of a form that reminds of a single organic surface. This form was generated from the vaulted church interiors of Seville, Moorish ornament, such as Andalusian grilles and the large canopies of trees in the city.

This scheme accommodates a museum for the archeological site, a farmers market, an elevated plaza, multiple bars and restaurants underneath and inside the parasols, as well as a panorama terrace on the very top of the parasols.

The local vendors and farmers were involved in the planning of the market. The market is envisioned by the architect as “a fresh local institution, a condensation point of the agricultural activity around Seville that brings pulsating life to the area at daytime.” The market area is so arranged that the market can be closed at night while keeping the restaurants and bars open on the north and south edges of the complex.

The market will be the catalyst to reactivate the vibrant daily life that once was evident on the Plaza de la Encarnacion. This place of commerce serves the community by adding quality to the everyday life of the urbanites. (e-architect:2007)

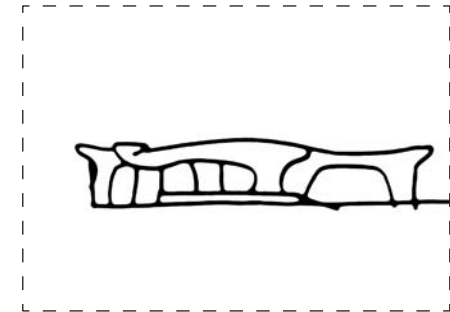


fig. 6.41 Parti of Roof

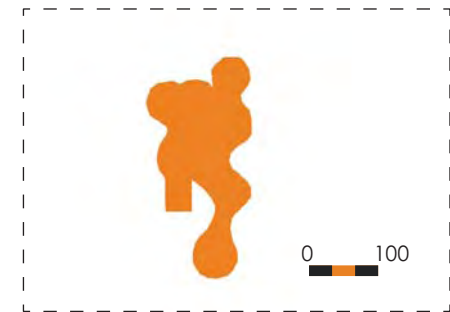


fig. 6.42 Figure Ground

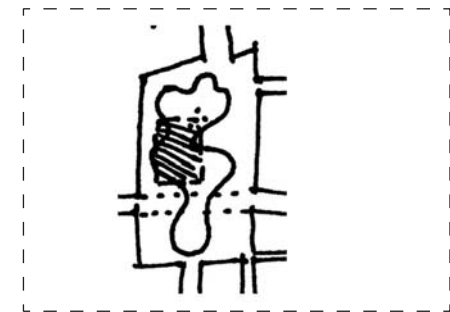


fig. 6.43 Parti



fig. 6.44 Plan



fig. 6.45 Aerial Photo



fig. 6.46 Urban fabric

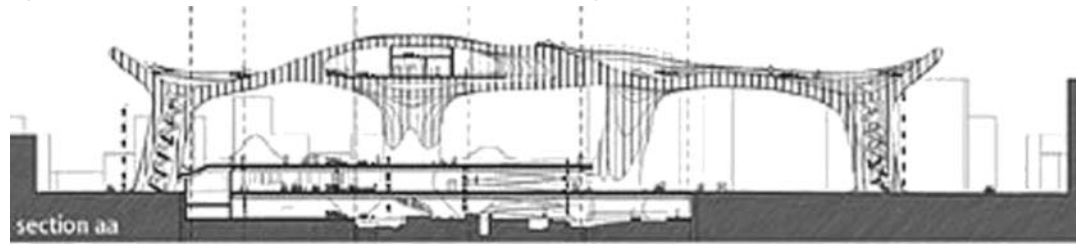


fig. 6.47 Section

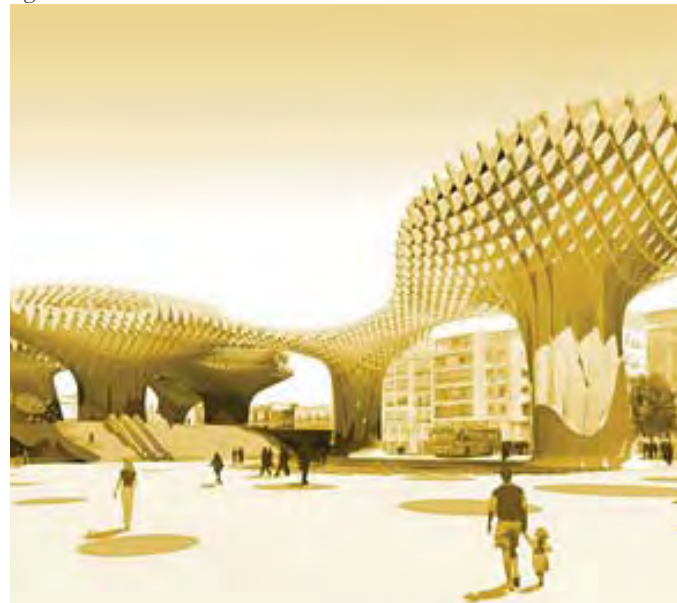


fig. 6.48 Outside view



fig. 6.49 Events



central market



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- koudougou - burkina faso - africa

Everyday Market

Built in 2005

Laurent Sechaud

Open times is unknown

Area: Site: 27,750 m² Open market area: 3000m²

Administred by SDC and Koudougou Municipality

600 stalls 125 buildings

This project was the result of Burkina Faso government's programme for the development of medium-sized towns (PDMT) to initiate economic centres for local development. With the financial help of The Swiss Agency (SDC) a Geneva-based architect Laurent Séchaud was appointed by the SDC and Koudougou Municipality. (SDC: 2007)

The project used local materials. Being built of mainly compacted earth blocks of different dimensions, the construction was assigned to the local contractors and sub-contractors so that wealth and skill could be redistributed in the community of Koudougou. The market consists of 125 buildings together with a 3000m² covered market that houses 600 booths. The layout of the market is based on the urban grid but also used an orthogonal grid so that the 'gathering places' that are created between the buildings can benefit from the shade created by the construction. The open market area has been constructed of vaulted roofs, supported by a series of high arches that allow long spans that ensure a visual continuity and ventilation. (Alkayyali 2008:8)

The walls as well as the roofs were built with the earth blocks but corrugated iron sheets were used to reduce the vulnerability of the earth roofs and domes when it rains. An opening of 350

mm was left between the domes and metal sheets so that air can circulate to improve the interior climate.

When designing this complex Laurent Séchaud made considerations for an African market space. The market has a flexible design and allows for spaces between the built fabric to be an engaging public environment.

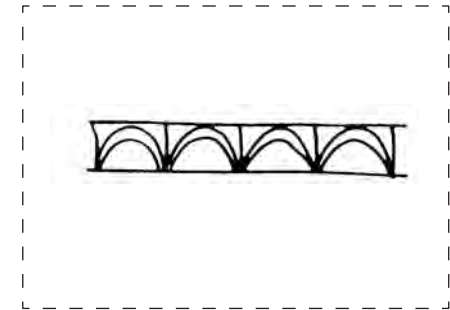


fig. 6.50 Parti of Roof

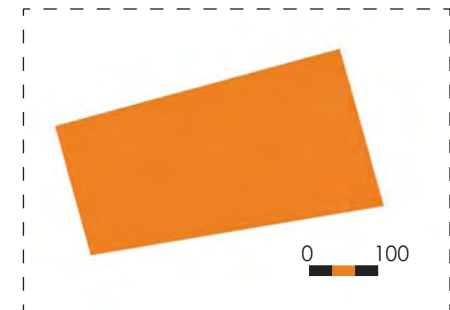


fig. 6.51 Figure Ground

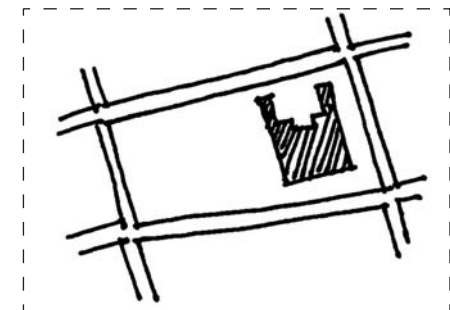


fig. 6.52 Parti

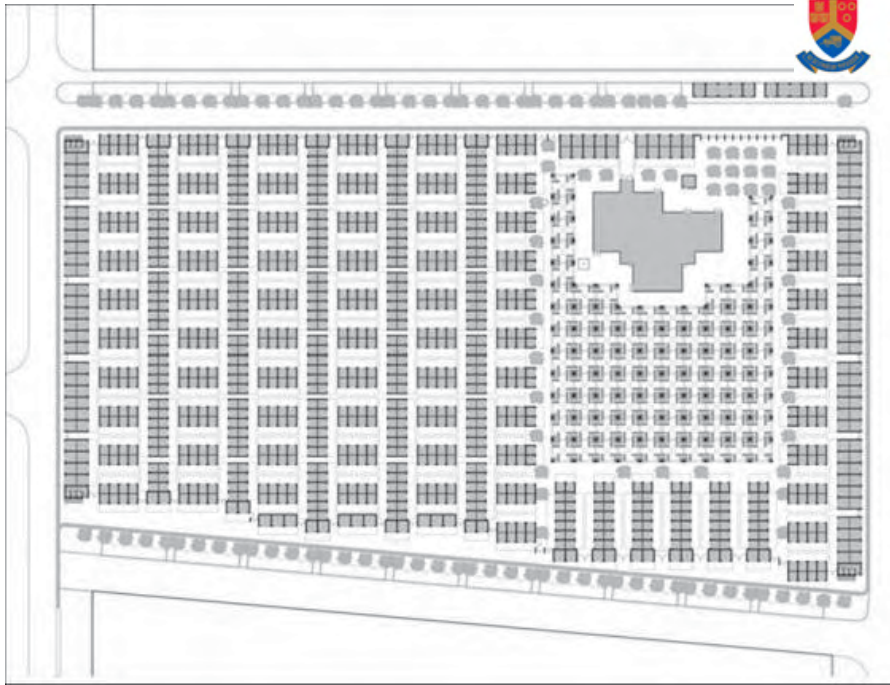


fig. 6.53 Plan

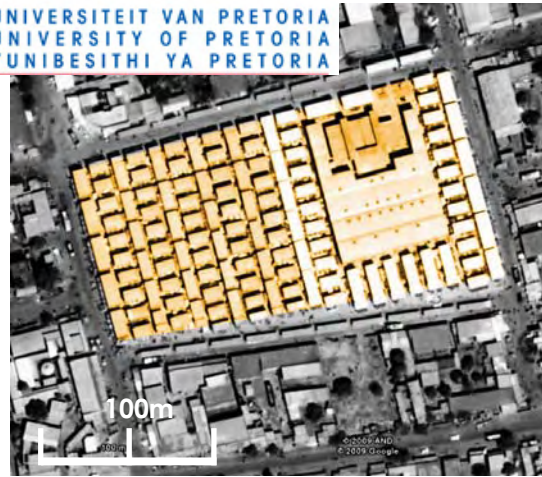


fig. 6.54 Aerial Photo



fig. 6.55 Urban Fabric



fig. 6.57 Individual Stalls



fig. 6.56 General Market



fig. 6.58 Domes and Vaults



fig. 6.59 Market 'street'

conclusion



fig. 6.60



Markets are synonymous with public squares. The very first food retailers were accommodated on common area that was linked with major transport arteries into the city. This forms a typology of a centralised building that is easy accessible and surrounded by residential or commercial buildings.

However, the secluded Neighbourhood Market does not share this typology but uses the open space as cohesion between the different function of the building. The Boeremark is not that accessible as the other markets but illustrates how a market can function with no formal structure.

A market needs space of an uninterrupted, sheltered ground plane that is easy accessible for both produce and people. The roof as archetypical image functions to regulate the interior climate, to concentrate the ritual of trading so that not only produce can be trade, but also advice, ideas and companionship can be shared. Large spans provide adequate space and opportunity for change, whether seasonal, economical or technological. The roof structure provides presence in the urban landscape and reflects the culture of the context it is situated in. Any market just like an individual or a culture, can not be cloned.

fig. 6.61



fig. 6.62

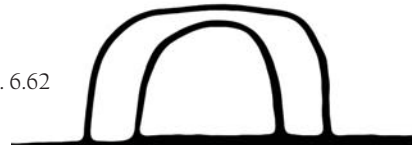


fig. 6.63



fig. 6.64

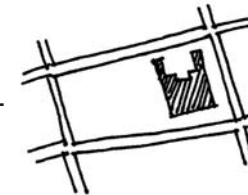
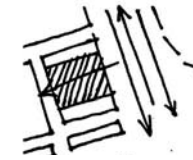
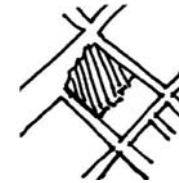
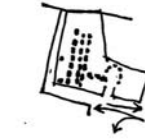
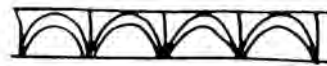


fig. 6.66 Parti diagrams of markets



fig. 6.65 Comparisons of Markets