

National Climate Change Response Dialogue

The case of Joe Slovo, N2 Gateway
Project on Low Income Housing
National Department of Human
Settlements

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Resilience in Human Settlements

"The capacity and ability of a community to withstand stress, survive, adapt, bounce back from a crisis or disaster and rapidly move on. Resilience needs to be understood as the societal benefit of collective efforts to build collective capacity and the ability to withstand stress" (ICLEI 2011 & van Wyk, L. 2014. CSIR. Building Resilient Human Settlements in a Climate of Change)



Land Use Changes

Loss of habitat

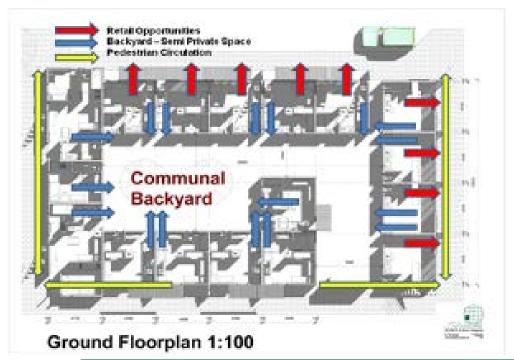
Recent US research about 50 % of the warming since 1950 is due to land use changes - clearing forests for crops and cities

(Georgia Institute of Technology, 2009 & van Wyk, L. 2014. CSIR. Building Resilient Human Settlements in a Climate of Change)



Urban design & Energy Efficiency

 COMPACT: Densification 3 times greater than typical RDP development









Key urban design points

- Pedestrianised areas create a safer community
- Replacing roads with pedestrian areas reduces infrastructure costs

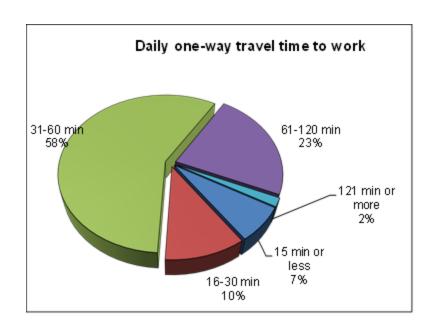


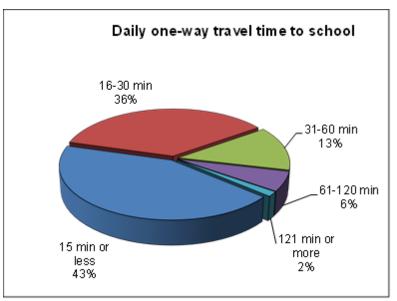




Key urban design points

 Location within the City - excellent access to work, school, health facilities and shops







Urban Design and Construction Challenges

- Convincing the community to accept an alternative housing design
- Convincing the City of Cape Town that the design would allow for essential services maintenance
- Raised level of technical skills required of contractors





Municipal Approval of Development & Infrastructure Plans

- Access for municipal & fire vehicles
- CoCT specified a greater depth of water, sewerage & electrical piping to protect house foundations
- CoCT specified installation of an above ground storm-water drainage channel system
- increased the foundation height of each house by 300 mm to accommodate a 1 in 100 year storm



Installation Costs

Medium Densification meant:
 only 4m of services per household vs 10m
 (60% saving)

- Pedestrianised roads in Joe Slovo required less & cheaper material vs roads built for vehicles:
 - reduction in base course thickness & road width
 - cheaper pavers vs road bitumen resulting further (65% saving on infrastructure costs)

Installation costs continued

Double Storey Housing Unit

- Top structure R94 000
- Services under R 6000

Total - R100 000

Typical RDP costs per unit

- Top structure R72 000
- Services R28 000

Total - R100 000



2. ENERGY EFFICIENCY







SWH Installation + Maintenance

- Longer installation times, higher cost
- Local unskilled labour 33% of installation team
- Local community can perform first line maintenance function







SWH performance

- Savings of up to 100kWh/month (approx. R100/month)
- Orientation from east through north to west acceptable
- Min temp in Winter 35 degrees luke warm
- Max temp 58 degrees hot (tempered)





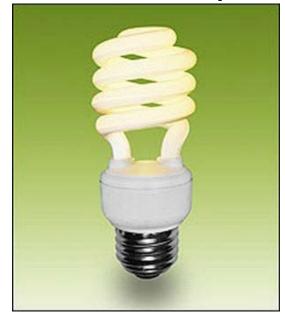
Thermal Efficiency & Comfort

- Joe Slovo design up to 6 deg.C cooler in summer and up to 3 deg.C warmer in winter
- Top storey .5 1.5 degrees hotter throughout the year – more comfortable in winter and less comfortable in summer



Efficient lighting

- CFLs installed in every house
- Likely to be replaced with cheaper incandescents when they blow







Community Acceptance of SWHs

- High level of acceptance in summer
- 'Luke warm' response in winter!
- 98% felt their life had improved with the SWH
- Hot water mostly used for body washing (96%), cleaning (19%) and cooking (12%)





Final Message

- More sustainable housing delivery supports resilience and is possible within budget
- Overall benefits to residents' quality of life
- Reduced carbon footprint less electricity and travelling
- Densification increases economic potential for area









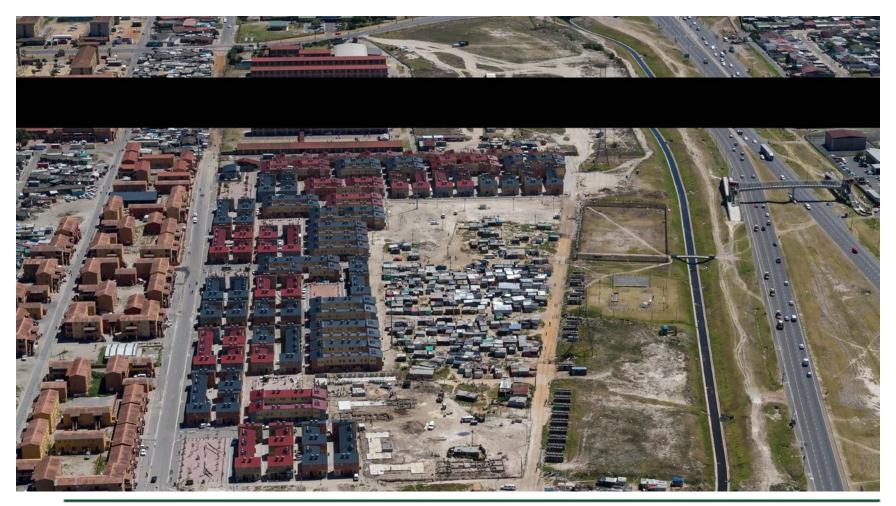
Pedestrianised public spaces with double storey cluster units





















Thank you

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