

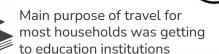
How do you get to Soshanguve from Hatfield?

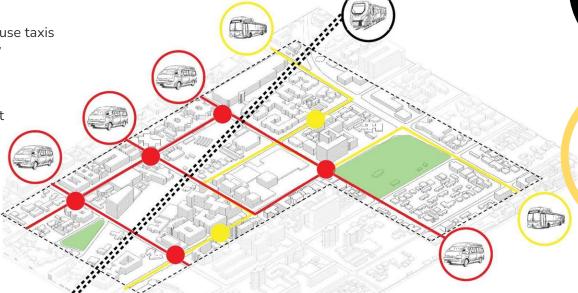


10,7 million individuals use taxis in South africa everyday



Facilities at the taxi rank remained the highest reason for dissatisfaction with minibus taxi services among South African households.





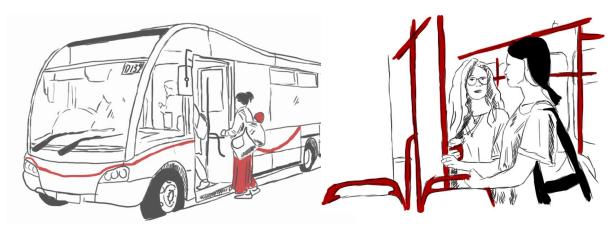






Urban mobility





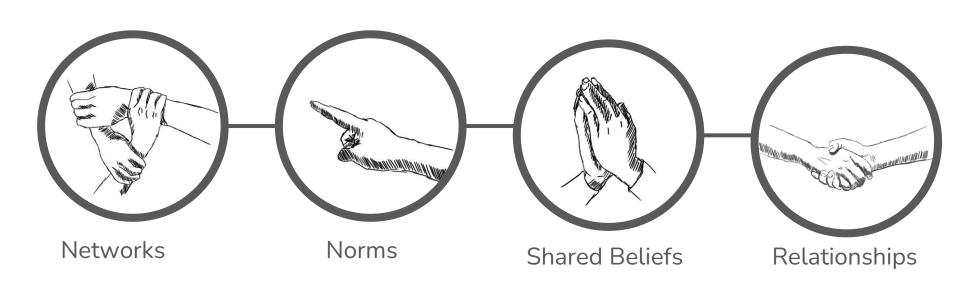
Movement of goods and people

Connectedness to different human networks and social spaces

Design Question

How can we achieve spatial integration of public transport systems in Hatfield that promotes the development of strong social capital?

Social Capital



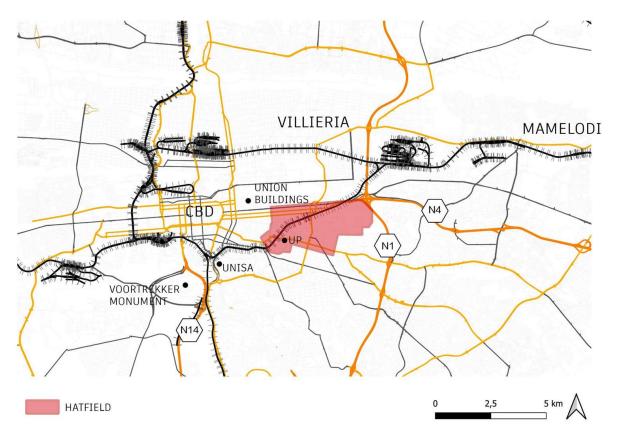
Social capital is defined as the networks, norms, shared beliefs, relationships that facilitate cooperation and collaborative action for mutual benefits (Bhandari and Yasunobu 2009)

Hatfield

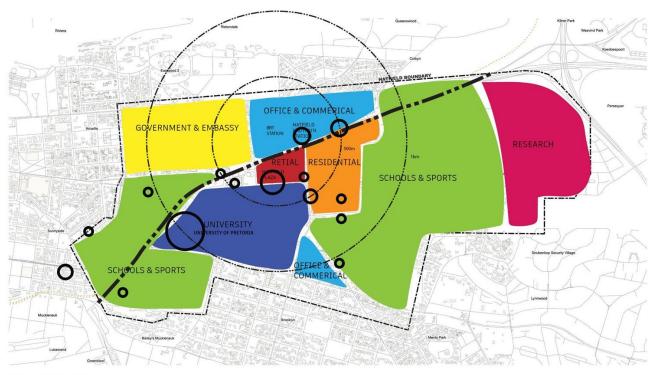
Context



Regional context map



Character Zones

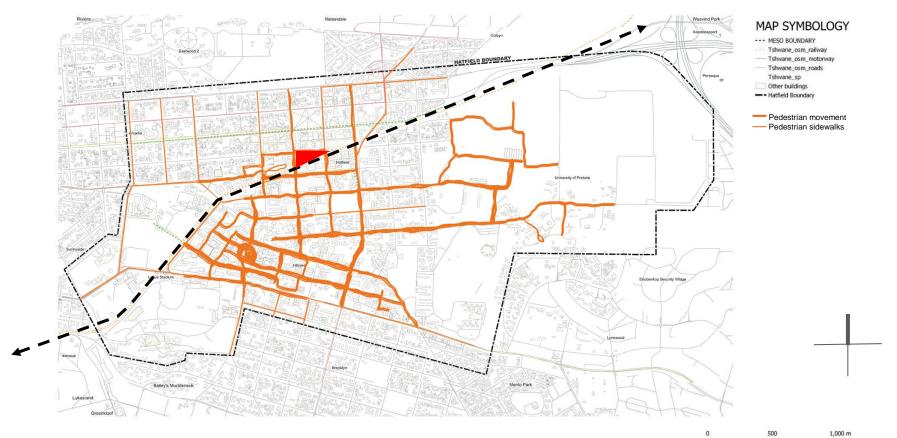


MAP SYMBOLOGY

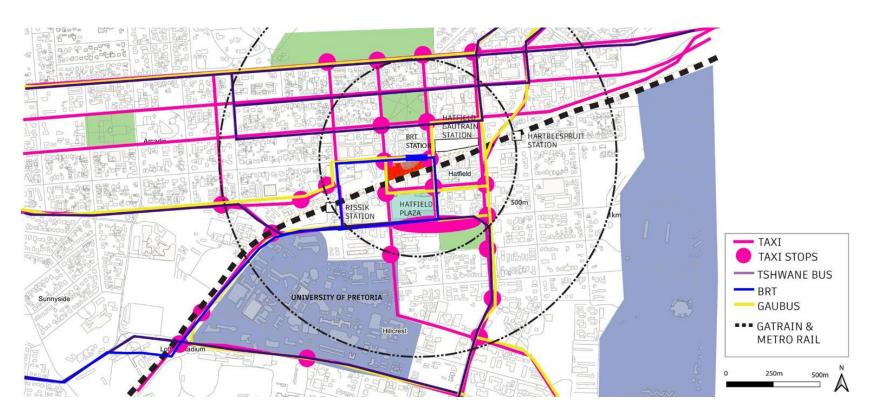




Pedestrian movement



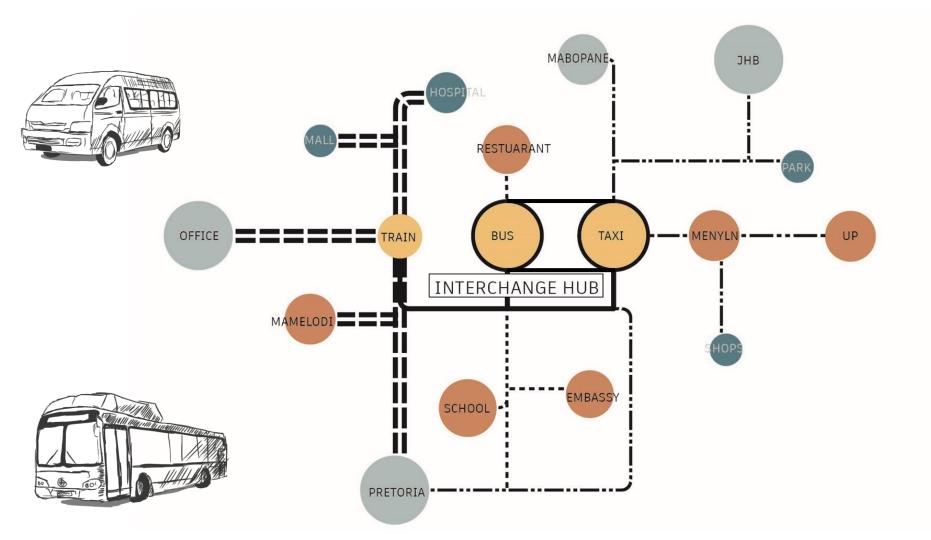
Public transport



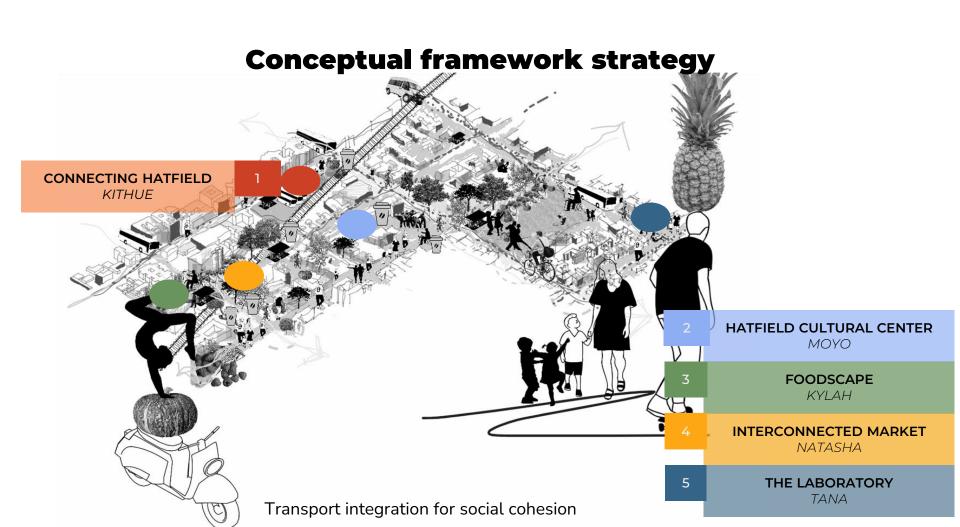
Tshwane Vision



Proposal

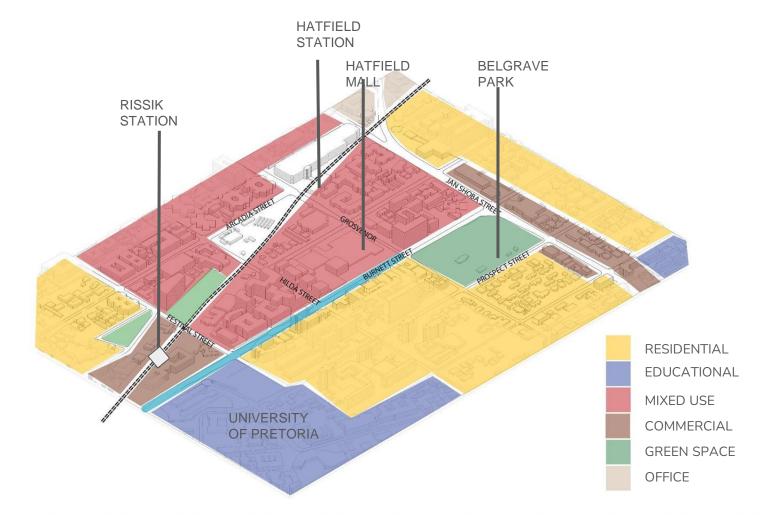


Urban integration



Site























Site analysis

OFFICES RESIDENTIAL

TREES

- IMPERMEABLE

GOVERNMENT CHURCH

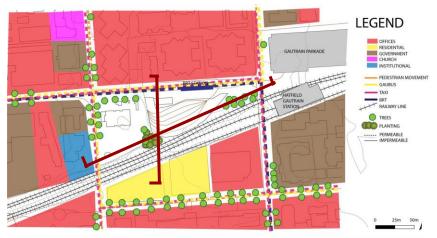
INSTITUTIONAL - PEDESTRIAN MOVEMENT GAUBUS

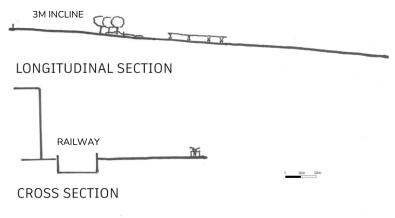


Predominantly offices and government buildings with a few high rise residential buildings



Site analysis





Precedent

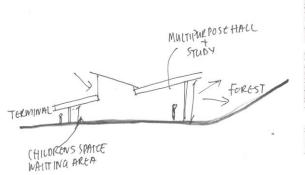
Yubari City Community Base Complex







(Ikuyasasaki Photography no date)



offices

Children the area

Bus TERMINAL

(Archdaily 2021)

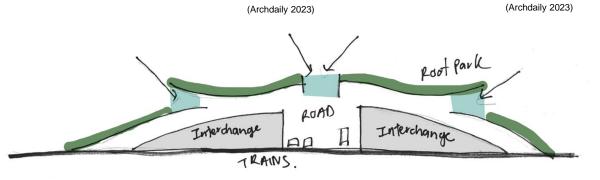
Floor area diagram

Intermodal Station Dome and Felipe VI Park







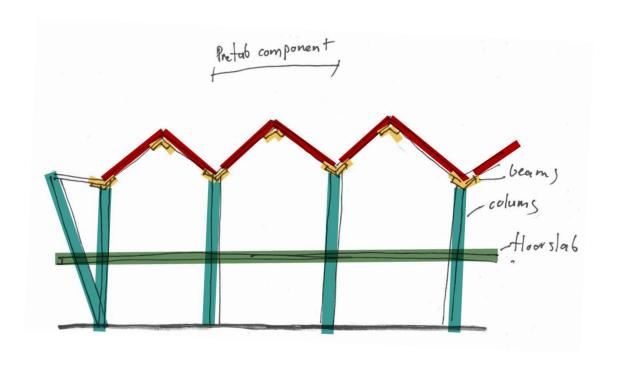


DCPL Southwest Neighborhood Library



(Archdaily 2023)





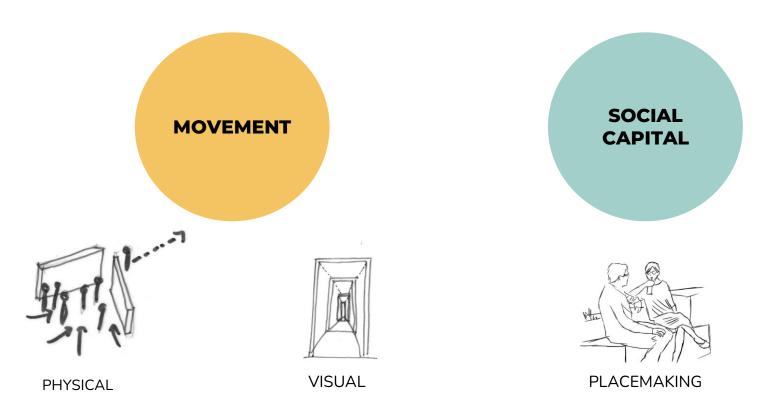
Concept

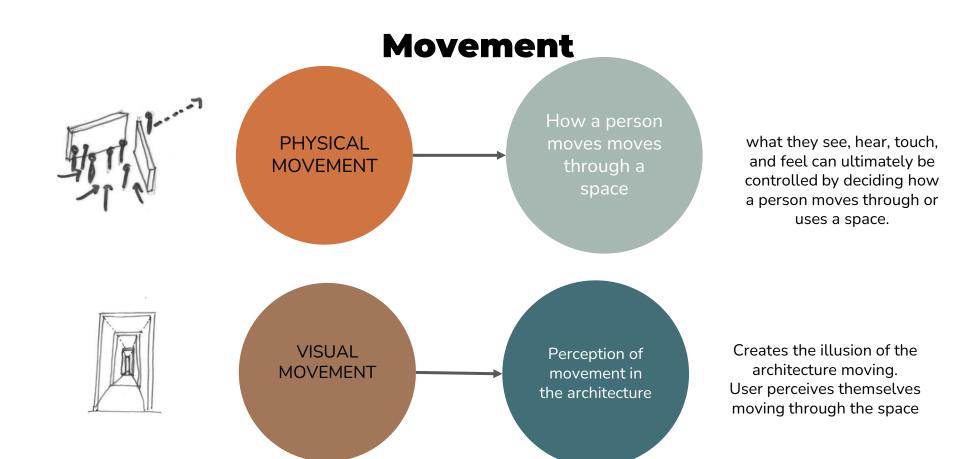
Choreography of Movement



Architecture can express movement, without actually moving.

Design informants

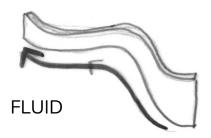




Principles

DYNAMIC



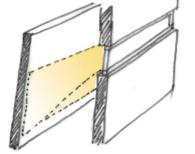


REPETITION/RHYTHM





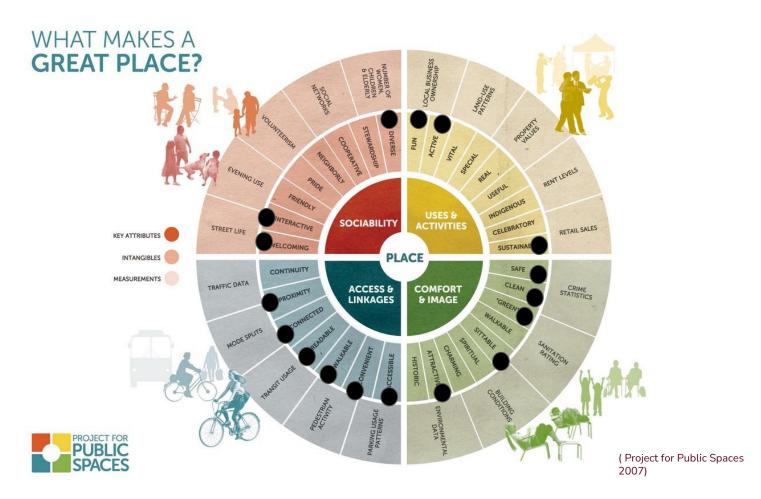




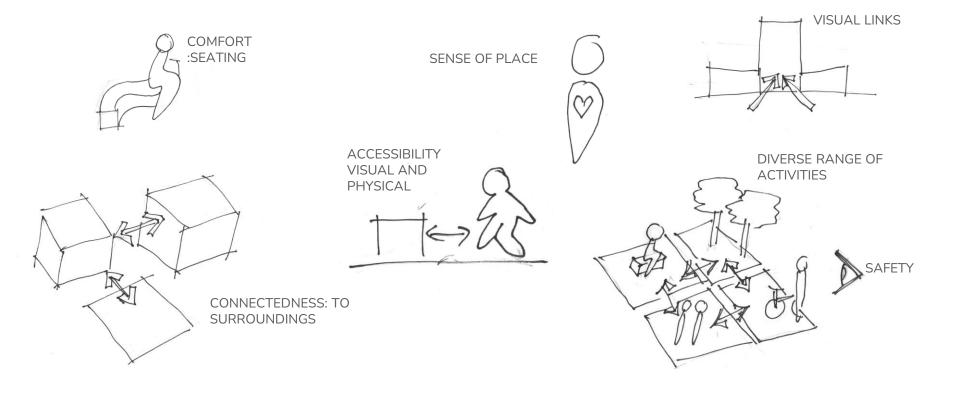


ever-changing.

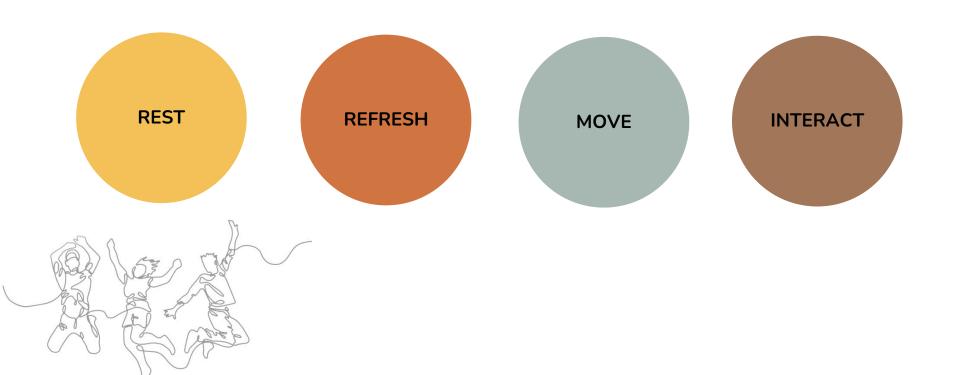
constantly changing nature throughout the day prompting changing perceptions of the structure Social capital



Principles

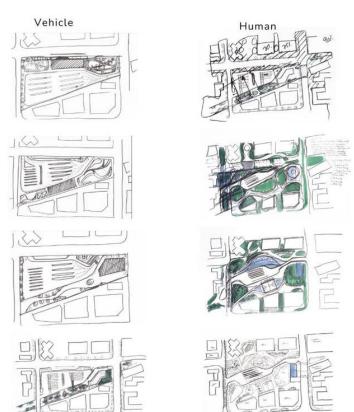


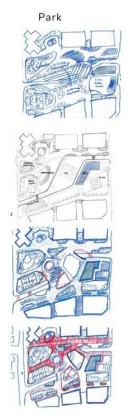
Rituals

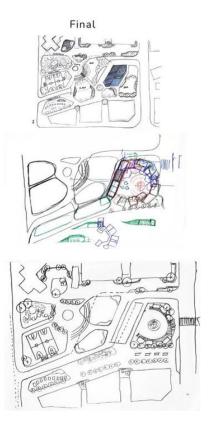


Urban design

Design process





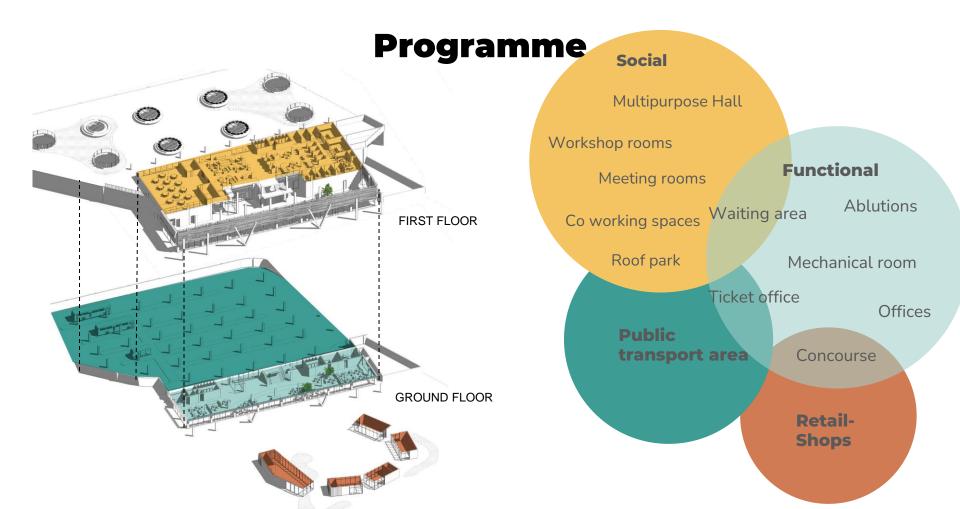








The interchange



Users



Residents

People who live within Hatfield or close proximity to the interchange hub



Students/Learners

Hatfield demographics much younger it has a large student population



Travellers/Tourists

People that are travelling to and from the area

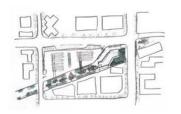


Employees

Hatfield is a significant employment area within the municipality, strongly in the retail, office, construction, transport, and service industry sectors

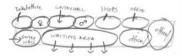
Design process

Vehicle



Human





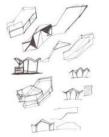


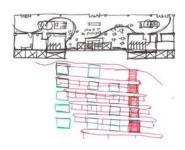








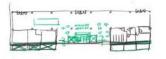


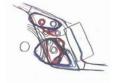






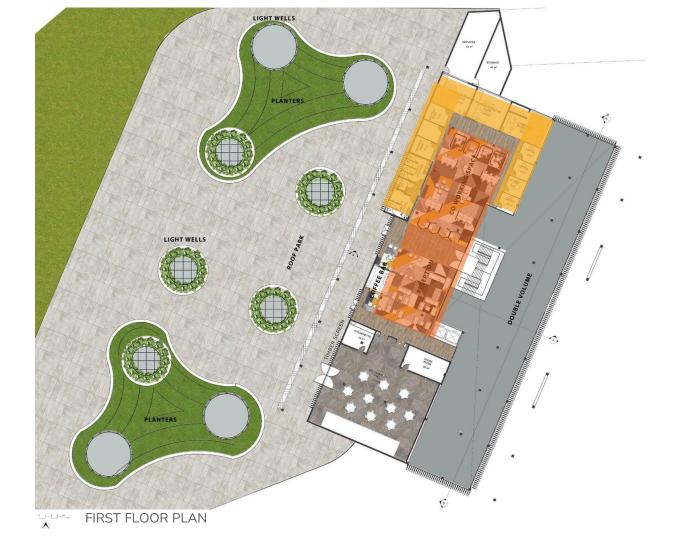




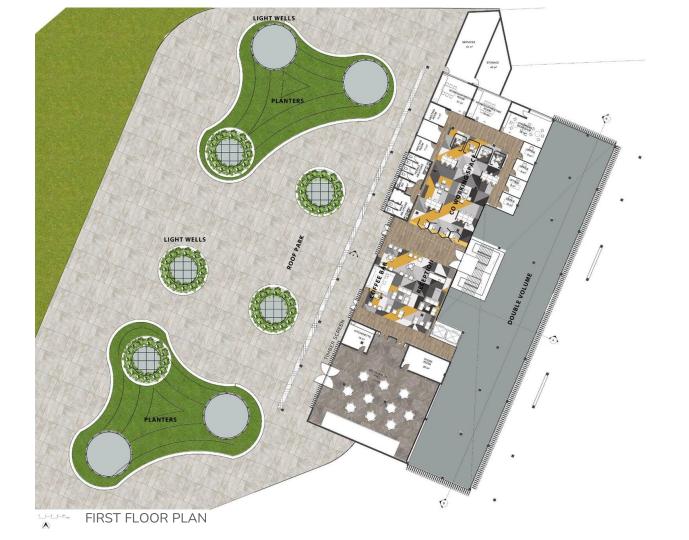












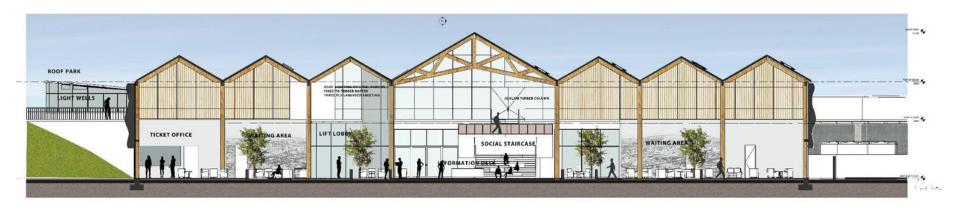


Cross Section A-A









North East Elevation







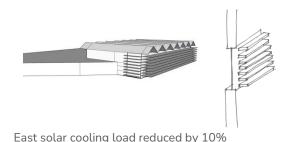
South West Elevation



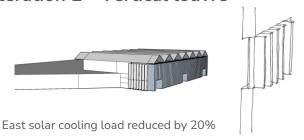


Energy Performance BASE MODEL SANS XA

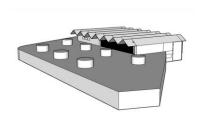
Iteration 1 - Horizontal louvre



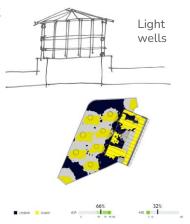
Iteration 2 - Vertical louvre



Iteration 3- Daylight, West facade



West solar cooling load reduced by 60% Daylighting- from overlit to well lit



Iteration 4- Materials

LOW-E GLASS





Materials with lower R values used

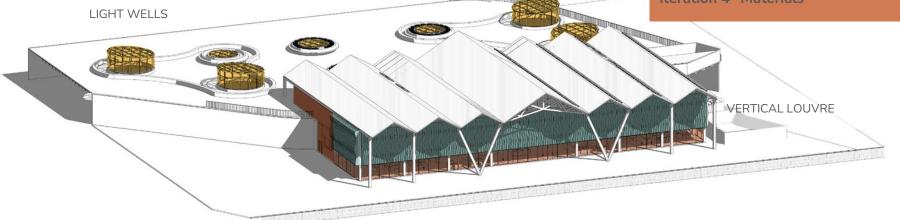
East and West cooling load reduced by 30%

Final iteration

Iteration 1 -Vertical louvre

Iteration 3- Daylight, West facade

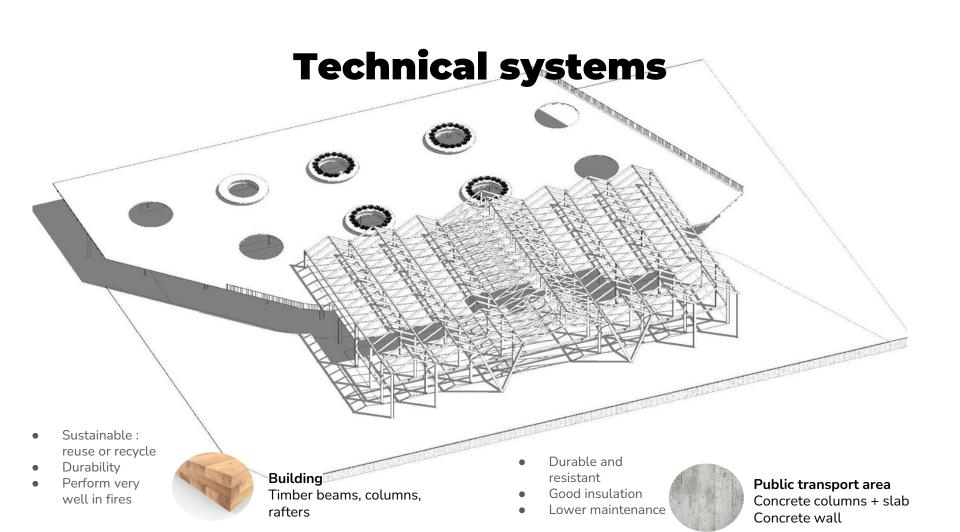


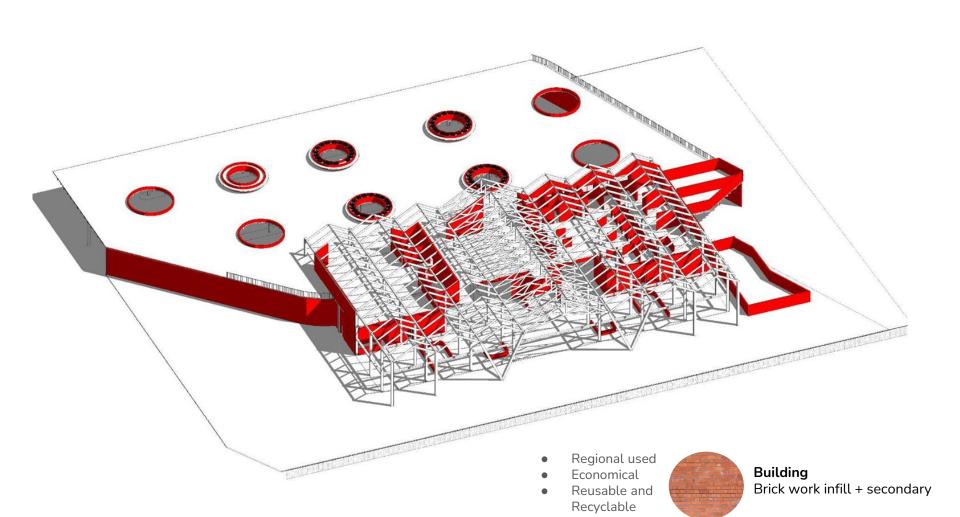


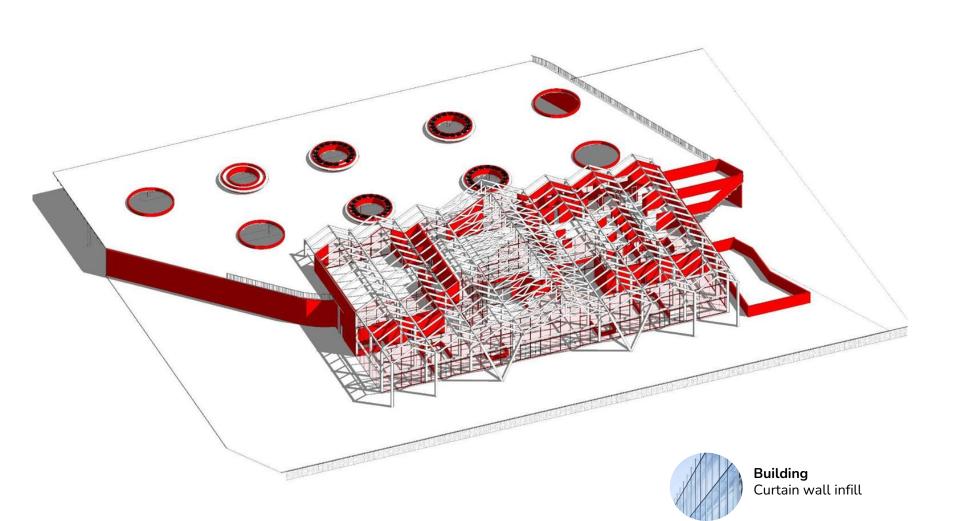
Solar cooling loads kWh/yr			
	East	West	
Original	180.27	89.55	
Iteration 1	162.48	89.5	
Iteration 2	145.2	89.08	
Iteration 3	174.85	34.55	
Iteration 4	127.04	64.08	
Final	113.162	64.08	

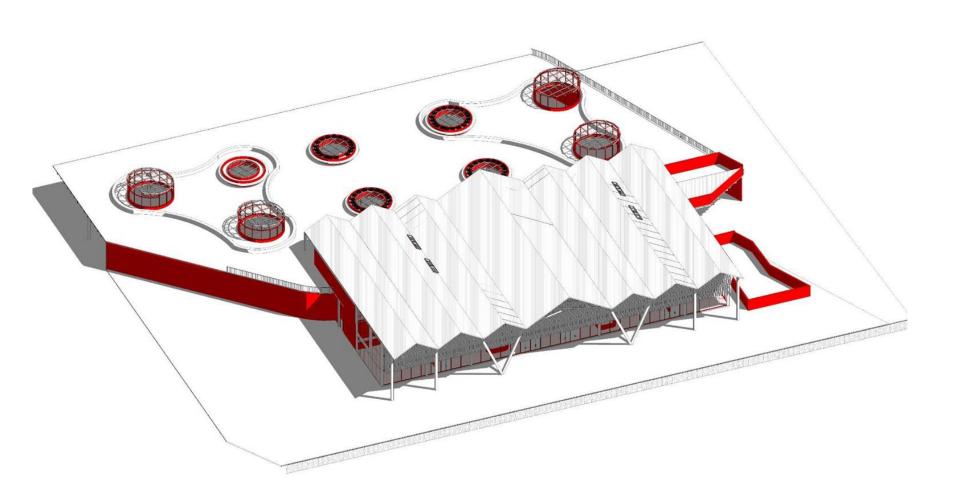
Energy intensity use (kWh/m2yr)		
Original	55	
Iteration 1	56	
Iteration 2	55	
Iteration 3	53	
Iteration 4	51	
Final	49	

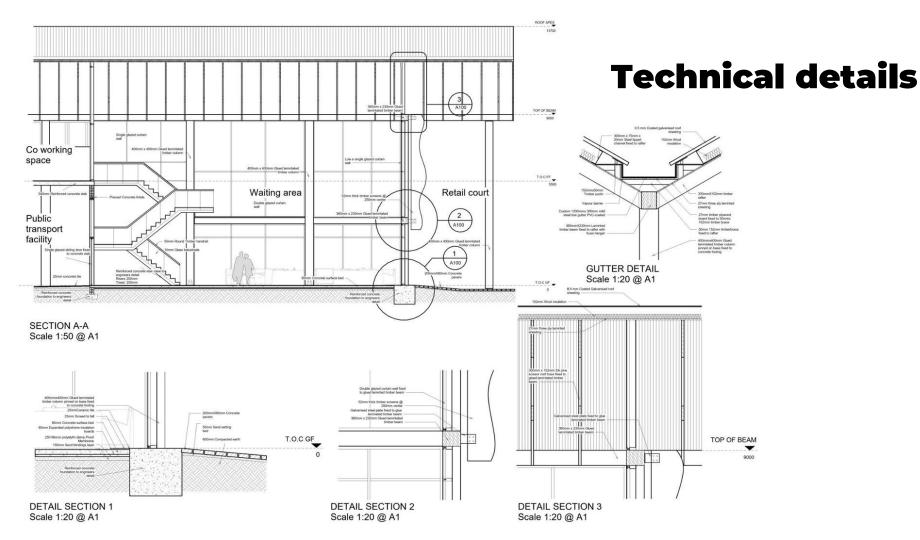
Table 1: Seferia analysis, Solar cooling loads comparison

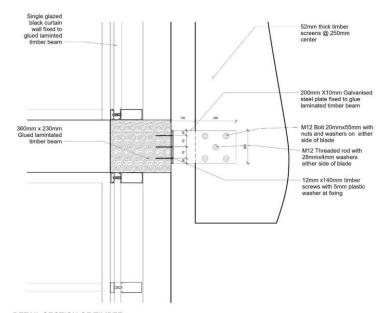




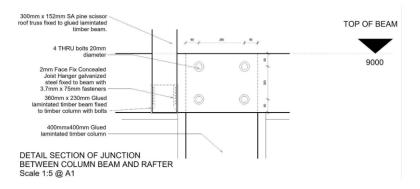








DETAIL SECTION OF TIMBER SCREEN FIXED TO BEAM Scale 1:5 @ A1



Services Water tank storage Services room Water calculation Solar panel calculation Footprint of property (m2) x **Energy consumption** Drainage coefficient x filter efficiency x annual rainfall x 0.05 = recommended tank size.

80 000L tank

4x 20 000l tanks

30 7645kwh/yr Solar size estimate 90.15kW 420 sqm area required

~300 panels

3Ds

















References

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