

PROJECT BACKGROUND AND CONCEPT

BACKGROUND FROM RESEARCH THESIS

What is the project about? Transforming Thika's metal works Juakali spaces into safer, more productive engines of local growth. This is through first understanding the relationship between spatial outcomes and material logic, Specifically in Kigandaini, the main metal works juakali zone. Thereafter, applying the suitable logic in material selection to achieve the desired spatial outcomes

The problem? The existing metal works spaces face various issues like:

- Poor ventilation, lighting and thermal comfort.
- Difficulty in expansion leading to obstruction and encroachment on pedestrian and vehicular paths
- Safety risks like cuts and injuries sustained from the existing materials
- Security risk especially for raw materials and finished goods.
- Poor structural stability
- Water ingress into space
- Poor aesthetic quality



Images showing the various problems in Kigandaini metal works workshops. source- Maria Gicheha 2025

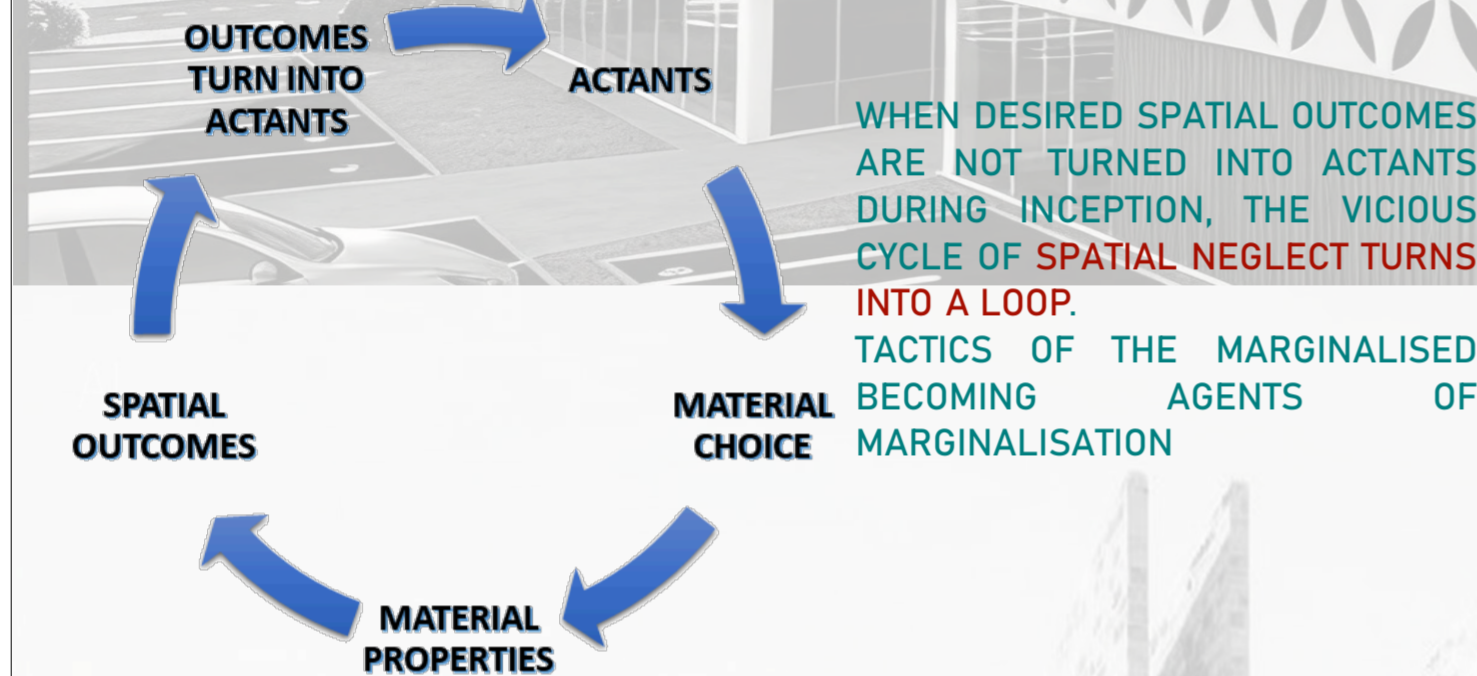
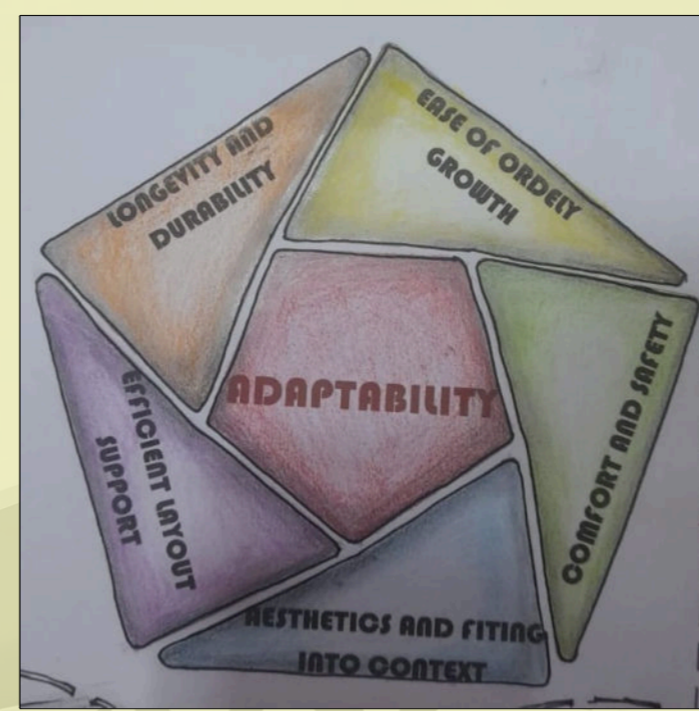
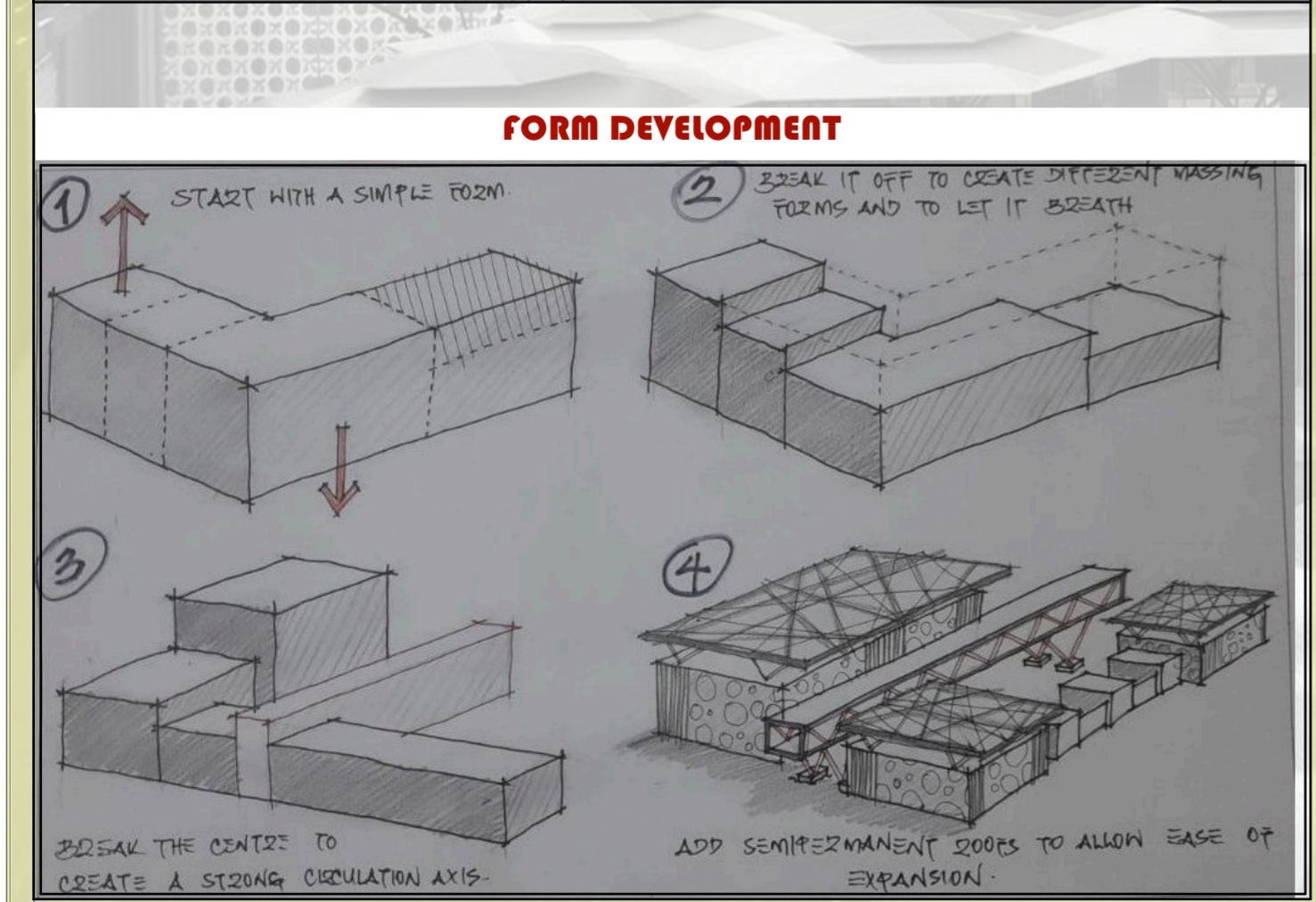
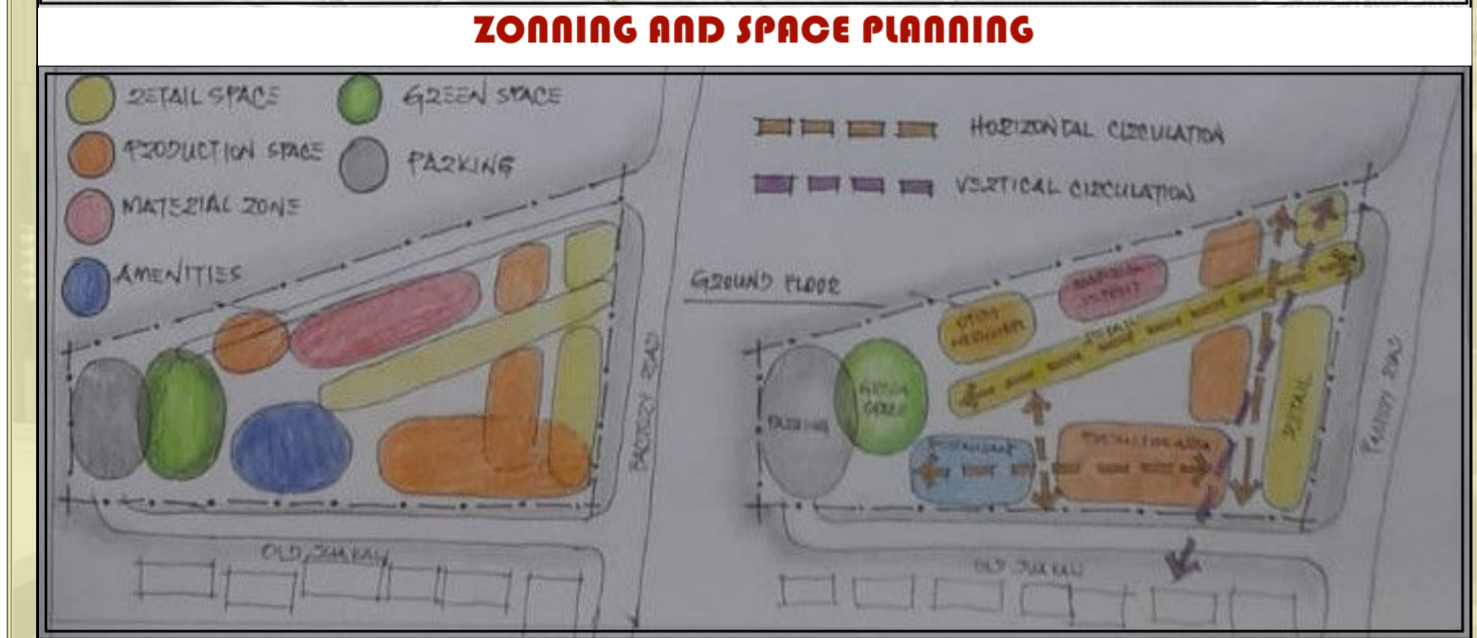
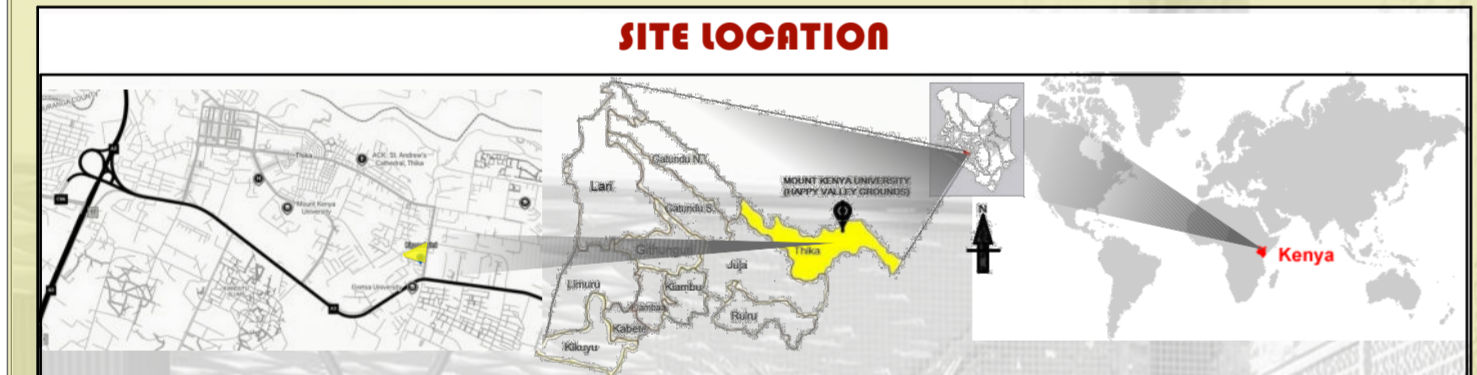
Why solve it? The Juakali metalwork sector in Kigandaini, Thika and Kenya at large plays a vital role in the local economy through employment, affordable production, and creative problem-solving, yet its potential is limited by unstructured spaces shaped by the use of low-cost and often substandard materials.

CONCEPT: ADAPTABILITY

CONCEPT PHILOSOPHY: ADAPTABILITY. JUAKALIS AS A BECOMING THROUGH FUSION OF TACTICS AND STRATEGIES

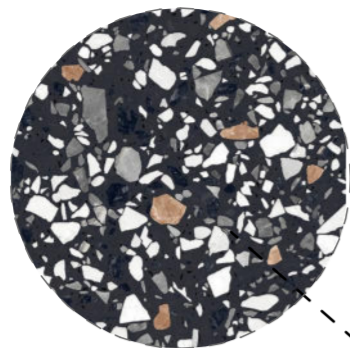
CONCEPT STATEMENT: BY FRAMING ADAPTABILITY AS BECOMING INFRASTRUCTURE, I ARGUE THAT JUAKALI ARCHITECTURE SHOULD NOT ONLY BE ECONOMIC BUT ALSO CONSTRUCTED WITH CHANGE, LONGEVITY, SAFETY AND COMFORT AS PRIMARY OPERATING LOGICS

- WITH THE METHOD BEING HEAVY ON MATERIAL TECHNOLOGY GUIDED BY THE DESIRED OUTCOMES AS ACTANTS BEHIND LOGIC OF CHOICE, JUAKALI ARCHITECTURE CAN BE NON-CHAOTIC SYSTEMS THAT CAN BE ARTICULATED AND REARTICULATED, POPULATED AND DISMANTLED, WITHOUT COMPROMISING THE INTENDED SPATIAL OUTCOMES.



STONE COATED EPOXY FLOOR FINISH



TERAZZO (DARK COLOURED)



VERTICAL ENGINEERED TIMBER FINIS



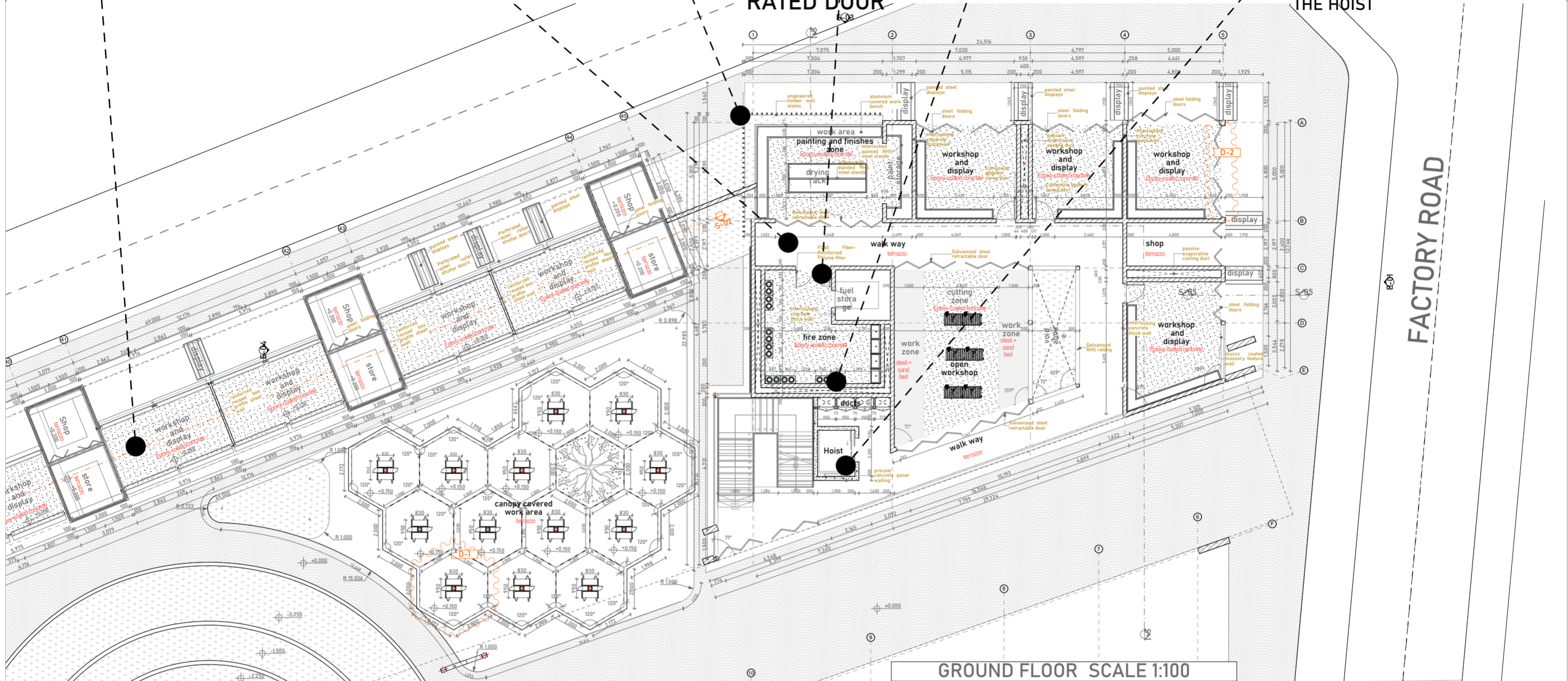
REINFORCED FIBER POLYMER CLASS A2 FIRE RATED DOOR



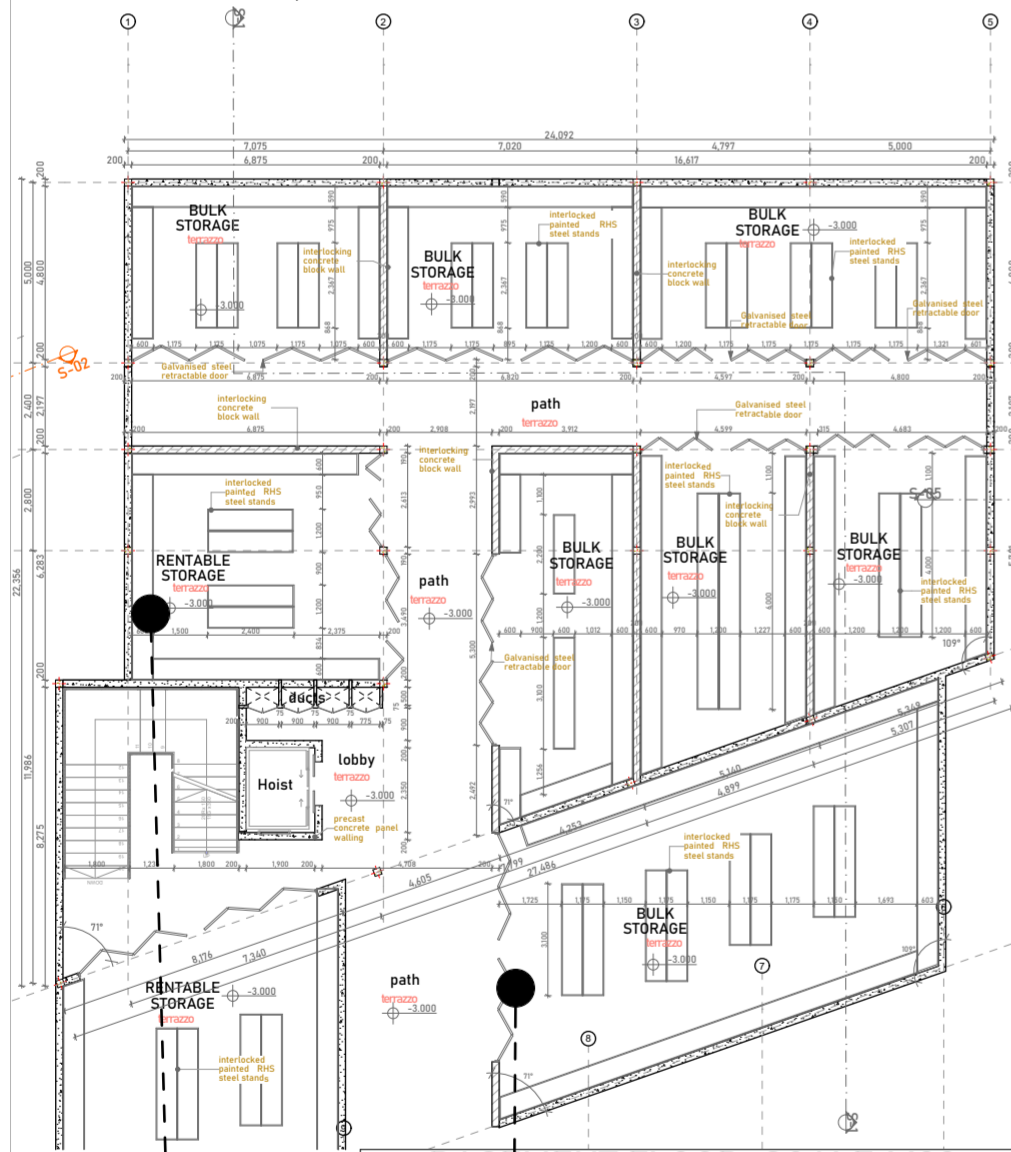
STEEL FIRING CHAMBER AND CHIMNEY



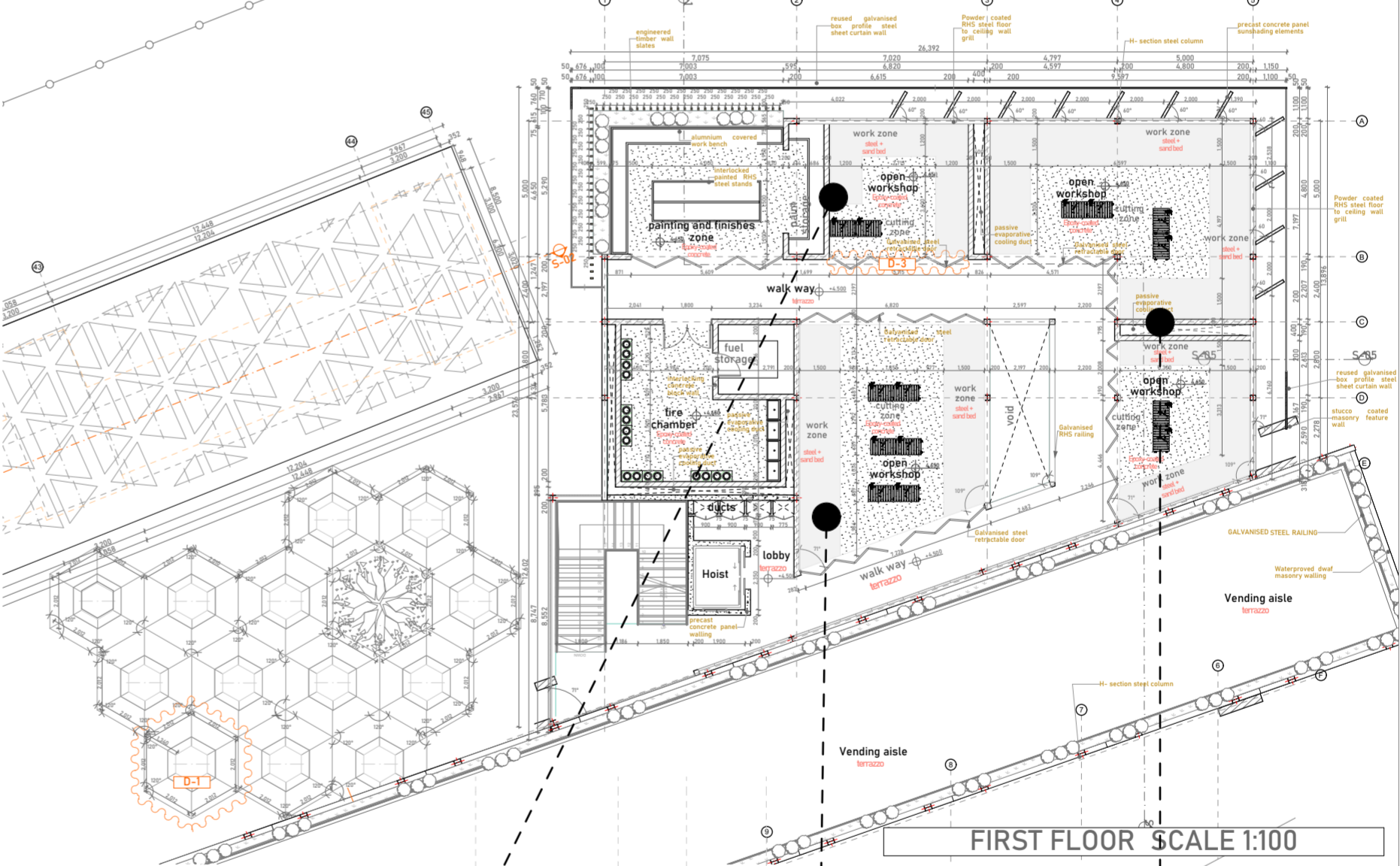
H-STEEL SECTION STRUCTURE FOR THE HOIST



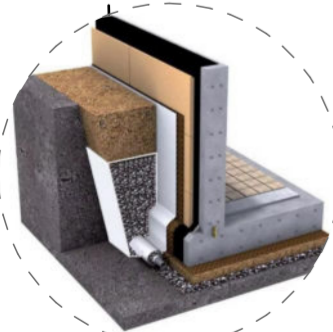
GROUND FLOOR SCALE 1:100



BASEMENT FLOOR SCALE 1:100



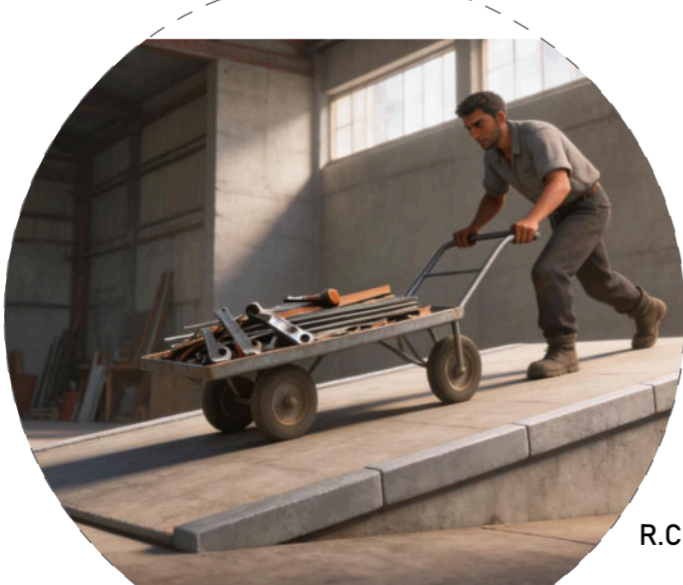
FIRST FLOOR SCALE 1:100



WATERPROOFED R.C RETAINING WALL



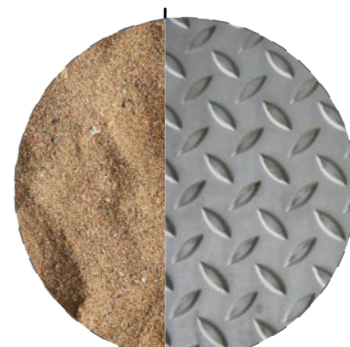
STEEL COLLAPSIBLE DOOR



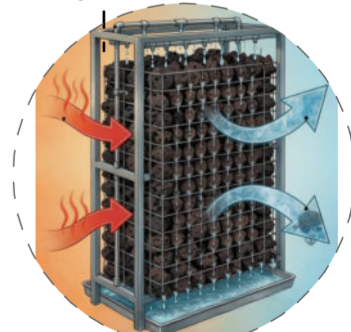
R.C TROLLEY RAMP



REINFORCED INTERLOCKING CONCRETE BLOCKS



CHECKERED STEEL AND SAND BED FLOOR COMPOSITE



STAINLESS STEEL MESH AND CHARCOAL COMPOSITE COOLING

water proofing aluminum capping on Ndarugu stone masonry wall with english bond key finish defining primary entry node.

Perforated mild steel roofing over translucent polycarbonate sheets fixed to steel truss system; assembly allows controlled daylighting and future vertical extension.

CHS columns on base plates anchored to steel deck floor supporting semi-permanent roof.

Powder-coated steel railings bolted to steel deck floor for edge protection.

Exposed red-painted H-section steel members supporting elevated vending aisle bridge.

Terrazzo floor finish on reinforced concrete topping cast over steel deck

Reused galvanised box profile steel sheets bolted to RHS structural members for demountable industrial wall enclosure allows controlled daylighting and future vertical extension.

Precast concrete vertical fins bolted to RHS steel members to reduce solar gain while maintaining ventilation.

Engineered timber wall slats bolted to H-section steel beams forming a ventilated screen to the painting area.



ELEVATION E4 SCALE- 1:200

Perforated mild steel roofing over translucent polycarbonate sheets fixed to steel truss system; assembly allows controlled daylighting and future vertical extension.

CHS columns on base plates anchored to steel deck floor supporting semi-permanent roof.

water proofing aluminum capping on Ndarugu stone masonry wall with english bond key finish defining primary entry node.

Powder-coated CHS steel tube floor-to-ceiling grill providing passive ventilation, daylight penetration, and visual security.

Precast concrete vertical fins bolted to RHS steel members to reduce solar gain while maintaining ventilation.

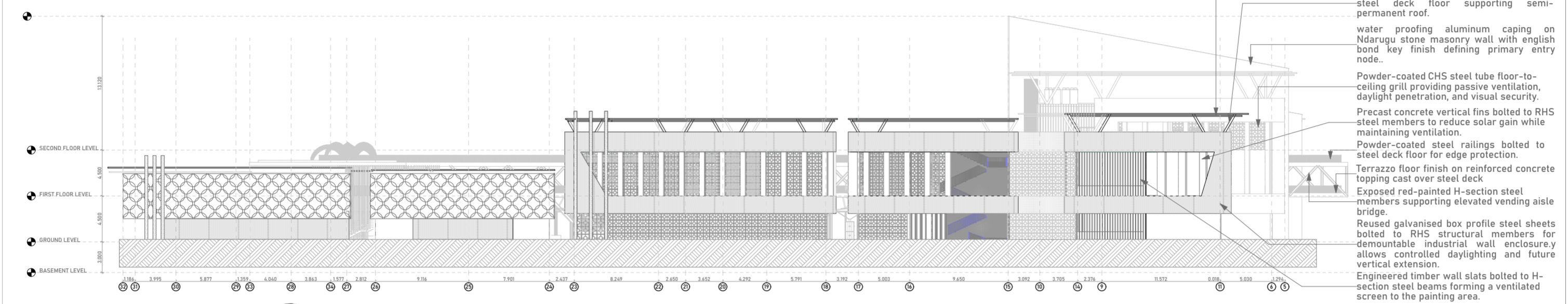
Powder-coated steel railings bolted to steel deck floor for edge protection.

Terrazzo floor finish on reinforced concrete topping cast over steel deck

Exposed red-painted H-section steel members supporting elevated vending aisle bridge.

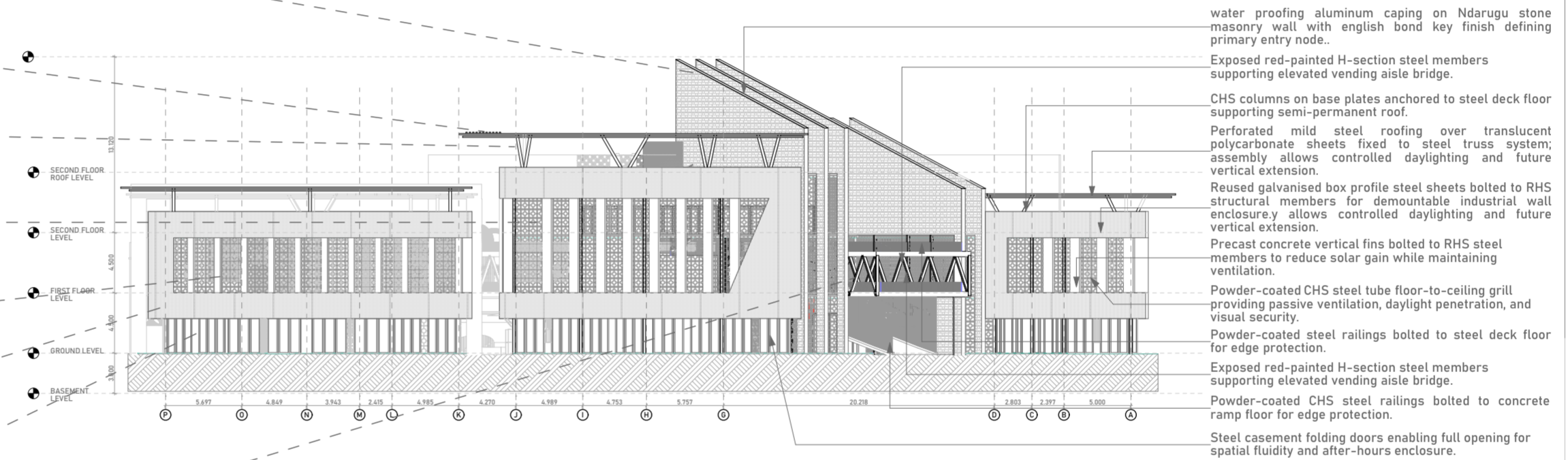
Reused galvanised box profile steel sheets bolted to RHS structural members for demountable industrial wall enclosure allows controlled daylighting and future vertical extension.

Engineered timber wall slats bolted to H-section steel beams forming a ventilated screen to the painting area.



ELEVATION E2 SCALE- 1:200

- masonry stone wall
- polycarbonate roofing sheets
- round hollow section steel columns
- RHS Steel grill wall
- P.C.C Sunshading
- Reused galvanised box profile steel sheets
- steel casement folding door
- H-Section steel column



ELEVATION E1 SCALE- 1:200

water proofing aluminum capping on Ndarugu stone masonry wall with english bond key finish defining primary entry node.

Exposed red-painted H-section steel members supporting elevated vending aisle bridge.

CHS columns on base plates anchored to steel deck floor supporting semi-permanent roof.

Perforated mild steel roofing over translucent polycarbonate sheets fixed to steel truss system; assembly allows controlled daylighting and future vertical extension.

Reused galvanised box profile steel sheets bolted to RHS structural members for demountable industrial wall enclosure allows controlled daylighting and future vertical extension.

Precast concrete vertical fins bolted to RHS steel members to reduce solar gain while maintaining ventilation.

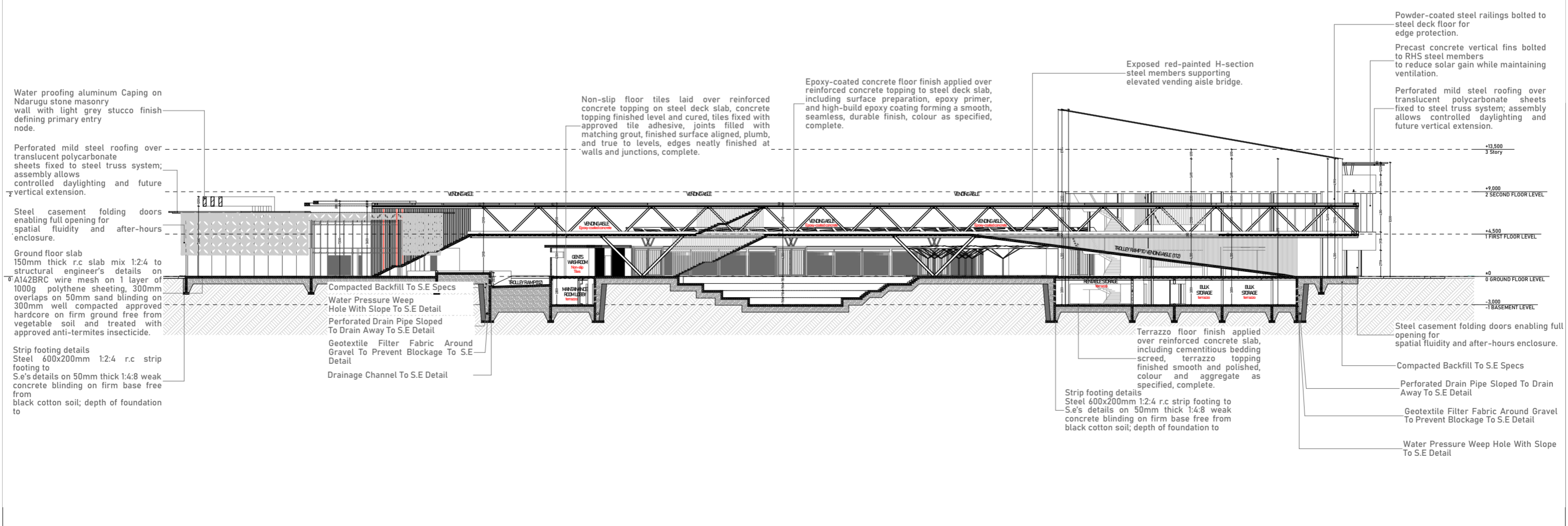
Powder-coated CHS steel tube floor-to-ceiling grill providing passive ventilation, daylight penetration, and visual security.

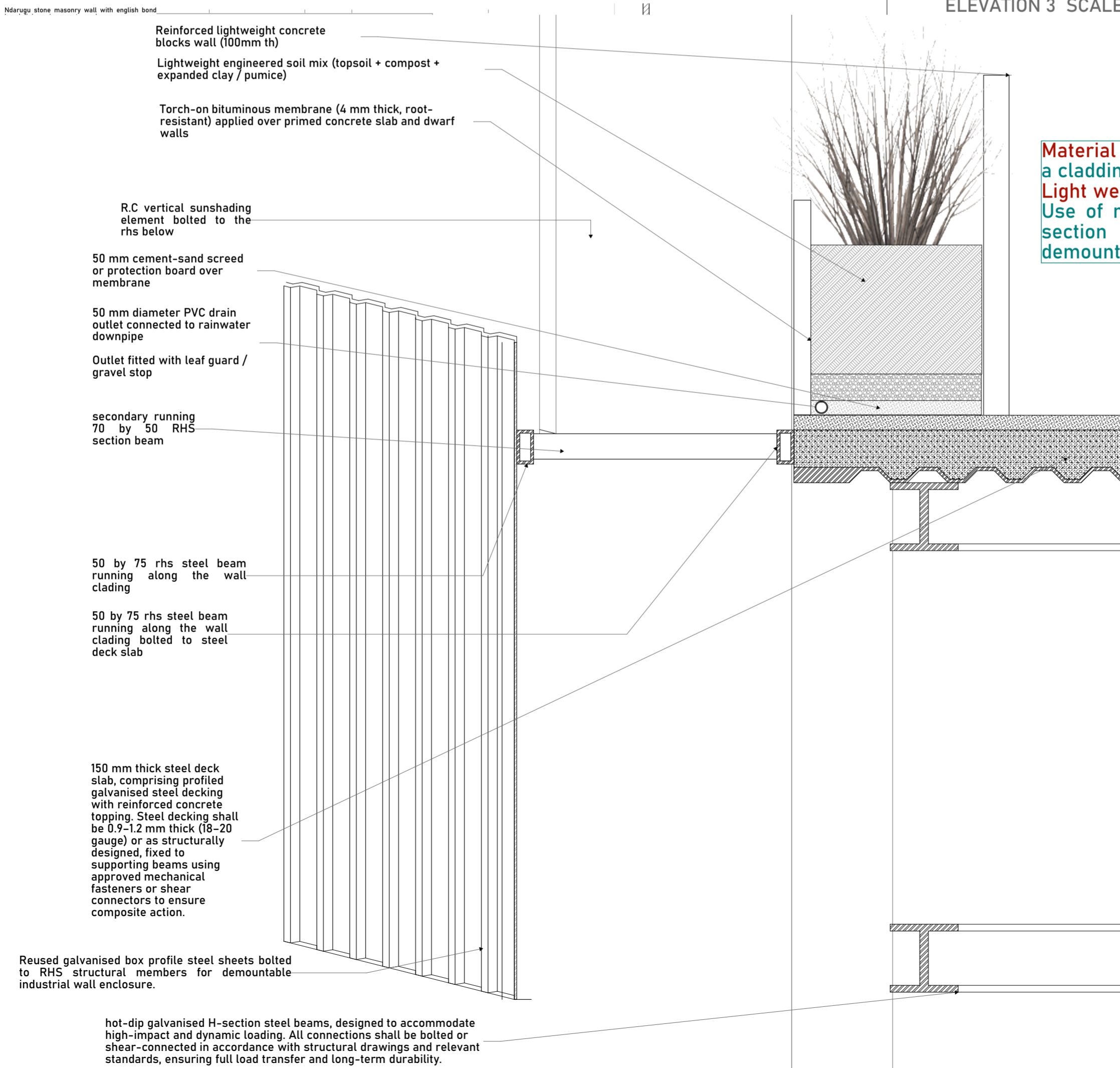
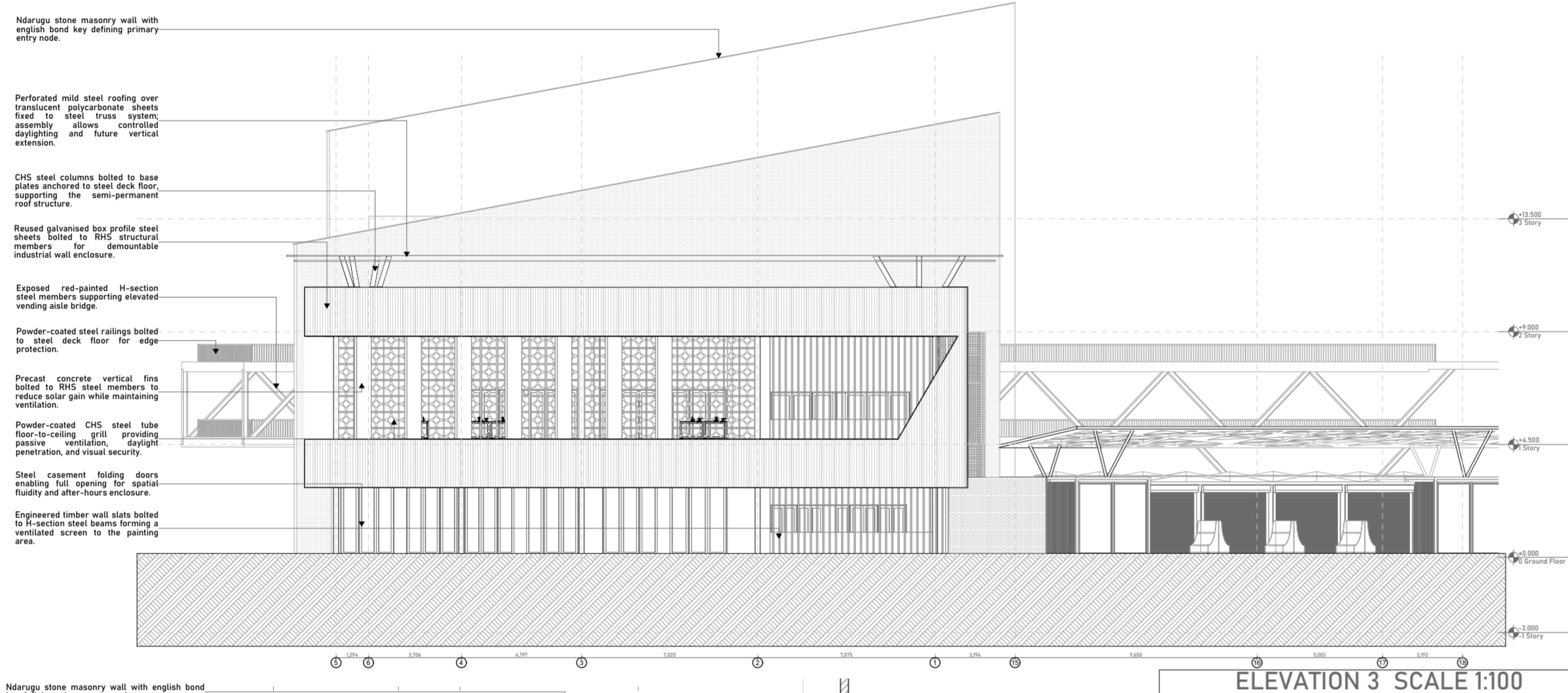
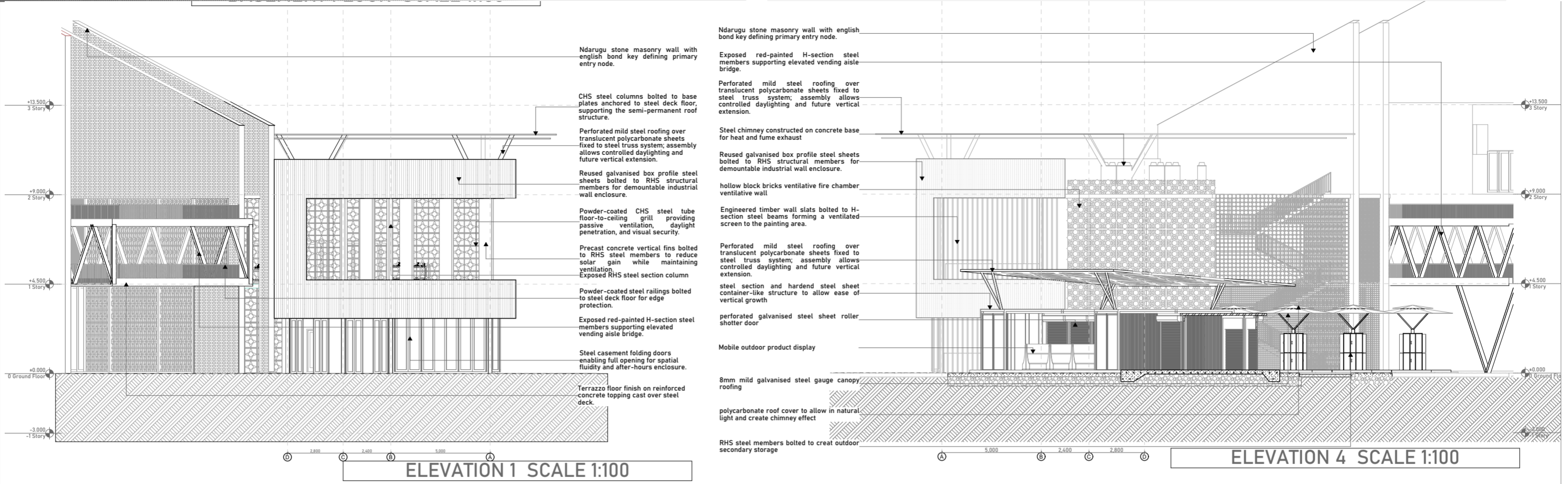
Powder-coated steel railings bolted to steel deck floor for edge protection.

Exposed red-painted H-section steel members supporting elevated vending aisle bridge.

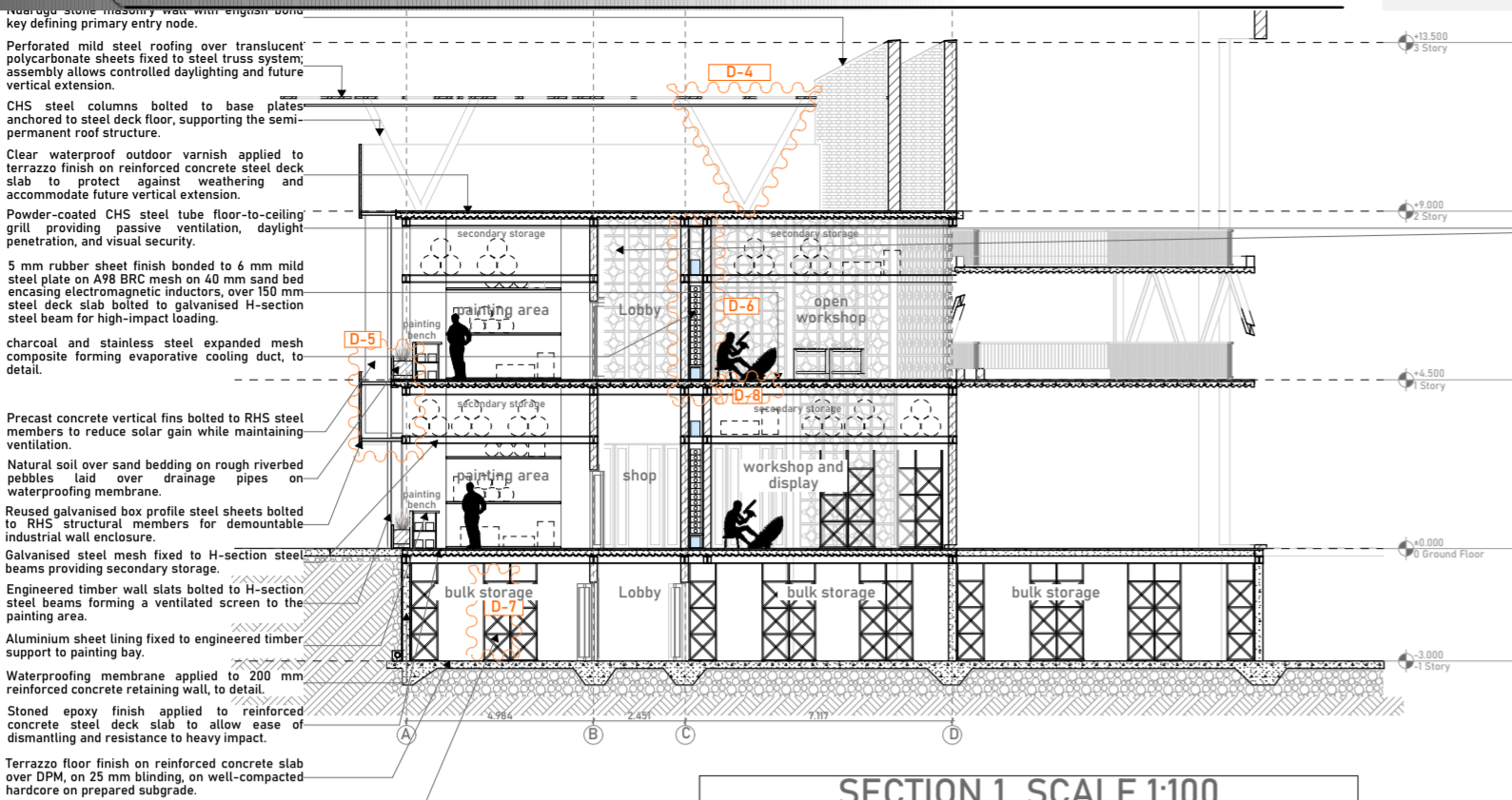
Powder-coated CHS steel railings bolted to concrete ramp floor for edge protection.

Steel casement folding doors enabling full opening for spatial fluidity and after-hours enclosure.



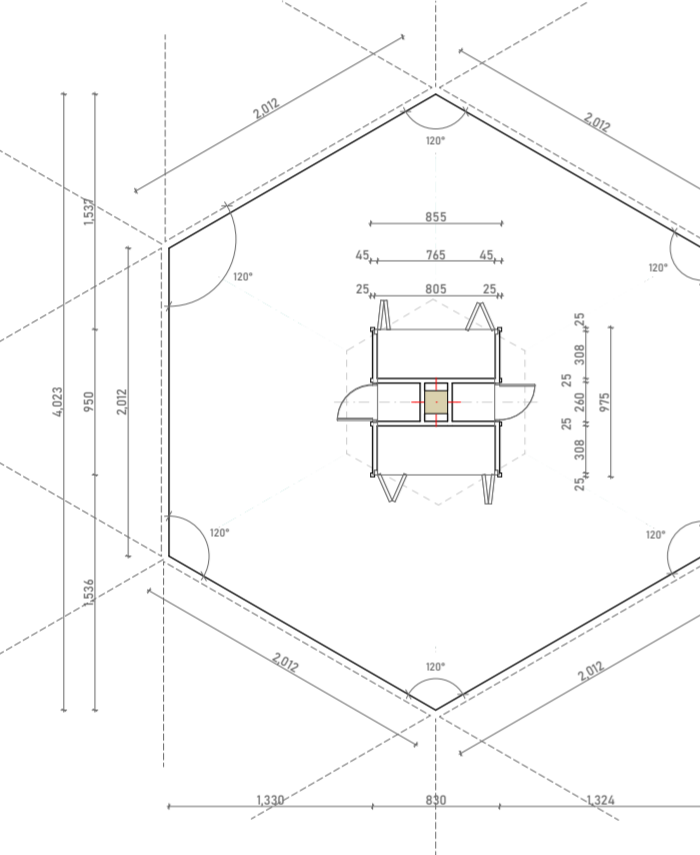
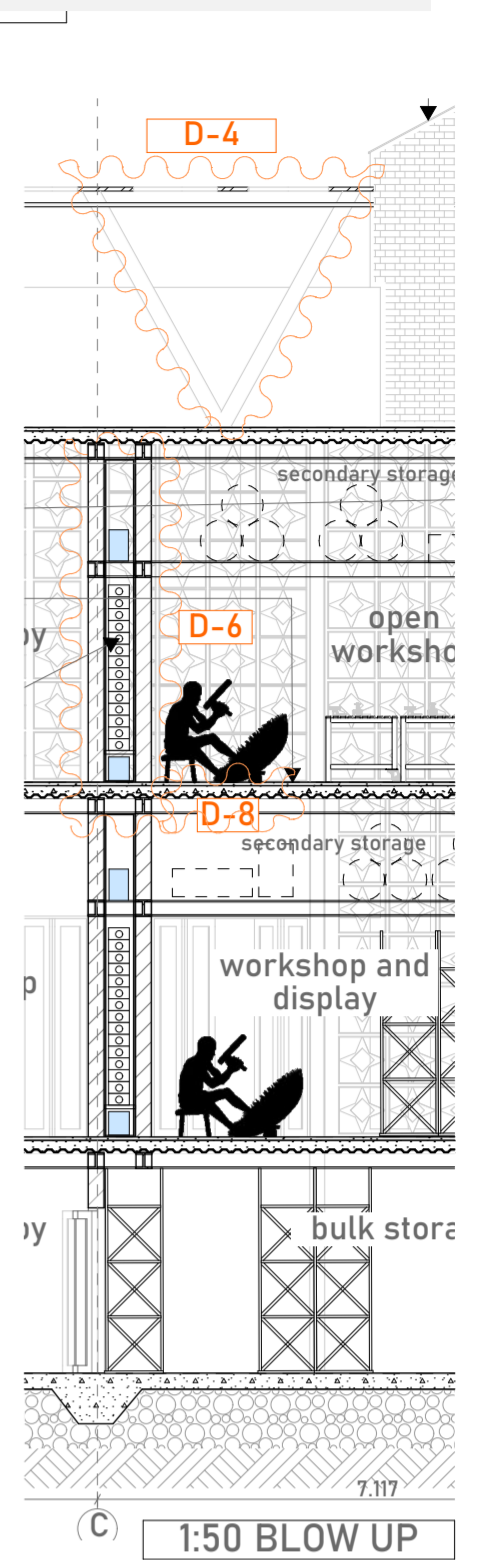
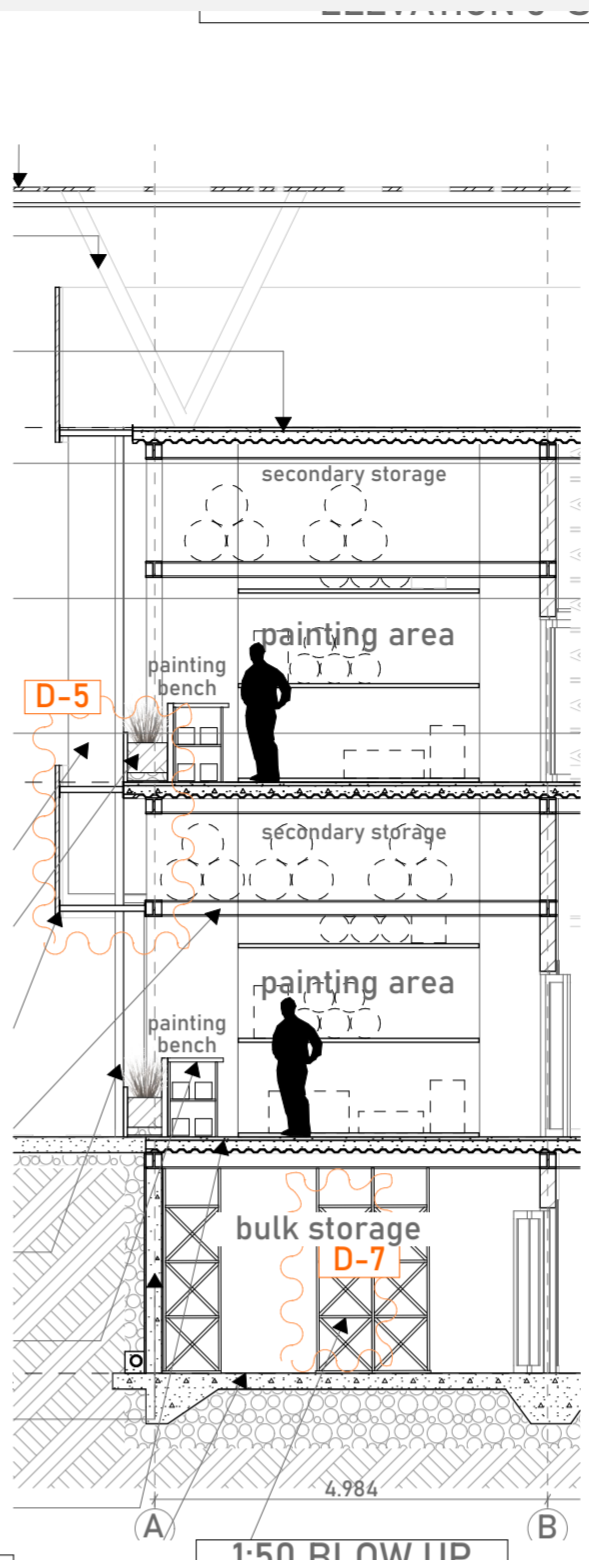
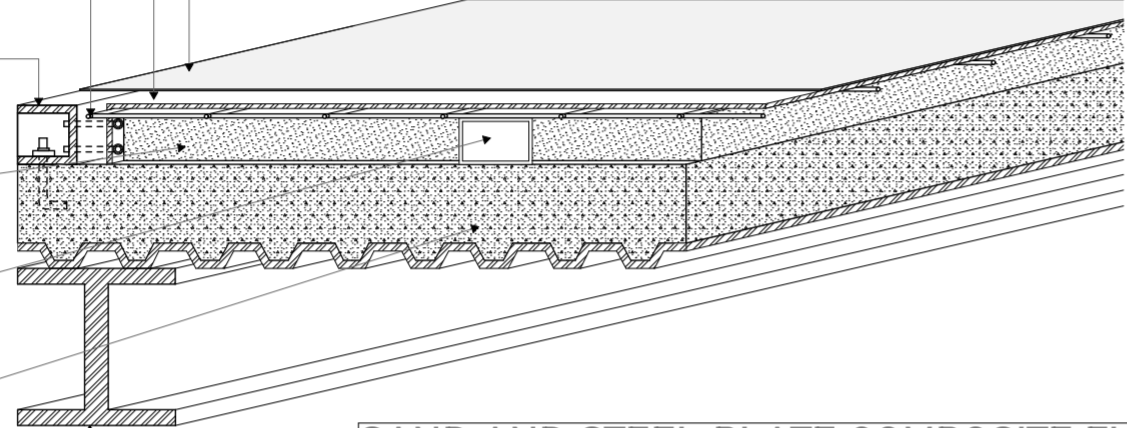


Material pallet adoption: Use of mabati as a cladding to fit into context.
Light weight, demountable building systems: Use of materials like steel deck and steel section structures for easy replication, demounting or re-articulation.

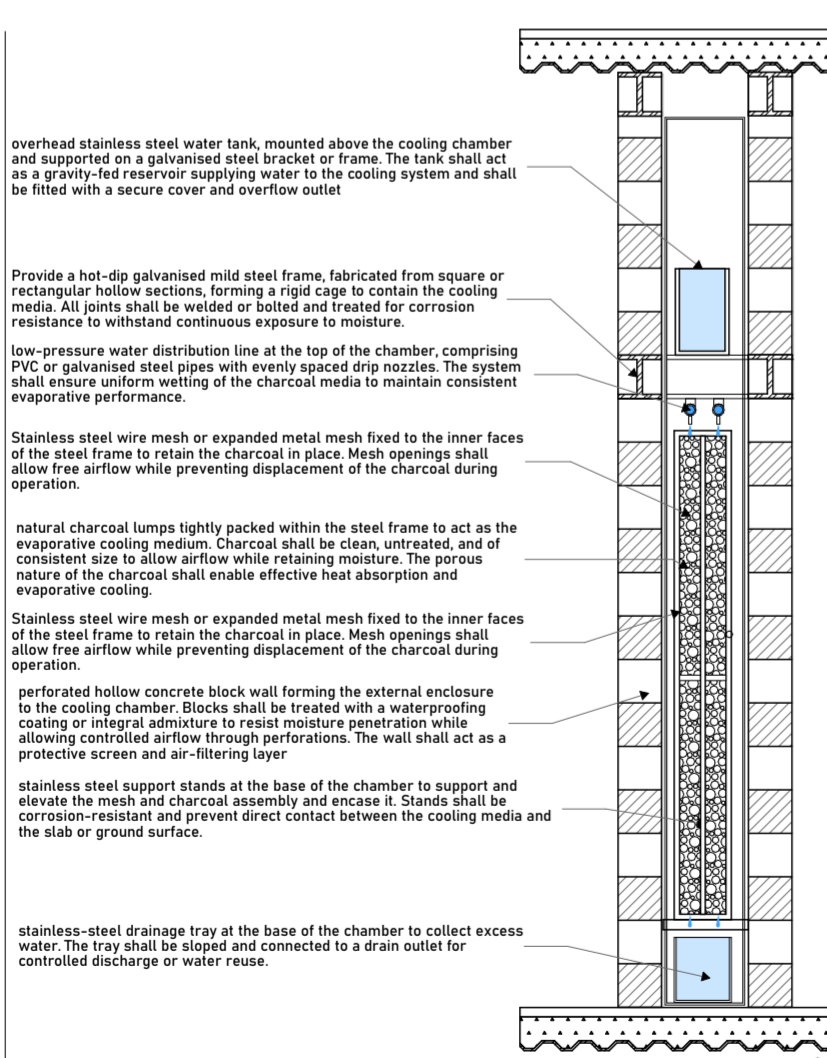
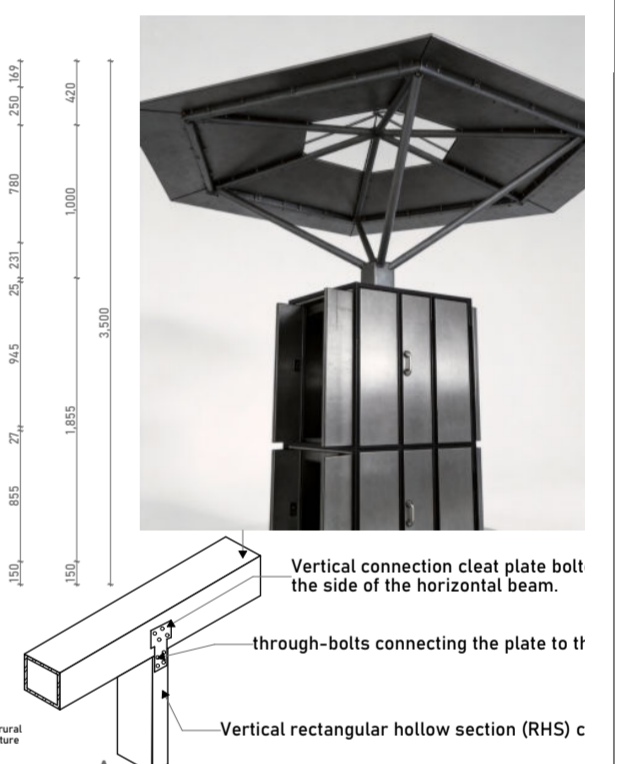
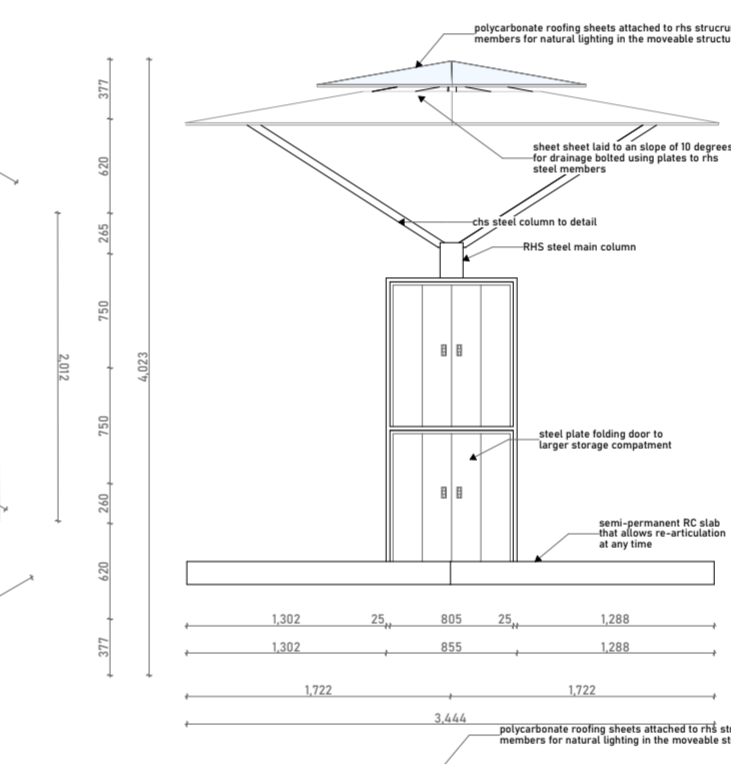


Material innovation: composite floor materials to absorb impact (sand, steel plate and mesh)
energy harvesting: electromagnetic inductors sandwiched between the composite material

- 5 mm thick industrial-grade rubber sheet finish, impact- and vibration-resistant, forming the final wearing surface. The rubber finish shall be fully bonded using heavy-duty industrial adhesive to the steel plate below, capable of withstanding dynamic and cyclic loads without delamination.
- 4 mm thick mild steel plate (approx. 4-gauge), bolted to C-section steel floor beams running on either side acting as a rigid load-distribution layer. The steel plate shall evenly distribute point loads, protect embedded systems, and resist deformation under high-impact conditions.
- A98 high-yield BRC reinforcement mesh, centrally positioned within the sand bed. The mesh shall comprise approximately 9 mm diameter wires, securely supported to maintain correct cover and alignment, and shall provide crack control and structural stability under dynamic loading.
- hot-dip galvanised C-section steel framing, 50 mm deep, formed from 1.6 gauge, to the full perimeter of the composite floor build-up. C-sections shall be mechanically anchored to the steel deck slab using approved anchor bolts at regular centres, forming a continuous containment frame to restrain the system and prevent lateral movement, uplift, and displacement under operational and impact loading.
- 40 mm thick compacted sharp sand bed, clean and free from organic material, forming a uniform encasement to electromagnetic inductors. The sand bed shall allow fine leveling, absorb minor vibrations, and act as a protective and thermal buffer layer for embedded components.
- Electromagnetic inductors fully embedded within the sand bed in accordance with MEP's specifications. Used to harvest the kinetic energy produced on impact.
- 150 mm thick steel deck slab, comprising profiled galvanised steel decking with reinforced concrete topping. Steel decking shall be 0.9-1.2 mm thick (15-20 gauge) or as structurally designed, fixed to supporting beams using approved mechanical fasteners or shear connectors to ensure composite action.

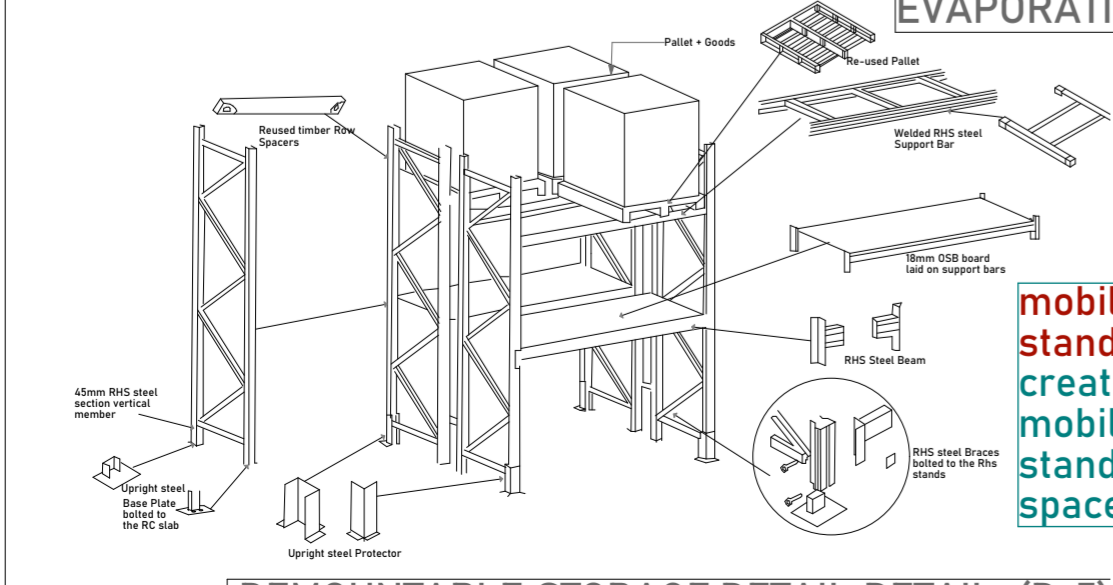
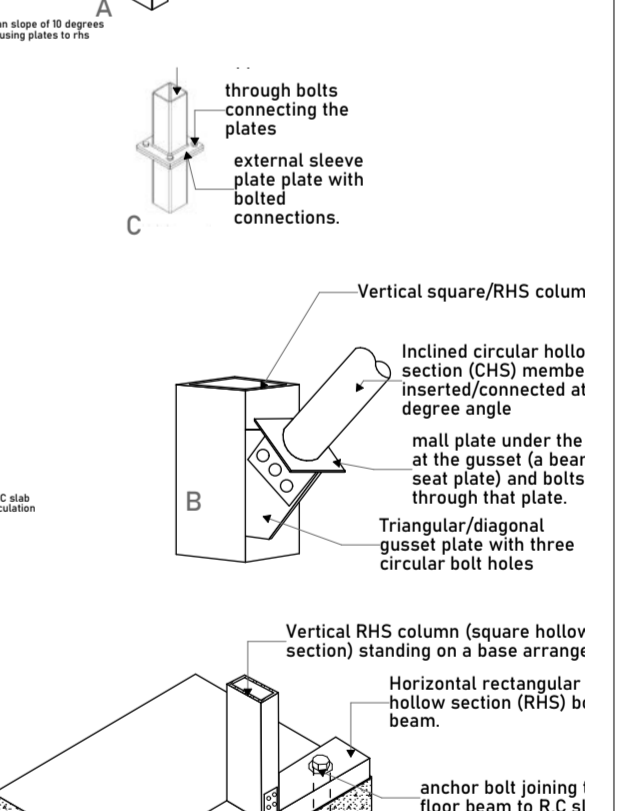
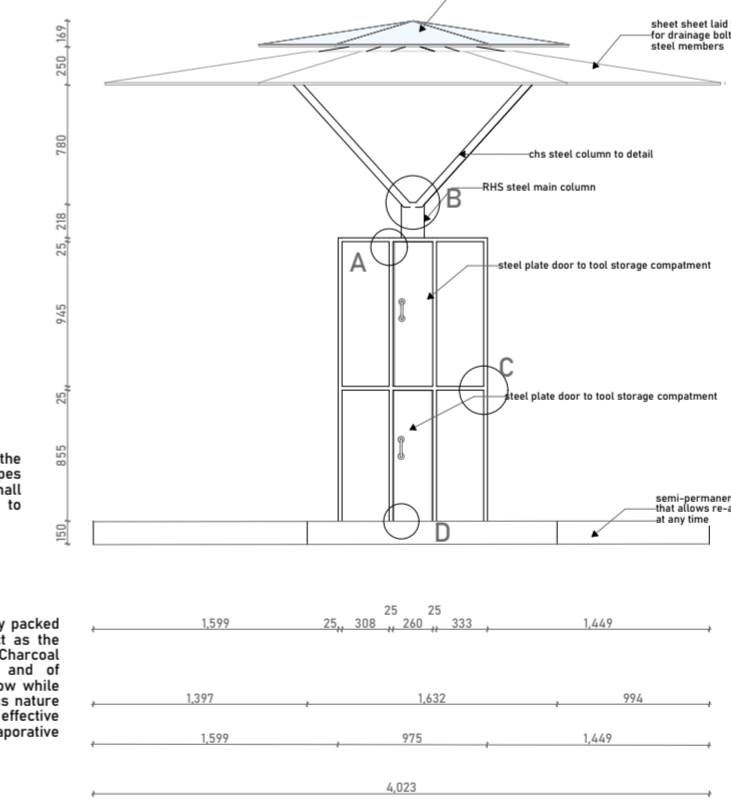
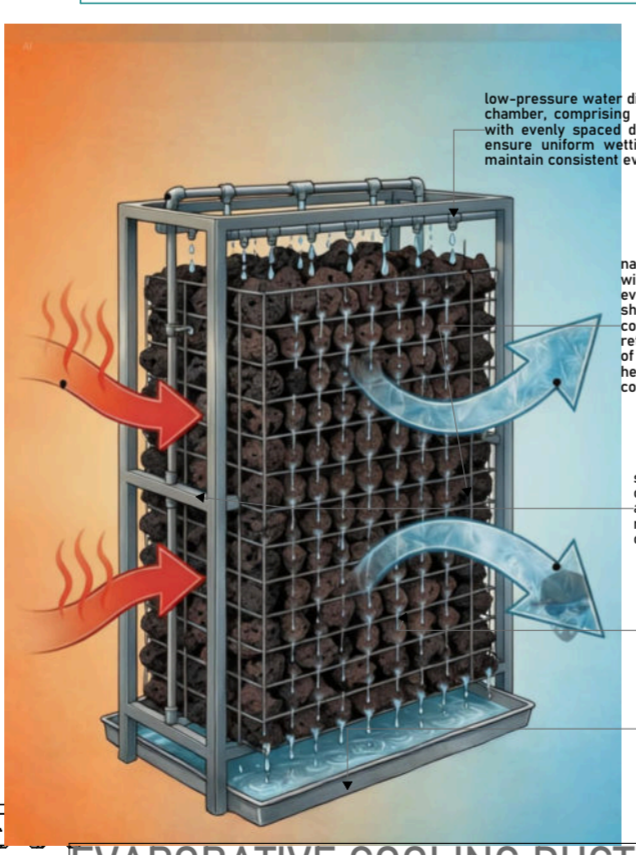


Multipliable production modules innovation: Light weight steel members to create mobile, umbrella-like structures with storage that exist as a single unit or in a composition of many.

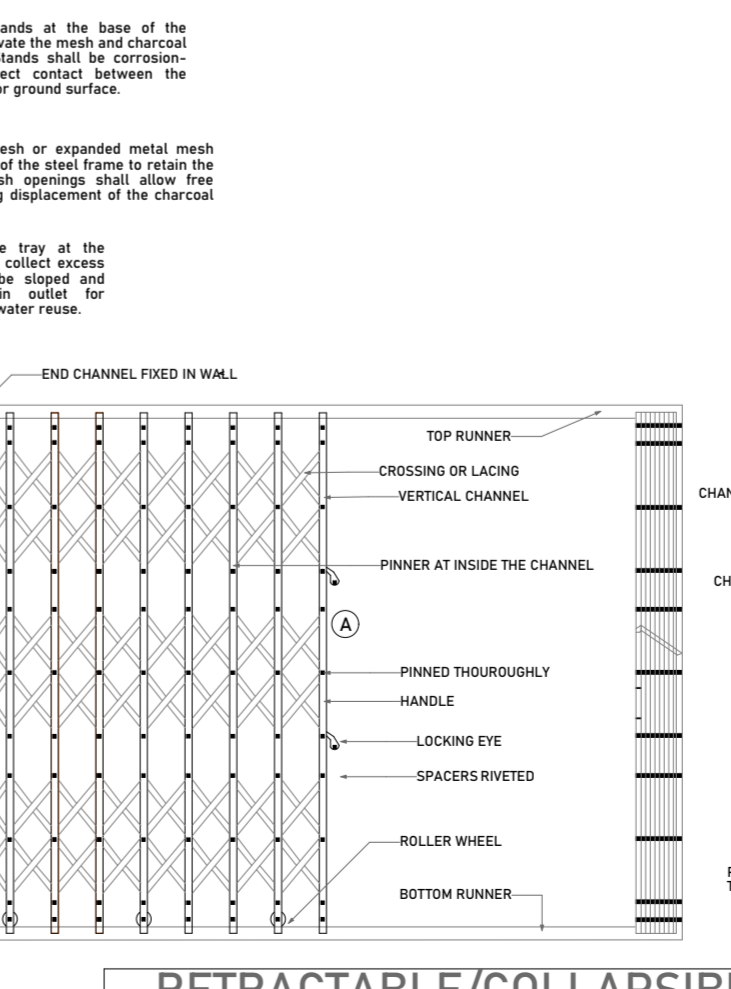


Cooling system innovation: charcoal direct evaporation cooling system for workshops and fire zones

- overhead stainless steel water tank, mounted above the cooling chamber and supported on a galvanised steel bracket or frame. The tank shall act as a gravity-fed reservoir supplying water to the cooling system and shall be fitted with a secure cover and overflow outlet.
- Provide a hot-dip galvanised mild steel frame, fabricated from square or rectangular hollow sections, forming a rigid cage to contain the cooling media. All joints shall be welded or bolted and treated for corrosion resistance to withstand continuous exposure to moisture.
- low-pressure water distribution line at the top of the chamber, comprising PVC or galvanised steel pipes with evenly spaced drip nozzles. The system shall ensure uniform wetting of the charcoal media to maintain consistent evaporative performance.
- Stainless steel wire mesh or expanded metal mesh fixed to the inner faces of the steel frame to retain the charcoal in place. Mesh openings shall allow free airflow while preventing displacement of the charcoal during operation.
- natural charcoal lumps tightly packed within the steel frame to act as the evaporative cooling medium. Charcoal shall be clean, untreated, and of consistent size to allow airflow while retaining moisture. The porous nature of the charcoal shall enable effective heat absorption and evaporative cooling.
- Stainless steel wire mesh or expanded metal mesh fixed to the inner faces of the steel frame to retain the charcoal in place. Mesh openings shall allow free airflow while preventing displacement of the charcoal during operation.
- perforated hollow concrete block wall forming the external enclosure to the cooling chamber. Blocks shall be treated with a waterproofing coating or integral admixture to resist moisture penetration while allowing controlled airflow through perforations. The wall shall act as a protective screen and air-filtering layer.
- Stainless steel support stands at the base of the chamber to support and elevate the mesh and charcoal assembly and encase it. Stands shall be corrosion-resistant and prevent direct contact between the cooling media and the slab or ground surface.
- stainless-steel drainage tray at the base of the chamber to collect excess water. The tray shall be sloped and connected to a drain outlet for controlled discharge or water reuse.



mobile display stands: use of steel to create strong but mobile light weight stands to allow for space re-articulation



territorial and deterritorial membranes: Use of retractable doors as porous membranes but also secure enough.

RESEARCH THESIS RECOMMENDATIONS IN DESIGN

EASE OF GROWTH EFFICIENT LAYOUT SUPPORT AESTHETICS AND FITTING INTO CONTEXT LONGEVITY AND DURABILITY COMFORT AND SAFETY



EXISTING + NEW ARCHITECTURE (RELIABILITY THROUGH MATERIAL USE)



ELEVATED AND OPEN VENDING AISLE



RHIZOMATIC REARTICULABLE AND REPOPULABLE STRUCTURES

COMFORT AND SAFETY

- USE OF MATERIALS THAT ALLOW NATURAL LIGHT PENETRATION WITH MINIMAL SOLAR GAINS
- USE OF FIRE SAFETY MATERIALS IN FIRE AREAS
- USE OF EVAPORATIVE COOLING-SUPPORTIVE MATERIALS.



AESTHETICS AND FITTING INTO CONTEXT

- USE OF LOCALLY USED MATERIAL PALLET
- LOOK AND FEEL OF INDUSTRIAL ARCHITECTURE FUSED WITH INFORMAL INDUSTRIAL MATERIAL LOGIC
- NATURAL MATERIAL TEXTURE EXPOSURE TO SHOW VARIETY, CONTRAST AND GIVE THE PROJECT THE REQUIRED INDUSTRIAL AESTHETIC

USE OF STEEL TO OPTIMISE GROUND LEVEL SPACE



SOCIAL NODE AND TRAFFIC PULL AREA

EFFICIENT LAYOUT SUPPORT

- BLURRY LINE BETWEEN TERRITORIAL AND DETERRITORIAL ARCHITECTURE BY USE OF MATERIALS LIKE STEEL TUBES, ENGINEERED TIMBER SLATES, STEEL RETRACTABLE AND FOLDING DOORS TO GAIN THE BENEFITS OF THE BOTH
- ENCOURAGING RHIZOMATIC OR ORGANIC GROWTH ON THE OUTDOORS THROUGH MODULAR STRUCTURE MATERIAL APPLICATION
- SEMI-PERMANENT PARTITIONS AND FIXTURES TO ALLOW FOR LAYOUT RE-CONFIGURATION



- ADOPTING AND IMPROVING EXISTING TACTICS ON LAYOUT ARRANGEMENT

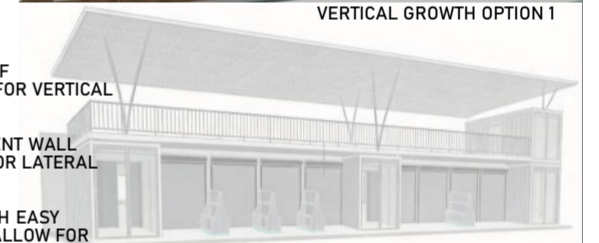


EXTENSION OF MATERIAL LOGIC TO SUPPORT STRUCTURES

EASE OF GROWTH

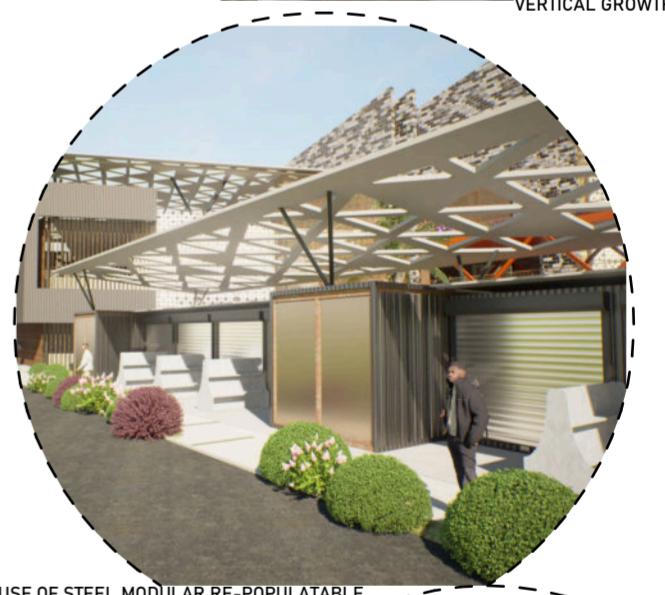


VERTICAL GROWTH OPTION 1



VERTICAL GROWTH OPTION 2

- SEMI-PERMANENT ROOF STRUCTURES TO ALLOW FOR VERTICAL GROWTH
- USE OF SEMI-PERMANENT WALL PARTITIONS TO ALLOW FOR LATERAL GROWTH
- USE OF MATERIALS WITH EASY JOINERY TECHNIQUES TO ALLOW FOR EASY RE-ARTICULATION AND RE-POPULATION



- USE OF STEEL MODULAR RE-POPULABLE UNITS DUE TO AVAILABILITY OF TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE, ITS LIGHTWEIGHT AND EASE OF JOINERY AND DECONSTRUCTION PROPERTIES



LONGEVITY AND DURABILITY

- USE OF HIGH LOAD BEARING MATERIALS ON WALLS
- USE OF ABRASSION AND IMPACT RESISTANT MATERIALS ON THE FLOORS
- USE OF RIGID BUT EASILY REARTICULATED STRUCTURAL MEMBERS





THE END.

THANKYOU!

