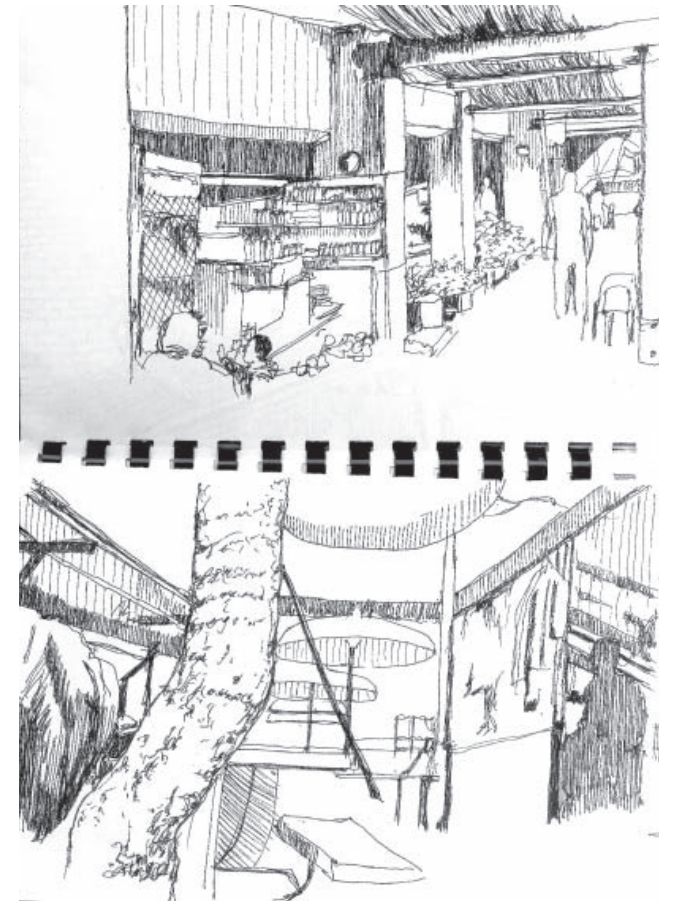
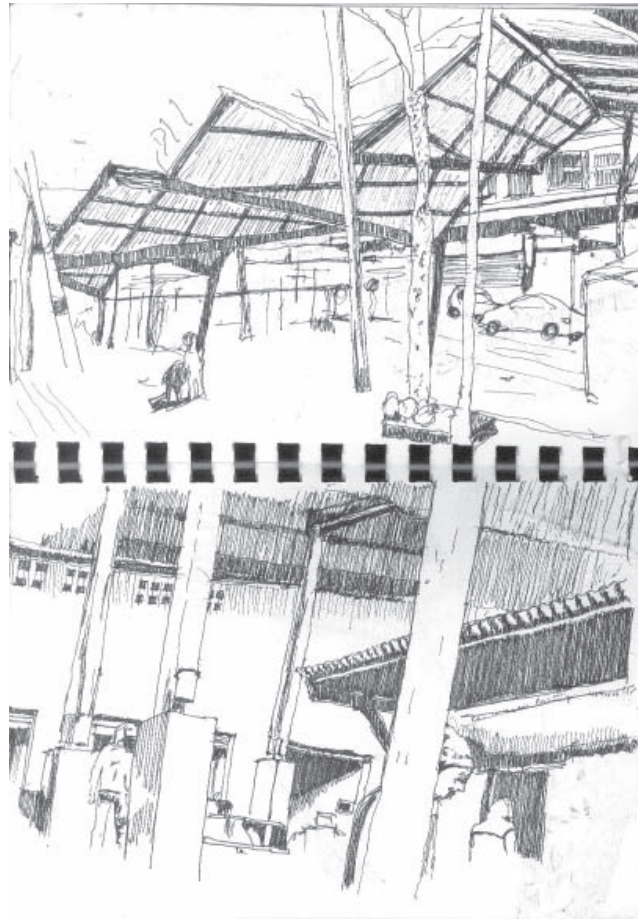


Transition

An immigrant integration center

By

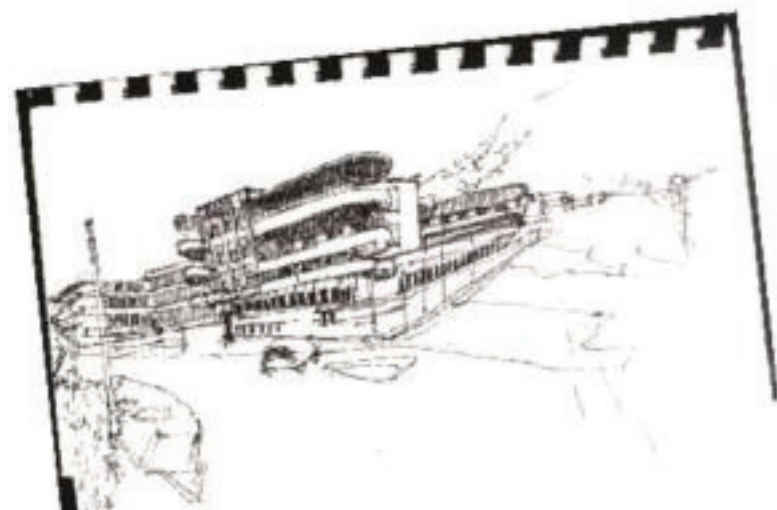
Michael Nkolomoni Muembo



Transition

An immigrant integration center,
Randburg CBD

Michael Muembo



Author's Declaration

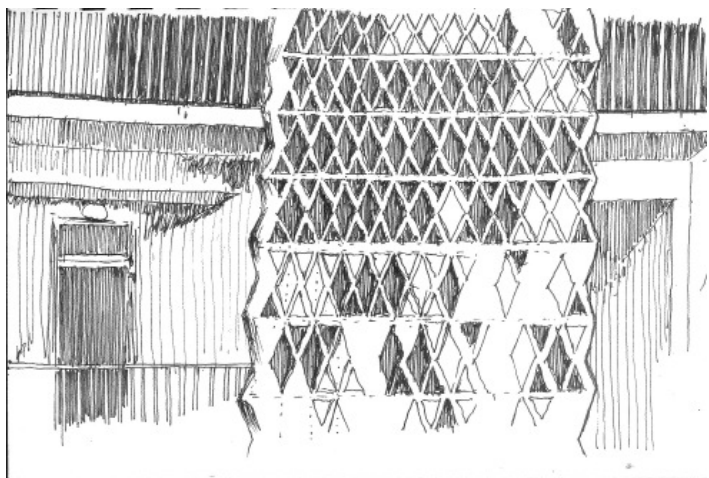
I, Michael Nkolomoni Muembo[0612386d] am a student registered for the course Master of Architecture [Professional] in the year 2018. I hereby declare the following:

I am aware that plagiarism [the use of someone else's work without permission and/ or without acknowledging the original sources] is wrong. I confirm that the work submitted for assessment for the above course is my own unaided work except where I have stated explicitly otherwise. I have followed the required conventions in referencing thoughts, ideas, and visual materials of others. For this purpose, I have referred to the Graduate School of Engineering and the Built Environment style guide. I understand that the University of the Witwatersrand may take disciplinary action against me if there is a belief that this is not my unaided work or that I have failed to acknowledge the source of the ideas or words in my own work.



**This book is dedicated to all those who contributed to my
development as a holistic human being.**

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Transition

An Immigrant Integration Center

By

Michael Nkolomoni Muembo

This document is submitted in partial fulfillment for the degree:

Master of Architecture [Professional]

At the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa, in the year 2018

Johannesburg, Gauteng, South Africa, 2018

With special thanks to
All who have supported

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACMS African Centre for Migration and Society

ADF African Diaspora Forum

BPRM Bureau for Population, Refugees and Migration

CBRC Coordinating Body for Refugee Communities

CoRMSA Consortium for Refugees and Migrants in South Africa

DHA Department of Home Affairs

DRC Democratic Republic of Congo

RAO Refugee Aid Organization

SERI Socioeconomic Rights Institute of South Africa

UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

GLOSSARY

ASYLUM SEEKER: An asylum seeker refers to anyone who has applied for asylum or to be recognised as a refugee. South Africa has recently afforded the right to study and take up employment to asylum seekers unlike the majority of nations that offer refuge.

FORCED MIGRATION: Forced Migration refers to involuntary movement of people from one place (country, Region, city, etc.) to another. Forced migration often occurs, but not always, because of violations of human rights, wars, religious or political persecutions, etc.

REFUGEE: A refugee is a person who is outside their country of origin or habitual residence because they have suffered persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or because they are a member of a persecuted social group.

REFUGEE STATUS: A person has the protection of the South African government and can not be forced to return home until such time as it is deemed to be safe to go back. 'Refugee status' is designed to assist people whose lives have been in danger in their own country.

URBAN DESTITUTE: Refers to those that lack basic capacity to participate effectively in an urban society. It means not having enough to feed and clothe a family, not having a school or clinic to go to; not having the land on which to grow one's food or a job to earn one's living, not having access to credit. It means insecurity, powerlessness and exclusion of individuals, households and communities. It means susceptibility to violence, and it often implies living in marginal or fragile environments, without access to clean water or sanitation.

URBAN DISPLACED: Internally displaced persons refer to people who have been forced to move from their place of habitual residence (usually of rural context) to a different place of urban establishment within the borders of the same country.

ABSTRACT

“...it has become more important than ever to find ways to better integrate refugees into countries of first asylum, particularly by ensuring they have access to livelihoods and economic opportunities. (Jacobson & Fratzke., 2016)

The humanitarian community has come to realize that the predominant “care and maintenance” approach to refugee situations is ineffective and insufficient. (Jacobson, 2016). It is typified by the provision of relief in the form of basic needs facilitated through a large camp setting and the “maintenance” of refugees until safe return to the country of origin is possible. This solution emerged from the premise that refugee situations are temporary in nature yet research has indicated that refugee situations are not quickly resolved, often becoming protracted; stretching over years and even decades, frequently without a clear durable solution. It has thus become important to find ways to better integrate refugees into host nations, particularly through the access of livelihood and economic opportunities. As world leaders and governments endeavor to formulate viable solutions to this most pressing issue, millions of refugees globally remain desperate and desolate as they are left to navigate the unfamiliar environments in which they find

themselves.

Research by the Gauteng City-Region Observatory (GCRO) has indicated that the majority stakeholders’ of Johannesburg city’s informal trade sector are local citizens (p3, 2015). However an exploration of informal markets around the city, by the author, led to the discovery of the substantial occupation of specifically market-taxi rank facilities by refugee/immigrant traders. This urban settlement pattern is indicative of the entrepreneurial nature of refugee traders and their non-dependence on government aid. Patronized by immigrants and citizens alike the question posed considers the efficacy of these urban market-taxi rank facilities in socially, culturally and ritualistically integrating the users thereof.

By the city permitting refugees to occupy the stalls within these facilities for trade purposes, how has the economic activity with primarily local residents impacted on the dialogue of integration of displaced asylum seekers and refugees into the host community through reception, protection and healing? Further have the essentials of shelter and safety been considered in the event of a recurring xenophobic rooted attack on these physiologically and psychologically

vulnerable refugees and asylum seekers?

Through this dissertation an analysis of the differences of designing an informal municipal market and evolving a marketplace to facilitate refugee integration is explored.

The center is host to various offerings including social aid facilities, a temporary accommodation, manufacture and trade component conjoined through an open marketplace, providing the platform for architecture to act as cultural, social and ritualistic catalyst.



01. REFUGEES RECEIVING AID
Zimbabwean Refugees receiving basic assistance
Johannesburg. (Vaudran, 24 October 2014)



**PEDESTRIAN PATH : RANDBURG CBD
JOHANNESBURG (Author 2017)**

Randburg CBD is a highly vehicular dominant environment. The school children walk along a traffic island awaiting a chance to traverse the road.

Recent statistics have revealed that more than 40% of refugees are in situations that have become protracted (ongoing for 5 years or more). In instances where return is not possible, there are two “durable solutions” which Jacobsen and Fratzke suggest for refugees: creating a permanent home in the first-asylum country (becoming integrated into the local community) or finding another country that will allow them to settle there permanently, known as third country resettlement.

**(Jacobson, 2016),
*Building Livelihood Opportunities for Refugee Populations: Lessons from Past Practice***

INTRODUCTION

Located in the north of Johannesburg, Randburg has come to represent a diversity of cultures within its various neighborhoods. Once a stronghold of the Apartheid Regime, Randburg began to experience urban decay in the late 1980's. Currently serving as a prominent transit hub, it is home to over 220000 residents with a significant amount of foreign-born African immigrants. (Jones, 2005, p.1) According to Forced Migration Study Programmes at the University of the Witwatersrand approximately 300000 of the total number of immigrants in Johannesburg are not legally documented or have not yet been granted refugee status.(Landau, 2004:1).

The right to services and state protection is, for a significant number of Asylum Seekers in South Africa, challenged by not just their host communities but local authorities as well. Several issues confront them from the most recent examples of xenophobic attacks, the incessant risk of deportation, government interference and lack of access to basic services such as health and education; all indicating that South Africans have resisted integration with immigrants and have disregarded their human rights. (Lawrence, nd, p.6)

The Refugees Act of 1998, in its promotion of

human rights and dignity through state action, reflects the exemplary benchmark set by South Africa in the enactment of its Constitution. (Khan, 2007, p. 4)

Through this act the government sought to establish a law which treated refugees as human beings and not simply offering the basics of housing and protection. To facilitate integration into the local host community an asylum seeker is granted permission to seek employment and access housing as soon as they have applied for asylum.

However Khan states that refugees face huge obstacles when they attempt to convert their legal rights into effective protection (Khan, 2007, p.5). The three primary aspects that hinder refugee integration into South African society are government's failure to properly implement the Refugees Act, lack of awareness from government services of refugees and their rights or simply a disregard thereof and the xenophobic attitude to refugees from South African citizens is an enormous impediment (Khan, 2007, p.5).

The widespread xenophobic attacks of 2008 were well documented and brought to the fore the lack of integration between South African citizens and



03.MIGRANT TRADERS

Predominantly Conglese traders occupy Yeoville Municipal Market. (Author, 2014)

foreign-African immigrants. A fresh wave of nationwide attacks during 2015 indicates that the South African government remains under great pressure to put forth viable solutions to facilitate integration. The xenophobic attacks of 2015 however, reveal a clear target is the livelihood of refugees, as several shops and businesses were looted and torched in the process. As it was in 2008 the crisis in 2015 had not been anticipated and thus no remedies were at hand to alleviate the situation which has worsened since it already affected around 60000 vulnerable individuals and families in the City of Johannesburg alone in 2008. Fears about the numbers of international informal economy entrepreneurs and their potential impact on South African businesses are undoubtedly exaggerated but they did escalate in intensity in the 2000s and found expression in violent xenophobic attacks. In Johannesburg, the most recent outbreak of xenophobic violence, including murder and razing of homes and business premises, in January and April 2015. The rhetoric of politicians during and following the xenophobic attacks of 2015 was generally hostile to migrant entrepreneurs. (Peberdy, 2016) It is therefore the provision of a platform to facilitate self-reliance and contribution to the South African economy, as has already begun to take root, which is

advocated for in this research.

Given that it is from a legal standpoint that most obstacles encountered by refugees arise, a more humanitarian direction is engaged in this dissertation. Further by exploring architectural theory and marketplace design, the objective is to utilize architecture, in the aid of refugee communities, as an avenue for their uplifting and integration.

The proposal is that of an open marketplace and reception establishment that addresses the requirements of economic independence, and goes beyond care and maintenance by providing shelter, food, water as well as opportunities for education, health and development, through the through the lens of three theoretical foundations; 'Urban Refugee Livelihoods', 'Urban (African) Market Place' and 'Cultural Urbanism/Ritual and Response in Architecture'.

This research report calls for a multi-cultural open market and basic needs offering that goes beyond the essentials of 'care and maintenance' moreover one which fosters stronger social and economic links through facilitating livelihood opportunities for users through trade and cultural interchange.

The primary topic is an exploration of the notion of negotiating space within the physical urban context as well as the social, economic and cultural compromise that occurs in the process of creating a livelihood. Thereafter the two topics analyze the role of the varying experiences/innovations offered by different immigrants and how they enable the enriching of the existing marketplace of the host nation, this then offers a perspective of the impact of their presence on the livelihood and general existence of South African citizens.





04.INFORMAL MARKET IN RANDBURG CBD
Malawian migrants patronizing street traders
around Randburg CBD(Author, 2017)



04.BRAM FISCHER DRIVE RANDBURG CBD
Malawian migrants occupying and patronizing
street traders around Randburg CBD(Author, 2017)

URBAN REFUGEE LIVELIHOODS

The population of refugees around the world has exceeded that of post-World War II. Over 65 million global forced displaced people are living as refugees or in refugee-like situations as revealed by the UNHCR in 2015 (UNHCR,2015:4). The above figure is a result of countries ravaged by genocide, civil war or natural disaster. Developing countries are left to bear the responsibility of accommodating the larger proportion of displaced individuals. This stems from the likelihood that most individuals fleeing from a particular state are surrounded by similar distressed neighbor states. Hosting the largest population of refugees globally Africa faces a tremendous social and economic demand, and being in the top ten destination countries for asylum seekers globally South Africa, despite the strain of its inherent challenges, has attempted to make provision for this influx. (UNHCR, 2015:12).

According to the Department of Home Affairs, approximately 230 000 asylum- seekers were awaiting a decision on their status as refugees at both first instance and appeal stages at the end of 2012. The total number of recognized refugees stands at around 65 000. Many refugees in South Africa arrive via several asylum or transit countries. They come expecting to improve their lives

drastically, but many end up disappointed when they fail to find jobs or access social services. Unlike other African countries, South Africa does not have any refugee camps. Asylum seekers and refugees live in urban regions and survive largely without assistance. If they need support, they approach local government structures. Thus capacity building among key professionals has become one of UNHCR's major objectives in South Africa. (Brand South Africa, 2014, p. 1).

Despite this the actions of host communities reflect contradictory sentiments as evidenced by the replacement of the traditional warm welcome that was given to African refugees in the past, because they were fighting a liberation struggle against colonialism, by xenophobic attitudes which are preventing rather than promoting the integration of refugees into society (Khan, 2007, p. 7)

The focus has shifted from one of promoting a long-term solution for refugees where many refugees were assisted through local integration and were given automatic right to citizenship, to one of temporary protection – “that refugees should leave when conditions in their country of origin are conducive to return”. (Khan, 2007, p. 8)

The ‘care and maintenance’ response to refugee situations has been the foremost solution from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees since the delegation of international responsibility for refugees to the agency. (Jacobson, 2016, p. 3). Jacobsen and Fratzke state that “the care and maintenance approach was built on the assumption that refugee situations are temporary and that refugees will soon return to their country of origin”, the authors describe this response as often occurring in large scale camp settings, “humanitarian agencies provide relief in the form of basic needs (food, healthcare, shelter and other services) to refugees in camps, and “maintain” them as long as the situation in their country of origin prevents them from returning” (Jacobson, 2016, p. 3).

Recent statistics have revealed that more than 40% of refugees are in situations that have become protracted (ongoing for 5 years or more). In instances where return is not possible, there are two “durable solutions” which Jacobsen and Fratzke suggest for refugees: creating a permanent home in the first-asylum country (becoming integrated into the local community) or finding another county that will allow them to settle there permanently, known as third country resettlement. (Jacobson, 2016, p. 3).

Given the growing number of social and economic challenges refugee situations entail, the care and maintenance response is generally considered by UNHCR and the humanitarian community as ineffective and insufficient. (Jacobson, 2016, p. 3) Care and maintenance often is unable to provide the basic needs of long term refugees (especially when the assistance pipeline dries up or becomes blocked), further refugees are unable to contribute to their own wellbeing and to the social and economic development in their host countries.

This has resulted in the importance of identifying means to better integrate refugees into countries of first asylum, particularly by ensuring they have access to livelihoods and economic opportunities (Jacobson, 2016, pp. 1-3)

Livelihood programs have increased in scope in line with increased interest of humanitarian and donor actors. A funding increase for livelihood activities of more than 25 percent was reported by UNHCR between 2011 and 2012, rising an additional 15 percent in 2013. Refugees are the primary targets of these programs (62 percent), however increasingly they are aimed at both refugees and the host population -a shift that is widely regarded as

positive considering the significance of building host-community resilience and support in order to preserve protection space for refugees. (Jacobson, 2016, p. 5).

Jacobsen and Fratzke have provided clarity on the implementation of Livelihood Programming for Refugees through; Goals, Actors, and Strategies.

Firstly the goal of these programs is the promotion of “self-reliance”-the ability of refugee individuals and households to support themselves while reducing the likelihood they will become impoverished or dependent on government and humanitarian welfare. Secondly self-reliance will make durable solutions, particularly repatriation, more likely. A third and possibly primary reason UNHCR and donors advocate livelihood programs (especially ones that serve the host community as well) is that such programs generate benefits for host populations and possibly increase their predisposition to further host refugees by stimulating the local economy.

Restoring personal dignity and the independence of refugees, preventing poverty, enabling them to support their own communities in country of origin through remittances or greater employment opportunities upon return are other motivators for Livelihood Programs.(Jacobson, 2016, pp. 5-6)

The rhetoric of politicians during and following the xenophobic attacks of 2015 was generally hostile to migrant entrepreneurs.

Sally Peberdy, 2016, *INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS IN JOHANNESBURG'S INFORMAL ECONOMY*

UNHCR : UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

Established post World War II on 14 December 1950 by the United Nations General Assembly, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is an agency mandated to lead and co-ordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide. Its primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and wellbeing of refugees, and it further ensures that everyone can exercise the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another State, with the option to return home voluntarily, integrate locally or to resettle in a third country. (UNHCR, 2015).

The agency has been assisting vulnerable individuals world-wide to re-establish their lives for over 65 years. For over three decades Africa has consistently emerged as the continent most populated with refugees. By operating intimately with national governments and engaging in access of 125 nations across the globe UNHCR ensures that the 1951 Refugee Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees is upheld. The nations of Somalia, Sudan and Democratic Republic Congo have the highest refugee populations originating from within their borders; they have consequently heavily employed the assistance of UNCHR in handling large numbers of displaced individuals. Although the UN Mandate was of an apolitical

nature the issues they address have roots in political troubles, thus the agency has clarified to discerning governments that they worked with governments but are not a substitute for government. The Syrian Arab Republic, Sudan and South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo and Somalia are currently countries receiving most assistance. (UNHCR, Mid-Year Trends 2015)

Addressing the issue of internally displaced people the UNHCR has managed millions of individuals in the aid of the governments of Somalia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan and South Sudan, “the issue of internally displaced persons was a complex one... UNHCR provided emergency assistance and legal advice to vulnerable people, as well as durable solutions to challenges with refugees. ...through cognizance of influx and settlement patterns, at national and provincial levels. There needed to be a central body (UNHCR) that derived the effort to address the issue.” Mr Sanda Kimbimbi, Regional Representative for United Nations High Commission for Refugees during a Committee briefing in November 2011. (UNHCR Regional Representative briefs Committee, 2011).

The need for a central body attests to the incomprehension of settlement patterns by National Governments which has been an impediment in the progression of African Governments confronted with large scale refugee influx.(UNHCR Regional Representative briefs Committee, 2011).





05. REFUGEE CAMP IN RWANDA.
(KT Press 2017)

After fleeing across a border refugees must secure accommodation and become settled by depending on the hospitality of the host community or with official assistance. Three major settlement patterns are identified; they are strongly influenced by accessibility and the occupation of vast unused land to form refugee “camps” in a short space of time leading to unstructured expansion across these rural terrains, with the most prominent forms arising from locations in rural settings as opposed to an urban environment. (Jacobsen, 2001, pp. 5-6).

Another significant manner settlement patterns occur is driven by the need to access economic and social opportunities, thus proximity to urban centres is of importance. (Cowell and Dugger, 2008). The third and least occurring form of settlement is the local integration of refugees in host nations. (Jacobsen, 2001, p.1). Camps often occur in peripheral areas and on rural land not utilized by the local population. (Jacobsen, 2001, pp. 5-6). This means they are poorly located to attain economic self-sufficiency. (ForcedMigration.org, 2011). The lack of privacy, segregation from the host population and restricted dwelling area discourage long term occupation by the inhabitants. (Jacobsen, 2001, pp. 5-6).

Camps are generally populated by housing structures intended to be temporary (tents or huts), they are administered by the NHCR and the host government, long term solutions include repatriation or third country settlement. (Jacobsen, 2001, pp. 5-6) Organized settlements however attempt to impart some degree of self-reliance to refugees, with the potential relocation of a settlement to increase economic prospects not unheard of. They impart greater freedom of movement, economic activity and living space. Often refugees are housed in more permanent construction, UNHCR initially undertakes administration and protection, then hands over to the host government who offer repatriation as a long term solution.

The least occurring form of settlement described by Jacobsen as the “forgotten solution” is the local integration for refugees in host nations. Known as self-settlement it is one of the “durable solutions” promoted by UNHCR in protracted situations; it is however seldom for host governments in developing countries, particularly in Africa, to grant the legal aspects of local integration, namely refugee status. (Jacobsen, 2001, p. 6)

Often immigrants seeking refuge will participate in the local economy, however they are without any protection or administration from UNHCR or local government, local housing is utilized which encourages integration though repatriation is also considered a long term solution. (Jacobsen, 2001, p. 6).

Refugees in Johannesburg indicate a self-settlement pattern meaning most refugees are permitted to settle amongst the local host community without direct official (government or international) assistance. (Jacobsen, 2001, p. 6) Integration into host nations is less likely to occur in an economically depressed urban environment as this typically leads to hostility and rejection from the host communities. (UNHCR, 2010).

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNHCR, Filippo Grandi spoke to The Associated Press during an interview at the European headquarters of the United Nations in Geneva in 2016, engaging the importance of integrating refugees he stated that “More thinking and more resources should go into the integration of refugees, because if done properly it could counter xenophobic tendencies, violent rejection and propaganda against foreigners”. (AP Interview: UN refugee chief says integration is crucial, 2016)



06. REFUGEE CAMP IN RWANDA.
(KT Press 2017)

REFUGEE SHELTERS

Often the most prominent aspect of refugee assistance are the refugee camps. Informing the majority of Western images of the refugee situation in developing nations-as is demonstrated for example by the use of a travelling exhibition by the Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) that reproduces a refugee camp in their awareness-raising campaigns. (Schmidt, 2003, p.1).

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees roll out family sized emergency relief tents in the form of large white structures with distinctive blue branding. Schmidt notes that much of the skepticism of camps is fuelled by the disastrous camp set up of specifically three camps around Goma (Kibumba, Mungunga and Katale), having gained “paradigmatic status”, hosting between them 800000 Rwandan refugees in 1994, which saw the location of the camps (alongside a cholera epidemic). (Schmidt, 2003, p. 3) Occupants of these camps have however expressed the necessity of the provision of these safe havens as they offer at the very least respite from dereliction and possibly a first step to local integration. (UNHCR, 2010)

An investigation of the various forms of refugee shelters as implemented by Refugee Aiding Organizations (RAO) is explored, as they invariably form the base from which refugee livelihoods are pursued within camps and settlements. They take on multiple forms from the transient tent and tarpaulin setup to the more rigid semi-permanent structures constructed from more durable materials.

A recently released shelter catalogue by the UNCHR states that “Shelter is contextual and there exists no ‘one-size-fits-all’ solution which can be applied worldwide. Whilst emergency phase responses often involve the provision of tents or emergency shelter, it is essential to ensure that shelter assistance programs can evolve toward more durable and sustainable solutions maximizing, wherever possible, the use of local material, skills and building techniques.”(UNHCR 2016).

The three key points below form the foundation for the holistic understanding of appropriate approaches to the integration of the various elements necessary for successful short and long term shelter design.

Settlement / Context : An appropriate response must take into consideration the context or settlement within which the households are sheltered. An emergency camp requires good administration and accessibility services as well as the early involvement of host communities and persons of concern.

Local Materials : Where ever possible the use of local materials in construction is promoted, such shelter strategies that enhance integration and benefit the local economy should be favoured.

Skills and Building Techniques : Shelter design should promote local construction and the transfer of technology when needed to improve best practice and manage risks is advised. Further, solutions must be designed and engineered based on context specific structural and performance needs.

UNHCR has provided 4 shelter design categories, Global, Emergency, Transitional and Durable.

Global Shelter Designs

Global shelters are designed as adaptable structures that may be implemented globally following correct concept, prototype, and field testing to ensure optimum performance. Options Kits include a Shade Net recommended for hot climates and a Winterization kit to improve insulation against cold.

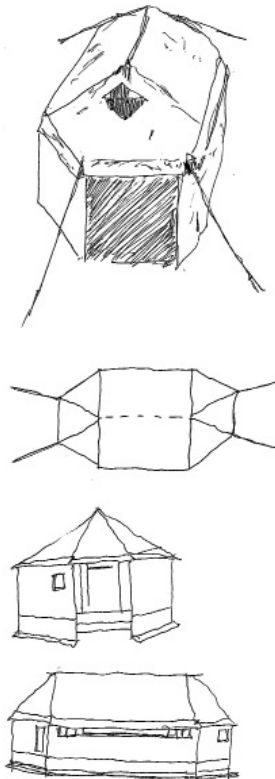


07.GLOBAL SHELTER TYPES (UNHCR 2016)

28

UNHCR FAMILY TENT

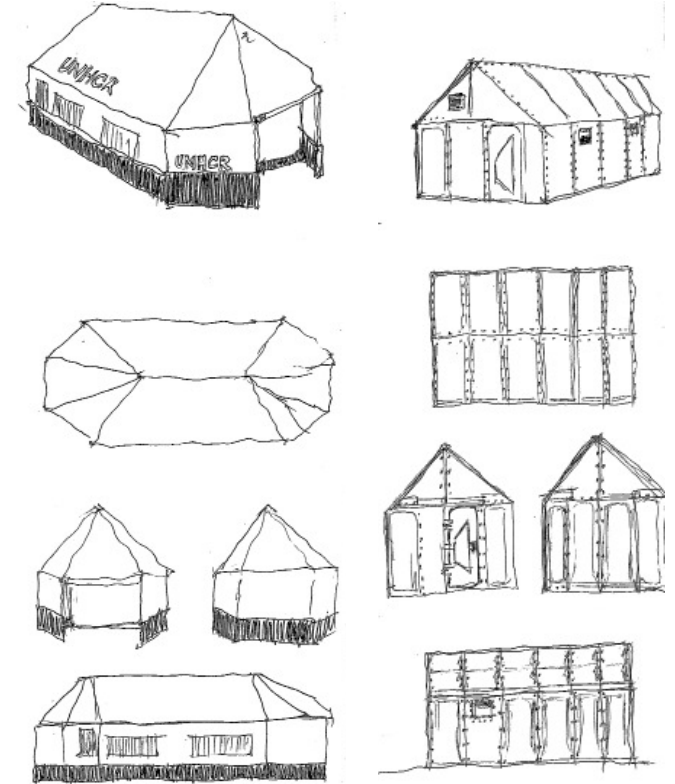
A ridge double fly tent with outer-tent and inner-tent canvas made of a polyester-cotton blend and the ground sheet using standard plastic sheeting.



- +: Ease of construction, short construction time, good waterproofing and sheltering
- : Potentially poor wind resistance, moderate climate tent, short life span

UNHCR FRAME TENT

Used by several organizations including UNHCR, ICRC and IFRC, this tent provides a sturdier alternative to the family tent.



- +: Generous size suitable for 5 people, sturdy structure, useful in various climates
- : Not easily constructed, may need additional accessories such as winterization kit

EMERGENCY SHELTER DESIGNS

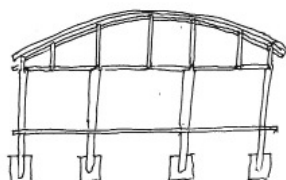
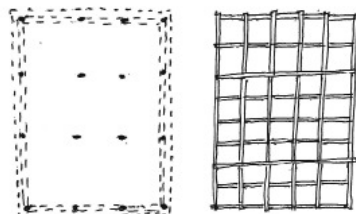
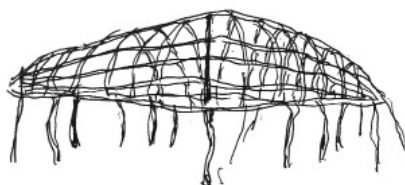
Objective is to provide adequate shelter for the camp populations and new arrivals using local, available materials.



08.EMERGENCY SHELTER TYPES (UNHCR 2016)

TUKUL SHELTER

Developed in South Sudan and utilizing simple building techniques, very good resisting properties against winds, good, insulation against heat



+: Uses local materials, generally accepted by beneficiaries

-: Periodic maintenance of the structure is required

TENT SHELTER

First in Northern Afghanistan it was designed in response to fast onset emergencies in countries with potentially severe climatic conditions



+: uses a bolt together system which enables the frame to be disassembled, transported and re-used should further population movement occur

-: bolt assembly requires technical skill and training

Transitional Shelter Designs

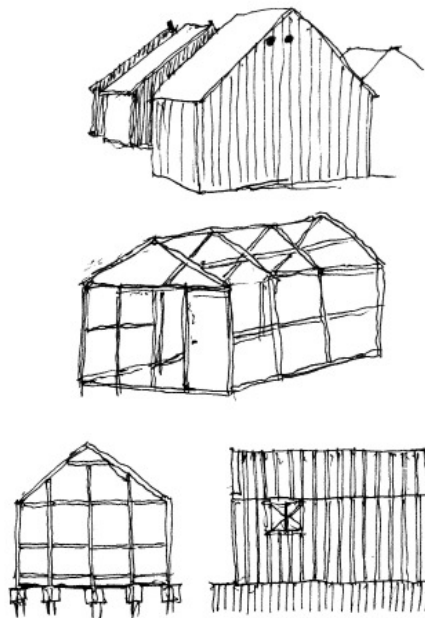
These take into account aspects such as visual privacy and improve general living conditions through increased size and quality of living spaces.



9. TRANSITIONAL SHELTER TYPES (UNHCR 2016)

AZRAQ T-SHELTER

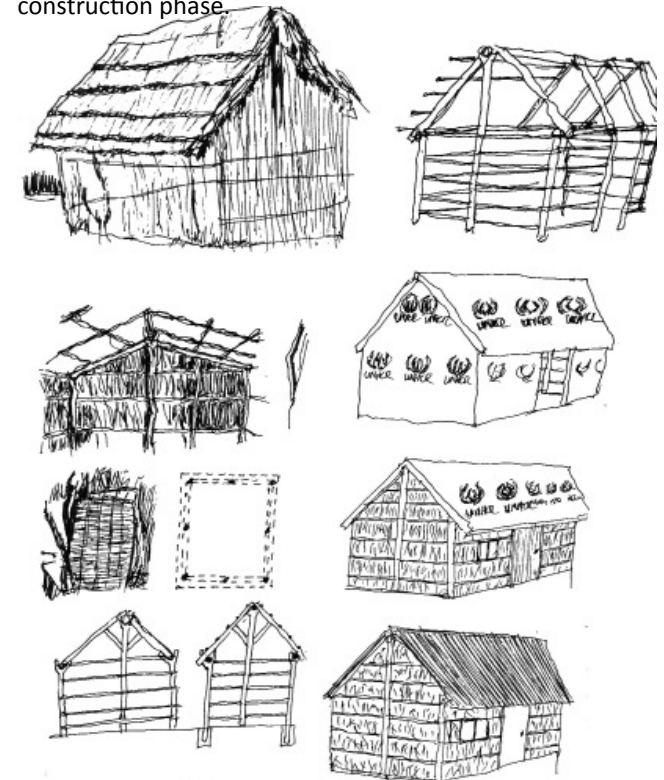
Constructed to host Syrian refugees in Jordan it utilizes an interlocking steel structure designed to maximize privacy and protect against severe weather conditions.



- +: Good protection against strong winds, dust and extreme changes in climate. Spacious living area, flexible and simple construction, produced with local materials
- : Larger than average construction team, not easily disassembled for transportation

COMPACT BAMBOO SHELTER

Well ventilated structure and provides adequate protection from the rain, project has benefited refugees as well as host community labourers through livelihood opportunities in the construction phase.



- +: Provision of construction training for host community in prefabrication of structures, readily available construction materials
- : Bamboo cladding at times inadequate leading to use of plastic and cloth for better protection and privacy

DURABLE SHELTER DESIGN

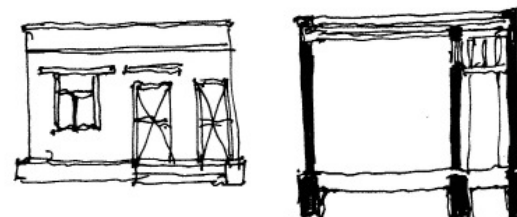
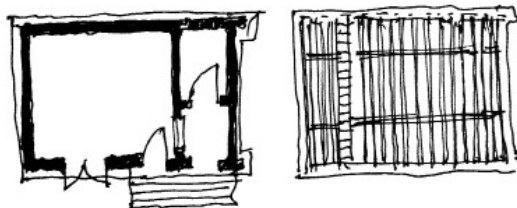
Utilizing more sophisticated construction techniques, these shelters involve a greater participation from the local government and host community.



10.DURABLE SHELTER TYPES (UNHCR 2016)

ONE ROOM SHELTER

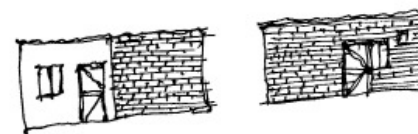
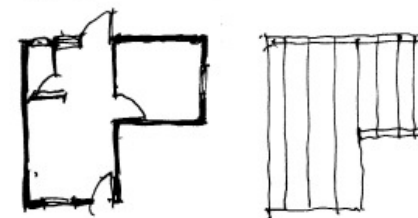
Safe, durable, cost effective and environmentally sustainable shelters. Participation from the community through families providing unskilled labour such as plastering on the inside was an important aspect.



- +: Separate latrine and kitchen, durable foundations, brick/ concrete block construction with mortar
- : not adaptable to increased occupant size

SHAPE SHELTER

A sturdy shelter providing increased privacy of spaces and variety of use. Participation from the national government, local authorities and implementing partners essential for the construction.



- +: Lifespan of 10 years, L-shape core structure expansion possible should beneficiaries require it
- : lengthy construction process of up to 3 weeks



11. REFUGEES EVICTED FROM
TOWNSHIP
(Jon Hrusa, 2016)

LOCAL CONTEXT

JOHANNESBURG CITY

South Africa predominantly hosts asylum seekers and refugees who have fled the conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo, the security situation in Somalia or are individuals who claim to have faced persecution in Burundi, Ethiopia, Rwanda and Zimbabwe, the nations above make up 84% of all asylum claims, with minority groups originating from India, Pakistan, Eastern Europe and the Middle East. (UNHC, Global Trends, 2015, p.40). 2013 saw over 230000 asylum seekers awaiting decisions with approximately 65000 recognized refugees according to the Department of Home Affairs. The asylum system is overwhelmed. A backlog has been created following the large number of applications; South Africa has not the means to adequately accommodate this surge.

The inefficient operation of the system has led to complications for a multitude of refugees seeking legally recognized refugee status in the country. Refugees are thus prone to ill-treatment and exploitation from the host communities in which they reside and the officials they seek assistance from as a result of being unable to secure documentation.

This is reflective of the Department of Home Affairs desire to prioritize civic services and its unwillingness to sufficiently finance and provide human resources to its Refugee Affairs. (Belvedere, 2007)

Most refugees are sidelined throughout the nation when attempting to access essential services. This is a result of various factors including government's reluctance in changing immigration laws, xenophobic tendencies in public officials, and the reinforcement of immigration laws as crime prevention, evidenced through arrests and deportations of refugees as a result of lengthy processing of documentation of immigrants. (Hanekom & Webster, 2008). A lack of acknowledgement of the constitutional rights of refugees by Government has led to similar behavior from the citizens. Thus despite the constitution making provision for refugees' social aid, healthcare, job opportunities and protection, attempts to access these essentials remains unsuccessful. (Belvedere, 2007).

Contrary to this it is not uncommon for refugees seeking assistance to encounter dismissive attitudes from Government institutions, such as the Department of Home Affairs failing to adequately document the non-national population, in their attempt to lessen influx. (Hanekom & Webster, 2008, pp104-110) The local citizens' antagonistic attitudes towards refugees are further fueled in less favorable economic environments as they are regarded as competitors for limited services and resources. (Belvedere, 2007). The need to find ways to promote integration between nationals and non-nationals is painfully evident.

The Minister of Home Affairs in his 2016 address stated that "We must expand our discourse on nation building and social cohesion to recognize the enormous social and economic contributions of immigrants in our country, and welcome and integrate them into our communities, mindful of their immense contribution to deepening our cultural diversity as well as enhancing humanity and humaneness as a people." (Address, Minister M. Gigaba. 2016) The city's most densely immigrant populated neighborhoods such as Hillbrow, Yeoville and more recently Randburg CBD, comprising a large portion of formal and informal traders therein, are evidence of the accuracy of

the statistic that for the majority of asylum seekers and refugees Johannesburg consistently remained the preferred destination within the country as it offers a diversity of social and economic opportunities and increased mobility (GCRO, 2015). Investigating the potential effects of human mobility on sustainable urban development in Johannesburg, Landau puts forth that there has been little evidence that movements into, through and out of South Africa's urban centres are slowing since the lifting of apartheid era mobility controls, further he adds that lack of appropriate responses from government may result in international migration threatening sustainable and equitable economic growth. (Landau, 2007, p. 61)

Statistics from Gauteng City-Region Observatory (GCRO) indicates that in 2016 Gauteng hosted the most foreign born migrants, with the total population of Johannesburg migrants estimated to be 13% of the total population or approximately 560000 individuals. Already in 2011 the displaced urban population within Johannesburg consisted of South Africans living in refugee-like circumstances, describing individuals who are outside their territory of origin and encounter protection risks as would a refugee yet refugee status is not

ascertained owing to practical or other reasons, and an estimated number of 450000 forced migrants of which 51300 have been granted legal refugee status the remaining 417700 facing the predicament of being an asylum seeker or illegal immigrant (Krause-Wilmar, 2011, pp. 1-2) This indicates that the city is host to an estimated 400000 individuals who unaccounted for are utilizing the city's services and infrastructure yet remain legally undocumented.

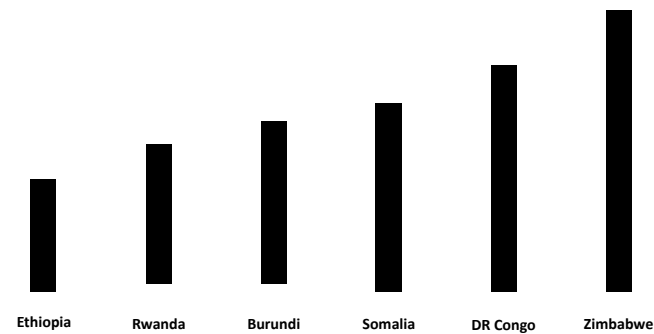
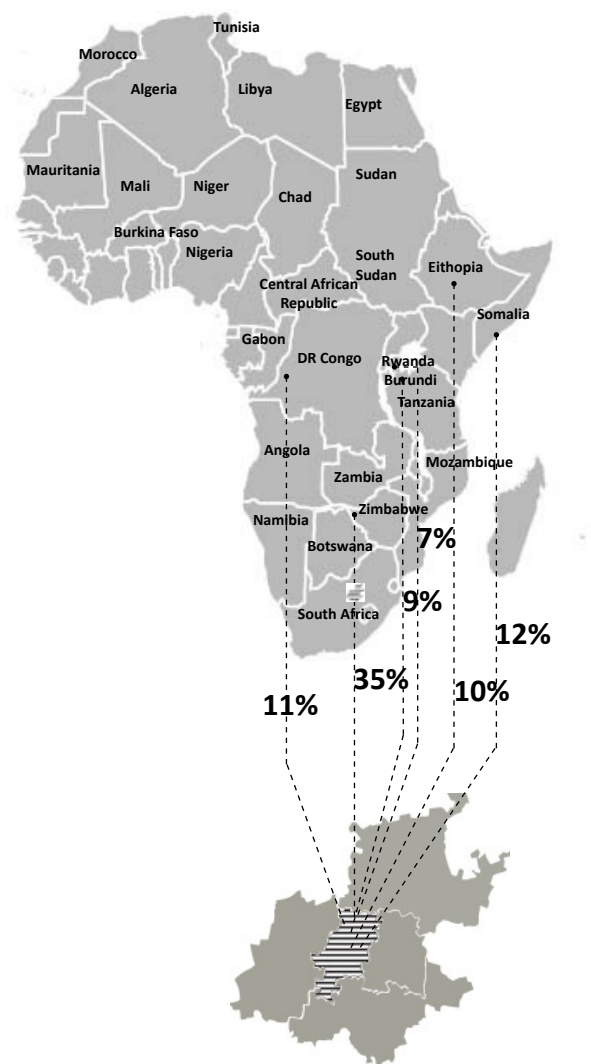
The impact of refugee immigrants on the infrastructure of the city must be thoroughly appreciated to grant a formulation of a suitable approach for the creation of an immigrant integration center. The foundational aspects that will inform the design and development of the building include the demographics, political and socio-economic situation of the proposed users will be accounted for. Johannesburg being the prime destination for asylum seekers and immigrant workers necessitates an analysis of the elements attracting these groups to the city and away from their original location.



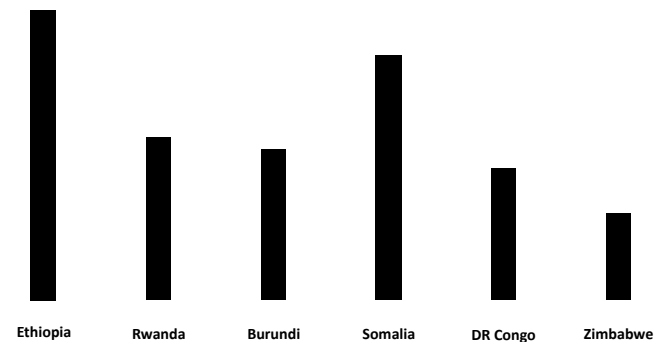
12. HILLBROW HOSTS A VARIETY OF REFUGEE POPULATIONS

Hillbrow taxi rank
(Author, 2017)

Statistics indicate that as of 2015 South Africa hosts approximately 345000 refugees and asylum seekers, the major of which originate from the nations of Democratic Republic of Congo, Somalia, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Rwanda and Burundi. (UNHCR, 2015).The predominant centrifugal factors influencing this migration include economic instability, civil war and natural disasters and higher education, healthcare and economic opportunities form the centripetal factors.(CBCR, 2007) The high number (65%) of Southern African Development Community (SADC) nations comprising the immigrant informal trader population in Johannesburg attests to the strong economic incentive. (Peberdy, 2016, p.1)



CENTRIFUGAL FACTORS- Civil War, Economic instability, Natural disasters

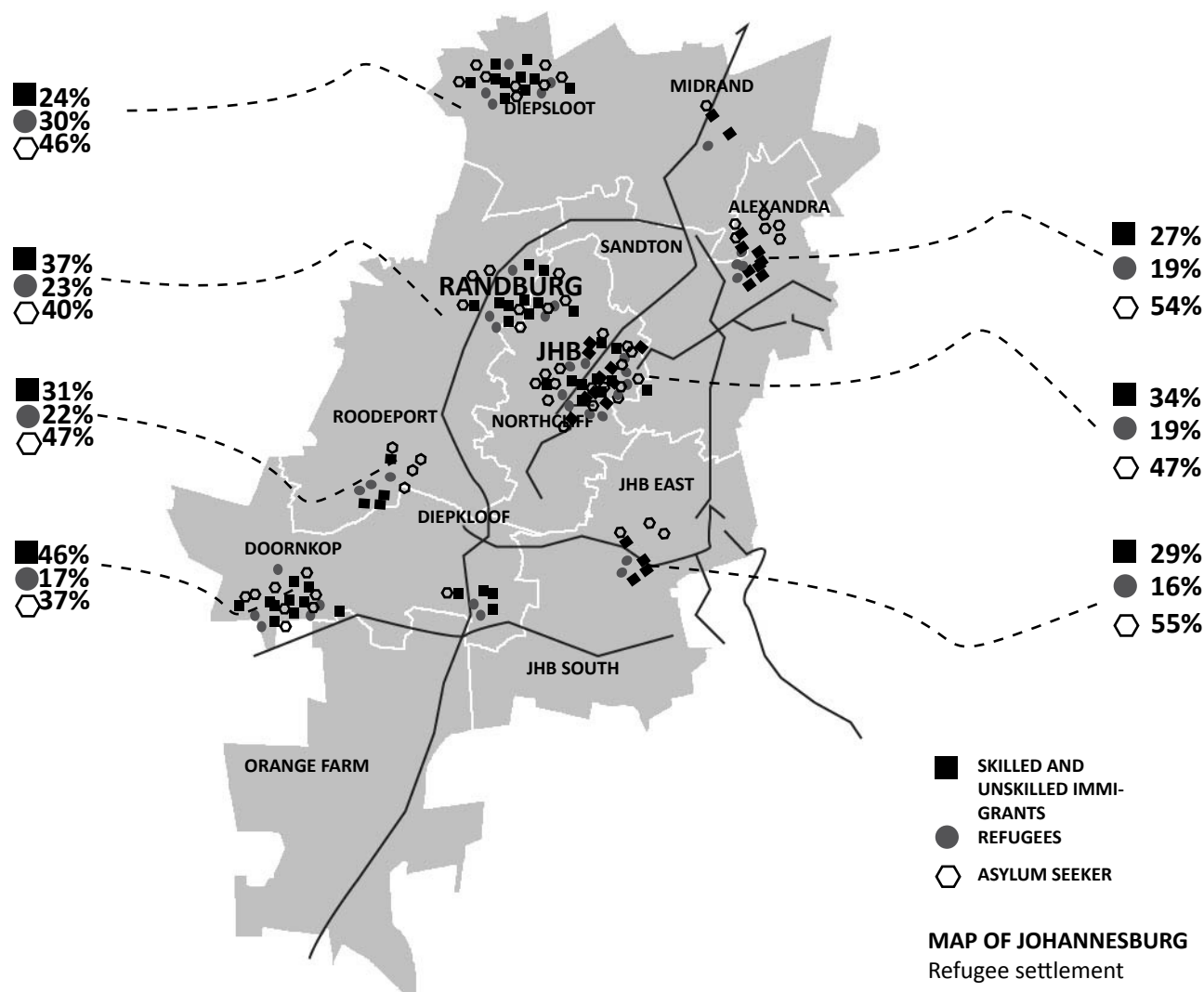


CENTRIPETAL FACTORS- Education, Economic opportunities, Healthcare

At the end of 2014 the number of asylum seekers hosted by South Africa stood at 1057600, the highest in the world, of this figure only 121645 individuals were officially recognized as refugees. The above figures are indicative of the enormous backlog in the documentation system as only 62 200 new applications were received in 2014, which is low in relation to the world average. (UNHCR, 2015,p44).

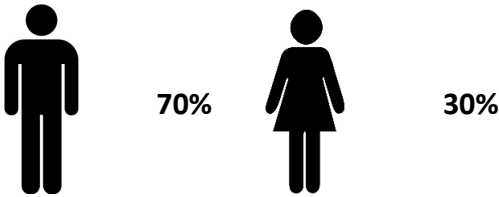
PATTERN OF MIGRATORY MOVEMENTS IN JOHANNESBURG

South Africa currently includes as international migrants; refugees, asylum seekers, highly -skilled and low-skilled immigrants as well as other documented and undocumented migrants. (Census 2011: Migration Dynamics in South Africa, 2015, p137). As the nation has no refugee camps refugees settle and work mainly in urban regions such as Johannesburg, and informal settlements on the outskirts of the city, and receive no official aid. The strong entrepreneurial drive in immigrants is noted in statistics which indicate that 75% are economically active, engaging in occasional labour, informal trade and self-employment. (Krause-Vilmar and Chaffin, 2011, pp. 1-5)



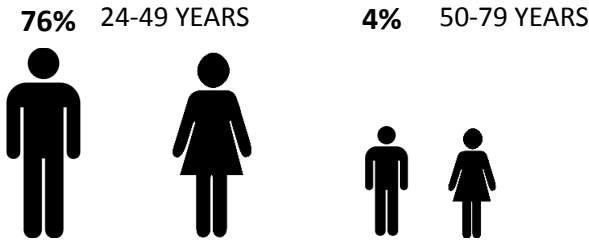
ECONOMIC DEMOGRAPHICS
-INFORMAL TRADERS IN JOHANNESBURG

GENDER RATIO



A study by the GCRO in 2016 entitled International Mi-grants in Johannesburg’s Informal Economy revealed that only 20% of businesses are owned by immigrants with the remainder being owned by South Africans. Of interest however is the concentration of immigrant traders in various municipal markets around the city as observed by the author during face to face interactions.

AGE GROUP



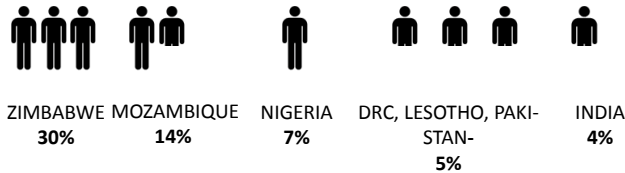
LEGAL STATUS



COUNTRY OF ORIGIN



ARRIVAL IN SOUTH AFRICA



REFUGEE ARRIVAL AND NAVIGATION

Refugees and asylum seekers encounter ill treatment, harassment and the risk of unjustified arrest and detention by law enforcement agencies when arriving in the city. (Palmary, 2002, p8). Following this refugees are reluctant to approach immigration facilities as their claims are dismissed unfairly or they are confronted by police officers who abuse and at times deport them or unlawfully jail them before transfer to a deportation centre such as Lindela. Few organizations are available to offer services to refugees by way of social or legal aid, the situation worsened by the inefficient system that is unable to process the claims of even those who do manage to submit one. The effect of this is restricted movement and association, access to assistance which their human rights permit, and engagement in employment. (Mbelle and Patrick, 2005, p1)

Unlawful action by the South African Police Services, such as the lack of recognition of government issued permits, is a major hindrance to migrants seeking refuge in the city, it is reflected in this statement by a senior member of the police department "Any foreigner trading in the [city] is [doing so] illegal[ly]. In the designated areas [those where traders can operate legally] you should not find foreigners, but they are there.

They kind of 'bought their way in' and they've got their ways and means of getting in." (Official: Police interview, 2002)

In addition to poor treatment, a great challenge for newly arrived immigrants is securing safe accommodation and a means of income. Those fortunate enough to have a contact already living in Johannesburg are at a great advantage as an easier transition is enabled, however it is indicated those who cannot afford accommodation resort to sleeping in parking lots, churches, on the street or places of business, "I used to have a shop in the locations [township], but they came at night and burned it, and they shot me. I have been fighting [the perpetrators] in court since 2008 but the court will not help me..." (Somali Male Youth, 2009), some migrants with businesses often carry guns and sleep in their shops to prevent theft or arson. (Krause-Vilmar and Chaffin, 2011, pp 6).

Seeking a sense of security and unable to access any form of reception office migrants thus resort to places such as the municipal markets, which are predominantly occupied by foreign nationals, for assistance. However, the migrants already occupying these markets are frequently billed

higher than the market rate for utilities and rent and with having to contend with police raids, random evictions, and unavailability of secure and affordable housing in the surrounding areas means only limited assistance is on offer. (Krause-Vilmar and Chaffin, 2011, pp 6).

PHYSICAL SECURITY AND XENOPHOBIA

High crime levels are evident in both Johannesburg and surrounding townships, especially in poorer neighborhoods in which there is a prevalence of rape, homicide and other violent crimes. It is the groups that are the most socioeconomically vulnerable, such as refugees, to whom menaces of violence are made, thus opportunities of making an adequate living are hindered as a result. Krause-Vilmar and Chaffin, 2011, pp 5). The intense attacks occurring from 2008 are reflective of xenophobic attitudes harbored by the population as confirmed by polls beginning in 1996 which consistently indicated that 70 to 75 percent of the population were indeed xenophobic. (Krause-Vilmar and Chaffin, 2011, pp 6-7). This pattern of ongoing situations of violence preceded these outbreaks and remains a daily reality for foreign nationals.

The vast challenges endured by refugees in urban areas were shockingly exposed to the nation and internationally by the widespread violent xenophobic attacks which occurred in 2008 and again in 2015. The reality of suddenly being thrust out onto the street was cause for severe distress for the affected refugees, as a result of the inhumane conditions they found themselves in, lacking a reliable source of food, shelter or security.

Poverty, unemployment, poor service delivery and government insufficiencies are cited as key underlying causes of xenophobic violence in South Africa. (Hågensen, 2014, p.18) The high unemployment rates, poverty and abysmal living conditions of the local population increases the difficulty of facilitating integration, instead foreigners are regarded as competition for already inadequate resources. The lack of an intervening action on the part of government to alleviate this substantial dilemma, has impelled refugees to seek their independence through economic engagement in informal trade within municipal markets around Johannesburg which they occupy in substantial numbers increasing their safety as a group.



13. Foreigners' Shops In South Africa Looted
(Information Nigeria, April, 2015)



14. Police officers stroll away from a crowd looting a shop in White City,, Nehanda Radio, April



15. Trader in Yeoville market
(The Guardian, Jan, 2017)



16. Women being escorted to safety
(Daily Maverick, May, 2015)



17. Refugee camp in Durban after xenophobic attacks (All Africa, May, 2015)



18. Camp in Glenanda following xenophobic violence (Eye Witness News, April 2015)

MUNICIPAL MARKET FACILITIES

The discovery, by the author while exploring the city, of the overwhelming occupation by immigrant traders of the Yeoville Market facility in Johannesburg, contrary to research findings by the Gauteng City Region Observatory (GCRO) which indicates that only 20% of informal businesses are foreign owned (GCRO,2016, p.1), inspired the further exploration of other municipal Market spaces around the city in a bid to recreate their success and improve on shortcomings. Located near or sometimes combined with taxi ranks they are unusual in their predominance of African foreign traders patronized by South African residents. Having visited a number of these Market/Taxi Rank facilities and engaging the traders therein, the need for the comprehension and interpretation of the existing facilities was essential for the evolution of a marketplace and immigrant integration centre hybrid design as the day to day activities of the user provides an indication of programmatic requirements.

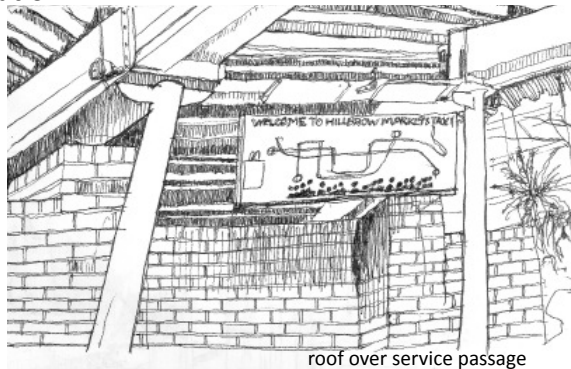
The consequent exploration of distinct spaces within the markets and the manner in which they have been utilized and adapted by the users to enable successful dealings and encourage social interaction based on individual needs is undertaken. This analysis will provide the foundation for the generation of a programme and appropriate facilities in the proposed building.



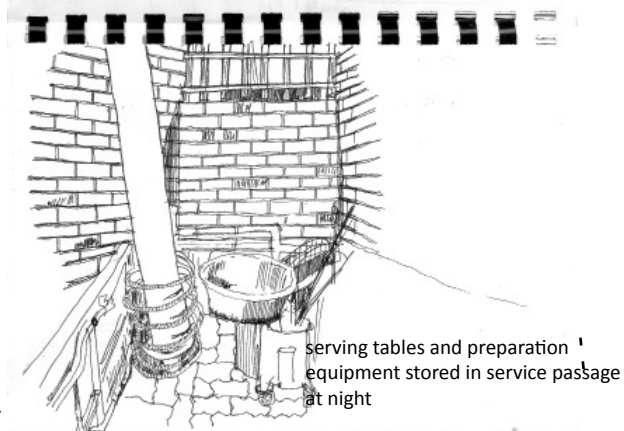
19. YEOVILLE MARKET
(Mtongana L, 2014)

SERVICE ZONES

Designated service zones for the trade stalls have been adapted to provide additional trade space by way of seating for restaurant patrons. These are extensively utilized indicating the requirement of a redesign of the existing market configuration.



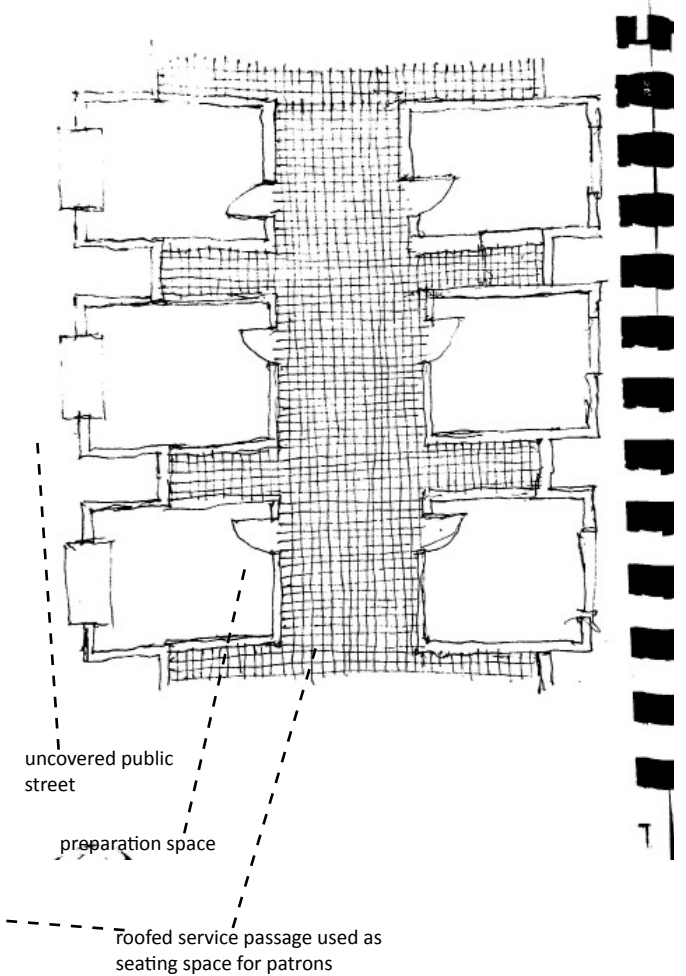
roof over service passage



serving tables and preparation equipment stored in service passage at night

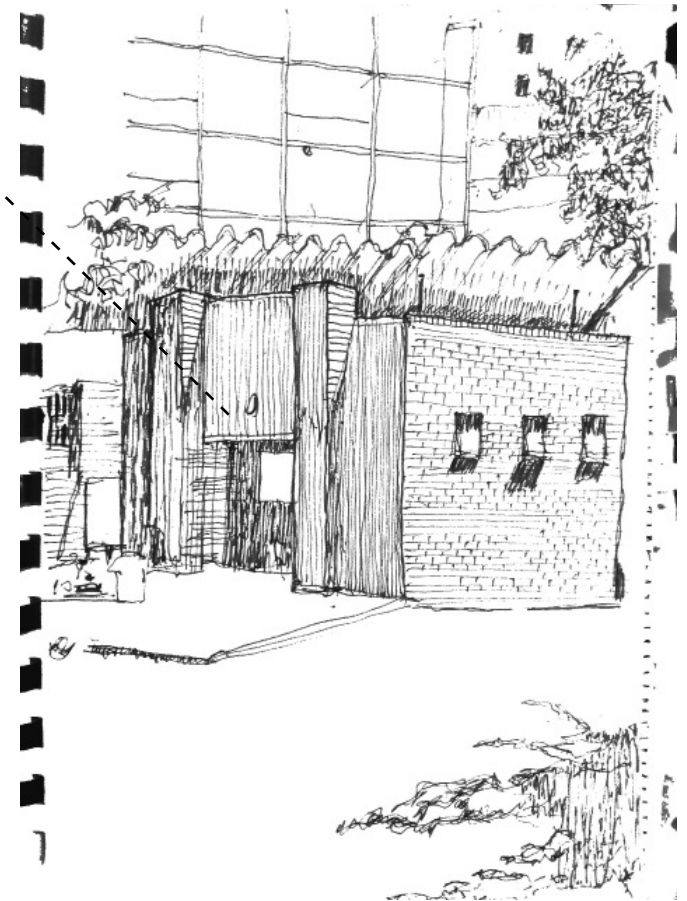


20. HILLBROW MARKET
(Author, 2017)



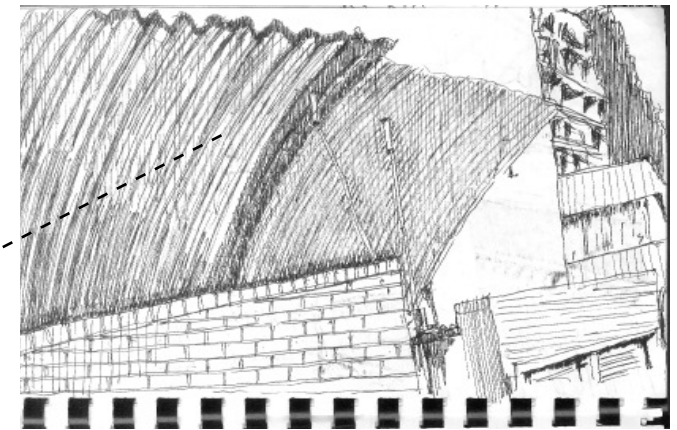
MAINTENANCE FACILITY

A small adjoining structure which houses service equipment for the maintenance of the marketplace has been transformed into a recreation space for users of the marketplace with the inclusion of various gaming equipment as well as seating space.



COVERED TRADE SPACE

Although the overhanging roof structure provides an acceptable amount of shade, traders have noted that it can be problematic on rainy days when their customers are unable to use the street front seating area as there is insufficient roof cover, this leads to congestion in the already tight internal service passages.



sufficient covered space required to enable trade in adverse weather conditions

TRADE STALLS

The trade stalls as a departure point, as well as the areas surrounding them, become a buzz of activity as people seek to compare goods and negotiate better deals. This area is used as more than merely an exchange of product for money however with immigrant traders engaging the local patrons in social banter.



23. YEOVILLE MARKET
trade area
(Author, 2017)



passage linking trade stalls extensively used by immigrants and locals whilst engaging each other as well as traders

PUBLIC TOILETS

A lack of sufficient storage space has led to traders adapting public toilets into storage spaces which are closed off and guarded during trade hours. These spaces have been utilized as sleeping areas as well during times of need.



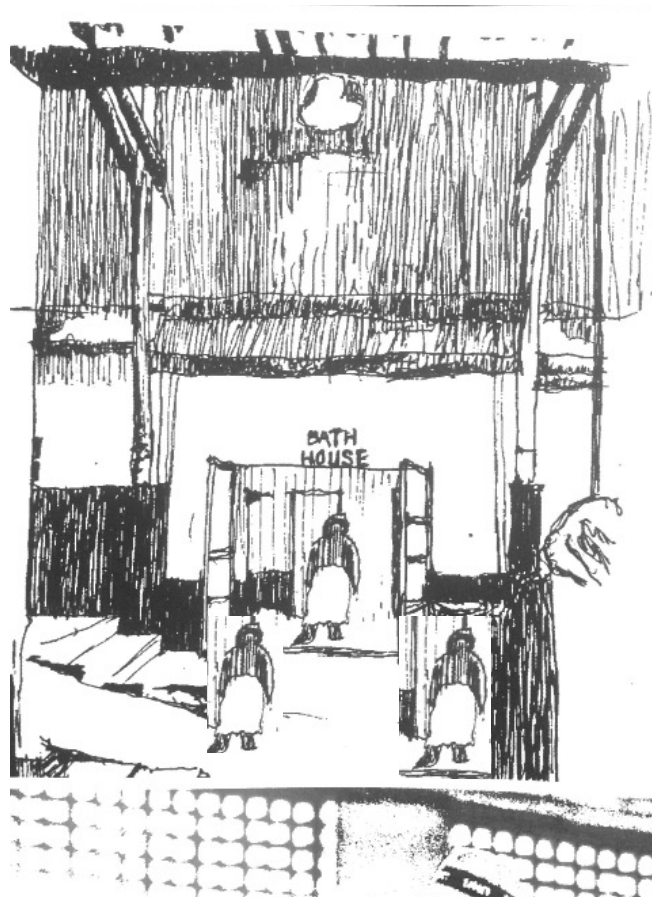
24. YEOVILLE MARKET
public toilets
(Author, 2017)



trade product stored in closed off
public toilets



25. YEOVILLE MARKET
public entry passage
(Author, 2017)

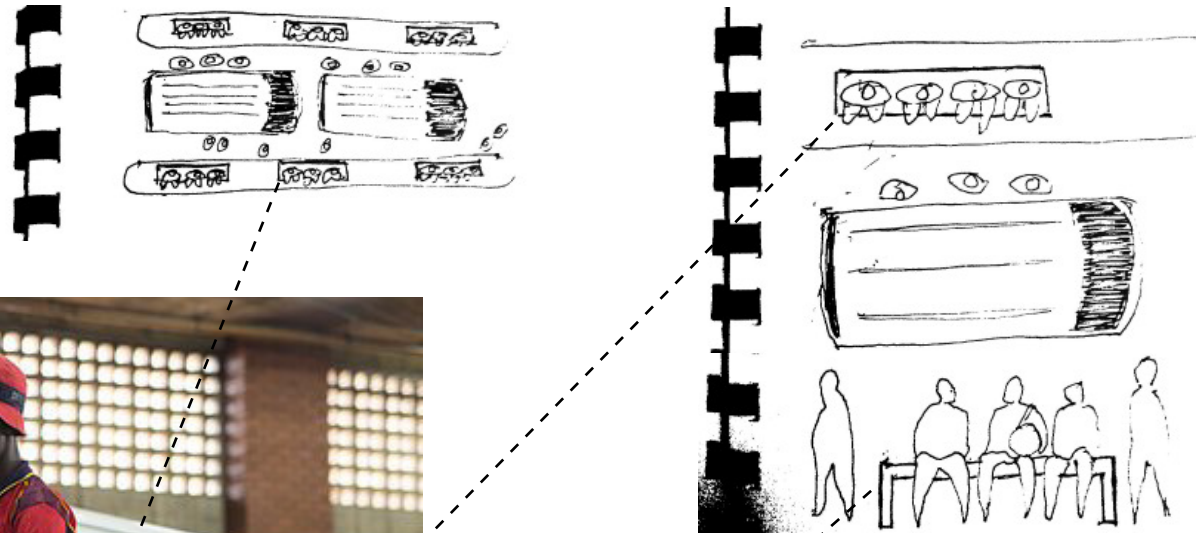


BATH HOUSE

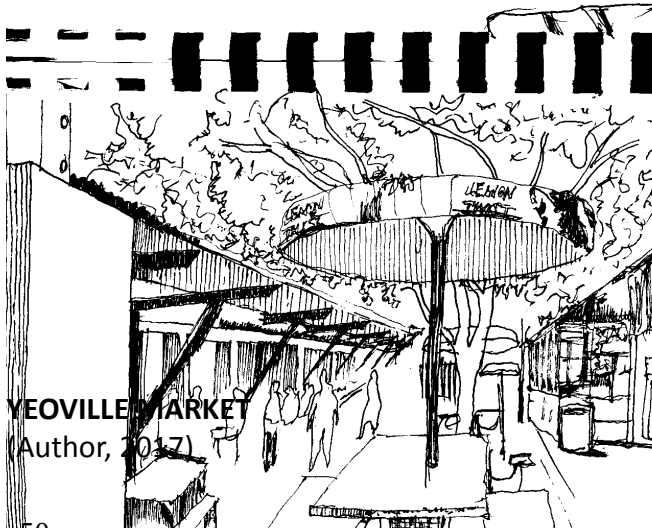
The bath house is a pre-existing feature of the Yeoville Market used by the traders within, although intended for public use only the use of toilets, once a fee has been paid, is made available to visitors.

WAITING AREAS

A trader has displayed product for sale on a designated commuter waiting area furnished with a concrete bench. These spaces are utilized with the authority of the queue marshalls who draw revenue from the traders business.



Apart from the pragmatic aspects of the immigrant needs that have been clarified, an overall theme began to take root as I observed the various activities occurring in the markets such as the preparation and serving of food in a particular fashion and at a certain time, the markets on weekends taking on the function of celebratory venues, the adapted spaces used as sleeping areas and the bathhouse to enable cleansing, this important underlying theme is that the markets function as facilitators of ritual.



YEOVILLE MARKET
(Author, 2017)



27. YEOVILLE MARKET
(Author, 2017)

RITUAL IN ARCHITECTURE

Ritual is characterized by repetition and rules, taken as positively social, it is invested in things done together and agreements on how to behave, it is the undertaking through which individuals “reproduce and reshape their social and cultural environments” (Bell, 1997, p.76), (Jones, 2016, p.15). Despite attempts by architects to facilitate this type of experience for its users, the prioritized attaining of essential elements of functionality precludes the realization of the metaphysical potential of architecture.

Several rituals interrupt daily life; cultural rituals mediate our daily lives for example sacrificing, praying and fasting; sacred rituals such as celebrations and parades unveil or conclude a phase; political rituals such as memorials or honours and finally secular rituals which includes everyday activities such as working, eating and cleaning. (Henri Lefebvre, 1996: chapter 22 and 23). The design of the proposed center will be informed by these four types of rituals.

Indeed rituals are as diverse as cultures, thus the means of process and design will vary. Unifying them however is that they all are spaces created to allow the user to enact as stated by Ruth Benedict “a form of prescribed and elaborated behavior

that occurs both as the spontaneous inventions of the individual especially of the compulsion neurotic, and as a culture trait.” The above definition clarifies that all forms of prescribed behavior entail ritual. Meaning ritual is any repetitive symbolic act which is socially established.

To understand the physical structure of a ritual space-its setting and use of physical space-is to remember that the physical journey made by a user within this space symbolically parallels his/her psychological and emotional journey from the start to the end of the ritual. Ritual entails a consolation of time and space, physical and spiritual. As stated by architect Thomas Barrie, ritual is “the symbolic narrative facilitated by the architectural setting of path and place.” (Bell, 1997, p.76) As such the potential exists for a designer to influence an individual’s internal state through the manipulation of physical space by way of the constant dialogue that exists between the emotional/psychological environment of the user and his or her physical surroundings. The constantly changing role of ritual in the lives of urban populations has challenged the notion of sacred or spiritual space. The impact of ritual in architecture as a means of enabling a metaphysical experience for the user is consequently analyzed through various architectural spaces.

Rituals often appeal to a higher or supernatural power. This quality helps mark ritual space as sacred. (Bell, 1997, p. 156) Thomas Barrie in "The Sacred In-Between: The Mediating Roles of Architecture" states that the path in sacred architecture is typically a sequence of gateways and spaces, and leads to a center or destination which symbolizes the spiritual path and its goal, a dynamic experience where symbolic themes are expressed three dimensionally and experienced visually, haptically, and emotionally. (Barrie, 2010, p. 107) Barrie here addresses architecture as a transcendental creation as opposed to merely producing practical spaces or adopting a fashion. The essential features he advocates for are the communication of symbolism by the interrelationship of the orientation, plan, surfaces, geometry, form and spaces of the architecture and the experience of ambulation, devotional acts and communal rituals-a compelling combination of diverse media.

Ritual space as achieved through sacred architecture facilitates the synthesis of man and higher powers through prescribed environments which enable the enactment of rituals. A lack of correlation between ritual and building has led to 'a consequence of which form in architecture has

come to have only a limited significance; it too often depends only upon the arbitrariness of fashion." (Quantrill, 1974, pp. 15-16)

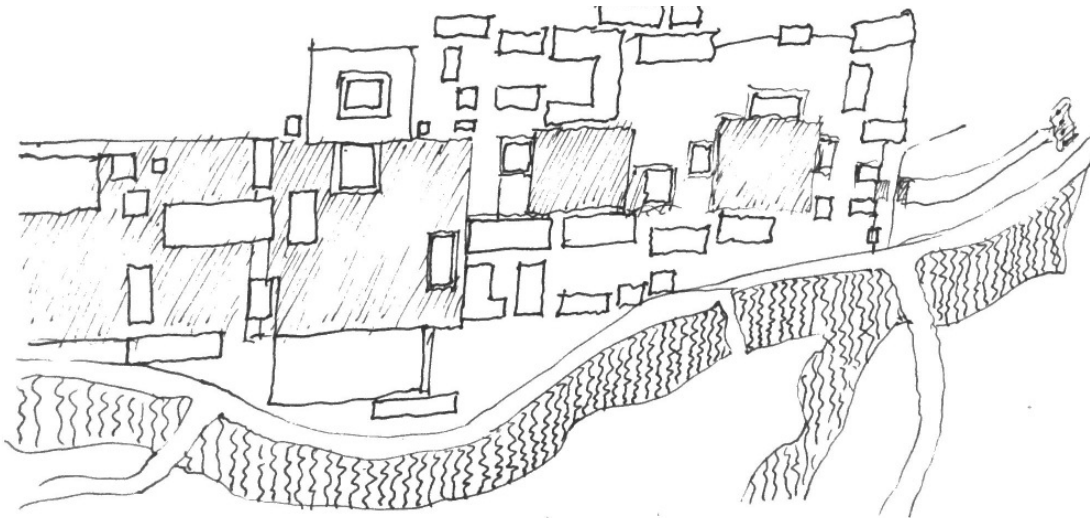
It is through the ability of a space to connect to the metaphysical that an everyday space is established as a transcendental environment. As put by Barrie, through this environment architecture provides the setting for communal activities, and consequently supports the most potent of human endeavors, the shared cooperative pursuit of knowledge, understanding, consciousness and improvement (Barrie, 2010, p. 7). Thus it is through this unified endeavor that my discourse argues for the integration of individuals who have endured severe difficulties and remain vulnerable and helpless in unfamiliar territory. Architecture thus provides an environment of recuperation and rejuvenation, to those it contains it is as stated by Brandon Ro "...a selfless manifestation of existential knowledge and truth. In this way, architecture may transcend the worldly (profane) to become atmospheres of the otherworldly (sacred) (Ro, 2011, p. 1).

TONGDO ZEN BUDDHIST MONASTERY
Tongdo sa , Korea, nd

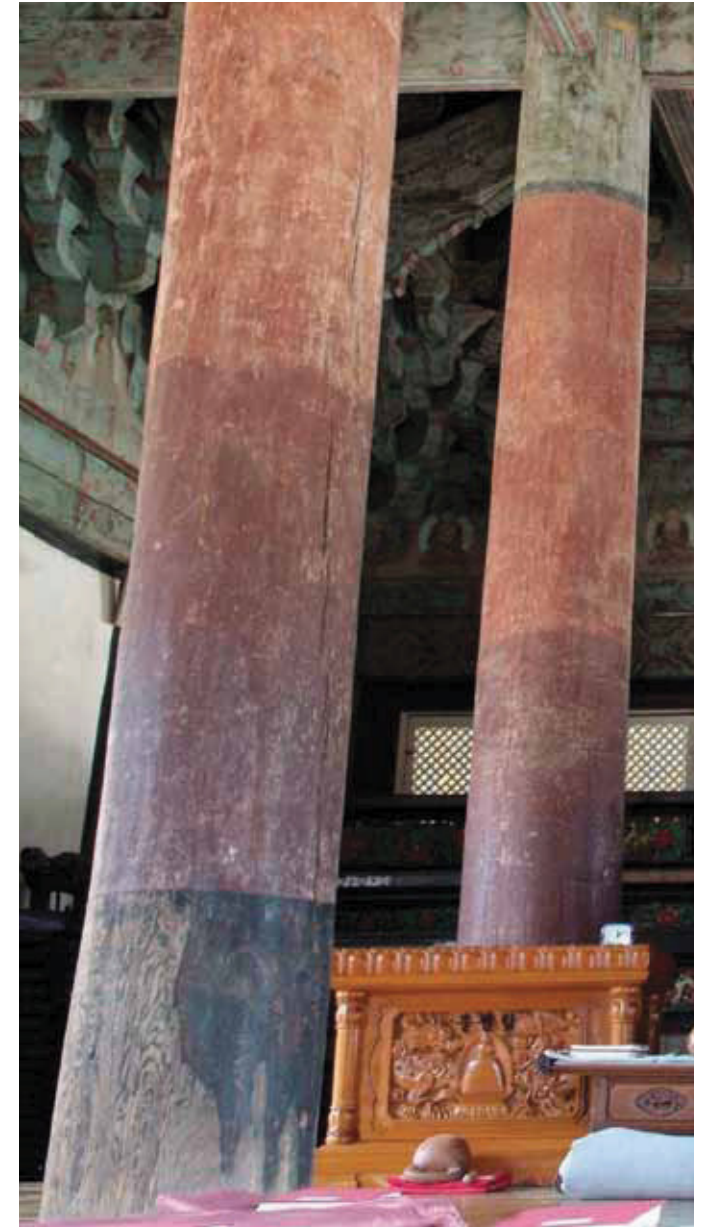
Tongdo Zen Buddhist Monastery, one of the most important temples in Korea, illustrates and explicates the interrelationship of path, landscape, and sacred places. Tongdo-sa was founded in 646 CE as a mountain hermitage, and grew to be one of the most important monasteries in Korea. Today it is an extensive campus of historically significant buildings that support an active community of more than a hundred monks. Even though at one level Tongdosa is organized according to a hierarchical, axial path sequence—a sequential spatial sequence and symbolic narrative that leads to the sacred center of the main Buddha Hall—a deeper reading reveals its relationships to its surrounding landscape and a dynamic interrelationship of multiple centers congruent with aspects of esoteric Mahayana Buddhism.



Overlooking the second courtyard from within a temple which marks the symbolic threshold from the inner realm to the outer realm (Author 2018)



Surrounding buildings and temples provide character to each of the three courtyards around which the monastery is organized (Author 2018)



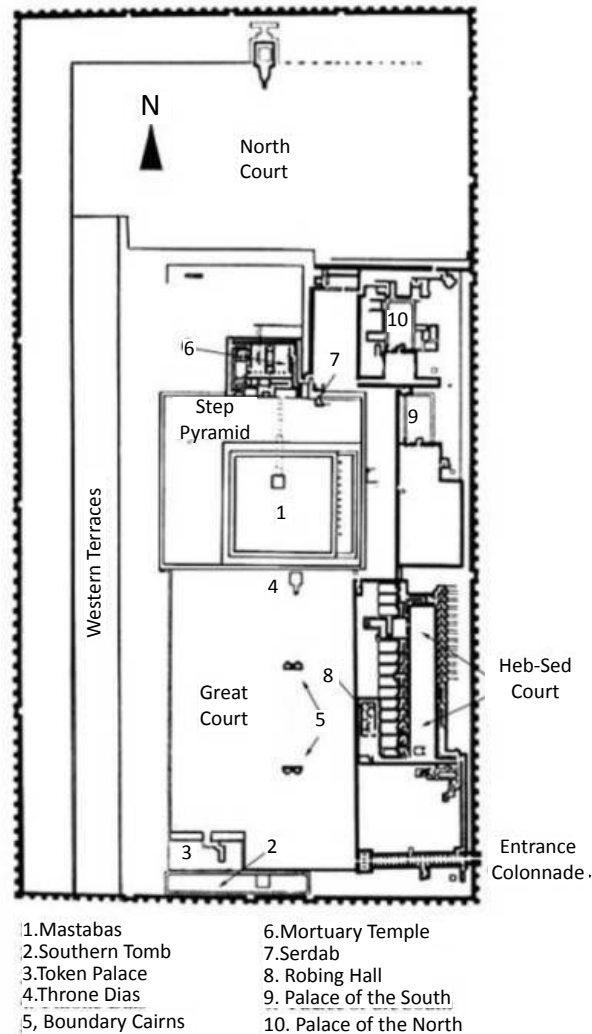
28. HERO HALL

Large horizontal window framing exterior view (Barrie, 2010)

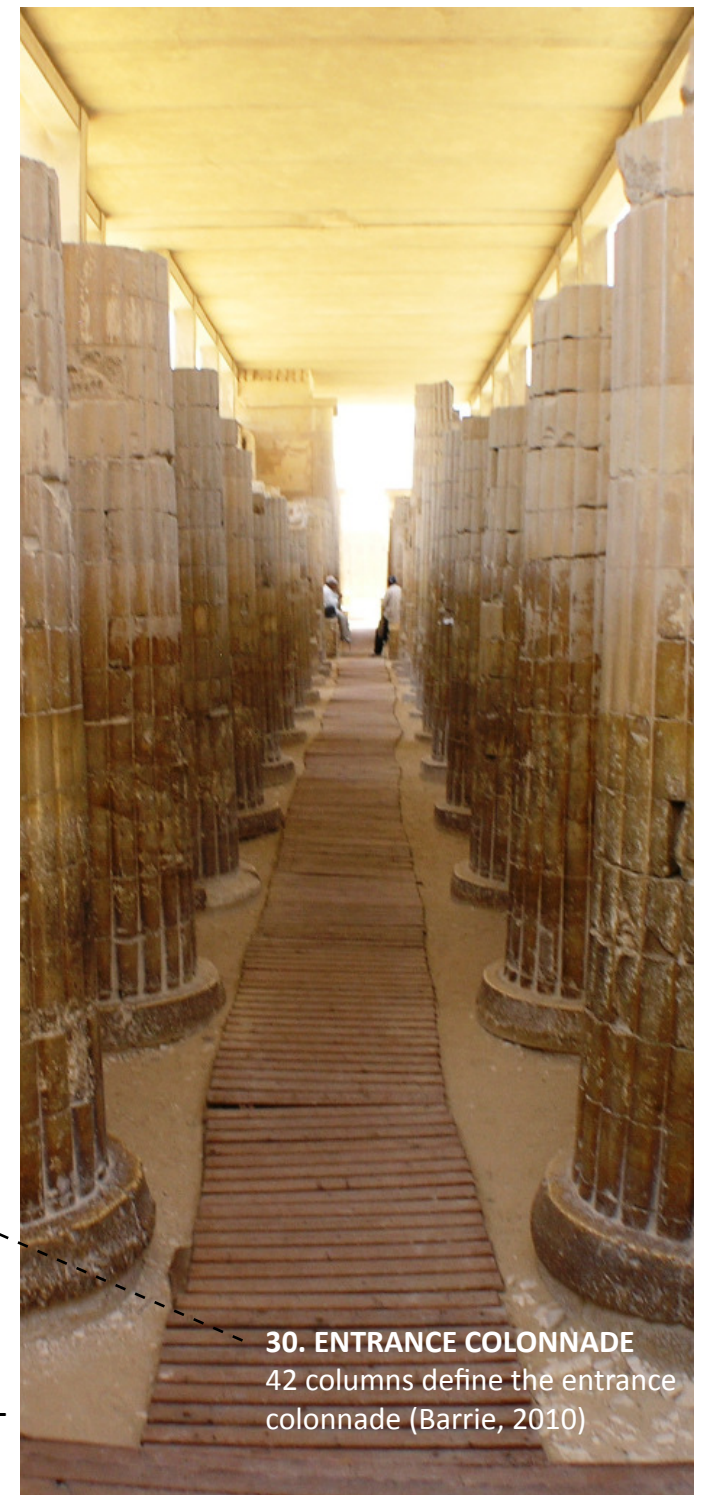
MORTUARY TEMPLE OF KING ZOSER

"Sacred architecture can be defined as dynamic spatial organizations vivified through their variety of uses. Articulate paths and places are intrinsic to the symbolism and ritual use of sacred architecture and exhibit the characteristics of clearly articulated entries, spatial sequences, and symbolic narratives" (Barrie, 2010, p. 107). An instance of this is the axial path of the Pylon Temples of Late Kingdom Egypt which entailed a choreographed spatial sequence of pylons, courtyards, and hypostyle halls that created a linear, symbolic journey of progressively more inaccessible and sacred spaces until one arrived at the final destination of the sanctuary. The Mortuary Temple of King Zoser furnished with a linear entry hall flanked by forty-two columns which lead to the an inner courtyard is derived from the processional morphology of Pylon Temples.

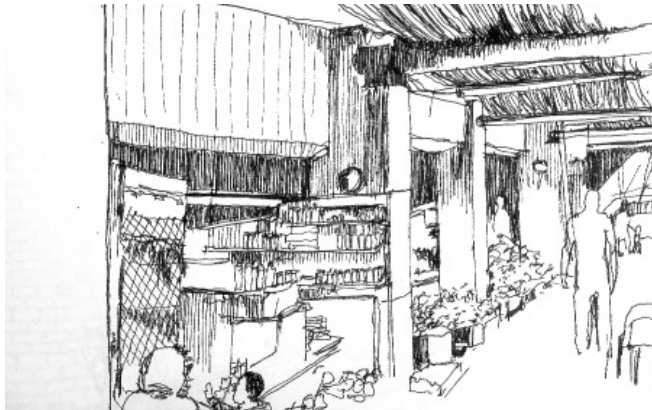
"The early funerary complex and step pyramid at the Mortuary Temple of King Zoser were an extensive amalgam of surface and formal symbolizations of political hegemony and environmental setting." (Barrie, 2010, p.85) The deification of Zoser and his eternal status were made possible through the use of stone and its regular re-vivification through ritual. In the forecourt outside the entrance to Zoser's tomb is a mortuary temple containing the serab, a small room inside of which a statue of Zoser looked out through two small holes. This serab is a cenotaph that complements Zoser's tomb, and communicates most directly the endurance of the ruler and of the political union of Northern and Southern Egypt most closely associated with his reign.



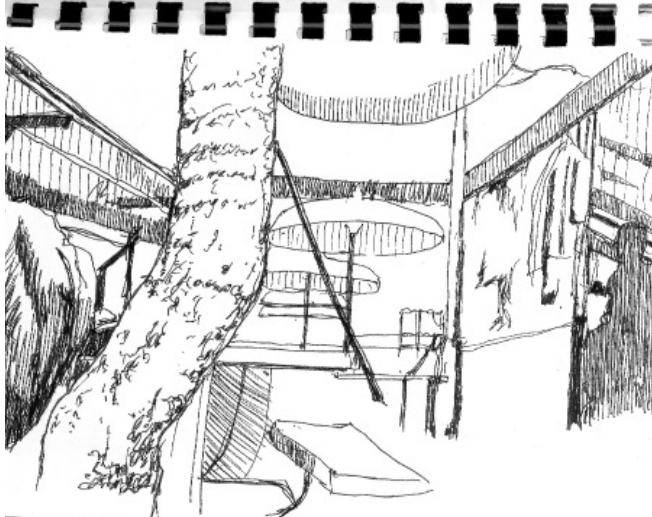
29. PLAN OF THE FUNERARY DISTRICT OF KING ZOSER (Barrie, 2010)



30. ENTRANCE COLONNADE
42 columns define the entrance
colonnade (Barrie, 2010)



YEOVILLE MARKET- street front trade area
(Author, 2017)



YEOVILLE MARKET- covered eating area
(Author, 2017)



**31. IMMIGRANT TRADERS ON
ROCKY STR YEOVILLE**
(Author, 2017)

The marketplace serves as a communal space enabling several secular rituals, such as trading, eating and bathing to take place. The Yeoville Market located in Yeoville Johannesburg is a mesh of intersecting paths leading to various destinations strongly associated with ritual, including a bath-house, designated eating area and trade facilities. These areas provide a sense of orientation to the user and represent the centralizing aspects within the labyrinth of pathways.

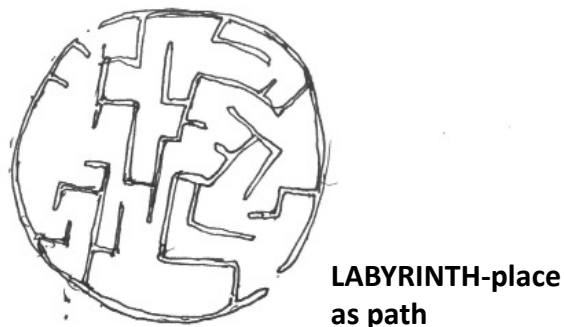
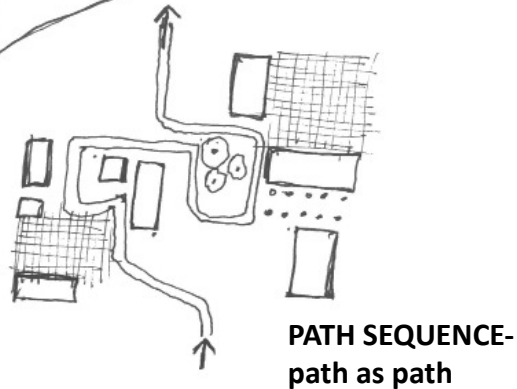
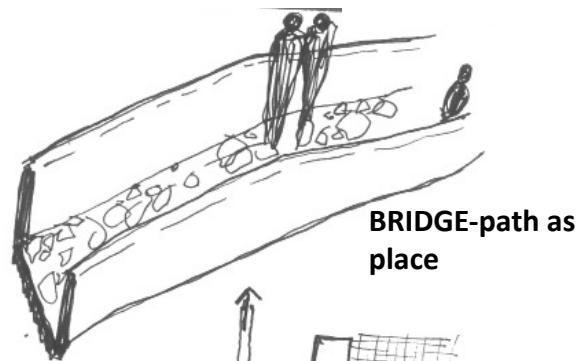
The Bree Market and Taxi Rank draws on the existing flows of pedestrians along particular urban routes and creates a series of trade paths that lead the user to the central ranking facility with a food court and formal retail spaces within. The various paths take on different characteristics, the most prominent being internalized and enclosed trade stalls framing a pathway in the manner of an arcade and the other is through linking directly to the street and activating the perimeter of the rank with a trade path.

The essence of the marketplace and the rituals it encompasses serves as a good example of the interconnectedness of the multinational mainly black African users. The secular rituals it facilitates serve the role of most importantly bringing together a cosmopolitan user base and exposes them to varying cultural interactions. It is potentially through this activity that the possibility of the cross-pollination of the cultures and nationalities may begin to take root. The Yeoville market particularly which, during my visits, demonstrated a large local South African citizen buyer base despite the vast majority of traders within being African immigrants. These interactions seemed to then spill out into the streets but took on a more amicable character as opposed to a trade driven interaction, indicating the catalytic function that the market serves by enabling the multiple secular rituals within.



**32. PATRONS INTERACTING
WITH TRADERS** (Wood, 2014)

PATH AND PLAN



Barrie states that for Mircea Eliade, the path sequence both underlines the separateness of the sacred space while simultaneously providing a setting for ritual preparations. It is both a path and a place. Beyond a path as a place which is both a destination and journey Barrie further discusses the path as a path, a symbolic journey to the center comprising spatial sequences and symbolic narratives and finally the place as a path illustrated by labyrinths and places of ritual circumbulation (Barrie, 2010, p. 104). What is put forth here by Barrie is the fluid interpretation of path as container and contained, illustrating the multiple avenues through which path is the facilitator of the architectural experience of the user.

The key revelation to most architects designing based on ritual practice, is the potency of the path as an essential design tool for the attainment of appropriate physical manifestations of the symbolic and ritual practices through architecture. Louis Kahn a prominent modern architect operating at a revolutionary point in architectural history put forth a 'theory of inspired ritual' and architectural space based on his essay entitled *The Room, the Street and Human Agreement*. He emphasizes the value of the street/path as he

states "by redefining the order of movement... would give these streets back to more intimate use which in turn would stimulate the feelings of well-being, and inspire unique street expression" (Kahn, 2012, p. 1) "by redefining the order of movement... would give these streets back to more intimate use which in turn would stimulate the feelings of well-being, and inspire unique street expression" (Kahn, 2012, p. 1).

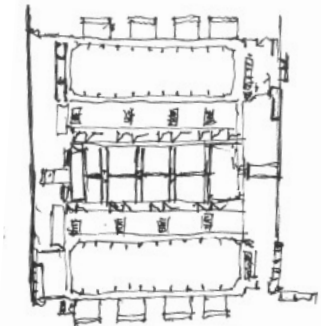
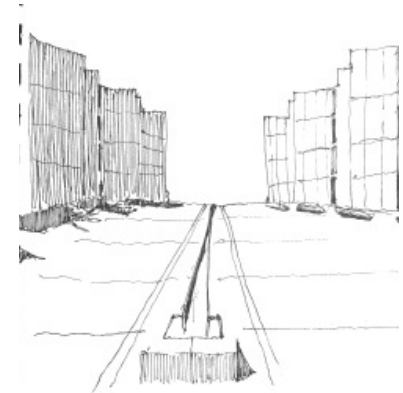
This causes one to question how the path has come to strongly impact the modern architectural design and experience of spaces. At the turn of the century following the industrial revolution, smaller and denser living spaces meant that the path/street became an invaluable domain for all those who sought to leave the confines of restrictive internal spaces. An awareness of the path/street as an essential element of the urban experience meant that its incorporation and specific design began to generate different responses adapting to the activities or rituals of those who activated the path/street as exemplified by Kevin Lynch in his book *"The Image of the City"* in which he identifies the path as one of the primary elements used by residents of a city to navigate successfully through complex spaces like cities and towns. (Lynch & Horton, p. 1)

Positioning architecture as an organizational, problem-solving activity Quantrill notes that the profusion of rituals in society, ranging from the sacred to the profane, and the resulting confusion has been used in some quarters as an argument to justify the proliferation of architectural fashions in twentieth-century work. He further argues that perhaps twentieth-century architecture has been rather more a matter of fashion imposing ritualistic patterns on building users instead of the more logical evolution of form from ritual. This evolutionary approach to planning problems, accepts that ritual is the generator of plans which in turn generate architectural form, the plan being “the footprint of the building” as Louis Kahn has reminded us. (Quantrill, 1974, p. 14).

Le Corbusier stated that “The plan is the generator. Without a plan, you have a lack of order, and willfulness. The plan holds in itself the essence of sensation”, Louis Kahn went on to add that “A plan of a building should be read like a harmony of spaces in light” (Schielke, 2013, p. 1). These pioneering modern architects appreciated the impact of the plan on the built architectural manifestation. Larson states that it is from the Beaux-Art teaching which was centered on the generative properties of the plan that both ar-

chitects derived their appreciation thereof. (1993,p.149)

What these architects of the Modern Movement were making reference to is “the animation of inert matter through architecture”, evident in common language that utilizes anthropomorphic terms (walls rise and turn corners, roofs drop... buildings have character) and more specifically “the powers of the plan” which indicate the metaphorical attributing of powers of agency to built space. This metaphor connects architectural principles of modernism to the social-engineering inclination of its professionals. (Larson, 1993,p.149)



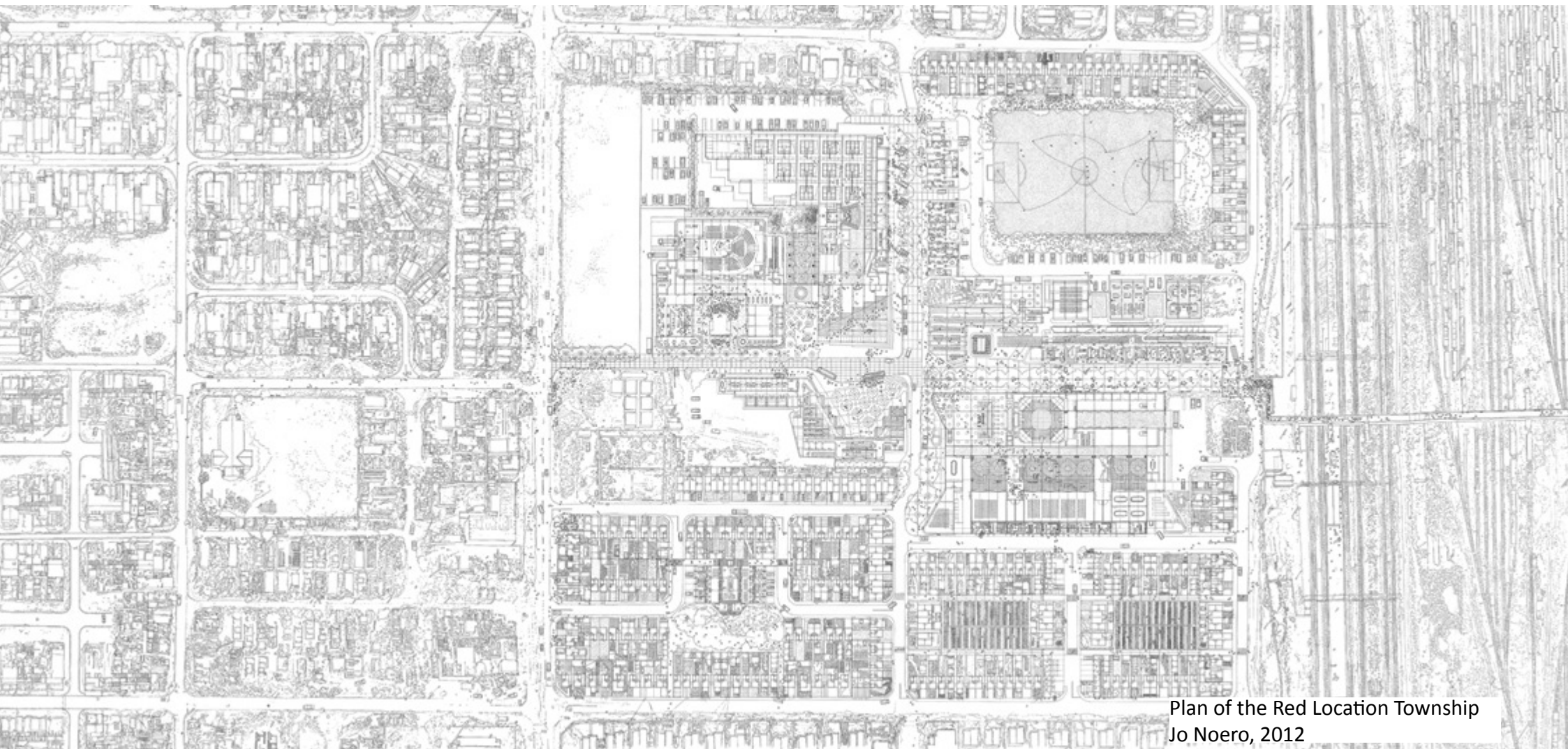
The strong axial path at the center of the plan of the Salk Institute for Molecular Science draws ones eye dramatically towards the sky beyond. Author, 2017

Assimilating, among other things, the concept of the generative plan a more absolute principle was developed by the Modern Movement: The exterior of a building must be an expression of its structure and its interior. (Larson, 1993,p.149) Contradiction of the principle could be knowingly carried out however, and the inside and outside could be bound by a façade in-between both.

Though the principle that form must follow plan and structure (a more precise axiom than “form follows function”) rephrases the general idea that architecture is the active organizer of space. Larson states that this is the architectural opposite of the “strong program” of architectural determinism, which extends (on an ideological level) the agent powers of architecture from space to its occupants.

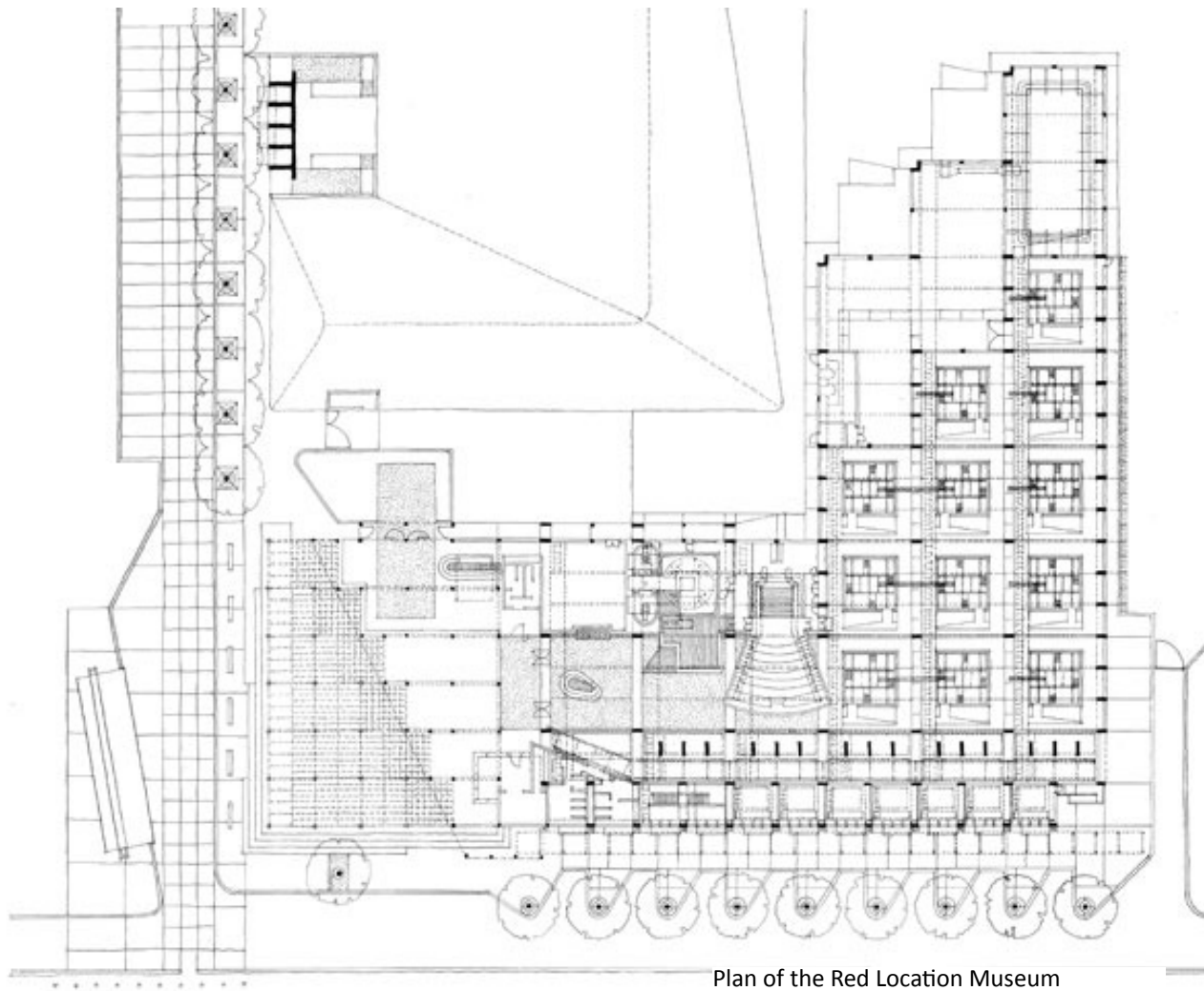
Therefore the user, refugee together with the local resident, become the central agent within the architectural scheme.

A more personal appreciation for architects utilizing the plan as generator of a building is the local South African architect Jo Noero. Six months were dedicated by him to the careful production of a meticulously hand drawn 1:100 plan of the historic Red Location shack settlement in Port Elizabeth which was presented at the Venice Biennale in 2012. This 9m drawing represented a protest against modern architecture’s dereliction of the plan, which to Noero represents the common ground for all architects. Noero states that “The drawing examines the various components of the precinct and traces the movements of people over time. The plan elucidates common ground in city making and architecture, despite the differences in terms of site and context Red Location is a shack settlement and is largely occupied by very poor people.” (Noero, 2011 p.1)

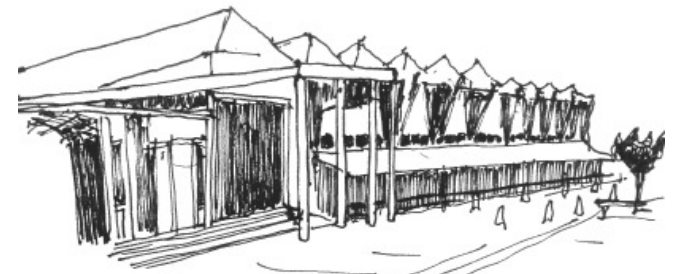


Plan of the Red Location Township
Jo Noero, 2012

RITUAL INFLUENCING ARCHITECTURE



Plan of the Red Location Museum
Jo Noero, 2012



Street front invites pedestrians as participants in the building. Jo Noero, 2012

The street is used as a powerful element to connect directly to the users of the building, elevating them to the level of participant instead of mere user. (Wolff, 2010)

The indentations which come directly off the street provided another tool that draws in the user from the external path to explore the interior containing massive Memory Boxes, which are of corrugated metal sheeting measuring 6 meter by 6 meter by 12 meters high, inspired by the ritualized boxes that migrant workers used to accommodate their prized possessions when separated from their rural families. (Wolff, 2010)

"The best public space in South Africa is the street and the way in which life happens along its edges," said Noero. "What we did at Red Location was to reinforce the idea of street and where we make bigger spaces we simply created indentations in the buildings which come directly off the street". Jo Noero, 2012



33. Refugee camp in Durban after xenophobic attacks (All Africa, May, 2015)

CONCLUSION

“Transition : An Immigrant Integration Center” has explored the call, by humanitarian organizations, for the integration of refugees specifically through the access of livelihood and economic opportunities and analyzed the existing substantial participation of refugees in the informal economy within various municipal markets located in Johannesburg.

In addition to being economic livelihood facilitators, these markets have at times taken on the unconventional role of reception nodes for newly arrived and destitute immigrants and their success in providing a platform for interaction with the local host population, led to the recognition of their potential function as immigrant integration facilities through the rituals they enable.

Further the important aspect of security resulting from a predominantly immigrant trader market is a substantial drawcard for refugees and means municipalities do not squander scarce resources in mitigating any external threats or misconduct. While providing a crucial platform for economic activity essential for a dignified existence, it is the overriding experience of safety, unity and connection to the local host population that underpins immigrant’s inclination to these markets.

This sense of connection can be traced back to the mutual partaking in ritual practice. “Therefore, it is important to reflex about the changes we can observe at different levels of social organization as a result of migration. Urban migration is a main issue... Migrants portray their own rituals at urban contexts. Thus, that identity is continuously transforming, but there are some particular aspects that remain and conforms in a way a cultural axis. In this regard, rituals act as connectors of space and time, displacing local and traditional practices to national urban and international spaces.” (Correa and Cristobal, nd, p.1).

It is through this approach that the author believes integration may begin to take root. The blurring of boundaries between “us” and “them” may thus make way for an Immigrant Integration Center catering for more than the essentials for survival, but further providing an avenue for the possible betterment of the values of individuals and society at large.



34. Refugees awaiting service in Johannesburg
(All Africa, May, 2015)

DESIGN BRIEF

The initial aspect of generating an immigrant security facility that encompasses the characteristics of a cosmopolitan marketplace is achieved through establishing common design principles by clarifying a convergence point of the three ideological components of humanitarian, ritualistic and architectural theories. The common elements provide the comprehension of the manner in which an inconspicuous alteration of a plan and designated path in a landscape produces a user centred design that may assist in inculcating the essence of reaching for a greater good beyond the material, hence the elements of recuperation and reintegration of refugees in the city is permitted through a facility that transcends the mere provision of an arrival point offering the basics for survival.

An essential aspect of humanitarian design is the user's day to day undertakings and their reading of space, as has been shown in facilities such as Johannesburg's municipal markets. Thus of paramount importance in the successful function of a built form are the user's requirements. Following this is the need for a hard-wearing and conformable architecture, owing to the substantial number of inhabitants who occupy the built form simultaneously or whose requirements fluctuate

periodically. The effective use of the centre is significantly reliant on the location of the building on an easily accessible site. The perceived aesthetic, feel and overall form of the building will be substantially informed by its context. The site location and context is given more import as the need for an unostentatious site but that is visible and accessible calls for a carefully selected site to address this contradiction and enable the design of an integrated urban cosmopolitan marketplace.

The reception of immigrants, especially refugees and asylum seekers in Johannesburg City forms the design brief of the center. Newly arrived destitute refugees in the city thus may occupy and be welcomed through this facility.

An initial offering will be of the essentials for survival such as shelter, food and water. In addition, legal and social services will be offered at the center to support the economic integration fostered by the inherent marketplace. Encompassing satellite offices for the Home Affairs and accommodating through legal offices organizations such as the lawyers for human rights through to hosting Doctors Without Borders to offer pro bono services to the multitude of immigrants frequenting

the center. Besides the pragmatic offerings, the center most importantly is to embody the characteristics of a safe haven that enables recuperation of its psychologically and physiologically traumatized occupants. Of consideration is the potential for the facility, which is designed for the protection of immigrants, to become a target of attack owing to its visibility, this aspect is to be mitigated by a design which purposefully integrates the building into its context eschewing conspicuous gestures.

The likelihood of the fluctuation of the population of users to possibly numbering in the thousands requires durable and transformable spaces which simultaneously do not take on stark or uninviting qualities, this signals a further design challenge that is to be considered. Although the safety of the user is the foremost function of the building, the balance must be carefully struck to avoid alienating the host community and denying them the crucial facilities within the center, such as recreational and skills development offerings, that may serve to enrich the surrounding neighborhoods. Thus the integration center is required to adapt into a secure stronghold in the event of attack, and conversely be an avenue of uplifting and integrative exchanges of the local host population

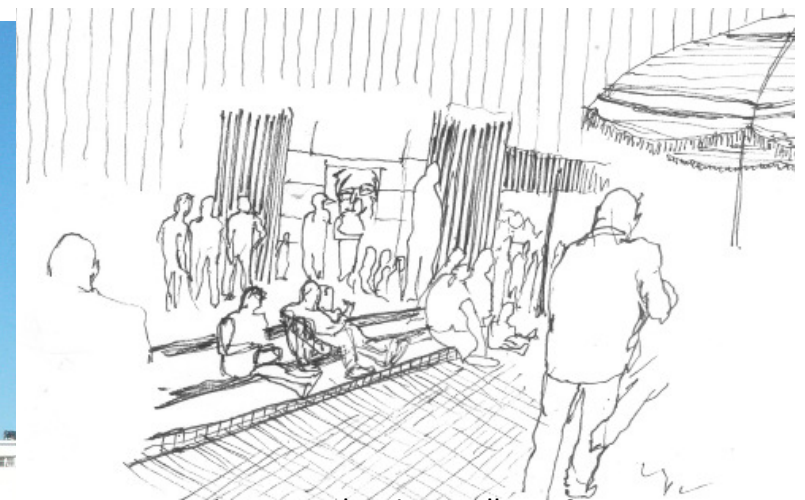
the separation extant between the local population and refugees. The fundamental programme of the facility is thus the enabling of safety, reformation, development and finally integration of refugees into host communities, aiding them in meaningfully contributing socially and economically to society as a whole. In addition, the center allies with refugees who have already successfully socially and economically integrated into Johannesburg in a bid to provide a support system external to the center once immigrants are prepared to venture out individually, in this way permitting new arrival to undergo the same process.



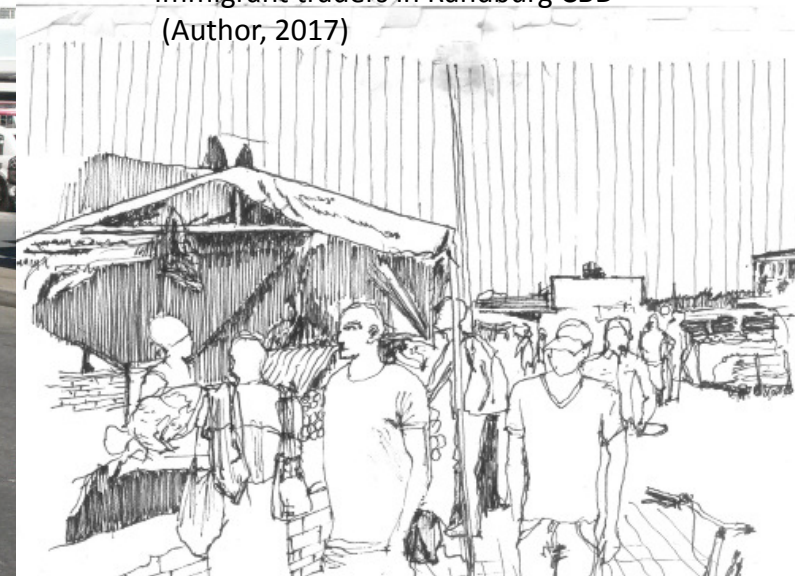
35. Bram Fischer Drive, Randburg CBD
(Author, 2015)



35. Bram Fischer Drive, Randburg CBD
(Author, 2015)



Immigrant traders in Randburg CBD
(Author, 2017)

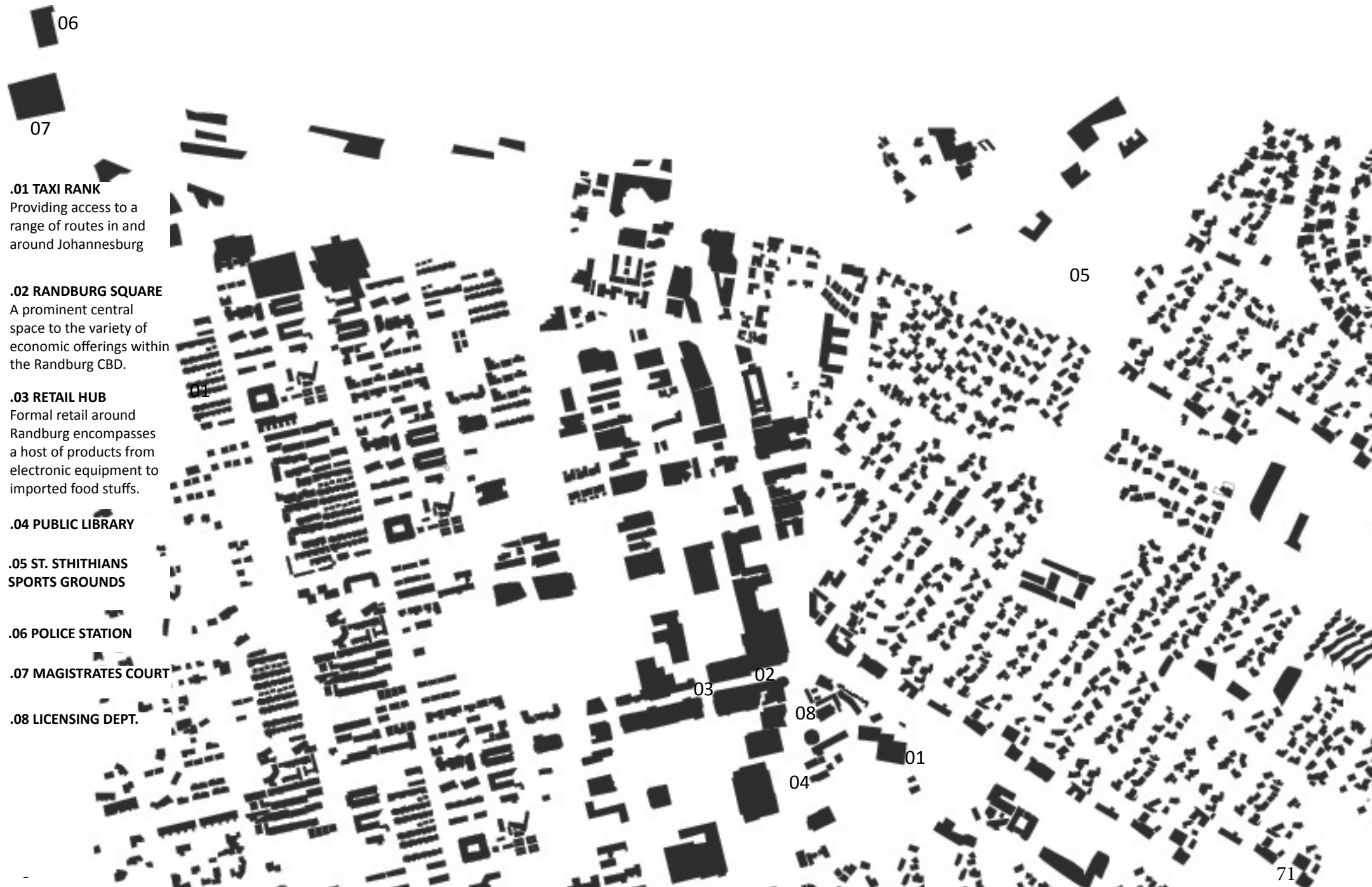


SITE ANALYSIS



Exploration of the site options was carried out within the boundaries of the Randburg CBD situated in the North of Johannesburg. The purpose of locating the exploration in this area is a result of the numerous immigrants who both live and work therein. The cosmopolitan nature of the communities offers the potential for a user base that is enticing and diverse for the proposed building. Essential aspects of acceptance and integration of various cultures, nationalities and customs is reflected through the co-habitation of a multitude of nationalities. The existence of abundant trading activities within the Randburg CBD also bodes well for the location of the Immigrant Integration Centre which will be centred on a market.

Referring once again to Jacobsen and Fratzke's guidelines on refugee livelihood programmes, the goal is to promote the self-reliance of refugees, the existing markets demonstrate this as no government or humanitarian aid is overtly noticeable. A positive spin off of the above is that an economically self-reliant immigrant is more likely to voluntarily leave the country. Most importantly is that the predisposition of host communities to host refugees is increased as the benefits to the host population resulting from livelihood programmes become evident through the stimulation of the host economy.



06

07

.01 TAXI RANK

Providing access to a range of routes in and around Johannesburg

.02 RANDBURG SQUARE

A prominent central space to the variety of economic offerings within the Randburg CBD.

.03 RETAIL HUB

Formal retail around Randburg encompasses a host of products from electronic equipment to imported food stuffs.

.04 PUBLIC LIBRARY

**.05 ST. STHITHIANS
SPORTS GROUNDS**

.06 POLICE STATION

.07 MAGISTRATES COURT

.08 LICENSING DEPT.

05

01

03

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01

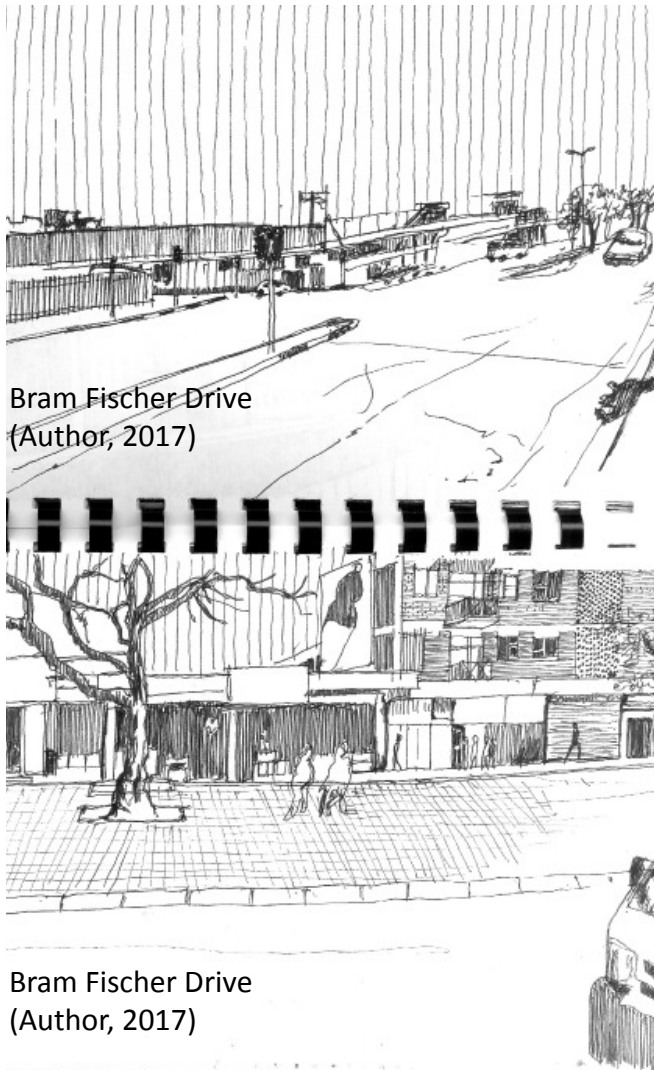


36. Immigrant trader Randburg CBD
(Author, 2017)

Numerous immigrants trade around Randburg CBD, both in the formal and informal sectors and are both employers and employees, thus the sought after integration through economic and livelihood opportunities has begun to take root and as such locating the center within the CBD will enhance existing conditions by providing a platform for a larger user base to access the economic activity. The expanded user base is intended to emerge from the more affluent neighborhoods around the CBD and infuse a much needed financial boost to the businesses within. Simultaneously another form of segregation, as is witnessed between the predominantly white population of the surrounding neighborhoods and the mainly black African occupants of the CBD, is addressed as the marketplace serves as a common interest that revivifies and generates interest within the Randburg CBD. Randburg CBD therefore provides a great opportunity to implement refugee livelihood programmes on the strength of the current established trade activity therein, the substantial and increasing refugee inhabitants, easy access to greater Johannesburg and beyond owing to several bus and taxi services and the crucial potential for cross pollination of cultures to dissolve the existing segregation evident at different levels.



37 Aerial Map of Randburg GBD
Main arterial roads Jan Smuts/
Bram Fischer in center
(Google Maps, 2017)



PRIMARY TRANSPORT CONNECTIONS

- A. MAIN ROAD- Bram Fischer Drive (Taxi route to JHB CBD and North JHB)
- B. SECONDARY ROAD- Dover Street (retail/offices)
- C. SECONDARY ROAD- Burke Street (offices)
- D. MAIN ROAD- Jan Smuts (Randburg taxi route towards JHB CBD)
- E. SECONDARY ROAD- Main Avenue (To JHB North and Randburg CBD)
- F. MAIN ROAD- Republic Road (To greater Randburg and William Nicol)
- G. SECONDARY ROAD- Main Road (To JHB North and Randburg CBD)

PROMINENT PLACES

- 1. Randburg Square
- 2. ST. Sthithians Sports Grounds
- 3. Randburg Magistrates Court and Police Station

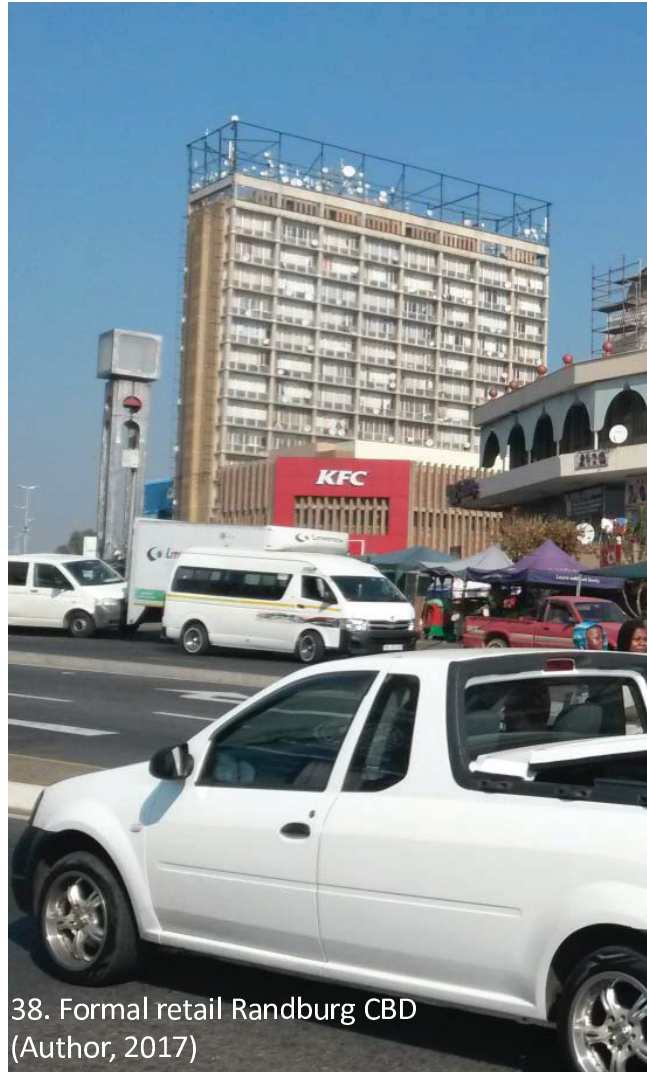




I Main Avenue
(Author, 2017)



Immigrant trader on Bram Fischer Drive
(Author, 2017)

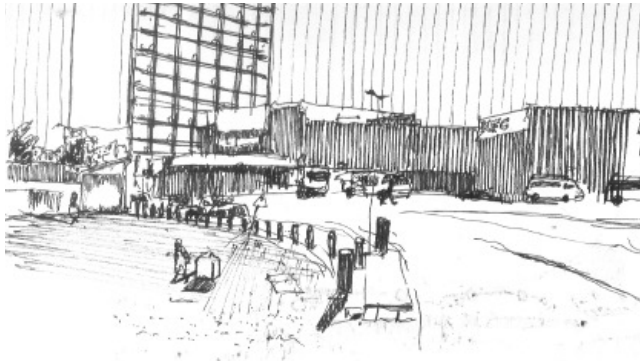


38. Formal retail Randburg CBD
(Author, 2017)

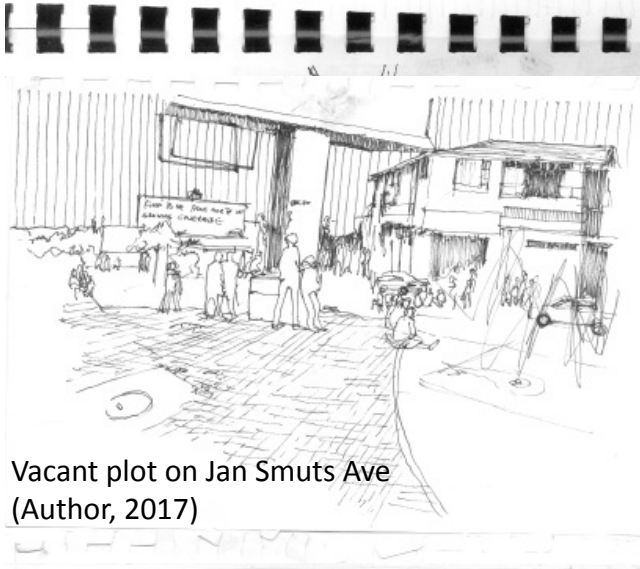
EMPLOYMENT AREAS

- A. Informal trade
- B. Formal retail
- C. Hair salon and care
- D. Professional employment
- E. Internet cafes and computers
- F. Car maintenance and sales





Randburg CBD
(Author, 2017)



Vacant plot on Jan Smuts Ave
(Author, 2017)



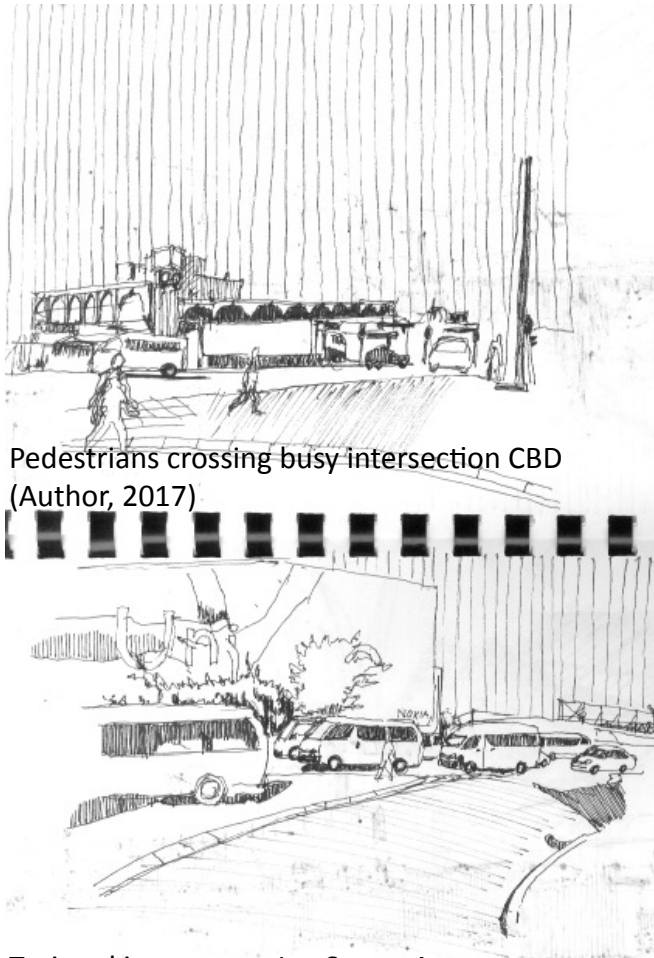
39. Randburg Square CBD
(Author, 2017)

LAND USES

1. Service Uses
2. Office Uses
3. Manufacturing and Processing Uses
4. Recreation Uses
5. Education, Religious and Assembly Uses
6. Transportation Uses
7. Public/Quasi-Public Facility Uses
8. Residential Uses
9. Agricultural and Open Space Uses
10. Mixed Use
11. Temporary Uses
12. Accessory and Support Uses

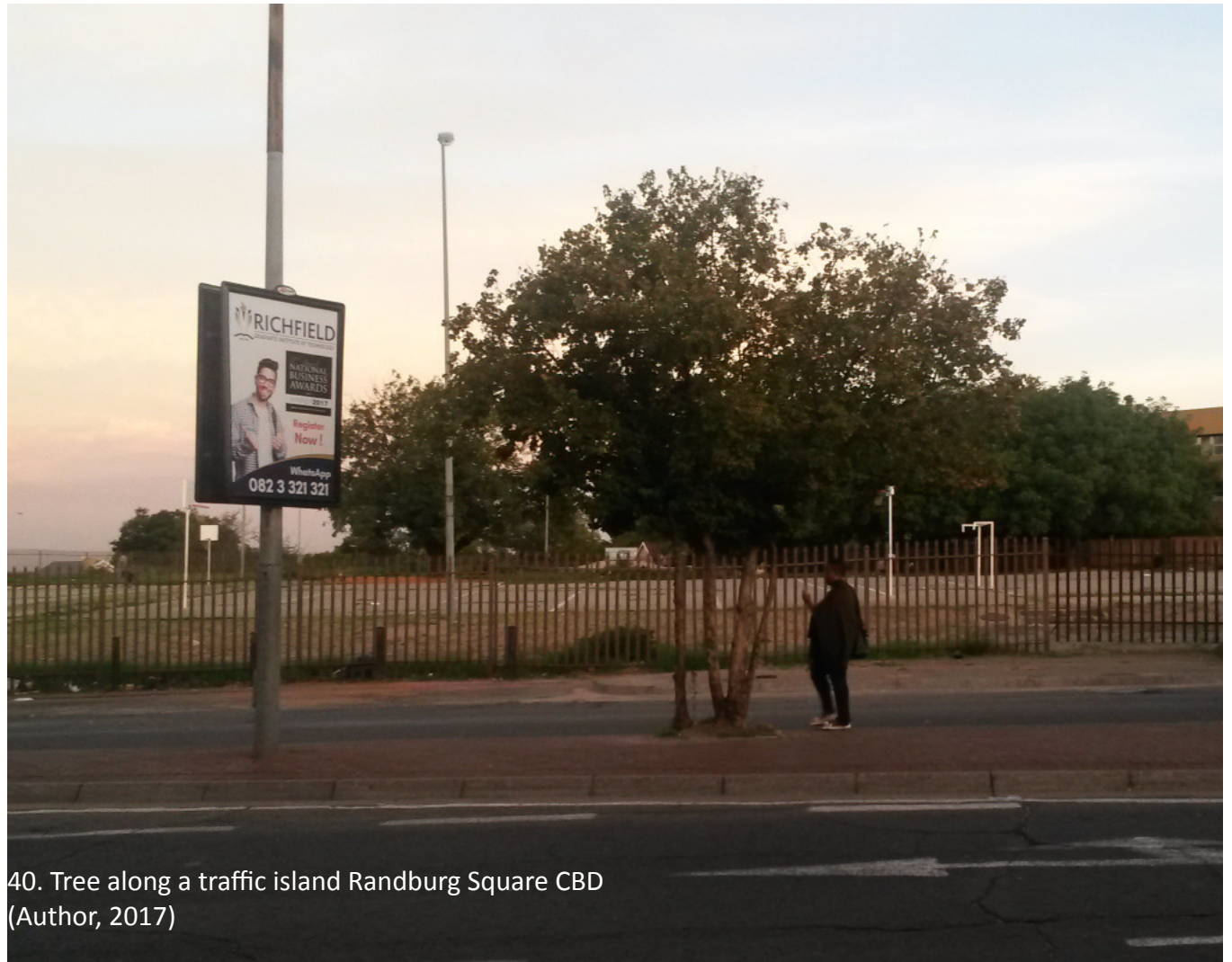


SITE MAPPING- TREES, AREA BOUNDAR- IES, GREEN SPACE, LANDMARKS



Pedestrians crossing busy intersection CBD
(Author, 2017)

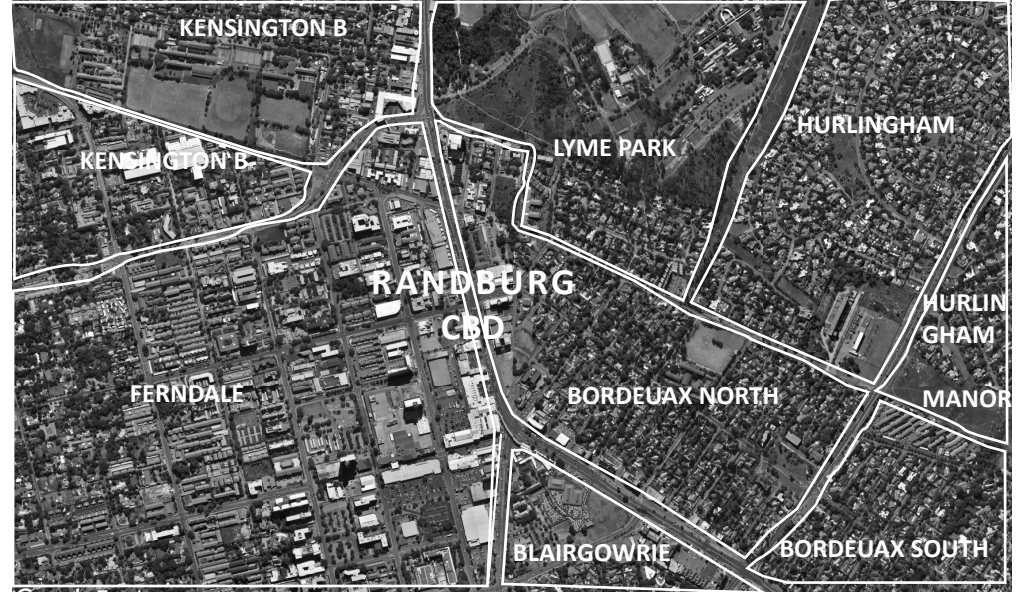
Taxi parking area on Jan Smuts Ave
(Author, 2017)



40. Tree along a traffic island Randburg Square CBD
(Author, 2017)



TREES



AREA BOUNDARIES



GREEN SPACE-RECREATIONAL

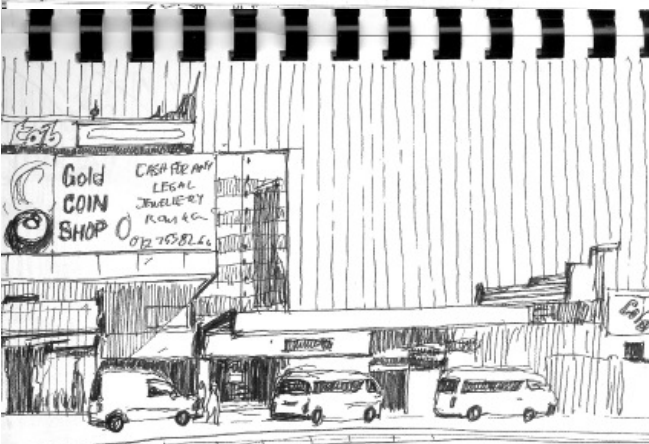


LANDMARKS

VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN MOVEMENT



Pedestrians crossing busy intersection
(Author, 2017)



Taxis parked along Bram Fischer
(Author, 2017)



41. Taxi awaiting clients traffic island Randburg Square CBD
(Author, 2017)



• • • • PUTCO BUS ROUTE

----- METROBUS ROUTE



===== TAXI ROUTES



===== PEDESTRIAN MOVEMENT



HIGH LOW
===== VEHICULAR TRAFFIC INTENSITY

SITE SELECTION CRITERIA



Providing a direct link to the Randburg taxi rank would greatly aid in the refugee’s mobility and access to affordable transportation. In close proximity to Randburg Square and therefore access to a multitude of economic opportunities. Randburg clinic and library are also within the same land parcel. Located away from surrounding residential properties poses a problem as this link is preferred to boost economic activity in the center.

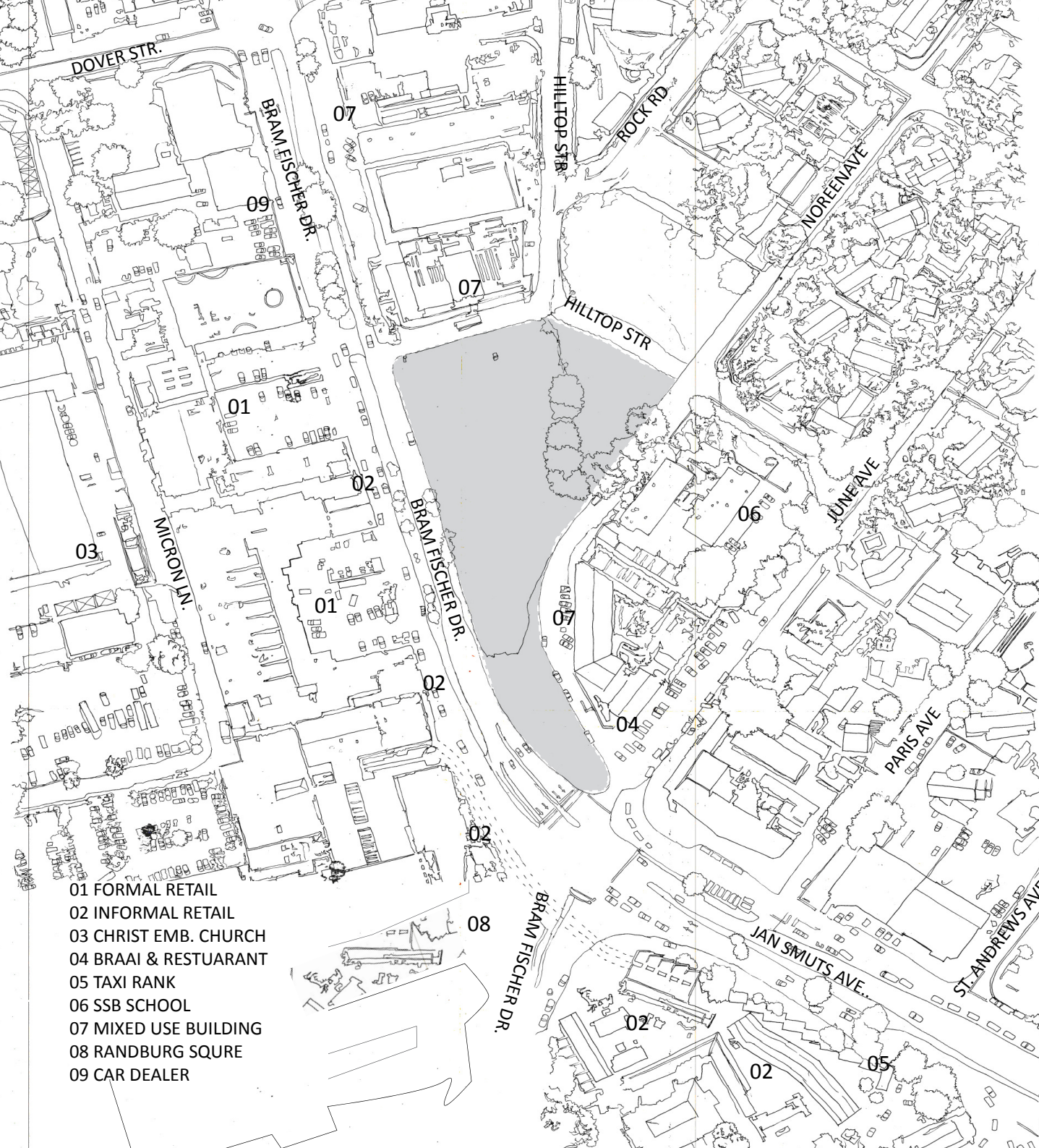
Beginning at the intersection of Bram Fischer and Jan Smuts this site offers high visibility, though as it extends into the suburb of Bordeaux there is also an opportunity for seclusion and increased safety. Situated directly between the formal and informal economic activity on Bram Fischer and the affluent suburb of Bordeaux which is ideal to access a user base for the market.

Located on Main Avenue this site is easily accessible and owing to its size permits the opportunity for larger green spaces. It is surrounded by a primary school and a high school providing a strong educational link. It connects directly to the suburb of Kensington B and has a formal retail development directly across Main Avenue.

TRANSPORT LINKS	VISIBILITY	PROXIMITY MARKETS	ACCESSIBILITY	SURROUNDING SUBURBS	SAFETY	LINK TO SERVICES	INTEGRATION POTENTIAL	GREEN SPACES	
10	7	7	6	4	7	8	6	6	BLAIRGOWRIE 61 A
9	9	8	7	8	7	7	8	5	FERNDALE 68 B
6	5	5	6	7	7	6	7	10	KENSINGTON B 59 C

The site intensities numeric rating system is based on observations and assumptions of each site.





SITE SELECTION

FERNDALE, RANDBURG CBD

Following thorough investigation of the benefits and shortfalls of the three preliminary sites having considered their physical context, proximity to Randburg CBD, the existing functions around the site and other selection criteria, site option B within the Randburg CBD (Ferndale) proved to be the most suitable. Situated on the junction of Jan Smuts and Bram Fischer it is a vacant unused parking area that has for several years been fenced off, the topography reveals a relatively flat and elongated portion of land. The site is surrounded by mainly low rise commercial buildings between two to three storeys in height, across the northern boundary is a 6 storey residential building indicating an area of possible densification of the proposed center in which to locate secluded safe zones. It connects to various neighborhoods and is both highly visible and accessible from the main transportation arteries and as the selected site is flanked by the Bordeaux suburb it is a link between the bustling economic hub of the CBD and the quiet suburbs, providing an opportunity for a public and private division of the center.

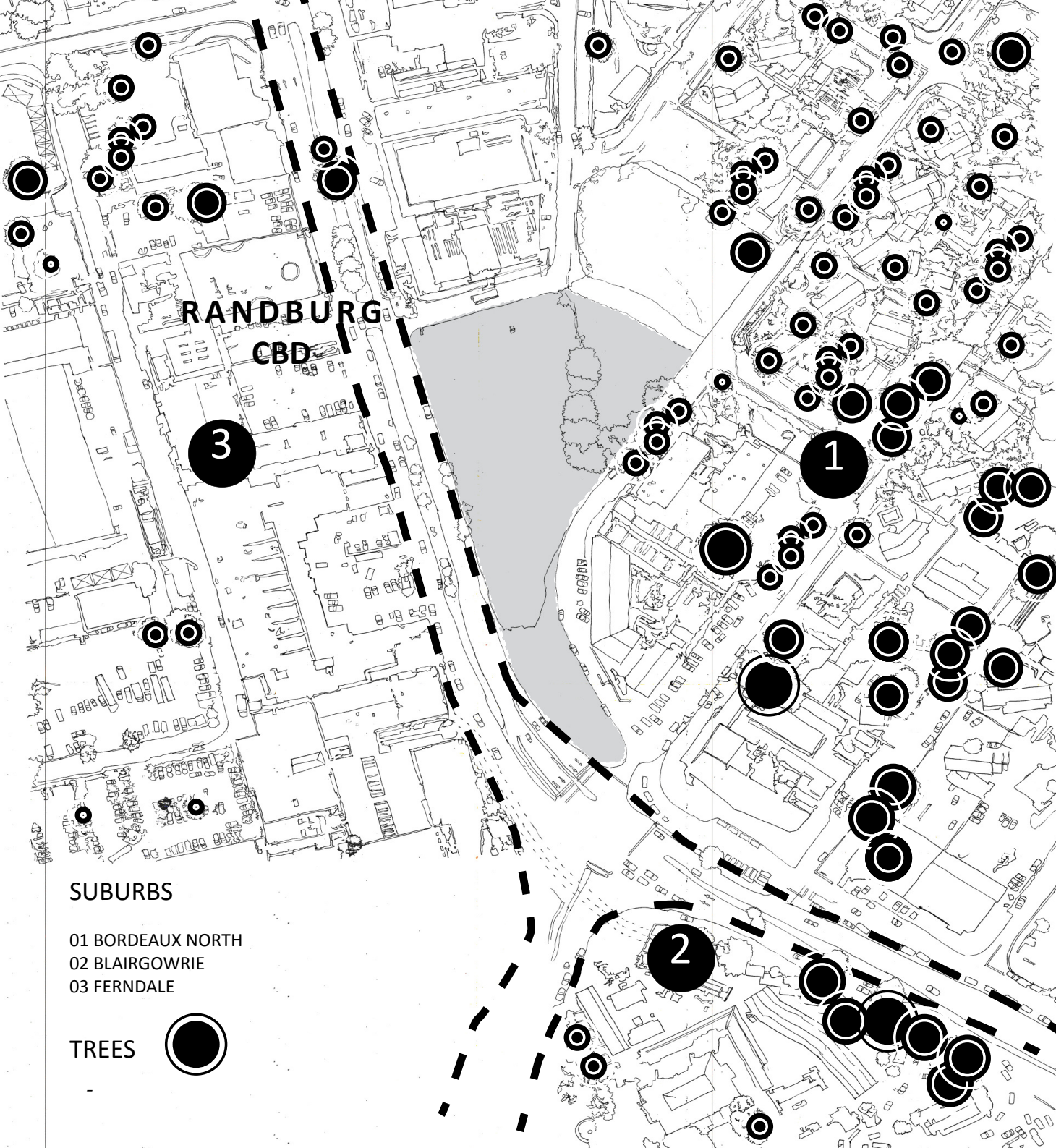
Another key aspect dictating the selection of this site is the lack of structured trade areas to facilitate the numerous formal and informal commercial

- 01 FORMAL RETAIL
- 02 INFORMAL RETAIL
- 03 CHRIST EMB. CHURCH
- 04 BRAAI & RESTUARANT
- 05 TAXI RANK
- 06 SSB SCHOOL
- 07 MIXED USE BUILDING
- 08 RANDBURG SQUIRE
- 09 CAR DEALER

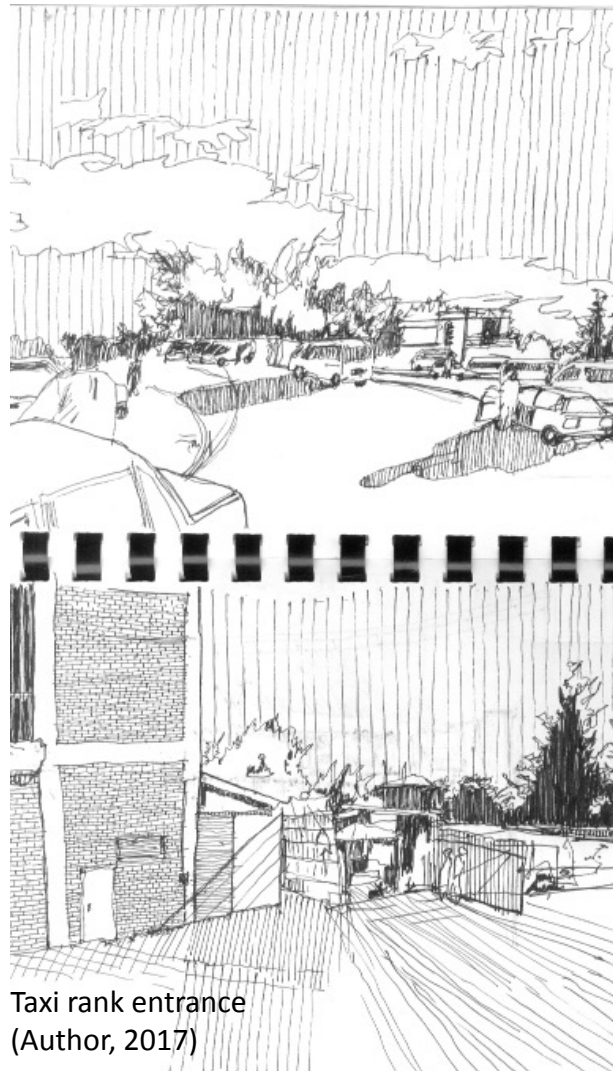
cial activities taking place in the immediate environment, and to connect on an urban level to the markets of the thriving Randburg Square. The proposal is thus for the UNHCR through its allocated Livelihood development budget to work with local organizations such as the African Diaspora Forum in a bid to include the development of the center into the overall revitalization plan of Randburg CBD currently underway. Improving the infrastructure on offer and remaining in close proximity to the commercial hub, the centrality of the selected site ensures that the majority of refugees, who predominantly reside close to the Randburg CBD, are able to easily access the site and with the strong transportation link via the Randburg taxi rank connect with Greater Johannesburg and beyond. Surrounded by several affluent suburbs such as Bordeaux, Ferndale, Blairgowrie and Kensington B ensures that there is a potential user base that is able to infuse a financial boost into the proposed center through the use of its commercial offerings and thus aid in the goal of integration of refugees through economic and livelihood opportunities.



42.View of site across Bram Fischer
(Author, 2017)



43. Few trees existing within the CBD
(Author, 2017)

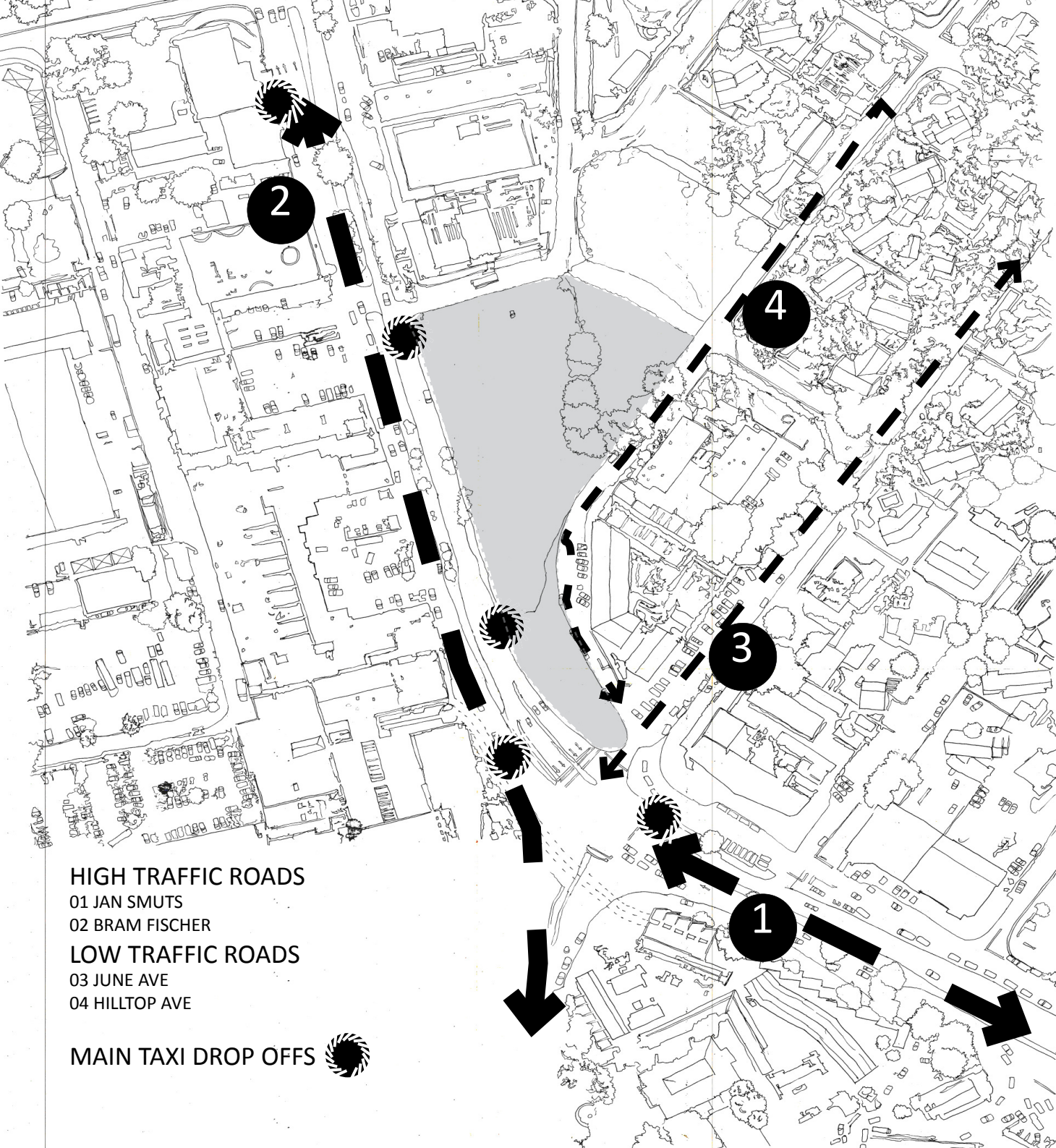


Taxi rank entrance
(Author, 2017)



Site viewed from Bram Fischer Dr
(Author, 2017)





HIGH TRAFFIC ROADS

01 JAN SMUTS

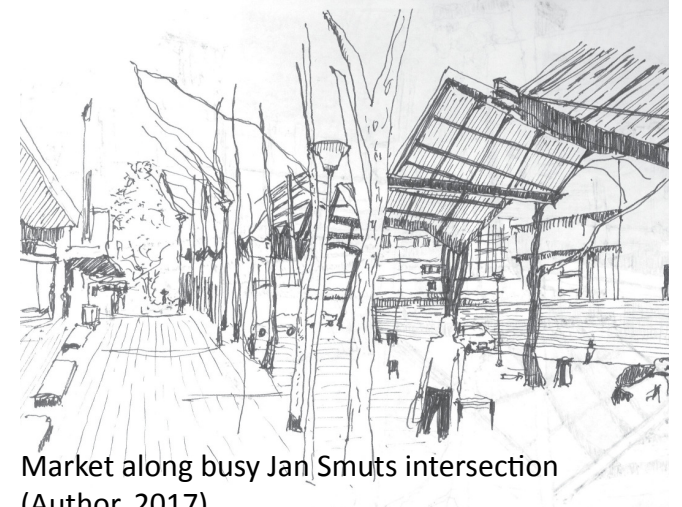
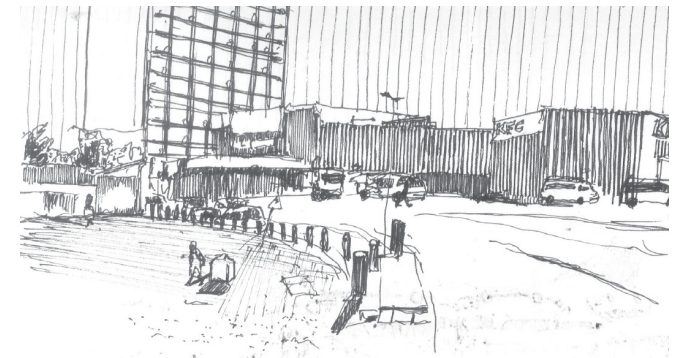
02 BRAM FISCHER

LOW TRAFFIC ROADS

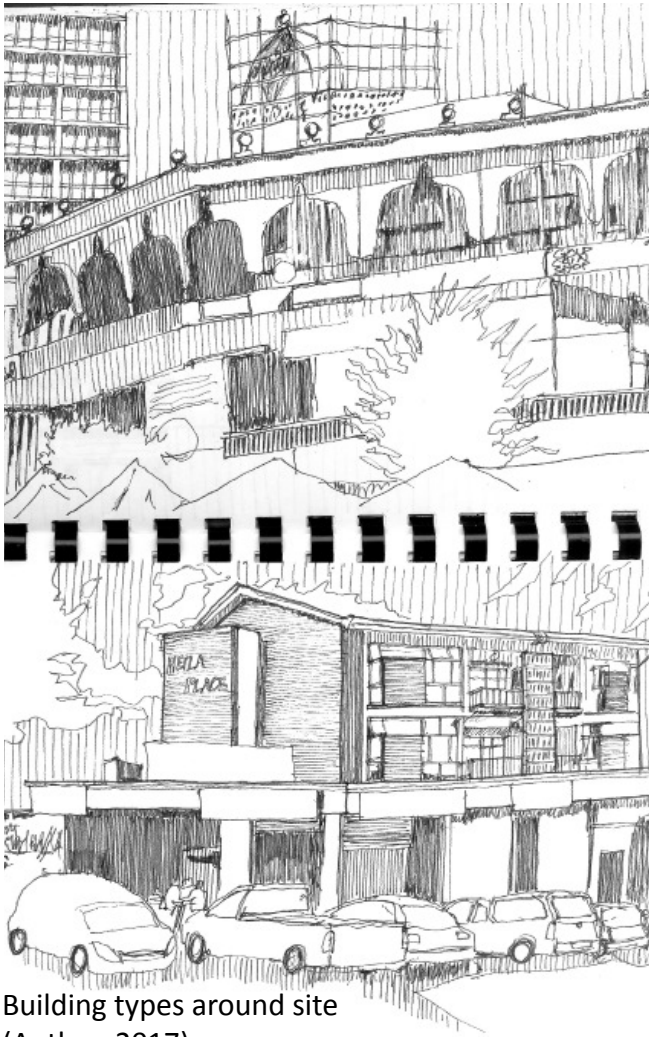
03 JUNE AVE

04 HILLTOP AVE

MAIN TAXI DROP OFFS



Market along busy Jan Smuts intersection
(Author, 2017)



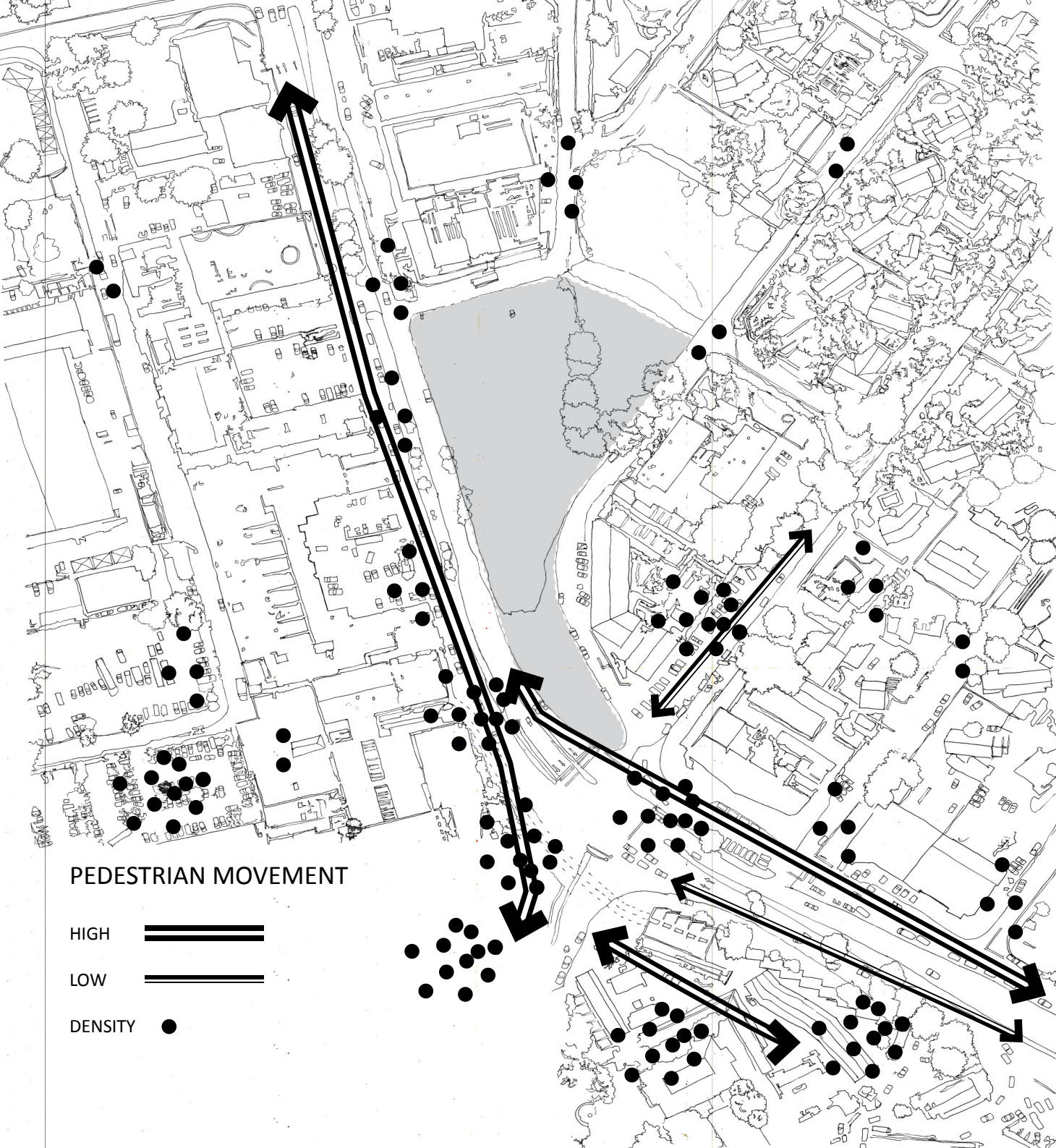
Building types around site
(Author, 2017)



44. Pedestrians cross Bram Fischer to access retail
(Author, 2017)



Taxi drop off on Bram Fischer
(Author, 2017)

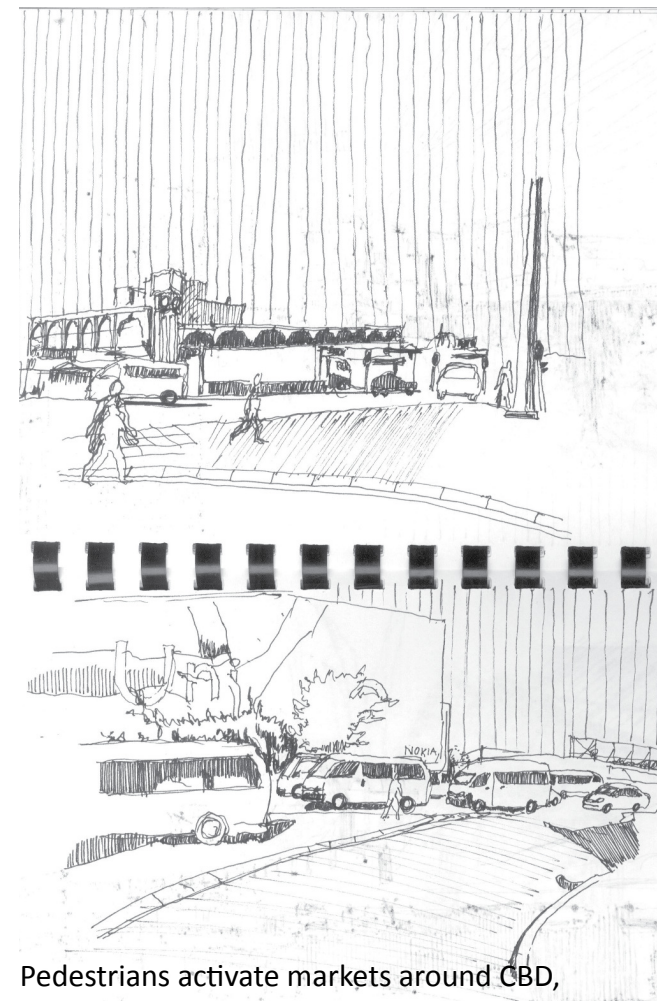


PEDESTRIAN MOVEMENT

HIGH 

LOW 

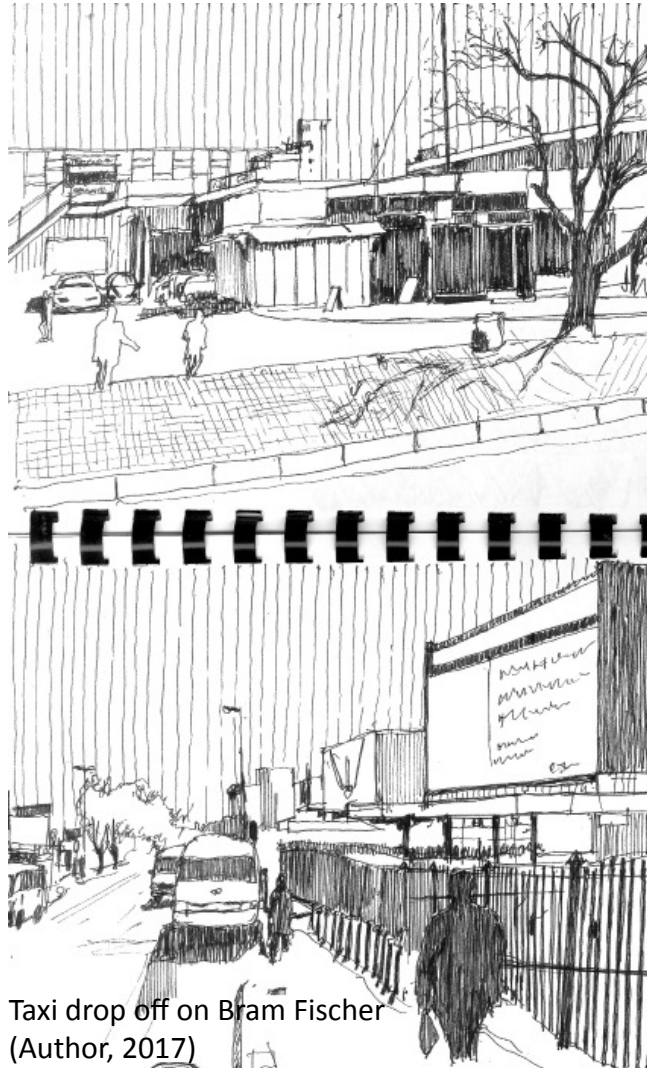
DENSITY 



Pedestrians activate markets around CBD,
taxis await patrons on Jan Smuts
(Author, 2017)



45. Taxi pickup zone on Jan Smuts
(Author, 2017)



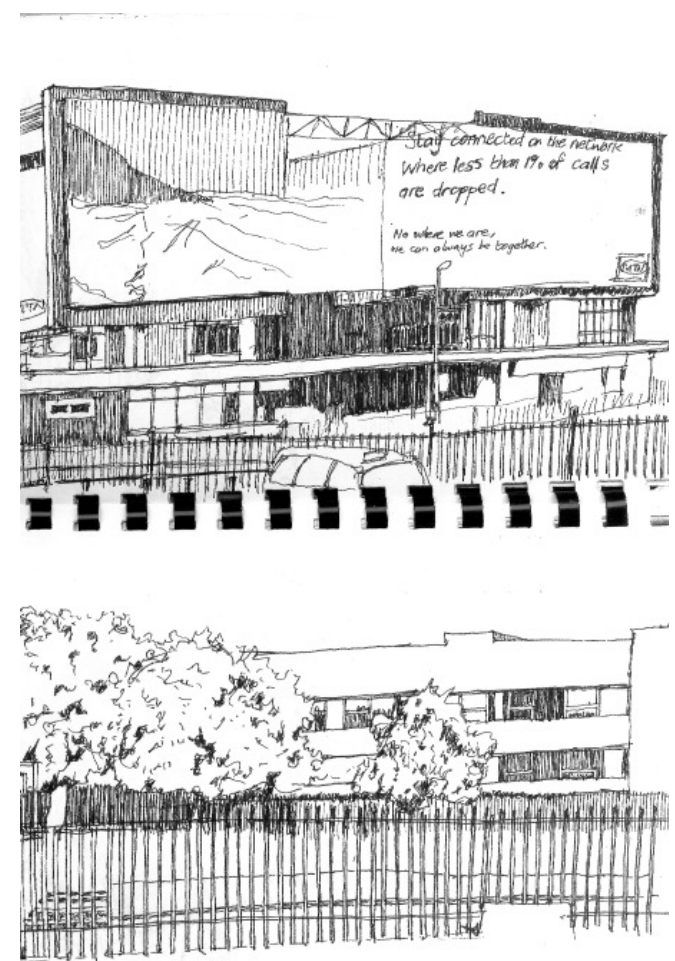
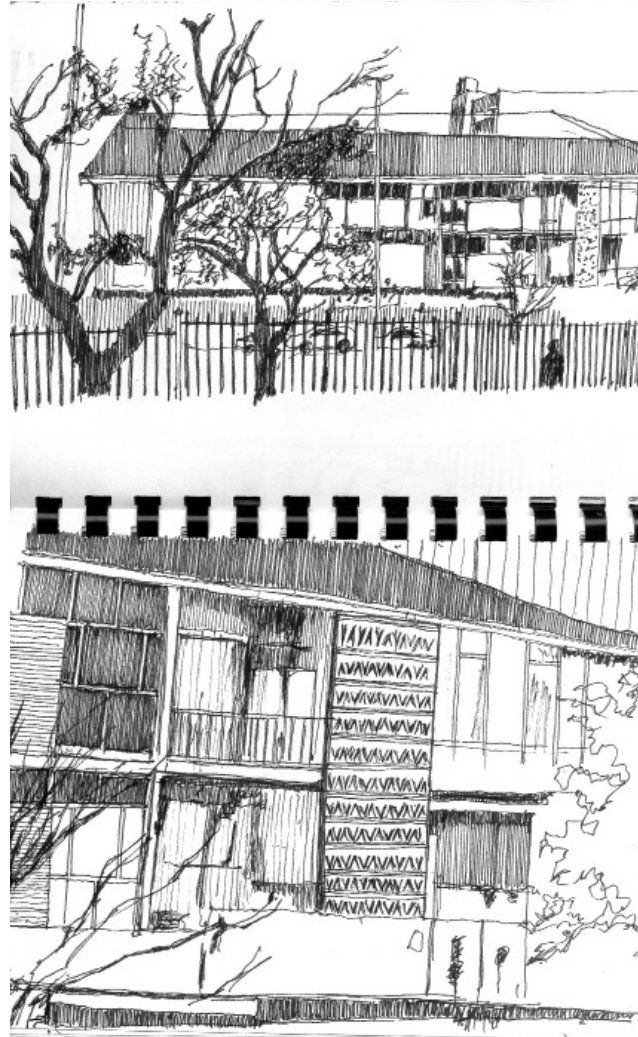
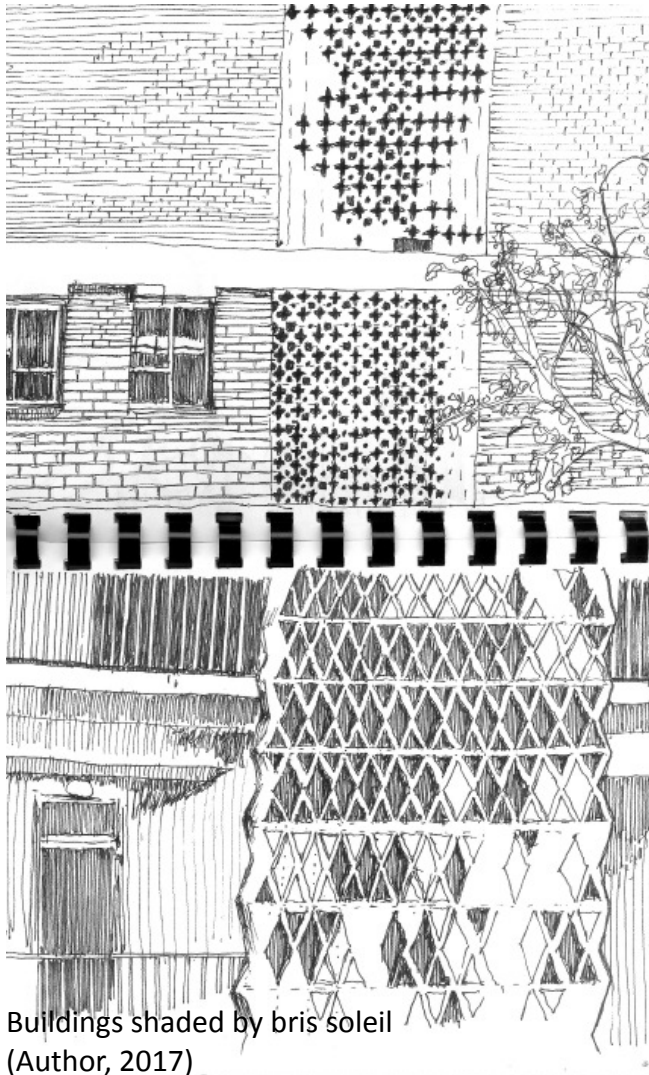
Taxi drop off on Bram Fischer
(Author, 2017)



46. Pedestrians along Bram Fischer
(Author, 2017)



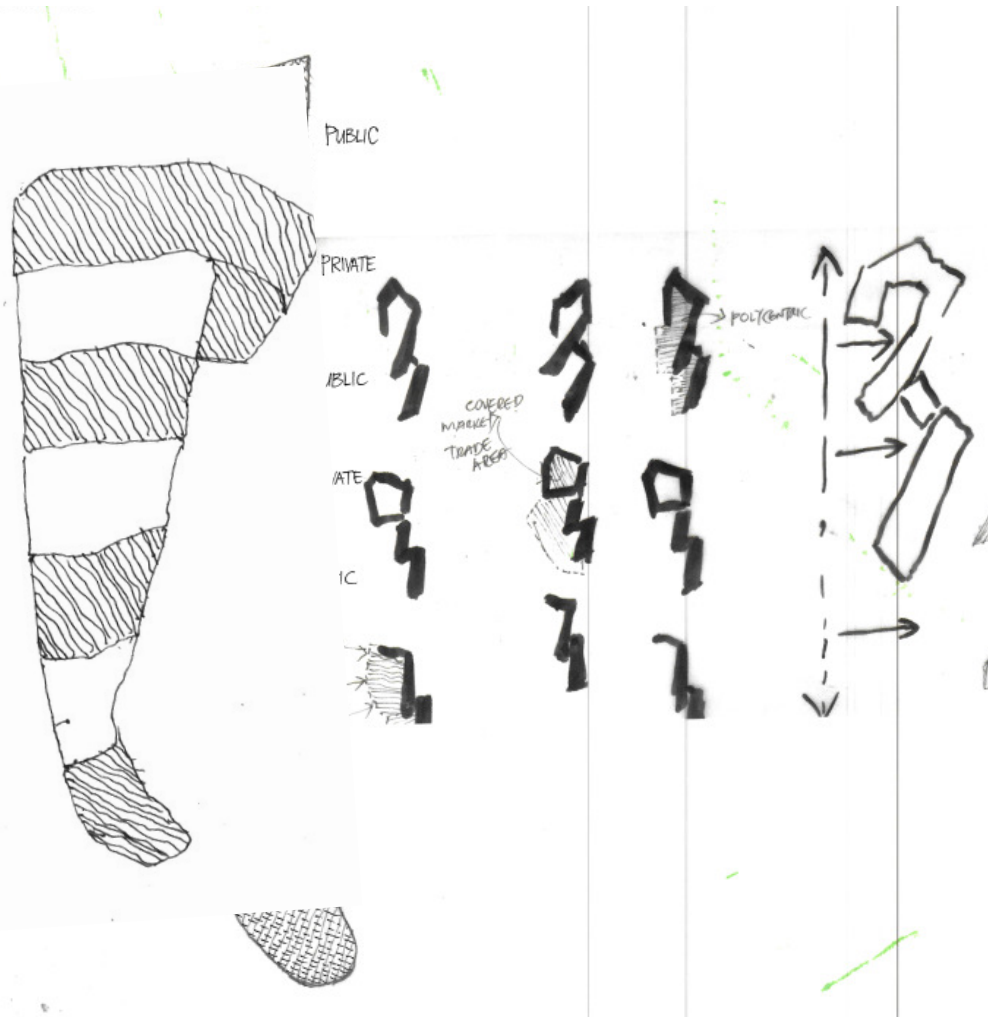
47. View of site (left) from taxi pickup zone
(Author, 2017)



Views of fenced off site
(Author, 2017)

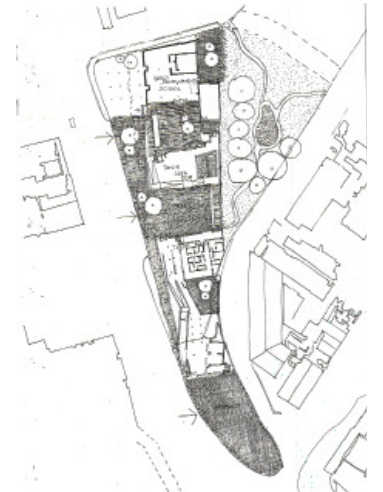
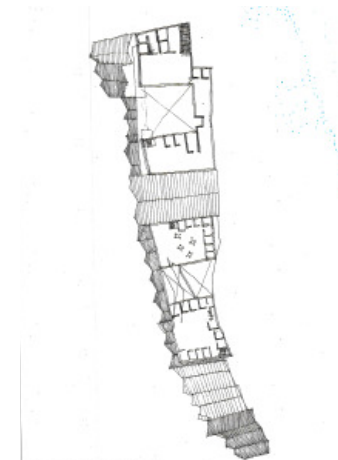
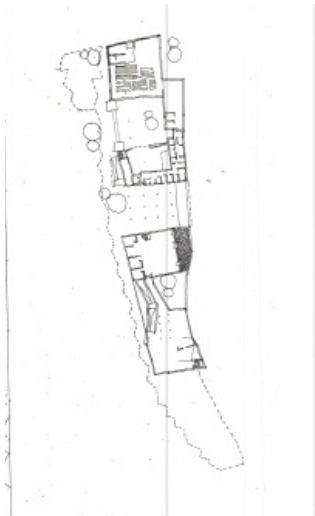
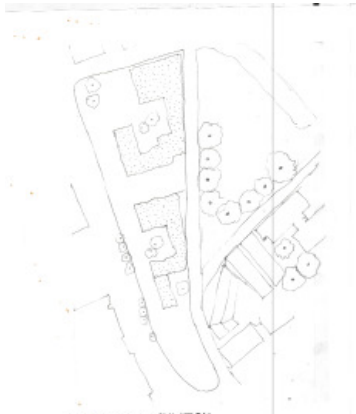
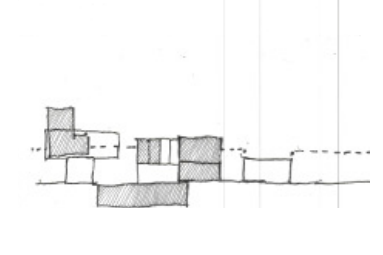
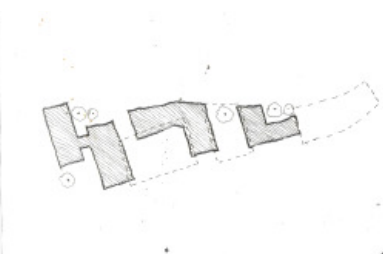
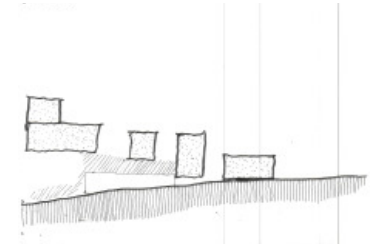


48. View of site taken atop building opposite
(Author, 2017)

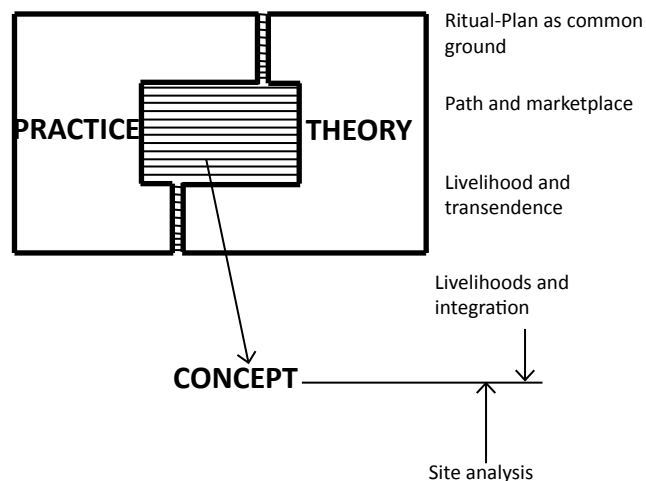


PROGRAMME AND CONCEPT

The initial formal explorations of the building were through conceptual model building combined with interpretive sketches that sought to creatively interpret programmatic requirements and an appropriate site response. The building, through the explorative conceptual phase, underwent multiple iterations from a space planning generated building to a site specific and programme rooted built form. The sketches generated demonstrate the programme impact on the conceptual model building exercise.

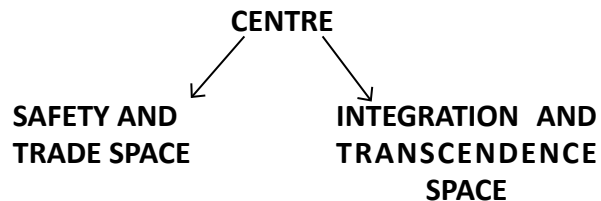


USER NEEDS AS PROGRAMME INFORMANT

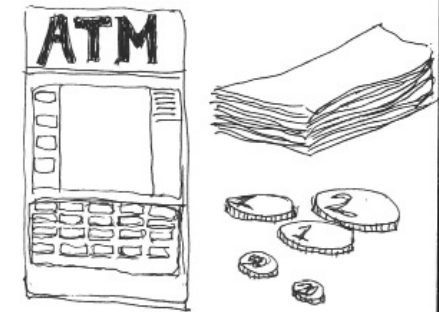


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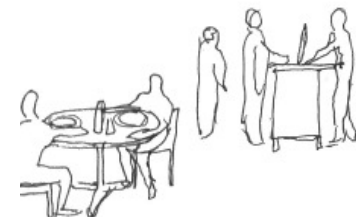
IMMIGRANT INTEGRATION



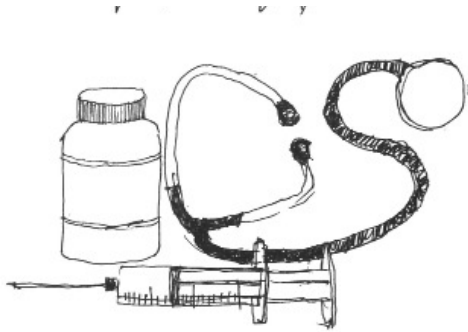
BASIC SERVICES PIVOTAL TO THE EXISTENCE OF REFUGEES IN THE CITY:



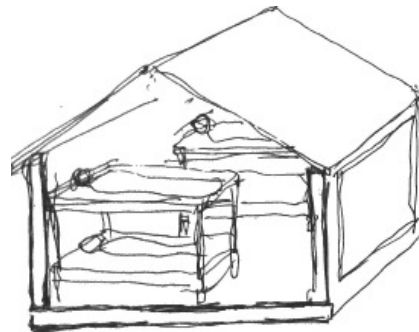
Economic Aid: Banking Services, most banks do not permit refugees to open bank accounts and those who do don't consistently offer their service. 2 Providing a platform to encourage trade and other economic activity.



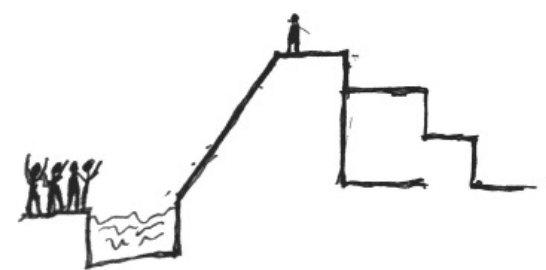
Livelihood Programmes-Trading areas: informal stalls, semi-formal retail, open marketplace, restaurants.



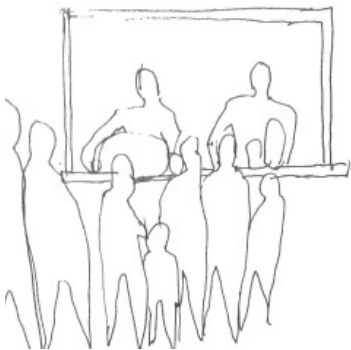
Healthcare-providing essential medicines and linking to the existing Randburg clinic for emergency treatment.



Temporary shelter-provision of temporary transitional dormitory spaces



Protection: A secure and safe establishment to protect from xenophobic violence



Social Aid: Granting food, temporary shelter, essential clothing



Documentation-Legal aid provided by way of satellite offices for pro-bono lawyers who assist with asylum applications and other requirements.

The above needs are further compiled into the four ritual categories previously cited, namely secular rituals, cultural rituals, political rituals and sacred rituals, these then form the guiding structure for the development of the programme.

CENTER PROGRAMME
DEVELOPMENT

SECULAR RITUAL

PRIMARY NEEDS

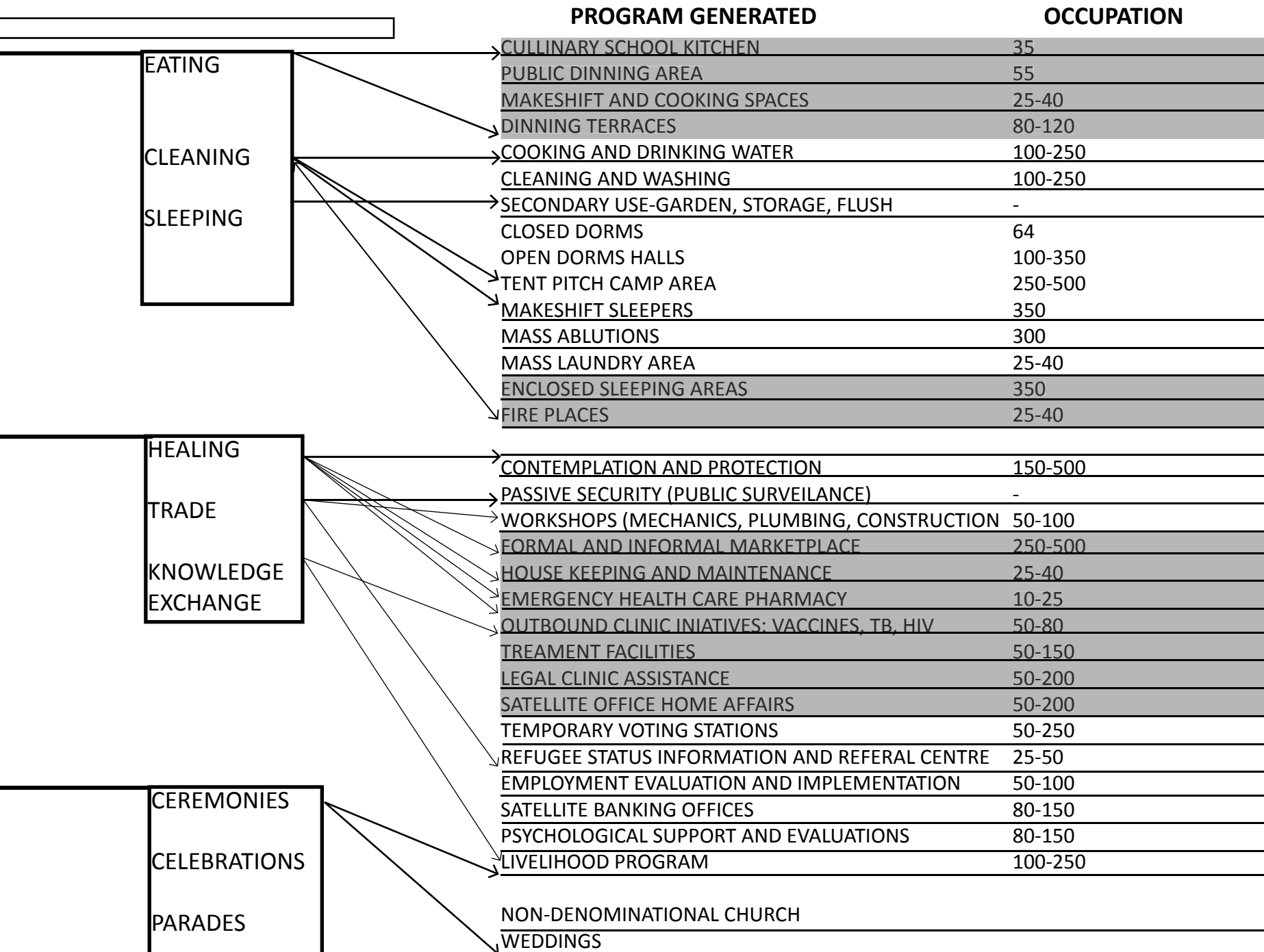
CULTURAL RITUAL

SECONDARY NEEDS

POLITICAL RITUAL

SACRED RITUAL

TERTIARY NEEDS



PROGRAMME STACKING AS BUILDING FORM INFORMANT

The building took form following the superimposing of various programmatic requirements divided into Primary Facilities, which include short term shelter, food preparation and eating areas and washing and toilet facilities, Secondary Facilities, which include a marketplace, legal center and emergency clinic, culinary school and church, Tertiary Facilities which include, rooftop garden gathering space, recreation space and public gathering and workshop spaces.

Primary Facilities

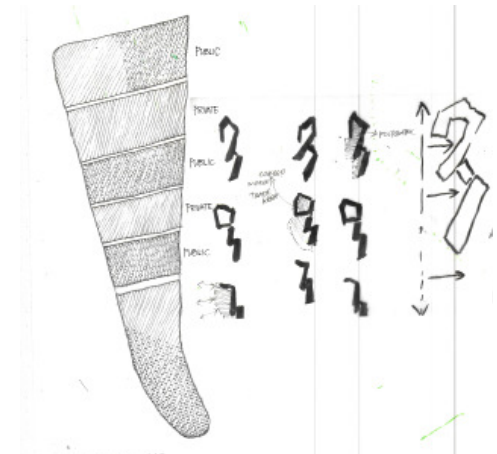
- ① Short term shelter
- ② Food preparation and eating area
- ③ Washing and toilet facilities

Secondary Facilities

- ④ Marketplace
- ⑤ Legal center & emergency clinic
- ⑥ Culinary School & Church

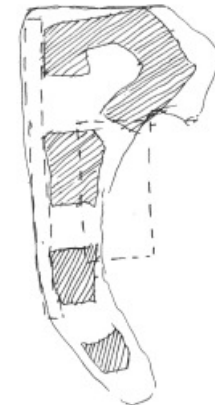
Tertiary Facilities

- ⑦ Roof top garden gathering space
- ⑧ Recreation space
- ⑨ Public gathering and workshops



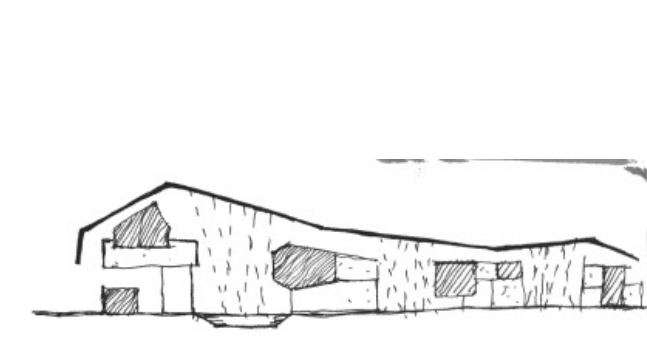
Plan

Concept development B

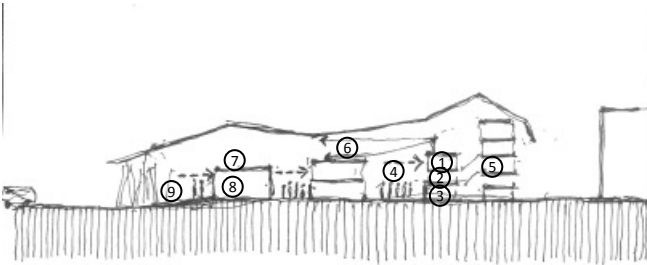


Plan

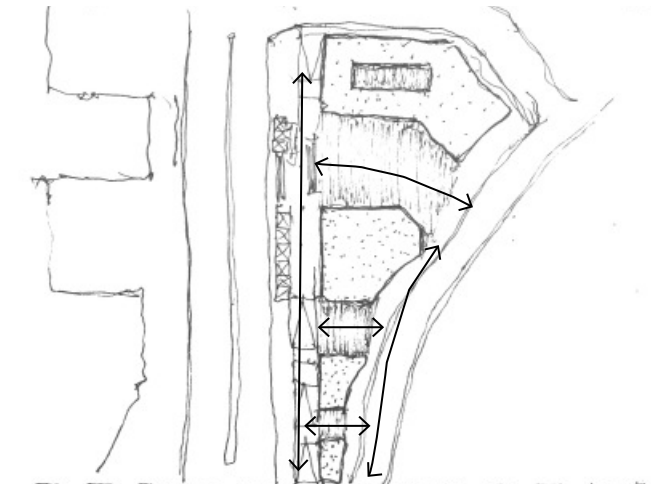
USER NEEDS AS PROGRAMME INFORMANT



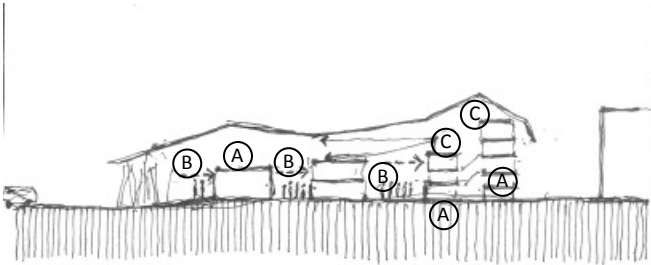
Section



Section -services

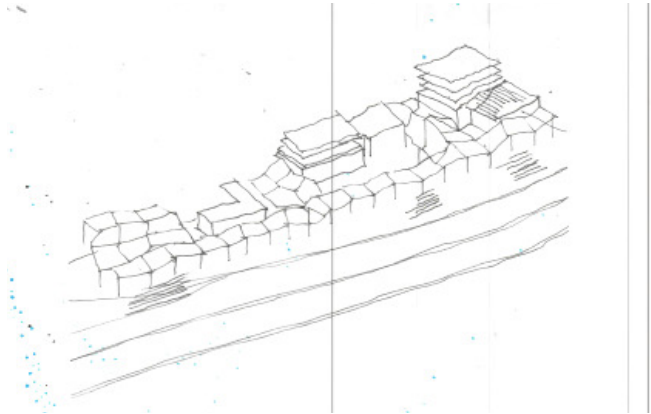


Access and Circulation



- SEMI PRIVATE (A)
- PUBLIC (B)
- PRIVATE (C)

Access and Circulation

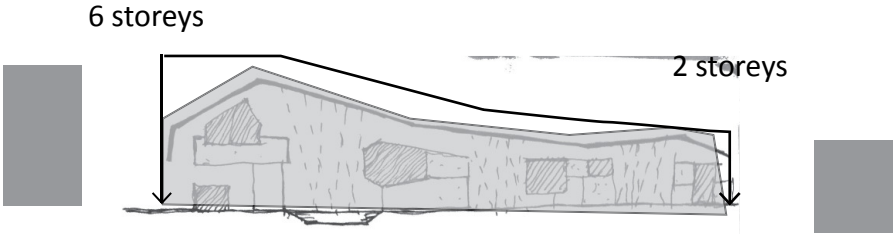


Form



Form

DESIGN RESPONSE TO SITE



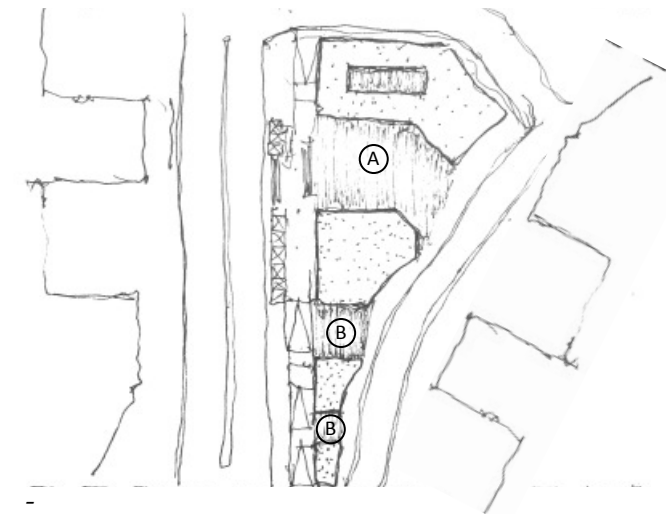
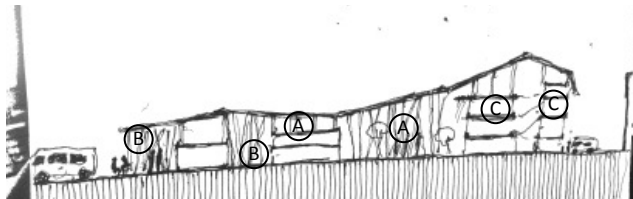
VIEW OF SITE ATOP
RANDBURG SQUARE



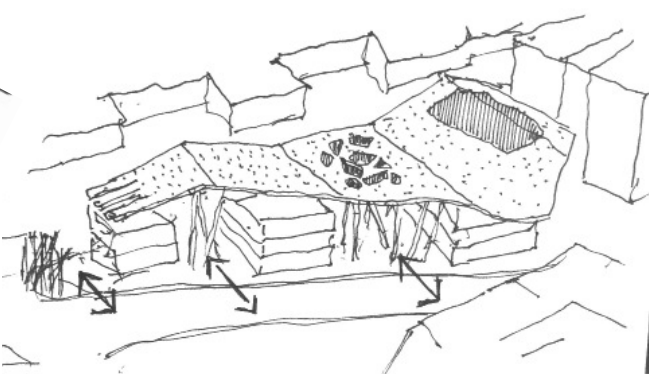
COURTYARDS AND MARKETS

MARKET
COURTYARD
INTERNAL SAFE ZONES

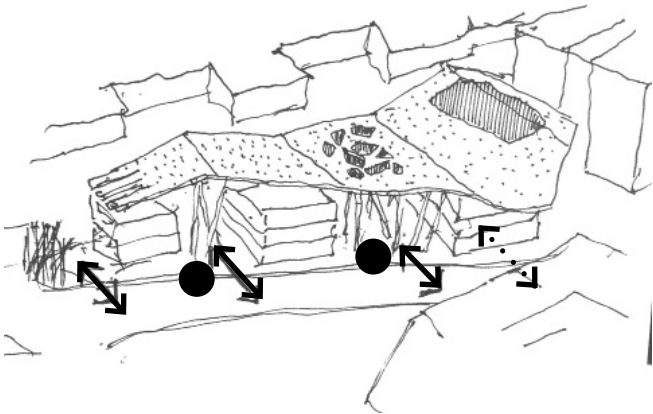
(A)
(B)
(C)



TERRACES, PUBLIC EDGES, VIEWS



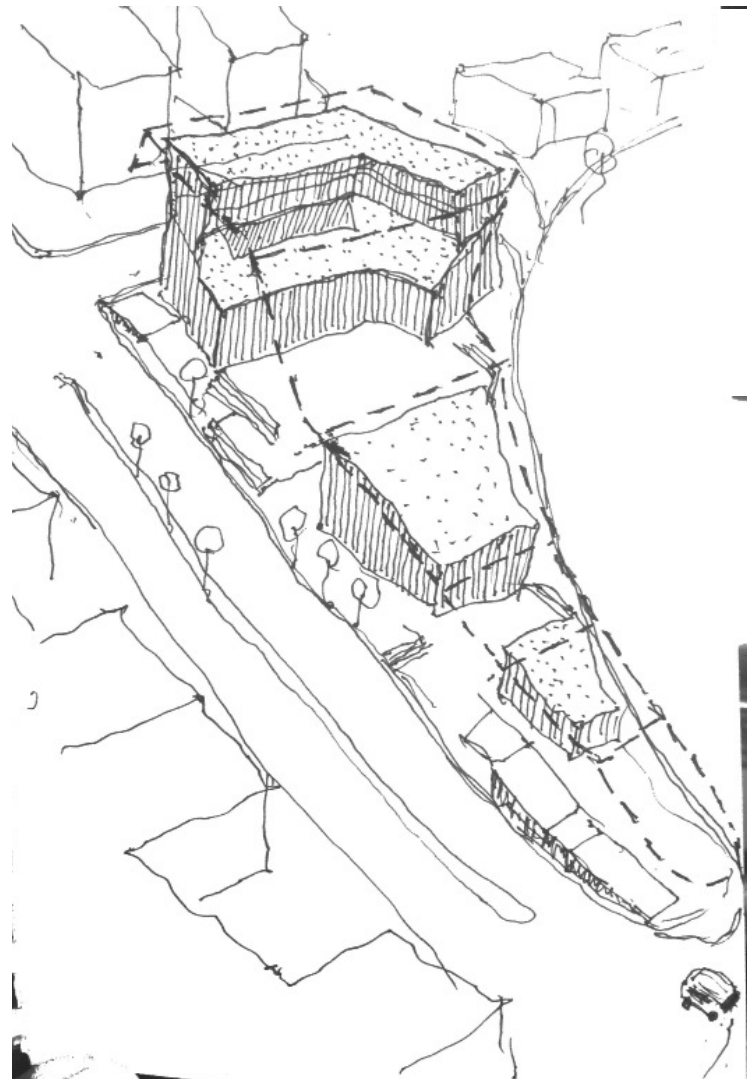
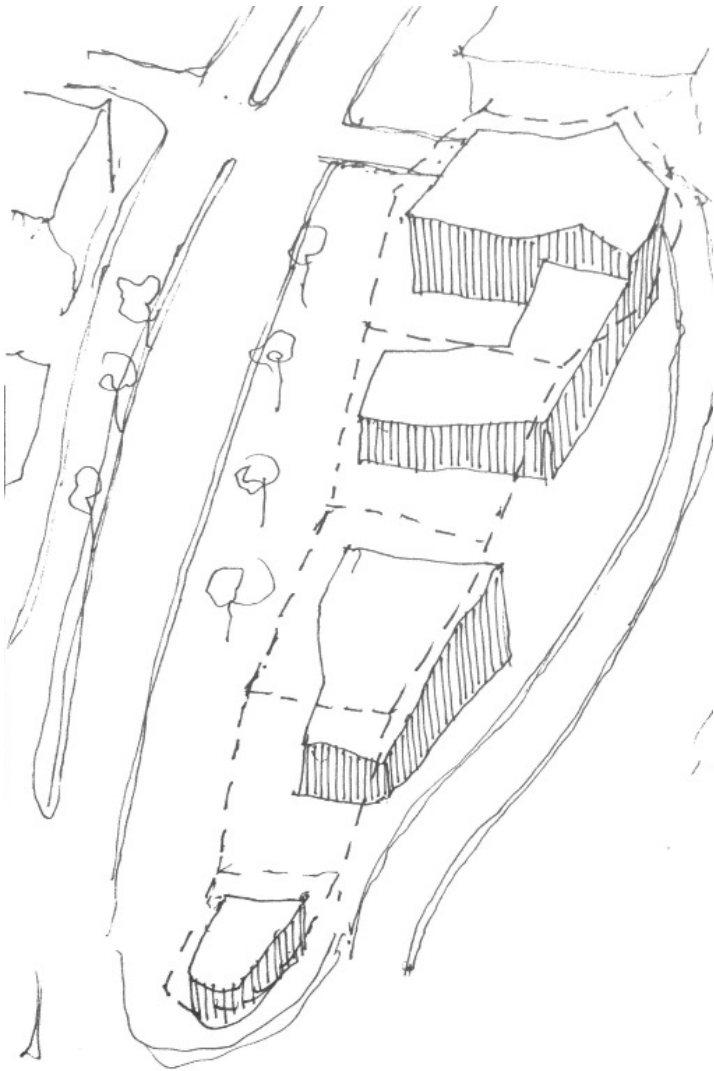
ACCESS, CIRCULATION AND THOROUGHFARES

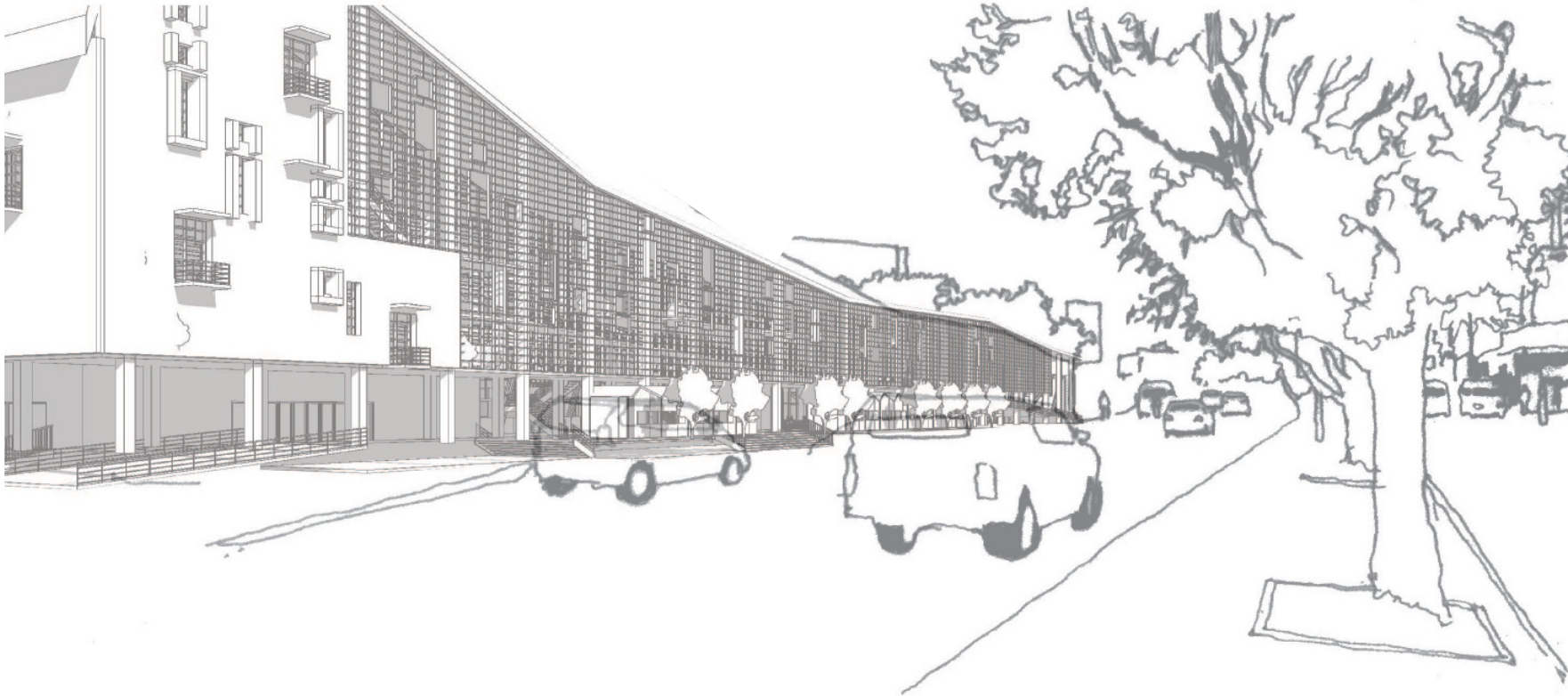


- ACCESS POINTS
- ↔ Public circulation and thoroughfares across site
- ⟷ Private circulation

SKETCH MODELS







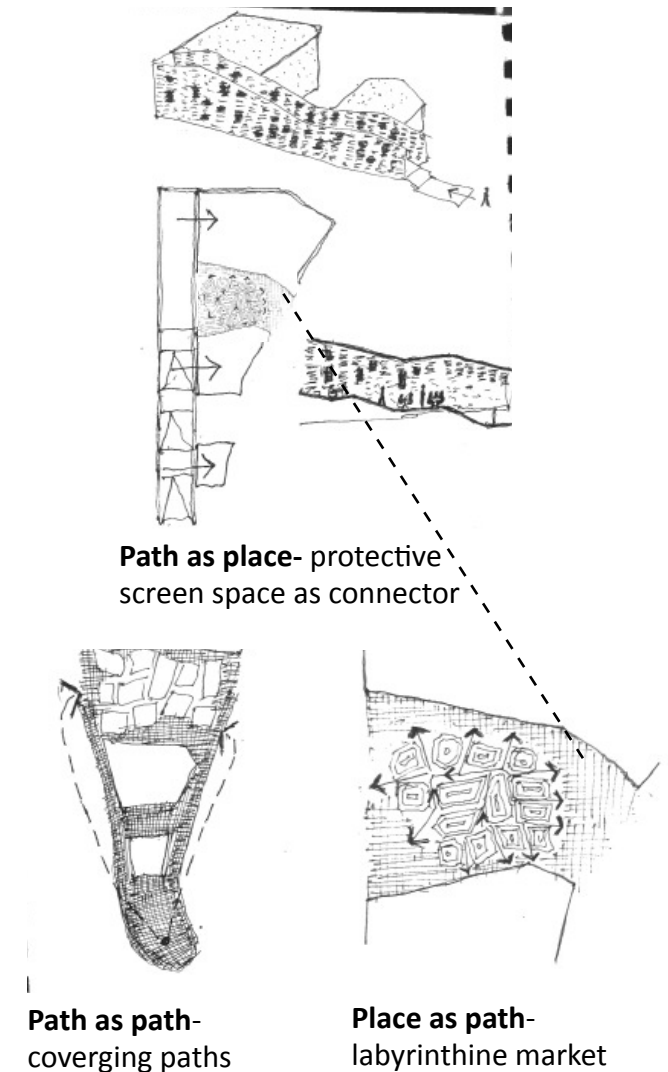
Drop off zone

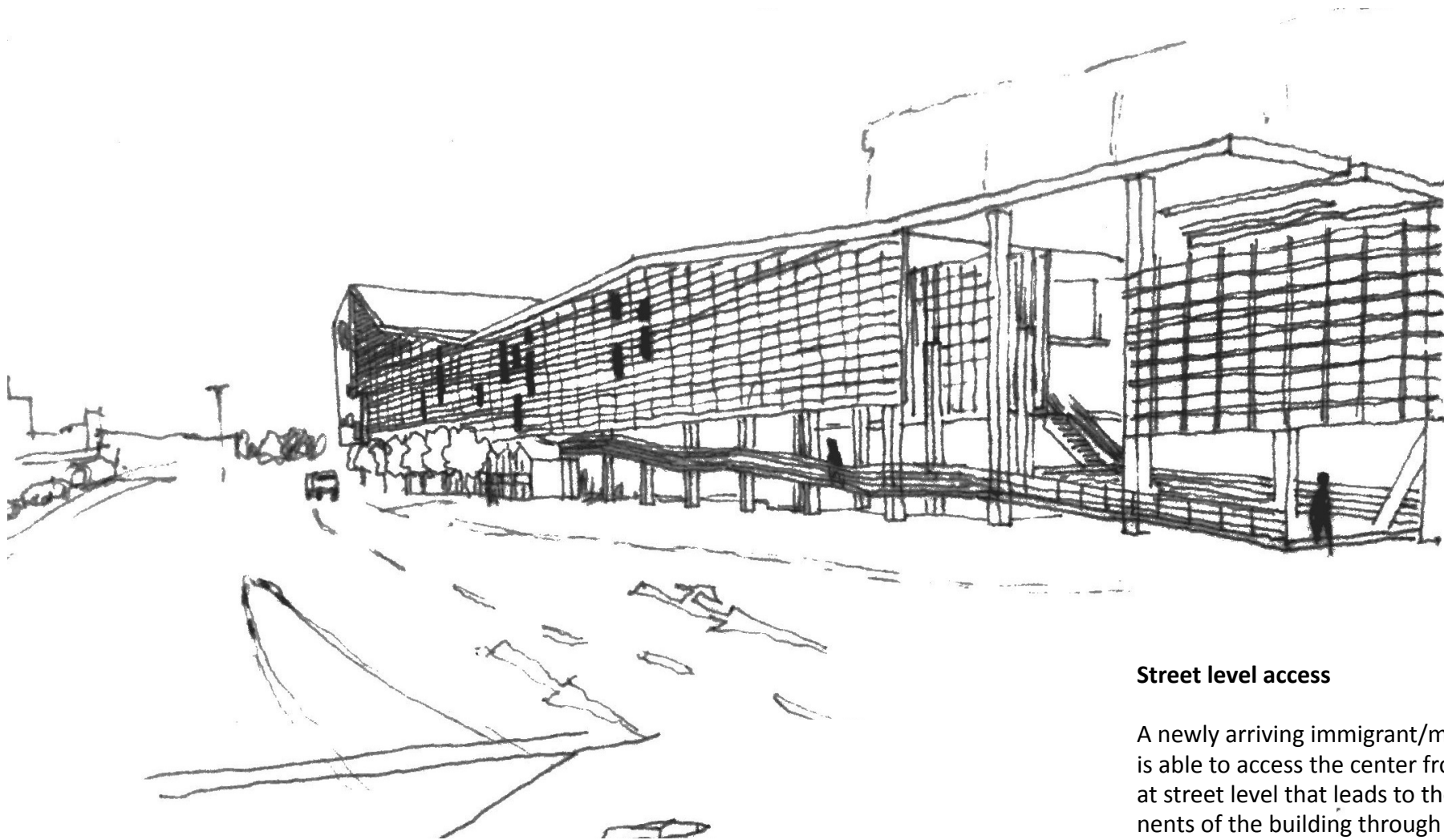
An access ramp linking directly to the street enables immigrants to access services within and invites pedestrians and commuters who have exited a taxi under the shaded path into the center.

DESIGN

PATH VARIATIONS

The building incorporates the three elements of path, namely a path as a place, a path as a path and finally the place as a path, these design devices take effect in three aspects of the building. The idea of the path as a place informs the conceptualization of the protective screened space which houses meeting spaces, eating areas and additionally functions as a bridging element connecting the different components of the building. The concept of the path as a path is evidenced in the connection of the access ramp from the street directly into the building to enable further exploration thereof, additionally two paths originating from the southernmost portion of the building site wrap around the perimeter of the building on either side and converge at the central marketplace permitting varied approaches and perspectives of the built form. Finally, the idea of the path as a place is manifested in the of the central marketplace through the labyrinthine arrangement of the trading stalls which connect to the remainder of the building through multiple exit points from within the central marketplace trading area.





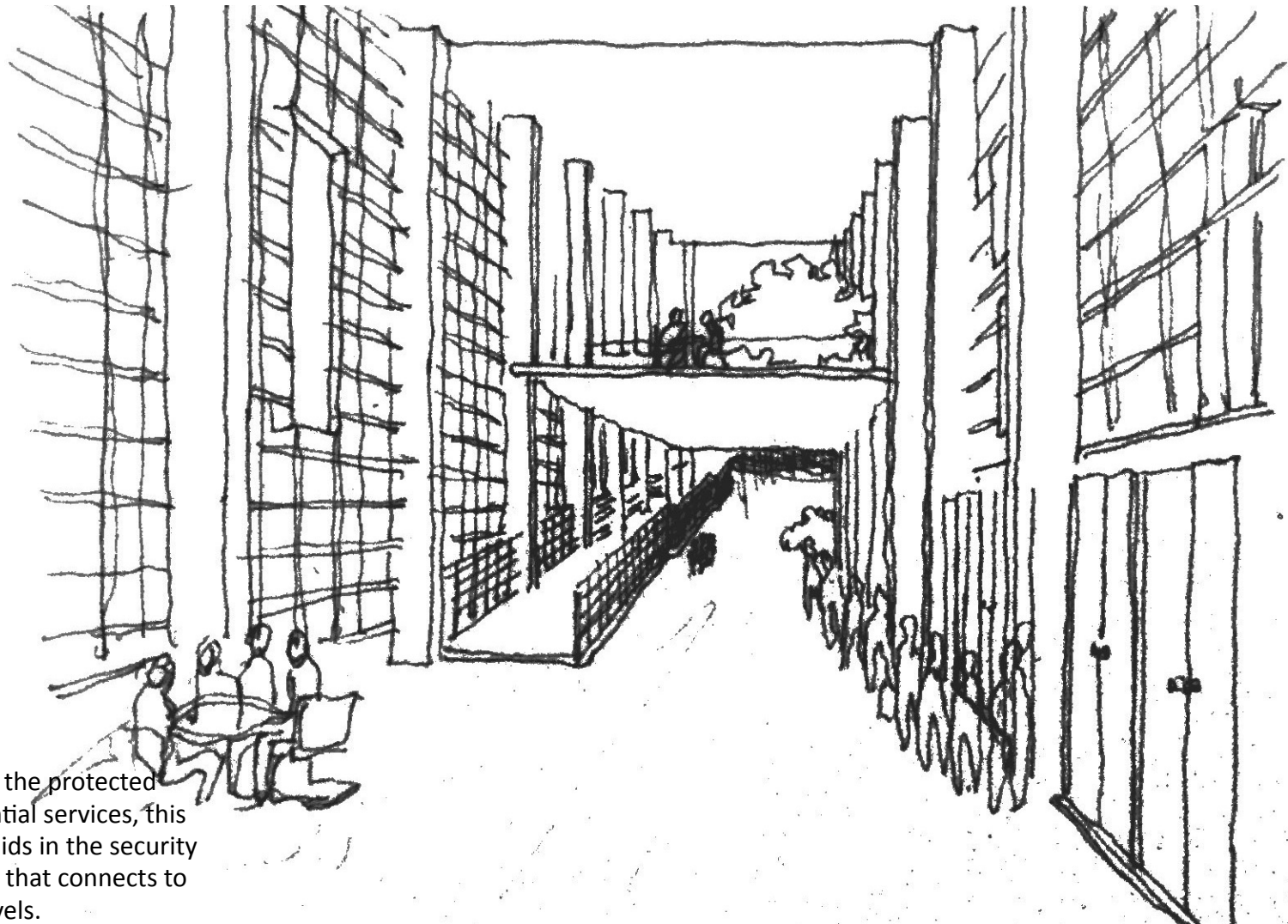
Street level access

A newly arriving immigrant/member of the public is able to access the center from an inviting ramp at street level that leads to the various components of the building through a protective screen.



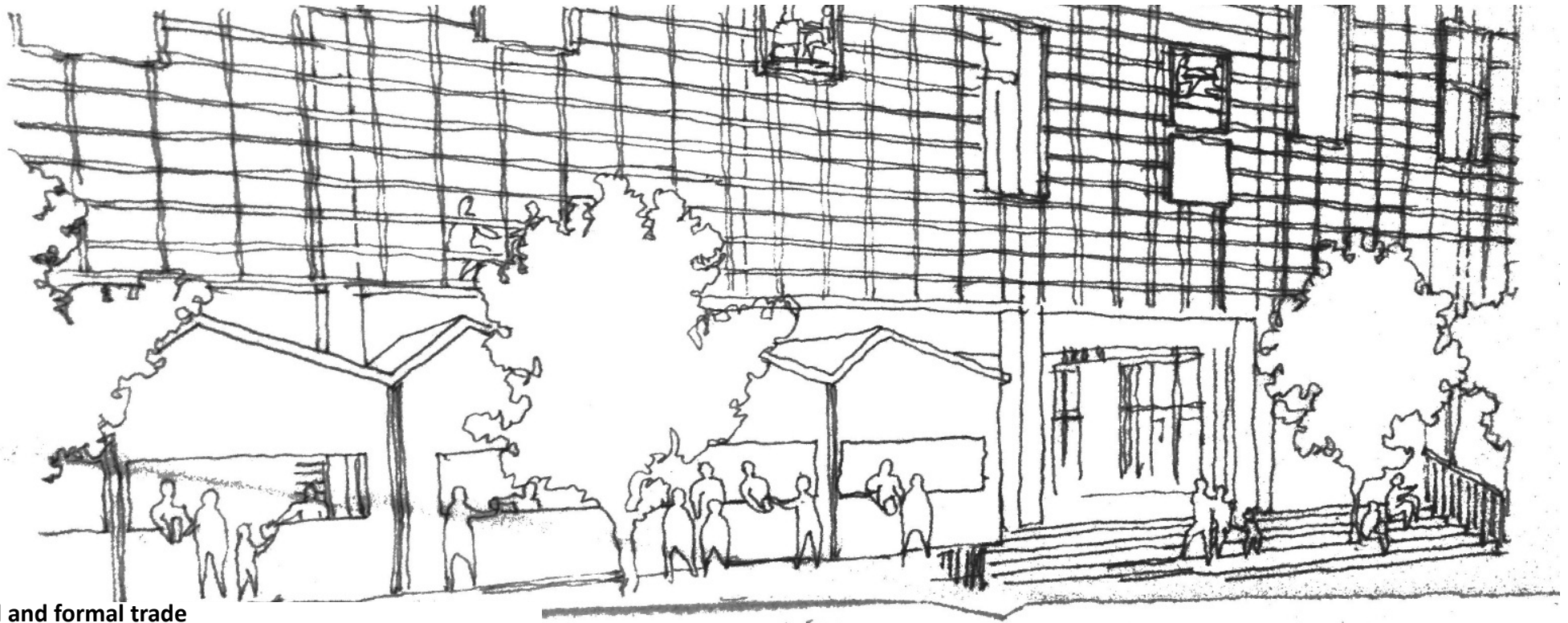
Market access from suburbs

A series of steps lead to the central marketplace which opens up onto the suburb of Bordeaux inviting the residents to patronize the immigrant traders therein.



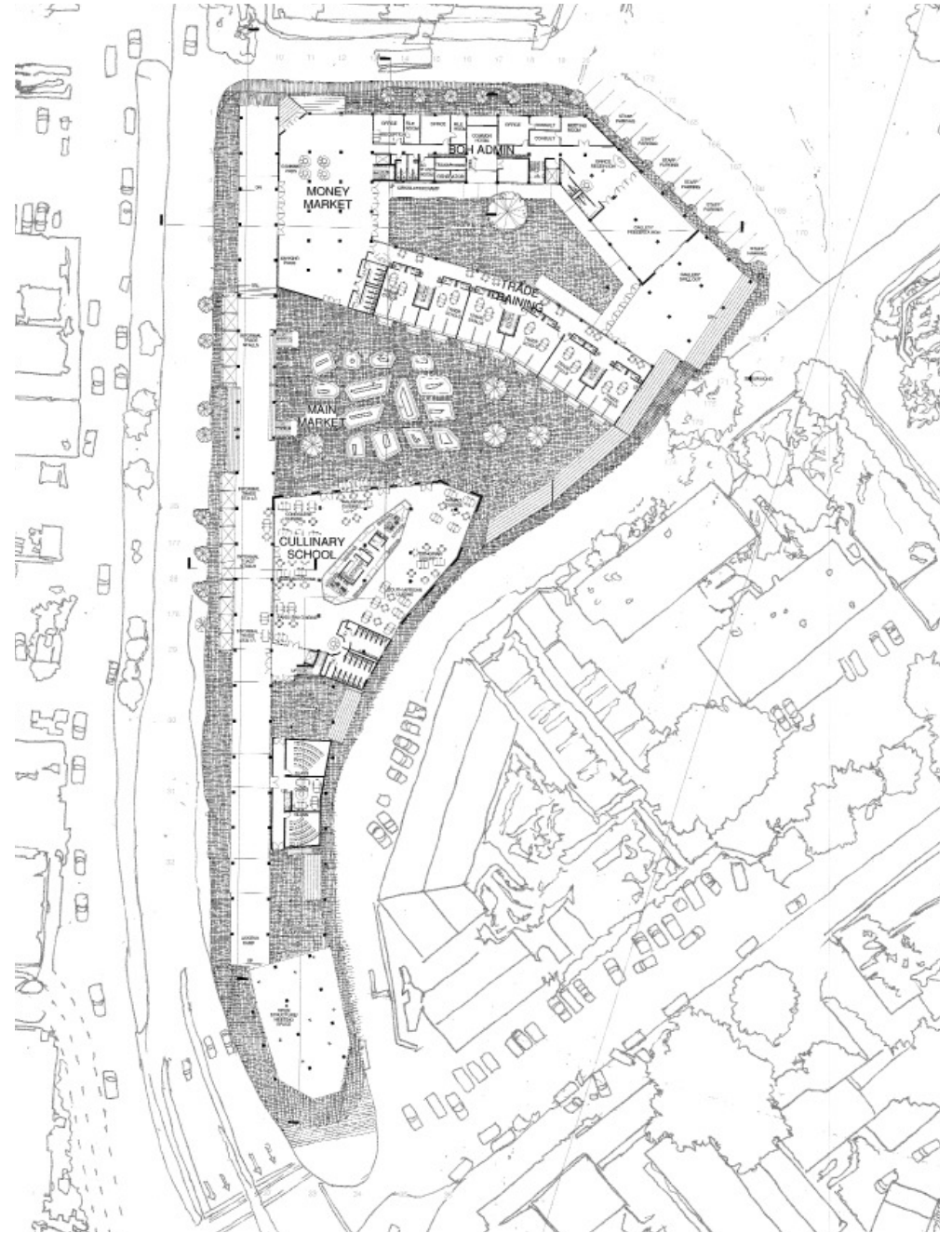
Interior protective screen

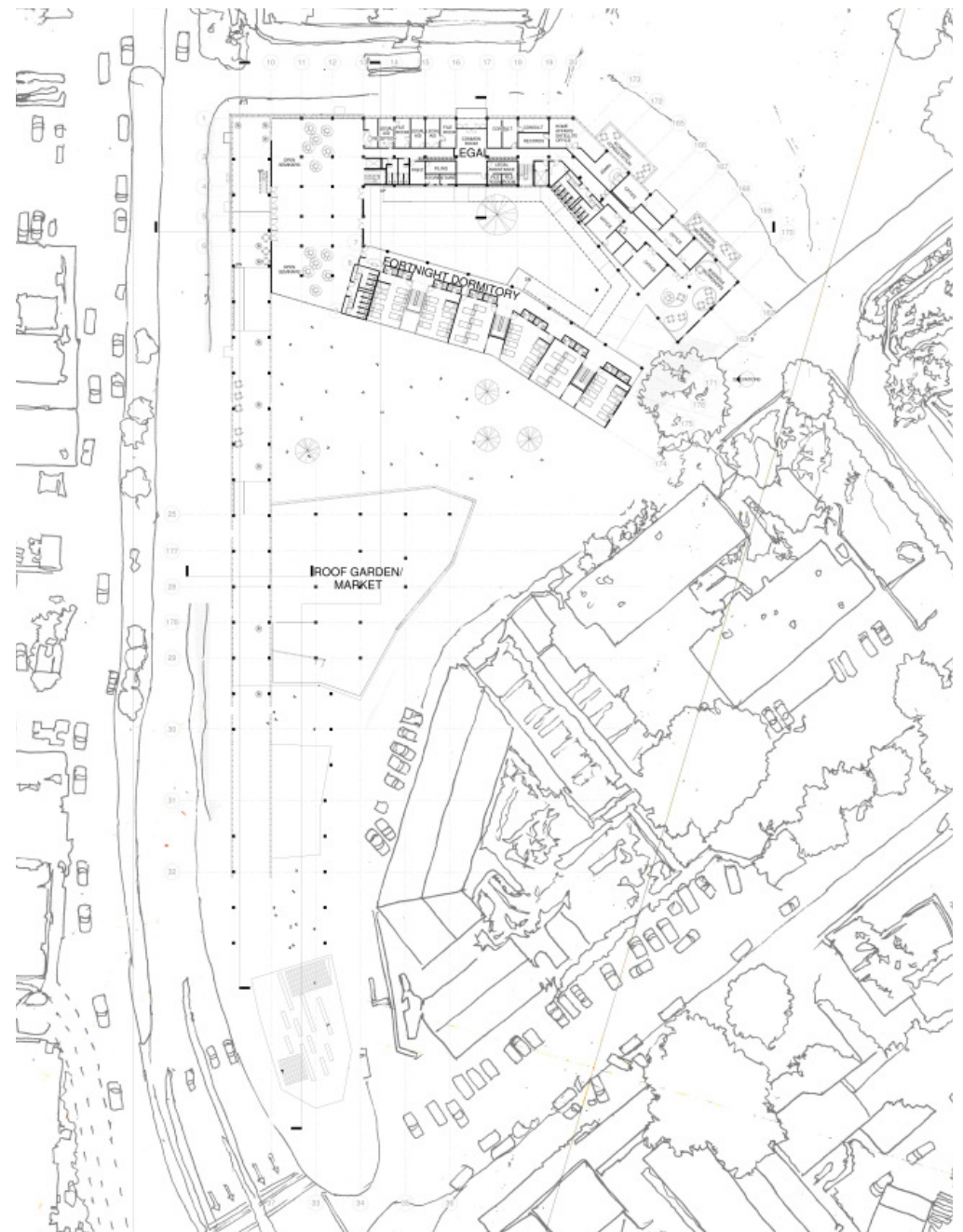
Refugees are able to wait inside the protected screen structure to access essential services, this structure provides privacy and aids in the security of the facility in acting as a filter that connects to the main buildings at various levels.



Informal and formal trade

Connecting to the busy Bram Fischer Drive are immigrant informal traders who supplement the more formal economic activities within the main center. Steps lead to the central market from the street level under the shaded pathway above which users occupy the protective screen space as meeting and eating areas. The large number of traders affords some protection against xenophobic violence.



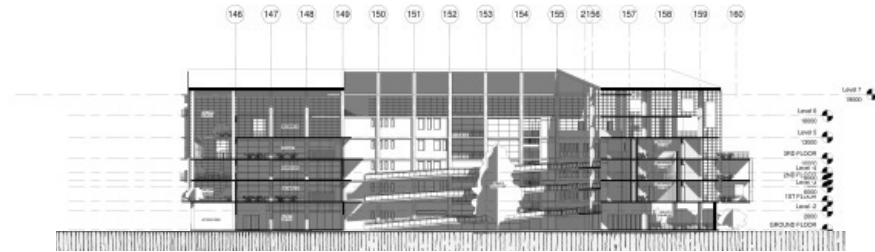




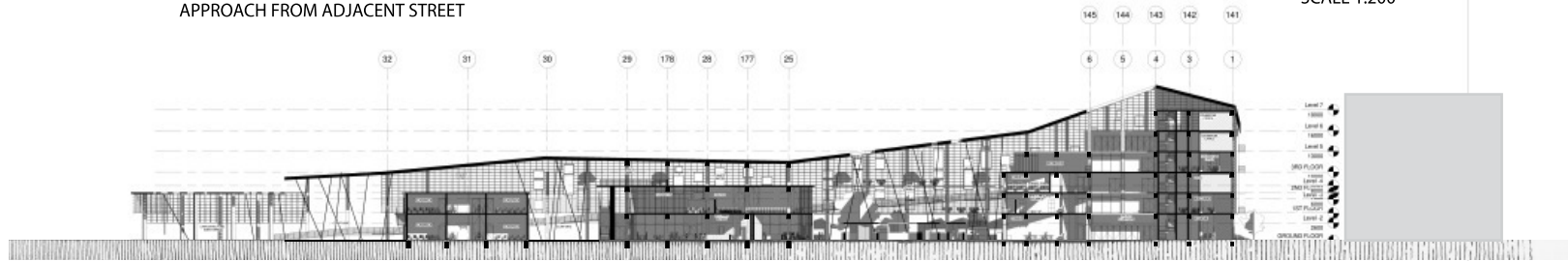
MAIN MARKET ENTRY



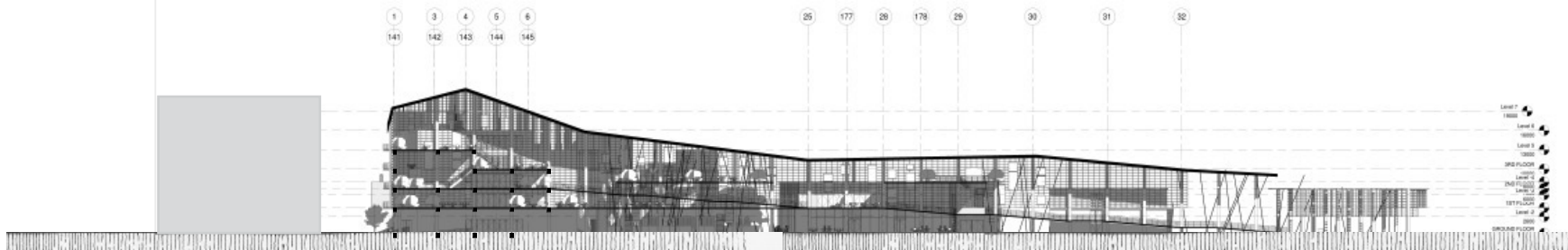
APPROACH FROM ADJACENT STREET



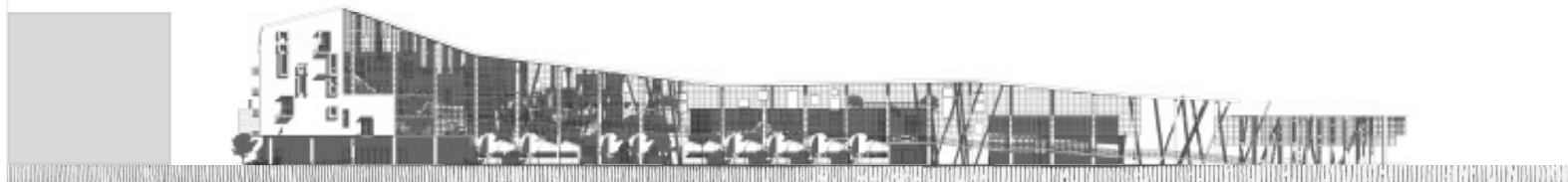
SECTION A-A
SCALE 1:200



SECTION B-B
SCALE 1:200



SECTION C-C
SCALE 1:200



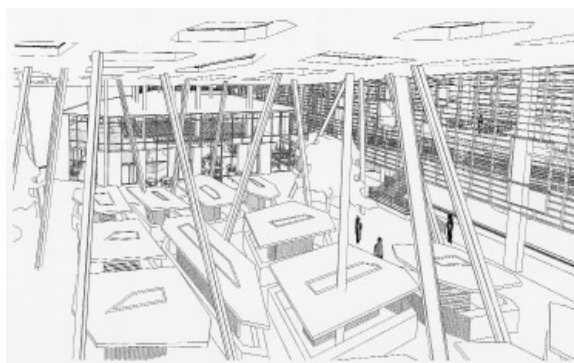
WEST ELEVATION

SCALE 1:200



EAST ELEVATION

SCALE 1:200

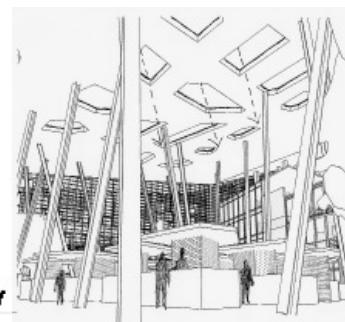


MARKET VIEW FROM ABOVE



NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE 1:200

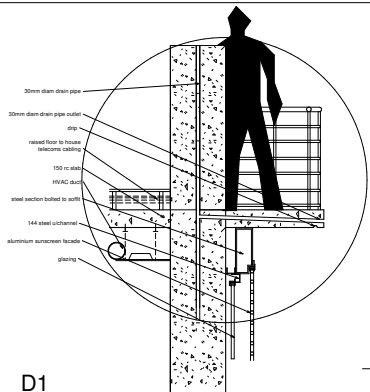


MARKET VIEW FROM ENTRY

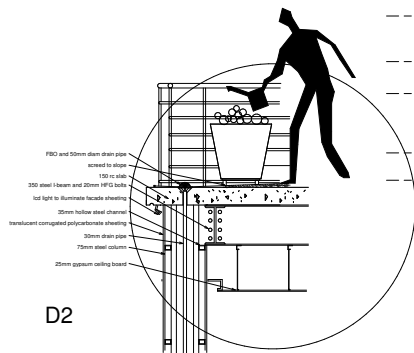


SOUTH ELEVATION

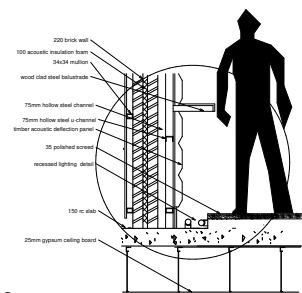
SCALE 1:200



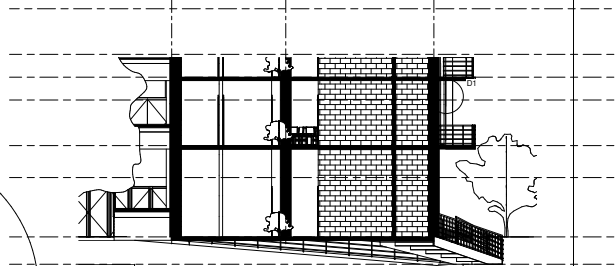
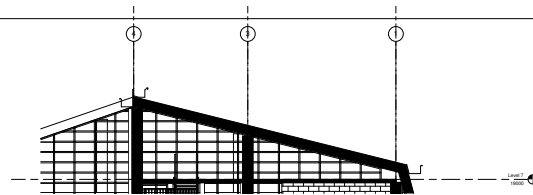
D1



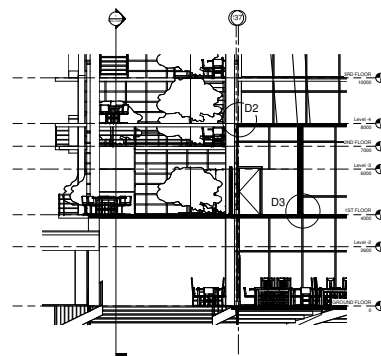
D2



D3

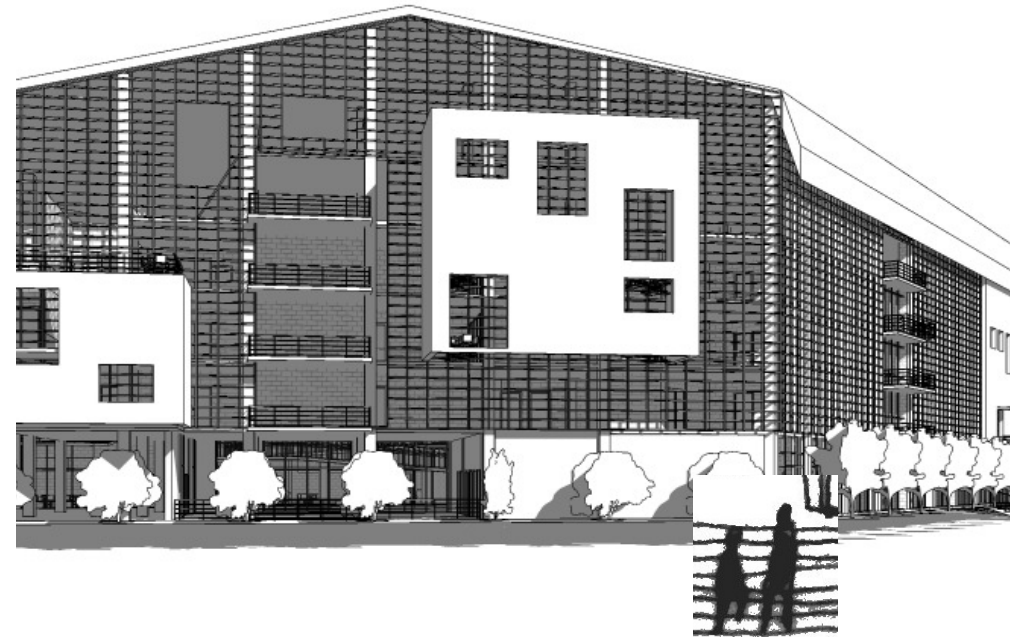
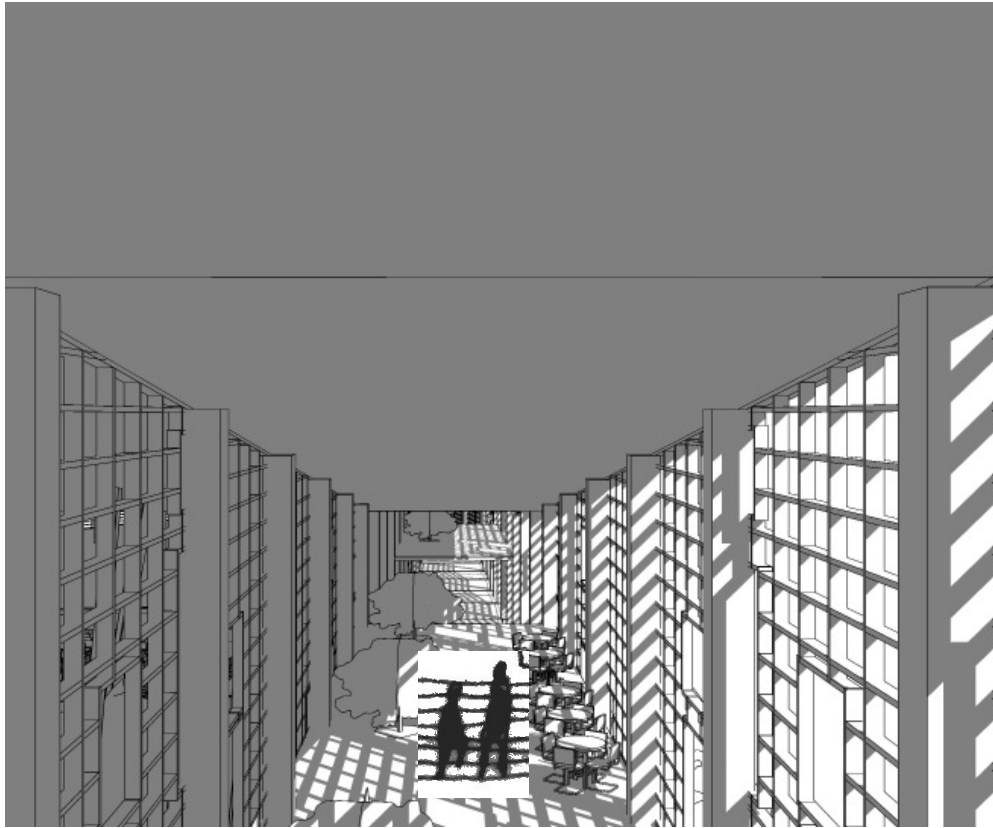


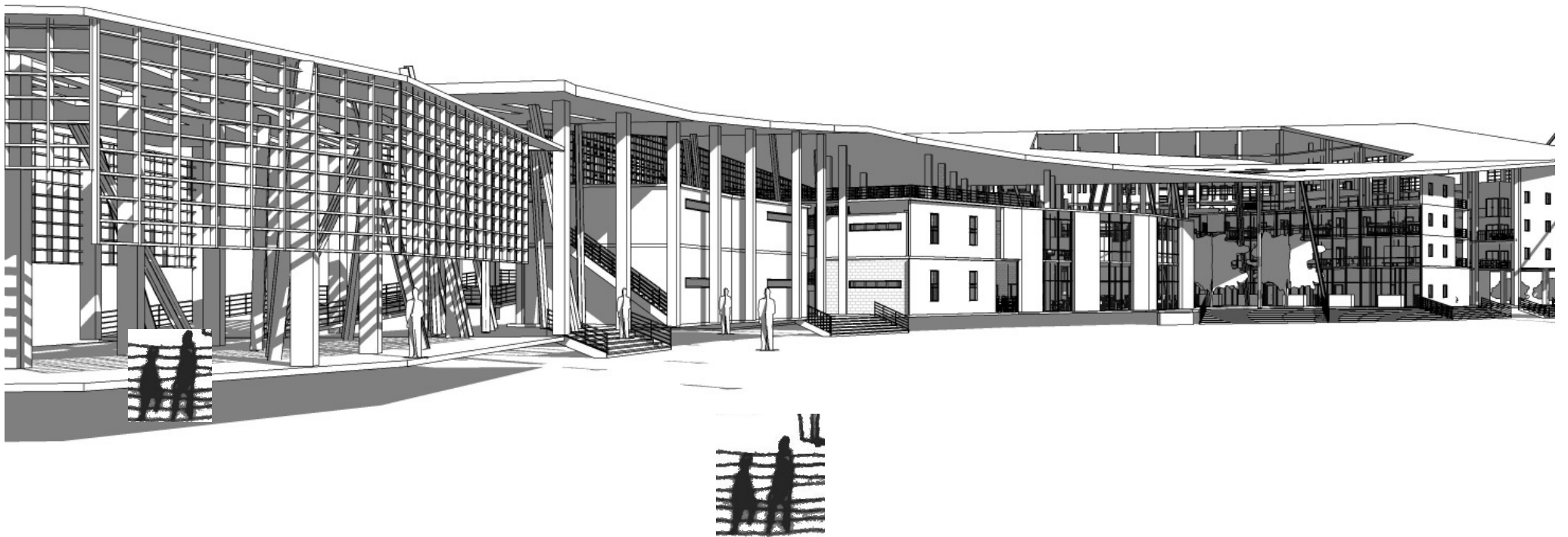
SECTION E-E
1:50

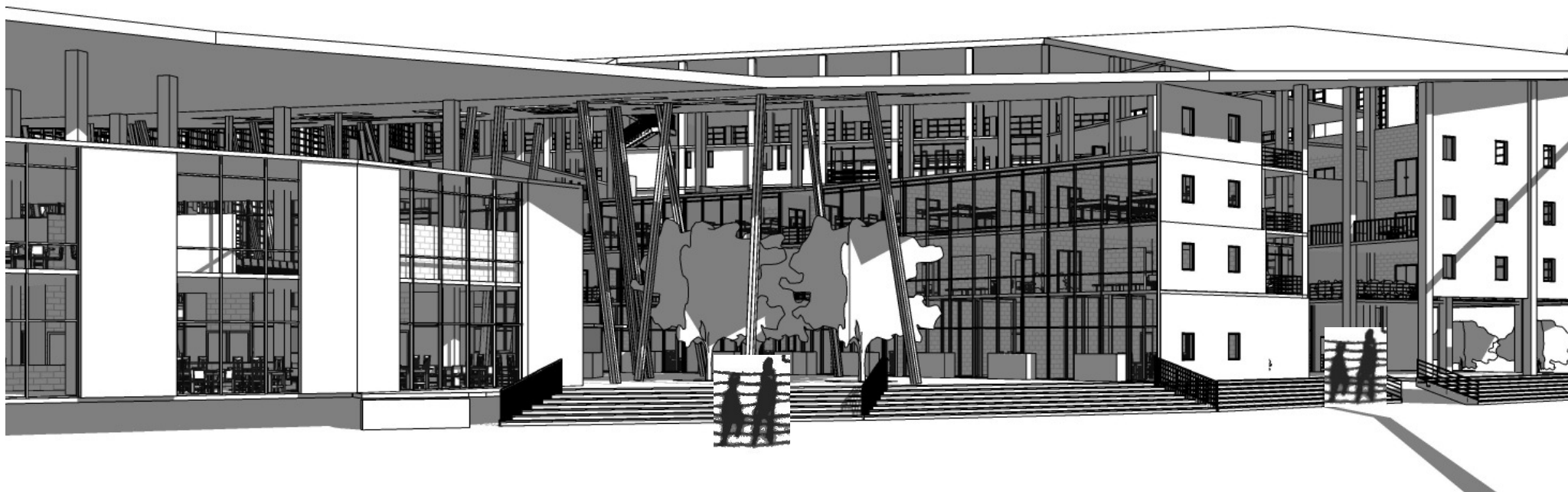


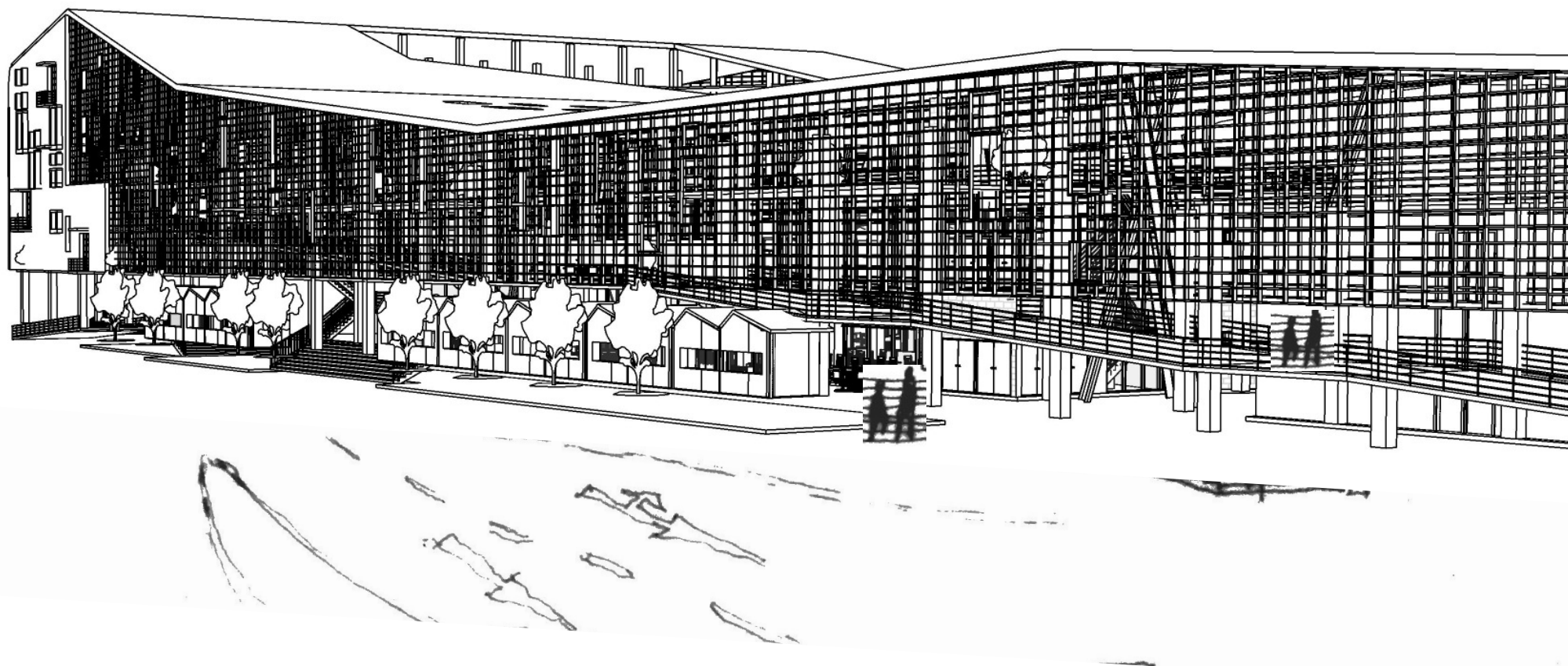
SECTION F-F
1:50











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Figure 1. Mail and Guardian Available at: <https://mg.co.za/article/2014-10-24-migrants-keep-a-keen-eye-on-botswana-polls> [Accessed 8 December 2017]

Figure 2. Author 2017

Figure 3. Author 2017

Figure 4. Author 2017

Figure 5. Author 2017

Figure 6. Author 2017

Figure 7. Author 2017

Figure 8. Author 2017

Figure 9. Author 2017

Figure 10. Author 2017

Figure 11. Author 2017

Figure 12. Author 2017

Figure 13. Information Nigeria Available at: <https://www.informationng.com/2015/04/xenophobia-for-eigners-shops-in-south-africa-looted-despite-president-zumas-call-for-peace.html> [Accessed 8 January 2018]

Figure 14. Nehanda Radio Available at: <http://nehandaradio.com/2015/04/23/xenophobia-make-history-compulsory-in-south-african-schools/> [Accessed 8 January 2018]

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Figure 17. AllAfrica Available at: <http://allafrica.com/view/group/main/main/id/00037520.html>: [Accessed 8 January 2018]

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Figure 18. Eye Witness News Available at: <http://ewn.co.za/2017/06/20/lawyers-for-human-rights-sa-law-relating-to-refugees-not-applied-adequately> [Accessed 8 January 2018]

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https://www.google.com/search?q=MORTUARY+TEMPLE+OF+KING+ZOSER+construction&client=firefox-b-ab&dcr=0&source=lnms&tbn=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjSurb9IL_ZAhVEAcAKHW3OAOQQ_AUICigB&biw=1366&bih=654#imgdii=QcGpd2dgMo68WM:&imgsrc=WAnoh5Mmzgjsom: (COLUMNS Alfred Molon

Figure 25. Author 2017

Figure 26. Wood. J, Dlala Nje 2014 Available at: https://www.tripadvisor.co.za/LocationPhotoDirectLink-g312578-d6163716-i237310598-Dlala_Nje-Johannesburg_Greater_Johannesburg_Gauteng.html

Figure 28. Barrie. T, Available at: http://www.acsforum.org/publications/barrie_sacred_landscape.pdf 2017 [Accessed 8 January 2018]

Figure 29. Barrie. T, Available at: <http://vangogo.co/index.php/2015/12/03/step-pyramid-and-funerary-complex-of-king-djoser/plan-of-the-funerary-district-of-king-djoser/> [Accessed 8 January 2018]

Figure 30. Alamy, , Available at: https://www.google.com/search?q=king+zoser+columnnade&client=firefox-b-ab&dcr=0&source=lnms&tbn=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjdsbL3vsrZAhXoLMAKHd9DBzUQ_AUICigB&biw=1138&bih=545#imgsrc=N3HpYvLK-jvX4M: [Accessed 8 January 2018]

Figure 31. Author 2017

Figure 32. . Wood. J, Dlala Nje 2014 Available at: https://www.tripadvisor.co.za/LocationPhotoDirectLink-g312578-d6163716-i237310598-Dlala_Nje-Johannesburg_Greater_Johannesburg_Gauteng.html

Figure 33. AllAfrica Available at: <http://allafrica.com/view/group/main/main/id/00037520.html>: [Accessed 8 January 2018]

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Figure 34. AllAfrica Available at: <http://allafrica.com/view/group/main/main/id/00037520.html>: [Accessed 19 January 2018]

Figure 35. Author 2017

Figure 36. Author 2017

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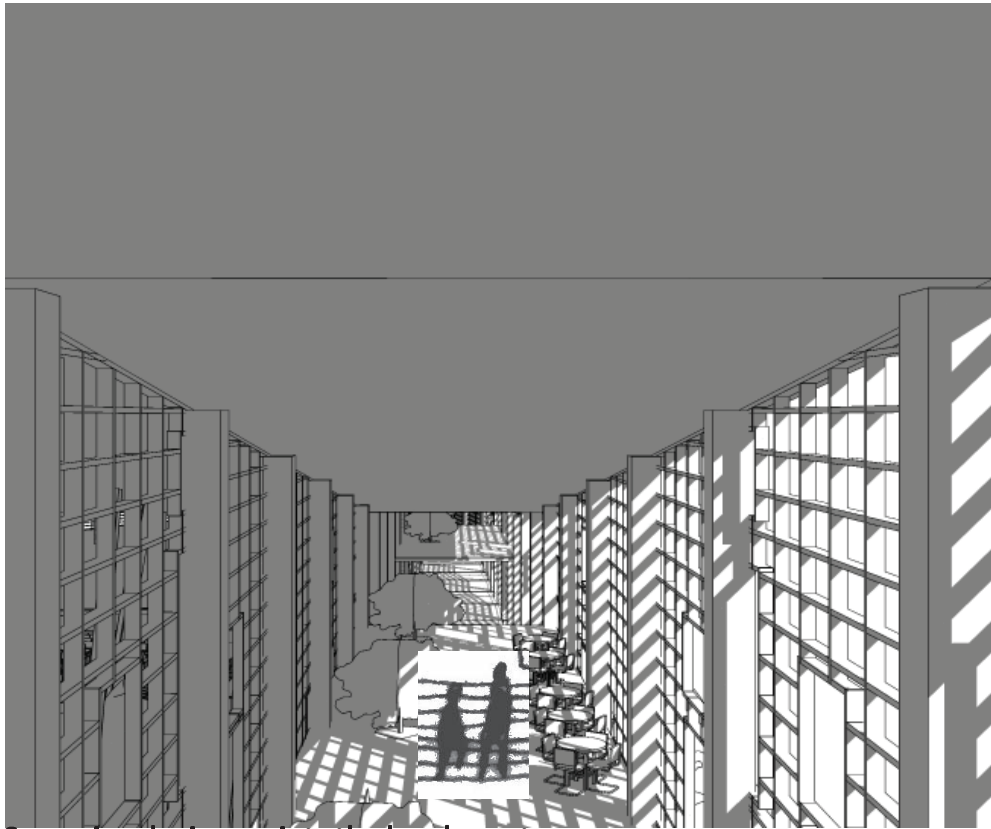
Figure 47. Author 2017

Figure 48. Author 2017

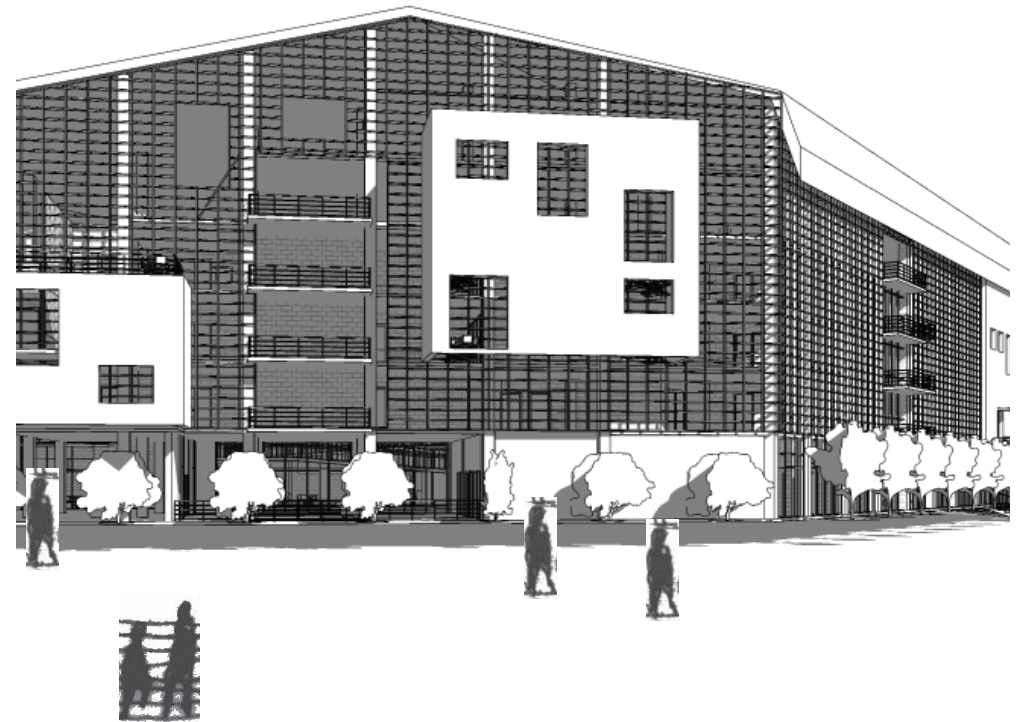
Figure 49. Author 2017



**View of the Immigrant Integration Center from
across Bram Fischer Drive**

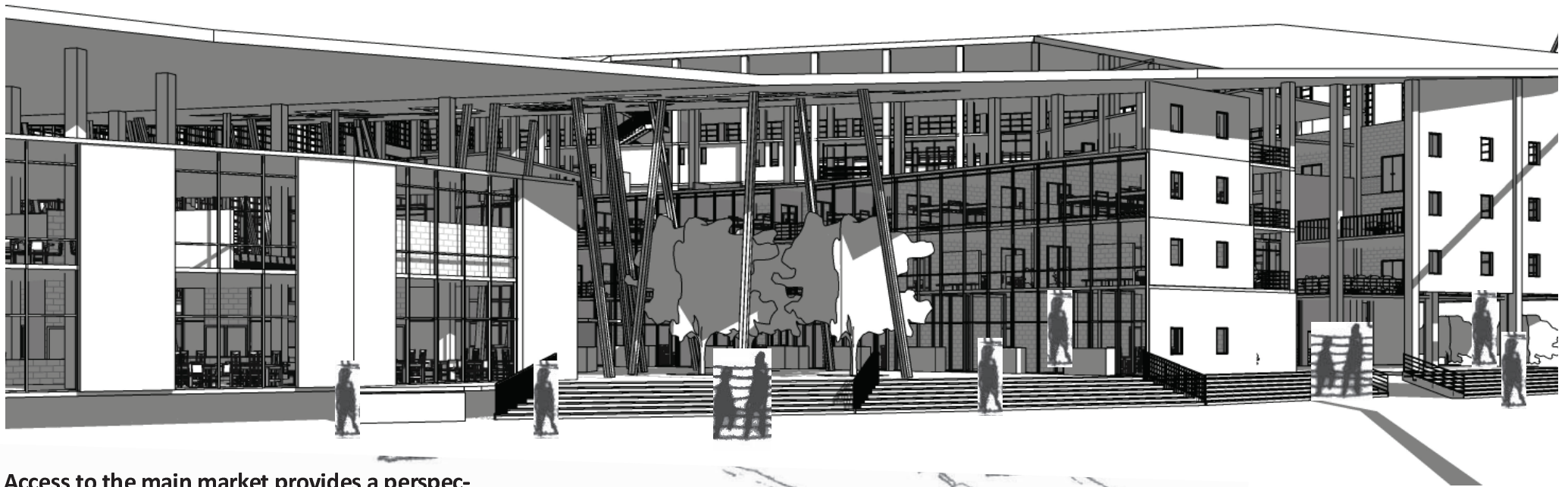


**Screening device against the harsh western sun
provides an enclosed safe space for interaction**

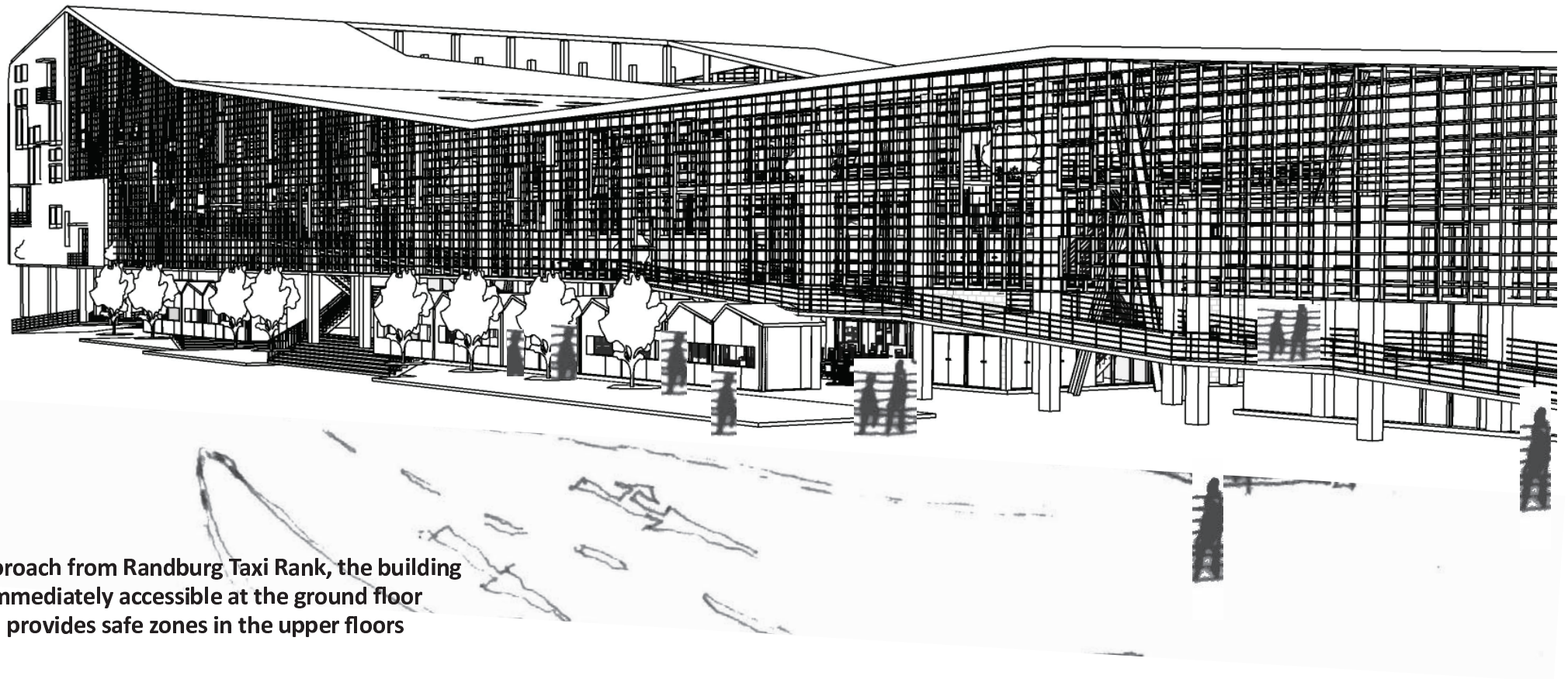




Approach from the taxi drop off zone along Jan Smuts Avenue



Access to the main market provides a perspective of the various offers of the building from this central trade space



Approach from Randburg Taxi Rank, the building is immediately accessible at the ground floor and provides safe zones in the upper floors

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