

DIE ES, CAMPS BAY, SOUTH AFRICA - GAWIE FAGAN

AN INTERACTIVE EDUCATIONAL PRODUCT EXPLORING FAGAN'S UNDERSTANDING OF COMBINING DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY INTO A SINGLE, NON-LINEAR, DIVERSE AND INTERESTING PROBLEM-SOLVING METHODOLOGY

DESIGN
DRAWINGS

CONSTR.
PROCESS

DETAIL
DRAWINGS

DETAIL
RENDERS

FILM

HOME

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HOME

AN INTERACTIVE EDUCATIONAL PRODUCT EXPLORING FAGAN'S UNDERSTANDING OF COMBINING DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY INTO A SINGLE, NON-LINEAR, DIVERSE AND INTERESTING PROBLEM-SOLVING METHODOLOGY

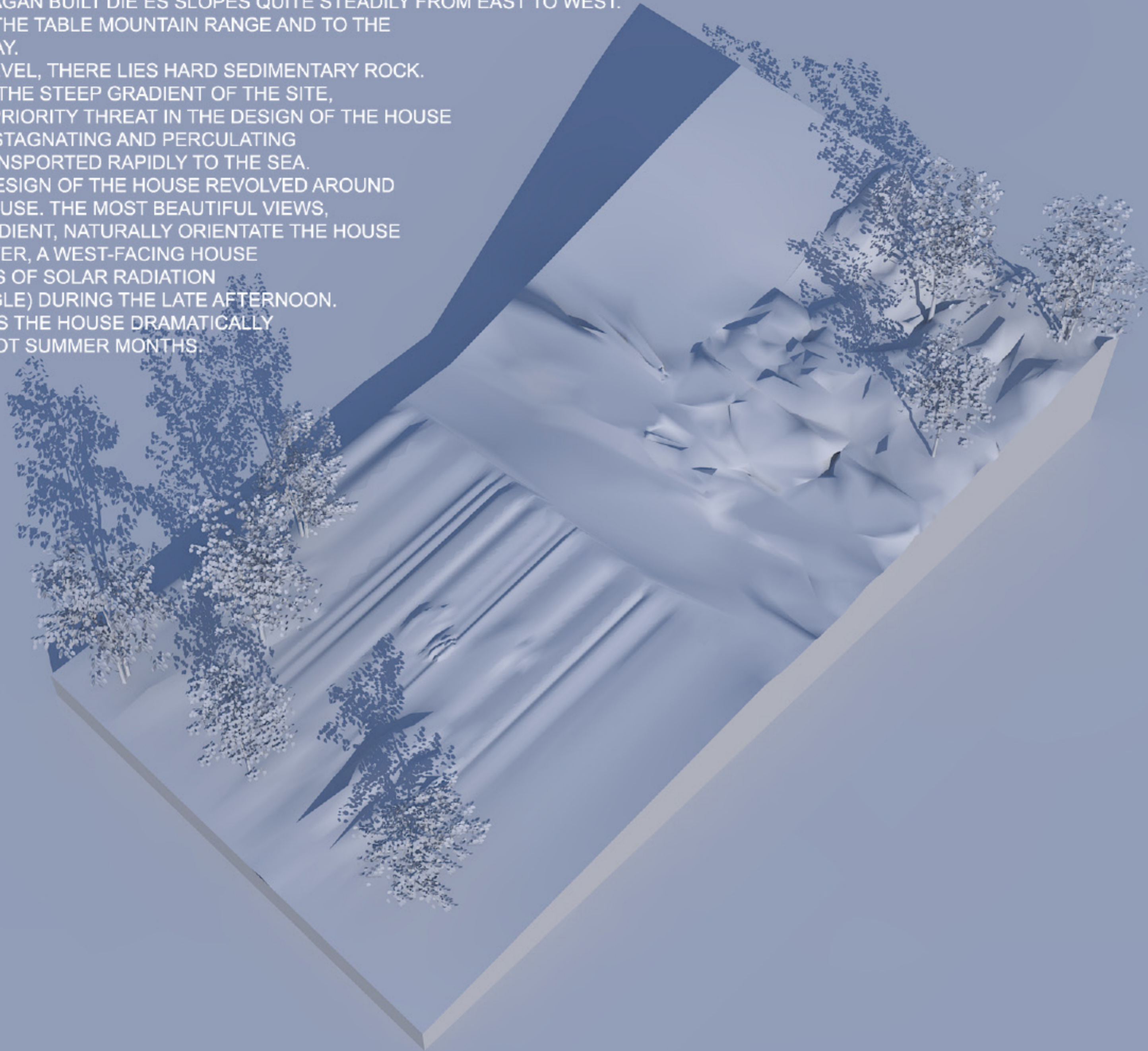
START

CONSTR. PROCESS

NATURAL LANDSCAPE

THE ERF ON WHICH GAWIE FAGAN BUILT DIE ES SLOPES QUITE STEADILY FROM EAST TO WEST. TO THE EAST ARE VIEWS OF THE TABLE MOUNTAIN RANGE AND TO THE WEST VIEWS OVER CAMPS BAY.

BELOW THE NATURAL SOIL LEVEL, THERE LIES HARD SEDIMENTARY ROCK. THIS, IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE STEEP GRADIENT OF THE SITE, MAKES RISING DAMP A LOW-PRIORITY THREAT IN THE DESIGN OF THE HOUSE AS ANY WATER, INSTEAD OF STAGNATING AND PERCULATING BENEATH THE HOUSE, IS TRANSPORTED RAPIDLY TO THE SEA. A HIGHER PRIORITY IN THE DESIGN OF THE HOUSE REVOLVED AROUND THE ORIENTATION OF THE HOUSE. THE MOST BEAUTIFUL VIEWS, AS WELL AS THE SLOPES GRADIENT, NATURALLY ORIENTATE THE HOUSE TOWARDS THE WEST. HOWEVER, A WEST-FACING HOUSE RECEIVES MASSIVE AMOUNTS OF SOLAR RADIATION (AT A LOW, PENETRATING ANGLE) DURING THE LATE AFTERNOON. THIS SOLAR RADIATION HEATS THE HOUSE DRAMATICALLY – ESPECIALLY DURING THE HOT SUMMER MONTHS



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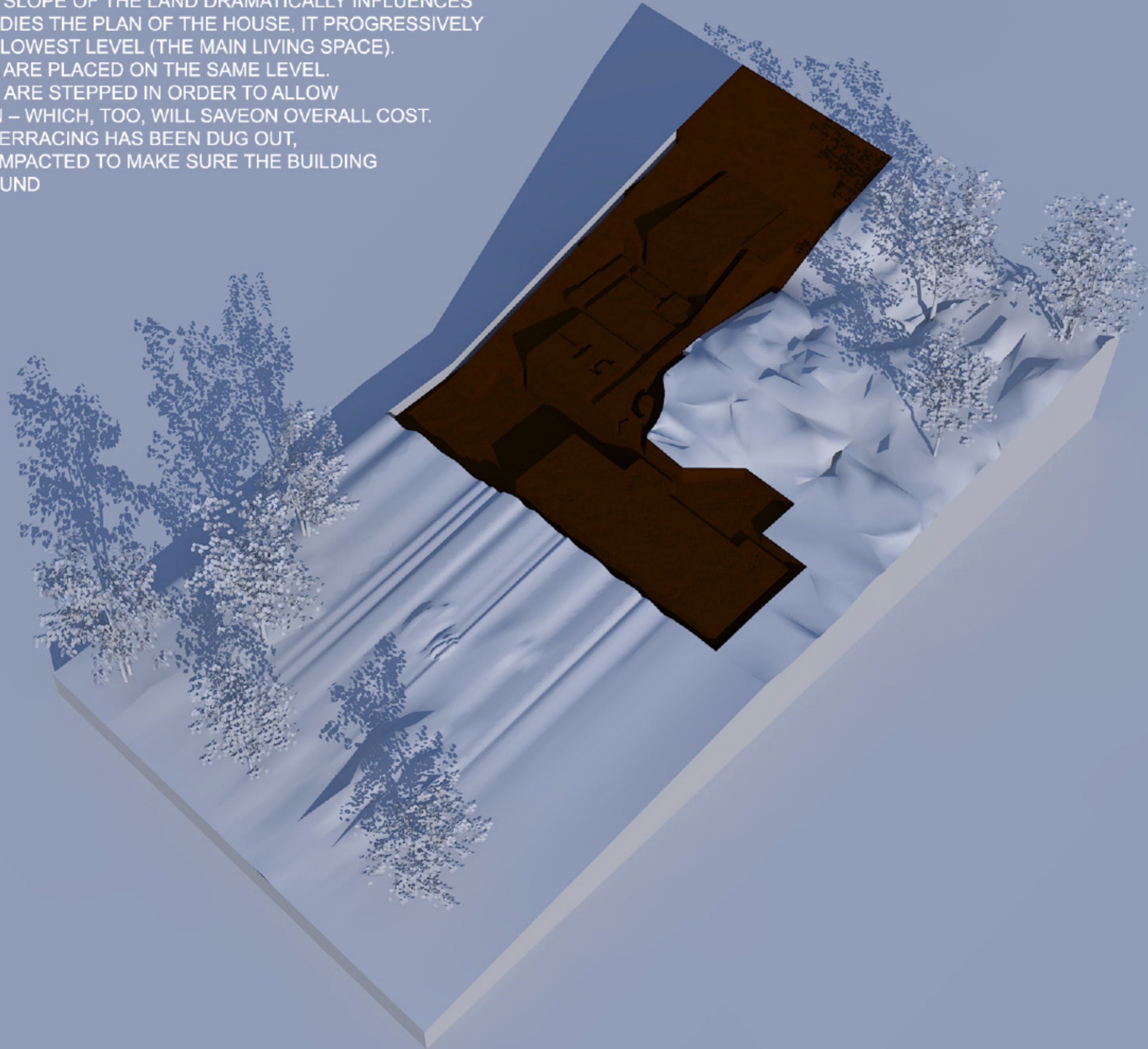
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01

FOUNDATION TRENCHES, LANDSCAPING AND TERRACING

AS ONE WOULD EXPECT, THE SLOPE OF THE LAND DRAMATICALLY INFLUENCES FAGAN'S DESIGN. IF ONE STUDIES THE PLAN OF THE HOUSE, IT PROGRESSIVELY STEPS DOWN TOWARDS THE LOWEST LEVEL (THE MAIN LIVING SPACE). HOWEVER, RELATED SPACES ARE PLACED ON THE SAME LEVEL. THE FOUNDATION TRENCHES ARE STEPPED IN ORDER TO ALLOW FOR A STEPPED-FOUNDATION – WHICH, TOO, WILL SAVE ON OVERALL COST. AFTER THE TRENCHES AND TERRACING HAS BEEN DUG OUT, THE HARDCORE LAYER IS COMPACTED TO MAKE SURE THE BUILDING WILL BE BUILT ON SOLID GROUND



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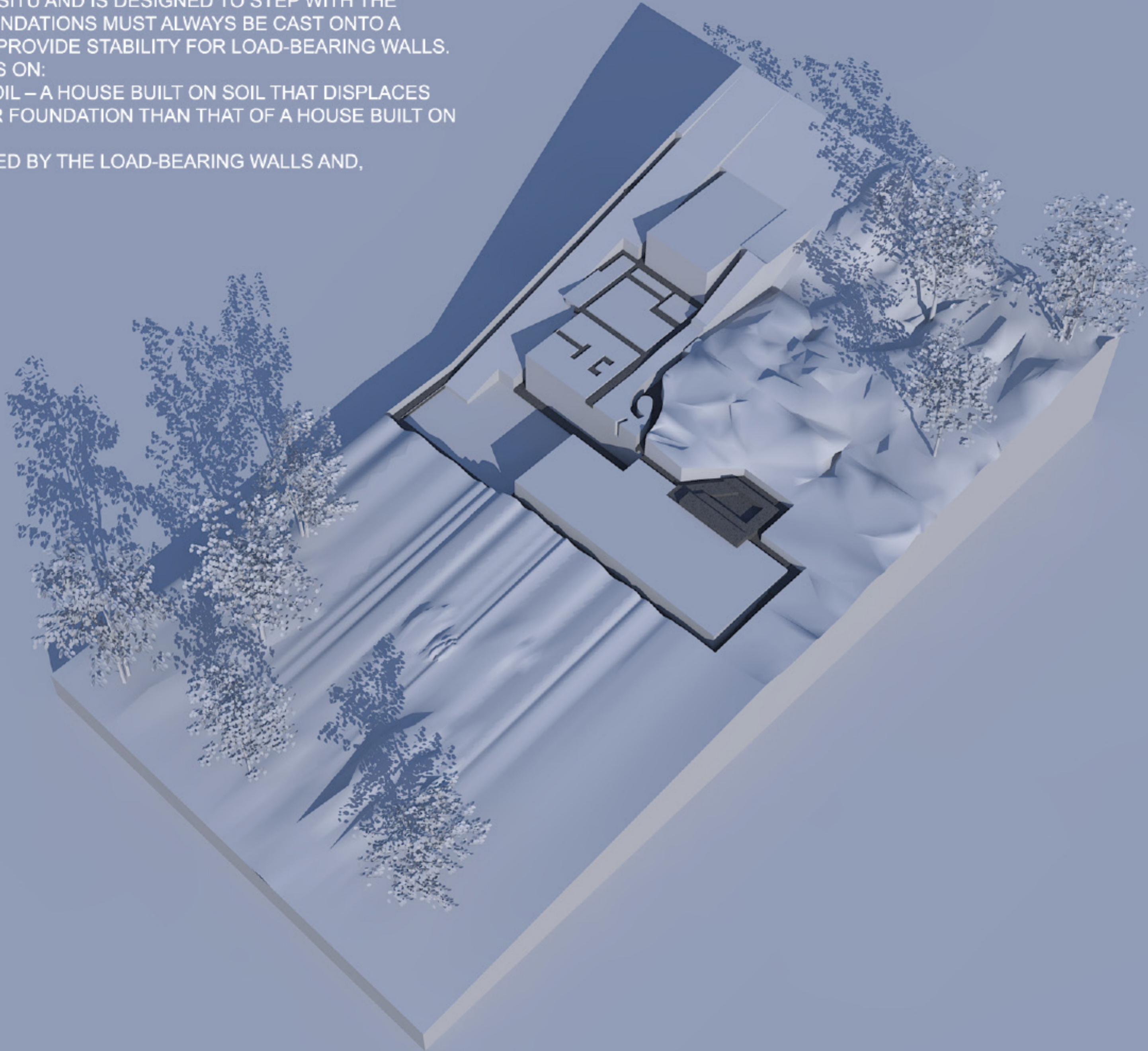
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02

FOUNDATION

THE FOUNDATION IS CAST IN SITU AND IS DESIGNED TO STEP WITH THE GRADIENT OF THE LAND. FOUNDATIONS MUST ALWAYS BE CAST ONTO A FLAT SURFACE IN ORDER TO PROVIDE STABILITY FOR LOAD-BEARING WALLS. A FOUNDATION SIZE DEPENDS ON:

- THE STRENGTH OF THE SOIL – A HOUSE BUILT ON SOIL THAT DISPLACES EASILY REQUIRES A WIDER FOUNDATION THAN THAT OF A HOUSE BUILT ON A FIRMER SOIL TYPE.
- THE WEIGHT TO BE CARRIED BY THE LOAD-BEARING WALLS AND, THUS, THE FOUNDATION



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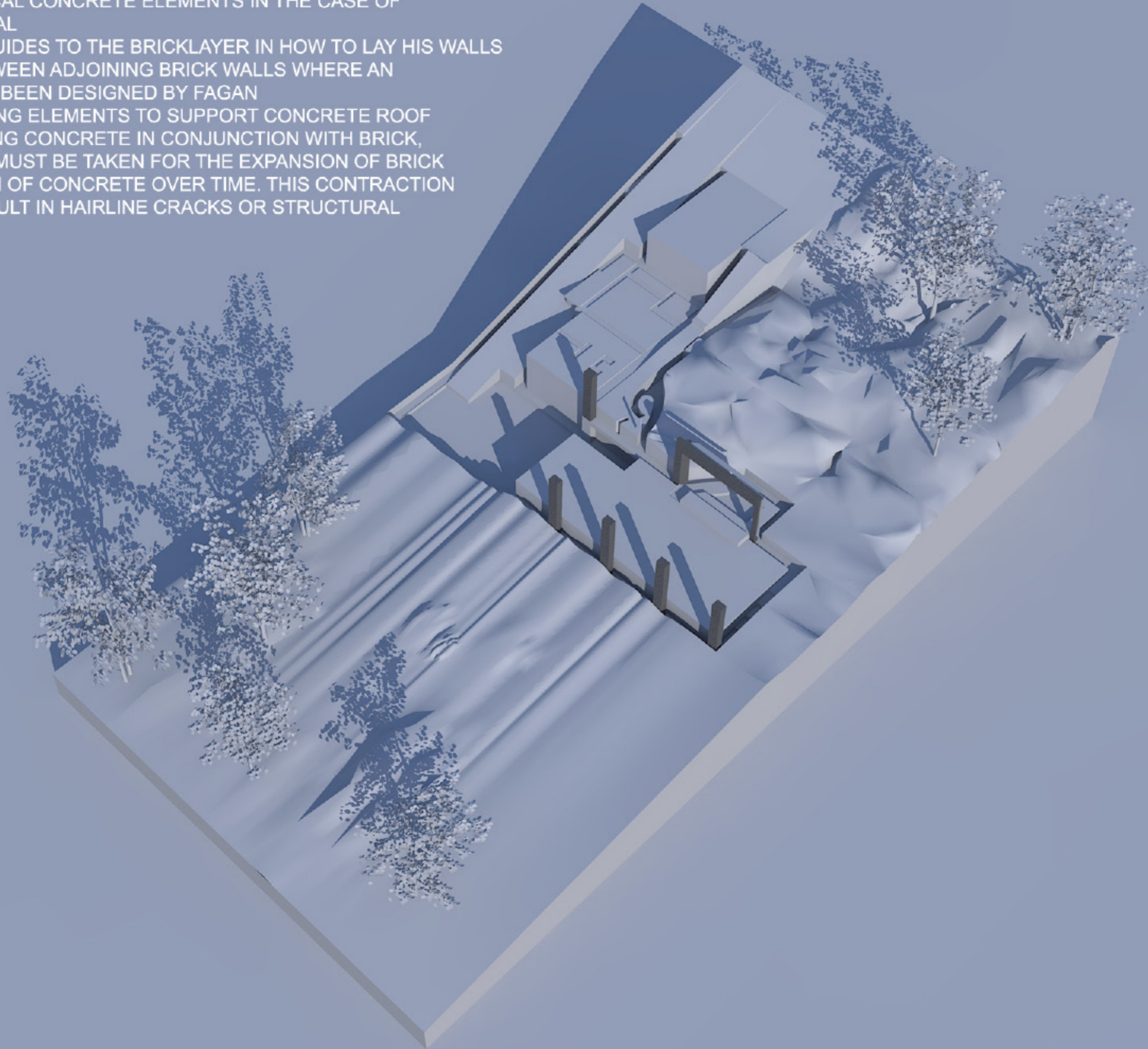
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03

LOAD-BEARING CONCRETE ELEMENTS

THE GROUND FLOOR, VERTICAL CONCRETE ELEMENTS IN THE CASE OF DIE ES ARE MULTI-FUNCTIONAL

- THEY ACT SPACERS OR GUIDES TO THE BRICKLAYER IN HOW TO LAY HIS WALLS
- THEY ACT AS JOINTS BETWEEN ADJOINING BRICK WALLS WHERE AN ODD CORNER DETAIL HAS BEEN DESIGNED BY FAGAN
- THEY ACT AS LOAD-BEARING ELEMENTS TO SUPPORT CONCRETE ROOF AND FLOOR SLABS IN USING CONCRETE IN CONJUNCTION WITH BRICK, SPECIAL CONSIDERATION MUST BE TAKEN FOR THE EXPANSION OF BRICK VERSUS THE CONTRATION OF CONCRETE OVER TIME. THIS CONTRACTION AND EXPANSION CAN RESULT IN HAIRLINE CRACKS OR STRUCTURAL INSTABILITY



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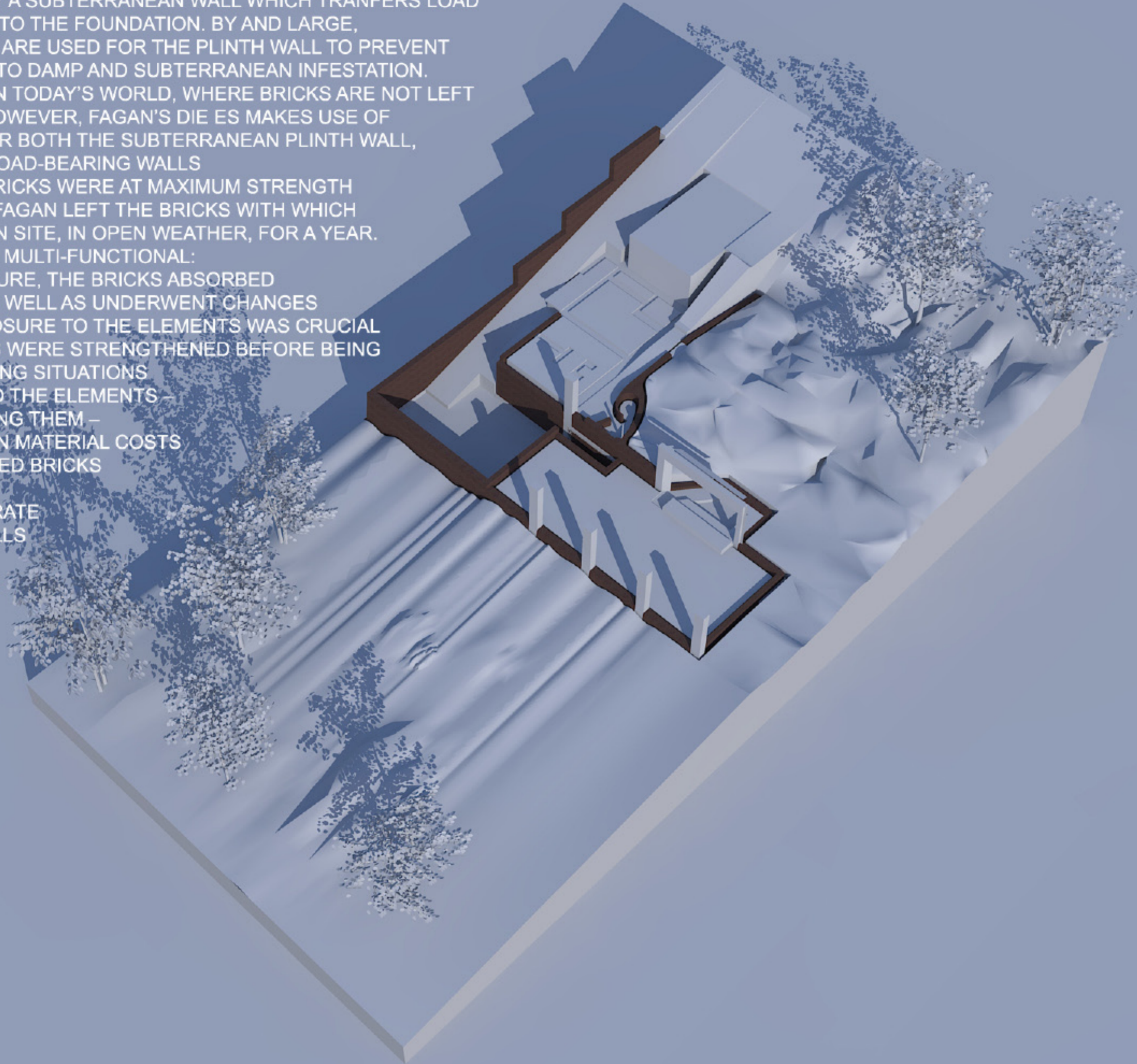
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PLINTH WALL

THE PLINTH WALL IS GENERALLY A SUBTERRANEAN WALL WHICH TRANSFERS LOAD FROM THE SUPERFICIAL WALLS TO THE FOUNDATION. BY AND LARGE, EXTRA STRENGTHENED BRICKS ARE USED FOR THE PLINTH WALL TO PREVENT DAMAGE THROUGH EXPOSURE TO DAMP AND SUBTERRANEAN INFESTATION. THIS IS ESPECIALLY THE CASE IN TODAY'S WORLD, WHERE BRICKS ARE NOT LEFT TO MATURE FOR VERY LONG. HOWEVER, FAGAN'S DIE ES MAKES USE OF THE SAME STRENGTH BRICK FOR BOTH THE SUBTERRANEAN PLINTH WALL, AS WELL AS THE SUPERFICIAL LOAD-BEARING WALLS IN ORDER TO MAKE SURE HIS BRICKS WERE AT MAXIMUM STRENGTH WHEN BUILDING COMMENCED, FAGAN LEFT THE BRICKS WITH WHICH THE HOUSE WAS TO BE BUILT ON SITE, IN OPEN WEATHER, FOR A YEAR.

THE AGING OF THE BRICKS WAS MULTI-FUNCTIONAL:

- DURING THE TIME OF EXPOSURE, THE BRICKS ABSORBED AND TRANSPIRED WATER, AS WELL AS UNDERWENT CHANGES IN TEMPERATURE. THIS EXPOSURE TO THE ELEMENTS WAS CRUCIAL IN MAKING SURE THE BRICKS WERE STRENGTHENED BEFORE BEING PUT UNDER ANY LOAD-BEARING SITUATIONS
- BY EXPOSING THE BRICKS TO THE ELEMENTS – AND THEREIN STRENGTHENING THEM – FAGAN WAS ABLE TO SAVE ON MATERIAL COSTS AS EXTREMELY FIREHARDENED BRICKS WERE NOT NECESSARY
- IN AGING THE BRICKS, SEPERATE BRICKS FOR THE PLINTH WALLS AND SUPERFICIAL LOAD-BEARING WALLS WERE NOT NECESSARY. THIS ALSO REDUCED THREAT OF EPANSION AND CONTRACTION PROBLEMS, AS WELL AS SIMPLIFIED BUILDING OF WALLS OF SUCH A SLOPED SITE



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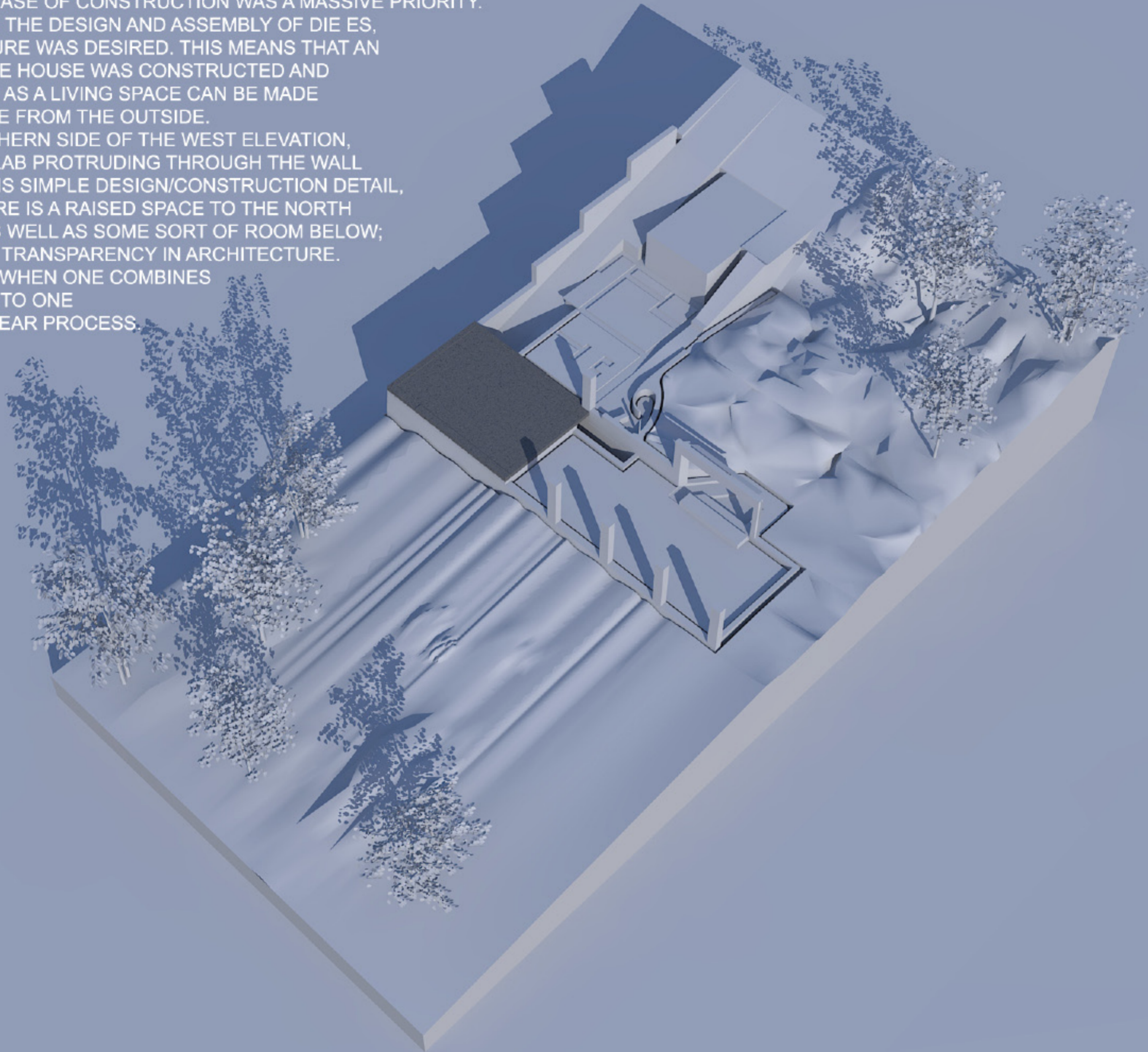
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05

FLAT CONCRETE SLAB OVER BASEMENT

IN THE BUILDING OF DIE ES, EASE OF CONSTRUCTION WAS A MASSIVE PRIORITY. WITH THIS CONCEPT DRIVING THE DESIGN AND ASSEMBLY OF DIE ES, A TRANSPARENT ARCHITECTURE WAS DESIRED. THIS MEANS THAT AN UNDERSTANDING OF HOW THE HOUSE WAS CONSTRUCTED AND HOW THE HOUSE FUNCTIONS AS A LIVING SPACE CAN BE MADE THROUGH SEEING THE HOUSE FROM THE OUTSIDE. FOR EXAMPLE, ON THE NORTHERN SIDE OF THE WEST ELEVATION, ONE SEES THE CONCRETE SLAB PROTRUDING THROUGH THE WALL ONTO THE FACADE. FROM THIS SIMPLE DESIGN/CONSTRUCTION DETAIL, ONE UNDERSTANDS THAT THERE IS A RAISED SPACE TO THE NORTH OF THE MAIN LIVING AREA, AS WELL AS SOME SORT OF ROOM BELOW; THIS IS WHAT ONE MEANS BY TRANSPARENCY IN ARCHITECTURE. AND CAN ONLY BE ACHIEVED WHEN ONE COMBINES TECHNOLOGY AND DESIGN INTO ONE MULTI-FACETED AND NON-LINEAR PROCESS.



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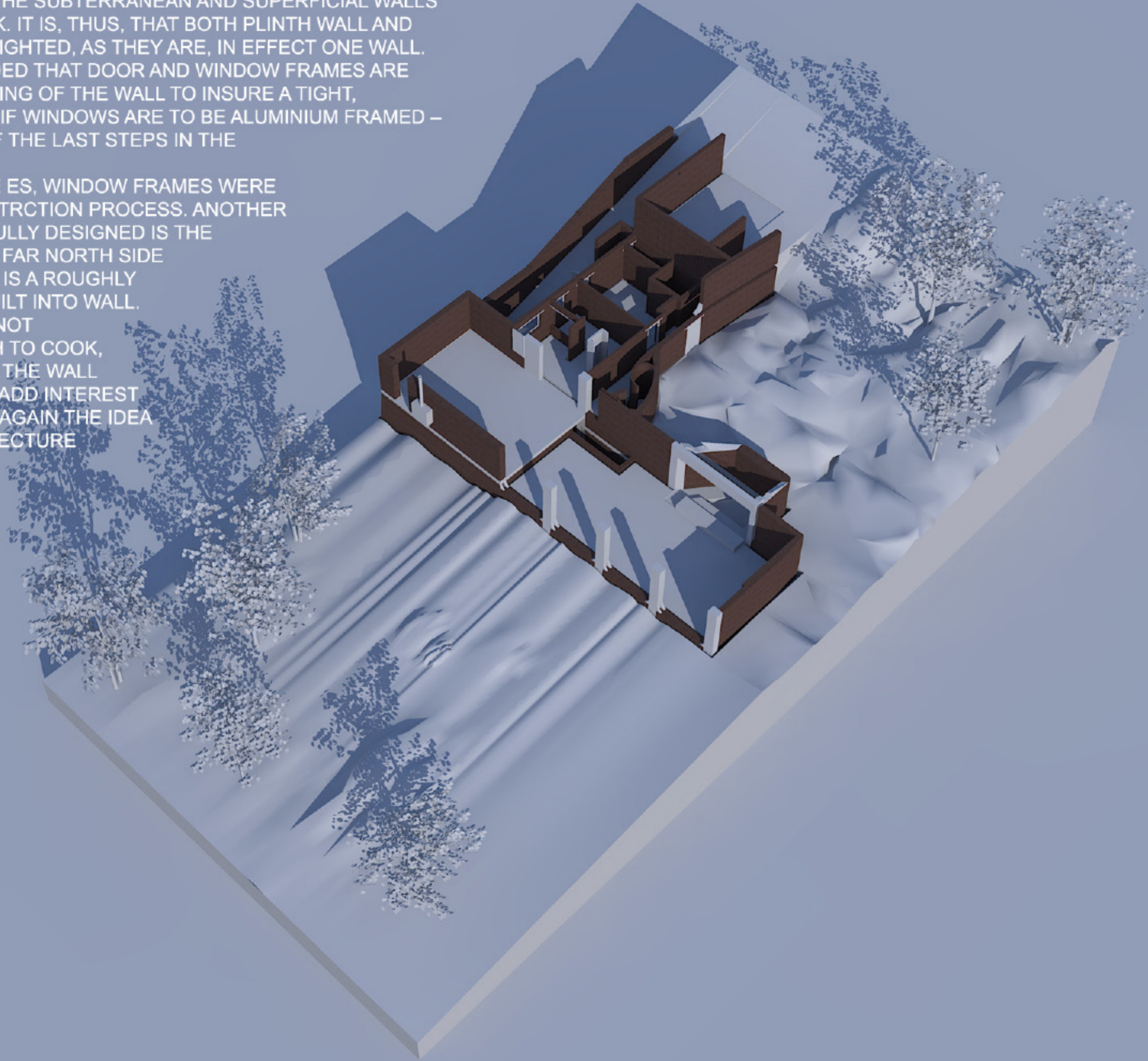
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06

GROUND FLOOR WALLS

AS MENTIONED PREVIOUSLY, THE SUBTERRANEAN AND SUPERFICIAL WALLS ARE BUILT OF THE SAME BRICK. IT IS, THUS, THAT BOTH PLINTH WALL AND SUPERFICIAL WALL ARE HIGHLIGHTED, AS THEY ARE, IN EFFECT ONE WALL. IT IS GENERALLY RECOMMENDED THAT DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES ARE INSTALLED DURING THE BUILDING OF THE WALL TO INSURE A TIGHT, WATERPROOF FIT (HOWEVER, IF WINDOWS ARE TO BE ALUMINIUM FRAMED – THEN INSTALLATION IS ONE OF THE LAST STEPS IN THE CONSTRUCTION PROCESS)

IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF DIE ES, WINDOW FRAMES WERE INSTALLED DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PROCESS. ANOTHER ELEMENTS WHICH IS BEAUTIFULLY DESIGNED IS THE OUTDOOR FIREPLACE ON THE FAR NORTH SIDE OF THE WEST FACADE, WHICH IS A ROUGHLY CAST CONCRETE ELEMENT BUILT INTO WALL. FAGAN USES THE FIREPLACE NOT MERELY AS A DEVICE IN WHICH TO COOK, BUT PROTRUDES IT THROUGH THE WALL OUT OF THE FACADE IN ORDER ADD INTEREST TO THE WESTERN PROSPECT. AGAIN THE IDEA OF TRANSPARENCY IN ARCHITECTURE



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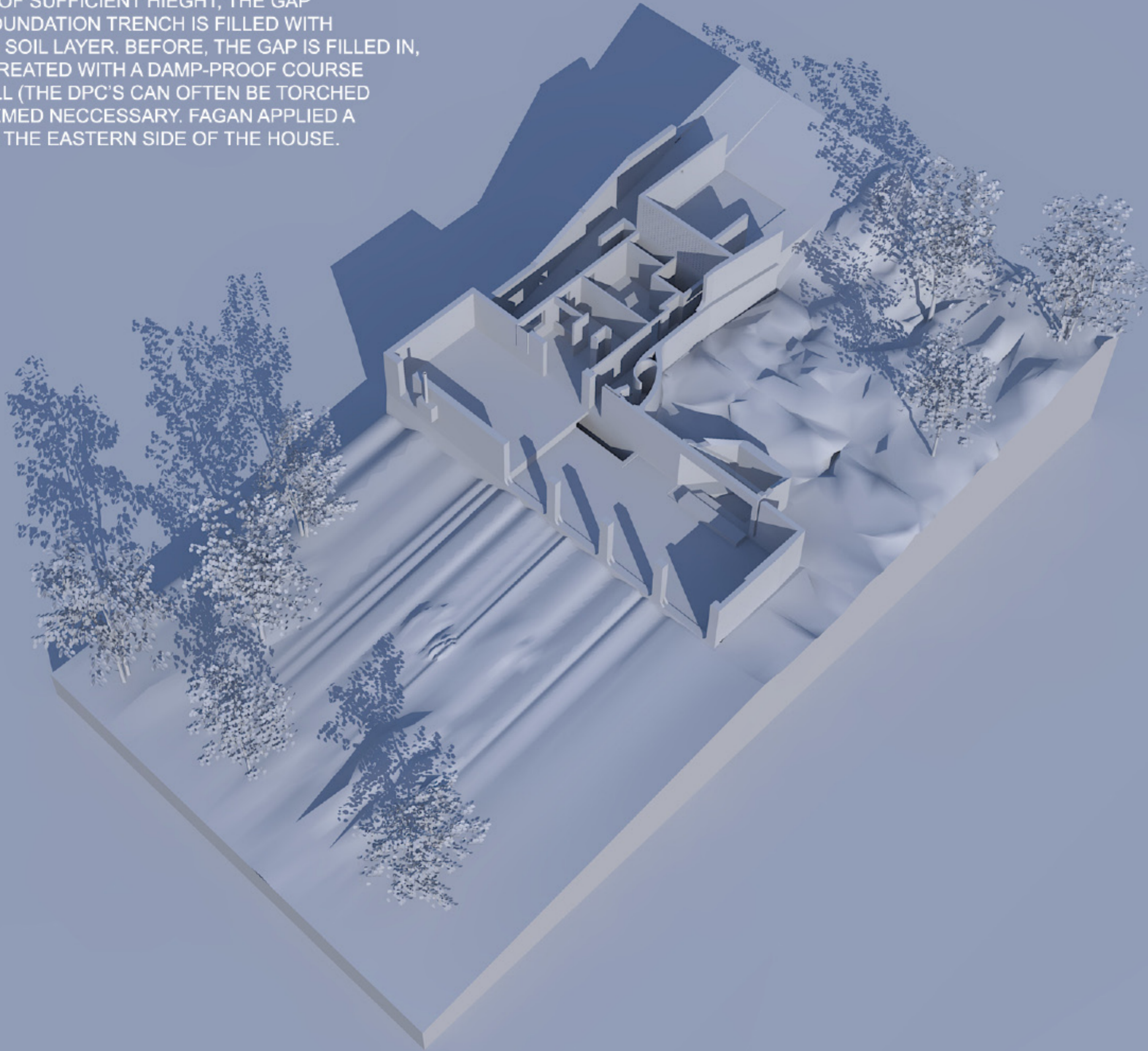
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07

FILL IN

AS SOON AS THE WALLS ARE OF SUFFICIENT HEIGHT, THE GAP BETWEEN THE WALLS AND FOUNDATION TRENCH IS FILLED WITH THE PREVIOUSLY-EXCAVATED SOIL LAYER. BEFORE, THE GAP IS FILLED IN, HOWEVER, THE WALLS ARE TREATED WITH A DAMP-PROOF COURSE ON THE OUTSIDE OF THE WALL (THE DPC'S CAN OFTEN BE TORCHED ONTO THE WALL) WHERE DEEMED NECESSARY. FAGAN APPLIED A DPC LAYER TO ALL WALLS ON THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE HOUSE.



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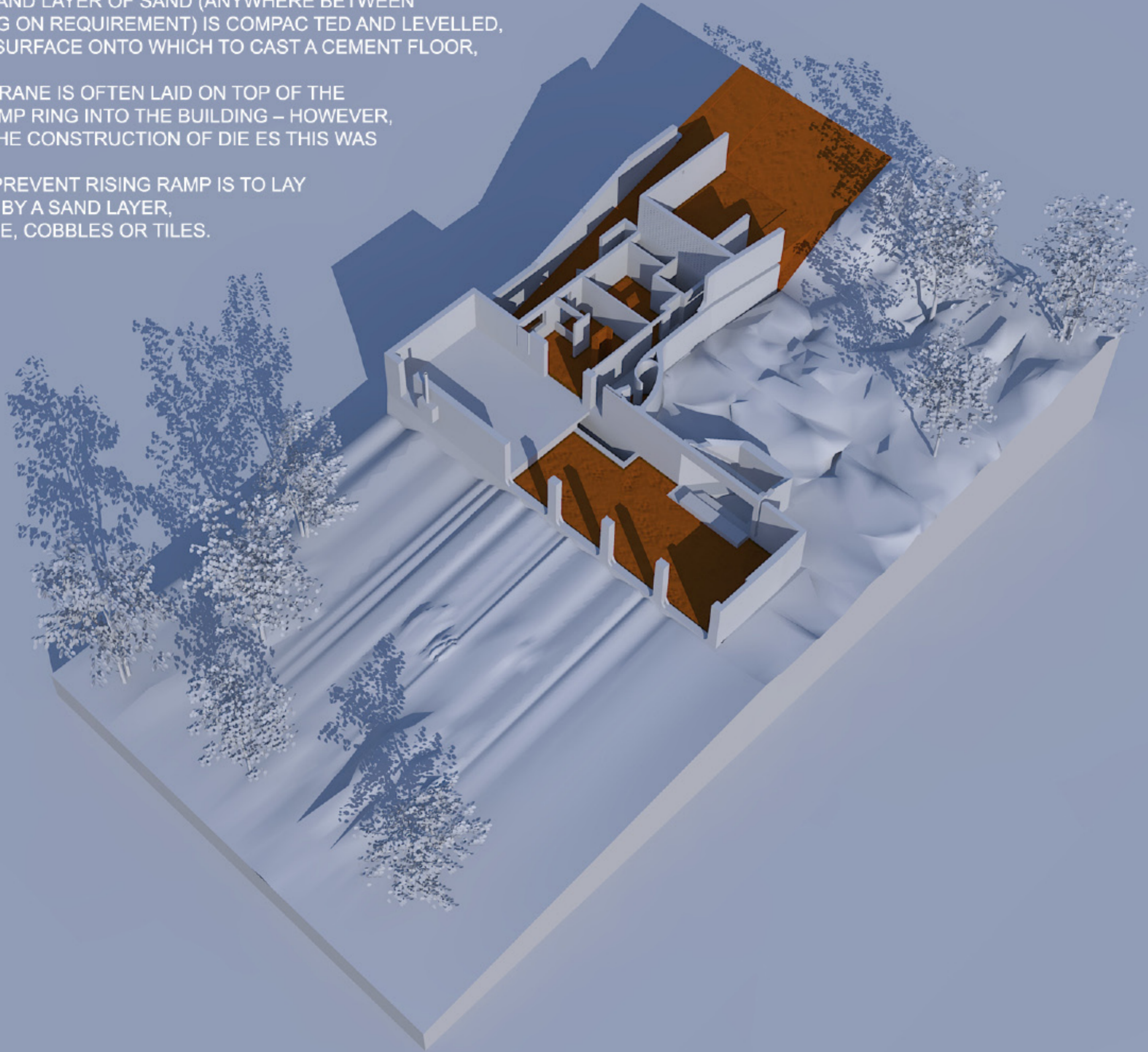
08

SAND LAYER

SAND IS DELIVERED ON SITE AND LAYER OF SAND (ANYWHERE BETWEEN 50mm AND 100mm, DEPENDING ON REQUIREMENT) IS COMPACTED AND LEVELLED, AND PROVIDES A FIRM, FLAT SURFACE ONTO WHICH TO CAST A CEMENT FLOOR, LAY COBBLES OR TILES.

TODAY, A DAMP PROOF MEMBRANE IS OFTEN LAID ON TOP OF THE SAND LAYER TO PREVENT DAMP RING INTO THE BUILDING – HOWEVER, AS DISCUSSED EARLIER, IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF DIE ES THIS WAS DEEMED UNNECESSARY.

ANOTHER WAY IN WHICH TO PREVENT RISING RAMP IS TO LAY A GRAVEL LAYER, FOLLOWED BY A SAND LAYER, FOLLOWED BY THE CONCRETE, COBBLES OR TILES.



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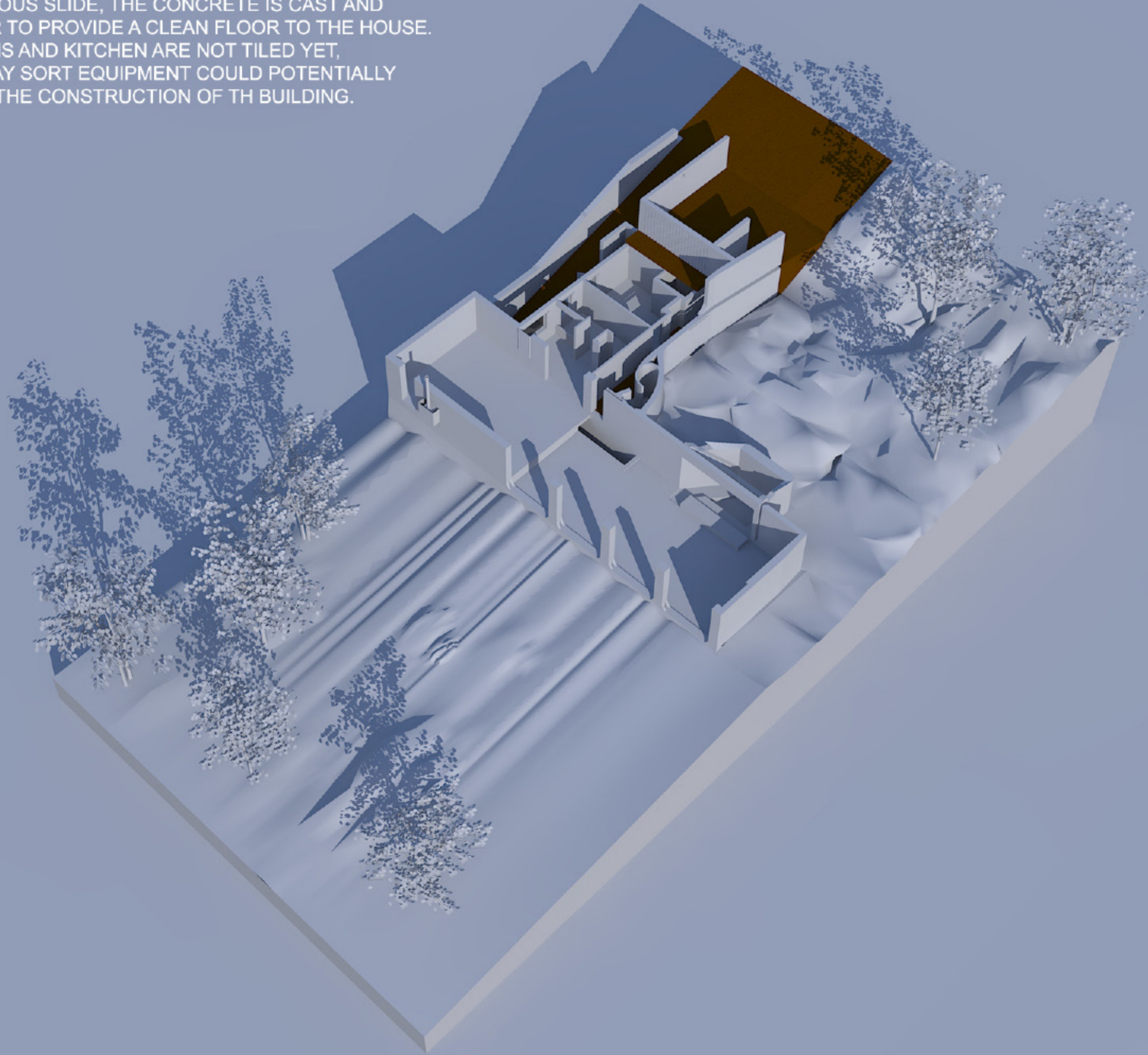
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CONCRETE AND COBBLING

AS MENTIONED IN THE PREVIOUS SLIDE, THE CONCRETE IS CAST AND COBBLES ARE LAID IN ORDER TO PROVIDE A CLEAN FLOOR TO THE HOUSE. HOWEVER, THE LIVING ROOMS AND KITCHEN ARE NOT TILED YET, AS A DROPPED HAMMER OR ANY SORT OF EQUIPMENT COULD POTENTIALLY DAMAGE THE TILING DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BUILDING.



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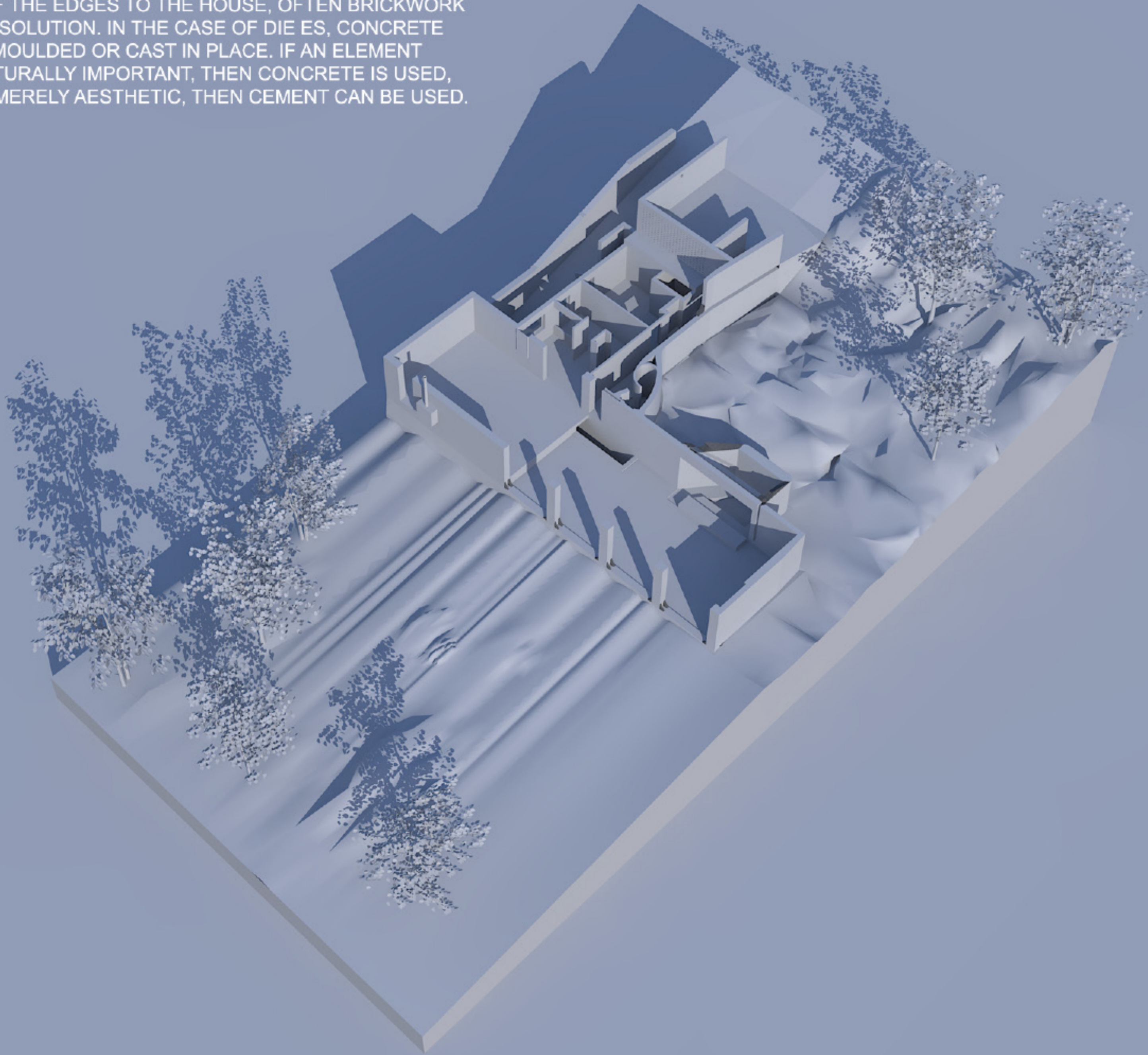
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CONCRETE/CEMENT FORM ELEMENTS ARE MOULDED IN PLACE

DUE TO THE SOFT NATURE OF THE EDGES TO THE HOUSE, OFTEN BRICKWORK CANNOT ACT AS THE DESIGN SOLUTION. IN THE CASE OF DIE ES, CONCRETE OR CEMENT ELEMENTS ARE MOULDED OR CAST IN PLACE. IF AN ELEMENT IS LOAD-BEARING OR STRUCTURALLY IMPORTANT, THEN CONCRETE IS USED, WHEREAS IF AN ELEMENT IS MERELY AESTHETIC, THEN CEMENT CAN BE USED.



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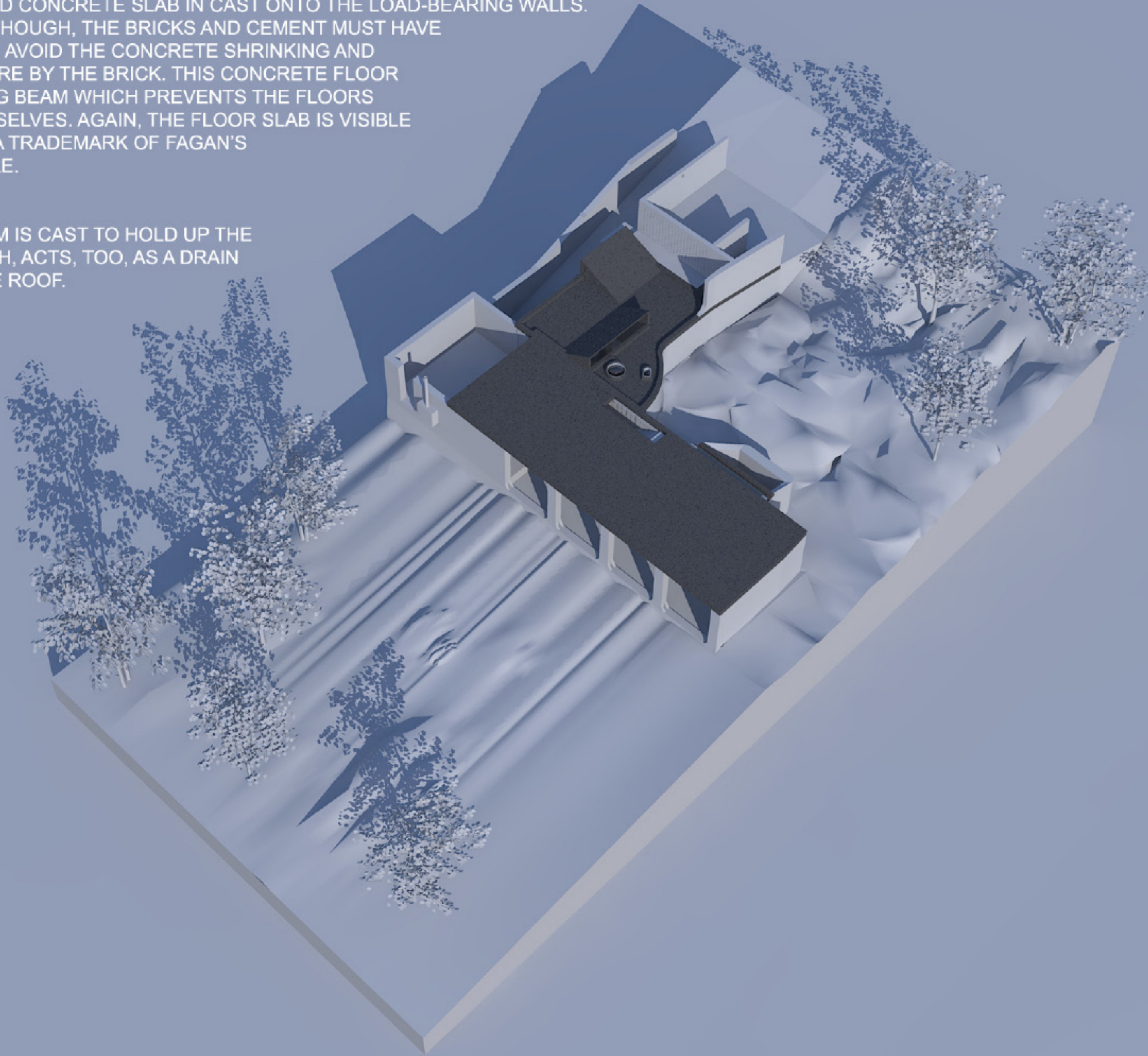
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CONCRETE FLOOR/ROOF ELEMENTS AND SLAB OVER FIREPLACE

IN THE DESIGN, A REINFORCED CONCRETE SLAB IS CAST ONTO THE LOAD-BEARING WALLS. BEFORE THIS SLAB IS CAST, THOUGH, THE BRICKS AND CEMENT MUST HAVE BEEN AGED SUFFICIENTLY TO AVOID THE CONCRETE SHRINKING AND FORCING ALL LOAD TO BE BORE BY THE BRICK. THIS CONCRETE FLOOR ALSO ACTS AS A TENSILE RING BEAM WHICH PREVENTS THE FLOORS FALLING OUT OR IN ON THEMSELVES. AGAIN, THE FLOOR SLAB IS VISIBLE FROM THE FRONT FACADE – A TRADEMARK OF FAGAN'S TRANSPARENT ARCHITECTURE.

OVER THE FIREPLACE, A BEAM IS CAST TO HOLD UP THE CHIMNEY. THIS BEAM, THOUGH, ACTS, TOO, AS A DRAIN FOR WATER FALLING OFF THE ROOF.



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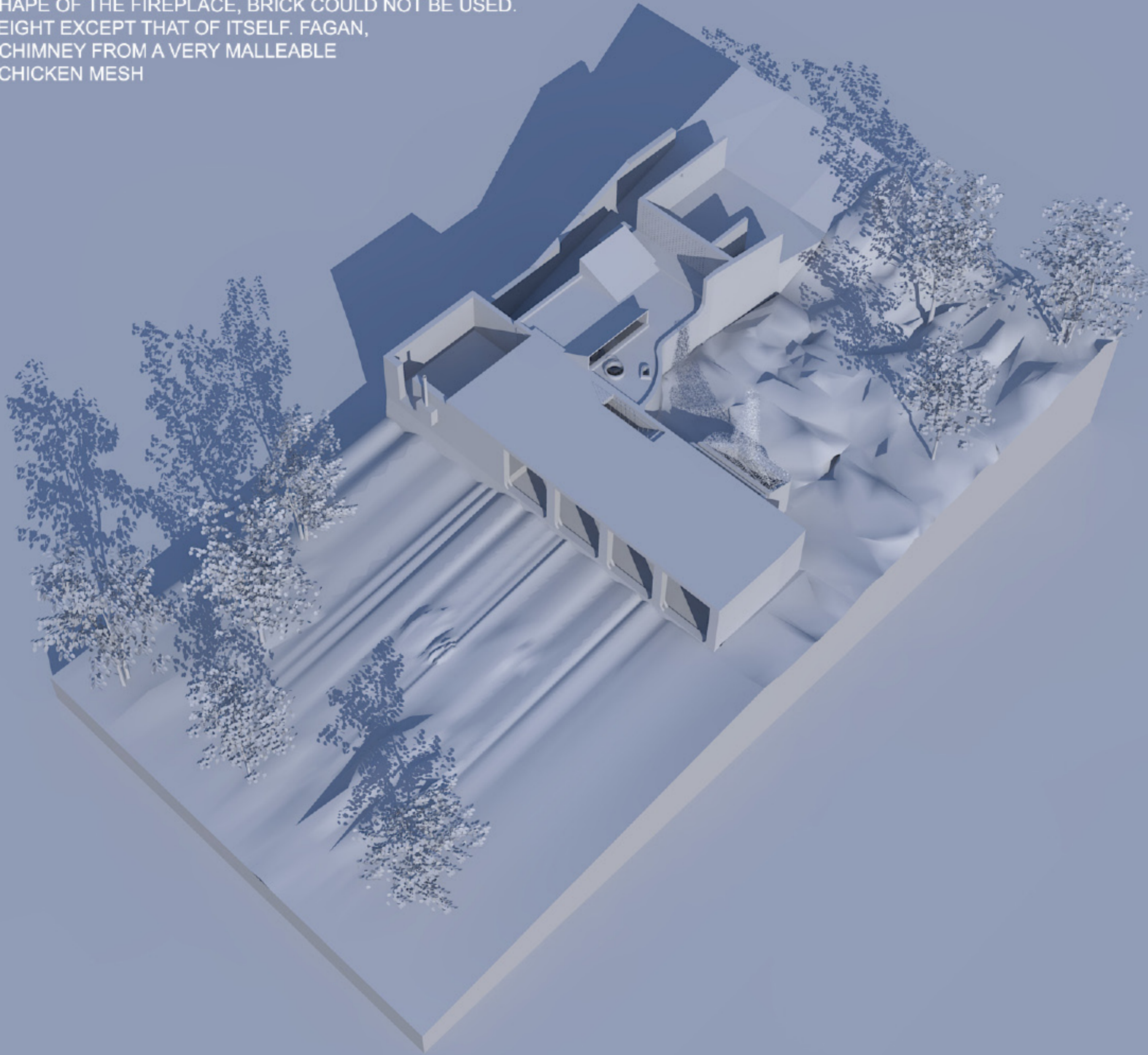
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FIREPLACE MESH

BECAUSE OF THE ORGANIC SHAPE OF THE FIREPLACE, BRICK COULD NOT BE USED. THE FIREPLACE BEARS NO WEIGHT EXCEPT THAT OF ITSELF. FAGAN, THEREFORE, SCULPTED THE CHIMNEY FROM A VERY MALLEABLE AND VERY LIGHT MATERIAL – CHICKEN MESH



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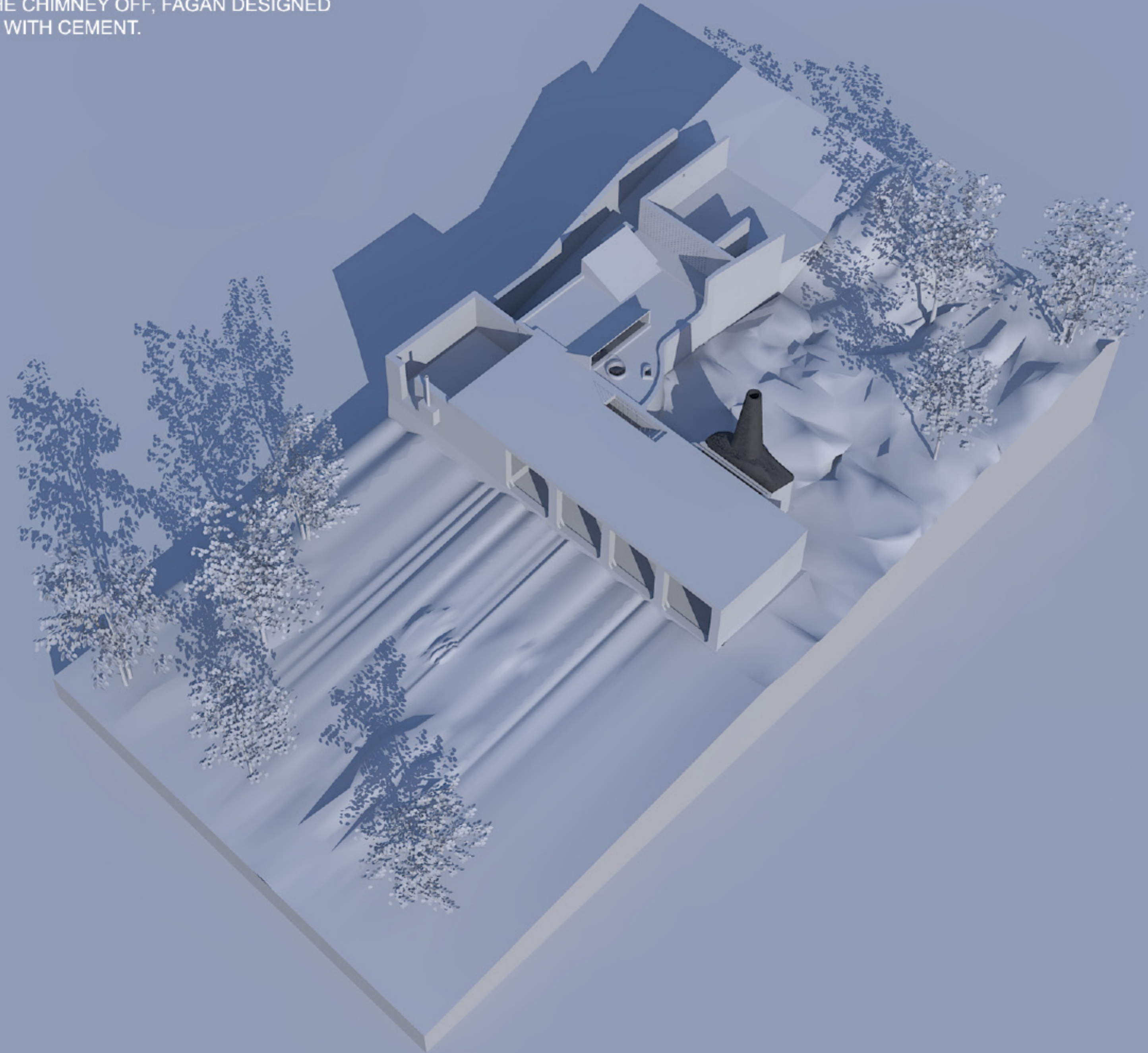
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CEMENT COVERING OF FIREPLACE

IN ORDER TO MAKE FINISH THE CHIMNEY OFF, FAGAN DESIGNED THE CHINEY TO BE COVERED WITH CEMENT.



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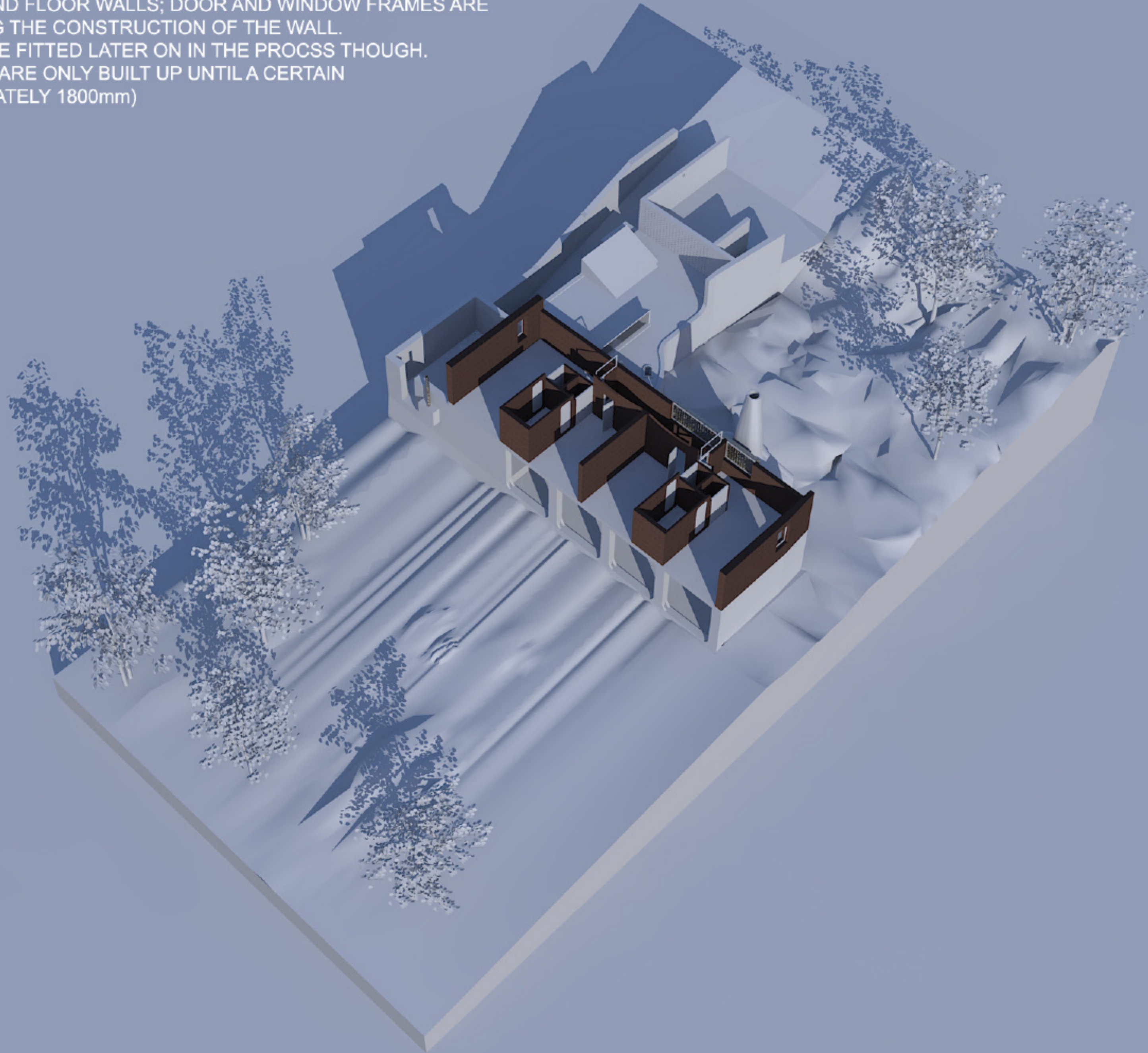
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FIRST FLOOR WALLS AND FRAMES

VERY SIMILAR TO THE GROUND FLOOR WALLS; DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES ARE BUILT INTO THE WALL DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WALL. CUPBOARD DOORS ARE TO BE FITTED LATER ON IN THE PROCSS THOUGH. WALLS ON THE FIRST FLOOR ARE ONLY BUILT UP UNTIL A CERTAIN HEIGHT THOUGH (APPROXIMATELY 1800mm)



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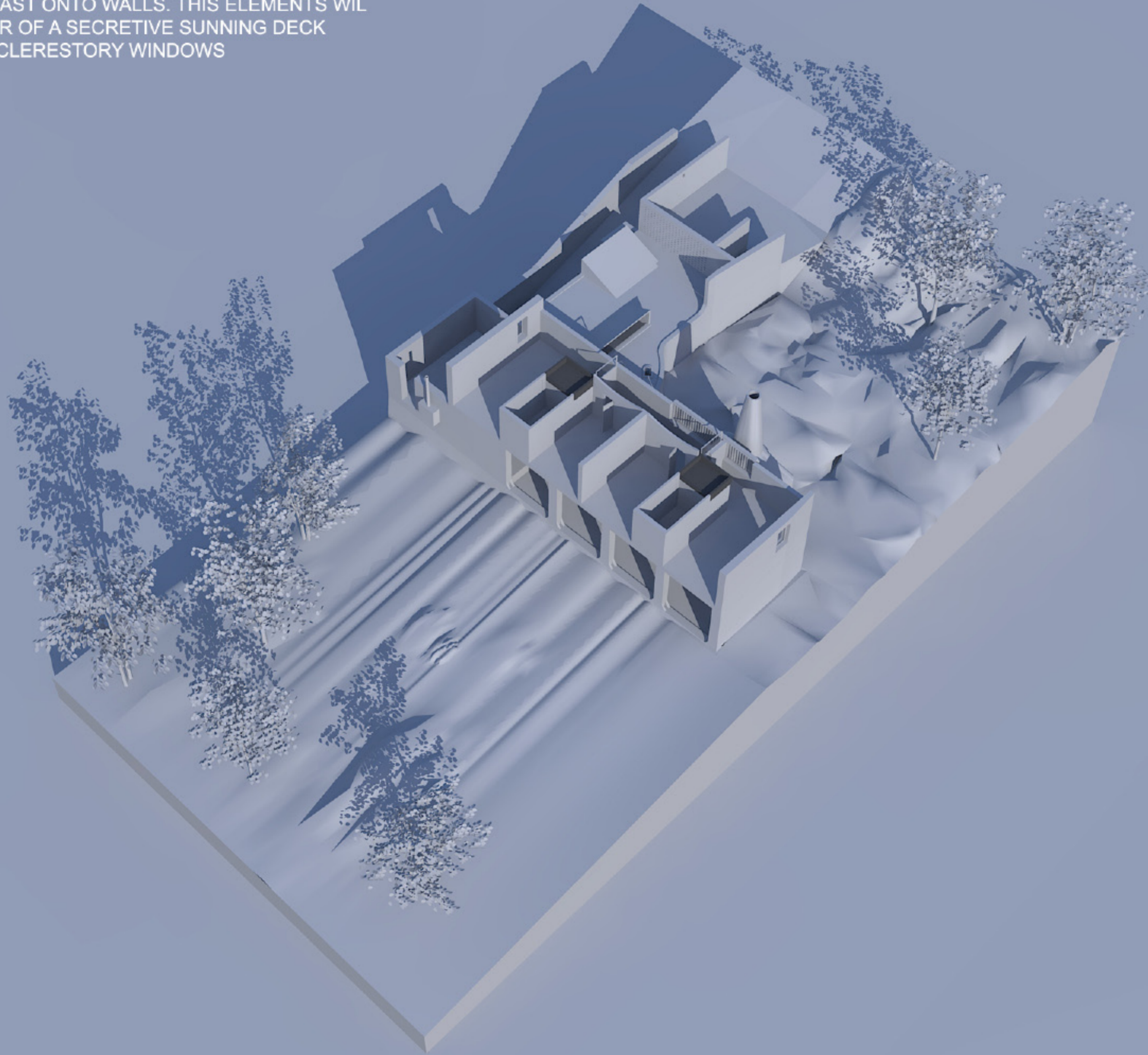
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CONCRETE ELEMENTS ABOVE BUILT IN CUPBOARDS

CONCRETE ELEMENTS ARE CAST ONTO WALLS. THIS ELEMENTS WIL ACT AS A ROOF, AS THE FLOOR OF A SECRETIVE SUNNING DECK AND AS THE BASE OF SMALL CLERESTORY WINDOWS



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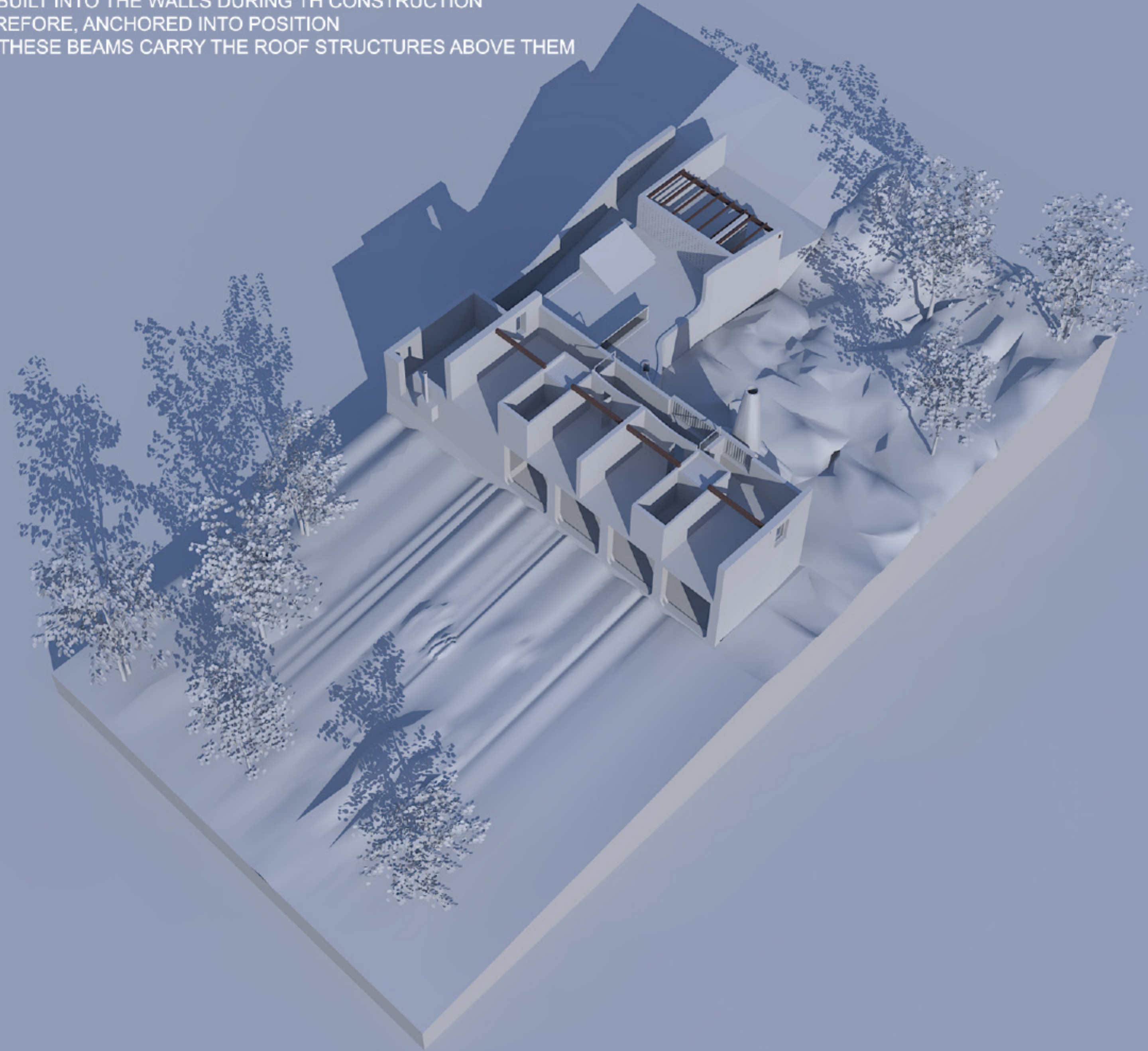
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MAIN WOODEN BEAMS

THESE WOODEN BEAMS ARE BUILT INTO THE WALLS DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WALLS AND ARE, THEREFORE, ANCHORED INTO POSITION BY THE WALLS THEMSELVES. THESE BEAMS CARRY THE ROOF STRUCTURES ABOVE THEM



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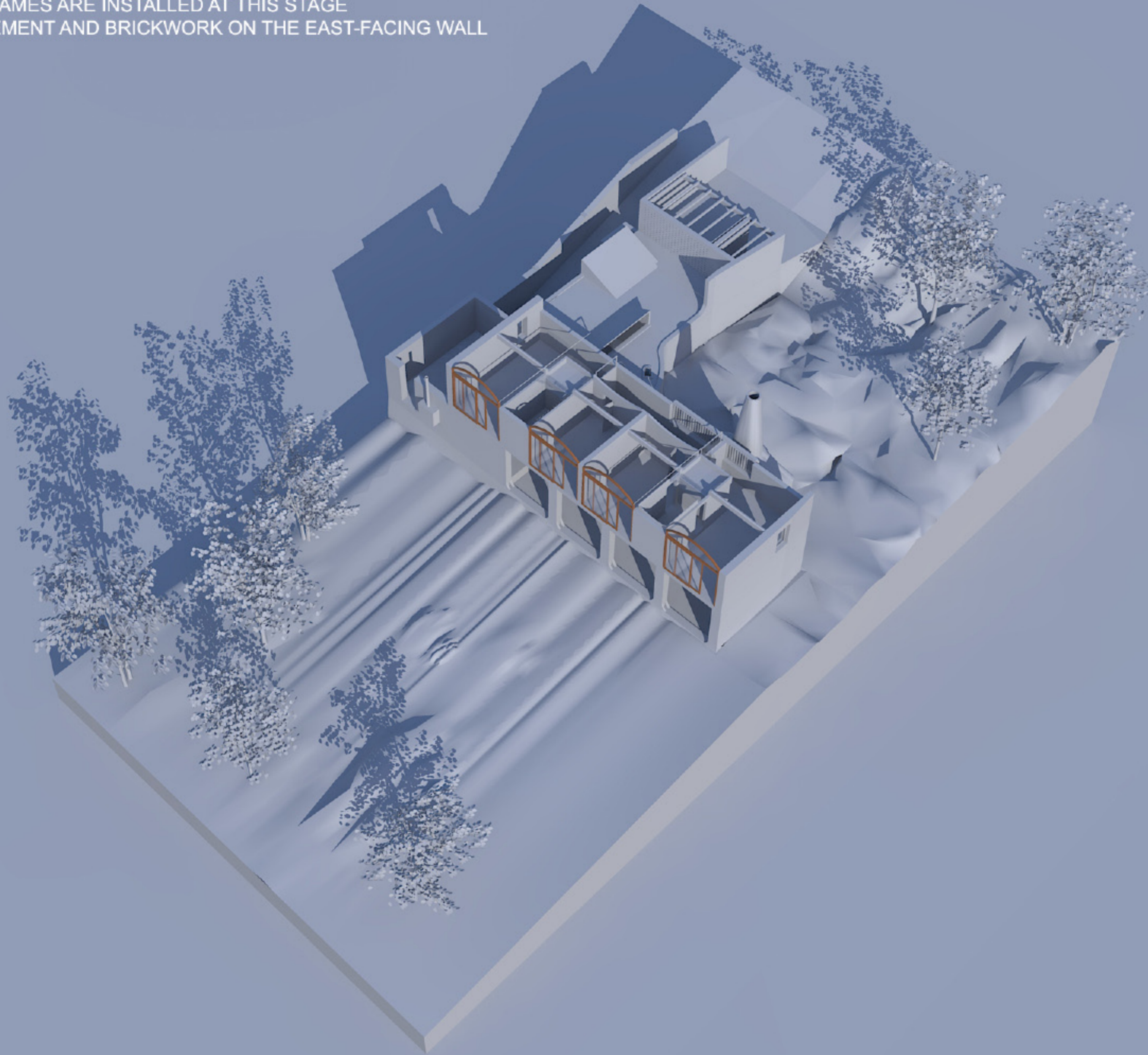
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WEST-FACING WINDOW FRAMES

THESE WOODEN WINDOW FRAMES ARE INSTALLED AT THIS STAGE
IN ORDER TO SCULPT THE CEMENT AND BRICKWORK ON THE EAST-FACING WALL



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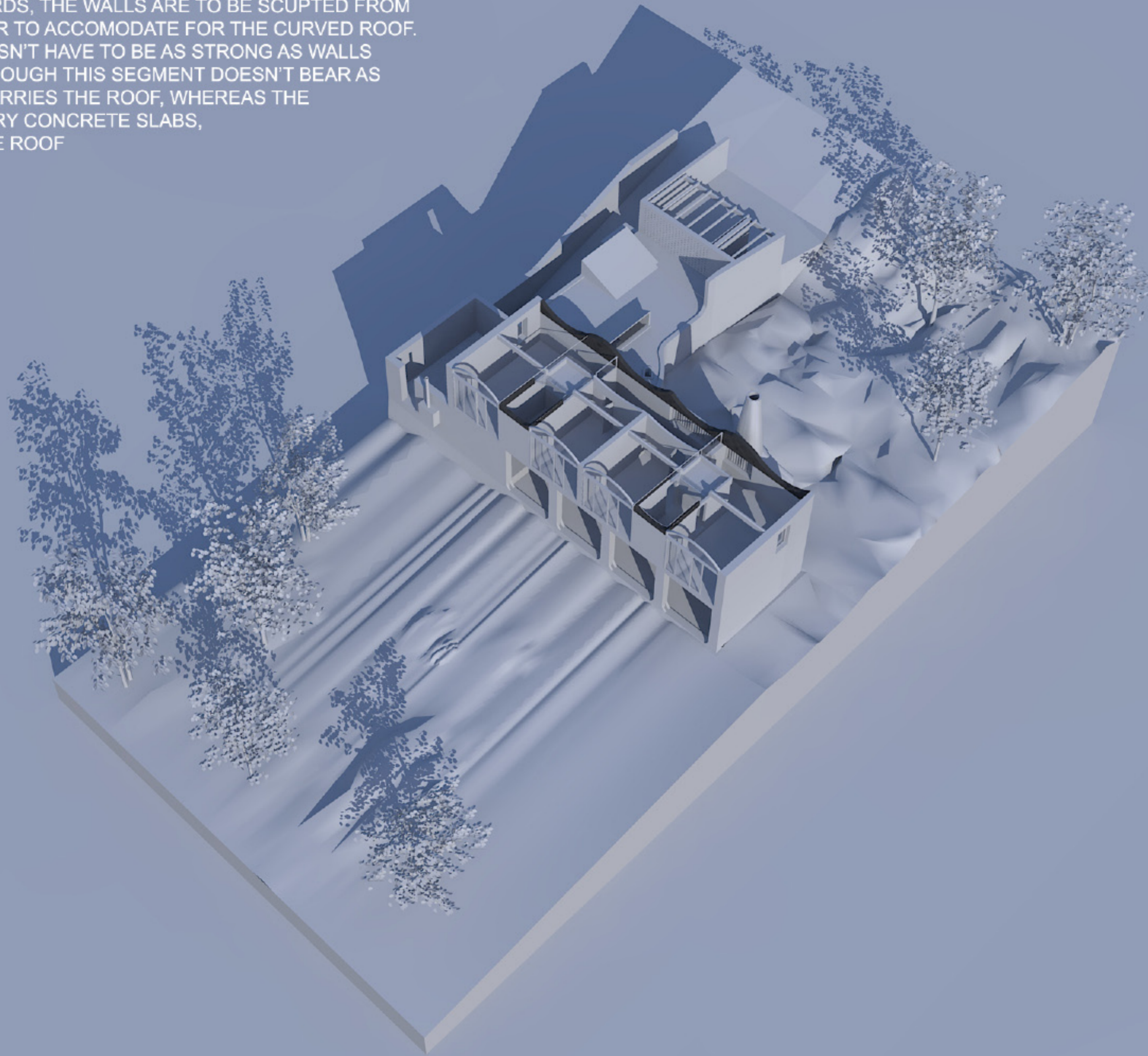
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CEMENT AND BRICKWORK SCULPTED

FROM ABOUT 1800mm UPWARDS, THE WALLS ARE TO BE SCULPTED FROM BRICK AND CEMENT IN ORDER TO ACCOMODATE FOR THE CURVED ROOF. THIS PART OF THE WALL DOESN'T HAVE TO BE AS STRONG AS WALLS LOWER DOWN, SEEING AS THOUGH THIS SEGMENT DOESN'T BEAR AS MUCH WEIGHT; IT MERELY CARRIES THE ROOF, WHEREAS THE GROUND FLOOR WALLS CARRY CONCRETE SLABS, FIRST FLOOR WALLS AND THE ROOF



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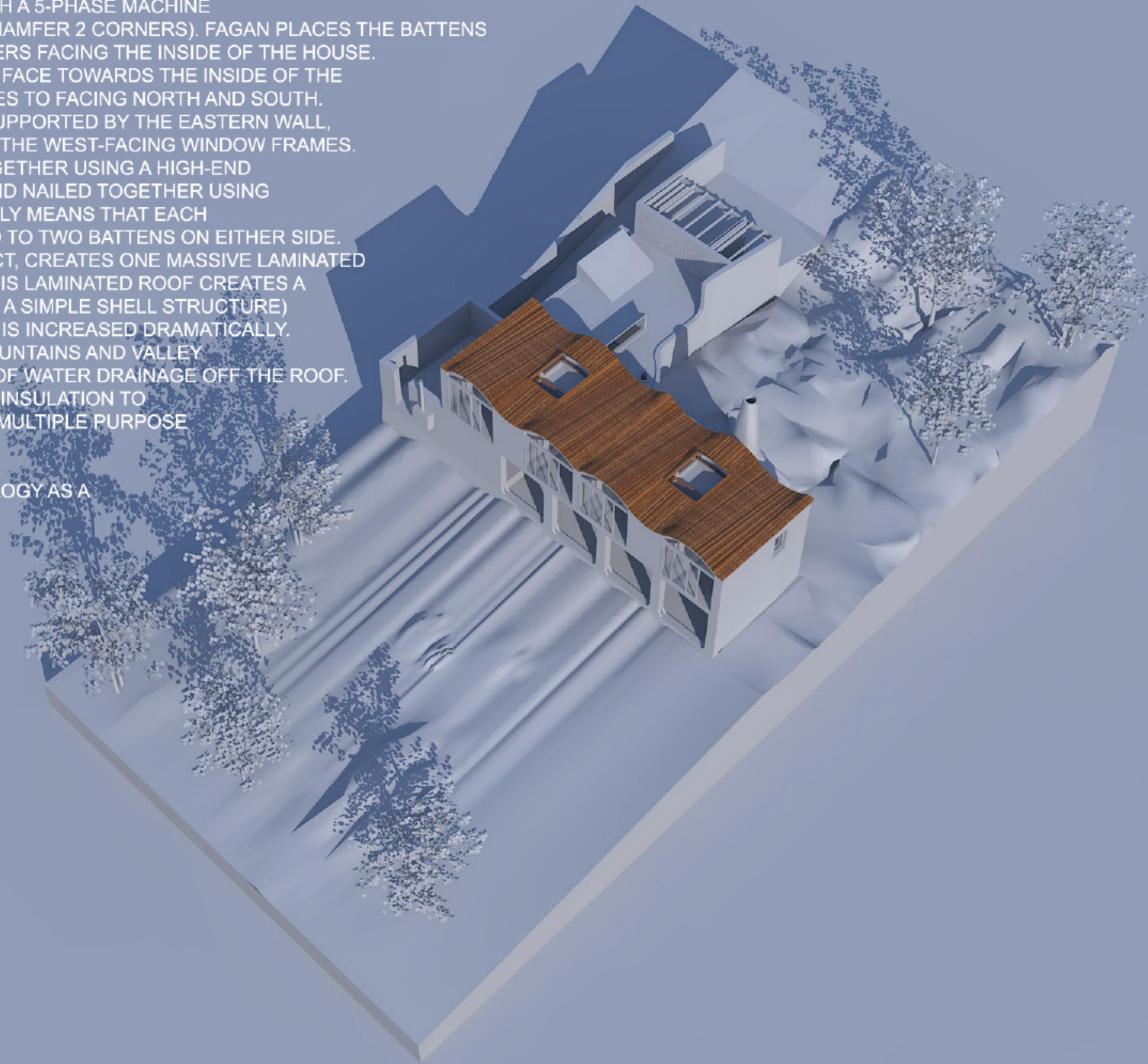
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BATTENS

EACH BATTEN IS PUT THROUGH A 5-PHASE MACHINE (TO PLANE ON 3 SIDES AND CHAMFER 2 CORNERS). FAGAN PLACES THE BATTENS WITH THE CHAMFERED CORNERS FACING THE INSIDE OF THE HOUSE. THERE IS, THUS, ONE PLANED FACE TOWARDS THE INSIDE OF THE HOUSE AND TWO PLANED SIDES TO FACING NORTH AND SOUTH. THE 6 METER BATTENS ARE SUPPORTED BY THE EASTERN WALL, CENTRAL BEAM AND REST ON THE WEST-FACING WINDOW FRAMES. THE BATTENS ARE GLUED TOGETHER USING A HIGH-END WATERPROOF WOOD-GLUE AND NAILED TOGETHER USING 6 INCH NAILS. THIS EFFECTIVELY MEANS THAT EACH WOODEN BATTEN IS SECURED TO TWO BATTENS ON EITHER SIDE. THIS ARRANGEMENT, IN EFFECT, CREATES ONE MASSIVE LAMINATED PIECE OF WOOD. BECAUSE THIS LAMINATED ROOF CREATES A WAVED PATTERN (IN ESSENCE A SIMPLE SHELL STRUCTURE) THE STRENGTH OF THE ROOF IS INCREASED DRAMATICALLY. THE CURVES ALSO ACT AS MOUNTAINS AND VALLEY WHICH SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF WATER DRAINAGE OFF THE ROOF. THESE BATTENS ALSO ACT AS INSULATION TO THE BUILDING AND, SO, HAVE MULTIPLE PURPOSE IN THIS BUILDING.

AGAIN, FAGAN USES TECHNOLOGY AS A DESIGN INSPIRATION



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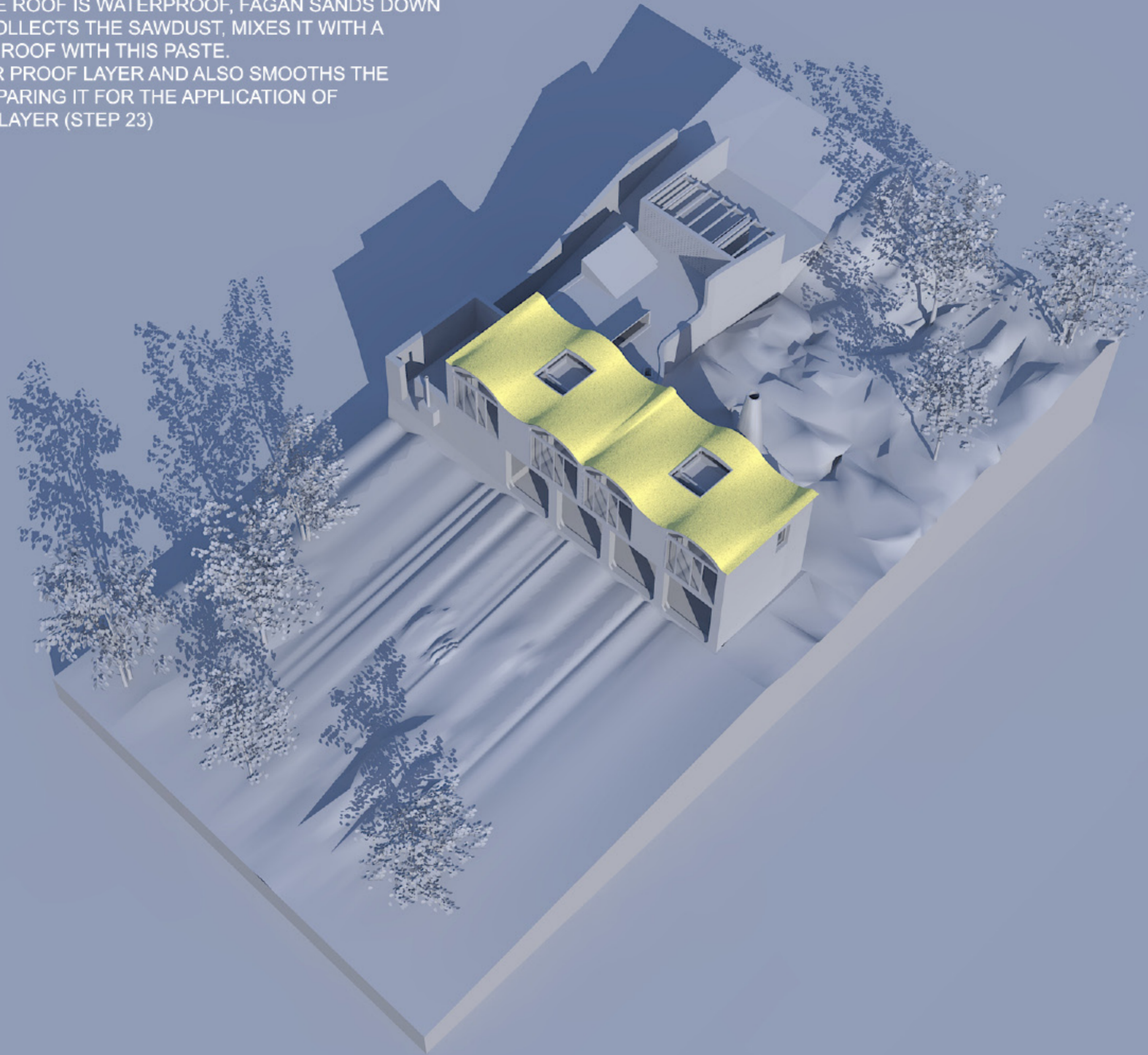
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GLUE AND SAWDUST

IN ORDER TO MAKE SURE THE ROOF IS WATERPROOF, FAGAN SANDS DOWN THE TOP OF THE ROOF. HE COLLECTS THE SAWDUST, MIXES IT WITH A WOODGLUE AND PAINTS THE ROOF WITH THIS PASTE. THIS PASTE ACTS AS A WATER PROOF LAYER AND ALSO SMOOTHS THE SURFACE OF THE ROOF, PREPARING IT FOR THE APPLICATION OF THE FINAL WATERPROOFING LAYER (STEP 23)



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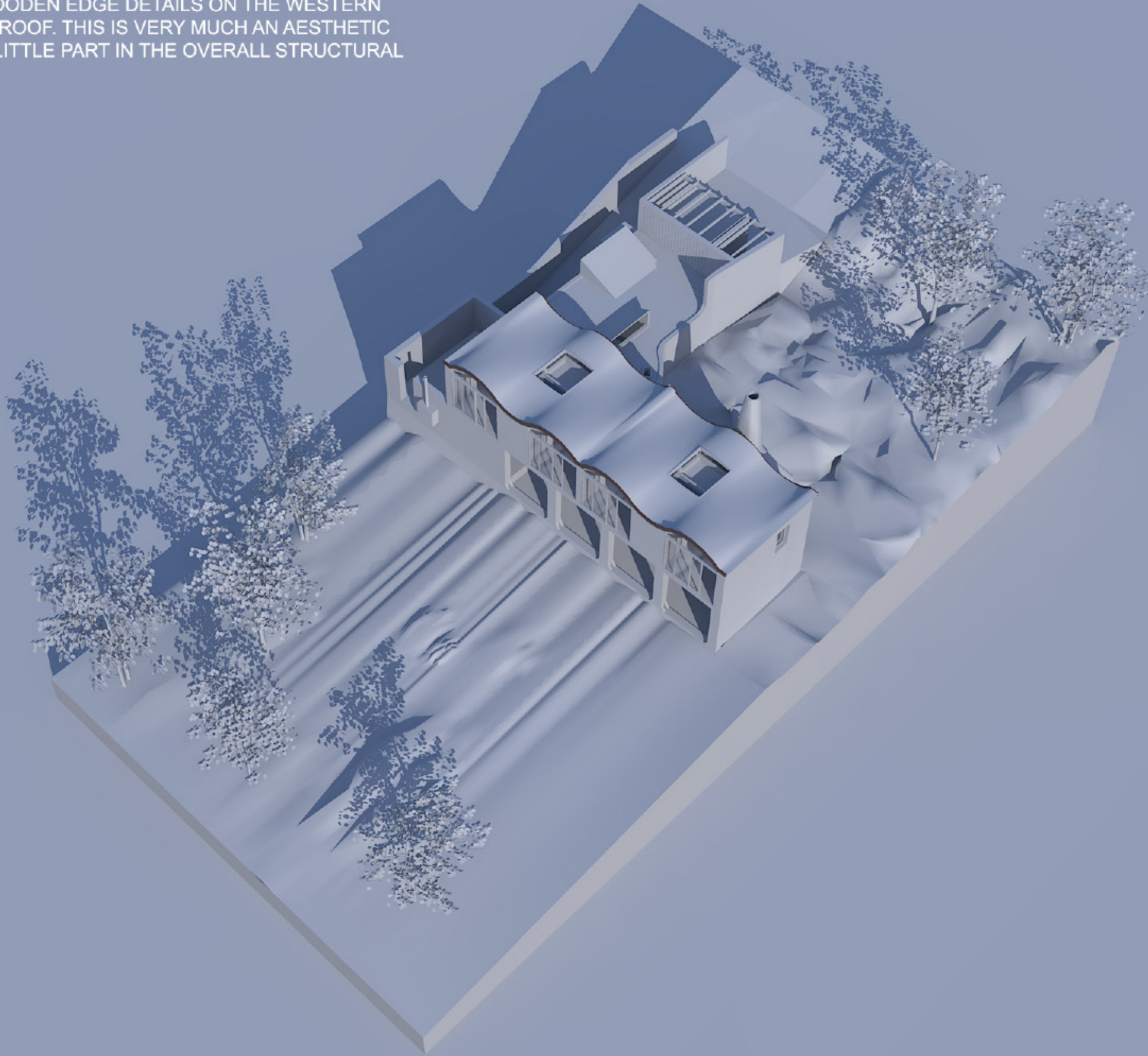
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WOODEN EDGE DETAIL

FAGAN CUTS AND PLACES WOODEN EDGE DETAILS ON THE WESTERN AND EASTERN SIDES OF THE ROOF. THIS IS VERY MUCH AN AESTHETIC CONSIDERATION AND PLAYS LITTLE PART IN THE OVERALL STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY OF THE BUILDING



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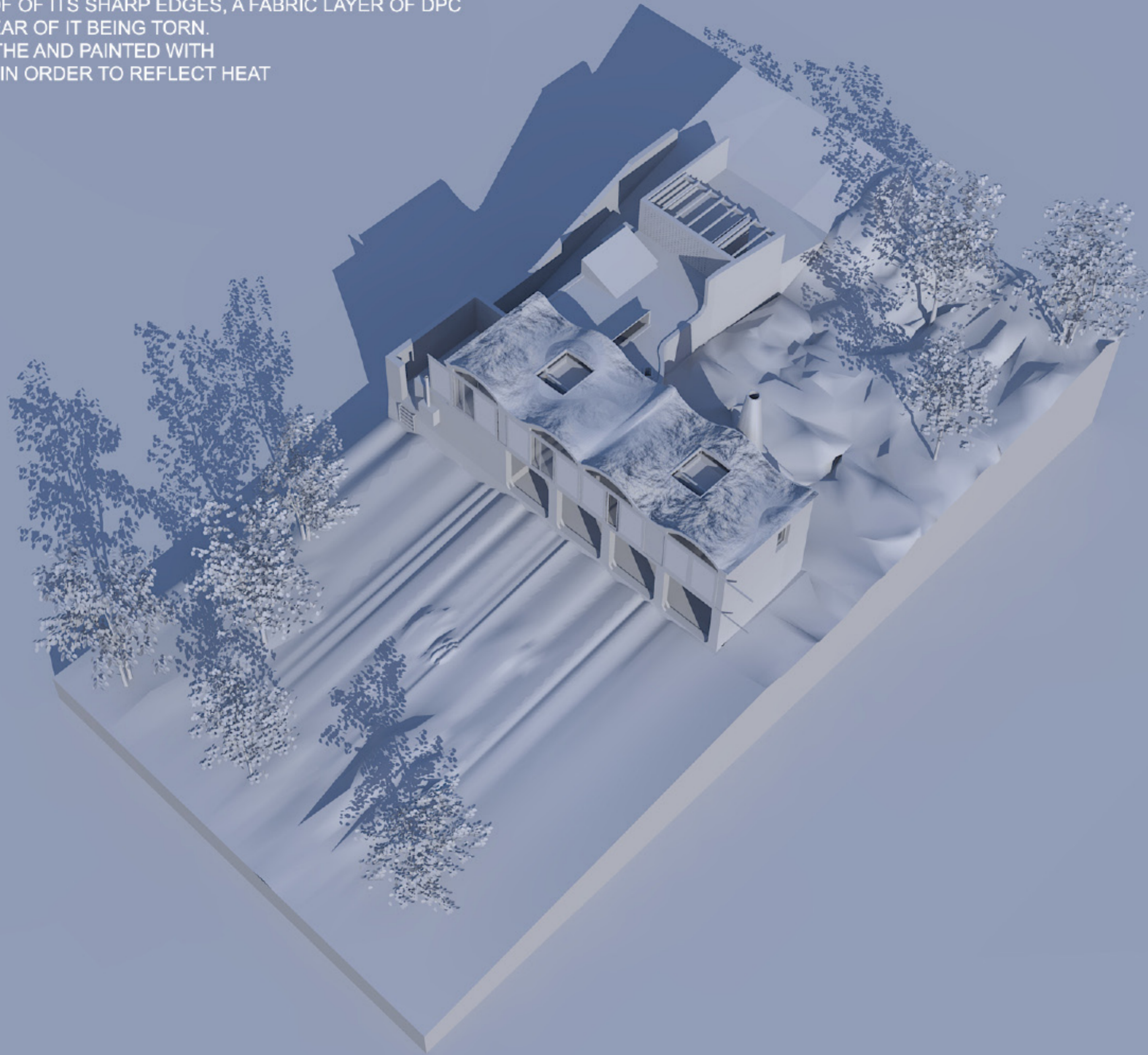
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ROOF WATERPROOFING

HAVING SMOOTHED THE ROOF OF ITS SHARP EDGES, A FABRIC LAYER OF DPC CAN BE APPLIED WITHOUT FEAR OF IT BEING TORN. THIS LAYER IS GLUED ONTO THE AND PAINTED WITH TWO COATS OF WHITE PAINT IN ORDER TO REFLECT HEAT DURING THE HOT SUMMER



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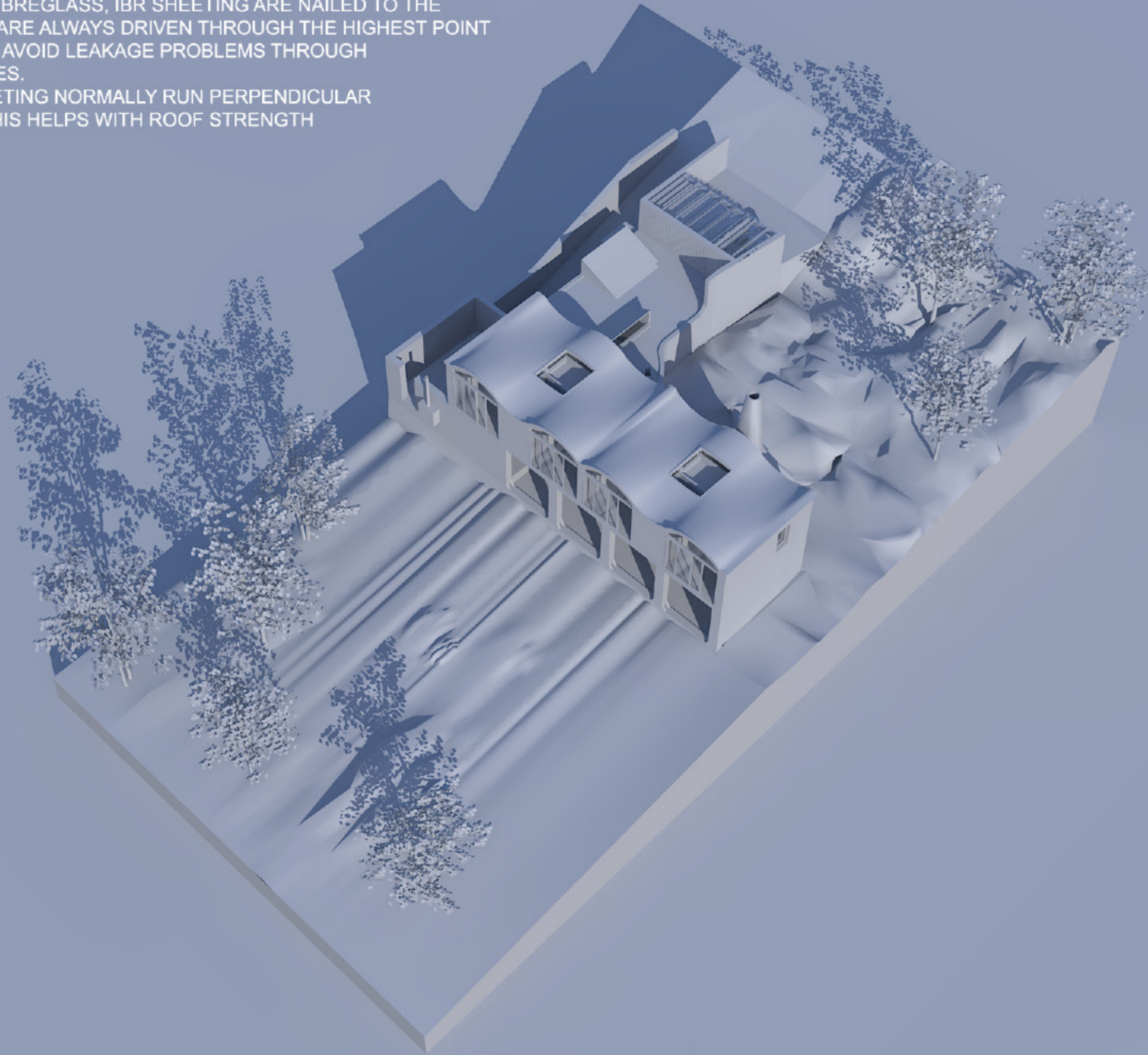
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ROOF OVER GARAGE

SHEETS OF TRANSPARENT, FIBREGLASS, IBR SHEETING ARE NAILED TO THE CROSS-BATTENS. THE NAILS ARE ALWAYS DRIVEN THROUGH THE HIGHEST POINT IN ROOF SHEETING SO AS TO AVOID LEAKAGE PROBLEMS THROUGH THE MAIN DRAINAGE GROOVES.

ALSO, THE RIBS OF THE SHEETING NORMALLY RUN PERPENDICULAR TO THE CROSS-BATTENS – THIS HELPS WITH ROOF STRENGTH



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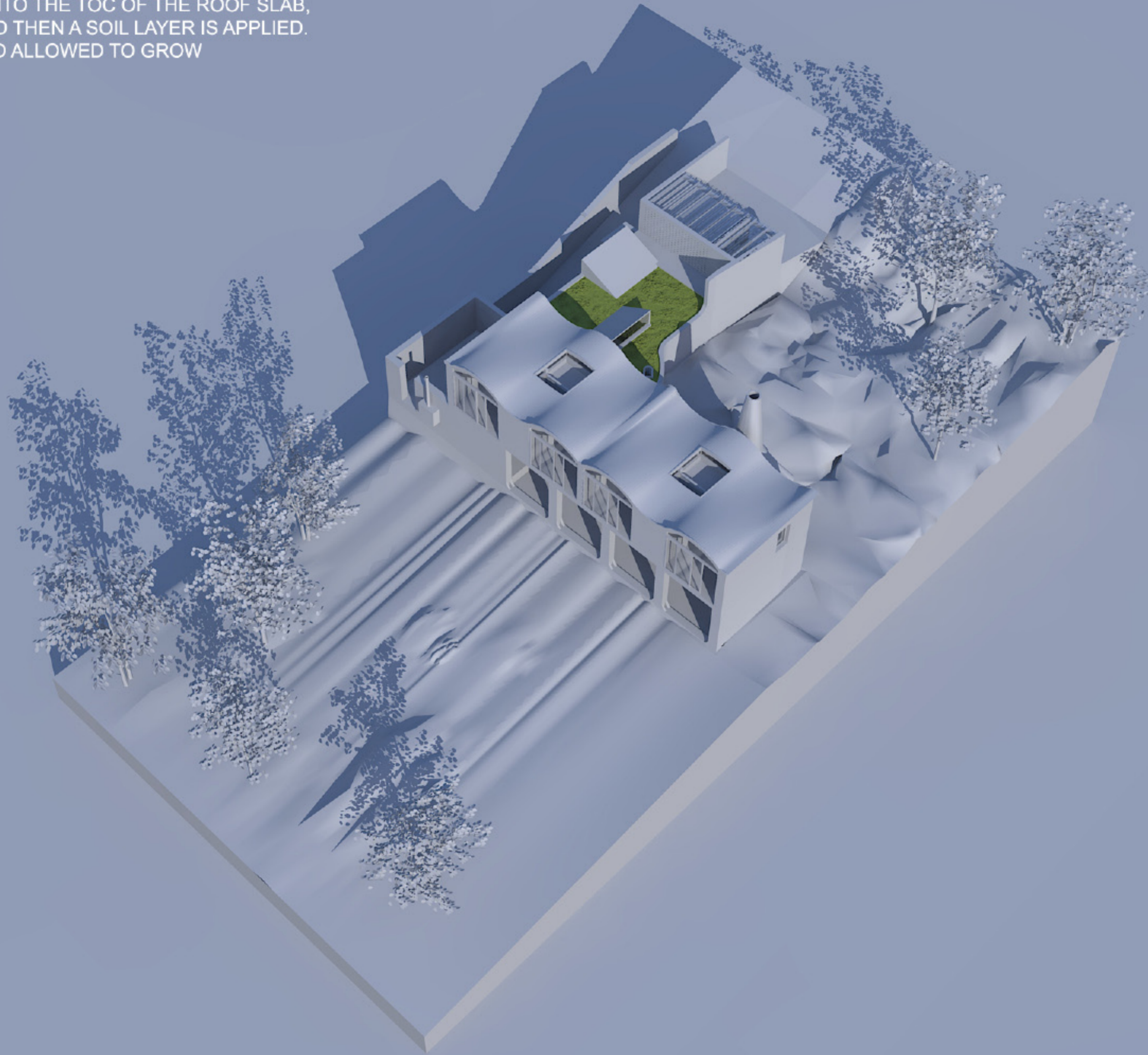
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SOIL AND GRASS ON ROOF ON GREEN ROOF

A DPC LAYER IS TORCHED ONTO THE TOC OF THE ROOF SLAB,
BEFORE A GRAVEL LAYER AND THEN A SOIL LAYER IS APPLIED.
GRASS IS THEN PLANTED AND ALLOWED TO GROW



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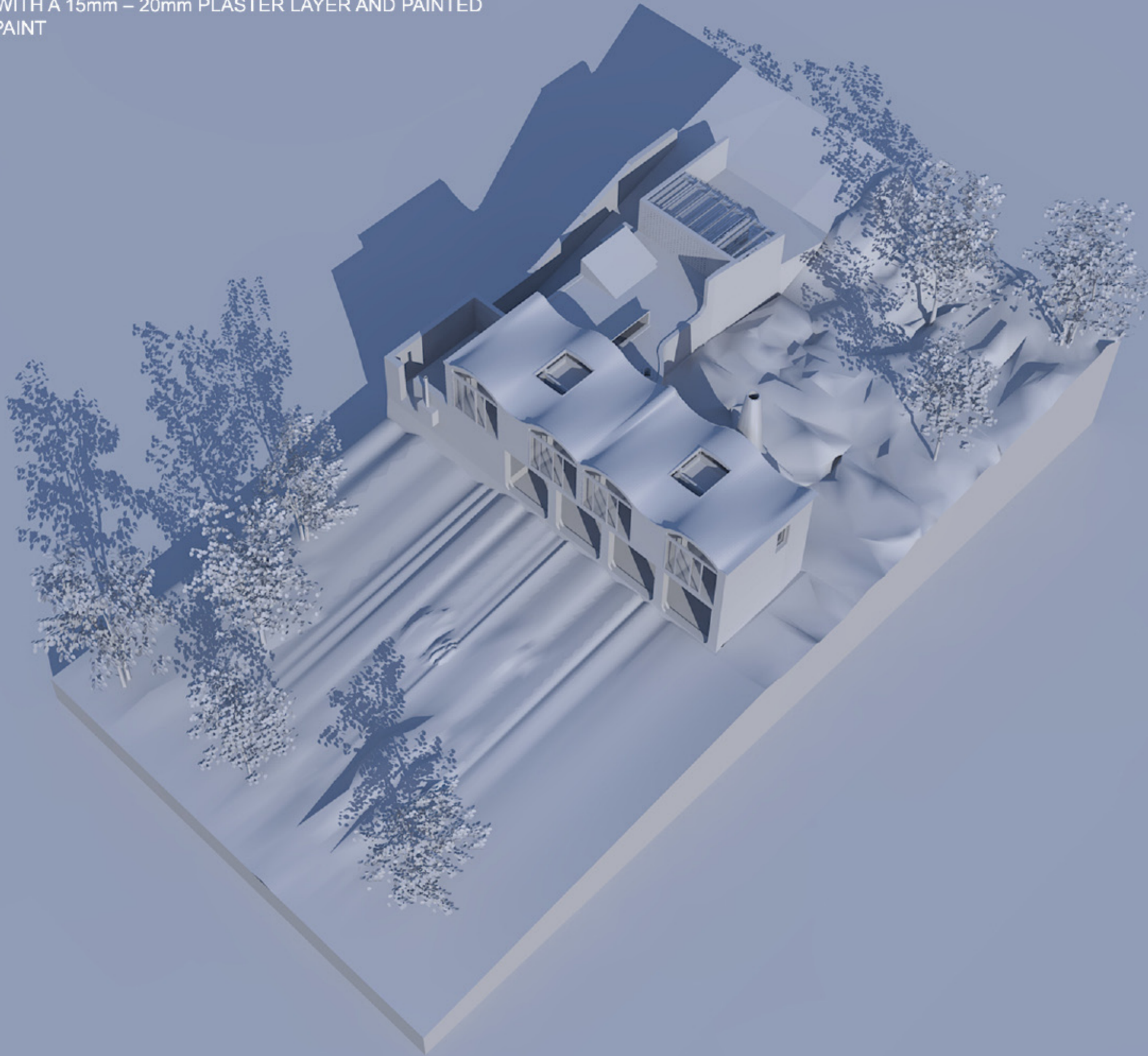
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PLASTERING AND PAINT

THE WALLS ARE PLASTERED WITH A 15mm – 20mm PLASTER LAYER AND PAINTED WITH TWO COATS OF WHITE PAINT



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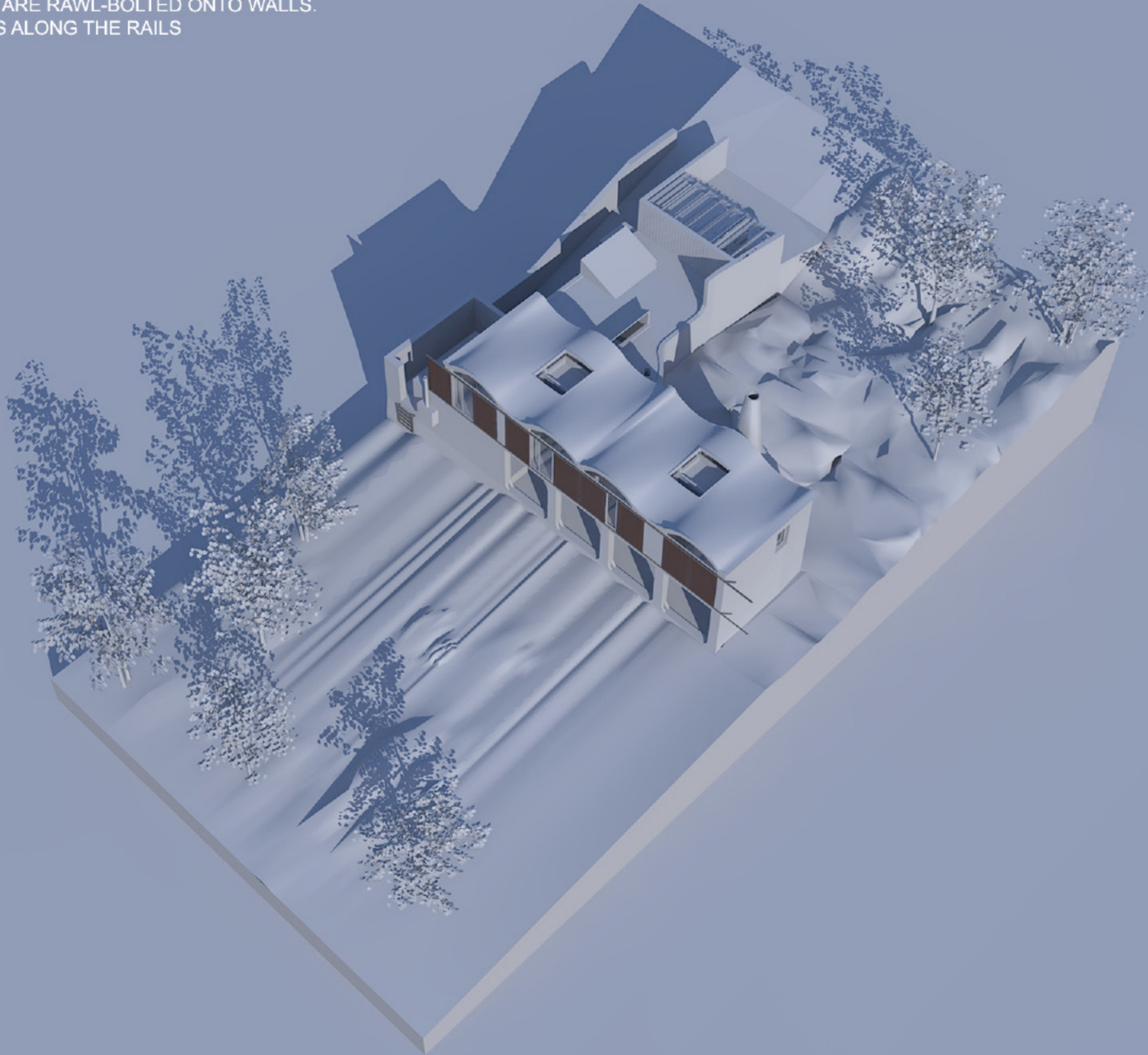
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LADDER AND SLIDING SHUTTERS

LADDER AND SHUTTER RAILS ARE RAWL-BOLTED ONTO WALLS.
SHUTTER RUN ON ON TRACKS ALONG THE RAILS



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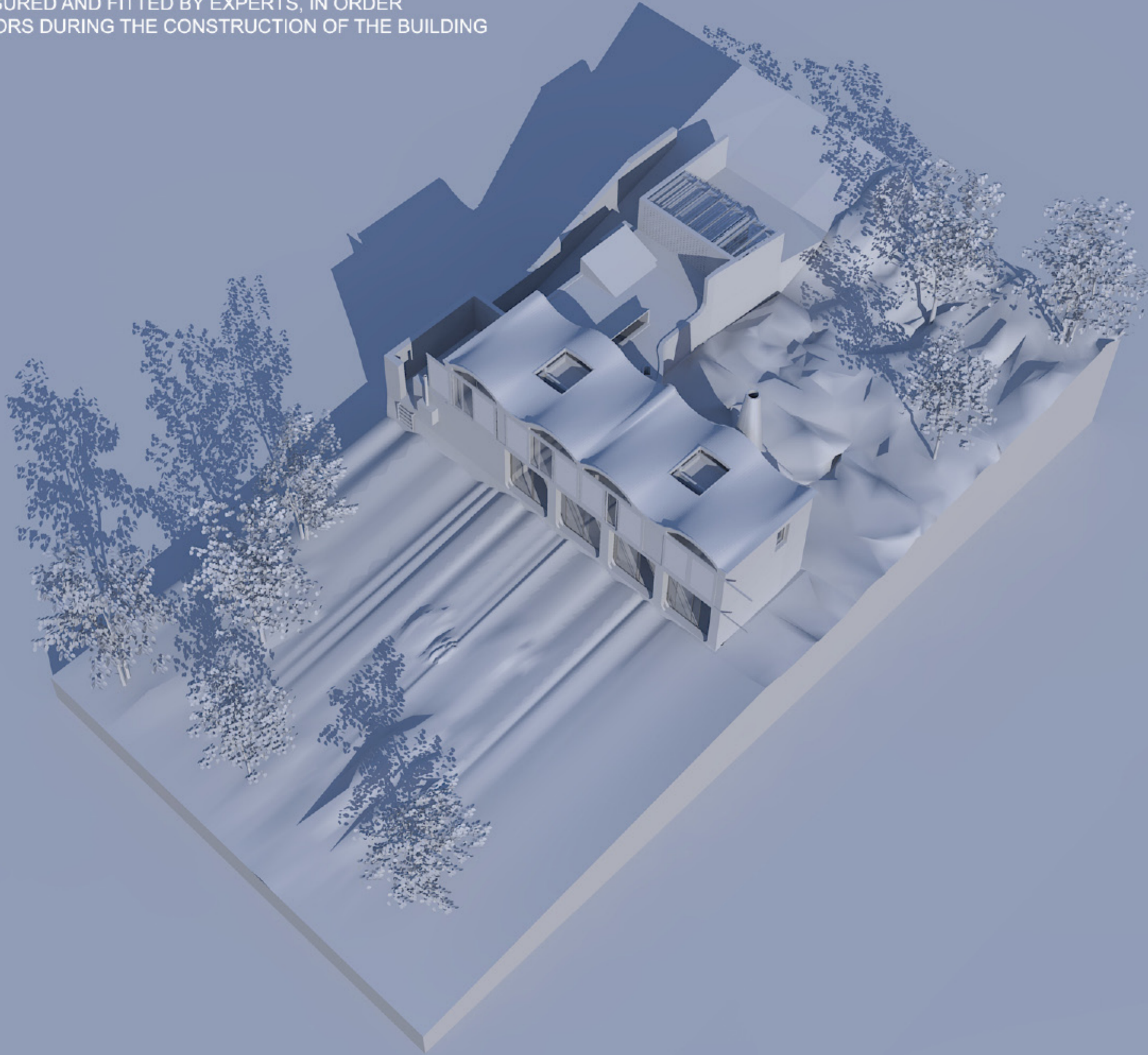
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ALUMINIUM FRAMING

ALUMINIUM FRAMING IS MEASURED AND FITTED BY EXPERTS, IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE FOR ERRORS DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BUILDING



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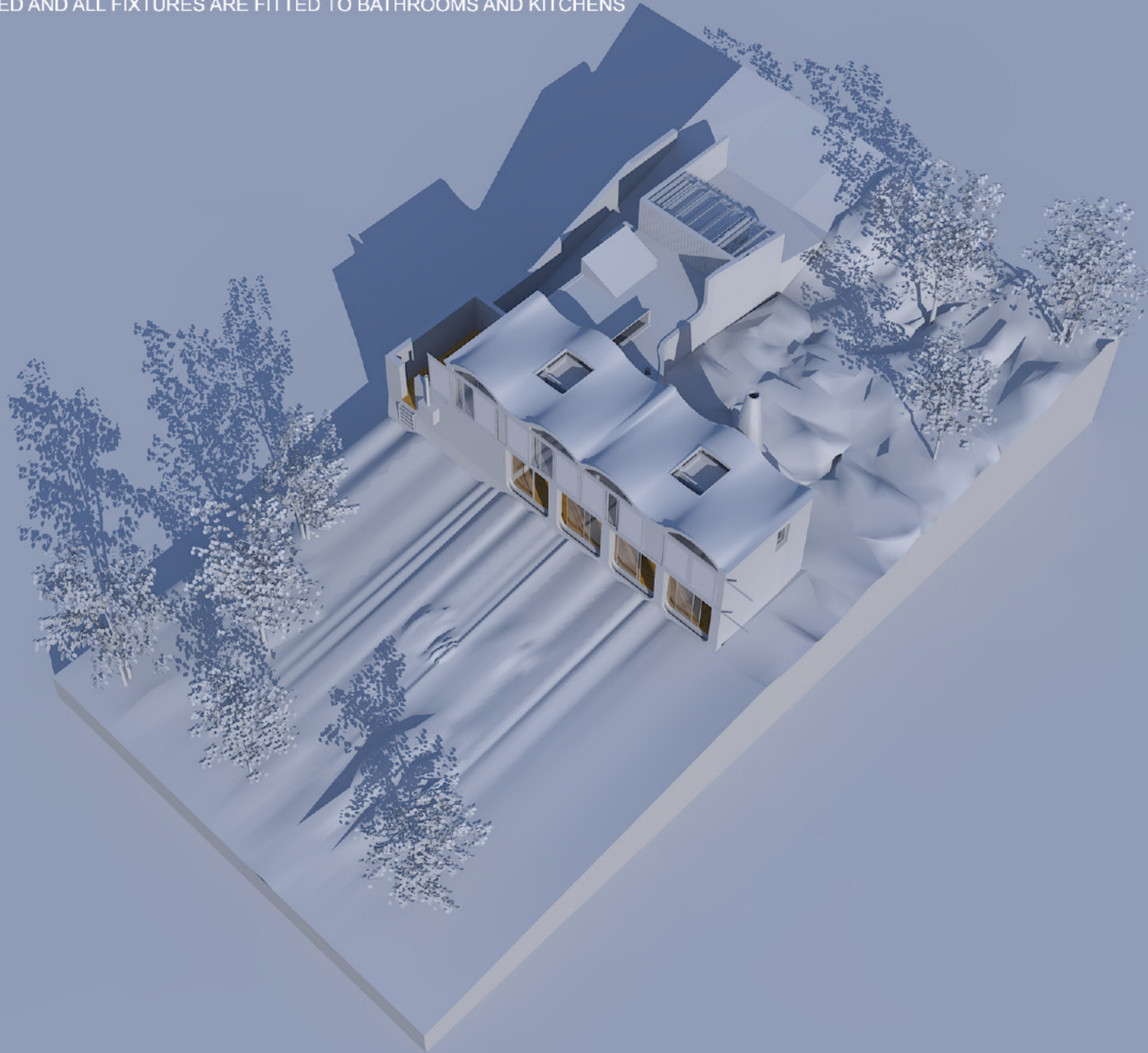
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TILING, BATHROOMS AND KITCHEN

LASTLY, THE FLOORS ARE TILED AND ALL FIXTURES ARE FITTED TO BATHROOMS AND KITCHENS



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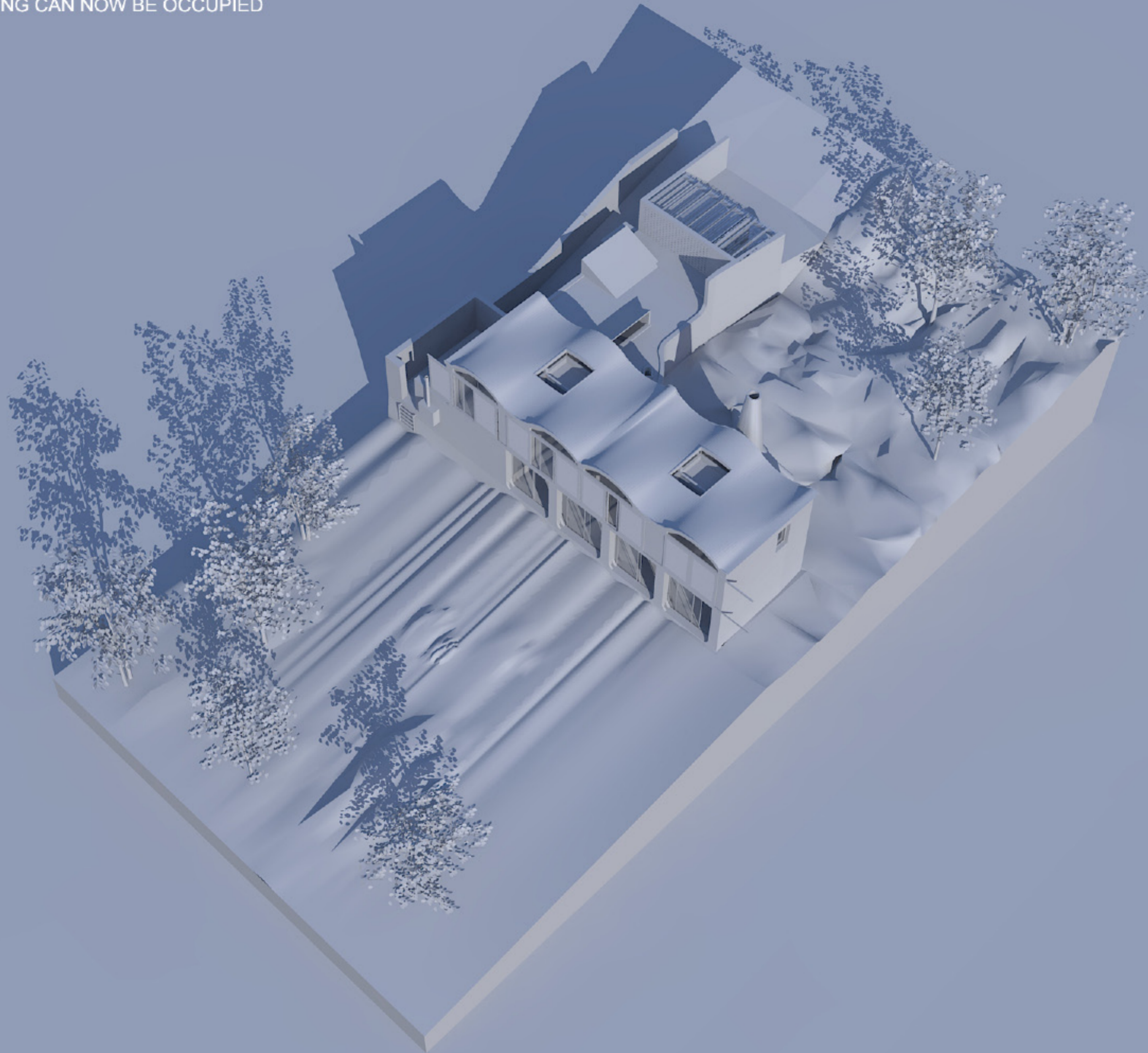
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HABITATION

THE HOUSE, AFTER FURNISHING CAN NOW BE OCCUPIED

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DIE ES, CAMPS BAY, SOUTH AFRICA - GAWIE FAGAN

AN INTERACTIVE EDUCATIONAL PRODUCT EXPLORING FAGAN'S UNDERSTANDING OF COMBINING DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY INTO A SINGLE, NON-LINEAR, DIVERSE AND INTERESTING PROBLEM-SOLVING METHODOLOGY

HOME

GROUND
FLOOR PLAN

FIRST
FLOOR PLAN

WEST
ELEVATION

TRANSVERSE
SECTION : A - A

LONGITUDINAL
SECTION : B - B

DESIGN DRAWINGS

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

HOME



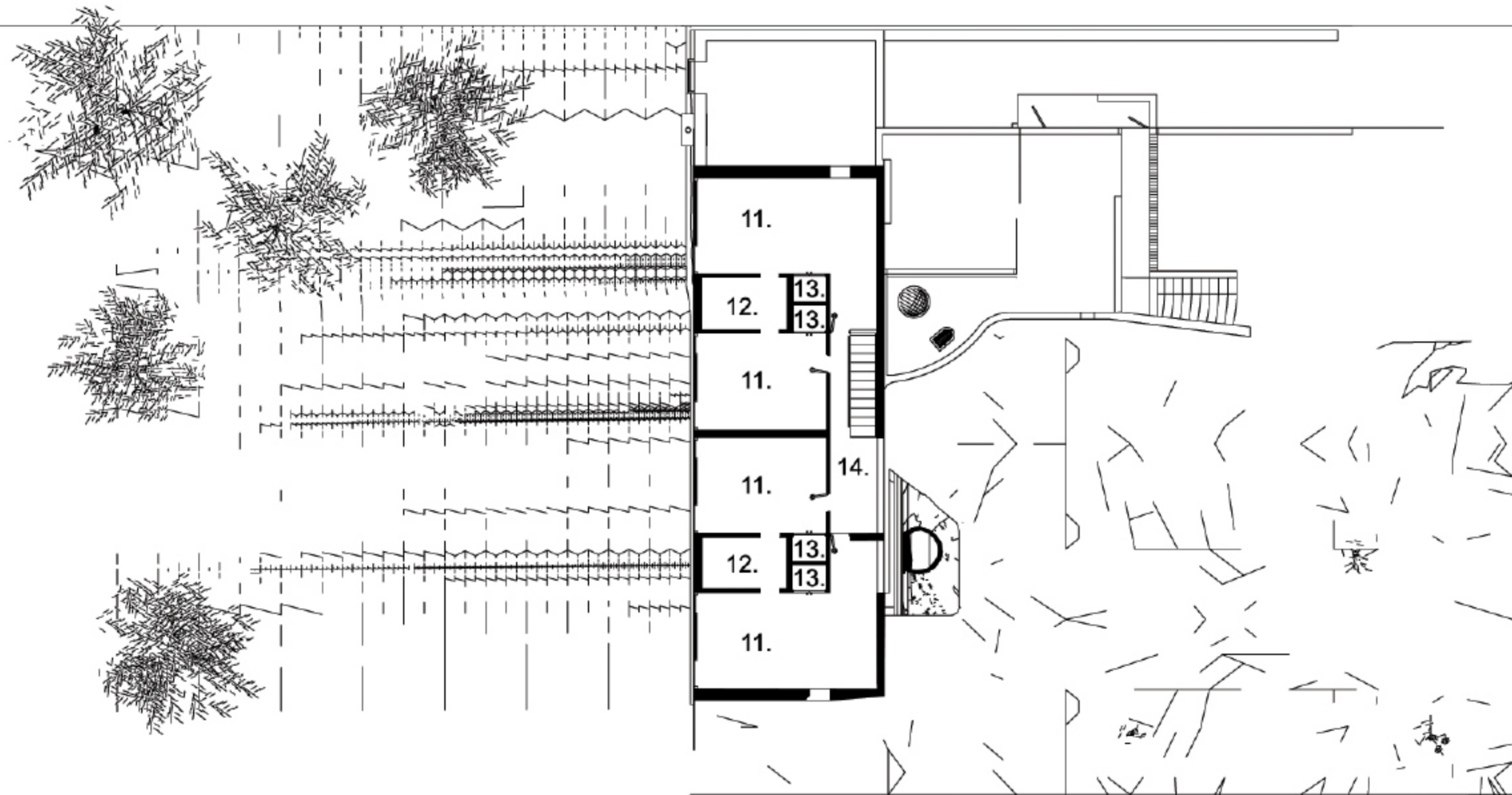
- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. DRAWING STUDIO | 6. MEETING ROOM |
| 2. LIVING ROOM | 7. BATHROOM |
| 3. DINING/AFTERNOON ROOM | 8. WC |
| 4. COURTYARD | 9. GUEST WC |
| 5. KITCHEN | 10. FIREPLACE |

BACK

GF

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

HOME

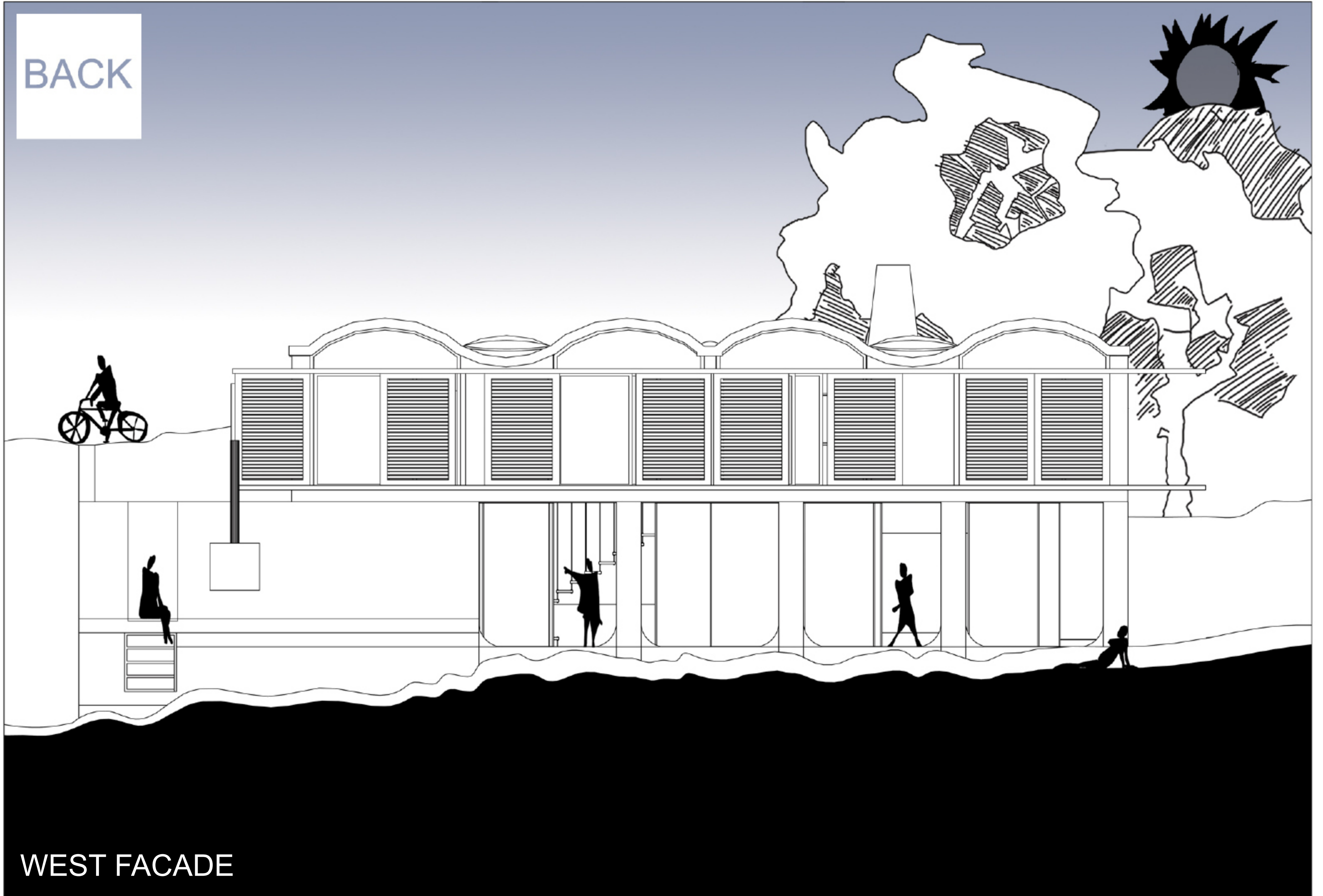


- 11. BEDROOM
- 12. BATHROOM
- 13. CUPBOARD
- 14. PASSAGE

BACK

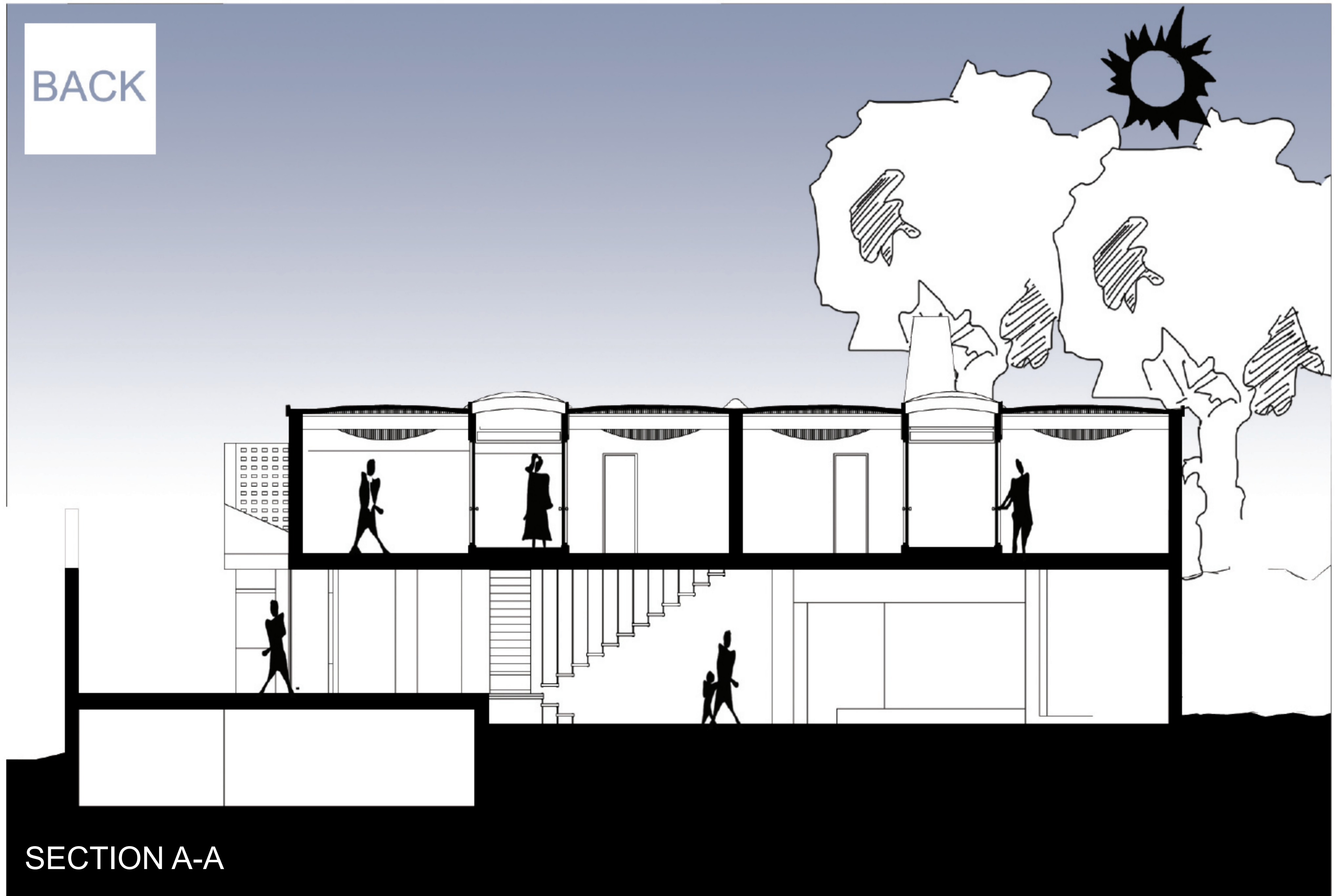
1F

BACK



WEST FACADE

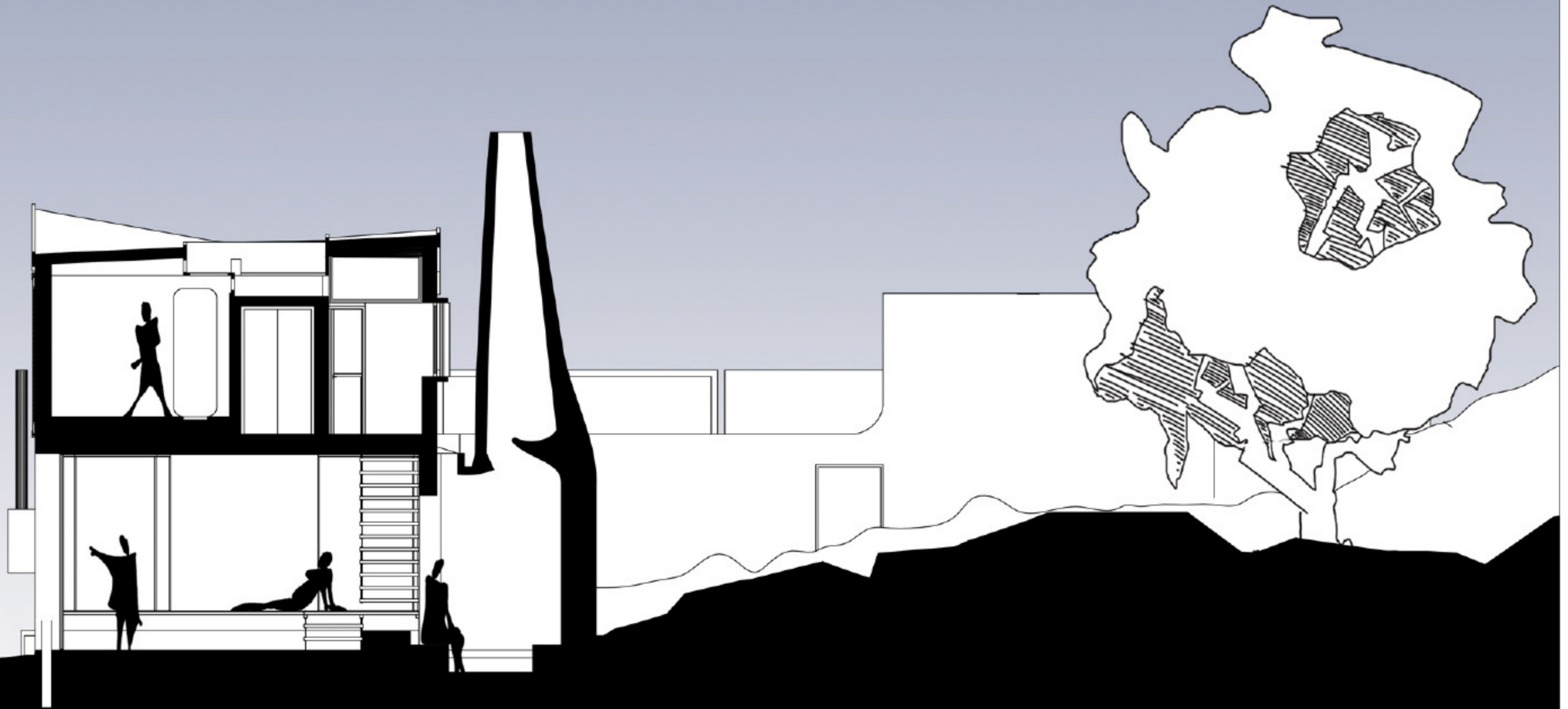
BACK



SECTION A-A



BACK



LONG SECTION B - B

DIE ES, CAMPS BAY, SOUTH AFRICA - GAWIE FAGAN

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HOME

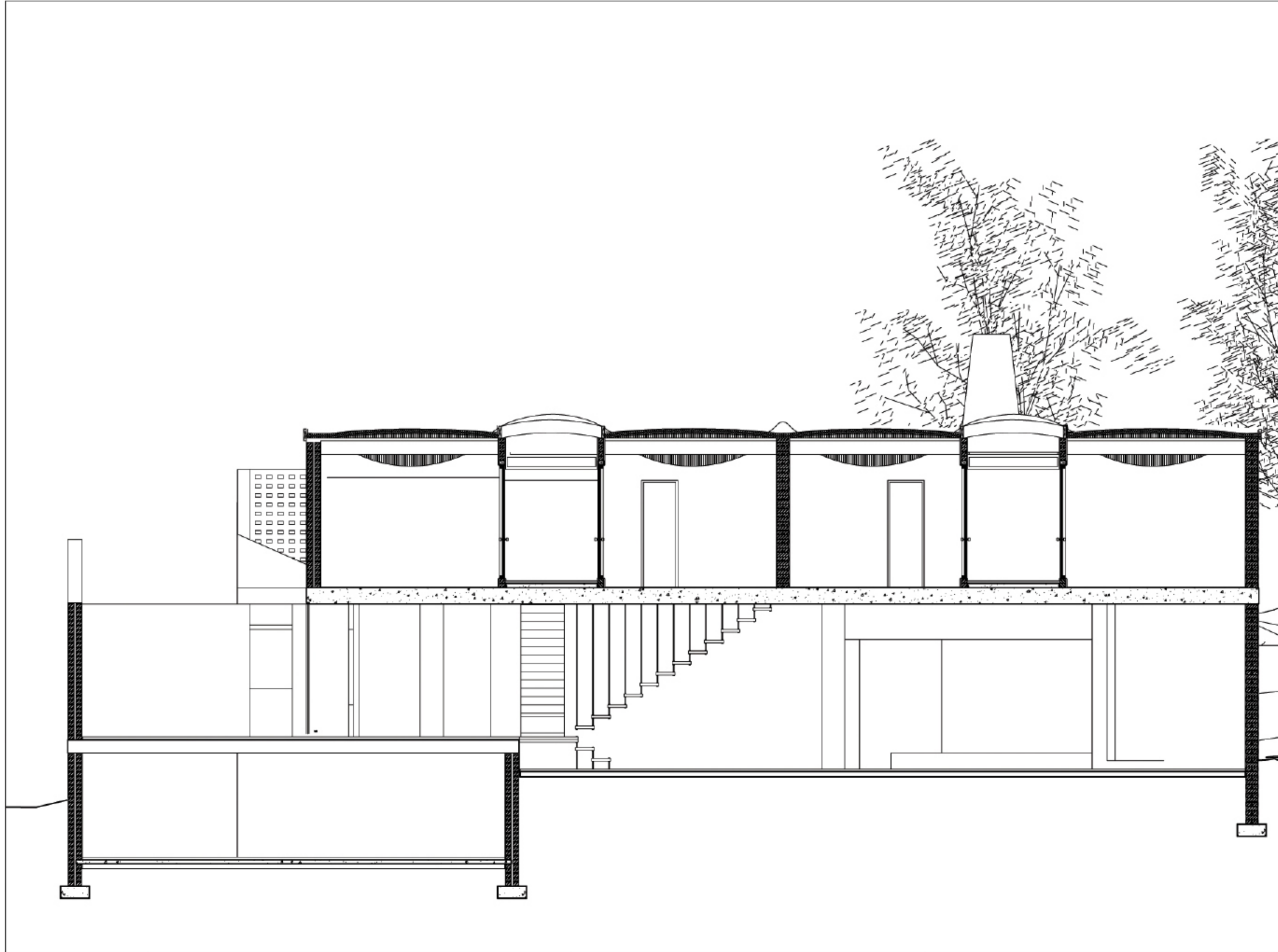
TRANSVERSE
SECTION : A - A

LONGITUDINAL
SECTION : B - B

LONGITUDINAL
SECTION : C - C

DETAIL DRAWINGS

SECTION A - A



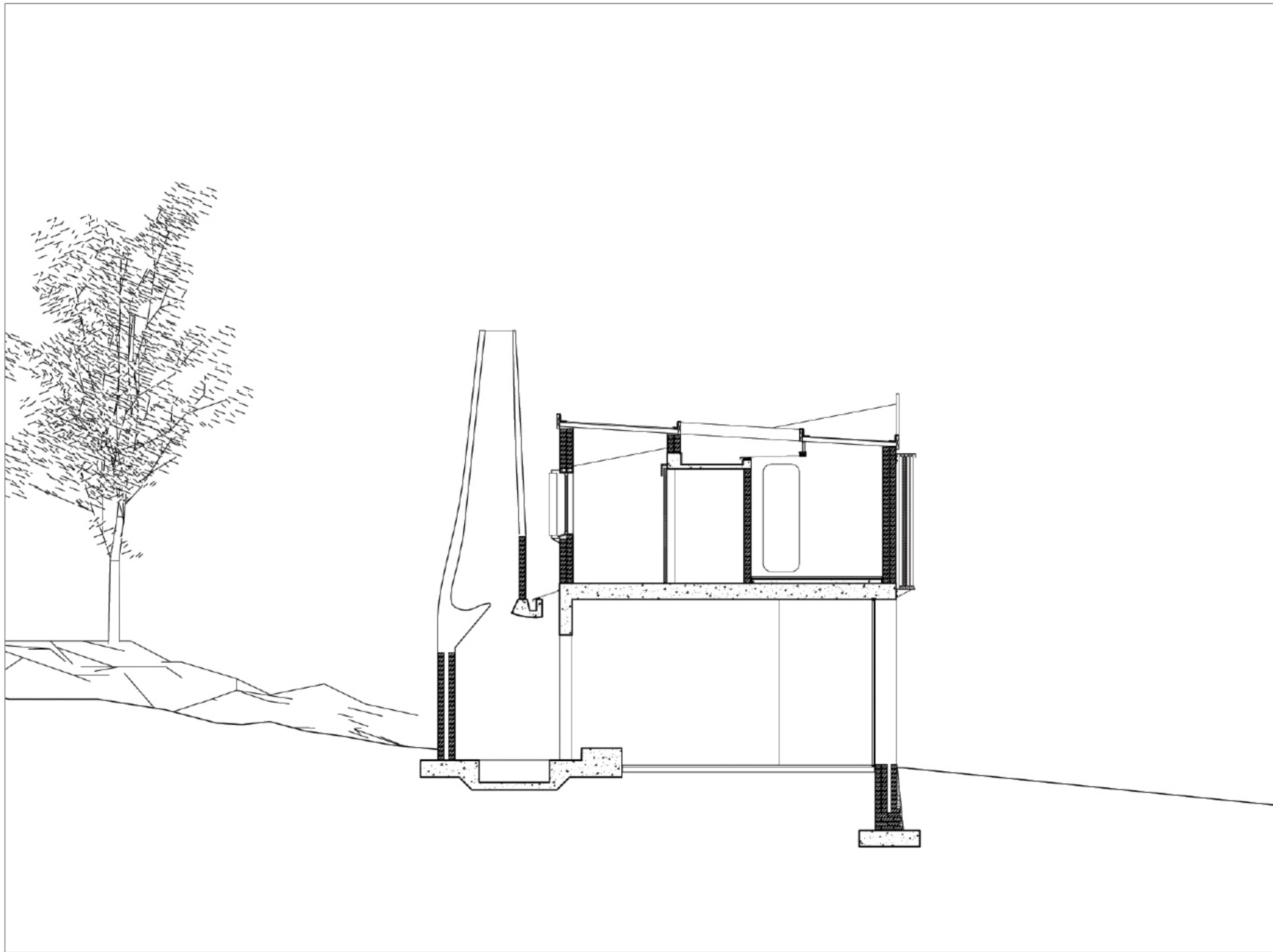
HOME

BACK

AA

SECTION A - A

SECTION B - B



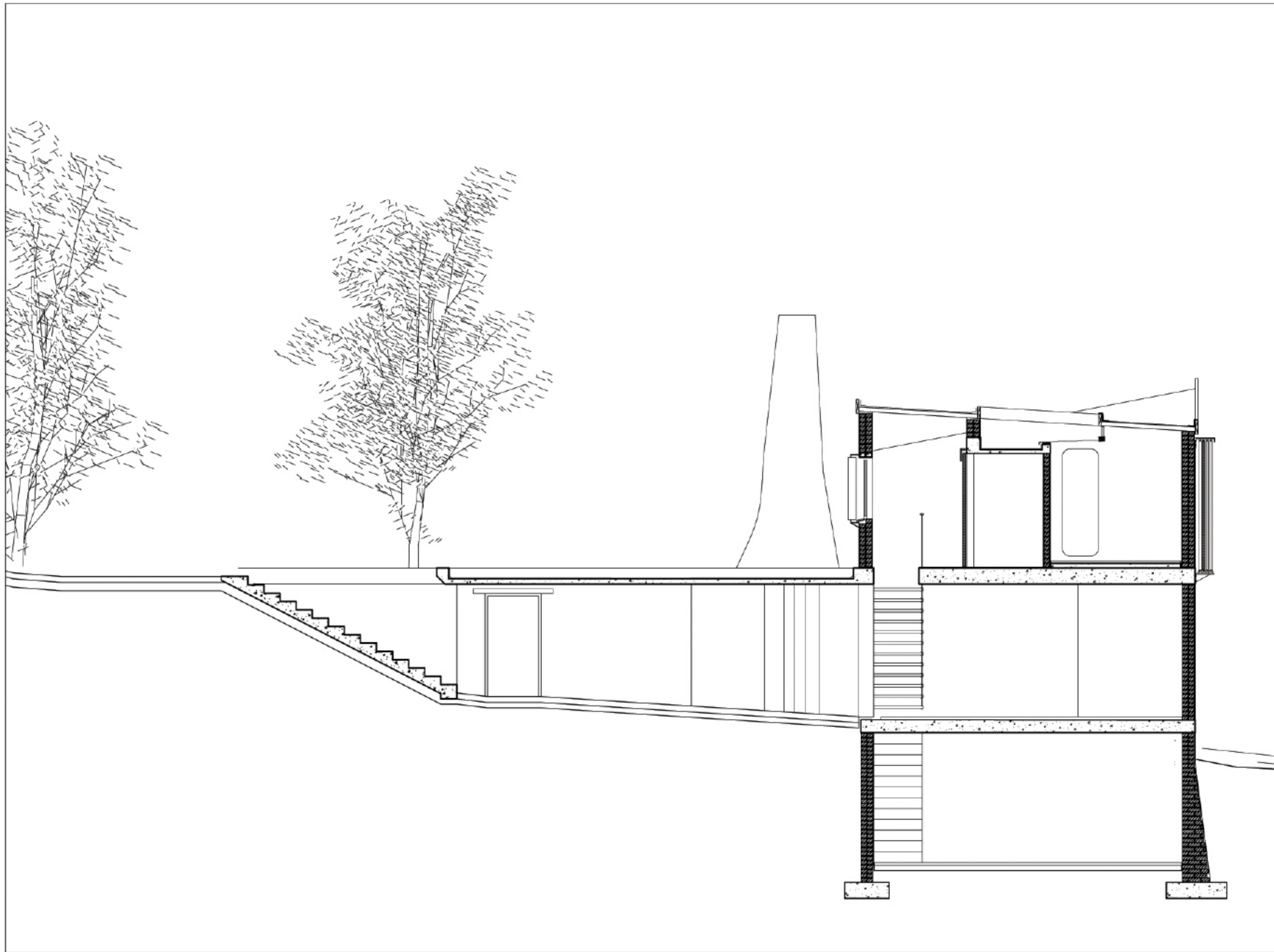
HOME

BACK

BB

SECTION B - B

SECTION C - C

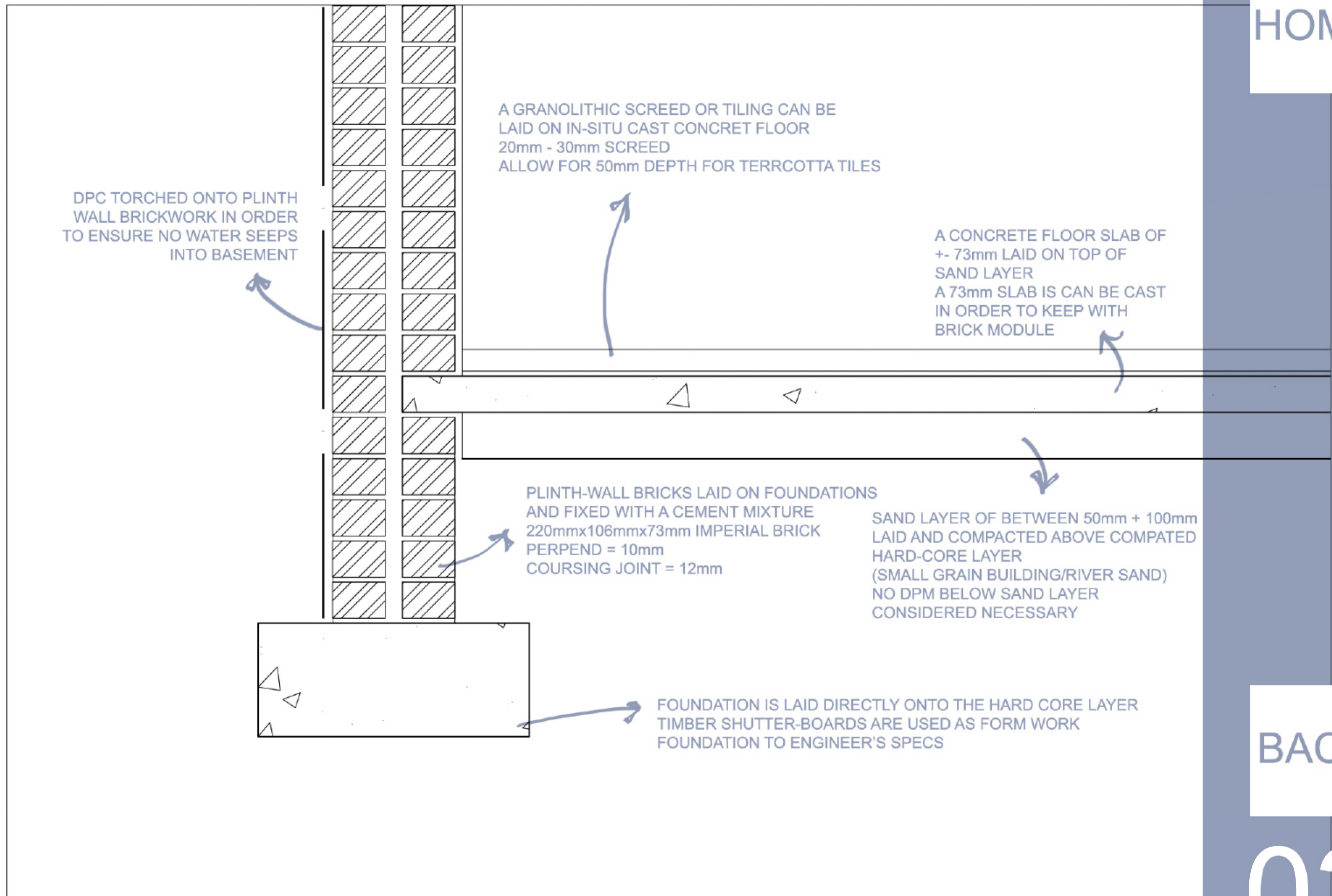


HOME

BACK

CC

SECTION C - C



DPC TORCHED ONTO PLINTH WALL BRICKWORK IN ORDER TO ENSURE NO WATER SEEPS INTO BASEMENT

A GRANOLITHIC SCREED OR TILING CAN BE LAID ON IN-SITU CAST CONCRET FLOOR
20mm - 30mm SCREED
ALLOW FOR 50mm DEPTH FOR TERRCOTTA TILES

A CONCRETE FLOOR SLAB OF +/- 73mm LAID ON TOP OF SAND LAYER
A 73mm SLAB IS CAN BE CAST IN ORDER TO KEEP WITH BRICK MODULE

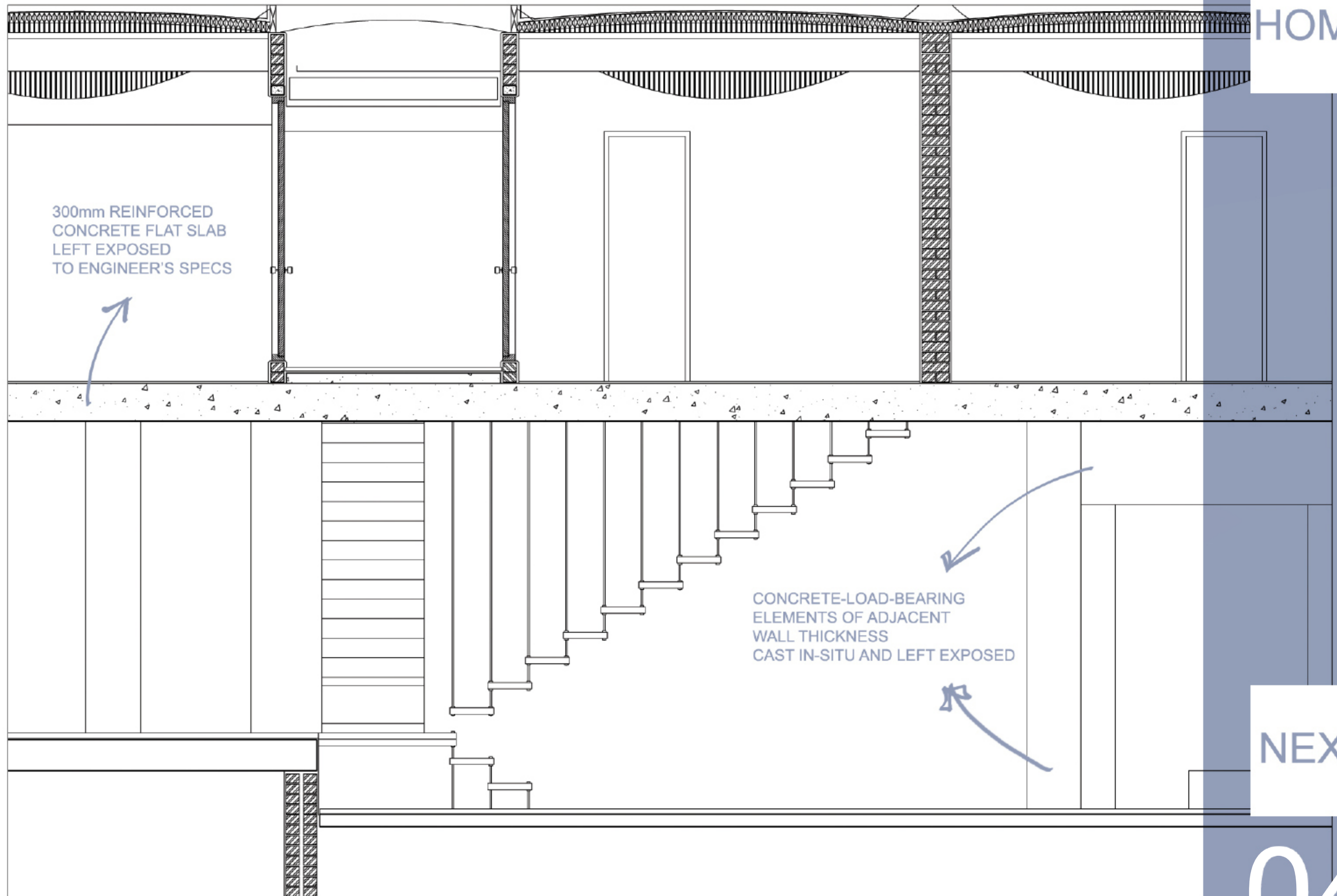
PLINTH-WALL BRICKS LAID ON FOUNDATIONS AND FIXED WITH A CEMENT MIXTURE
220mmx106mmx73mm IMPERIAL BRICK
PERPEND = 10mm
COURSING JOINT = 12mm

SAND LAYER OF BETWEEN 50mm + 100mm LAID AND COMPACTED ABOVE COMPATED HARD-CORE LAYER
(SMALL GRAIN BUILDING/RIVER SAND)
NO DPM BELOW SAND LAYER
CONSIDERED NECESSARY

FOUNDATION IS LAID DIRECTLY ONTO THE HARD CORE LAYER
TIMBER SHUTTER-BOARDS ARE USED AS FORM WORK
FOUNDATION TO ENGINEER'S SPECS

LOAD-BEARING CONCRETE ELEMENTS

HOME



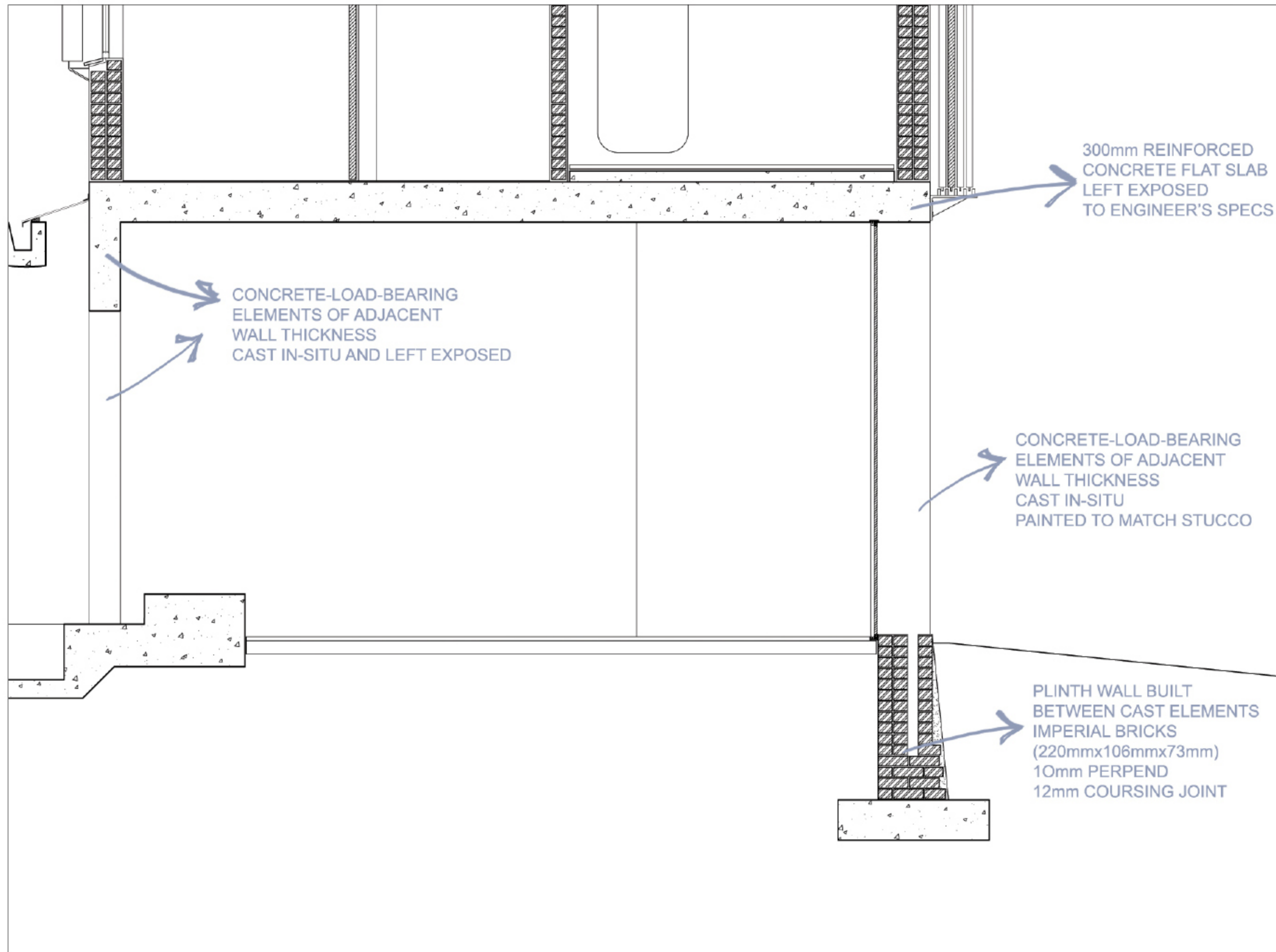
NEXT

04

DETAIL OFF A - A

LOAD-BEARING CONCRETE ELEMENTS

HOME



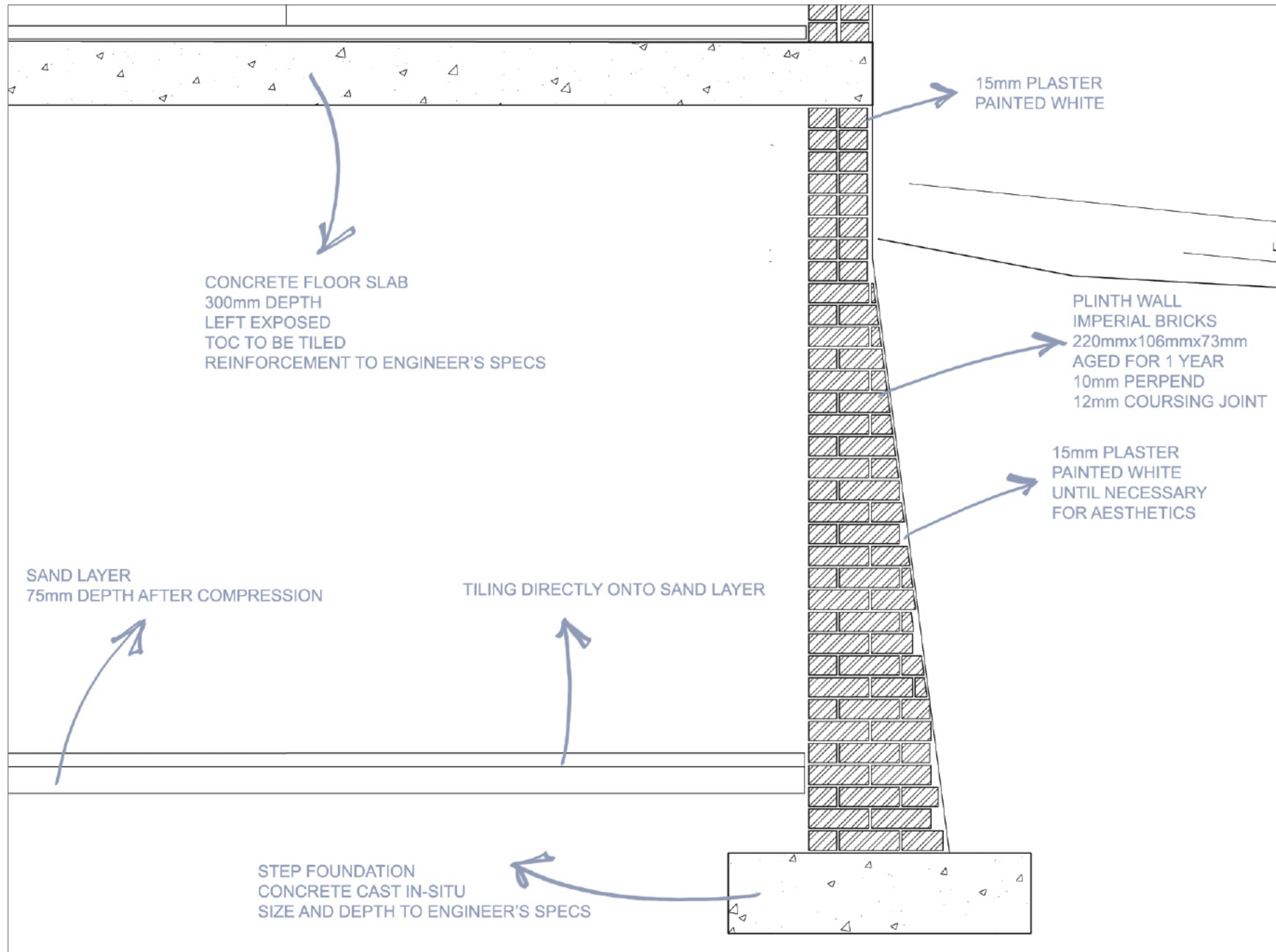
BACK

04

DETAIL OFF C - C

PLINTH WALL

HOME



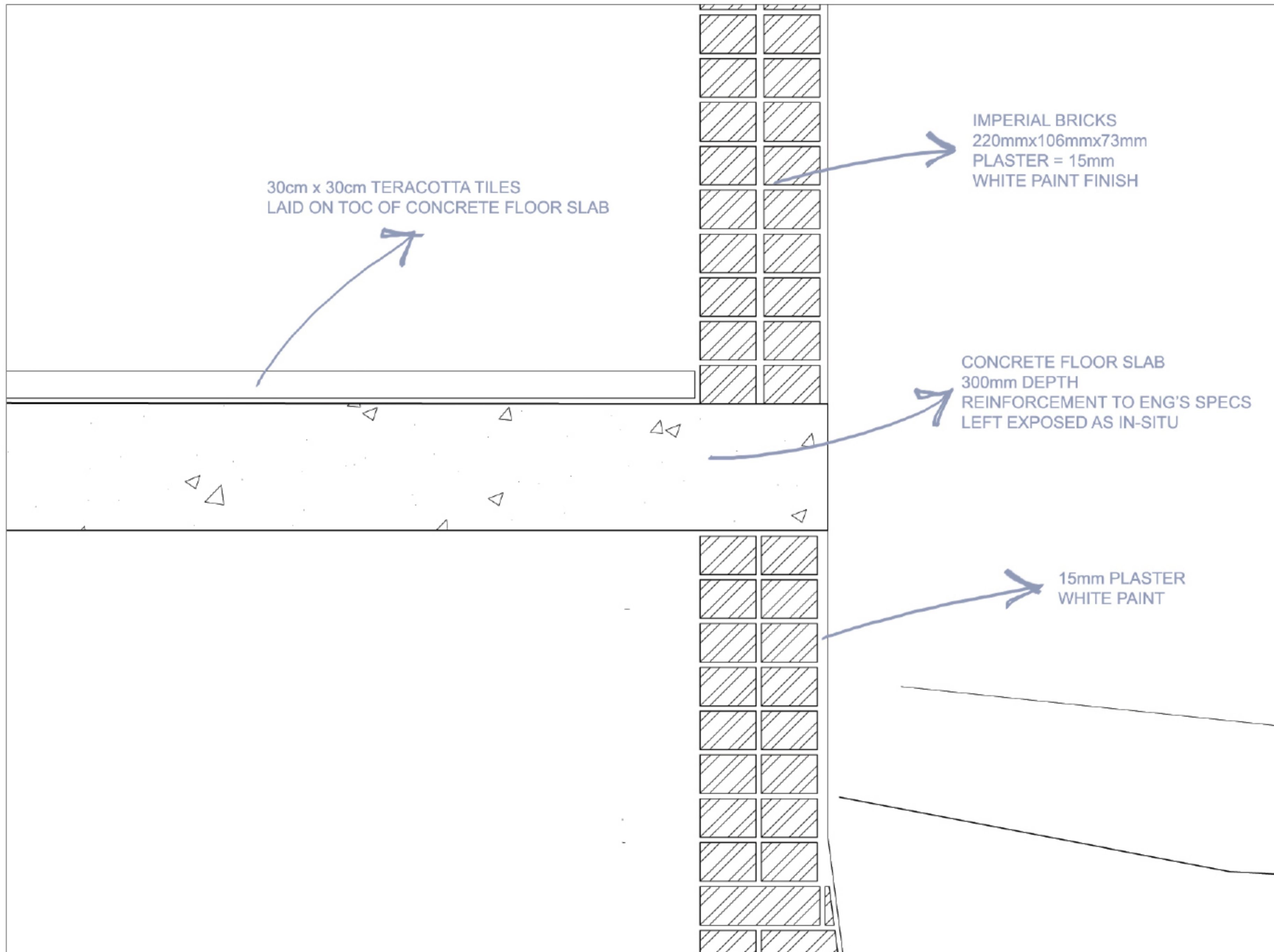
BACK

05

DETAIL OFF C - C

CONCRETE FLOOR SLAB OVER BASEMENT

HOME



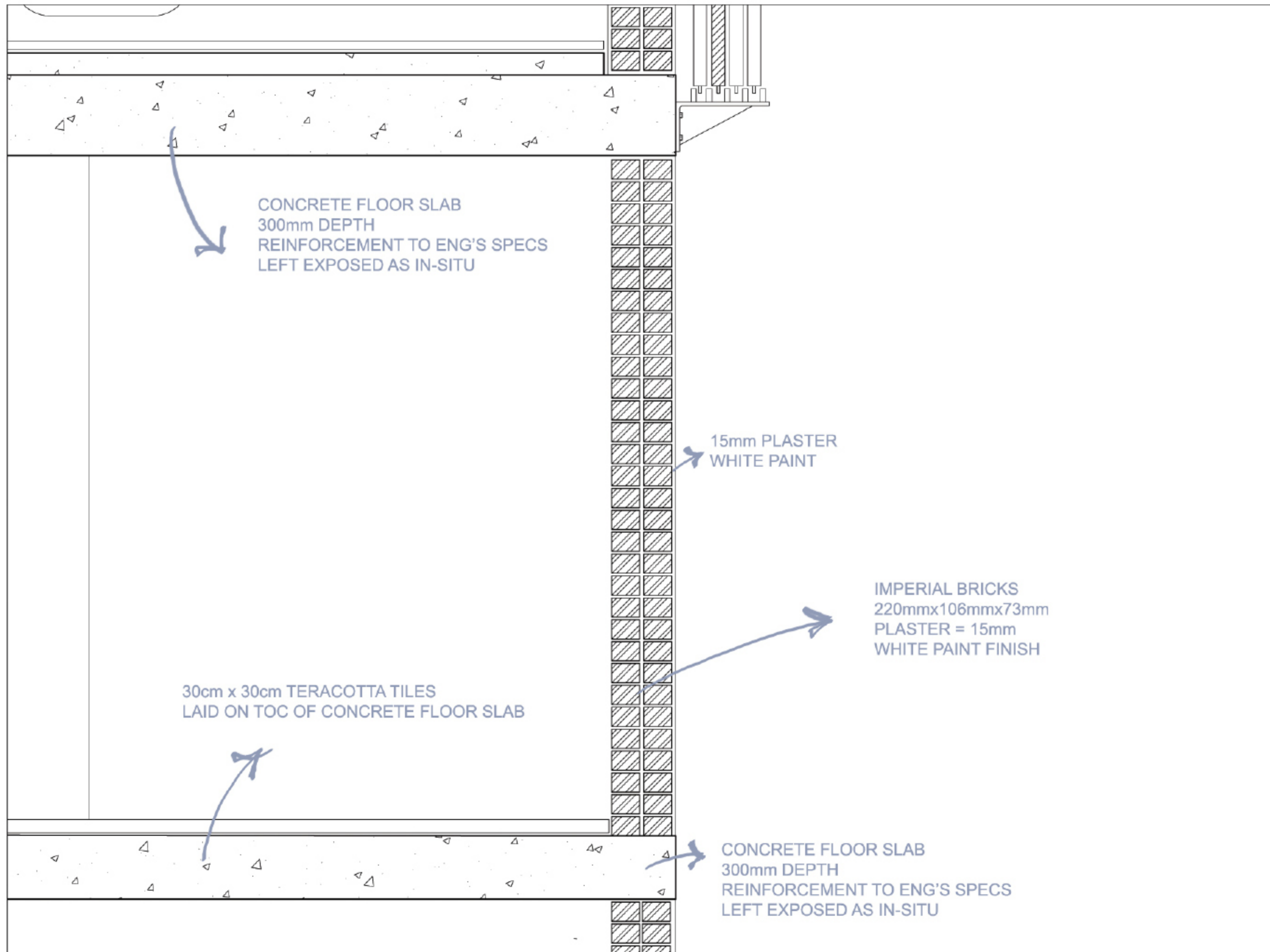
BACK

06

DETAIL OFF C - C

GROUND FLOOR WALL

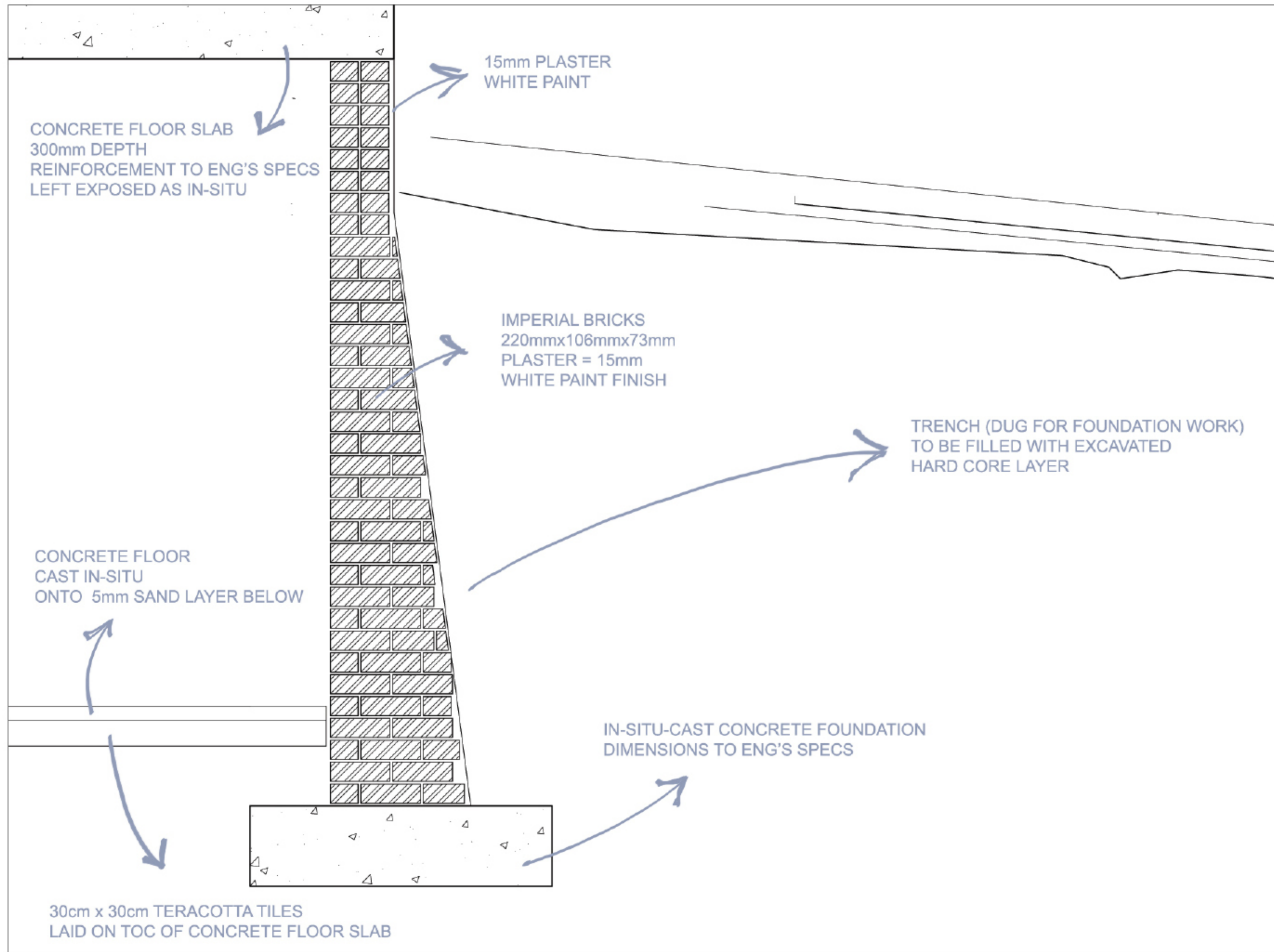
HOME



BACK

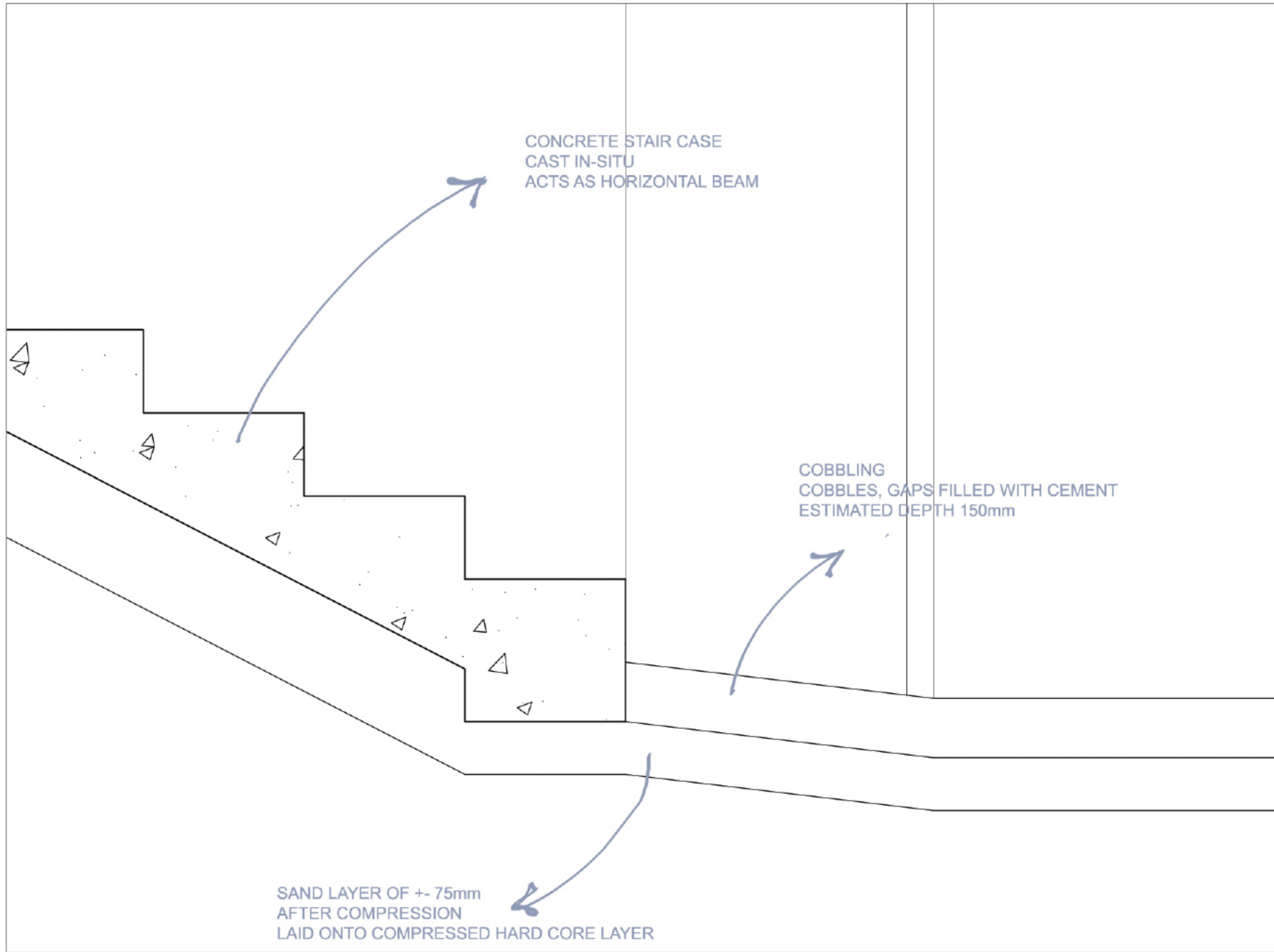
07

DETAIL OFF C - C



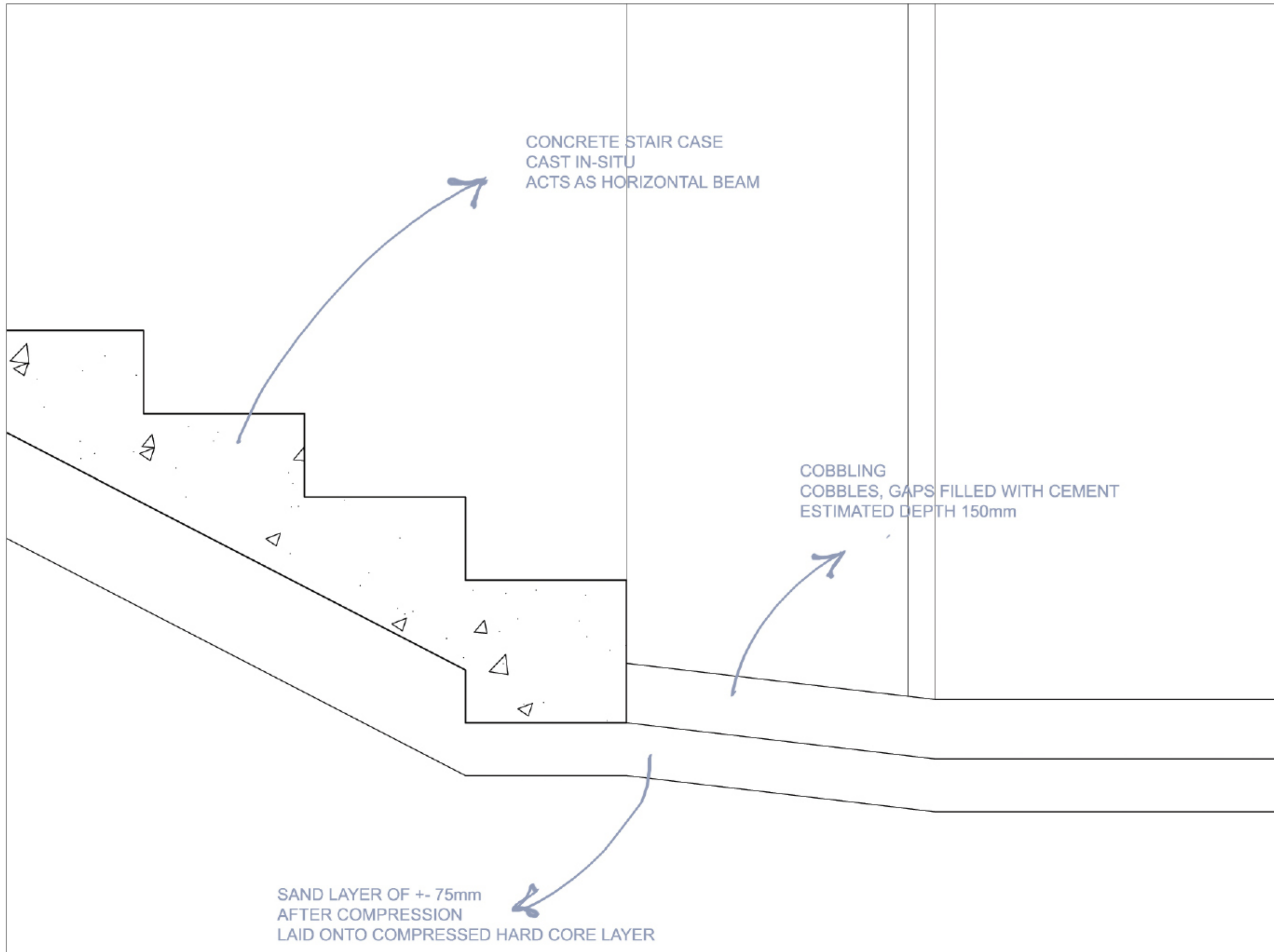
SAND LAYER

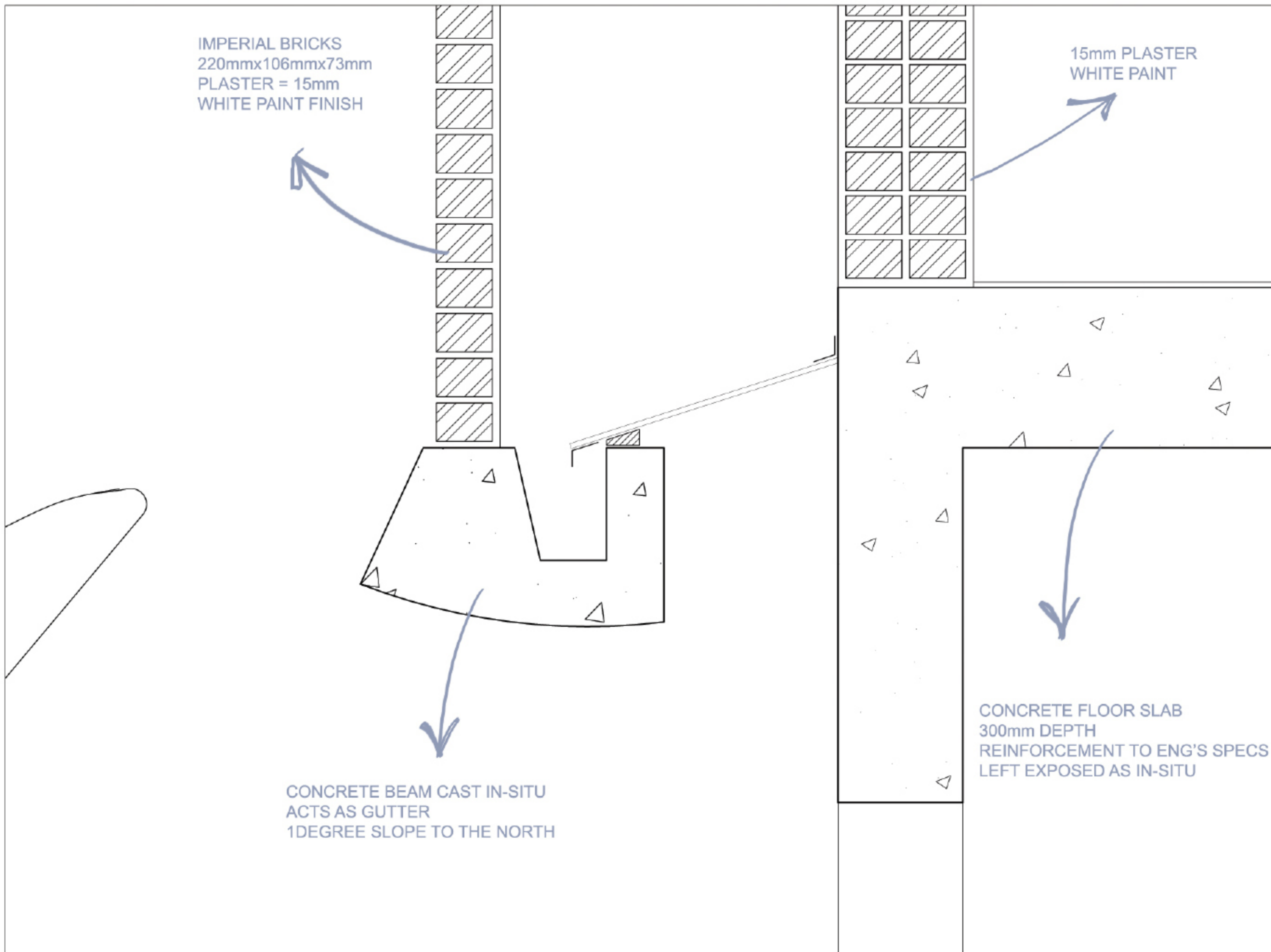
HOME



BACK

09





WIREMESH FIREPLACE

HOME

CEMENT + STEEL CHICKEN MESH
CHICKEN MESH REINFORCED WITH WIRE TIES
CHICKEN MESH USED AS THE SHAPING MATERIAL FOR THE FIREPLACE
CEMENT MOULDED AROUND AND BETWEEN MESH
FINAL CEMENT LAYER TO NEATEN AND WHITE PAINT

IMPERIAL BRICKS
220mmx106mmx73mm
PLASTER = 15mm
WHITE PAINT FINISH

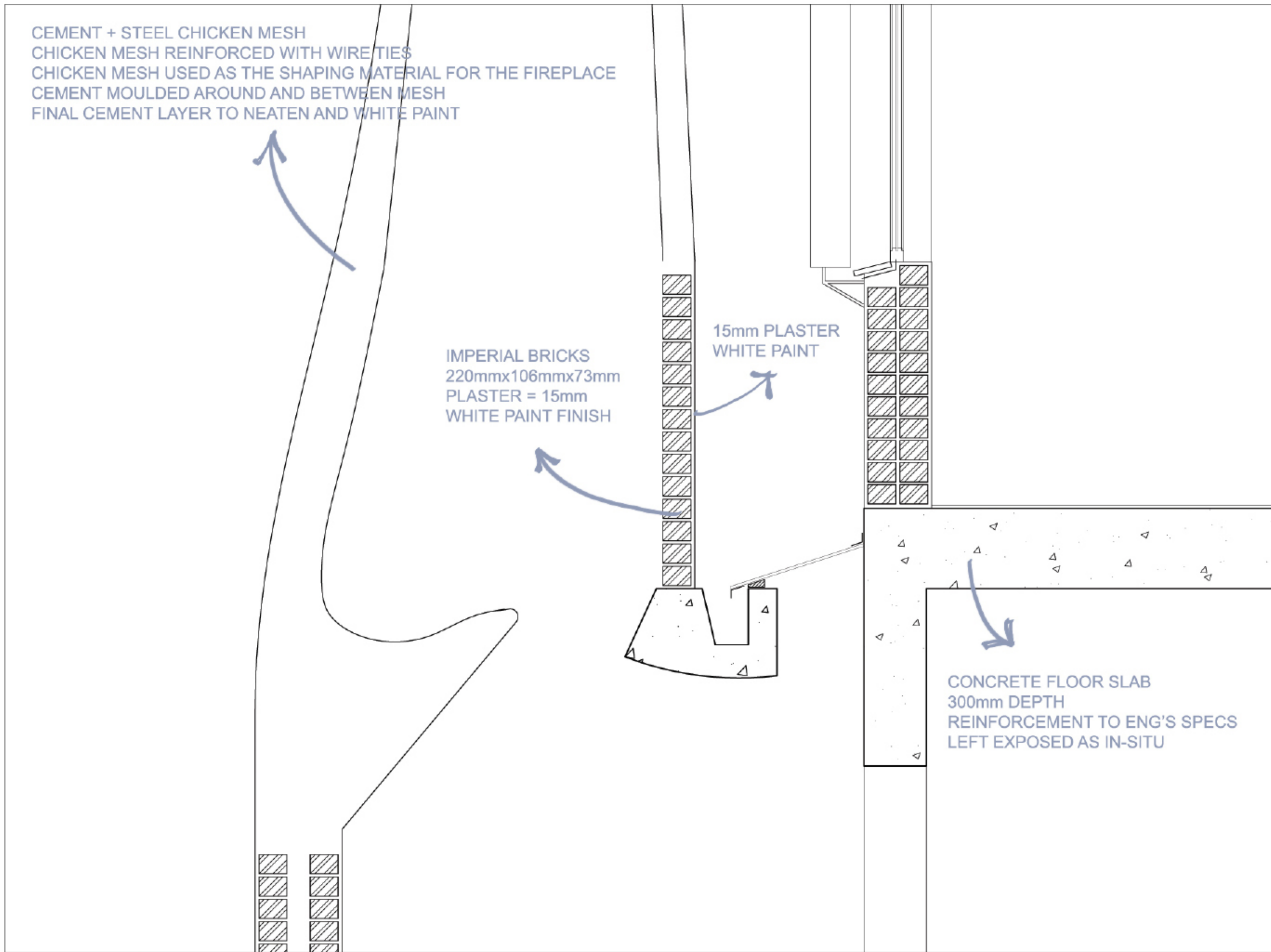
15mm PLASTER
WHITE PAINT

CONCRETE FLOOR SLAB
300mm DEPTH
REINFORCEMENT TO ENG'S SPECS
LEFT EXPOSED AS IN-SITU

BACK

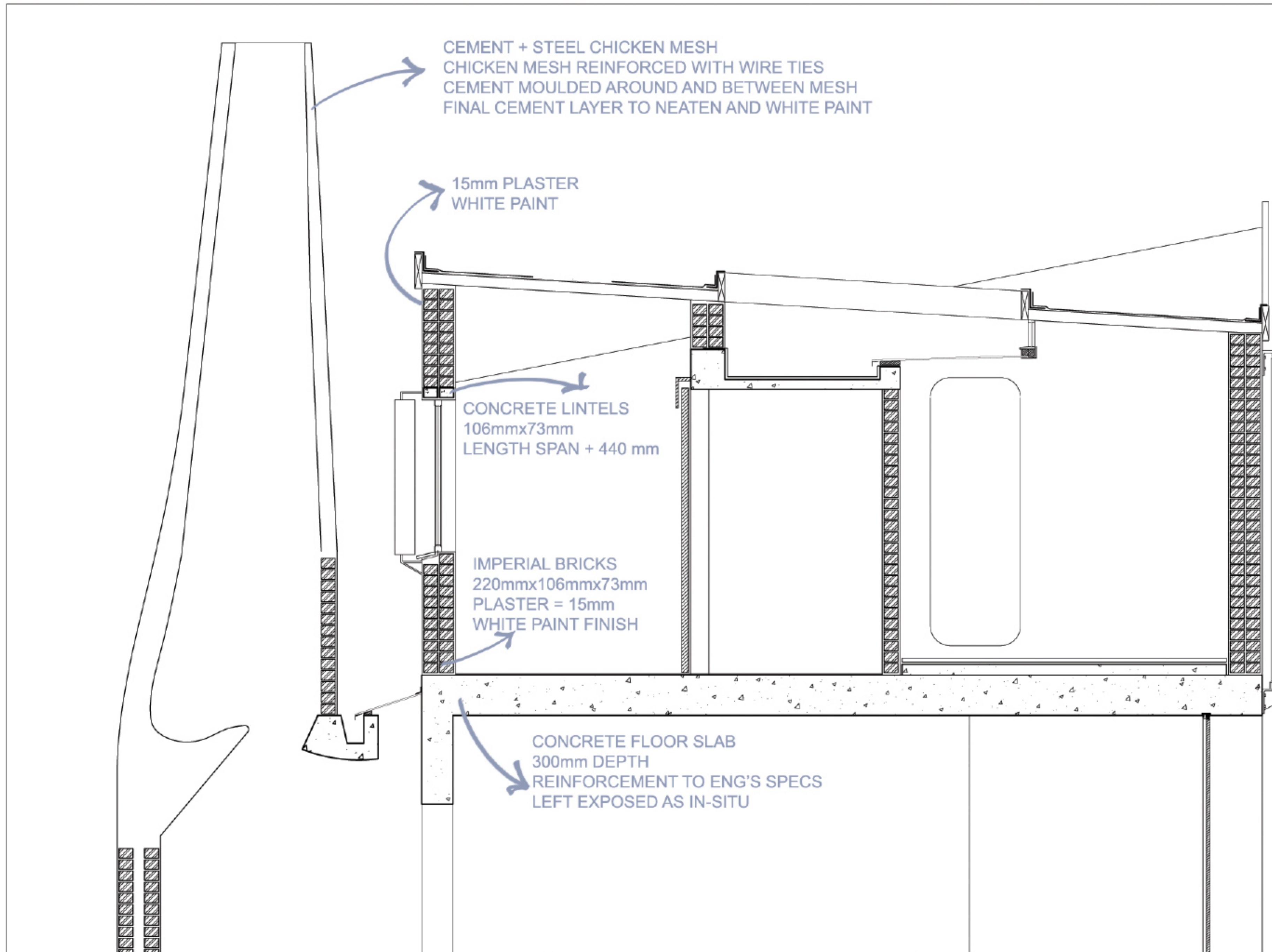
13

DETAIL OFF B - B



CEMENT FIREPLACE

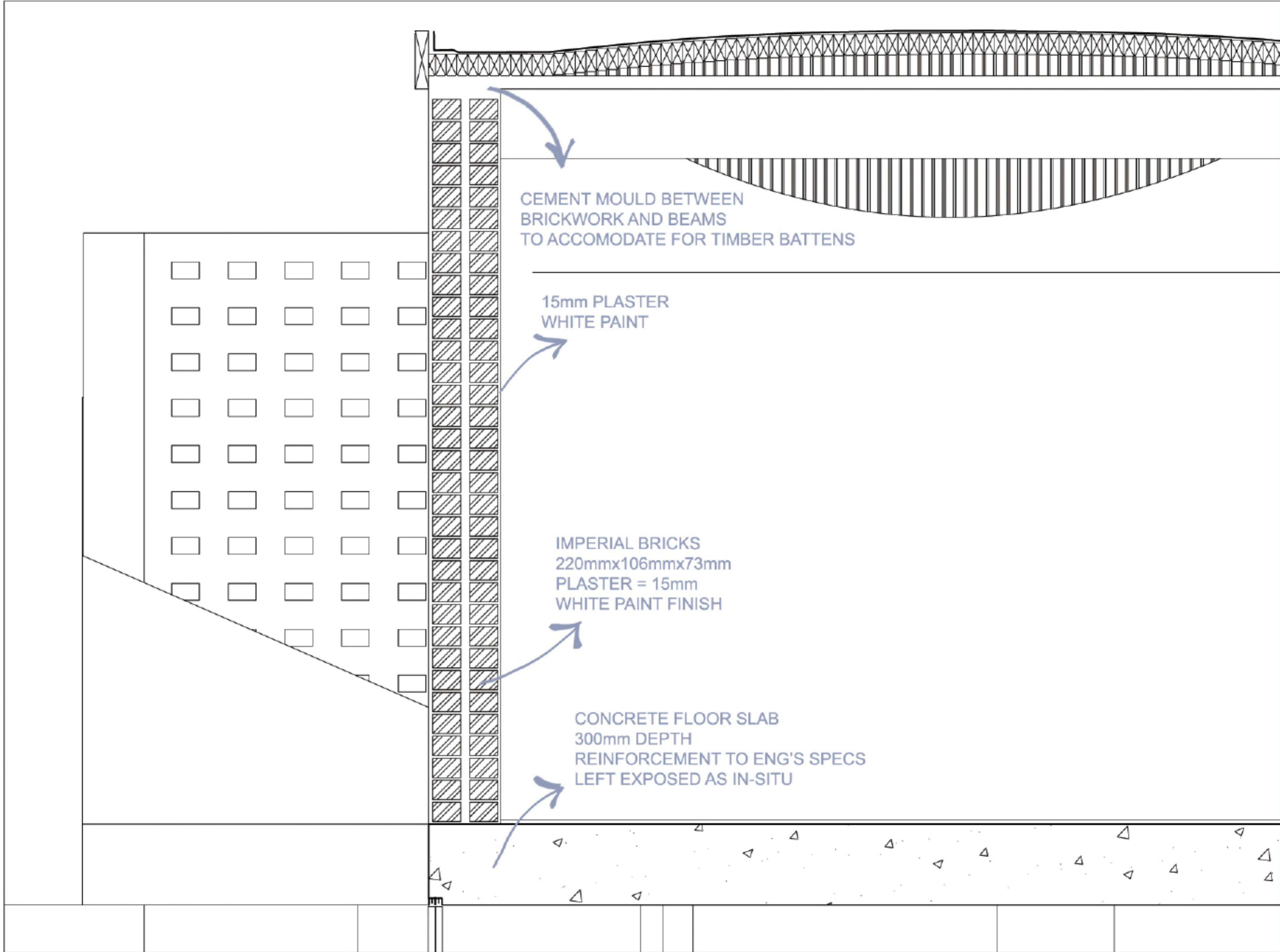
HOME



BACK

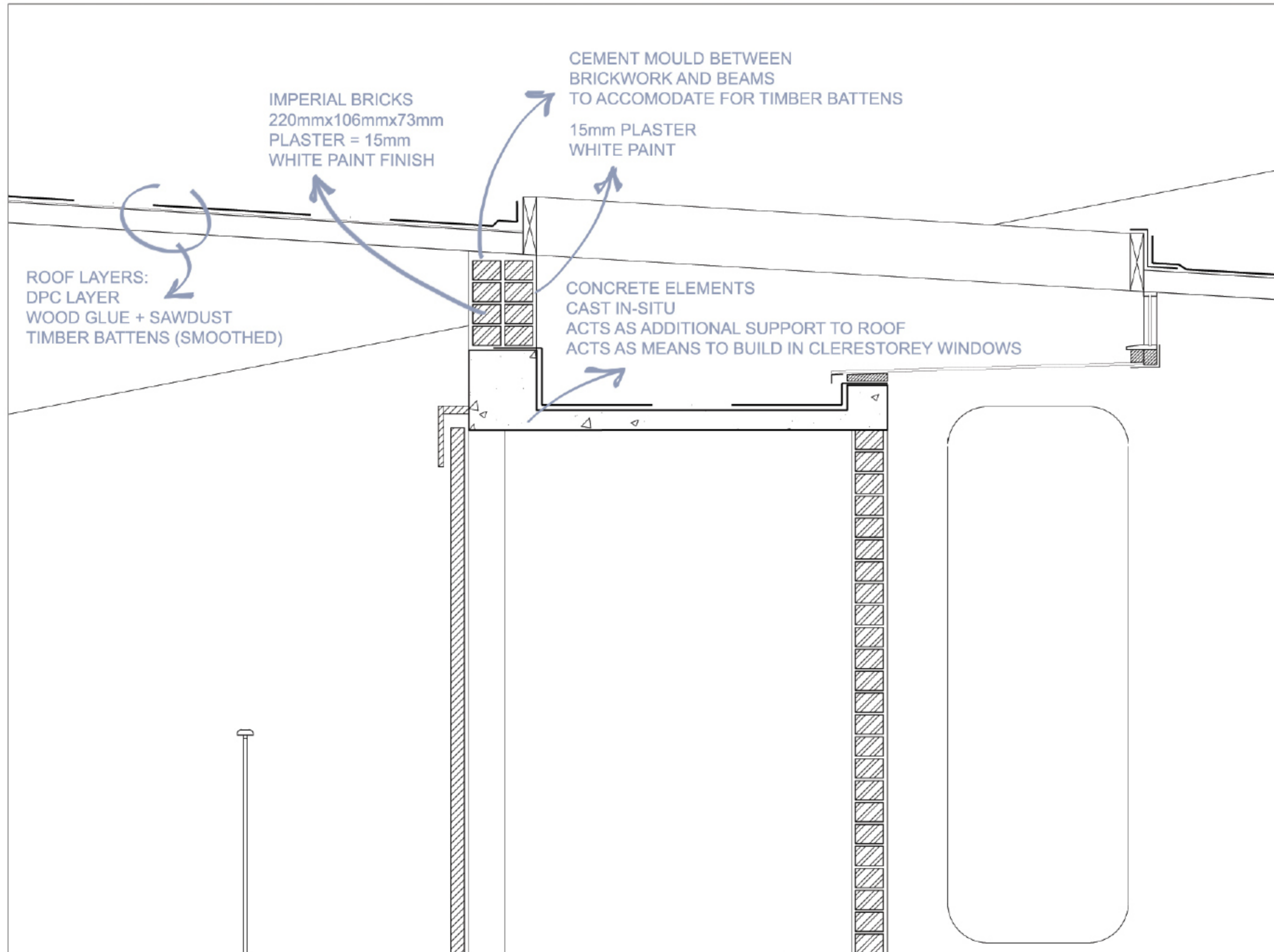
14

DETAIL OFF B - B



CONCRETE ELEMENTS ABOVE CUPBOARDS

HOME



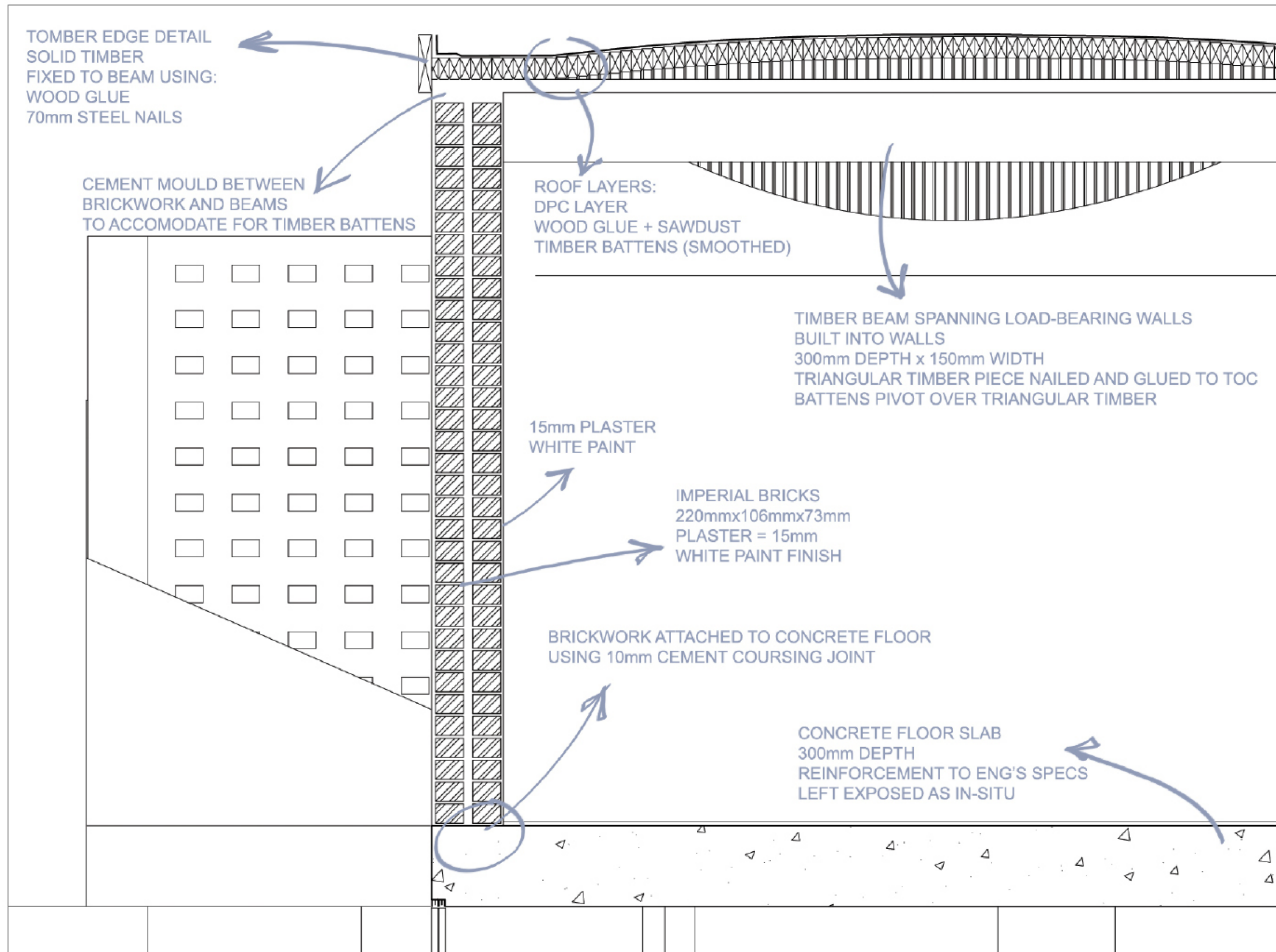
BACK

16

DETAIL OFF B - B

MAIN TIMBER BEAMS

HOME



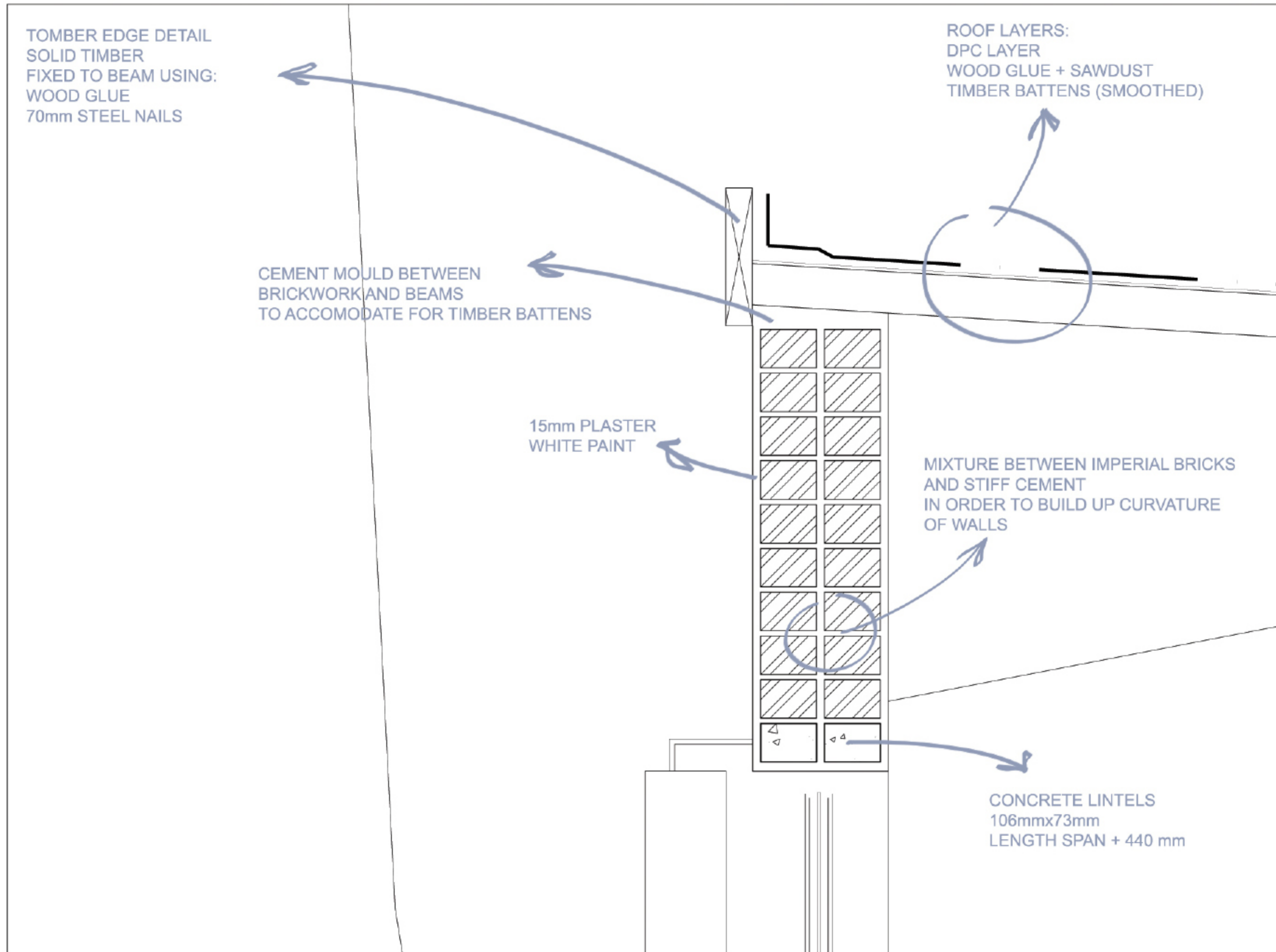
BACK

17

DETAIL OFF A - A

MAIN TIMBER BEAMS

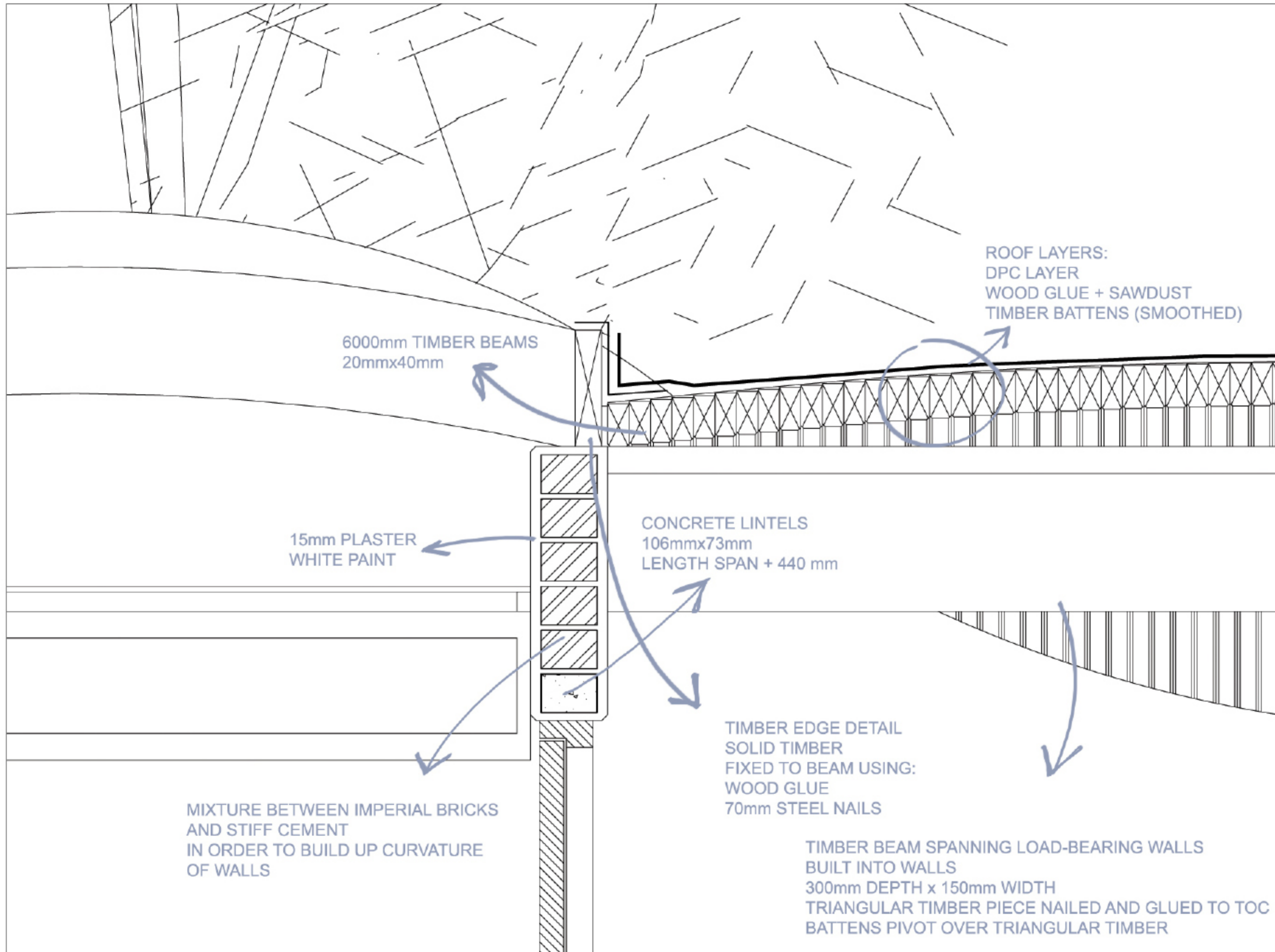
HOME



BACK

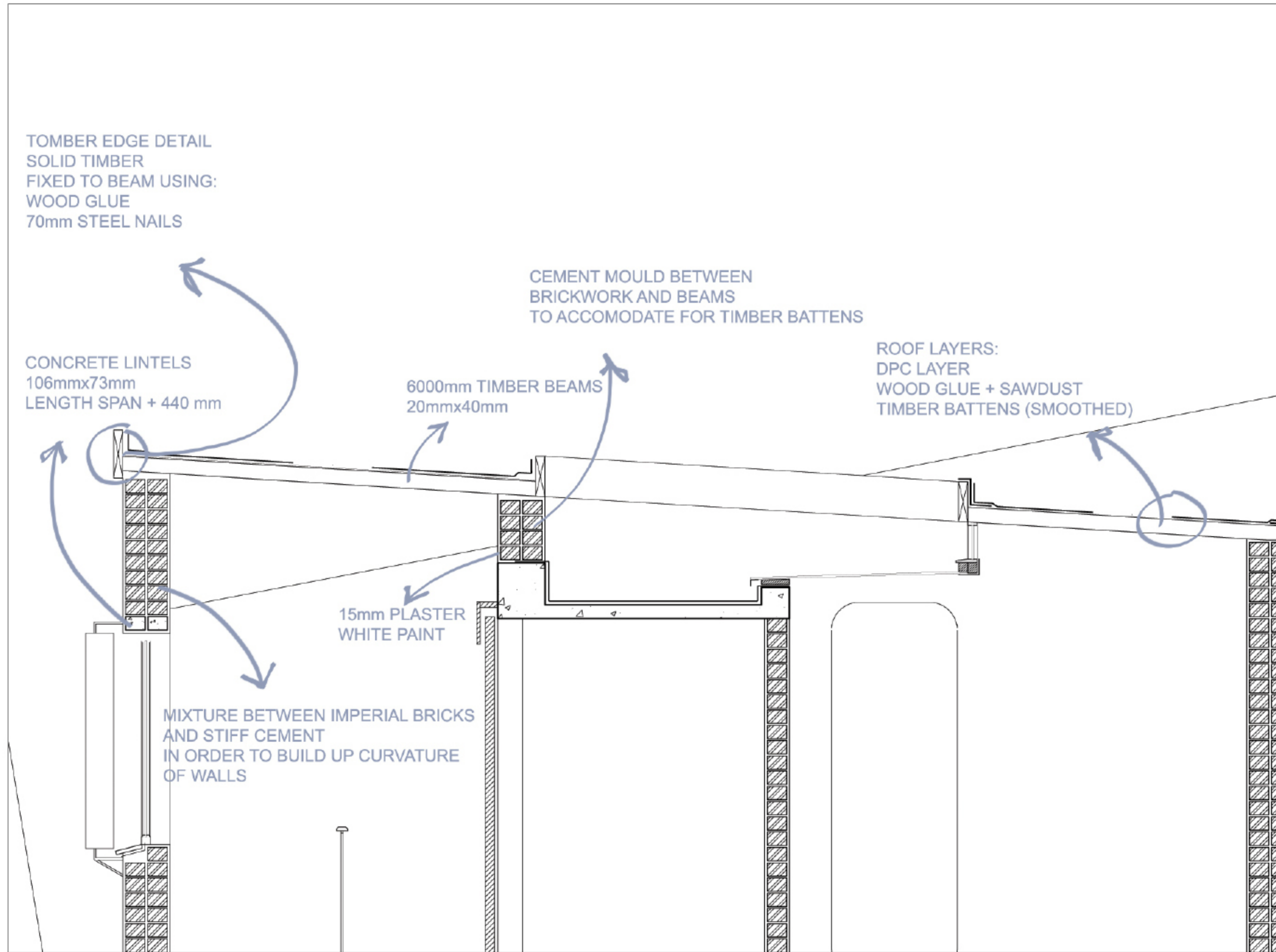
19

DETAIL OFF B - B



MAIN TIMBER BEAMS

HOME



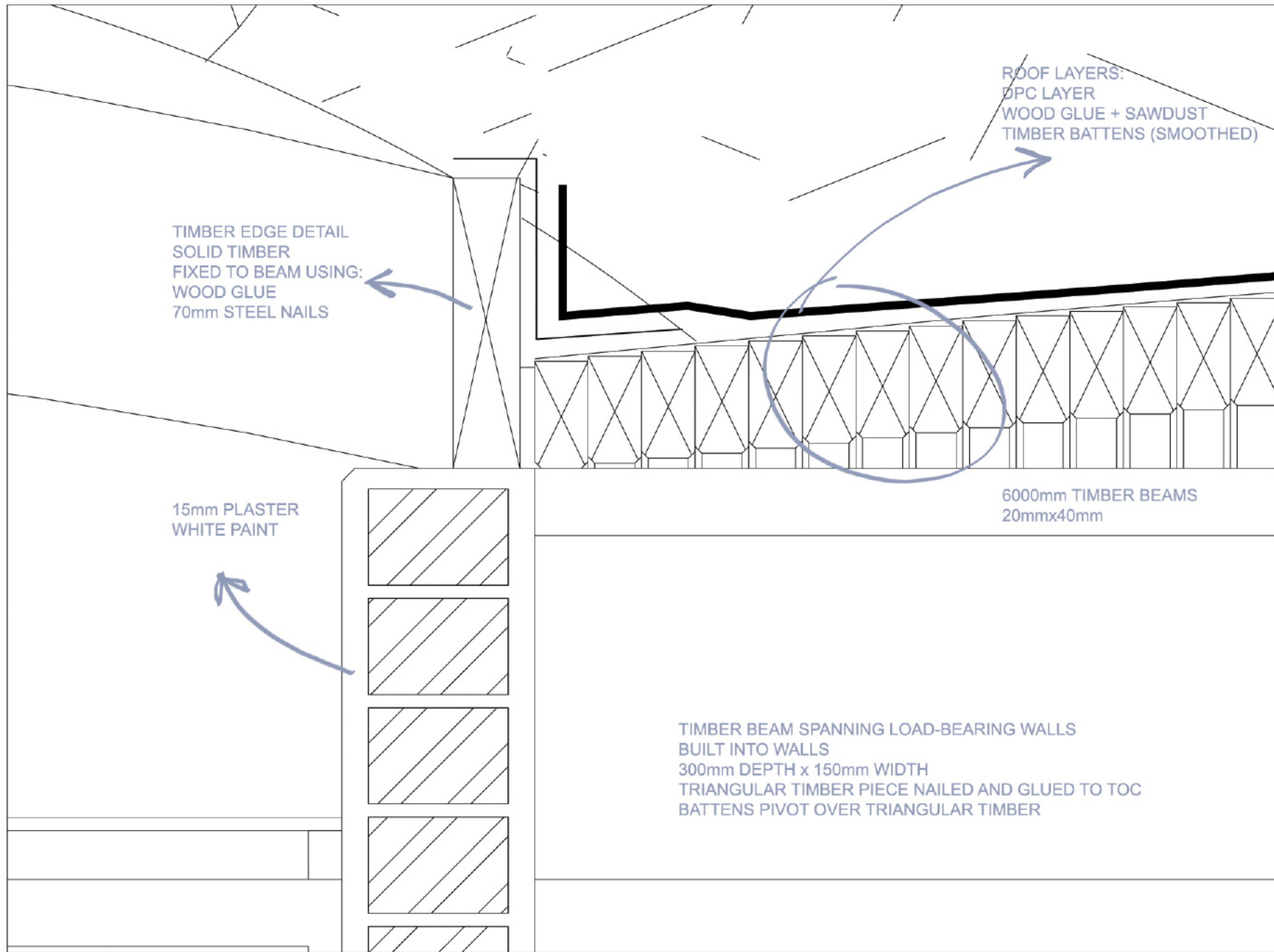
BACK

20

DETAIL OFF B - B

GLUE + SAWDUST LAYER

HOME



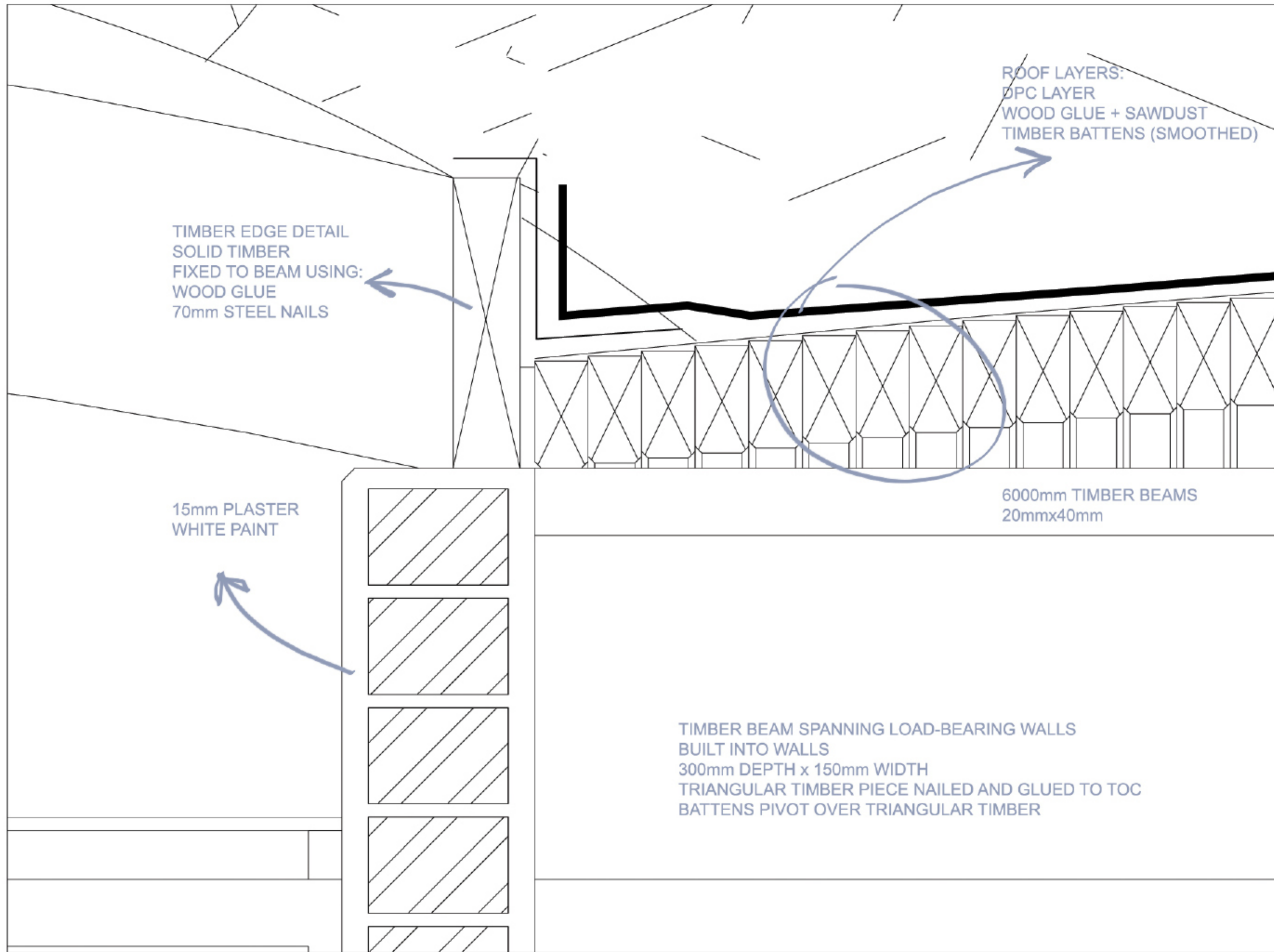
BACK

21

DETAIL OFF A - A

TIMBER EDGE DETAIL

HOME



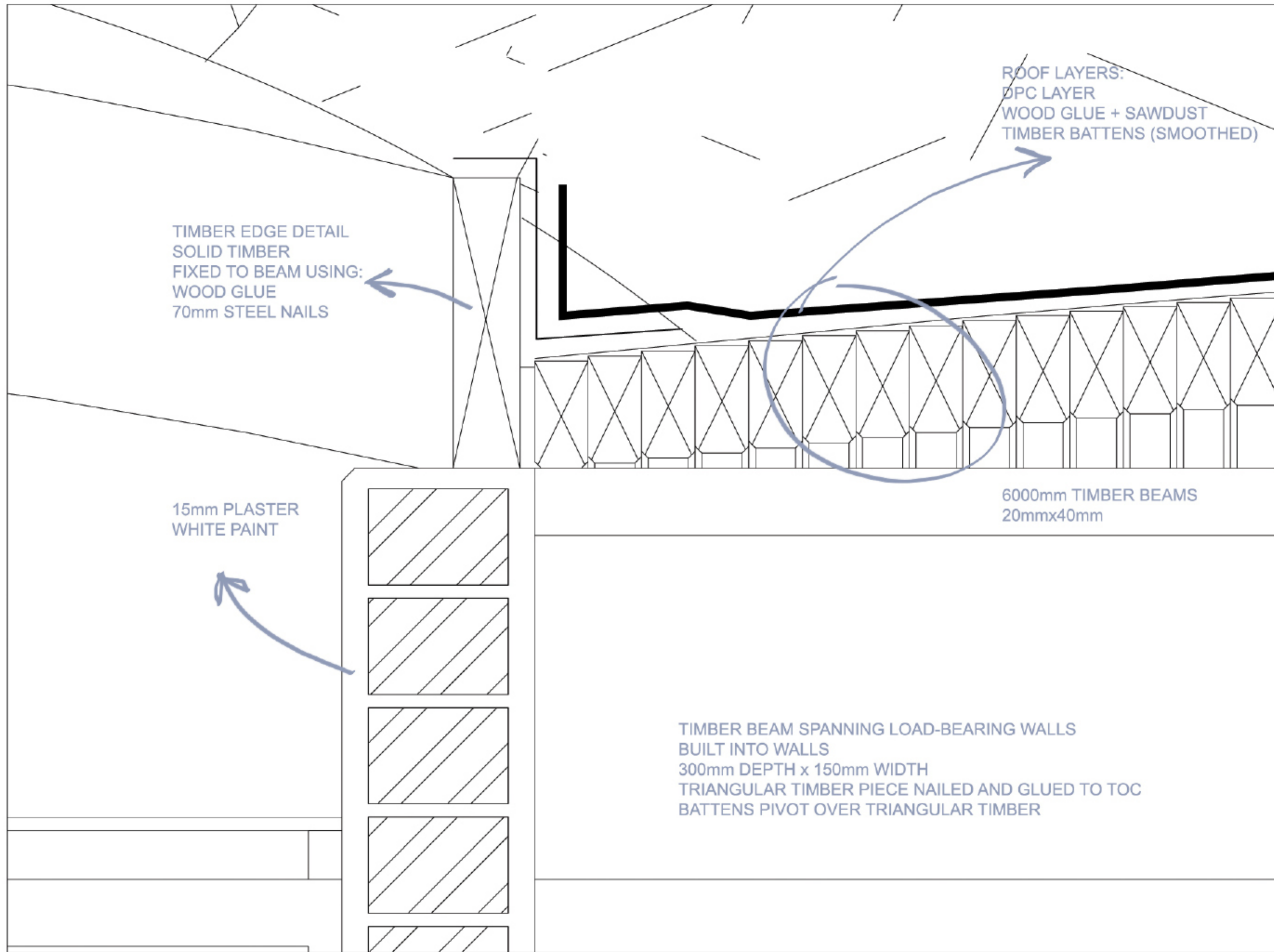
BACK

22

DETAIL OFF A - A

ROOF WATERPROOFING LAYER

HOME



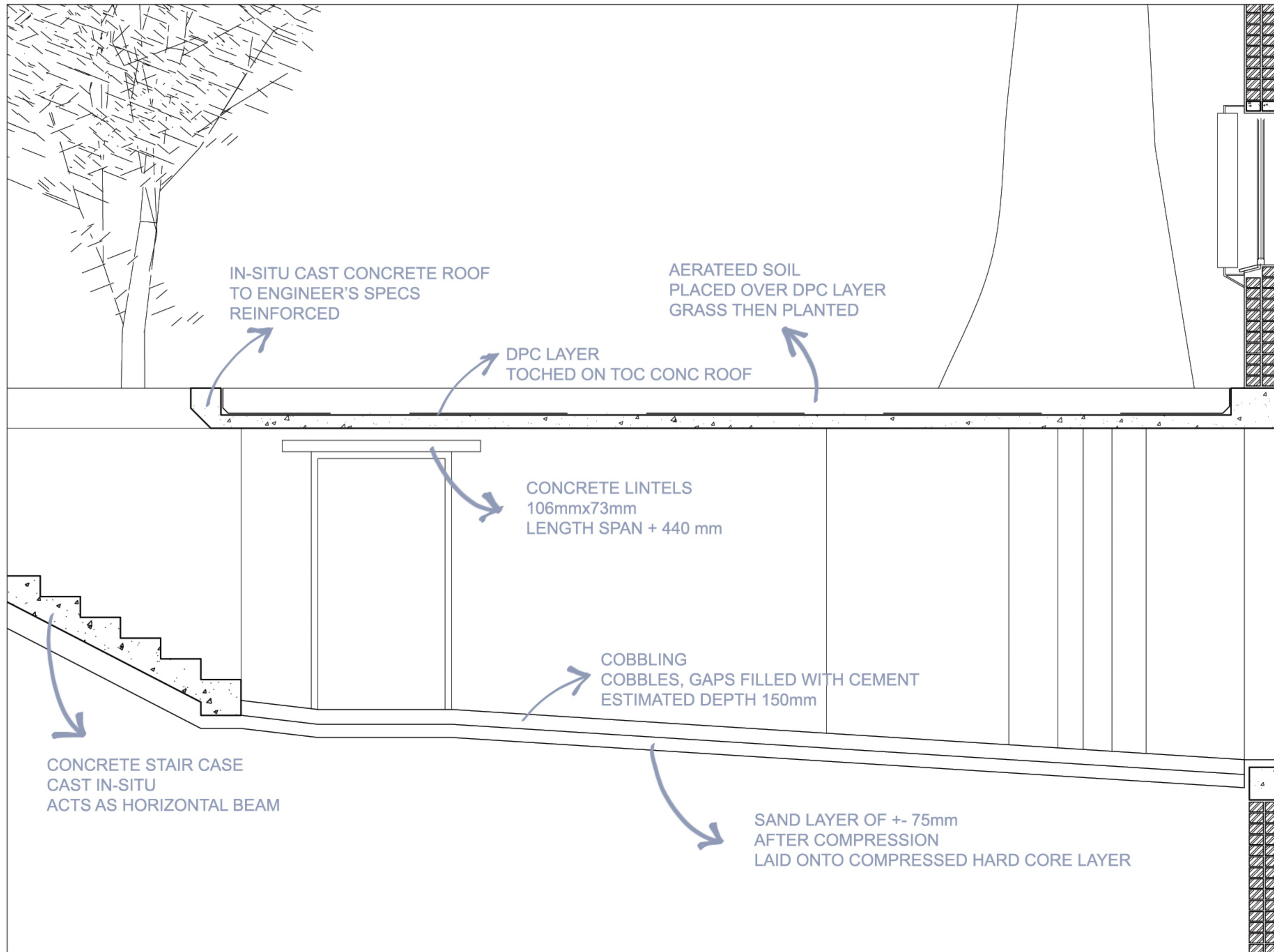
BACK

23

DETAIL OFF A - A

SOIL ETC. ON GREEN ROOF

HOME



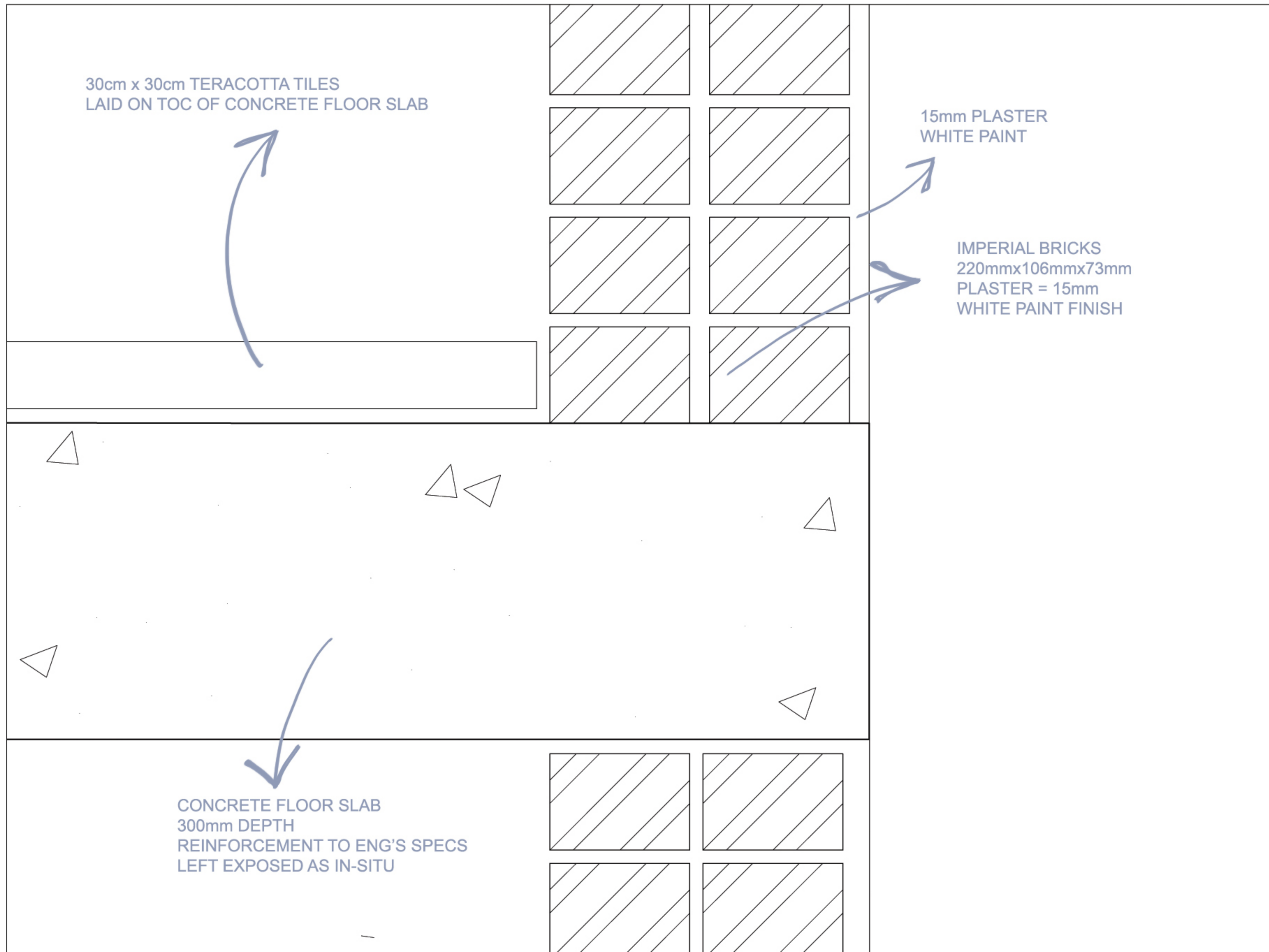
BACK

25

DETAIL OFF C - C

PLASTER AND PAINT

HOME



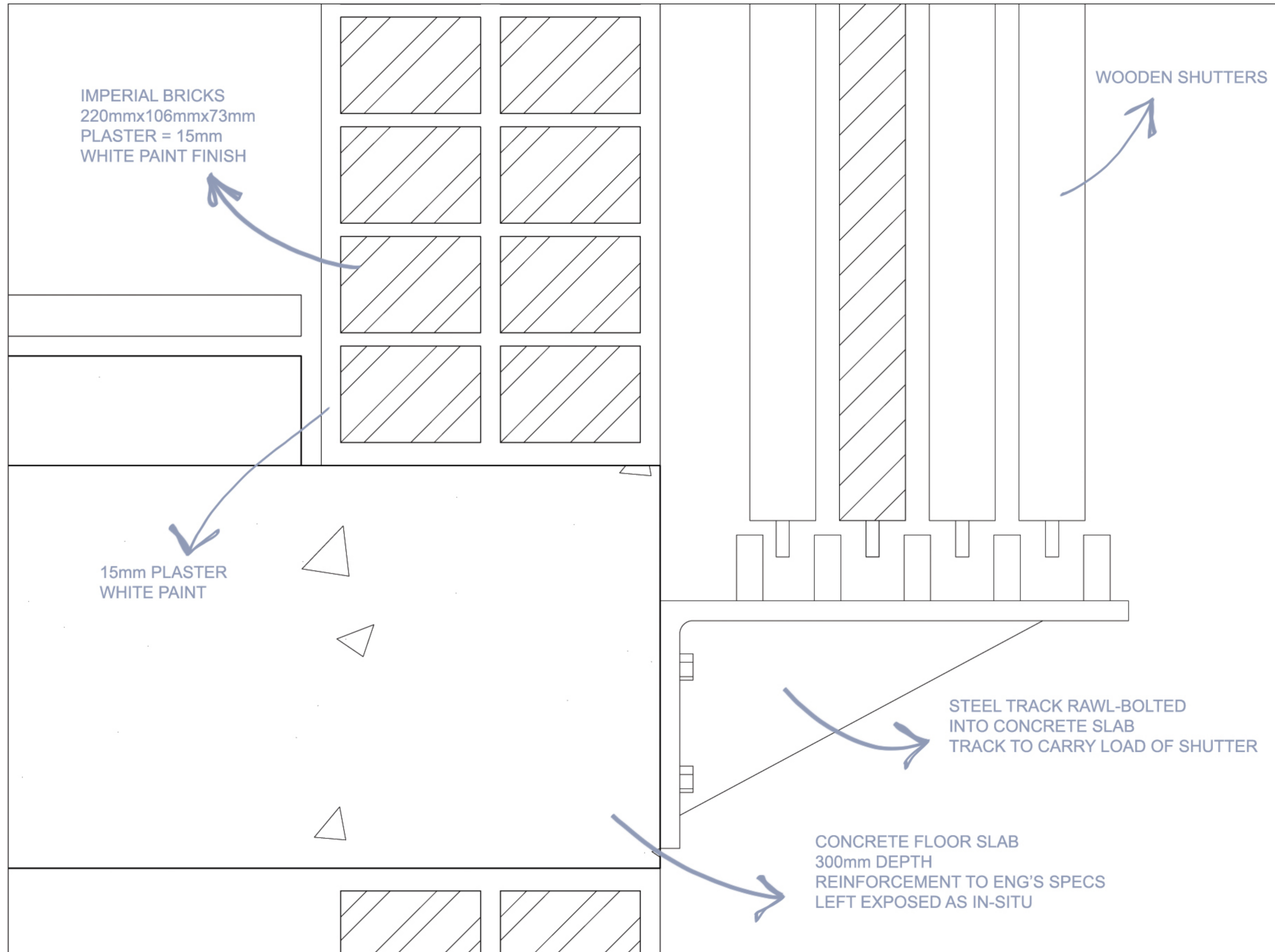
BACK

26

DETAIL OFF C - C

SLIDING SHUTTERS

HOME

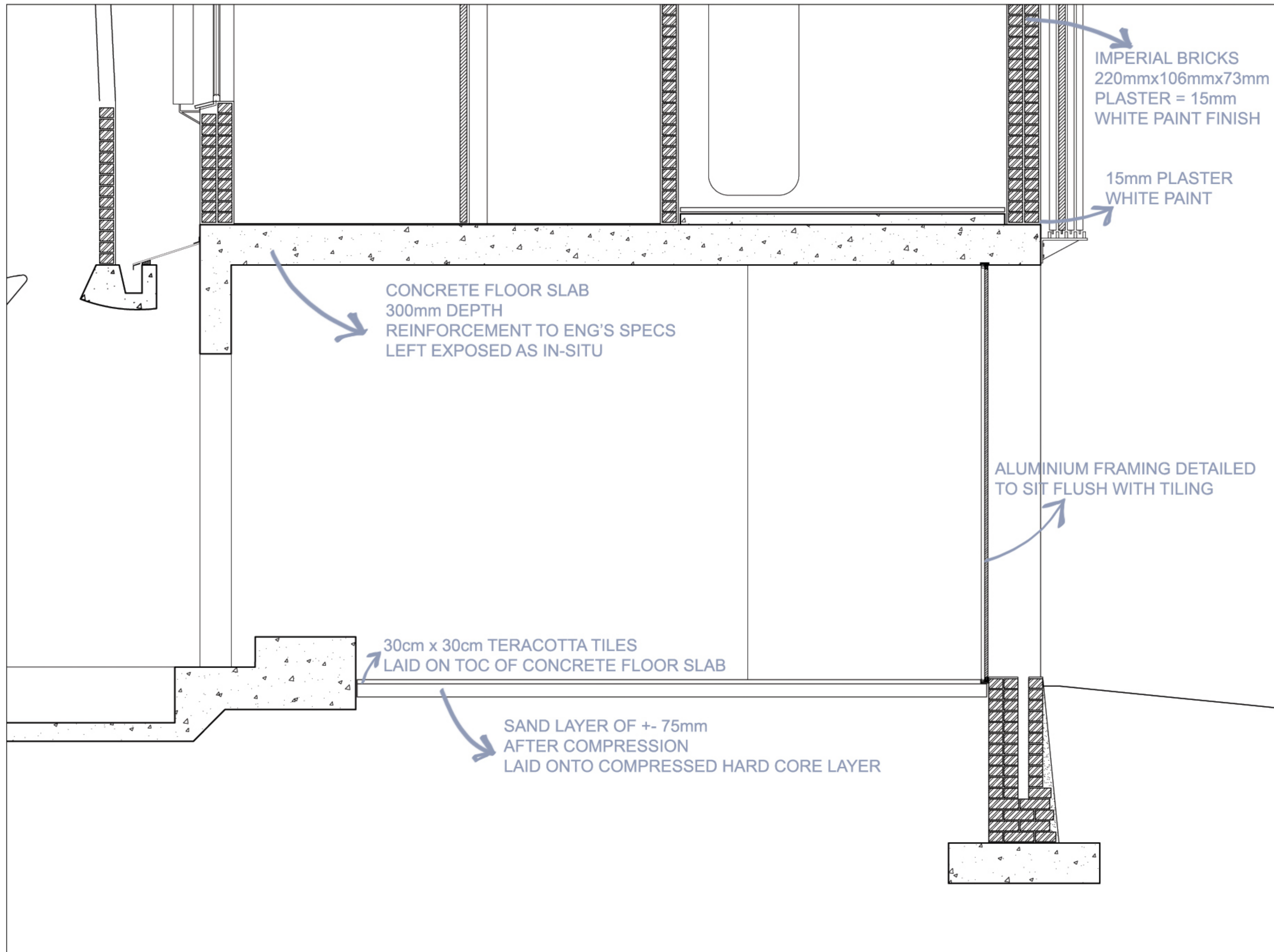


BACK

27

DETAIL OFF C - C

ALUMINIUM FRAMING



HOME

BACK

28

DETAIL OFF C - C

