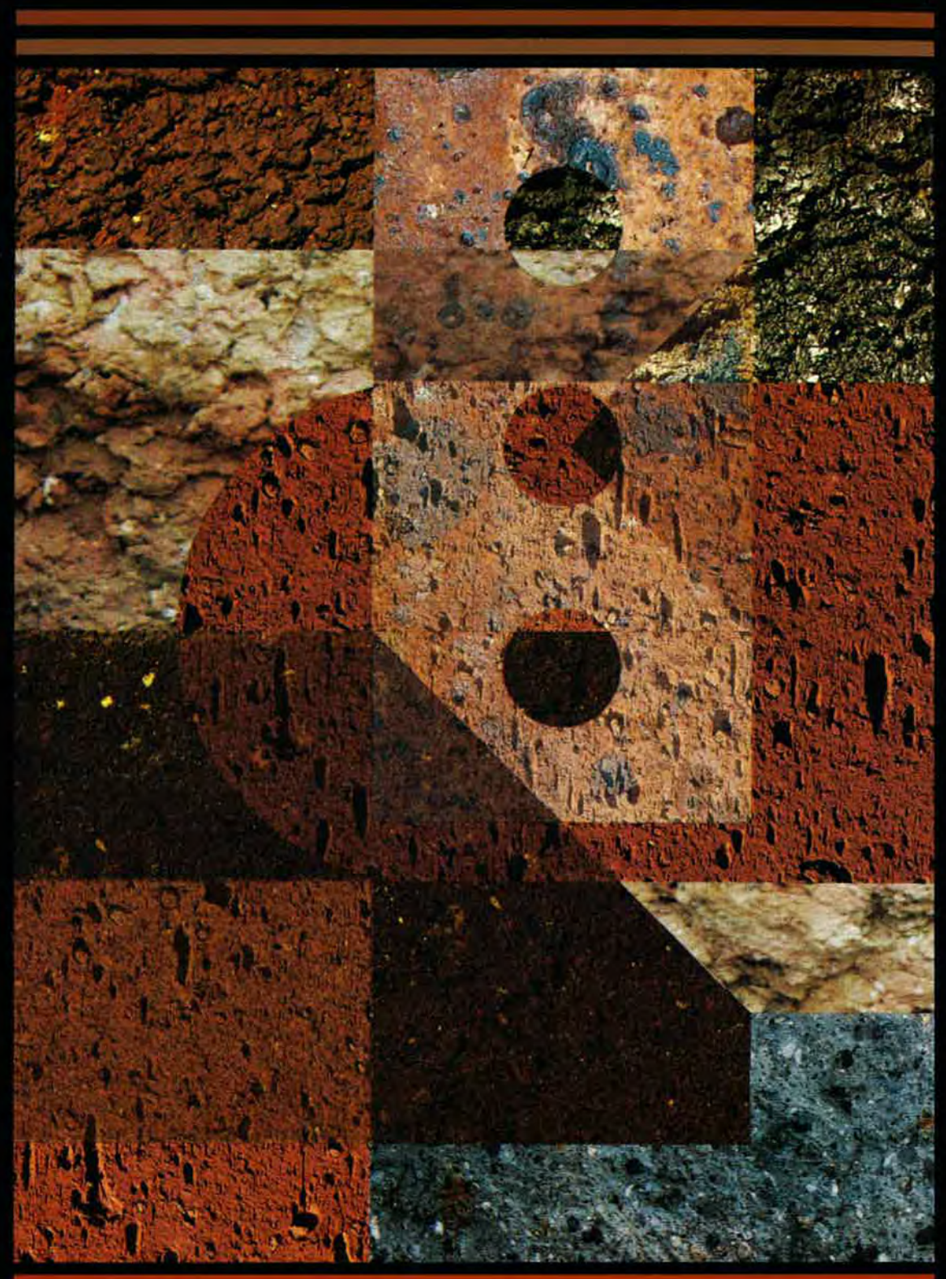


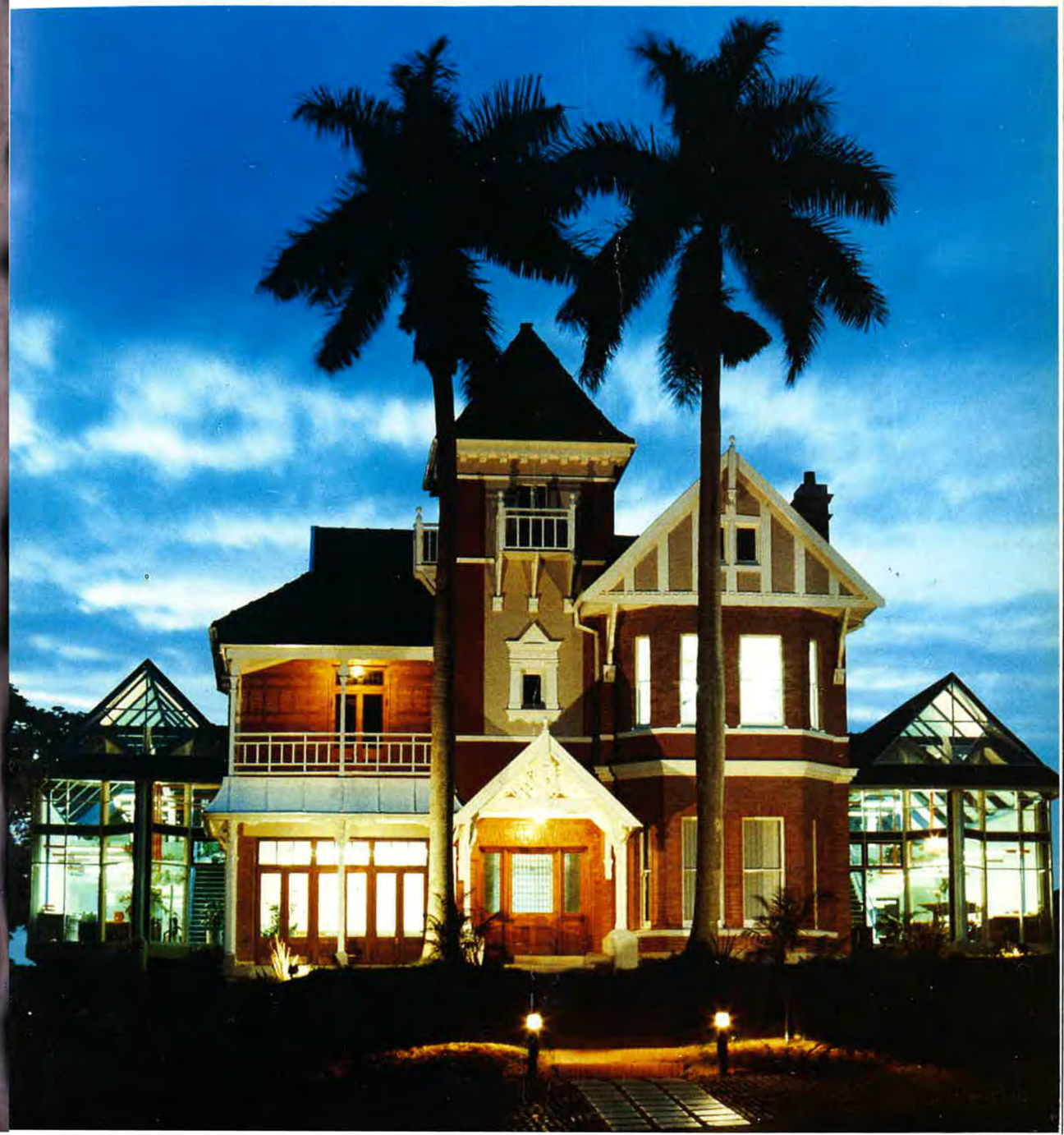
NPIA

JOURNAL OF THE NATAL PROVINCIAL INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS ISSN 0379-9301 ISSUE 2/1988 • VOLUME 13

TYDSKRIF VAN DIE NATALSE PROVINSIALE INSTITUUT VAN ARGITEKTE UITGAWE 2/1988 • JAARGANG 13

OLD AND NEW DESIGN RELATIONSHIPS

PROFESSIONAL OFFICES • STAUCH VORSTER : HORNE GLASSON & PARTNERS



ISSUE 2/1988 • VOLUME 13 UITGAWE 2/1988 • JAARGANG 13 ISSN 0379-9301

JOURNAL OF THE NATAL PROVINCIAL INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS • TYDSKRIF VAN DIE NATALSE PROVINSIALE INSTITUUT VAN ARGITEKTE
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NPIA

Cover Photo: Eric Stevenson, Photo Graphics

MID-CAREER COURSE

CONSERVATION TECHNOLOGY WORKSHOP 23-25 SEPTEMBER 1988

CONTRIBUTORS: Professor Brian Kearney, John Frost, Gordon Small, Michael Dyer, Robert Brusse, Patricia Emmett, Rodney Harber, Peter Louis, Dr Walter Peters

The Natal Heritage Committee is organising a three-day workshop on aspects of conservation technology as a course in the ISAA Mid-Career programme. This workshop aims to provide a forum for the exchange of ideas and techniques. Architects involved in conservation will have the opportunity to develop their theoretical and practical knowledge and are encouraged to bring examples of work they are involved in to contribute to the debates.
Due to the strong regional basis to conservation technology, this course is designed primarily for Natal architects but will be open to the lay public as well. It is intended that the format serve as a precedent for similar workshops in other centres at later dates.
Architects wishing to participate should contact the NPIA Secretariat, P.O. Box 777, Durban 4000, telephone 031/3061028 and submit R50 deposit before 31 July 1988. The cost of the course, including meals, is R150 per person. Participants should make their own residential arrangements.

FRIDAY 23 September 1988	09.00	Registration in Crit Room, Level 6, Denis Shepstone Building, University of Natal.
	09.15	Introduction in lecture theatre SH2 by John Frost, NPIA President, and Professor Errol Haarhoff, Head of the Natal School of Architecture.
	09.30	Lecture: *Architectural Conservation — the State of the Art*, by Professor Brian Kearney.
	10.30	Tea in the Crit Room.
	10.45	Lecture: *Attitudes to Conservation* by Dr Walter Peters.
	11.15	Depart by bus for Trevean.
	12.15	Lunch at Trevean.
	13.30	**Techniques of Conservation 1** (Venue SH2) Workshops presented by architects and specialists: • Foundations and Structures • Floors: stone, timber • Walling: brick and stone decay and repairs • Roofing: Corrugated iron, clay tiles.
	17.30	Attend civic reception for Durban City Council Conservation Awards, 1988.
SATURDAY 24 September 1988	08.30	Depart by bus for Pietermaritzburg
	09.45	Lecture: *Conservation in Pietermaritzburg* by Brian Bassett (Conservation Officer) and Councillor Rob Haswell.
	10.45	Depart for site visits.
	12.15	Lunch in Alexandra Park.
	13.30	**Techniques of Conservation 2** (Venue to be announced) Workshops presented by architects and specialists: • Timber repair, replacement, pests, fungi. • Internal finishes, mouldings and ceilings. • Glass and metal work cleaning and repair. • Integration of services, fire protection.
	19.00	Supper and return trip to Durban.
SUNDAY 25 September1988		Venue SH2, Denis Shepstone Building, University of Natal, Durban.
	09.00	Lecture: *Conservation Documentation* by Dr Walter Peters.
	09.45	Lecture: *Conservation Specification and Forms of Contract* by Gordon Small.
	10.30	Tea in Crit Room.
	10.45	Lecture: *Conservation Quantity Surveying* by Peter Louis.
	11.15	Closing Discussion.
	11.45	Depart for lunch and visit to Mariannhill.
	15.00	Course concludes with tea.

NOTE: This programme is subject to change without notice.

EDITORIAL OPINION

OLD AND NEW: TOWARDS A POSITIVE ASSURANCE OF EACH

by Walter Peters

Conservation has become an active area of architectural practice, and the problems of alterations and additions to historic buildings of concomitant importance. Topical as it has become, this issue deals with the architectural relationship between old and new buildings.
Usually the architectural problem lies in the fact that the forces that generated the architecture of the old building are totally different from those that generate the addition. The functions are different, as are the materials, structural techniques and services. These differences pose an inherent challenge and require a design policy.
In his comment, Brian Kearney describes three basic options open to an architect faced with the design of an addition to an historic building. As he concludes, the buildings of Stauch Vorster and Horne Glasson & Partners have met the challenge of both conservation and innovation. The architects identified the essential characteristics of the old buildings and reflected these in the designs of the new, while utilising contemporary building materials and techniques.
This approach involves an appreciation of the spirit of the old building and it is gratifying that they chose such confident solutions, rather than succumbing to the self-effacing and tired solution of reflecting the old building in a mirror-glass facade of the new. In this way the architects have reinforced the presence of the older buildings in an assured and positive way and for this, if for no other reason, they deserve our congratulations.

COMMENT

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS: CURATORIAL CHOICES

by Brian Kearney

We are presently observing the coming-of-age of alterations and additions. No age has been without contributions to this difficult form of design problem (traditionally not a popular pastime of practitioners), but few could have available such a range of possible and controversial choices as our own.
The difficulty lies essentially in the potential reconciliation or conflict between the architecture of the past and that of now — between old and new. When in the past, the differences were more gentle or subtle, the relationships were easier. Today the differences may be fundamental or appear to be so. And it is these "apparent differences" which lead to the available range of approaches.
In comparison to the relative ease of recycling, where new internal organs can supplant used ones and be concealed in the same body, relating contemporary additions to traditional origins is more difficult. Three possible choices are available. First, we can **mimic** or copy the original, accommodating new requirements in an exact reproduction of the existing architecture (refer to the 1935 additions to the Durban Post Office). While one is sympathetic to this approach, especially when one considers the overpowering quality of the original; or when one takes account of the educational thrusts of the post-war generations, when every old building was going to be removed anyway to make empty sites available for the new and the modern, nevertheless one is critical. For copying or reproducing the old undervalues the old (and under-values the new) and confuses history.
Alternatively, we may choose to ignore the original and perhaps even succeed: by separation, by reflection, by contrast of shape, materials and detail. This is unfortunately such a random approach that it seldom works and the results often contain the effects of chance, like an accident between two buildings.
The third approach commences with a careful appraisal of the original building: its context and siting, form and silhouette, materials, structure and design elements, orders and their meaning — and a discovery of life under the skin. The accumulated analysis of the design and the physical evidence then provides the clues to a new architecture, abstracts the meaning and gives recognition to essential identity. Two recent decentralised professional offices in Durban provide examples of the latter approach. Both retain the identity of late Victorian houses. One a modest, front verandah cottage — the other a more elaborate Berea villa. Both add a large amount of accommodation to a relatively small beginning. And both find solutions in the intrinsic nature of the architecture they join.
524 Ridge Road sustains the modest identity and scale of the earlier house through a spatial/court design and sympathetic materials, including a valiant determination to connect the two parts through the use of non-conforming corrugated roof sheeting. At 59 Musgrave Road, the new peeps out like "children behind grandpa" but with distinct familial traits of silhouette and form, references to structure and line, but in different — contemporary — clothing.
Both retain the public and street face of the earlier building in front of the new addition, as unselfish gestures towards urban and community conservation.

Professor Kearney, currently Dean of the Faculty of Architecture and Allied Disciplines, and acting Head of the School of Architecture, is an acknowledged architectural historian and conservationist, and a Council Member of the National Monuments Council. Editor.

PROFESSIONAL OFFICES

STAUCH VORSTER
DURBAN

Architects: Stauch Vorster

One of Musgrave Road's oldest buildings is the "new" home of Stauch Vorster, Architects. A modern addition linked to the original house at 59 Musgrave Road forms their new offices and studio. The vexing problem of integrating old with new was addressed in terms of contextual appropriateness, an approach in which attempts are made to understand the essence of the original architecture, without ignoring the needs of present usage and environment.

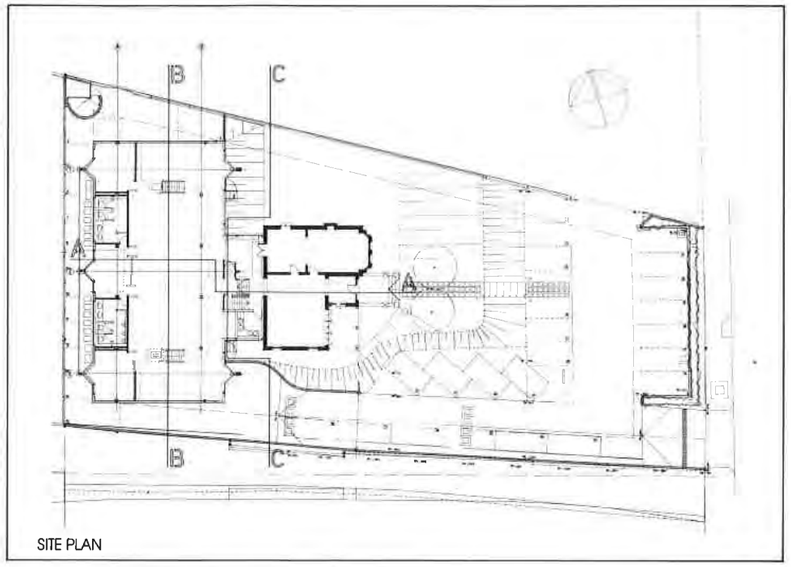
The Victorian villa known as "Monaltrie" was designed in a "free-Renaissance" style by the architect William Street-Wilson in 1897. The original owner was William Auerswald who sold the house to the Brown family in 1912. The property remained in their possession until 1982, when it was purchased for residential development. The developer sought a buyer for the old house portion of the site in order to retain the building. It was finally sold to Stauch Vorster Architects for restoration and conversion to their new offices in 1985.

William Street-Wilson was a prominent architect of his time. Immigrating to Natal in 1887, he set up practice in Durban and was responsible for many major civic, commercial and residential buildings in Natal and surrounding regions. Notable amongst these are Durban, Point and Pietermaritzburg railway stations and Pietermaritzburg City Hall, as well as Emmanuel Cathedral, St Thomas' Church, Tweedie Hall and many large homes on Durban's Berea. The building at 59 Musgrave Road is considered by the National Monuments Council to be "unique in South Africa" and has been provisionally declared a National Monument.

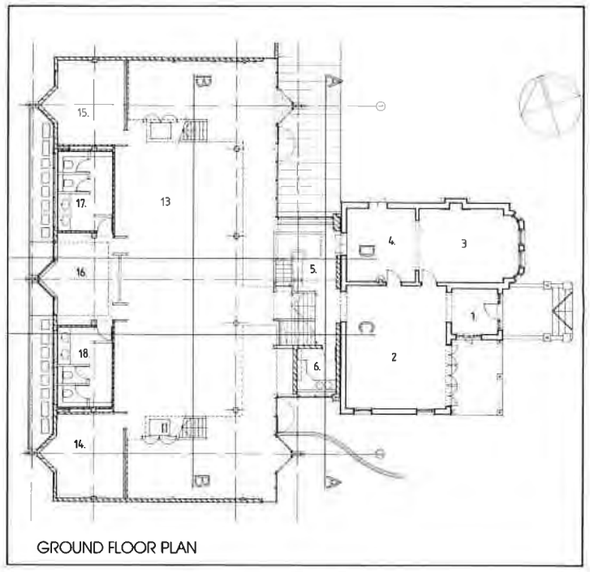
Professor Brian Kearney, in "A Revised Listing of the Important Places and Buildings in Durban", notes that it is "a significant Berea Villa of the Victorian Period with Italianate characteristics".

The architectural design approach in integrating the new development with the old was to respect the essence of a Victorian villa in a landscaped garden. An important feature in this regard was the group of mature Royal Palms which flanks the entrance of the building and which has been for many years an important Berea landmark.

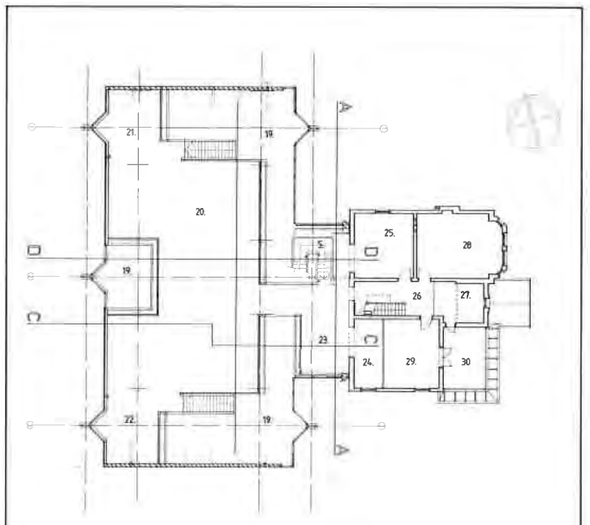
The asymmetrical composition of the existing building with its vertical and horizontal elements required a backdrop of elements which was harmonious in terms of line and composition, but which would be vigorous in its own right. The building form and choice of materials should also reflect the contrast between new and old, while containing this dichotomy within an integrated and balanced composition.



SITE PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

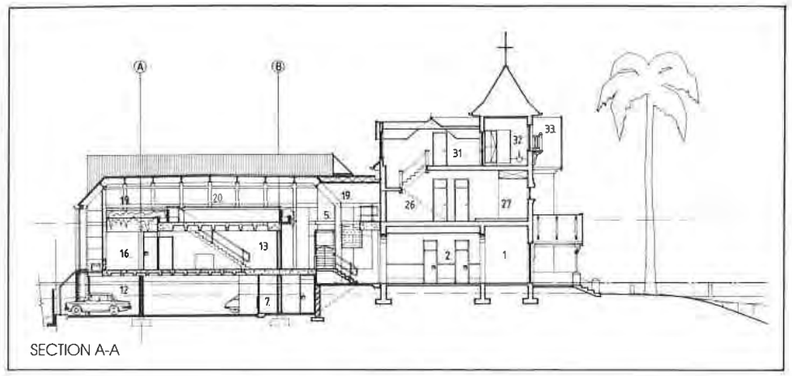


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

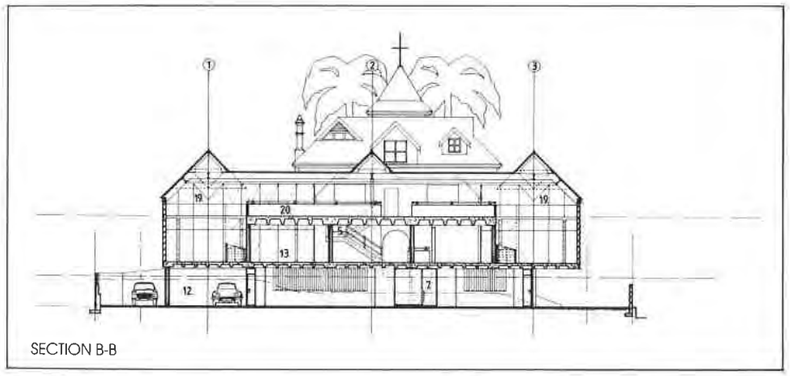
PLAN LEGEND
1. Entrance hall
2. Reception
3. Boardroom 1
4. Boardroom 2
5. Stair
6. Kitchen
7. Basement foyer
8. Print room
9. Archives
10. Records room
11. Model workshop
12. Staff parking
13. Ground floor studio
14. Computer room
15. Office No. 5
16. Library
17. Ladies' cloakroom
18. Men's cloakroom
19. Double volume
20. First floor studio
21. Office No. 4
22. Office No. 5
23. Secretary
24. Communication room
25. Meeting room
26. Hallway
27. Secretary
28. Office No. 1
29. Office No. 2
30. Balcony
31. Attic hallway
32. Bathroom
33. Balcony

DATA

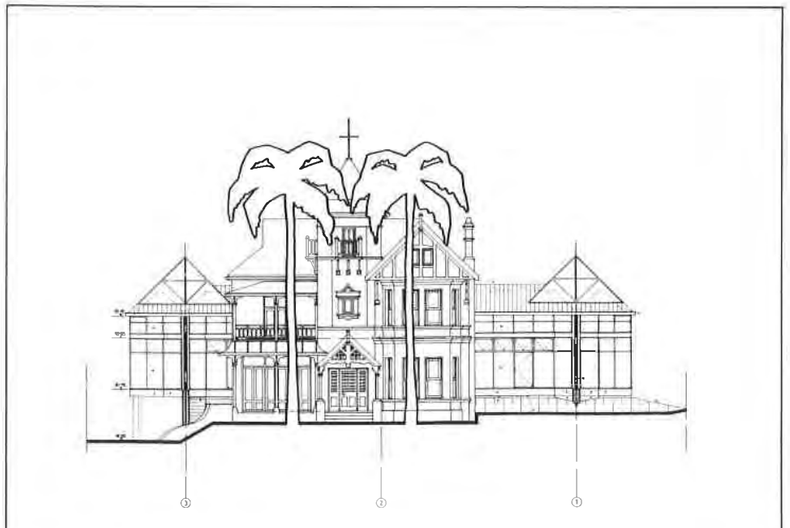
1. Property purchased: October, 1984
2. Building contract commenced: April, 1987
3. Building contract completed: October, 1987
4. Building cost: Approx. R650 000,00
5. Professional team:
   Architects: Stauch Vorster and Partners
   Quantity Surveyors: McIntosh Latilla Carrier & Laing
   Structural Engineers: Lawrence & Boorsma
6. Contractors:
   Building: Grinaker Building
   Structural steel: Avellini Bros
   Plumbing and drainage: Coastal Plumbing Services
   Electrical Installation: T E C Electrical
   Roof Sheeting and ceilings: H L Jackson (Pty) Ltd
   Airconditioning: Homeaire (Pty) Ltd
   Aluminium windows: Hulett Glass and Aluminium
   Fibreglass gutters: Mouldform Natal
   Glazed wall tiling: Industrial Linings
   Light fittings: G L S Lighting Services
   Kitchen fittings: Kitchen Decor
   Painting: Hancock Decorators
   Vermiculite ceilings: Vermalite Vermiculite
   Roads and pavings: Debropave



SECTION A-A



SECTION B-B


EAST ELEVATION

The wholeness of the composition relies on the following:

- Context of landscape and "spirit" of the building.
- Linkages.
- Structural and roof expression.

Context

The image of the existing building was essentially that of a villa in a landscaped garden. Access to the building respects the concept of the Picturesque movement with emphasis on an oblique approach through the natural landmark of mature palm trees which unmistakably define the entrance to the building. The architectural expression of the asymmetrically designed verandah house stems from the horizontal element of the shaded verandah contrasting dynamically with the vertical elements of tower and gables.

It is the richness of this expression which acts as a balance to the architecture of the new extensions. The deep roof supported on light steel columns pragmatically joining post to beam and baluster to wall, echoes the utilitarian cast iron structures of the Victorian period.

Linkages

The junction between the existing building and the new building respects the separateness of the two structures in plan form, by setting back from the sides of the house. The roof and wall skins of the new building simply wrap back at right angles to the old structure to gently nudge their respected elder. Spatially the link is used to connect the different levels vertically and to form a "bridge" between the old and new sections.

Structural and roof expression

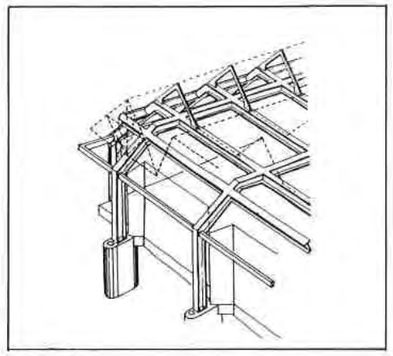
As in Victorian cast iron sheds the tracery of structural elements is used to emphasize the rich spirit of historical connotation, a more "structuralist expression". The metal roof is modulated by roof lights which emphasize the gable forms of the existing house; situated over the three main structural elements they serve to lighten the effect of the deep overhangs which also form a spiritual relationship with the sheltering verandah element of the past. The concern for context in the integration of the existing house and the extension has gone beyond mimicking existing details. This is an attempt to catch the spirit of the past within an appropriate architecture of today.

Ivor Daniel

PROFESSIONAL OFFICES

STAUCH VORSTER DURBAN *(CONTINUED)*

Photos by: Eric Stevenson, Photo Graphics



Structural concept.

The gabled context as seen from Essenwood Road.

Staircase within the articulated space between old and new.

New wing with link to the old at right.

Junctions resolved!

Boardrooms 1 and 2.

PROFESSIONAL OFFICES

HORNE GLASSON & PARTNERS

Architect: James Gourley

Background

In 1981, the Durban-based practice of Horne Glasson & Partners purchased this 980 square metre Berea site for the development of their own offices. The property, sited near the intersection of Ridge and Nelson Roads, has frontage at opposite ends to both Ridge and Juniper Roads. On the property, nearer the Ridge Road frontage, existed an old Durban home, built at the turn of the century. The house was typical of many such modest homes but, with time, had become unique in this area. The house is sited so that any new development would be restricted to the rear half of the property. This, together with the poor state of repair, was, to prospective purchasers, a temptation to demolish.

Design parameters & brief

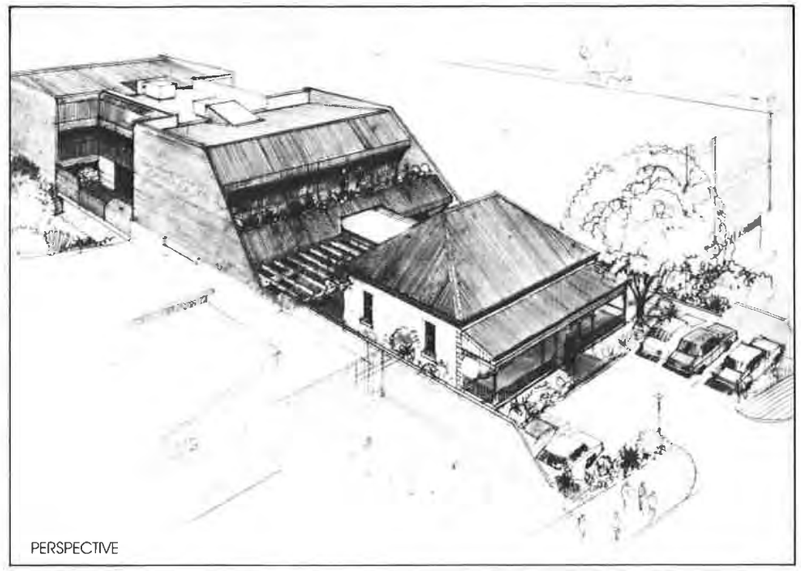
With a strong commitment to environmental preservation and enhancement, the new owners commissioned the project with the stipulation that the house be restored and incorporated in the new design, without loss to its character and identity.
It was accepted by the owners that, in compliance with this brief, they would be sacrificing developable F.A.R. More particularly, the brief required the design to meet a budget and to acknowledge, in the accommodation, the needs of a multi-disciplinary practice.
It had to provide, for the occupants, a stimulating working environment, offering a degree of flexibility with open plan drafting areas, and offices divided into the three components of the practice disciplines. Every office and work station should be capable of enjoying views of outdoor courtyards, verandahs and indoor/outdoor planting. The building was to allow visitors a restricted view of the "engineers" environment while confining them to the reception area of the complex. Finishes had to be of low maintenance materials chosen to enhance the building's aesthetic appearance and to acknowledge the engineering role of its occupants.

Design concept

With these stated requirements, the new complex was conceived as a separate structure, linked in the least obtrusive way to the house. This would permit the house to stand unencumbered on its site, preserving its identity, scale and repose. In the vicinity of the link, the new structure would have to acknowledge the presence and detailing of the house. Beyond the link, the building could transform into a structure more suited to the client's needs and more expressive of the present-day role of its occupants.

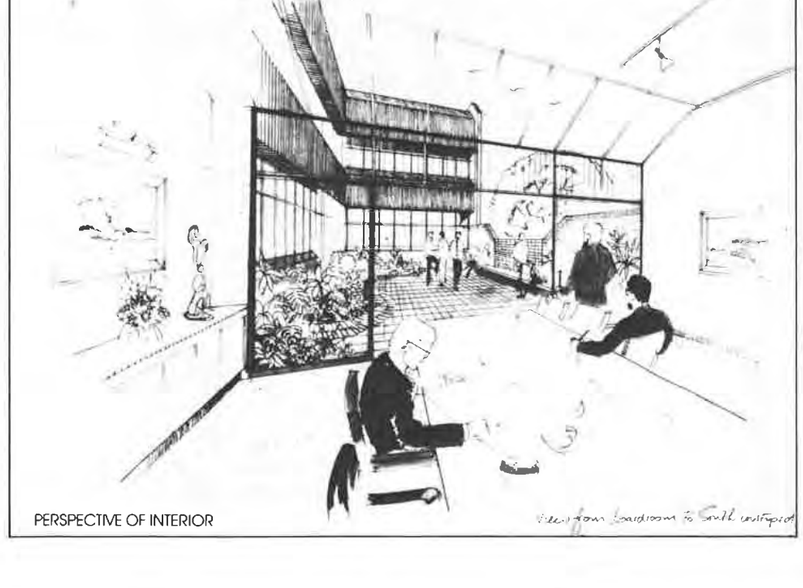
Design solution

The structure considered most suitable in meeting the requirements of the brief was an "H"-shaped, double-storey, framed building articulated into the rear of the house. It coped particularly well with the problems of deep office space, light, sun penetration and possible solid

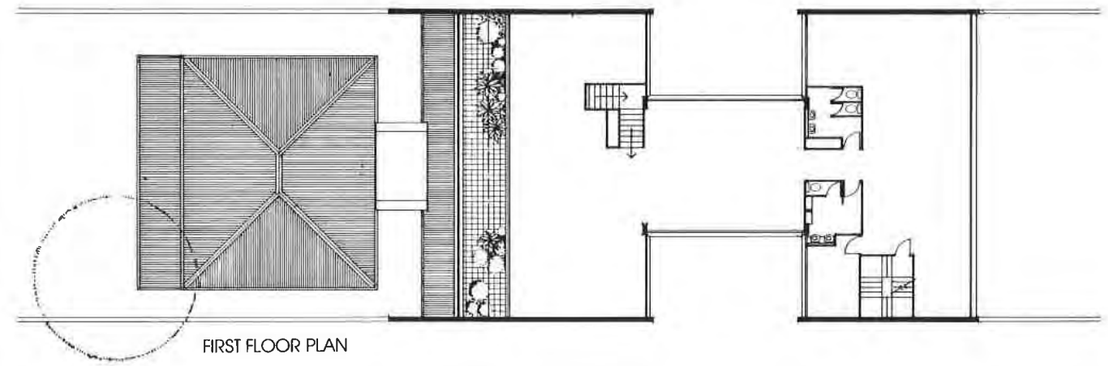


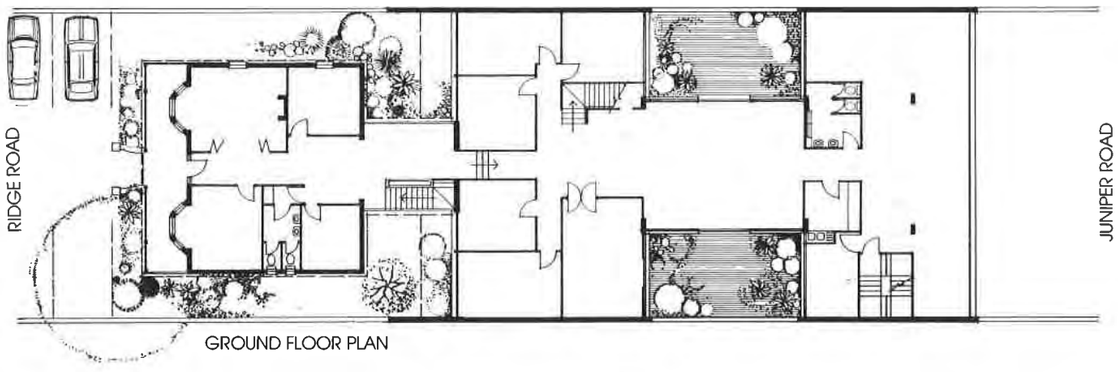
PERSPECTIVE

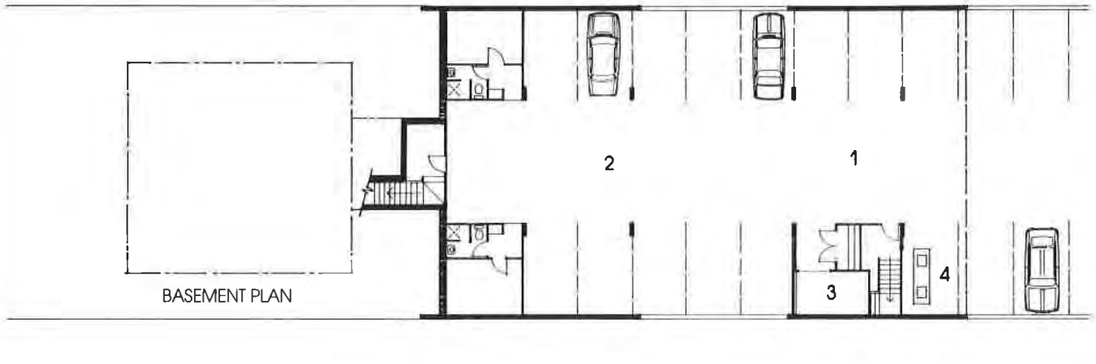
PERSPECTIVE OF HOUSE



PERSPECTIVE OF INTERIOR







PROFESSIONAL OFFICES

HORNE GLASSON & PARTNERS *(CONTINUED)*

Architect: James Gourley

LOWER GROUND FLOOR
1. *Open parking off Juniper Road*
2. *Covered parking off Juniper Road*
3. *Bin area*
4. *Miniature sub-station*
5. *Change room*
6. *Ablutions*
7. *Equipment storeroom*
8. *Stairway to reception*

UPPER GROUND FLOOR
9. *Client waiting area*
10. *Reception area*
11. *Secretary*
12. *Board Room*
13. *Administration*
14. *Partners' secretary*
15. *Partners' offices*
16. *Partners' studio*
17. *Sub-divisible office space*
18. *Sub-divisible drawing office*
19. *Men's ablution*
20. *Tea kitchen*
21. *Fire escape*
22. *Print room*
23. *Outdoor courtyards*
24. *Visitors' parking off Ridge Road.*

FIRST FLOOR
25. Ladies' toilets
26. Men's toilets
27. Air-conditioning ducts
28. Sub-divisible drawing office
29. Outdoor verandah
30. Fire escape
31. Main staircase

Junction between old and new.

development along the lateral boundaries. The courtyards and spaces thus formed would be used for display of plants and outdoor artwork.
The west face of the new offices was splayed back at an angle approximately the pitch of the house to enhance the physical separation of the two elements and echo their shapes and strengthen visual harmony. To further enhance and preserve the roof character set by the house, corrugated aluminium was used as new roofing material (against the old by-laws but conceded for its appropriateness). The east facade was designed to present a total "new building" image in which cantilevers and crisp, simple details reflect a bold, precise and businesslike corporate identity.

Materials

Silver Grey Satin facebricks were chosen as the solution to the aesthetic and maintenance parameters, the grey off-shutter concrete, waffle slabs, columns and beams blending harmoniously with brick. They were also chosen for their precise, clean-cut edges and splays which are echoed in the lines of the building design and detailing. Quarry tiles and fired clay grille blocks completed the choice of exterior finishes and were selected for their appropriateness in use with tropical vegetation in the outdoor courtyards.

Construction

Conventional in-situ concrete techniques were used for the foundations, floor slabs columns and facade beams, and structural steel roof trusses utilised over the main office section. The majority of external concrete faces were formed with an off-shutter finish, which required a high degree of co-ordination with the main building fabric, careful attention being given to alignment with the brick coursing, window profiles and other building components.
This was achieved by a close interaction between the architect and structural engineer, with the builder playing a key role once construction commenced.

James Gourley

CREDITS
Client: Horne Glasson Partners
Architect: James Gourley
Structural Engineers: Horne Glasson Partners
Project Management: Horne Glasson Partners
Contractors (Main): Bridge & Structures

View from Ridge Road.

DURBAN CITY COUNCIL CONSERVATION AWARDS, 1987

Ten conservation citations were recently awarded by the City Council to individuals and organisations in Durban for the preservation of particular old buildings in the city.
The awards include private homes, a shopping centre, a church, a school and a club.
The Conservation Awards Committee of the Durban City Council was established in 1985 to consider and recognise contributions towards the conservation and enhancement of the city's architectural and historical heritage. The first awards were made in 1986.

The current awards are:

Sanlam
— for the imaginative re-cycling of the "Workshop", an historic railway building and a key element in the re-development of the City Centre.

Bardic Investments
— for the restoration of "Atherton", 295 Florida Road; a significant Edwardian villa in a garden setting and part of a fine suburban streetscape.

Members of the Durban Club
— for the continued maintenance of the original portion of the Durban Club and its interior; an important historical symbol of Colonial architecture having a unique relationship to the City.

Archdiocese of Durban
— for the restoration of St Anthony's Church and Presbytery; a unique set of buildings in Revived Spanish Baroque style in a prominent urban setting.

Natal Provincial Administration
— for the continued care and maintenance of the Glenwood Junior Primary School; an important school building in the Union Classical style.

Mrs A Merret and Mrs V Foster
— for the restoration of 19/21 Napier Road, a charming pair of Late Victorian semi-detached houses with front verandahs and notable details.

H R Schaefer
— for the continued maintenance of 36 Norfolk Road; a Victorian suburban house with notable verandahs.

Georghiou Investment (Pty) Ltd
— for the continued maintenance of 89 St George's Street; an example of a Victorian townhouse which makes a delightful contribution to the streetscape.

E R Browne & Sons
— for the restoration and recycling of 73 Musgrave Road; an important example of a Victorian suburban house with notable front verandahs and details.

PUBLICATIONS

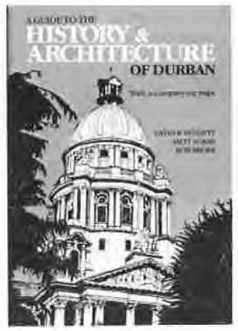
DESIGN OF LEARNING SPACES
A GUIDE TO THE HISTORY & ARCHITECTURE OF DURBAN
RHODES. TOWARDS THE CONSERVATION OF A UNIQUE SOUTH AFRICAN TOWN

Design of Learning Spaces
Edited by Costas Criticos & Michael Thurlow. Media Resource Centre, Department of Education, University of Natal, Durban, 1987 — 190 pages. This publication is available from academic booksellers or from the Media Resource Centre, University of Natal, King George V Ave, Durban 4001. Price R19,50.

This thought-provoking collection of seminar papers, socio-political analyses, prosaic facts, impassioned pleas and living examples puts forward no instant solution for the problems of providing learning spaces in South Africa today. Instead it provides the reader with facts and views on various facets of the educational process as presented by psychologists, educationalists, researchers, architects and planners, without reaching a consensus of opinion. It is, on the whole, easy and informative reading, although esoteric or political overtones occasionally lead to incoherence. The influence of the environment on the learning process is widely discussed, practical space and environmental needs clearly set out and some practical examples illustrated. The format of the book is unusual and allows for easy reference.
Dr Michael Keith of NBRI deals thoroughly with guidelines on environmental design in a compact form for easy reference. Accepting that "an open plan school is no guarantee of open or informal education practices", he also presents several open-plan layouts together with a pilot design for an experimental school which accommodates some cellular spaces without losing the benefits of partial open planning, in a highly efficient layout.
The principles of the NEST schools are set out, a basic learning module illustrated, and the Parklands Private School, a small informal, cellular layout in an old farmhouse, is presented.
Regrettably, no outstanding examples of larger schools were included, this being a real problem area for most South African architects dealing with such a shortage of learning spaces that schools for 1 000 and more students are commonplace. Since educational policy is unlikely to undergo radical change, perhaps the most progressive step which could be taken would be the addition to every school of a comprehensive Learning Resource Centre, based on the excellent brief put forward by Jeremy Sabine. For this alone, even if not for the rest of the interesting material presented, this book should be given shelf-space wherever there is involvement in the design of learning spaces.

Shelagh Nation

Shelagh Nation is a partner in the Pretoria offices of the firm Stauch Vorster. She has wide experience in the design of schools; spent some years researching the subject at the NBRI; and has recently been responsible for revolutionising the designs of schools for the Indian Community. ***Editor***



A Guide to the History & Architecture of Durban
By David Bennett, Sally Adams and Rob Brusse. Copies are available from the Town Clerk's Department or Adams & Co (Pty) Ltd. Price R3,95 plus GST.

This booklet is divided into two sections: the first contains a history of Durban and its historical places, and the second guides the reader along four walks through the city and surrounding areas, describing buildings of architectural importance and interest. Each walk is accompanied by a large colour map which is contained in the pocket at the back of the book. Published by the City Council of Durban, this 56 page booklet is illustrated with old photographs and detailed drawings. Durban's history from the earliest times is covered, and written in an interesting chronological form. Over 100 of Durban's most important buildings are described.

Rhodes. Towards the Conservation of a Unique South African Town
Edited by Dr Walter Peters. School of Architecture, University of Natal — 276 pages. Limited copies of the publication are available through the Secretary of the School of Architecture, University of Natal, King George V Avenue, Durban 4001. Price R25 including GST and postage.

This publication is the result of a project in architectural and environmental conservation by Fourth Year Students of the School of Architecture, University of Natal. Carried out in Rhodes in the remote north-east Cape, the project focuses on the conservation, continued existence and enhancement of a village that has, for a long time, been of special interest to many architects. Rhodes is a particular example of a country village which actually has its salvation in its economic decline: outsiders appreciative of its attributes have invested in obsolete housing and have restored the building stock to a generally reasonable state of repair. The real problem is that of the absentee landlord.
Besides the preparation of base material by the group, including a land survey, the plotting of all significant trees and hedges and the measuring and recording of all buildings, each student was individually responsible for a further survey: history, life in the town, tourism, and other aspects. In the proposals, students were required to select a portion of the village and demonstrate the enhancements appropriate to that area, including the removal of accretions, the upgrading and appropriate climatic control for existing buildings, and the design of infill architecture. The students hope that the report will add momentum to the task ahead of improving the social and economic well-being of Rhodes without destroying the delicate fabric of the village.

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Provincial Committee for 1988/89: Messrs John Frost (President), Rob Platt (Vice-President), Sydney Baillon, Maurice Dibb, Frank Emmett, Brian Johnson, Paul Mikula, Derek Sherlock, Gordon Small, Ted Tollman and Walter Peters.

National Board Representatives:
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Town Planning Committee of Durban:
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Rob Platt.

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Conservation Awards Committee of Durban:
Pat Emmett.

National Regional Committee of BRAC:
Maurice Dibb, alternate Brian Johnson.

Public Relations Officer:
Brian Johnson.

NPIA Journal:
Walter Peters (Editor), Jessie Birss (Editorial Assistant).

Durban Chamber of Commerce Civic Affairs Committee:
Frank Emmett.

Building By-Laws Liaison Committee:
Les Williams, alternates Andrew Ogilvie/Pat Gibson.

Urban Design College (ISAA):
Ted Tollman, Rob Platt.

Don Smith Award Committee of the City of Durban:
Bruce Stafford.

MBA Inter-Disciplinary Committee:
Maurice Dibb, Derek Sherlock, Ted Tollman

National Monuments Council Regional Committee:
Brian Kearney, alternate John Frost.

Architectural Competitions Committee (SACA):
Derek Sherlock, Ted Tollman.

Town Planning Advisory Committee of Westville:
Dick Morton.

EPPIC
Pietermaritzburg: Pat Holdcroft.
Durban: Scott Phillips.

Sub-Committee for People of Different Abilities City of Durban:
Keith Breetzke.

Durban Listing of Important Buildings & Places Steering Committee:
Barry Clarke, John Frost.

Pmb Steering Committee for Cataloguing and Conservation of Buildings:
Pat Holdcroft.

National Computer Committee (ISAA):
Rob Platt.

BRICK DESIGN AWARDS

Following the successful competition for architects in 1987, *Corobrik* and the *Natal Mercury* would like to acknowledge, once more, the contributions of those who help to improve the quality of the environment. Consequently, buildings in two categories completed in Natal during 1987, with clay or calcium silicate bricks, are eligible for these prestige awards. Judges are Johannesburg architect Mr Willie Meyer and the managing director of *Corobrik* Natal, Mr Ray Andrews. Details will soon be circulated to architects. The closing date for entries is Wednesday, 31 August, 1988.

PATRON OF ARCHITECTURE AWARD

The ISAA Patron of Architecture Award was conferred upon the Durban City Council at a ceremony held in the Jubilee Hall on 18 December 1987.
At the ceremony, John Frost, NPIA President said:
The award is national and is unique in that it is the first city council to be recognized as a patron of architecture by the South African Institute of Architects.
On behalf of the President in Chief of the Institute of South African Architects, I have the honour to present to the Mayor of Durban the Institute's special recognition of the Durban City Council as a Patron of Architecture, for its pioneering initiatives taken for the conservation of Durban's important buildings and places and its promotion of excellence in the built environment. Over the last ten years consistent action has been taken by the City Council, its officials and leading South African professional consultants to achieve the endeavours which formed the motivation for the award.
The Institute does not consider the award to be a purely static gesture of appreciation. Inherent in the recognition of the City Council as a leader in the field of promoting excellence in the built environment is a challenge to future City Council policy. What has been achieved is a starting point and an example to other cities in the country. The policies which have created the subjects of the motivation are not just applicable to major central buildings and areas but also to Greater Durban. The benefit of these policies should be enjoyed by all the peoples of Durban in their living and working environments.

FAREWELL TO MONICA GÖBEL

Responsible for the design of this journal since 1980, Monica Göbel has decided to repatriate to Sydney with her husband, Heinz. In her contribution to this Journal, to interior and graphic design for many pratices in Natal, and the refurbishing of the NPIA Board Room, Monica has set standards of sophistication which will be difficult to uphold. Her contribution will be sorely missed. Our very best wishes accompany the couple to Australia. ***Editor.***