

NEW ROYAL THEATRE

The Marabi Theatre as locus for Cultural Reproduction

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Magister of Architecture, MArch(Prof),the Faculty of Engineering, Built Environment and Information Technology.

University of Pretoria.

October, 2011

BUILDING ADDRESS
c/o Jerusalem and Grand Street, Marabastad, Pretoria.
FUNCTION
Multi-use theatre
RESEARCH FIELD
Heritage and Cultural Landscapes



CONTENTS

Acknowledgements 2.5 Proposed Framework -62-List of Figures 2.5.1 Summary Abstract 2.5.2 Site Location and Analysis 2.5.2.1 Site Description Chapter 1 - Introduction 2.5.2.2 Statement of Significance for the site -13-1.1 Introduction -14-1.2 Background -16-Chapter 3 - Theory -71-1.2.1 Introduction to the conservation of intangible heritage 3.1 Introduction -72-1.2.2 Intangible Heritage in South Africa 3.2 Theoretical Concept -72-RINGING THE DEAD MAN'S BELL 1.3 Problem -22-1.3.1 Background to Problem Statement 3.3 Translation into Architecture -98-1.3.2 Problem Statement 3.4 Conclusion -98-1.3.2.1 Sub Problem 1.4 Research Methodology **Chapter 4-Precedents** -101--24-4.1 Critique on South African Heritage Architecture 1.5 Programme -26--102-1.6 Client Profile -28-4.2 Theoretical Precedents -106-1.6.1 Economic Justification 4.2.1 Propelling vs. Pathological Permanence 4.2.2 The Architecture of Fragility **Chapter 2- Context** 4.3 Local Precedents -112--33-2.1 Study area 4.3.1 The Vilakazi Street Precinct Artwork Programme -34-2.2 The Story of Marabastad -36-4.3.2 The Sans Souci Cinema 2.2.1 Physical Development 4.4 Functional Precedents -116-2.2.2 Cultural History 4.4.1 The Dee and Charles Wyly Theatre 2.2.2.1 The Marabi Culture 2.2.2.2 Marabi Music Chapter 5- Design development -119-5.1 Introduction to design process 2.2.2.3 Timiti Dance Parties -120-2.2.2.4 Illegal Beer Brewing 5.1.1 Theoretical response -120-2.2.2.5 Cultural Diversity 5.1.2 Response to physical site consitions -124-2.3 The Story of the Theatres -46-5.1.3 Programmatic requirements -128-2.4 Marabastad today -50-5.1.4 Response to Aziz Tayob ISDF -136-2.4.1 Urban Fabric 5.1.5 Historical conditions -137-2.4.2 Public Transport 5.1.6 Marabastad architecture -142-2.4.3 Heritage Conservation Area 5.1.7 Environmental considerations -148-2.4.4 Sectional Analysis of Marabastad Architecture 5.1.8 Synthesis -149-



Chapter 6- Technical Investigation	-151-
6.1 Introduction	-152-
6.2 Layered exterior	-152-
6.3 Dynamic interior	-156-
6.3.1 Steel frame structure	
6.3.2 Operable flooring system	
6.3.3 Retractable fabric roofing system	
6.3.4 Retractable seating system	
6.3.5 Operable stage	
6.3.6 Operable louvered skin	
6.4 Support spaces	-170-
6.5 Services and systems	-174-
6.5.1 Municipal services	
6.5.2 Drainage strategy	
Chapter 7- Conclusion	-178-
Bibliography	-180-
Addendum A - Final drawings	

Addendum B - Model

SPECIAL THANKS TO:

Arthur Barker- Study Leader Jacques Laubscher - Year Coordinater

To my Parents



- LIST OF FIGURES -

CHAPTER 1

Fig 1.1 The evolution of identity Author

Fig 1.2 The Folklorist Author

Author

Fig 1.3
The development of UNESCO's model for the conservation of intangible heritage.

Fig 1.4 Red Location Museum, Port Elizabeth Noero Wolff Architects, 2006 (sammlung, 2011)

Fig 1.5 Cradock Four Memorial, Cradock GP Greeff and Associates, 2010 Author

Fig 1.6 Walter Sisulu Square, Soweto StudioMAS, 2005 Author

Fig 1.7 Apartheid Museum, Johannesburg Mushabane Rose. GAPP. Britz Roodt and Linda Mvusi. 2003

Author

Fig 1.8
Freedom Park, Pretoria

Mashabane Rose, GAPP and MMA, 2006 Author Fig 1.9

Hector Peterson Museum, Soweto Mashabane Rose Architects, 2002 (flickr, 2011)

Fig 1. 10 The Merry Blackbirds - 1930's Jazz troupe. (Ballantine, 1993: 53)

rig 1.11 Steeve the Jazz King's Records: Historical Remnant of the Marabi era. To be re-programmed as a public sound archive where sounds from the New Royal Theatre are made available to the public. Author

Fig 1.12
Field Sketch: The Empire Theatre today, currently shops but to be reprogrammed as a micro-brewery that brews local historical beers.

be reprogrammed as a micro-brewery that brews local historical beers. Author

Field Sketch: The Orient Theatre today, currently a shebeen and shops, to be restored to a cinema.

Author

Fig 1.14
Early Gallo Records Album Cover
Tsaba Tsabane No 1.
(Ballantine, 1998: 54)

CHAPTER 2

Fig 2.1 Marabastad in the context of Pretoria Author Fig 2.2 Adjacent page Extent of study area Author

Fig 2.3 Positions of the different locations Author

Fig 2.4
Outlying townships in relation to Marabastad
Author

Fig 2.5 Marabastad Timeline Author

Fig 2.6 Marabastad in 1905 Photo taken from Daspoortrand (Aziz-Tayob, 2002)

Fig 2.7 Sam Nhlengetwa - Township Jazz, Collage,2001 (arthrob,2011)

Fig 2.8 Tza-Sol plays Bass (Thomas,2003: 14)

Fig 2.9 Drinking beer (Thomas,2003: 13)

Fig 2.10 Marabastad experiential diagram Author

Fig 2.11 From top to bottom: 1. Site of the old Royal Theatre, 2. The Empire Theatre 3. The Orient Theatre. 2011

Fig 2.12 1967 Highway Scheme that was to be built through Marabastad. (Aziz Tayob, 2002) Site indicated

Fig 2.13
Positions of the Theatres within the Heritage Conservation area as stiplulated by Le Roux, 1991
Author.

Fig 2.14 Comparative densities of Marabastad in 1934, 1965 and 1998 (Janse van Rensburg, 1994)

Fig 2.15 Adjacent page Current state of Marabastad urban fabric

Fig 2.16
Pretoria's Transport Network with Marabastad as principle intermodal transport interchange

Fig 2.17 Main transport nodes of Marabastad Author with Darryn Botha

Fig 2.18 High daytime pedestrian activity due to influx of commutors Author with Darryn Botha

Fig 2.19
Lower nighttime pedestrian activity due to exodus of commutors and the small residential component.
Author with Darryn Botha

Travelling to and from outlying homelands/townships has become part of Marabastad's heritage. These are part of a photostudy done on the subject by David Goldblatt in 1989. (Seejarim, 2006: 48.49)

Fig 2.21 Marabastad Heritage Conservation area as stipulated by Prof. Le Roux, 1991.

Fig 2.22 Life in Marabastad, Photostudy Author

Fig 2.23 Layering of analysis data Author with Darryn Botha

Fig 2.23 Sectional analysis of Marabastad built fabric

Fig 2.23 Aziz Tayob ISDF Before and After Author with Wallace Honiball

Fig 2.24 Aziz Tayob ISDF Model Black: Existing Fabric White: Proposed Author with Darryn Botha

Fig 2.25 Adjacent, Top Position of site in the context of Marabastad Author

Fig 2.26 Adjacent, Bottom Existing site condition Author

Fig 2.27 Site analysis from Jerusalem street

Fig 2.28 Site analysis from Grand street Author

CHAPTER 3

Fig 3.1

A- Diverse cultures with a strong sense of regional autonomy

B- Homogenised cultures, loss of autonomy due to external cultural
influence

Author

Fig 3.2 Increase in cultural homogeneity due to ease of information access Author

Fig 3.3 Adjacent page Introducing folklore (intangible heritage) Author

Fig 3.4 Adjacent page Isolation through misperception Author

Fig 3.5 Adjacent page The effects of time Author Fig 3.6 Adjacent page Losing touch with the everyday Author

Fig 3.7 Adjacent page Architecture as archaeology of memory Author

Fig 3.8 Adjacent page The dead man's bell is introduced Author

Fig 3.9 Adjacent page Ringing the dead man's bell. Author

Fig 3.10 Adjacent page
Re-introducing the public to their intangible heritage.
Author

Fig 3.11 Adjacent page Critical public engagement Author Fig 3.12 Adjacent page

The 'anti-monument'
Author

Fig 3.13 Adjacent page

Fig 3.13 Adjacent page The end (is the beginning) Author

CHAPTER 4

Fig 4.1 Comparative table illustrating tendencies in South African Heritage Architecture

Author

Fig 4.2

Pathological vs. Propelling Permanence

Author
Fig 4.3

Strong vs. Fragile architecture Assembled by Author

Artwork at the Vilakazi Street Precinct Artwork Programme (represent, 2011)

Offstreet public activity at the Vilakazi Street Precinct Artwork Programme (witsvuvuzela, 2010)

Fig 4.6 Artwork at the Vilakazi Street Precinct Artwork Programme (thecityfix, 2011) Fig 4.7 Model of proposed Sans Souci (Deckler, Graupner and Rasmuss, 2006: 52)

Fig 4.8
Exisiting ruin
(Deckler, Graupner and Rasmuss, 2006: 50)

Fig 4.9 Fristing ruin

Existing ruin (Deckler, Graupner and Rasmuss, 2006: 54)

The Old Sans Souci (Deckler, Graupner and Rasmuss, 2006: 54)



- LIST OF FIGURES -

Fig 5.10
Theatre configurations (Principle) Fig 4.11 Groundfloor Plan (Deckler, Graupner and Rasmuss, 2006: 51) Fig 5.11 Theatre configurations (Application of principle - July) Fia 4.12 Development Phases Steel frame with infill & cladding (Deckler, Graupner and Rasmuss, 2006: 53) Fia 5.12 Stacking of support spaces frees periphery of performance space Concept drawings - July From top to bottom: Arena configuration, Configurations on plan, Auditorium configuration Sectional diagram illustrating spacial dynamic. (rex-ny, 2011) Fig 5.13 Concept drawings - July Plaza configuration Fig 4.15 Section model (rex-ny, 2011) Fig 5.14 Concept drawings - July Fig 4 17 Approach to lower level foyer Closed for climatic control/securtiy/privacy (rex-ny, 2011) /intimacy of performance Adaptable seating configurations Fia 5.15 SKETCH PLAN - Recording Studio (rex-ny, 2011) SCALE 1:100 Fig 4.19 Public space around building Author (rex-ny, 2011) SKETCH PLAN - Artist Accommodation NTSCHAPTER 5 Author Fig 5.17 (Below) Concept model - July Indicating response to historical conditions and Aziz Tayob ISDF Parti diagram culmination of responses to design generators Author Fig 5.18 Site model - September Indicating response to historical Concept Model - July
Indicating layout of physical responses to theoretical argument conditions and Aziz Tayob ISDF Author Fia 5.19 Concept Sketch- July Early indication of form SITE PLAN NTS Author Fig 5.4
Theoretical premise - presencing absence, uncovering that which Initial concept drawing - April Response to threshold layering and amalgamation is already there of performance space with public space (See Fig 5.9; p 129.) Author Fig 5.5 Fig 5.21 Analytical diagram of the layering of Concept Sketch- July Early indication of form Marabastad architecture - April Author The Sacred vs. The Profane Fia 5.22 North - South Section : June Mirriamen temple and New Royal Theatre tower (concept sketch) NTSAuthor Author Fig 5.23 Activity on site North - South Section : July Author NTSAuthor Response to physical conditions Fig 5.24 Groundfloor Plan - July; NTS North - South Section : September SCALE 1:200 Performance space re-united with public space Author

Fig 5.25 East - West Section : September

SCALE 1:200

Fig 5.26 Exploded Parti Diagram(Left) vs. Physical Responses (Right) Author CHAPTER 6 Fig 6.1 Primary components of structure Exploded axonometric - layered exterior Author North-South Section through the layered exterior of the structure, illustrating thresholds, threshold functions and programming of spaces between layers. Fig 6.4 Components of the dynamic interior Fig 6.5 (Opposite)
Theatre configurations Author Fig 6.6 Composition of steel frame structure Fig 6.7 Materials for operable floor system Fig 6.8 Exploded floor system Fig 6.9 Exploded truss system Author Fig 6.10 SERAPID Linklift drive mechanism www.serapid.com Fig 6.11 Detail showing beam to floor junction, with SERAPID Linklift below access floor. Author Fig 6.12 Retractable fabric roof (3D Section). Fig 6.14
The Khanda retractable seating system. (www.khandaseating.co.za) The Pentalift TL-series scissor lift table. (www.pentalift.co.za) Fig 6.17 Exploded detail - louvered skin. AuthorFig 6.18 Theatre skin perimeter section. Author

Fig 6.19

Author

Folding panel operation.

Fig 6.20 Conceal (oblique) vs reveal (direct). Fig 6.21 Conceal (oblique) vs reveal (direct). Fig 6.22 PLAN- Sub Level SCALE 1:400 Fig 6.23 Support spaces stacked above and below groundlevel to liberate edges of performance space. Fig 6.24 PLAN- First floor SCALE 1:400 Author Fig 6.25 PLAN- Ground Floor Showing permeability of groundfloor when in open position. SCALE 1:300 Author Fig 6.26 Municipal service connection. Author Fia 6.27 Drainage strategy. Author CHAPTER 7 Fia 7.1 View from Grand Street.



ABSTRACT

This dissertation investigates the role of architecture in the conservation of intangible heritage with specific reference to the 'Marabi' culture, a vibrant township culture unique to Marabastad in the North West of Pretoria which played a formative role in the development of South African popular culture from as early as the 1930's.

Due to the relocation of its citizens, the demolition of the Royal Theatre (together with the decommissioning of the Empire and Orient theatres) and the increasing effects of global cultural homogenization Marabastad has become dislocated from its cultural heritage. The principle aim of the dissertation is to re-introduce aspects of Marabastad's cultural heritage within it's current context.

The proposal intends to revive historical cultural practices by re-establishing the physical loci that once hosted them, which in the context of Marabastad, are the The Royal, Empire and Orient theatres.

The proposed intervention focuses specifically on the site of the Royal Theatre which was demolished in 1967. The project aims to (re)introduce a multi-form theatre on the site which will once again facilitate the cultural practices unique to the Marabi culture.

The architectural response is informed primarily by the following:

- 1. The historical function of the 'Marabi' theatre as a multi-use, adaptable space that had to accommodate a variety of functions such as town hall, cinema, school, church hall, events venue, dancehall and theatre.
- An analysis of the existing historical built fabric of Marabastad (which reveals a complex layering of thresholds).
- Programmatic requirements: Multi-form theatre with shebeen, informal restaurant, recording studio and artist accommodation.
- Amalgamation of performance space with public space within a historical meaning framework.
- Response to contextual conditions, both current and proposed in the 2002 Aziz Tayob Meyer Pienaar Integrated Spacial Design Framework.

