Theoretical premise
4.1 Rationale

“When dwellers control the major decision and are free to make their own contribution to the design, construction or management of their housing [dwelling and or workplace], both the process and the environment produced stimulate individual and social well-being. When people have not control over, nor responsibility for, key decisions in the housing [building] process, on the other hand, dwelling environments may instead become a barrier to personal fulfilment.” (TURNER:1972)

This is especially true in an environment where the economic backing and systems are limited and scarce. This inclusion of the users of the design is a fundamental part of the proposed design. An attempt to encourage ownership with the long term output of appropriation. In this way, it attempts to set the stage for the growth, emergence and development of the proposed development. The proposed design also attempts through various ideologies and practises to redefine the proposed design and the built environment on site as a part of the process of enablement where the task of involvement consideration and understanding of the users and the current activities and systems become primary and influential in the proposed design.

![Diagram of site activities and recycle diagrams]

A learning process for both the designer and user that in itself is “attempting to develop a kind of professional artistry that enables [both] to improvise and be informed, working [together] somewhere between order and chaos.” (HAMD, N:2006) Recognition of the duality of the nature the proposed design and environment, being the school of thought from which the designer appreciates the issues that need to be addressed on site while at the same time trying to enhance the dynamics that are already existent on site, despite the fact that these activities may be part of the problems found on the site and within the community of Marabastad. An environment that as a structured goal specific project must also allow for communal growth, emergence and development of its users and the socio-cultural and religious organisms that will use interact and function with within this space. In order to address this duality, this dissertation proposes the need for an understanding of the organizational structure and workings within the surroundings, the community and the built environment.

The proposed design therefore attempts a change in the approach towards change, organizational change but representing it through the design intentions an understanding of “the natural change processes that are embedded in all living [communal] systems.” (CAPRA, F: 2002:101)

In this way the proposed design in this dissertation takes into consideration the “organizations that mirror life’s [communal] adaptability, diversity and creativity.” (CAPRA, F: 2002:101) This dissertation becomes a representation of the understanding of the nature of this community and specifically the site chosen, as a “living system [that] continually creates, re-creates [itself] by transforming [and] or replacing [its] components [facets]. In the way this system, community undergoes continual structural [the genii of the community in Marabastad] changes while preserving [its] web like [diverse, contradictory] patterns of organization. Translating this understanding of the inherent change processes that are currently to be found on site with idea’s processes of changes that do not detract from those but only serve as platform on which their diversity and complexity is played out, transformed and or changed to allow for growth, emergence and development on both a macro and micro level.

This relationship from the bottom up, allows for a better understanding of the locale chosen, the proposed design through recycling that serves a flexible community based and emergent industry lends credibility to the more formalised structures (being the community hall and church) anchor the design to the specific site. These anchors through their interactions with the surroundings then act as a leader, a stage that allows the informal activity of recycling and emergent industry to play out. On this stage they can then change, acquiri, transform and or replace components of theirselves to better suit the growing emergent community that is Marabastad. It sets an environment that encourages emergence in terms of activity and systems that invariably leads to innovation driven by management as opposed to purpose and ideology. It is the generation of a support base, that allows for the users and inhabitants of the proposal to provide and develop themselves through methodologies that are relevant to the community while considering their individual needs, both socio-cultural and economical. The creation of a communal co-operation is a response to the needs of its community.

The proposed design allows itself sustainability through itself. “A systemic solution to the problem of organizational change, which like many systemic solutions, solve not only that problem but also several others, [as it starts to function] in terms of complex nonlinear networks, [and] is likely to lead to new insights into the nature of complexity,” (CAPRA, F: 2002:100) that in turn allow for the design to create solutions within itself in the long term. In this way the proposed design allows itself an element of long term sustainability that comes from within itself and this in turn implies that growth, emergence and development are but part of the characteristics, the nature of the proposed design.

This spontaneous encouragement of “emergence of order and the dynamics of structural coupling, results in the continual structural changes that are characteristic of all living systems [community].” (CAPRA, F: 2002:101)
4.2 Approach

formal design order structure rules routines coherence cohesiveness stability

↓ proposed design

response to need

freedom

spontaneity

adaptability

experience νovery chaos evolve emergence

instability

novelty