Conclusion

A wave of vandalism is sweeping Pretoria in the form of Building Mining. This form of urban decay has placed many iconic buildings in jeopardy, including the Extramural Building.
The dissertation aimed to find out if theories of adaptation and heritage practice can help the Extramural Building reclaim its role in the city by regenerating it. A comprehensive theoretical framework was produced and applied to the building. This framework navigated the complexities between heritage practice and remodelling.

The uncomfortable condition that arises from having to navigate the city alongside vehicular traffic was addressed by a Social Space Framework. The framework builds on the existing development plan that the City of Tshwane outlines in its Inner City Regeneration Framework by further developing the Civic Precinct. The strategy mitigates the issues that arise from the immense size of the city’s blocks by adding a new pedestrian route that continue the tradition of Arcade’s in our city.
Architecture was explored as an extension of the public realm throughout the design and technical development of a Resource Centre for the Justice College. This development addressed issues of heritage practice, theories of adaptation, historical and contextual problems through the design of the centre that mitigates the harsh boundaries that often arise from the collision of public and private realms.

Through the application of appropriate remodelling practices, the Extramural Building can undoubtedly reclaim its role in the city and add a great deal of social and cultural value to the city of Pretoria. A rich global history is embodied by buildings that our generation inherited. The dissertation serves as an example to our nation that it is important to save our old buildings to ensure that we protect our global legacy.
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