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## 1983 NPIA NOMINATIONS AND



AWARD OF MERIT



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

1-1984



## EDITORIAL: THE AWARDS SYSTEM

In this issue *NPIA Journal* is publishing all nominations for the biennial Institute of South African Architects Natal Award of Merit for the period 1982/83. It does so, as it has traditionally done, intending to serve as a record of contemporary architecture in Natal. Contributions are taken from the nominees' reports.

"The assessors unanimously agreed to recommend to the Provincial Committee that an Award of Merit be made for the Mangosuthu Technikon, Umlazi, by Messrs. Hallen, Theron & Partners Inc." So reads the report by the convenor of the Natal Award of Merit Committee.

Fortunately, for those who ask "Why?", the citation (printed in full opposite) says a little more – in essence "... that in terms of function this building exhibits a very high level of response to the essential criteria of good design, and that in formal terms it produces an air of assured and sensitive identity with the essential character of academic architecture."

To the uninitiated such verbiage must simply confirm their decision to dismiss the architectural awards system as a mutual appreciation matter for architects. It is therefore pertinent to elucidate on some aspects of the awards system and, in the absence of the specific brief given the NPIA Awards Assessors, to cite the brief given to the Awards Group of the Royal Institute of British Architects:-

"The purpose of these Awards by the RIBA is to give *public* recognition to outstanding examples of current architecture and thereby to achieve a greater public appreciation of good architectural design.

A building recommended for an *Award* should be *excellent of its kind*. Juries have to assess whether a building, irrespective of size or type, achieves this quality.

Within the limits of time available, juries are asked to judge the consistency and quality of design, the appropriate use of materials and whether a building is likely to remain a fine work of architecture throughout its full working life." \*

The above quotation makes adequately clear that awards are aimed at the public – not at the architectural profession. They are regarded as an educational means for the lay public.

How is the public involved? It is to the credit of the NPIA that its awards jury includes a layman, albeit not the man in the street. Mr. Simon Roberts of the Natal Law Society already has an informed interest in architecture and the built environment. Not all juries are so fortunate. (The other assessors were Mr. Les Williams (convenor); Mr. Revel Fox of Cape Town; and Prof. Don Dyke-Wells, Head of the School of Architecture, University of Natal, Durban.)

But the public comes in elsewhere, essentially as clients or patrons of architecture who demand high standards, or by the shared determination of client and architect to produce outstanding environments. Yet, ironically the assessors' report does not discuss client or user satisfaction.

What other facts emerge about this year's awards? If quantity is anything to go by, the number of nominations is encouraging: 10 in all. If building type is anything to go by, the rather special "one off" type building has, as usual in Natal, won the award. Unfortunately awards seem to favour certain categories of buildings: houses are obviously excluded. If award numbers are anything to go by, the assessors in the citation put it blandly "... only one award should be made in 1983 ...". This implies that the premiated building is "the biennial building". Consideration might be given to making as many awards as there are deserving buildings.

Is it not time to reframe the jury's brief: to include not only buildings completed within the past two years (often too short a time for a building to prove itself in use), but also a requirement for a report in a more specific manner which has educational value? Perhaps this report should indicate quality norms to the general public; consider client and user satisfaction; take account of building economy, energy, maintenance etc., and state what specific qualities led to the decision of the assessors. In this connection, the contribution by the contractor should, in all fairness, not be omitted. As few awards are won on the merits of design alone, it would be appropriate to name the firm credited with the excellence of the fabric: Stocks & Stocks (Natal) (Pty) Ltd, in the case of the Mangosuthu Technikon.

Despite these criticisms of the system, the principle of an award of merit is to be heartily encouraged for its benefit can be seen in the fitting accolade to the Mangosuthu Technikon. In conclusion, *NPIA Journal* congratulates Hallen, Theron & Partners Inc., not only on the 1983 NPIA Award, but also on the 1983 Transvaal Award for the Sacca Head Office building at Johannesburg. **WP**

\* *RIBA Journal*, August 1976, p. 319

# NPIA 1983 AWARD OF MERIT:

## MANGOSUTHU TECHNIKON, UMLAZI

Hallen Theron and Partners Inc in association with Julian Elliott

### Assessors Citation

*The Assessors were unanimous in their decision to recommend that although there were many excellent buildings submitted, only one award should be made in 1983; and that that award go to the Mangosuthu Technikon as an outstanding example of architectural excellence.*

*They found that in terms of function this building exhibits a very high level of response to the essential criteria of good design, and that in formal terms it produces an air of assured and sensitive identity with the essential character of academic architecture.*

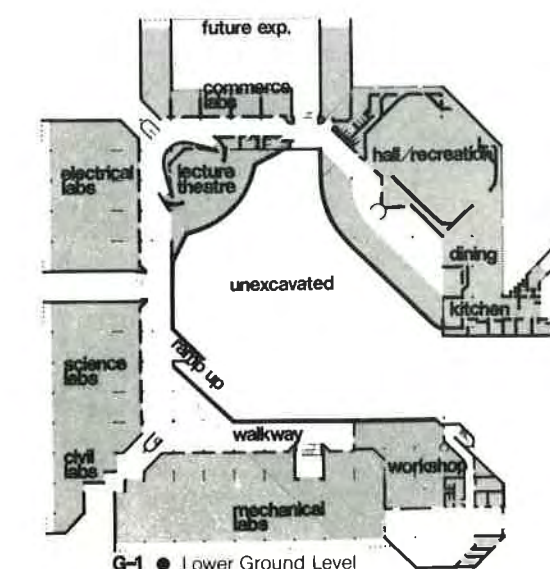
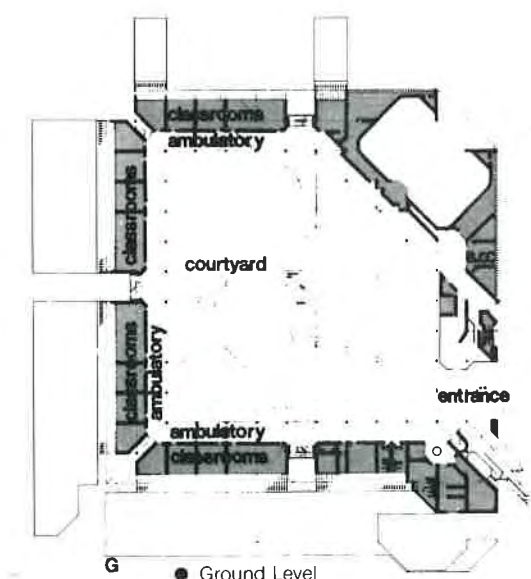
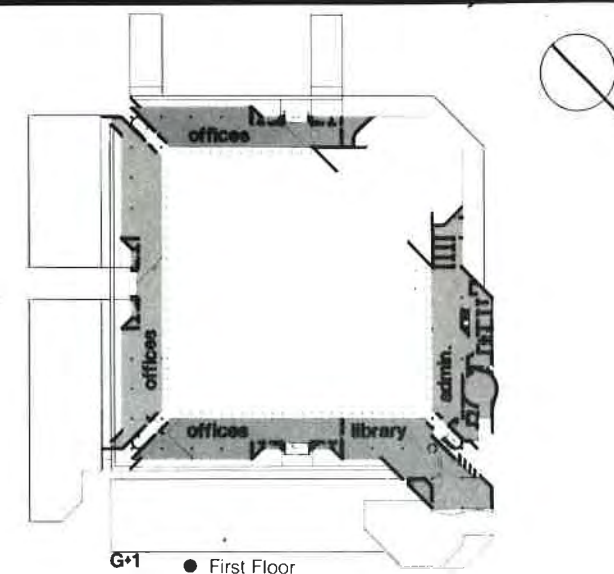
*The impression received on arrival at the building and on entry is one of dignified welcome without pretension, and it is maintained throughout the subsequent experience of this fine work of architecture. There is a sense of heightened awareness, as though the building invokes an ancient Mediterranean presence, perhaps a spirit of Tuscany, to pass through this southern landscape. It sits on its rounded hilltop site with a sense of inevitability, and its inner form, a cloistered quadrangle, is such as to embrace and complete the place. The roofs execute a masterly counterpoint to the swelling and shrinking series of spaces they cover, adding clarity to the external perception of an already clear interior plan, and the somewhat startling emblematic wheel or mandala at one corner is seen to punctuate a powerful axis of symmetry to the diagonally aligned great hall.*

*Throughout the building there is an intimate liaison of art and architecture. A fine instance of this is the glazed screen to the porter's lodge, which is given identifying prominence with abstract patterns in a multiple-etching technique by Andrew Verster. Elsewhere about the quadrangle fountains and sculptures lend appropriate emphasis to nodal elements of the plan.*

*The general articulation of the quadrangular components of the building is exploited as an opportunity to turn its corners with panache and individuality but without loss of unity. This is achieved by a combination of skillful variations on themes of wall and fenestration combined with the unifying play of form in the roof planes.*

*Terracotta tile products are utilized in unexpected but ingenious and effective ways to assert control of solar penetration and to form generous scaled handrails to the cloisters; and other details such as the precast concrete columns with their flying brackets show an exceptional quality of imagination and execution – even if, as in so many buildings of today, protection against rust has not been quite complete.*

*In sum, it is the happy combination of planning effectiveness and formal inventiveness which may be said to be the definitive merit of this exceptional building.*



Coverage of the project in the January/February 1983 issue of *Architecture SA*, formed the basis for the architects' submission. Readers are referred to that article.



# NOMINATIONS:

## CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY NATIVITY, PIETERMARITZBURG Kammeyer, Rozendal and Carter-Brown

This project arose from a design which was awarded first prize in a national architectural competition in 1976.

The fundamental problem was to design something for which the 20th Century has not yet found a form nor a format and to do this in an historic Victorian City with a tradition of fine civic buildings. Although the building is radical in many respects, it is essentially conservative in the sense that it has picked up many cues from the environment and from the City, and then responded positively to them. The Victorian vernacular of brick architecture is translated into a modern builder's vernacular of concrete frame and brick infill, very simply, logically and economically used, avoiding historicism and imitative form.

### 1. St. Peter's (the old Cathedral).

This historic building is being used as a multi-purpose meeting space, while the Sanctuary has been retained and portions have been converted into a military and a stained glass museum.

### 2. The new Cathedral, incorporating the following ideas:

- 2.1 The notion of a simple enclosing circular space of primary form.
- 2.2 The great structural cross over the space supporting the roof, in turn supported on four clusters of four columns.
- 2.3 The resolution of these geometries by completing the square within the circle; this joint becomes the means for light to reveal the space.
- 2.4 At ground level, below this perfected geometry, the building becomes free in form and organic in its implications. Its edge conditions respond to human requirements, utilitarian functions, and the environment around it.

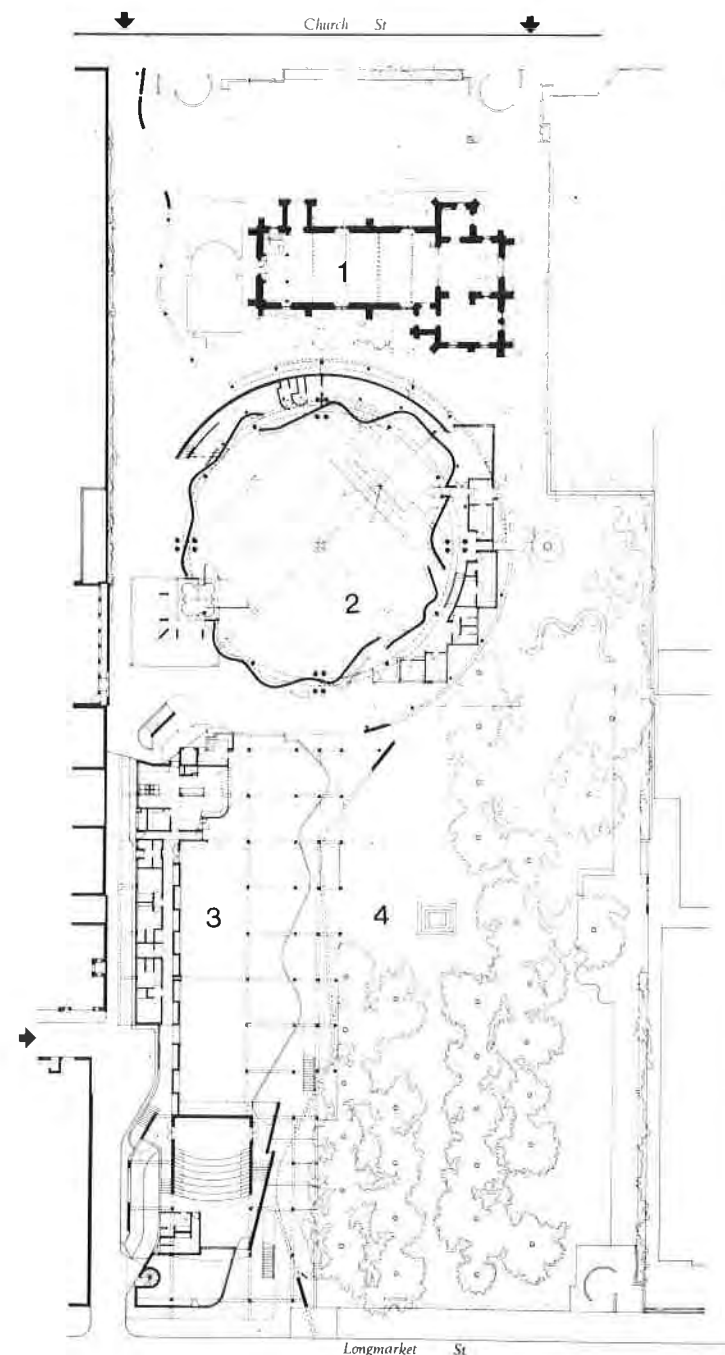
### 3. The Fellowship Building (now referred to as "The Centre").

This drawing shows the final scheme with the Fellowship Building completed on its South side by the proposed Lecture Theatre and Shop, the latter completing the connection of the building to the street.

The Fellowship Building is quite simply organised behind the screen wall which takes on all the functions of facade and urban form. The building may be described as a series of layered functional spaces. At the back of the building there are simply organised utility spaces, then come the main spaces, two 8 m high halls themselves designed for maximum flexibility of use, served by the Refectory/Foyer space with its curvilinear public edge, and finally there is the external covered colonnade that defines the public route along the edge of the building with the curve of the screen wall suspended above it.

### 4. The Green Space.

The existing pattern of human use and movement had already established this as a green shaded place in the city. The scheme retains this space as a tranquil precinct



Λ Plan

- 1 St Peters
- 2 New Cathedral
- 3 The Fellowship building
- 4 Green space

(This project was also featured in *Architect & Builder*, March 1983).

## 101 VICTORIA EMBANKMENT, DURBAN

Monte Bryer and Rodd Project Architects: *Gerald Seitter and Dennis Boyd*

This 38 storey building contains 129 bachelor, simplex and duplex apartments, 6 parking levels, squash courts, swimming pool, sun deck, children's play centre and laundromat.

The primary design aim was the creation of a pleasant living environment within the urban, high density context. Hence all apartments overlook the Esplanade greenbelt and the bay while the duplex apartments have an additional view over the city. The curving, sweep-back profile of the building is in response to the following considerations:

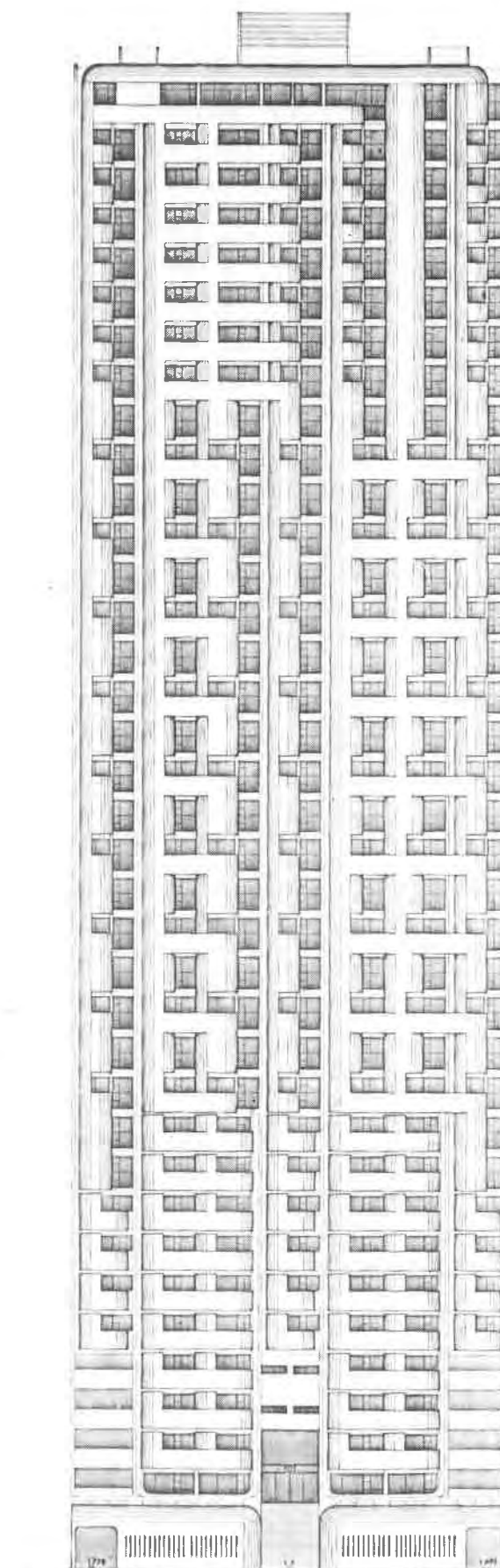
1. relating the building to the scale of the pedestrian along Victoria Embankment;
2. reducing noise originating from the heavy traffic on Victoria Embankment;
3. continuing the green sweep of the adjacent Durban Club by means of the planted podium and by the planted terraces on the curved section of the building;
4. intruding as little as possible on the historically and architecturally important landmark adjacent, the Durban Club.

In an attempt to create interest and to fragment the scale of this tall building, the variety of accommodation types is expressed on the Victoria Embankment elevation.

(This project was also featured in *Architect & Builder*, October 1981 and *Planning and Building Developments*, September/October 1978).

V Esplanade entrance

South elevation →



# NOMINATIONS:

## ELIZABETH SNEDDON THEATRE, DURBAN

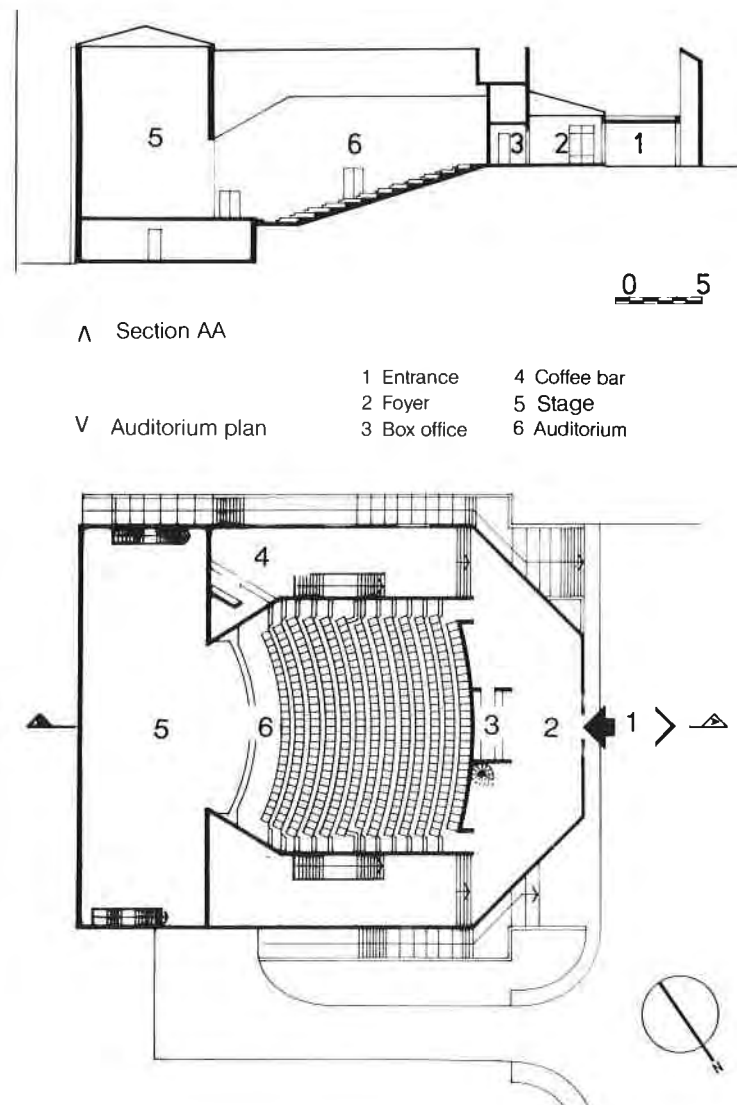
Bruce E. Powers

The theatre is planned as a rectangle, the ancillary spaces being grouped around the auditorium which forms the core. In this way, external walls as well as internal connections are kept to a minimum. The entrance to the theatre is accentuated by a porte-cochère incorporating a vertical feature, the purpose of which is to draw attention to the building and to proclaim its special character as a venue for the performing arts. The foyer, from which one enters the rear and highest part of the raked auditorium, is wrapped around both sides of the building with staircases leading naturally down to the front stalls. On one side, free of through traffic, is a coffee bar and windows with a view. At the lower levels are administration and production areas such as lobbies, dressing rooms, storage and toilets. There are unusually few windows in the public areas of the theatre which is wholly advantageous: each window becomes a feature and frames the view, but daylight levels are kept under control.

The theatre is planned to allow the traditional form of actor-audience relationship with proscenium stage and air-conditioned single-tiered auditorium with stepped continental seating for 384. The stage is 12 metres x 9 metres deep with a fly tower facility 12 metres high, a thrust stage facility which doubles as an orchestra pit, and ample wing space. The principle lighting source is the lighting catwalk that lies forward of the proscenium line.

Construction is of a concrete structural frame supporting facebrick infill panels and concrete floor slabs, loadbearing facebrickwork and steel roof trusses over the auditorium. Externally, the same brick colour as in the auditorium dominates.

As a university building, the Elizabeth Sneddon Theatre is more than a theatre: it accommodates a wide range of teaching and social functions, extending from festivals and lectures to exhibitions and filmshows. It has proved its success with its continual and varied use and popular appeal.



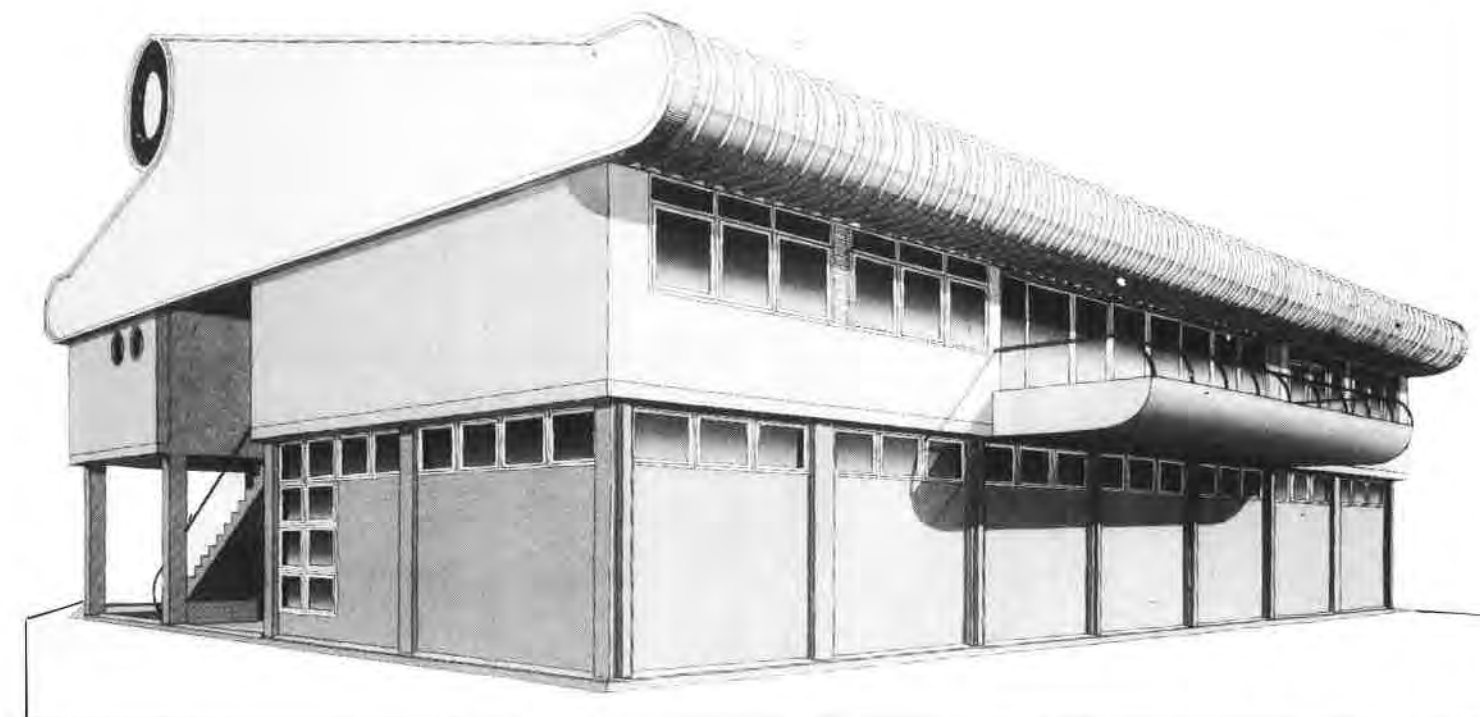
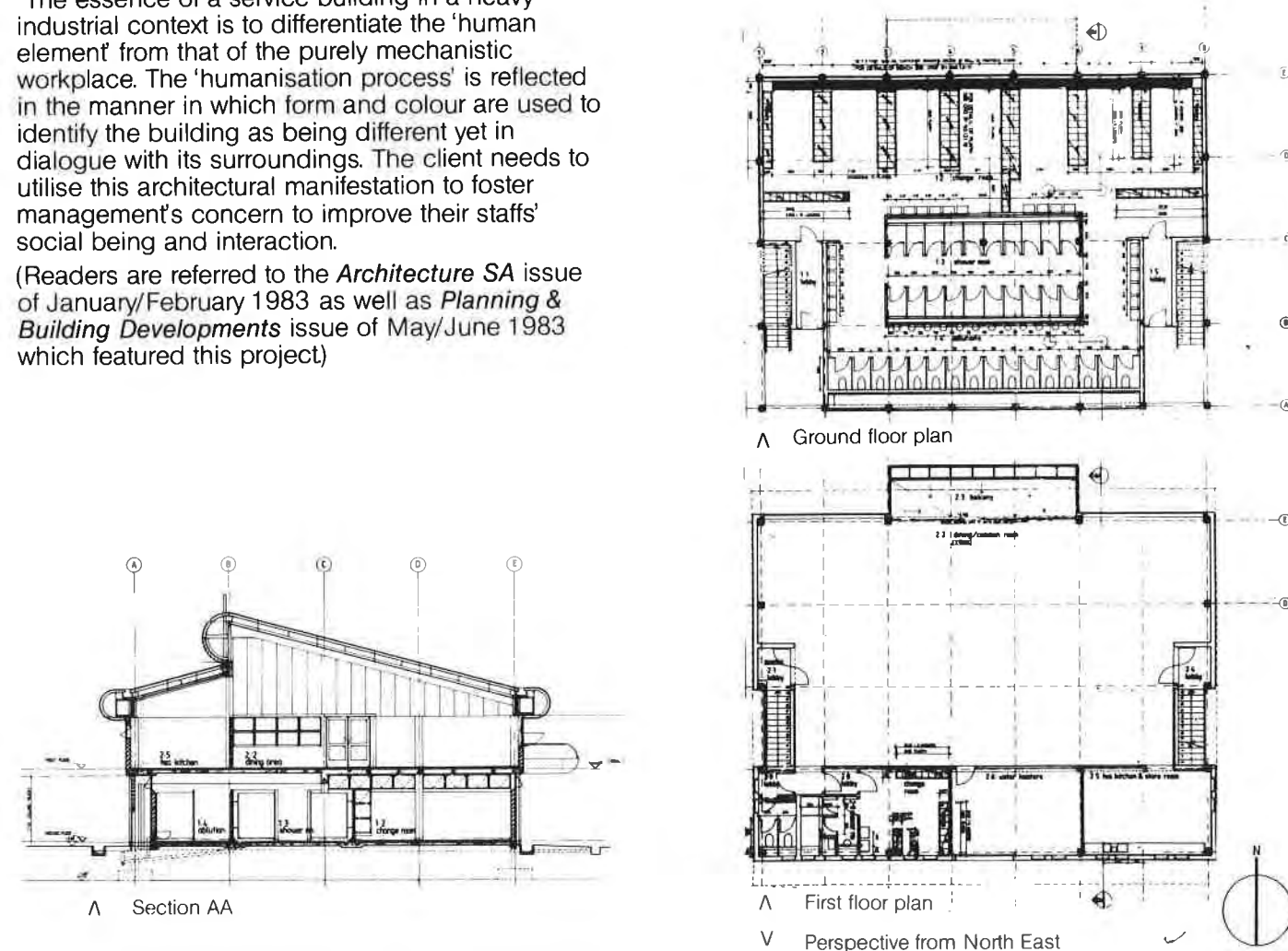
"... it was possible to accommodate the building on the site and retain the vast majority of indigenous vegetation using it to help blend the building into its natural surroundings."



## MAINTENANCE, CHANGE AND DINING FACILITY DURBAN Daniel and Associates

The essence of a service building in a heavy industrial context is to differentiate the 'human element' from that of the purely mechanistic workplace. The 'humanisation process' is reflected in the manner in which form and colour are used to identify the building as being different yet in dialogue with its surroundings. The client needs to utilise this architectural manifestation to foster management's concern to improve their staffs' social being and interaction.

(Readers are referred to the *Architecture SA* issue of January/February 1983 as well as *Planning & Building Developments* issue of May/June 1983 which featured this project)





# NOMINATIONS:

## THE MEWS, DURBAN

Associate Architects:  
Tollman Haarhoff & Partners, The Olaf Pretorius Smith & Poole Partnership.

### Objectives of Design

To distribute the available bulk so as to yield the optimum number of spacious 'family-type' housing units; to assemble a built form that would interact most sympathetically with the environmental space of the site; to endeavour to maximise the 'house-type' potential of the units at ground and rooftop locations and limit the number of 'apartment-type' units with limited potential for open space interaction; to assemble the units so as to preserve a balance between the community open space and the private open space.

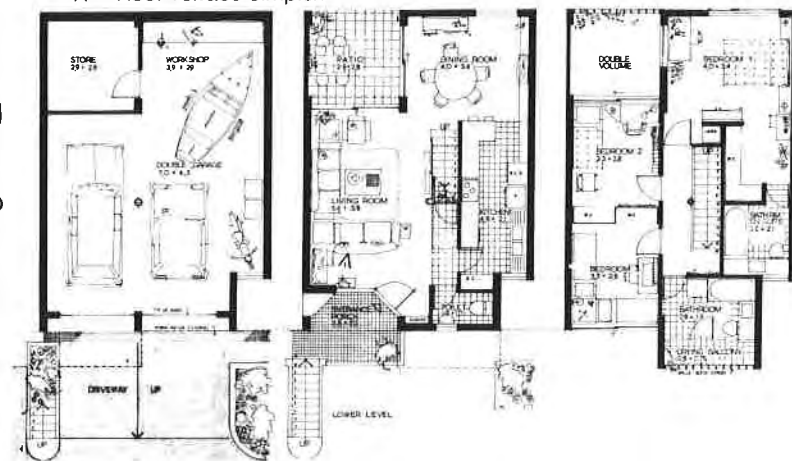
### Solution

In order to resolve the functional and commercial demands of the brief with the architect's formal and spatial concept for the building and site, the available bulk was distributed between thirty seven, three-bedroom units of four varieties.

These were assembled in an L-shaped form which fully utilised the available coverage of the L-shaped site and yielded a substantial garden setting to the north and east. The units were then stacked pyramidally towards the knuckle of the L in order to maximise the available view opportunities, impart a sense of individuality to the units, and to create a domestic scale at the interface between the building and the residential matrix in which it was situated. The pedestrian and vehicular approach was located to the south and west of the building and comprised a generous brick paved area shaded by the dappled light of the many established trees and palms of the original garden.



Λ Roof Terrace simplex



Λ Garden duplex

V Perspective view of North-side



## HOUSE DADA, WESTVILLE

Brian Johnson

### Site

A gently sloping, suburban corner site in a select area of Westville, with south east views to the sea.

### Client

A Indian industrialist, his wife and child, who entertain a great deal.

### Design concept

The design approach was to interpret the traditional forms of vernacular "Natal" architecture in a "High Modern" language. For example the overhanging verandah roof has been inverted to create a horizontal plane that still performs environmentally as a parasol-type roof. The decorative slatted sun screens of the Victorian verandah have been treated as simple horizontal slats, creating shade and casting shadows.

### Siting

The house is positioned centrally on a corner site and acts as a visual "knuckle" allowing it to be viewed in the round, from two boundaries. The site has been shaped to create a dominant elevated setting.

### Planning

The plan is organised in a square around a central stairway that connects the three levels. Planning is open with large volumes flowing from one level to the next. The approach to the front door, intentionally over-scaled to relate to the total facade, is on the diagonal, setting up corner views of the two elevations. The formal living spaces are related to the front entrance zone while family room and bedrooms are related to an informal pool area at the rear.



Λ Ground floor plan



Λ Lower Ground floor plan

V Northern aspect





# NOMINATIONS:

## HOUSE OLDFIELD, DURBAN

Brian Johnson

### Site

The site was a tennis court that had been subdivided by means of pan-handle access off Musgrave Road on the Durban Berea.

### Brief

The client, a structural engineer with a wife and three young children, required that his house be north facing, with a central pool courtyard, and be a relaxed, private and peaceful oasis.

### Design concept

The design approach was to go for a low, unobtrusive roof form that tied together visually and spatially all the rooms that open onto the pool court. Structure has been over-stated with large one-metre diameter columns supporting the large north-facing cantilevered eaves that provide shade and privacy. The columns act as definers of space in lieu of walls and are so dominant as to make the glazing appear non-existent. Finishes are face-brick and plaster and paint to create a rugged look to the exterior.

### Siting

The entrance facade has been played down to create an unobtrusive face to the outside world, and to enhance the entrance/internal experiences. The driveway is lined with young palms that once grown, will create a strong axial approach.

### Planning

The main living area is divided into a raised formal lounge and a casual family room divided by a feature bar and formal dining room. The bedroom wing is beyond the family room with the childrens' bedrooms located as a group and the master/main en-suite bedroom overlooking the pool and living areas. Service areas are located on the south side with garaging in a basement.

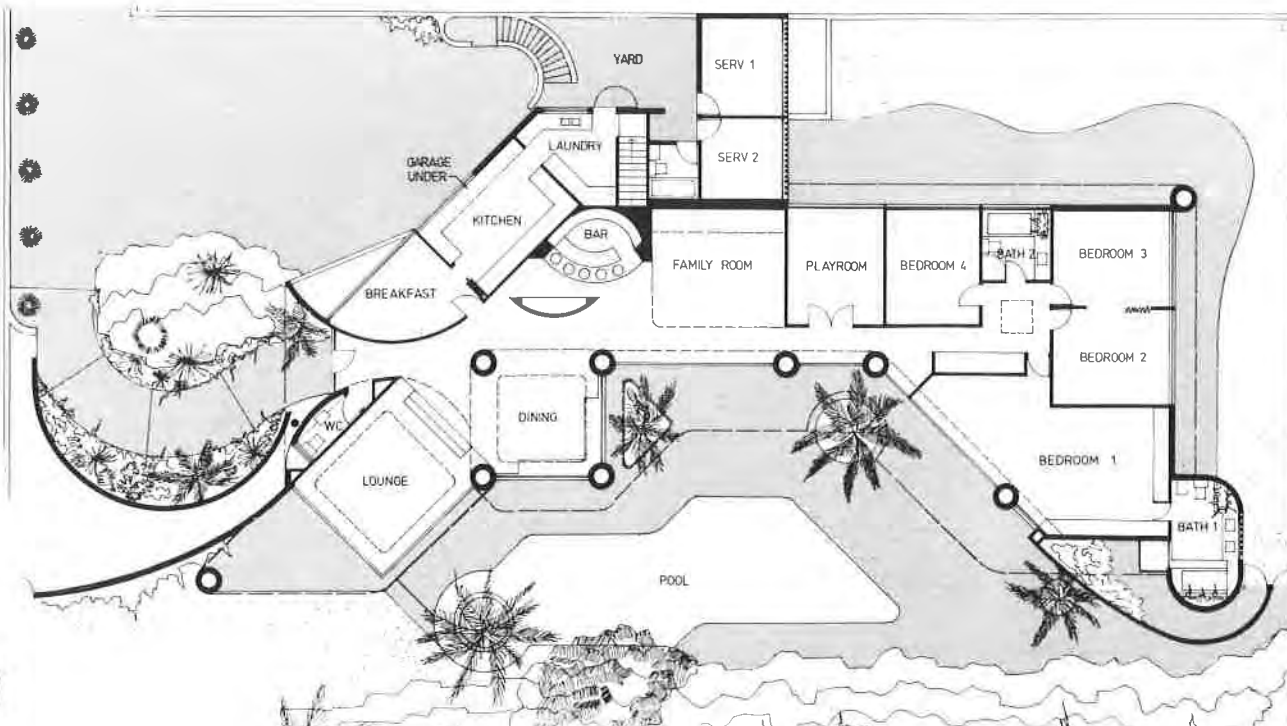


Λ Northern terrace

V West elevation



V Ground floor plan



## HOUSE THOMAS, WESTVILLE

Brian Johnson

### Site

A North facing, sloping site at the bottom of the Palmiet River valley, overlooking a nature reserve.

### Client

A doctor and his wife whose children have left home and whose hobbies are gardening and antique collecting.

### Brief

A two bedroom house to harmonise with the natural surroundings and to house an antique collection.

### Design concept

In order to minimise the visual impact of the house as seen from the elevated approach, the decision was made to go for a flat roof that could be turfed and planted, and to create walls of rough stone obtained from the site itself.

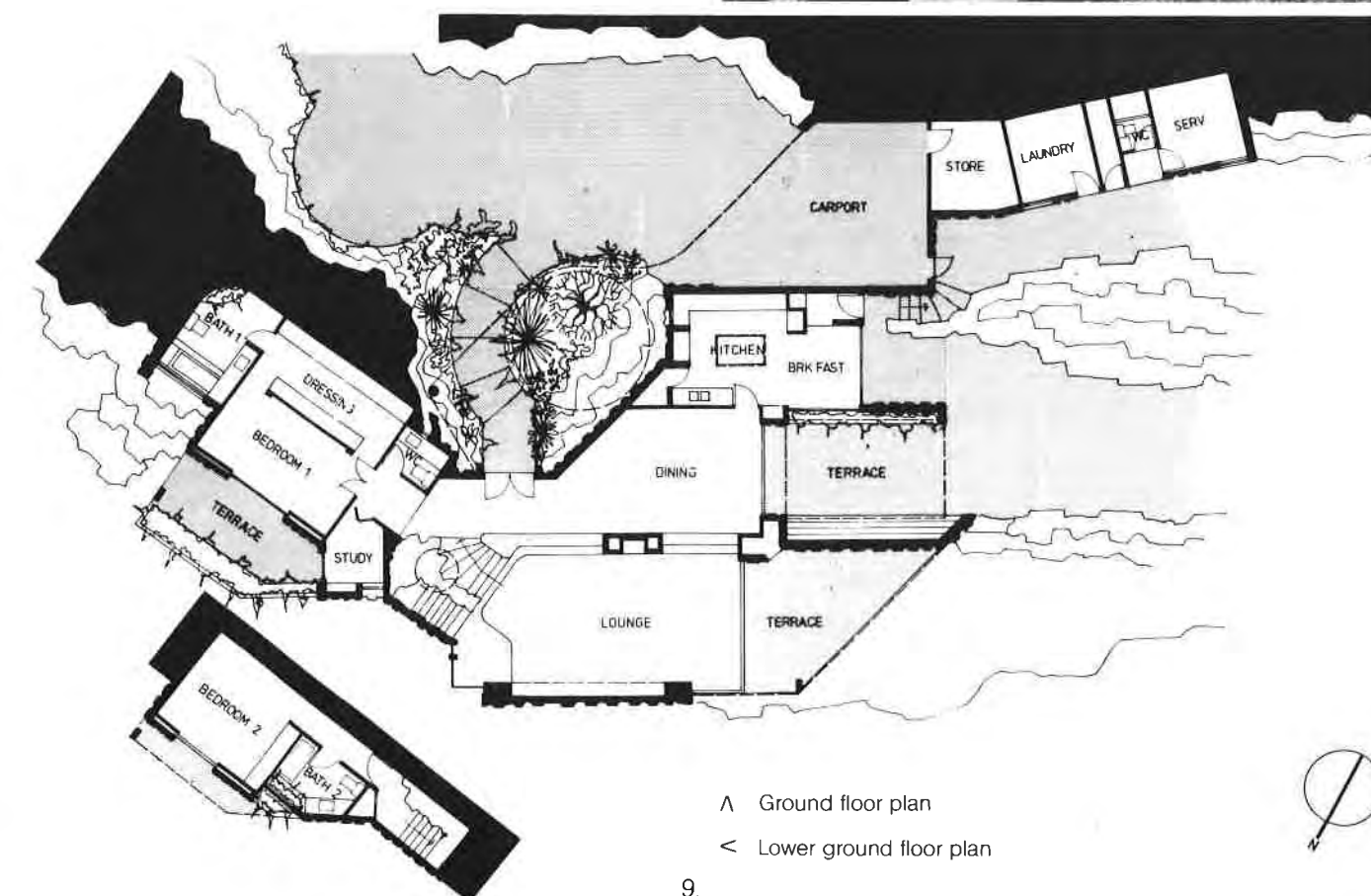
### Planning

Our prime concern with the internal planning was to create spaces and wall surfaces that would show the antique pieces in the best manner. The entrance to the house is defined by a circular beam with a large circular cut-out. The entrance hall commands a view over the different levels and wall surfaces. Views of the outside valley are framed specifically to enjoy the long vistas. The living areas open out onto covered terraces and lead one into the landscaped garden. On looking back from the bottom of the garden, beside the rippling stream, the house rises from the earth blending into the landscape like a natural outcrop.



Λ North West elevation

V North elevation



Λ Ground floor plan

< Lower ground floor plan

# NOMINATIONS:

## HOUSE SCHMIDT, COWIES HILL

Hallen Theron and Partners Inc.

When building at the crest of a hill or near to it the decision on the roof is a most important aspect in the creation of architectural form. Either the roof has to be high and dominant and be obvious when viewed from below or should not be dominant at all, and there needs to be a well expressed leading edge to the form. In this case we chose a verandah-like form and placed slender columns along the outer face of this edge. This gives the building its characteristic shape. The line of windows and doors that enclose the building is set back in a shallow curve to create the deepest verandah space where it is most needed; overhangs to the east and west of the roof give shading and at the centre the space is deep.

The roof edge can either have a hip-like form with a return of the leading edge or a gabled form – we chose the latter to obtain the maximum effect. The gable end was given its characteristic shape by the need to have a roof light down the length of the roof and this was given expression by the shape of the ends.

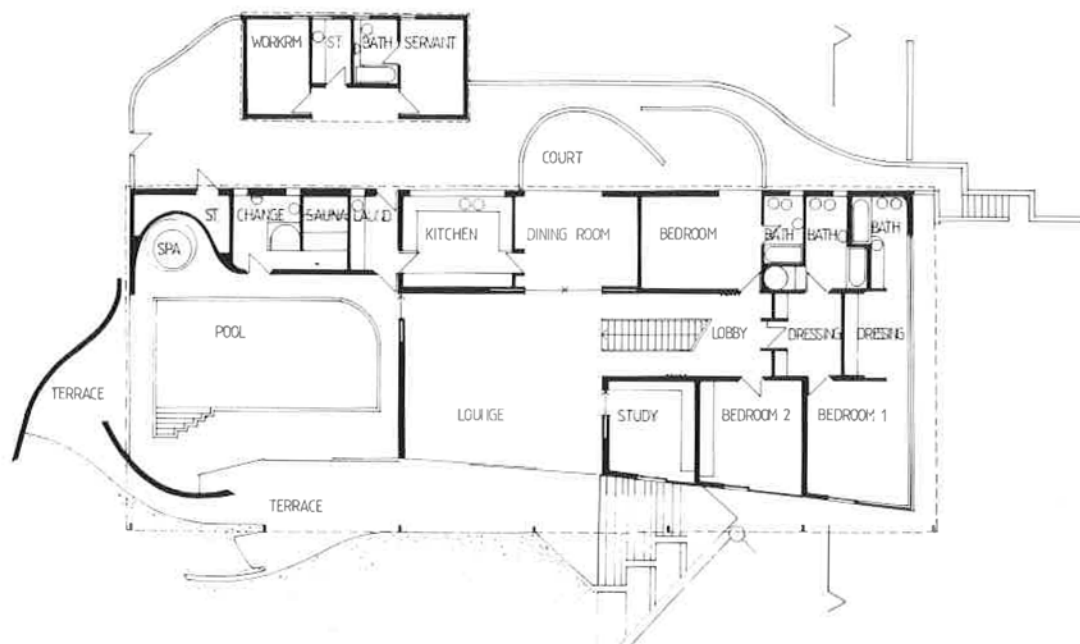
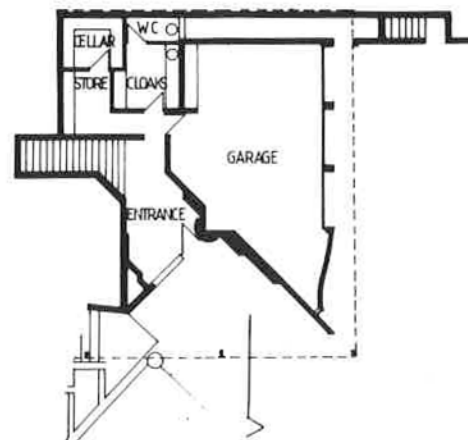
V Section

East elevation detail >



V Upper level plan

Lower level plan >



# NEWS:

## NATAL UNIVERSITY STUDENT WINS INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ARCHITECTS PRIZE

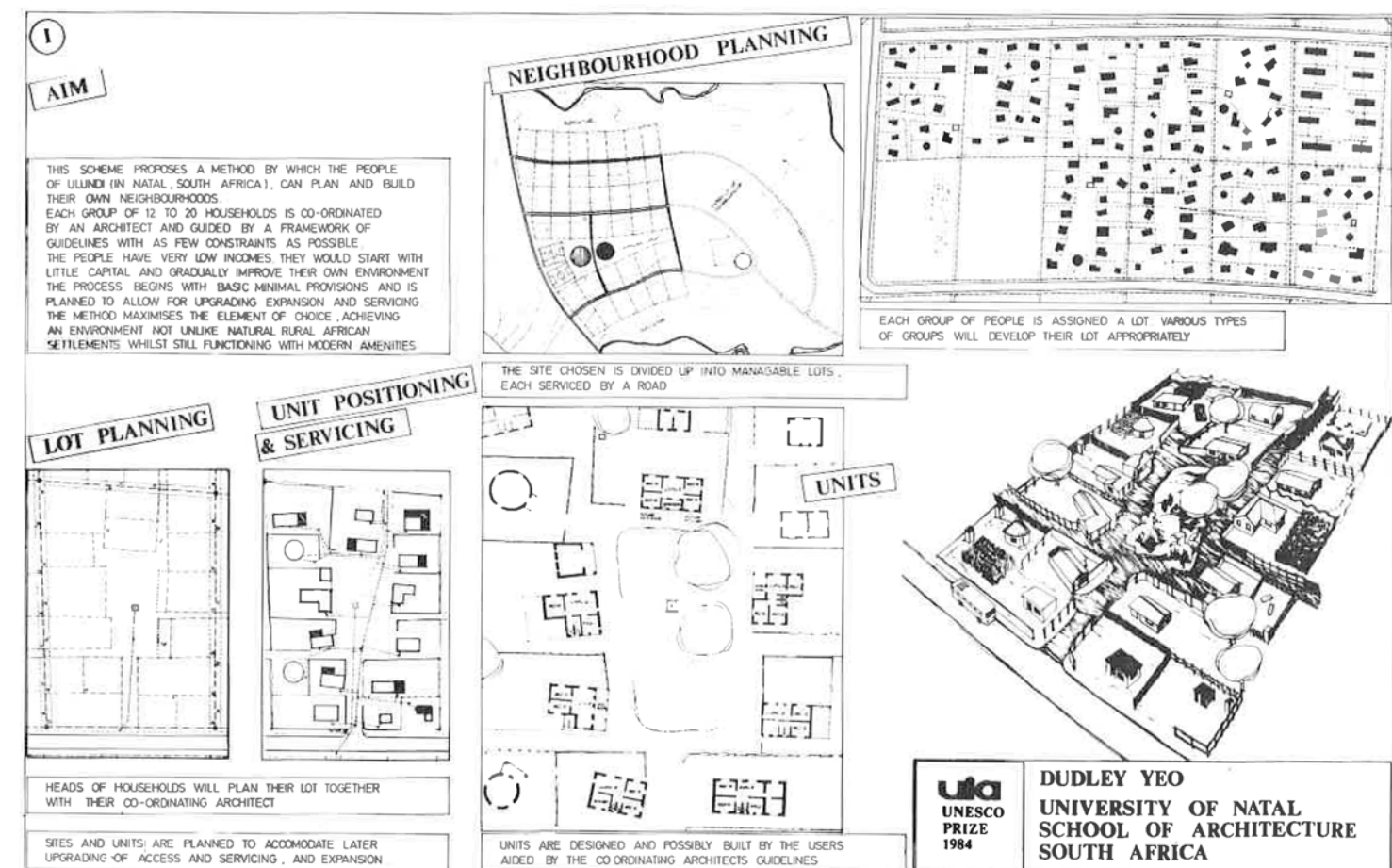
Every three years the International Union of Architects (U.I.A.), with the support of UNESCO, organises an international student competition. The theme of the XIIth Student Competition, which has just been judged, was the design of a selfhelp housing delivery system for low-income communities. Entrants were required to prepare a design for a method and a procedure by which user-groups could plan and design their own dwellings within tight budget constraints. This need in the developing countries of Southern Africa has been recognised at the Natal School of Architecture where special design programmes and lecture courses have been instituted to prepare future architects to meet this challenge. Last year, 4th and 5th year students prepared submissions under this theme for the National Congress of the Institute of S.A. Architects in Cape Town, and students in both years were awarded silver medals for their designs. Two projects were entered for the U.I.A. Prize, and Dudley Yeo, a fourth year student, was one of the prize winners. Over 180 submissions from 44 countries were received. The jury was chaired by the well-known expert in this field, John Turner, and the other members of the jury were from Iran, India, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, Mexico and Argentina.

The project was to:

- account for an actual live situation;
- show a special awareness of its context;
- have a definite emphasis on co-operative or collective action;
- reflect an egalitarian attitude to the users;
- cope with unusual or particularly difficult constraints.

Extracts from the jury's report included the following comments. "In accordance with the terms of reference and requirements of the competition, the jury gave highest marks to those entries which focused on the relationship between the architect and users, and to those in which the user's contribution was most evident." Apart from Dudley Yeo, other prize winning students were from the following countries: Argentina, Poland, China, Philippines, Thailand, U.S.S.R., Mexico, East Germany, Cuba, Spain, Finland, U.K., Austria, Tunisia, Czechoslovakia, Togo, Saudi Arabia and Ethiopia. All these submissions will be published in a book to be produced by the U.I.A., and projects will be exhibited on a rotational basis at all Schools of Architecture in countries which won prizes. We look forward to mounting this exhibition at this School in the near future.

continued over





Brief description of the Natal submission  
Entrants were required to prepare a low-income self-help housing system. The target group selected for this project were low-income Black South Africans, who comprise about three-quarters of the country's population. Levels of affordability relative to incomes were established, as were the specific needs of the target population.

The project was conceived of as a physical framework in which users could maximise their contribution to the housing process. This physical framework was composed of building lots of about 300 m<sup>2</sup>, arranged around a cul-de-sac access way which also provided communal open space. Provisions were made for the installation of full servicing, including sewers and water, although this provision may be phased over time. Simple, flexible building rules were established as a guide for the users who could be responsible for the construction of their own dwellings.

Through careful design of the physical framework, this project proved highly economic without compromising on the quality of the housing environment produced. The use of self-help was not intended as a mechanism through which housing authorities could abrogate their responsibilities, nor a way in which those seeking shelter would be forced to carry costs. The project was conceived of as a partnership between authorities and users, but one in which the users were given considerable power to make decisions.

The significance of this project lies in the contribution it makes as a practical demonstration of how meaningful self-help housing schemes can be set up and implemented. Not only was this recognised by the School of Architecture in the selection of this project as one of two submissions to the Competition, but it has now received recognition at an international level.

Errol Haarhoff

At an prize-giving function in the Natal Mercury auditorium in October 1983, cash awards, certificates and plaques were presented by *Corobrik* to two Natal architectural firms for their 'Best Brick Buildings' designed in the years 1981/82.

The winning architects were:

- Hallen, Theron and Partners Inc. for the best designed brick built family home in Natal.
- Marinier, Small and Pettit for the best designed building other than a family residence in Natal.

Appointed to judge the entries and make the awards were Professor D.N. Dyke-Wells, Mr Revel Fox and Mr Tony Pooke, marketing manager of *Corobrik Natal*.

The project was organised by *Corobrik* in consultation with the Natal Provincial Institute of

Architects, publicity being obtained through a competition in the *Natal Mercury* in which readers were asked to pick the winning design from the finalists.

In his speech at the function, where all the entries were on exhibition, the acting managing director of *Corobrik Natal*, Mr Chris Lee, emphasised that *Corobrik Natal* is most anxious to create interest in and support for those who help to improve the quality of the environment, and he said he believed the architectural profession was playing a vital role in helping to achieve this.

"We also believe that a competition such as this stimulates public interest in good architectural design and helps to create a public awareness that those who improve the quality of our environment should be encouraged," Mr Lee said.

At the Annual General Meeting of members held at the Caister Hotel, Durban, on 25 October 1983, the following persons were elected to the Provincial Committee for 1984/85:

Messrs. D.A. Sherlock, M.G. Dibb, I.F. Poole, M.R. Hamlin, G.R. Small, R. Platt, I. Daniel, D.C. Boyd, Prof. E. Tollman and Dr. W.H. Peters.

At subsequent committee meetings the following appointments were made:

1. President: Mr. D.A. Sherlock
2. Vice-President: Mr. M.G. Dibb
3. National Board Representatives:  
Mr. D.A. Sherlock and Prof. E. Tollman with Messrs. M.G. Dibb and G.R. Small as alternates respectively.
4. Co-options:  
Mr. P.T. Hoal, City Architect of Durban, and Dr. W.O. Servant of the NPA Directorate of Building Services.
5. Executive Committee:  
The President, Vice-President and the immediate Past President with Messrs. Poole and Hamlin as alternates to any one of the three.
6. Representatives and other appointments:
  - Research, Development and Standards Committee Representative: Mr. D.A. Sherlock
  - Editor, *NPIA Journal*: Dr. W.H. Peters
  - Observer Durban Chamber of Commerce Civic Affairs Committee: Mr. D.C. Boyd
  - Building By-Laws Liaison Committee of the City of Durban: Mr. L.S. Williams, alternate Mr. I.F. Poole
  - University/Institute Liaison Committee: Dr. W.H. Peters, Messrs. S.N. Tomkin, Prof. E. Tollman, M.G. Dibb, G.E. Seitter, J.L.H. Smith, K. Alcock
  - Durban Chamber of Commerce Council, Building Consultative Committee Technikon and M.L. Sultan Consultative Committee: Mr. D.M. Taylor

#### 7. Appointment of Sub-Committees:

- Public Relations Committee: Messrs. I. Daniel (Convenor), R. Platt and Dr. W.H. Peters (powers to co-opt).
- Building By-Laws and Regulations Committee: Messrs. I.F. Poole (Chairman), L.S. Williams, W.R. O'Beirne, R.D. Morum, D.B. Barbour, M.A. Dyer, O.R. Tennant, K. Long, P. Batho, P. Emmett
- Practice Advisory Committee: Messrs. M.R. Hamlin (Chairman), M.G. Dibb, W.R. O'Beirne, D.B. Barbour, I.F. Poole, I. Daniel, R. Platt, D.C. Boyd
- House and Functions Committee: Mr. M.R. Hamlin (powers to co-opt).
- Committee on Planning: Prof. E. Tollman (Chairman), Messrs. J.L.H. Smith, E. Haarhoff, S.N. Tomkin, R. Harber, C.A. Levick, R. Platt, D. Boyd, Miss J.M. Birss, Prof. M. Kahn.
- NPI Foundation Fund and Benevolent Fund Trustees: Messrs. M.A. Jackson (Chairman), S.N. Tomkin, A.B. Adkin.
- Computer Interest Group: Messrs. K. Breetzke (Chairman), M.G. Dibb, I. Daniel, A.M. Ogilvie, P.C. Bakker, J.S. Dommissie, R.G. Pettman, P.T. Hoal, B.H. Lee, J.A. Duvenage, D.C. Thomas.

#### Changes in Practices

Mr. I.W. Gourlay is now practising under the style of "Cohen Bahr Harris Fels" at Suite 402, Shell House, 221 Smith Street, Durban.

Mr. D. van Zyl is now practising under the style of "Douw van Zyl" at School of Architecture, University of Natal.

Mr. C.A.H. Kadwa is practising under the style of "Cassim A.H. Kadwa".

Mr. J.B. Weston is practising under the style of "J.B. Weston" at 28 Main Street, Howick.

From 1st August 1983 Mr. R. Tomsu went into practice on his own account under style of "Robert Tomsu" at 11 Broadway, Westville.

From 1st September 1983 Mr. A.W. Swiatek became a partner in the firm of "Bonieux, Rougier & Croxon" and the style of the practice remains unchanged.

As from 1st September 1983 Mr. B.L. Torr went into practice on his own account under the style of "Bruce Torr" at 98 Harding Street, Newcastle.

Messrs. W. C. Vandeverre and J.P. Apsey have resigned as directors and shareholders from Osmond Lange Vandeverre Haarhoff Goldswain and Burger Incorporated. They have formed a new practice with Mr. P.S. Robinson, an urban and regional planner, under the style of Vandeverre, Apsey, Robinson and Associates at 7th Floor, Durban Bay House, 333 Smith Street, Durban.

Messrs. G.C.W. Ogilvie and R.W. Straw have dissolved their partnership with Mr. R.G. Curtis and as from 1st November 1983 practise under the style of "Ogilvie and Straw" at 121 A Loop Street, Pietermaritzburg. Mr. R.G. Curtis has advised that he will practise under the style of R.G. Curtis at 284 Loop Street, Pietermaritzburg.

#### Changes in Membership

Mr. G.F. Edkins - from NPI to TPI  
Mr. M.P. Malefane - from NPI to TPI  
Mr. B.V. Cooke - CPI to NPI, address: P.O. Box 2668, Durban.  
A.J.C. Voorvelt - from NPI to TPI  
P.E. Douglas - from TPI to NPI - c/o SKM Architects, 13th Floor Albany House West, Victoria Embankment, Durban.  
L.J.E. Zietsman - from OFS to NPI - address c/o Piet Bakker, P.O. Box 6020 Durban.  
C. Wilsenach - from CPI to NPI (retired) - address c/o Roux Wildenboer, P.O. Box 2974, Durban.  
A. Mina (AnT) from NPI to TPI.

#### Changes in Addresses

Mr. J. Newton to 31 Botha Road, Bothas Hill.  
Mr. H.W. Cooper to Suite 5, La Lucia Park, 64 Armstrong Avenue, La Lucia.  
C.A.L. Levick and Scherer Moull and Levick to 445 Queen Elizabeth Avenue, Durban.  
C.U. Potter to 302 Fassifern, 35 Ridge Road, Durban.  
Cassim A.H. Kadwa to Suite 809 Nedbank House, 30 Albert Street, Durban.  
Miss S.A. Adams to 4 Brentwood Avenue, Durban.  
D.J. Harris to Kibbutz Shamir, MP Upper Galilee 12135, Israel.  
P.L. Gordon to 32 Fairfield Avenue, Pietermaritzburg.  
J.W. Hurst to 24 Essenwood Road, Durban.  
N.D. Hayes-Hill to P.O. Box 39, Ladysmith.  
David B. Mason to c/o Arlington Court, Arlington Avenue, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, United Kingdom CV32 5HR.  
P.J. Kerwan to P.O. Box 5619, Durban.  
Mr. P.H. Coetzee to 44 William Campbell Drive, La Lucia.  
Mr. P.H. Van Coller to 47 Braid Street, Pietermaritzburg.  
Mr. B.I. Peter to 76 Valley View Road, Durban.

#### New Members

Mr. P.J. Kerwan (ordinary) c/o Buck and Whitehead, 3rd Floor Fassifern, 35 Ridge Road, Durban.  
Mr. P.M. de S. Buccellato (ordinary) 5619 Botanic Gardens Road Durban.  
Mr. C.W. Barnes (ordinary) c/o The Grant Vos Partnership, 805 NBS Buildings, 300 Smith Street, Durban.  
Mr. C.J. Mennell (ordinary) (transferred from TPI) c/o Stauch Voster and Partners, P.O. Box 3720, Durban.  
W.J.J. Van Heerden (ordinary) c/o Buck and Whitehead, 3rd Floor Fassifern, 35 Ridge Road, Durban.  
Mr. F.M. Carrington (ordinary) 1104 Haven Court, Esplanade, Durban.  
Mrs. J.A. Stewart (ordinary formerly AnT) 42 Balmoral Drive, Durban North.  
J.P. Hathorn (ordinary) 600 Standard House, 275 Smith Street, Durban.  
M.A. Pellegrini (AnT to Ordinary) 12 Kent Gardens, Durban North.  
A.K.S. Oehley (AnT) 143 Malindi, Marine Drive, Umhlanga Rocks.  
P.I. Tasker (ordinary) 10 Loop Street, Pietermaritzburg.  
P.H.P.F. Allen (ordinary) P.O. Box 142, Hilton.

#### Deceased

N.O. Jackson  
J. Pitout

## UNIVERSITY/INSTITUTE LIAISON COMMITTEE:

Although Natal members are circulated in advance of individual events, for the record, the following have been planned for the first quarter:

**Tuesday, 28 February**, 5.15 p.m. in SH2: Professor Barrie Biermann on *People in Glass Houses*

**Tuesday, 13 March**, 5.15 p.m. in SH2: An illustrated report back by NPIA members who participated in the *People to People* tour of the USA in September 1983.

**Tuesday, 27 March**, 5.15 p.m. on the Western Campus, University of Natal: *Tennis*, Students vs the Institute. Members wishing to make the Institute team should contact Keith Alcock. Tel. 330023.

**Tuesday, 10 April**, 5.15 p.m. in SH2: Hans Hallen on the *Mangosuthu Technikon* (NPIA Award 1983) and *Sacca Head Office* (TPIA Award 1983).