PART 3

Chapter 6

Design development



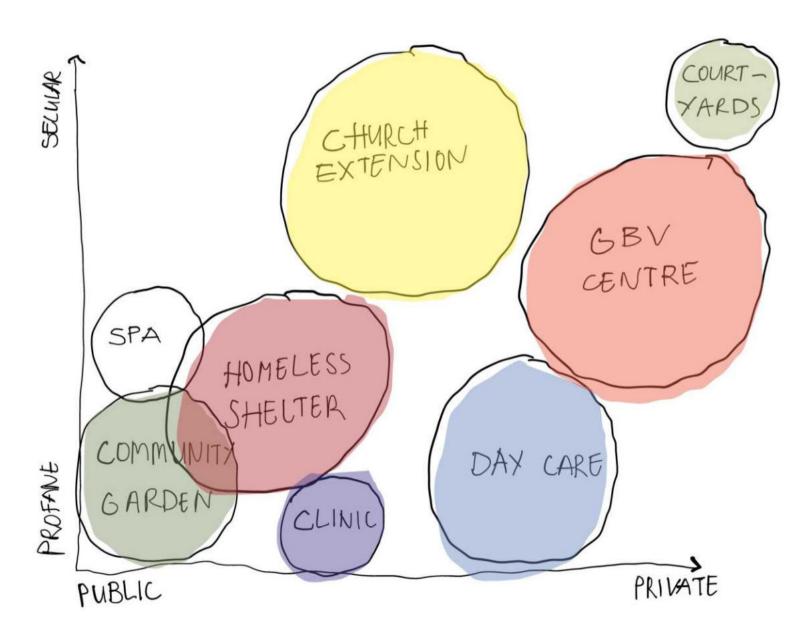
Program development

The main users identified are victims of gender based violence, people in need of consultation and rehabilitation, therefore including men and children on certain occasions. The perpetrators, who in this study are identified to be mainly men, who attend the rehabilitation centre demands that this area has a layer of security. The children who attend these sessions will not be present at all times and therefore need for a day care centre arises.

A spa/ hair and nail salon is part of the rehabilitation centre. This can also become a way to generate income for the design and the people working here.

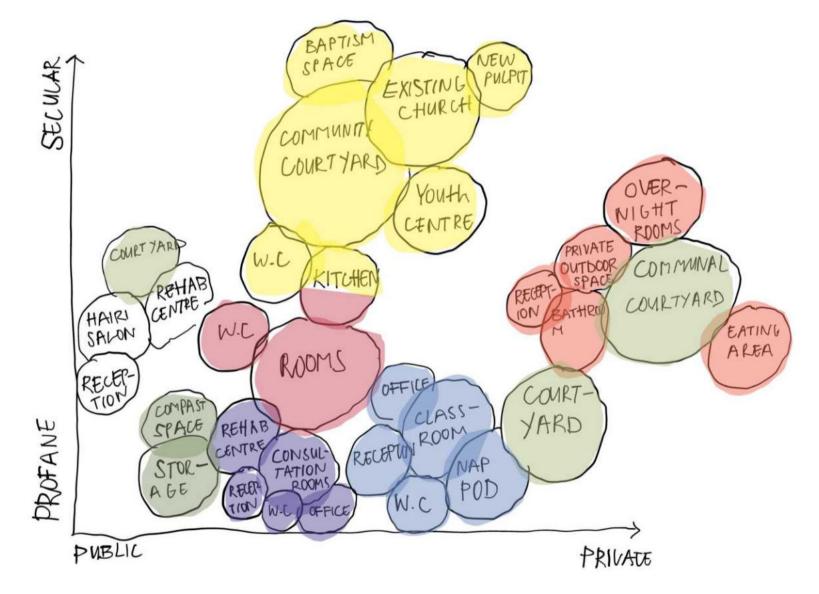
The church extension needs a space where a youth group can be held, congregation space for current users of Pinkster Protestant church, a kitchen, ablutions and a space for baptism.

The homeless shelter/ space for backyard dwellers is a private temporary dwelling. Bathrooms are to be provided which can also be accessed by the people walking past the design.



A market place is developed on the most public facade and along the design parameters.

Communal gardens are to be grown around the design to feed the community and fuel the kitchen. Courtyard spaces are to help create an ecological corridor flowing through the proposed building.

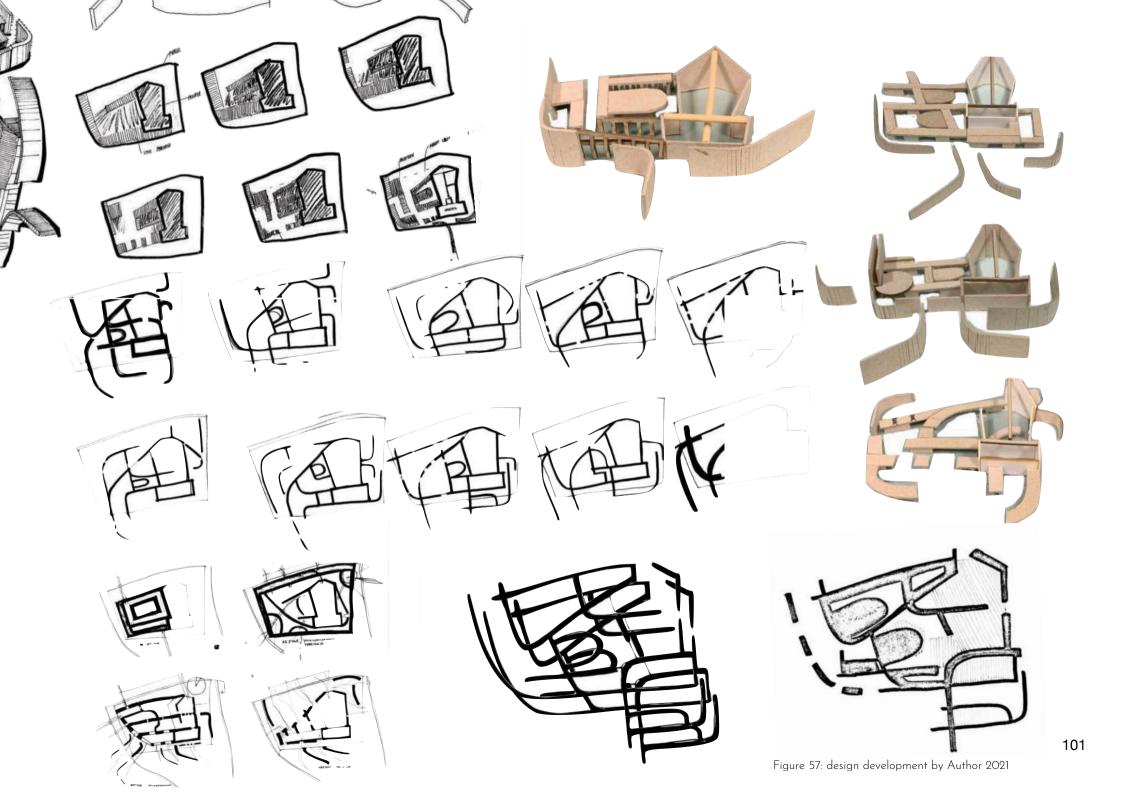


Design development:

Design iterations

An intuitive response was taken to identify the safest space on the site. The existing church is largely kept within the design iterations as the church complex is to be extended and not disregarded. Existing grid lines such as desire lines, intersecting streets, building edges and contours are defined and used as informants.

In the design safety becomes a main priority, in the community stark barrier walls are used to achieve safety, but this ends up excluding and shutting out the general public and allows for care to be applied to the perimeters of the walled site and no further, leaving pollution, the fractured ecology and outsiders to their own demise. Within the design, an emphasis was placed on not using barriers as thresholds, to allow the impression of a more accessible building which has the capacity to draw people in. The multifaceted program allows for various users and a spectrum of facilities from public to private and profane to secular.



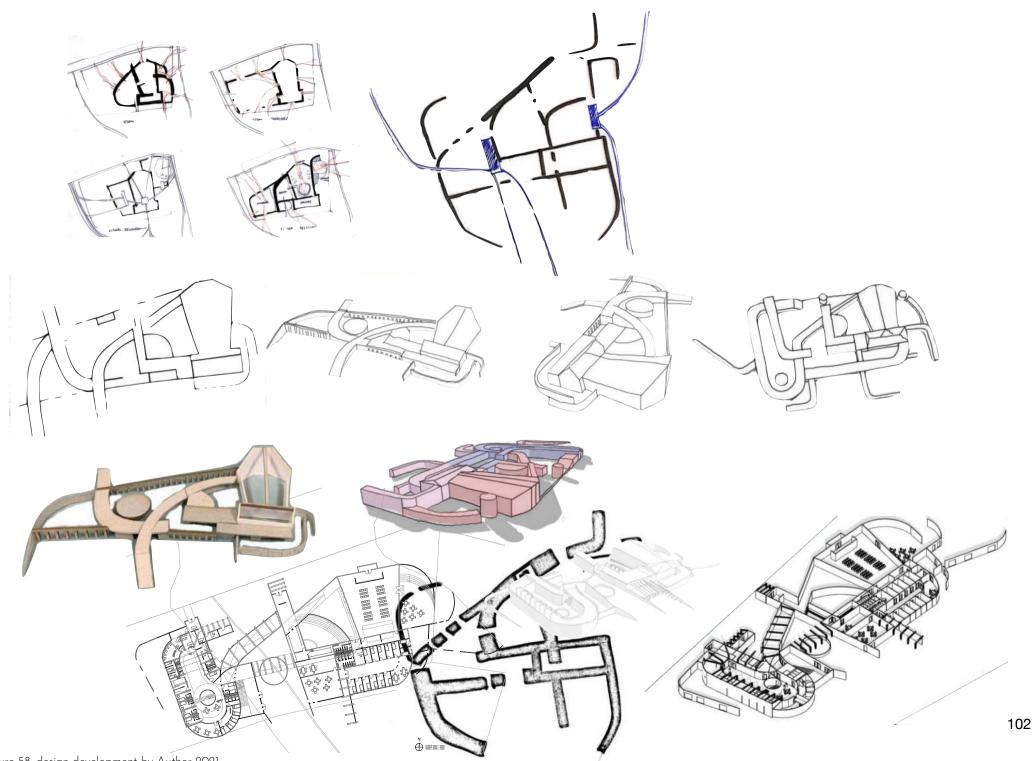
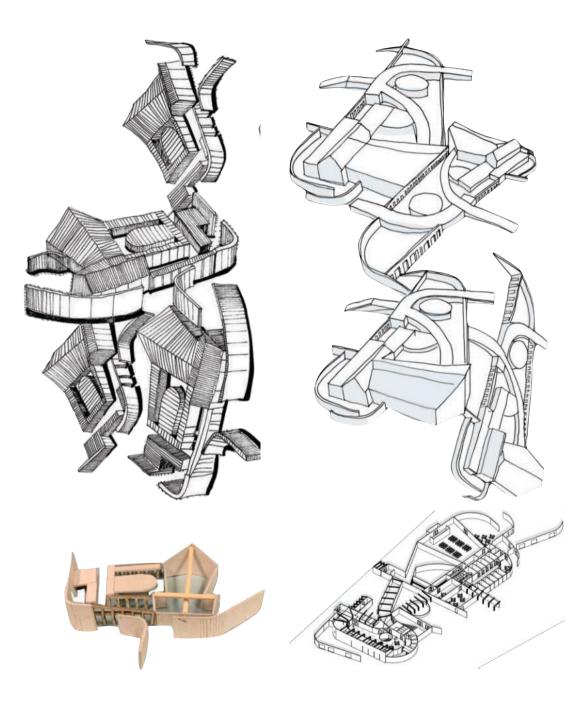
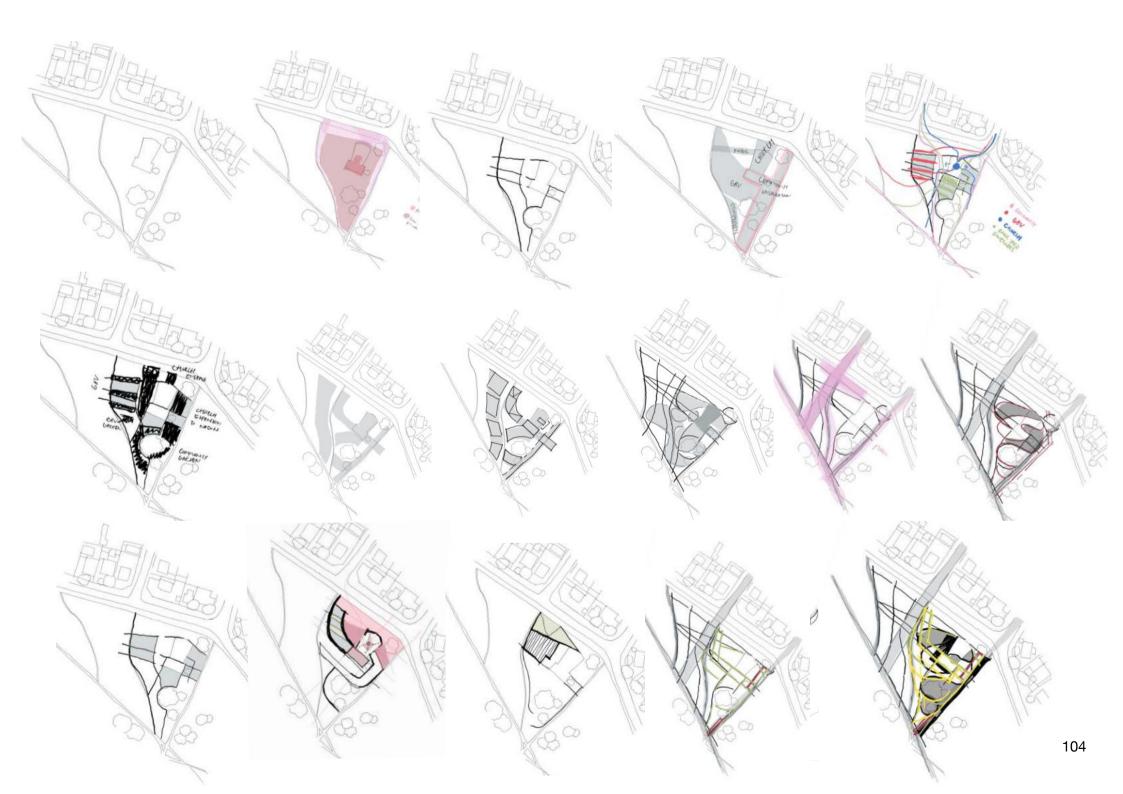
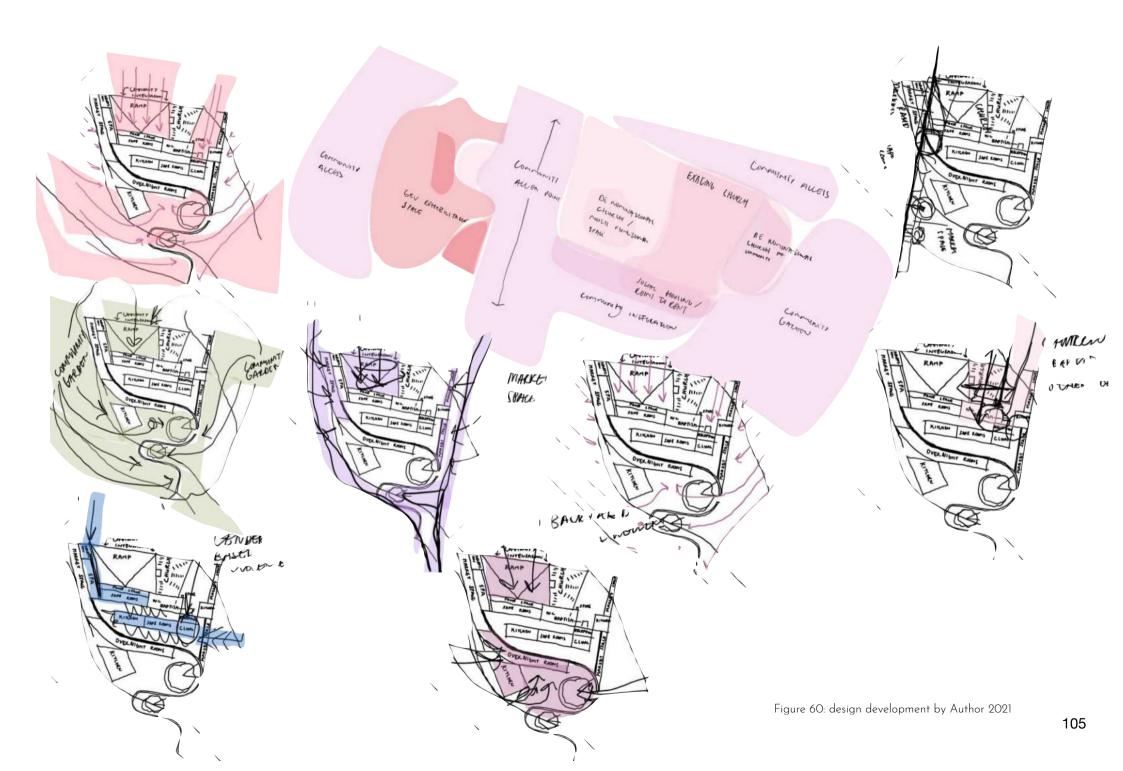
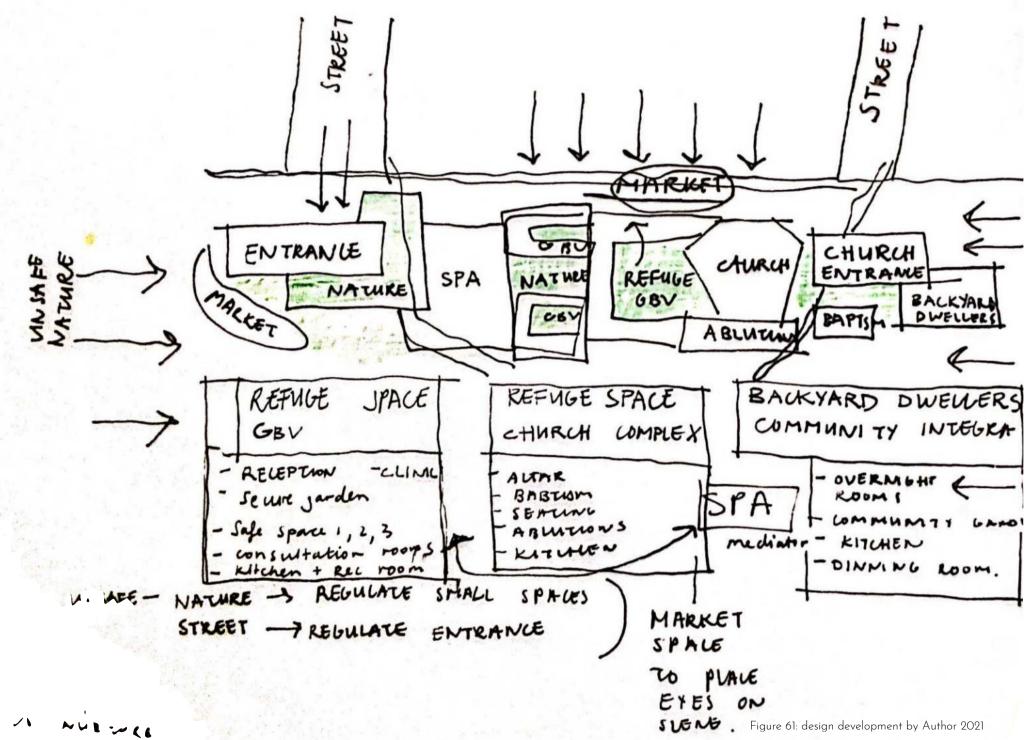


Figure 58: design development by Author 2021









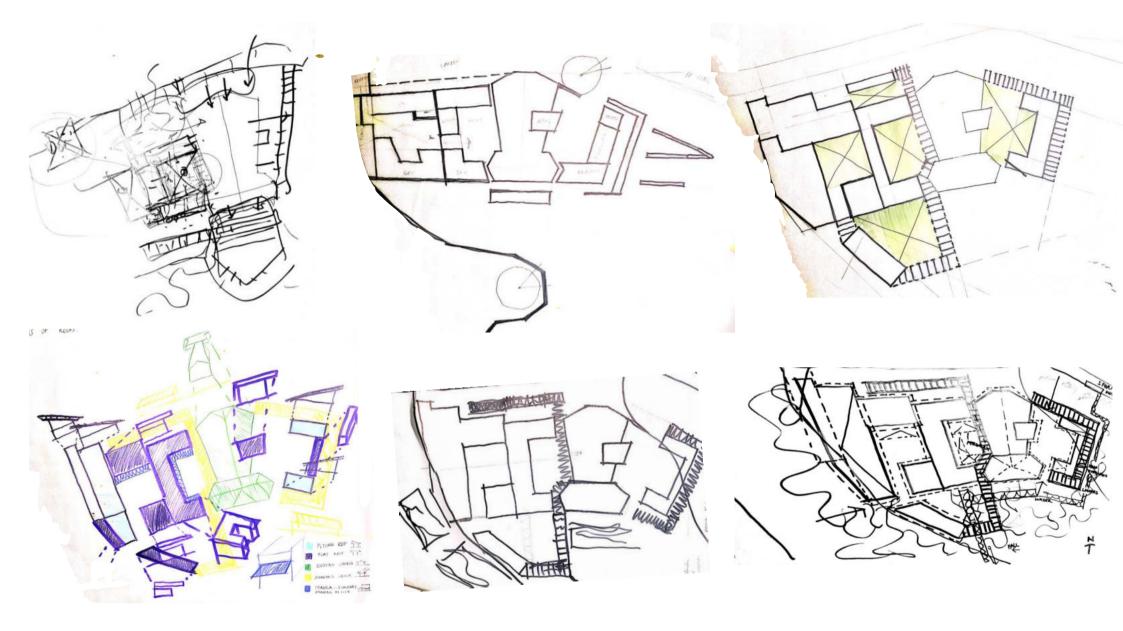




Figure 63: design development by Author 2021

SHELTER

MARKET SPACE

REHAR CENTRE

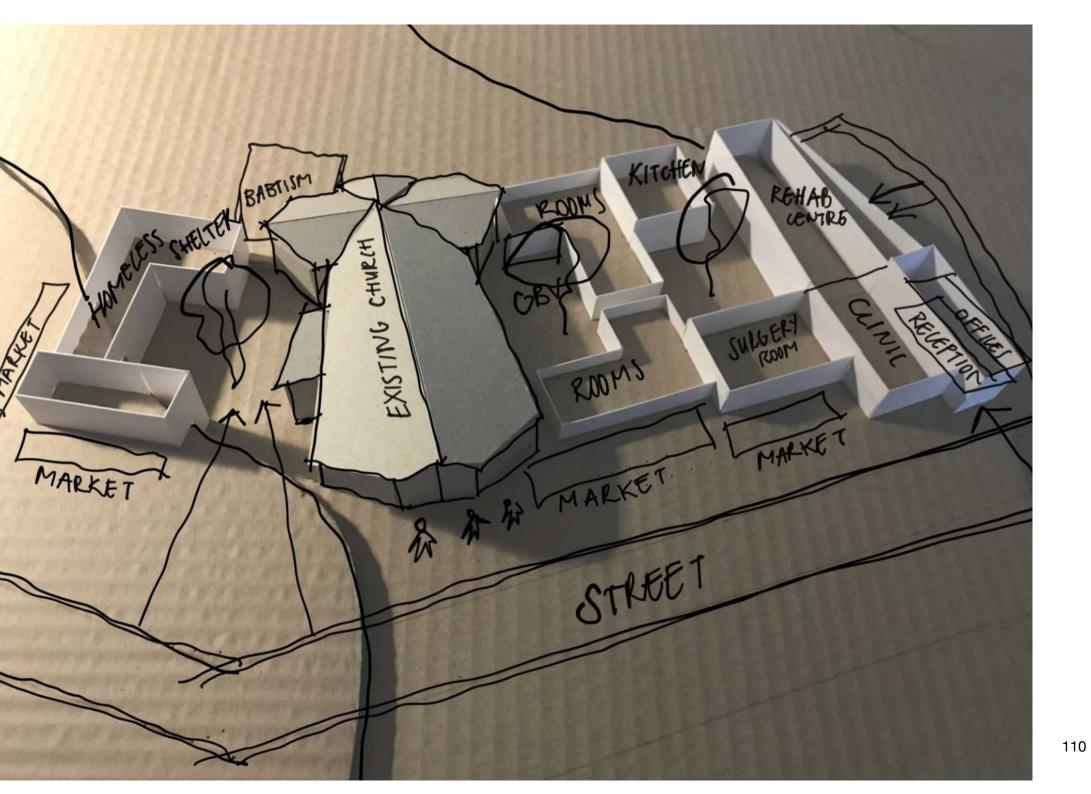
SPA

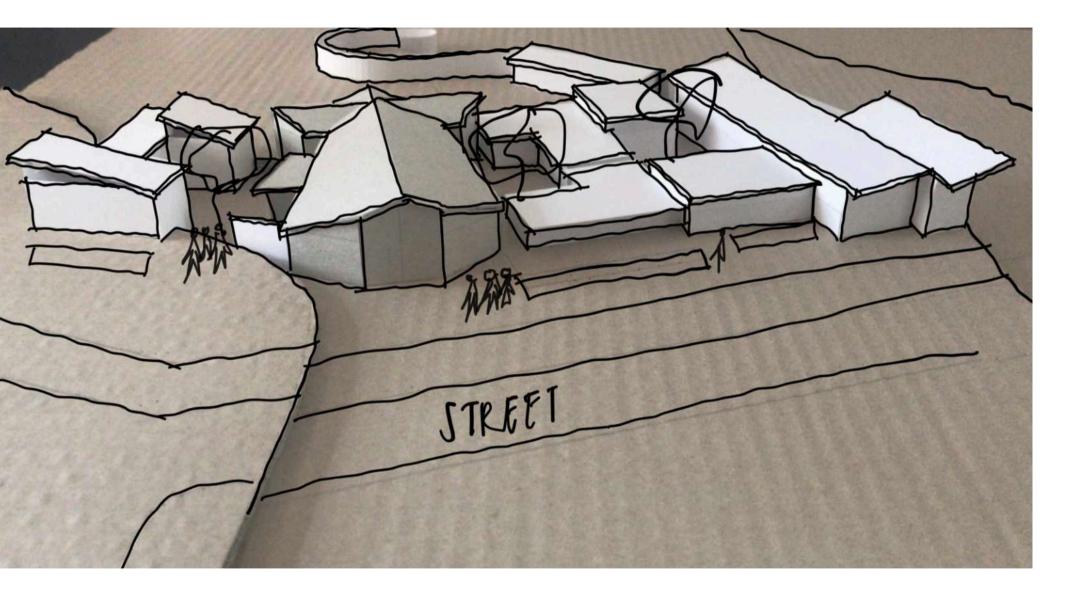
RELEPTION

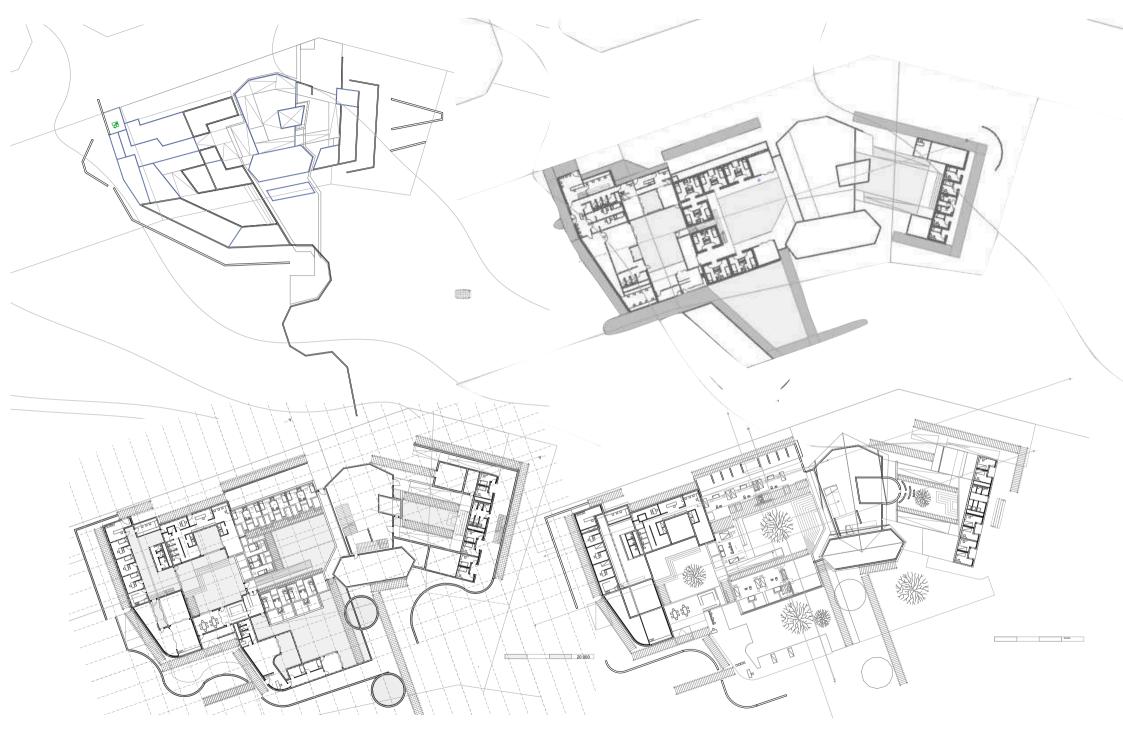
MC

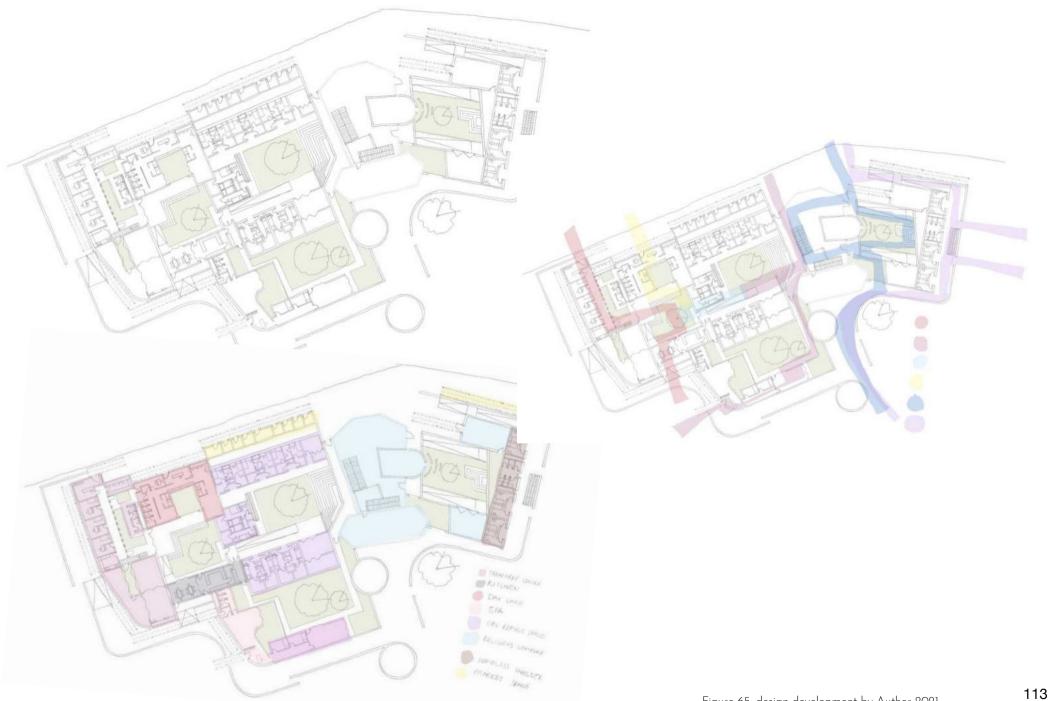
EXISTING CHINRLHY

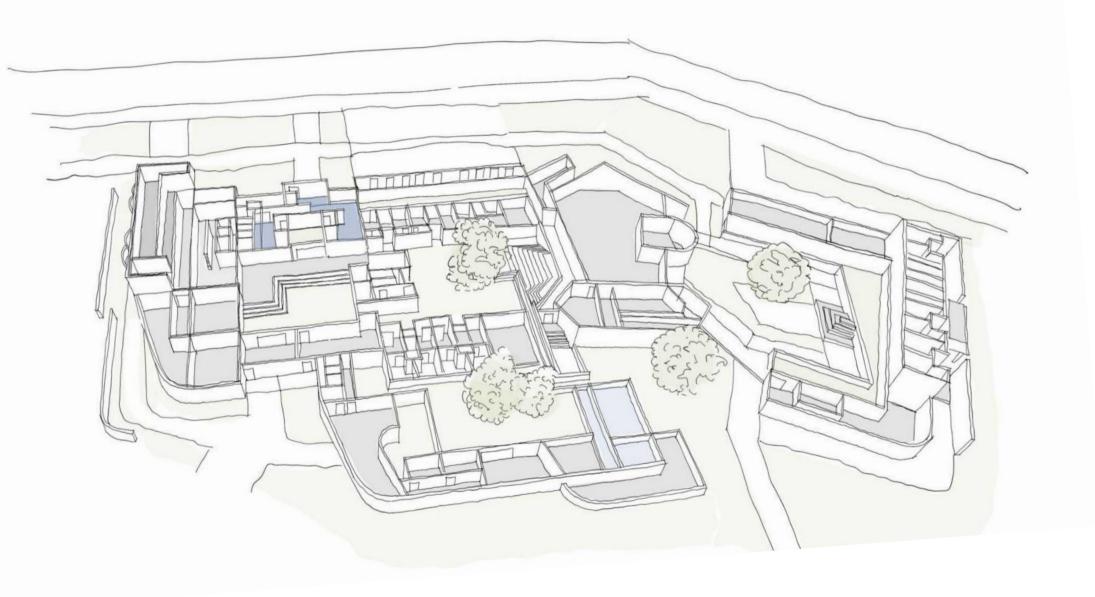
G'BV

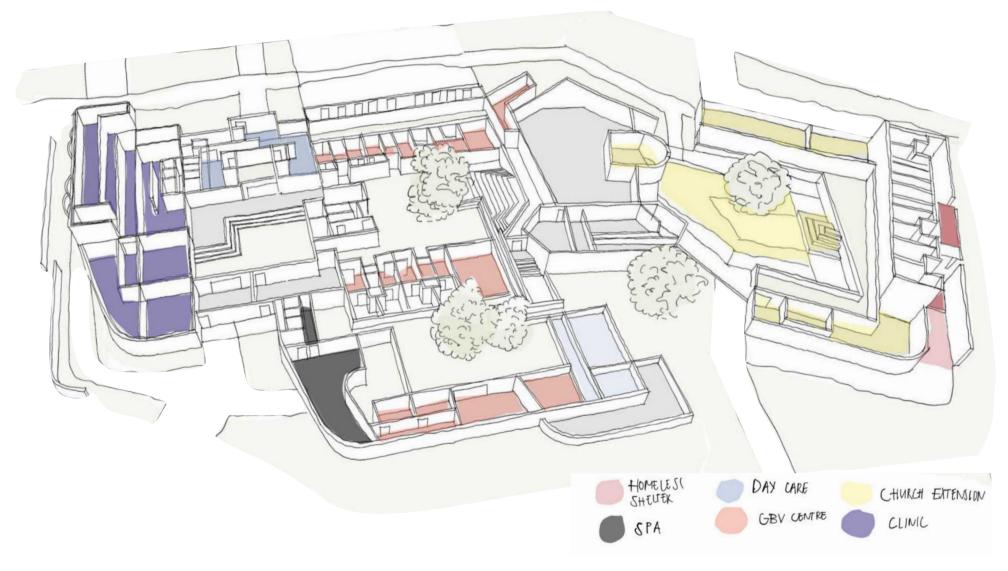












The space which must be the safest and most private is the gender based violence shelter, this is located on the western side of the existing church, making use of a courtyard to allow for sunlight, accessibility and a safe outdoor space. A day care centre is added towards the public street, to allow for a separate entrance, but allowing for a introverted space towards the south opening up on a continuous semi private courtyard which doubles as circulation space as well as safe outdoor engagement. In the later iterations, another more controlled courtyard is added to the day care centre.

The clinic located on the western side lines up with the intersecting road and allows for the main entrance towards the refuge (gbv) scheme. A reception leads the user towards consultation rooms and a rehabilitation room at the southern part of the design. The consultation rooms on the western side of the design form a linear circulation space in the form of a hallway. The hallway of rooms towards the western side create an organising open atrium space to allow for ventilation, sunlight and a threshold between clinic and the rest of the scheme. The rehabilitation rooms spill out towards the courtyard, blurring the lines between inside and outside. A communal kitchen serves the users in the facilities, with a separate access point for the gbv victims. The courtyard doubles as an eating hall, circulation space and space for relaxation.

A spa/ nail and hair salon is added towards the southern side of the design to allow for a space where the community can be drawn in and be

used as an alternate way of accessing the gbv centre, for woman who need an excuse to get away from home. The spa is divided into a public access area and an exclusive gbv consultation centre. This part of the design will become the main income of the scheme allowing for the prospect of the abused woman to partake within the spa as staff and instills a sense of purpose. A large semi public community garden is created towards the western side acting as a corridor towards the spa. Another large garden is proposed towards the eastern side of the spa, this is mainly accessed by the gbv victims and as a part of the rehabilitation program they are encouraged to work in the gardens.

The courtyards as well as the users embark upon a journey (pilgrimage) of healing. The courtyards start out as a walkway almost barren, with limited plant life, developing into an access route, manicured for movement of people, progressing into a refuge space towards a life giving vegetable garden which needs the community to participate, but can grow on its own.

The design becomes the bufferzone/ threshold between the manmade geometric and rigid built environment towards the north and the organic un-curated, natural south, where the vleiland is found. The second part of the design is located towards the east side of the existing church, allowing the religious complex to be extended. The sense of pilgrimage which is used within religious buildings is further extrapolated by allowing a route of pilgrimage, with the help of a ramp and level changes, before the church is entered which doubles as a threshold to the non walled or barricaded design (no walls are used within the design, only buildings as thresholds). The altar position is changed from facing the southern side towards the western side, decentralising the interior of the church and allowing a change in power dynamics between the congregation and the pastor. The pulpit is accessible/ viewable from the outside creating an outdoor gathering space and room for expansion of the congregation. Ablutions and space for baptism is provided at the southern side of the church, close to nature. A reception and office is located at the entrance with a kitchen on the opposite side. The kitchen has a dual purpose, it also doubles as a community kitchen. The eastern side of the church complex is enclosed by creating a homeless shelter for the backyard dwellers of the community. A clear distinction can be seen between the grid used within the church on the interior of the extension and the homeless shelter, located on the exterior of the religious complex. The interior part picks up on the church building and the orientation thereof, while the homeless shelter mimics the desire lines that cut through the site towards the vleiland.

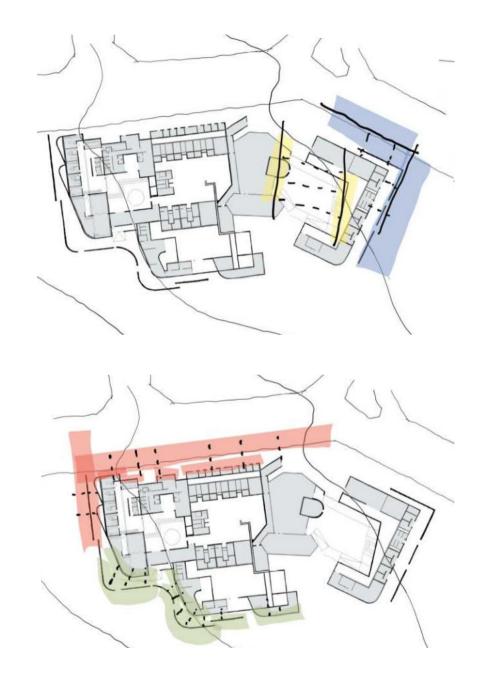
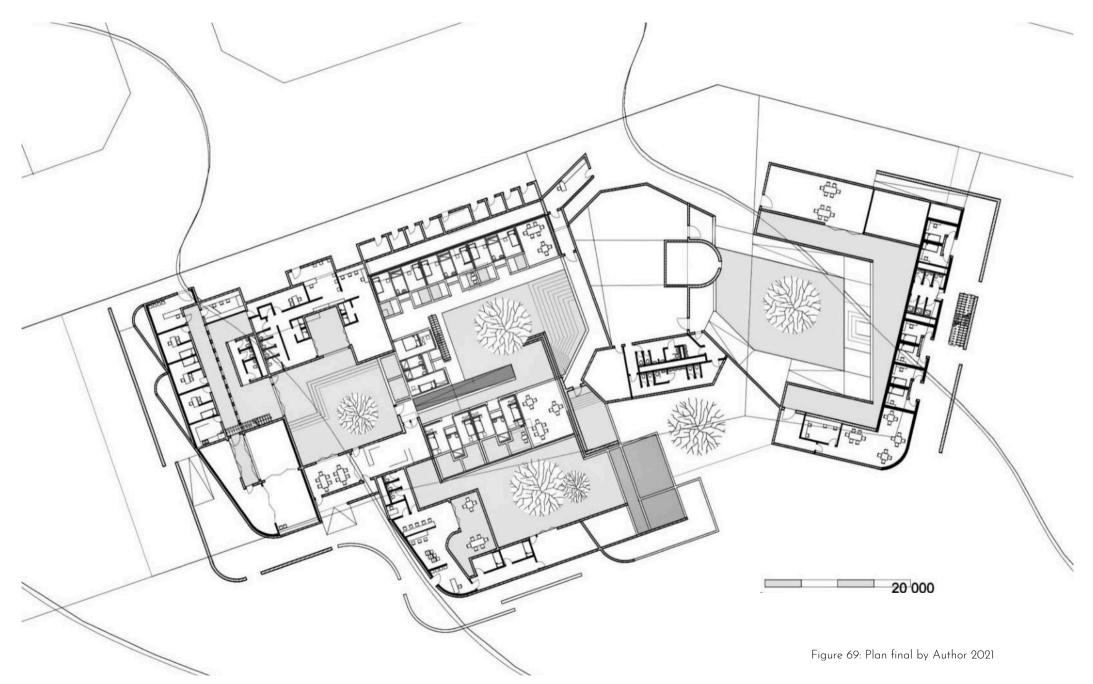
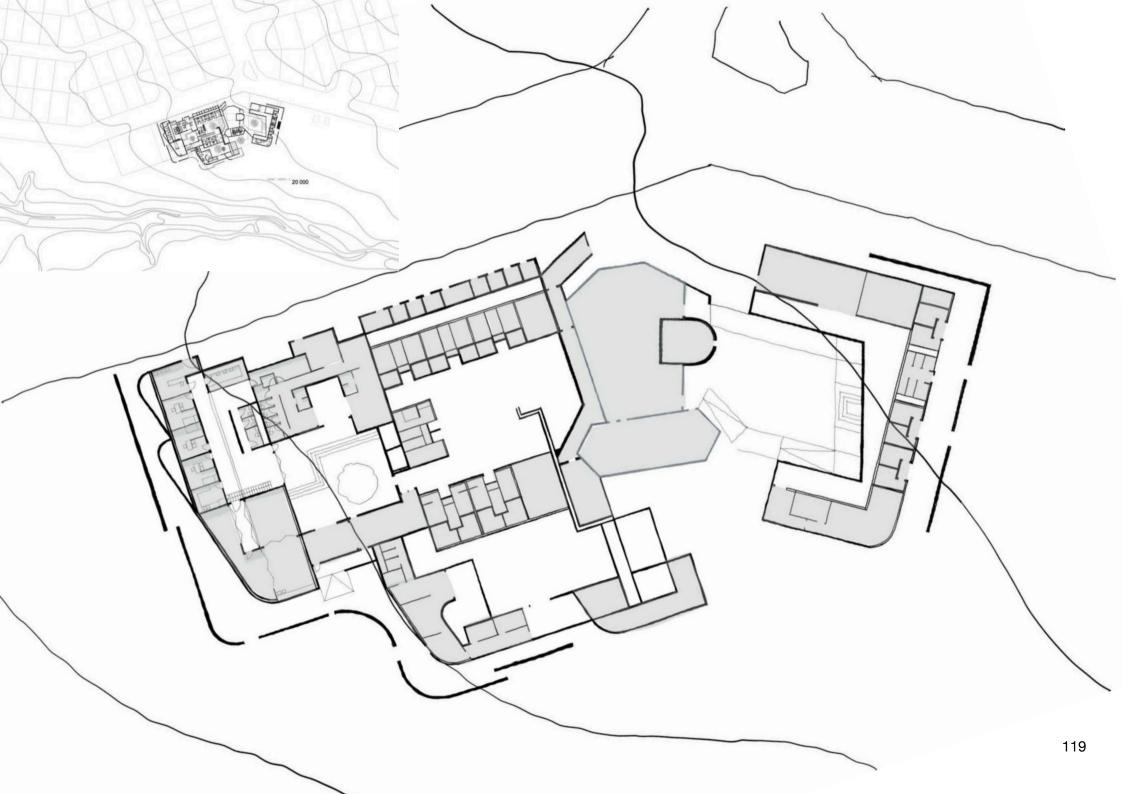


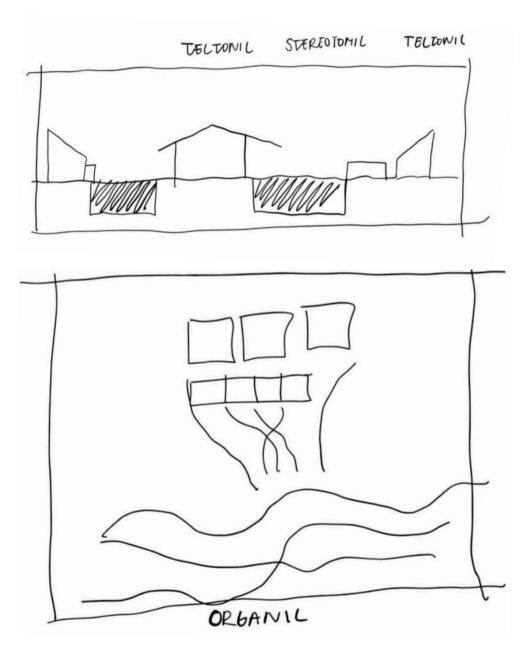
Figure 68: program design development by Author 2021





The main concepts of refuge, ritual and reuse has to do with the safe spaces created with the help of thresholds, the landscape is cut into to allow the gbv overnight rooms to feel safe and become part of the landscape, the earth is cut into (2m) to create a cave-like feel. The church extension is a more abstract form of refuge, to create a space which is open to the community, but still controlled a level difference is constructed. The site is cut into (1m). The church extension has ramps which become the threshold as well as the sense of pilgrimage which plays an important role within the church building. The pilgrimage idea is now further extended and symbolically freed from primarily being in the building itself. The reuse of the existing building helps create a better dialogue between the existing man made church, its surrounding built environment and the nature in the form of the vlei land.

Nature becomes the ordering principle, to advance toward the safest space in the building the tress must be followed (placed within courtyards). The same follows for the church extension, the moment the dweller enters the extension the other end of the extension/ exit can be seen which has a view on the vlei land.



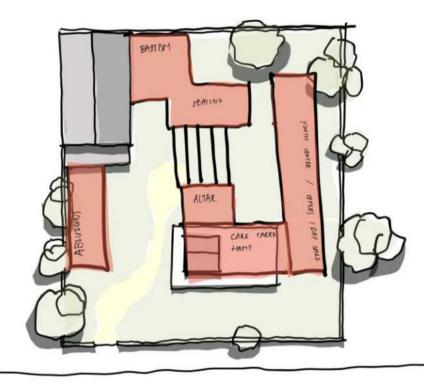


Figure 71:: Ekklesia assembly of God prototype by Author 2021

A design development was undergone for the two other chosen churches, a church with small infrastructure and one with a more settled one. This can become the start of the prototype development throughout Eersterust. The Latter rain Saints have a space infant of the building where people from Mamelodi and Eersterust come to find work/ opportunities for the day, therefore a soup kitchen and housing is to be developed.

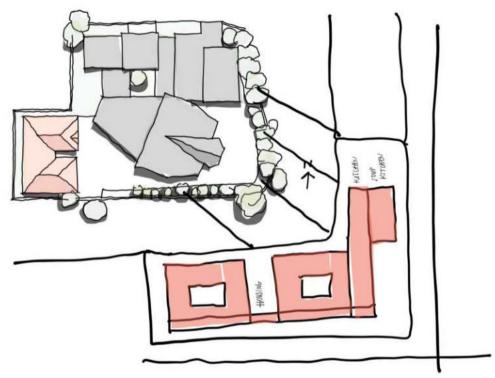


Figure 72: Latter rain saints prototype by Author 2021





