All precedents are based on African examples; more specific, context appropriate interventions and how its surroundings adapt and change according to reaction. The study aim at investigating the manner in which architecture, or built form, may serve as a catalyst within a community; ensuring the required flexibility to establish an environment shaped by its users, multi functional interventions in an urban context and how physical characteristics of an environment can influence community participation and design decisions.

CHAPTER FOUR

precedent study

Kariakoo Market

Location: Dar Es Salaam

1914

"In Kariakoo, the market has gained ground over the public interest to the point where the manifestation of the event has grown to become the expanding brand of the city" (Claassens 2005).

Kariakoo was planned in 1914. Because of an increase in the population of Dar Es Salaam, this city was required to expand in order to accommodate the new inhabitants. The African quarter was extended westward, toward what was at that time a coconut plantation belonging to the Sultan of Zanzibar. Kariakoo was born.

To structure the new quarter, a rectangular street pattern was laid out with Kitchwelle Strasse (the current Uhuru Street) as the basis. The imposed grid structure reused the plantation structure. Proceeding through a series of self-developed plots allocated to the people of Kariakoo, and the construction of housing schemes by eliminating the public squares, the Kariakoo neighborhood reached its final size. Since independence, this neighbourhood has undergone a metamorphosis from being a residential neighbourhood, as a peripheral fragment of the city, to the centre of Dar Es Salaam impelled by the implementation of the market. It has been transformed from a homogeneous residential quarter, to a commercial cluster. This profound mutation had obvious implementations for the typology of the surrounding buildings, causing the single storey Swahili house to be replaced by "mushrooming multi level constructions" (Claasens 2005).

The building designed to house the market is situated in the former African quarter of Dar Es Salaam. The building offers three layers of market area and forms the centre of the Kariakoo market which is spread out in the neighborhood.

"The presence of the market initiated the transformation of Kariakoo and can partly be held responsible for the fast development of the neighborhood" (Amuli 2005).

The first proposal with regards to the location of the market was constructed along the edge of the grid next to an open green area. The intention was that the open area allowed for expansion of the market and could easily be connected to the main infrastructure including the railway. Its location on the edge was also seen as an attempt to connect the Indian and African quarters, regarded as a step towards unification of the city and breaking the tradition of separation; creating a multi-cultural space (Figure: 86).

Placing the market in the centre though, generated the opposite effect (Figure: 89). The market would form the heart of the African quarter and the Indian influence would be minimized. Thus, instead of creating connectivity between the two quarters, they became even more isolated from one another; each with its own centre. The central location of the building had an enormous effect on the environment; the previously residential dominant neighbourhood was confronted with an intervention on a different scale. The whole area turned into a commercial zone which is rapidly becoming the "main commercial centre of Dar Es salaam" with the market building in its centre (Amuli 2005).

Use of the market

The actual market is no longer situated within the building and over time has spread into the adjacent streets and open spaces. In order to reach the main building one has to meander between informal market stands and salesmen to reach the entrance, which is practically blocked by those structures. The ground and first floor of the building are occupied by more specialized and expensive shops and goods. In time, different constructions have been built within the adjacent open spaces, contributing to the ever evolving atmosphere of the Kariakoo market. "The function of the market is changing" (Amuli 2005).

Figure 86: Kariakoo

Figure 87: Proposal one

Figure 88: Proposal two

Figure 89: Currently

Page 050:Figure 92: Covered traders matket

Figure 93: Typical traders corridor with stalls at each side

Figure 94: Example of small-scale, lockable trader stalls as storage

Figure 91: Photo indicating the formation of informal trade surrounding the Farady Market
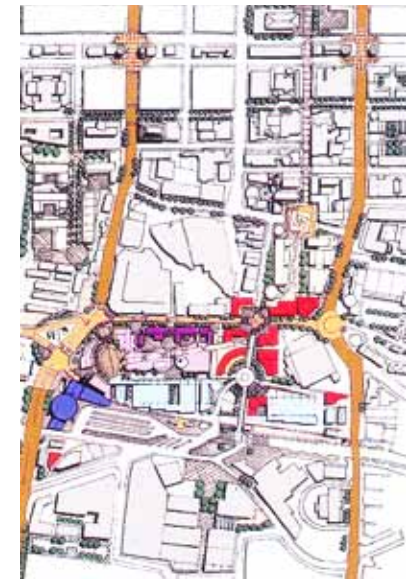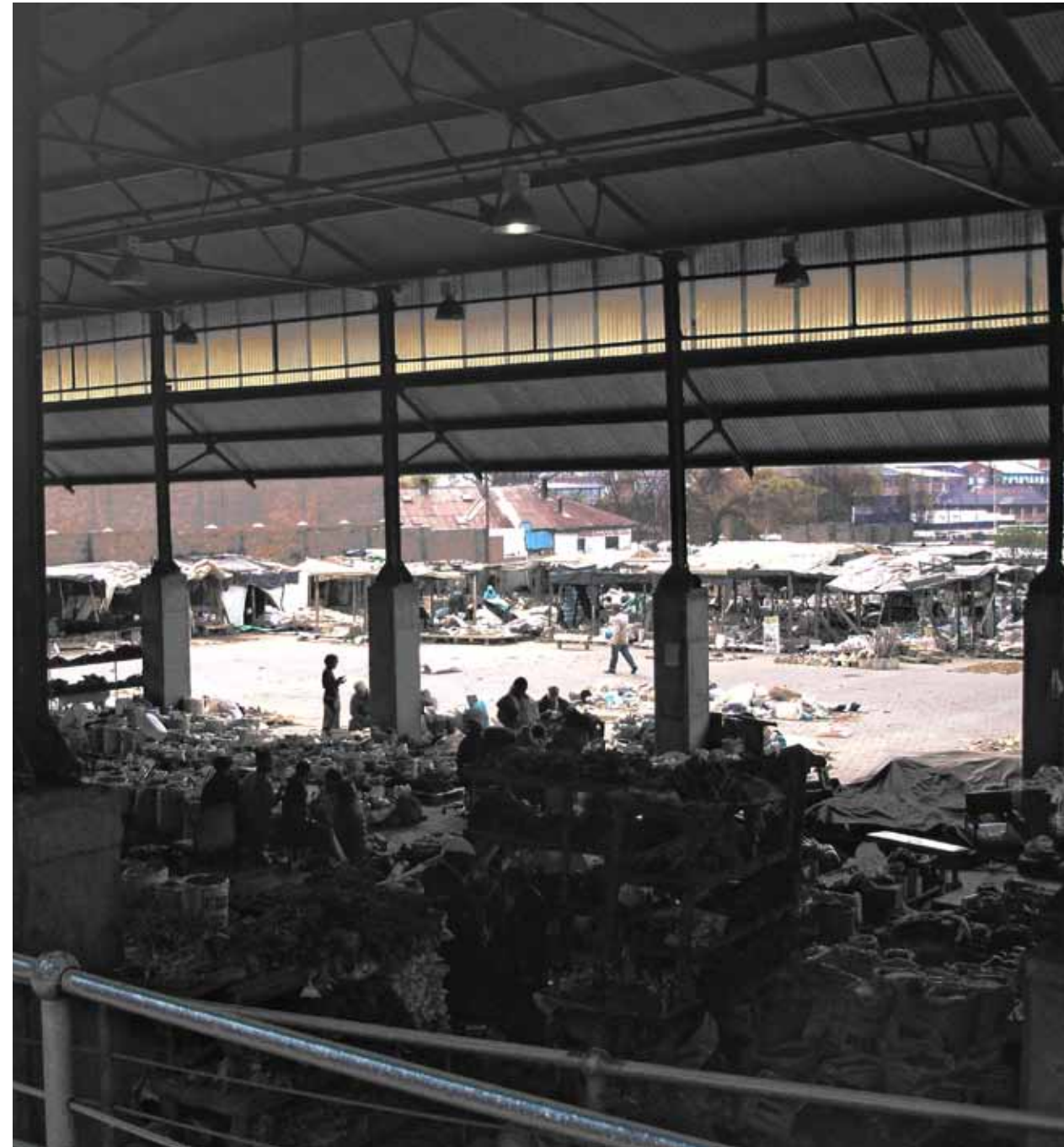

Figure90: Precinct plan (Joubert 2009: 142)

Faraday Market and transport Interchange
Location: Johannesburg, South Africa
Architects: Albonico, Sack and Mzmara Architects and Urban Designers and MMA
2006

Similar to the Kariakoo market, the Farady Market and Transport Interchange is placed in an urban context and was designed to manifests itself within a larger precinct plan (Figure: 90). Its success is partly due to the fact that trading activity is associated with the taxi industry and is linked to the commercial and transport precinct. This generates the required energy for a development such as this to function within its surroundings; supplying commuters with the necessities for everyday living and allowing for the interaction between consumer and product, which we have determined is vital to the creation of African space.

The architectural intervention is a combination of existing and new structures together with a series of functions. Administration and storage are housed in two refurbished buildings, whereas other structures have been converted to accommodate "multi- traders" (Joubert 2009: 142) who amount to the majority of the market's occupants. These structures range from small lockable stalls, to larger enclosed and lockable sheds, to a space which is, apart from a roof structure, predominantly open (Figure 92-94). A variety of additional facilities include a railway station forecourt, ablutions, offices and formal shops as well as numerous gathering spaces.

Like Kariakoo, the intervention was designed to house a trading industry, yet consciously accommodating for adaptability and the opportunity to change. The manner in which the Faraday Market is shaping the environment is pertinent through Figure: 91, which shows the influence of the market and how informal trade has extended beyond that of its original boundaries.

Figure 96-99: Metro Mall in an urban environment and the
way it reacts to context by edge activation

Figure 95: Urban development framework by Urban Solutions (Joubert 2009: 144)

Metro Mall Transport Facility and Traders Market
Location: Johannesburg, South Africa
Architects: Urban Solutions Architects and Urban Designers
2002

Johannesburg, like Mamelodi, a large part of its commuter population is dependent on minibus taxis for daily transport between their homes in the townships and their work which mainly located in the city. The Metro Mall development takes cognisance of the needs of the taxi industry and the informal street traders who operate across the inner city (Deckler, Graupner, Rasmuss 2006: 60).

Metro Mall was one of the first major infrastructural improvements of Johannesburg's new municipal dispensation. Prior 1994, no ranking facilities were provided for the rapidly increasing informal taxi sector, compromising the functioning of the city and "causing inconvenience" (Joubert 2009: 144). "This transport-cum- retail facility form an essential part of the City's urban renewal strategy" (Joubert 2009: 144).

Based on a perimeter-block typology, the internal spaces of the building mainly provide permanent facilities for the large number of taxis in the area. The edges, facing toward the public realm and adjacent to pedestrian routes, formalise street trading by housing a series of different trader stall as well as small retail shops (Figure 100- 103).

Although Mamelodi cannot compare to Johannesburg in terms of scale and economic development, the essential needs for a commuting-dominant society are the same. Through introducing a similar multi-purpose intervention in Mamelodi, it would not only adhere to the basic requirements of its inhabitants, but can also provide new economic opportunities in an attempt to establish Mamelodi as its own entity.

Figure 106: Building as derived from the physical environment (Lee 2010: 50)
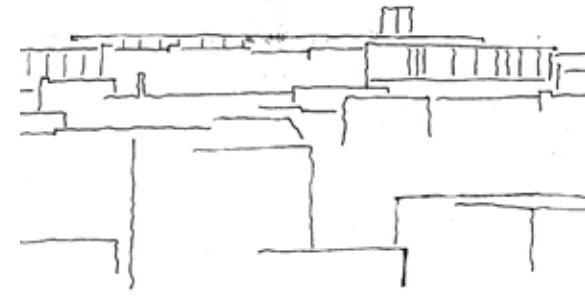

Figure 104: Programs located around a central courtyard

Figure 105: Line sketch of how the building fits into its context

Amhed Baba Center
Timbuktu, Mali
Architects: DHK Architects, Twothink Architecture

"The Ahmed Baba Centre in Timbuktu has the unique mission of preserving and presenting the ancient written treasures that testify for Africa's intellectual past, challenging the notion that the continent had only an oral tradition" (Lee 2010: 50).

The centre's content is primarily focused on facilitating and restoring writings from the countries efferves-cent past. It is an archive for factual documents such as letters, journals and legal papers; giving insight to Timbuktu's society and its polemics. Manuscripts dating back from the 12th century, mainly written in Arabic, cover a broad range of subjects from history, theology and law, to astronomy and medicine (Lee 2010: 50). The building stands as a documentation of culture and container of knowledge, and a mediator between different times.

Apart from its written content, the building houses a variety of programs located around a central court-yard and connected through a walkway (Figure: 104). Programs include: an outdoor gallery, amphitheatre, kiosks, classrooms, lecture theatre, library and reading room, kitchen, photographic studio, restoration rooms, computer rooms and office space located on the first floor on top of the library.

"The city is dominated by the monochrome, uniform tones of clay houses and tangled dirt roads. The doors are always open, bread is baked in mud ovens on the road, and kids are taught on empty street corners, occasionally disturbed by roaring cars and scooters" (Lee 2010: 53). The project architect, Andre Spies, said that the sporadic and organic growth of the urban environment, together with the interesting spaces in the city, became the backbone of the concept and that the architecture is expresses civicness through connecting to the surrounding urban squares, "drawing in the people from the street" (Lee 2010: 54). Traditional methods of clay building and construction ensured community participation, resulting in a well articulated, context-appropriate resource center belonging to the community and the people of Mali.