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This road was long and winding with ups and downs, but with the guidance and support of many my destination was reached.

**“Prayer has been the saving of my life.**

**Without it I should have been a lunatic long ago.”** (Mahatma Gandhi, Prayer the food of my soul) God, I know you are there, my guiding force and support system.

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Nazly, kept me going...and going and going.

Eloshan, u stayed positive for me, thank you.

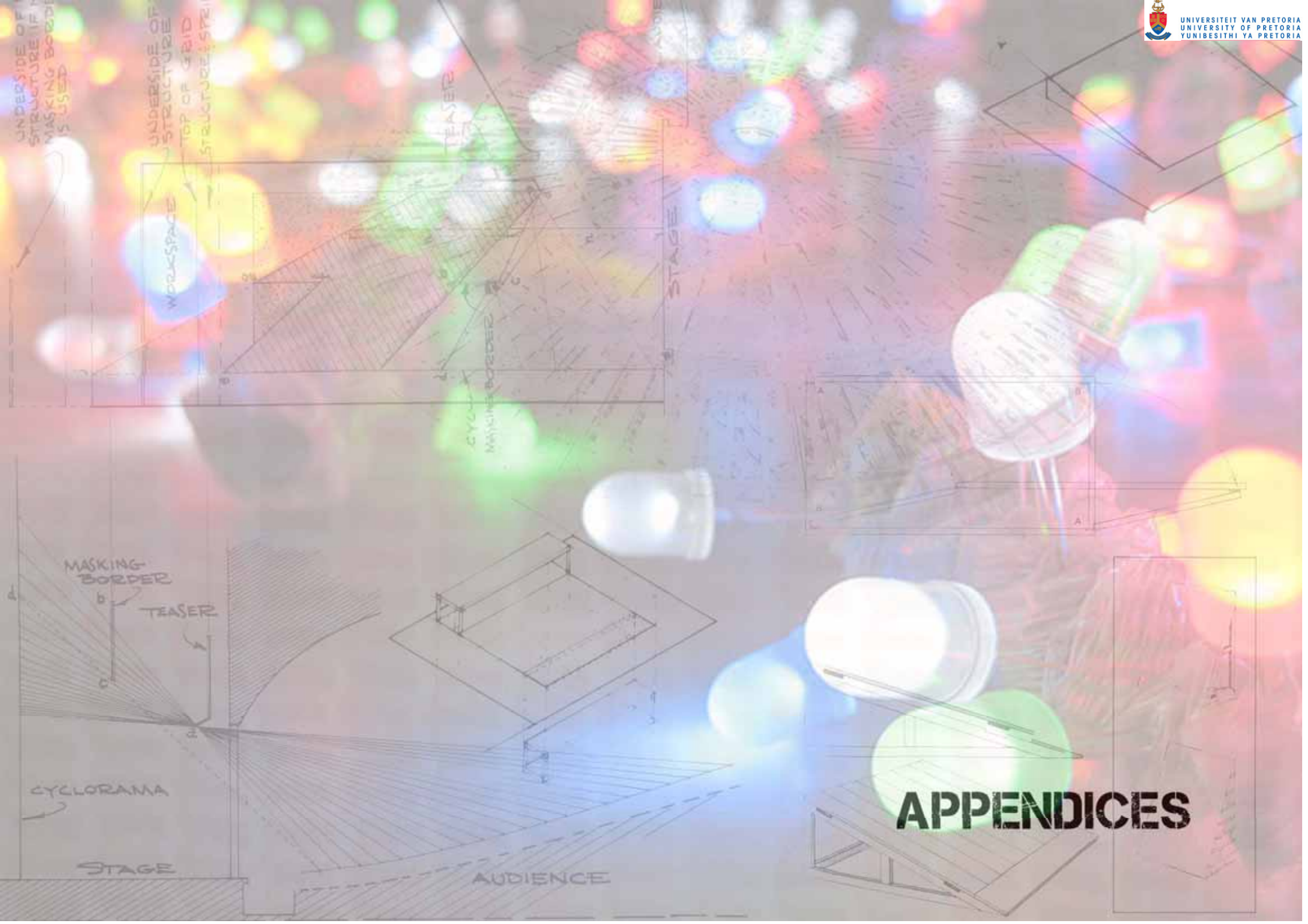
Lianie, Thabo and Marika, together we stressed, worked and made it!

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UNDERSIDE OF  
STRUCTURE IF  
MASKING BOARD  
IS USED

WORKSPACE  
UNDERSIDE OF  
STRUCTURE  
TOP OF GRID  
STRUCTURE SPE

TEASER

STAGE

CYCLORAMA  
MASKING BORDER

MASKING  
BORDER

TEASER

CYCLORAMA

STAGE

AUDIENCE

# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX 1

### THE DRAMA BUILDING: THE OLD CHRISTIAN BROTHERS COLLEGE RESIDENCE



Figure A1: Aerial Photograph of the Grounds of the old CBC, unknown date, Afrikana library



Figure A2: Photo of the courtyard of the old CBC 1928, ([www.cbcretoria.co.za/index.cfm/p/pages.schools-s-history.htm](http://www.cbcretoria.co.za/index.cfm/p/pages.schools-s-history.htm), July 21 2008)

**Proposed Grade II:** Heritage resources which, although forming part of the national estate, can be considered to have special qualities which make them significant within the context of a province or a region.

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Christian Brothers Residence building for the teaching Brothers (now known as the Drama building for The University of Pretoria) is styled to suite the architecture of early 20<sup>th</sup> century South Africa. It is a typical courtyard enclosing H-shaped Italian Renaissance building whose style was used all over South Africa according to the basic design principals of the Baker School. It was built in 1929 to house the teaching Brothers of the College when the College was situated in Hatfield next to the University of Pretoria, and was officially opened in 1922. This building is a well-maintained example of the architecture of the time. It was designed by Cowin, Powers and Ellis and the builders were Clark & Downie (Pty) Ltd. Currently the building is being used for educational purposes for the Drama department.

a) Importance in the community, or pattern of South African history:

The community that the building was intended for was a group of Christian Brothers (founded by Edmund Rice in Ireland) who came from abroad to start a school for children less fortunate or disabled in order to educate them regardless of the segregated educational systems prevalent during the Union and the Apartheid regime after 1948.

b) Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage:

1. The building was designed on the Baker School's ideals that suited the then contemporary South African architecture. The buildings are rare in South Africa and

there are only a few that can be recognized in Pretoria: the Agriculture Building, Tuks Chapel (the Old Redemptions Chapel), Tukkiewerf (which was one of the Monastery buildings), and Nerina Hostel, which was part of the Loreto Convent school. The area could have been seen as an educational area for Christian (more particularly Catholic) schools.

c) Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage:

1. as a built record of a particular period where an education alternative to that provided by the State was in effect.

d) Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects:

1. It provides a characteristic example of the type of educational buildings that were being built for religious building typologies of that time, based on principles of Neo-classical architecture from Europe.

e) Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group

1. Aesthetic characteristics: The building was done using the Baker School principals based on the Classic ideal, amongst others using the Orders and proportioning of Vitruvius. It can be classified as built in an Italian Renaissance style.

f) Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative of technical achievement at a particular period:

1. The building follows the style of the Italian Renaissance with the use of simple construction of brick and the post and lintol system as well as a courtyard. It claims spaces that suited the needs of the brothers as a residence with a chapel and service facilities as well as rooms that led onto corridors.



g) Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons:  
 1. The building has strong associations with the Christian Brothers College, but also the University of Pretoria.

i) the site on Lynwood Road next to the University was the original site for the first Christian Brothers College that was built; and  
 ii) When the University took over the buildings from the College they converted it to suit the purposes of a university and with time, due to the existence of other facilities (the Drama building and Die Masker theatre), the building began to be used for the Drama Department and has been used as such since 1967. (Interview: email)

h) Strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in the history of South Africa:

1. The building can be linked to the life work of the architectural practice of Cowin, Powers and Ellis, a dominant architectural firm that aided in the design of many buildings such as the Old Fire Station in Pretoria, as well as the Physics and Chemistry blocks in the University of Witwatersrand. Their style was typical of the Classical architectural ideals that the Union government was using to construct public buildings.

### Recommended Design Response

This is stated as if it were policy:

#### Accommodation and usage:

- All public and circulation areas should remain intact, and as far as possible, restored to the original.
- Any change in function of areas which are specific to the needs of the new client should be of such a nature as to be easily reversed to the original.
- Any additional accommodation should be added with due regard to preserving the architectural integrity of the whole.

#### Structure:

Any external structures and additions should have a lightweight appearance and affixed with minimum, preferably no, structural reliance on the original fabric. For example, sunscreens should be affixed by way of loose frameworks adjacent the original building. If, however, it is intended that these be permanent structures, then this should be done within a broader development strategy which should form part of any such proposal.

Where additional provision is to be made for disabled persons, for example ramps, lifts, toilets and similar amenities, these should be located within existing spaces; between and around and preferably separate from existing structures with minimal disturbance of existing fabric, or should clearly be shown as new structure added to the outside of, and separate and clearly distinguishable from, the original.

#### Materials and Fittings:

All original material should be retained. Doors and windows should be retained. Obsolete openings should be blanked off with the fixtures and fittings intact.

Renovations should be a reversion to original materials where these exist or are currently disguised, and, when previously sacrificed repairs and/or replacement is necessary, material which is sympathetic and complementary to the original should be selected without falsifying the material record through mimicry. Where original material is to be sacrificed for the installation, and/or replacement, and/or upgrading of services, then that material which can readily be replaced should be selected for removal, for example smooth plastered brick rather than tiling or moldings, even if this increases the length and complexity of service runs.

#### Service areas and services

All should be aesthetically integrated with the whole. Where existing services are replaced due regard should be given to the locating of plant and machinery. Where existing cabling is to be upgraded or additional runs installed this should be done either through existing runs or, if new runs and ducting are to be added, done preferably through exposed channeling or trunking which can be readily reversed, should requirements change.

#### Fittings and furnishings

The existing fittings and furnishings can be exactly replaced, but where additional light fittings, electrical fixtures, bathroom fittings and fixtures are to be installed they should be of a durable material in neutral contemporary styling.

#### Stripping and demolition

The building is a palimpsest of many alterations and additions, but most have been done sympathetically and consistently, being neutrally styled. These changes should not be disguised by any projected works.

The building has not been altered much since it had been bought over for the university. Walls had been broken down to create larger rooms and slight changes were made so that the appropriate facilities could be inserted into the existing fabric, such as incisions into the wall in the studio and/or the additions of rails to the ballet rooms. Most changes have been done discreetly and have been neutrally styled. These changes should not be disguised by any projected works.

## APPENDIX 02

### ACCOMMODATION SCHEDULE

<b>Die Masker</b>		
Foyer	including 8sqm ticket box	195sqm
Kitchenette/shop		10sqm
Ablutions	Ladies: 5xWCs and 4xWHB Gents: 1xWC, 4xUrinals and 4xWHB	30sqm (15sqm each)
Studio for movement and Rehearsal	1.5sqm/person for 65-70 students per class	100sqm
Auditorium for 200 people		225sqm
Acting area		45sqm
Backstage:		
Scenery receiving		20sqm
Props receiving		10sqm
Lighting receiving		10sqm
Wardrobe store	Costume receiving: use props receiving	12sqm
Repair shop		10sqm
Control room		25sqm
Dressing rooms	for 30 people	60sqm
Bathroom:	Ladies: 2xWC, 2xWHB and 2xshowers Gents: 1xWC, 2xUrinals, 2xshowers and 2xWHB	10sqm each dressing room

<b>The Drama Building</b>		
<b>Studios for performance rehearsals</b>	Stage area plus circulation	75sqm
<b>Media spaces:</b>		
<b>Film studio and film editing room</b>	Equipped with 8 functioning computers	2x 12sqm
<b>Film store</b>		4sqm
<b>Recording studio</b>	Studio and control room	20sqm
<b>Media viewing room</b>		15sqm
<b>Singing studio</b>		65sqm
<b>Voice rehearsal spaces</b>		2x 20sqm
<b>8 Offices for staff</b>		15sqm each
<b>staff room</b>		10sqm
<b>Reception</b>		50sqm
<b>Discussion room</b>		30sqm
<b>Student admin office</b>		15sqm
<b>Student lounge and kitchenette</b>	Including smoking area	35sqm

<b>Proposed new building</b>		
<b>Foyer</b>		100sqm
<b>Ablutions</b>	Ladies: 3xWC, 2xWHB Gents: 1xWC, 3xUrinals, 2xWHBs	15sqm
<b>Exhibition gallery</b>		60sqm
<b>Coffee shop</b>	+/- 200 people Kitchen: 150sqm Dining area: 200sqm	350sqm
<b>Auditorium for 125 people</b>		160sqm
<b>Stage</b>		100sqm
<b>Dressing rooms</b>	5-10 people each room	2x 12sqm
<b>Ablutions</b>	Communal: 1xWC 2xWHB and 1xShower. 2xUrinals	15sqm
<b>Studios; for movement and dance</b>	1.5sqm/person for 65-70 students per class	100sqm
<b>Studios for performance rehearsals</b>	+/- 100 students per spaces, Stage area plus circulation	75sqm
<b>Student ablutions</b>	male: 2xWC, 4x urinal, 2xShower, 3xWHB: 25sqm Ladies: 5xWC, 2xShowers, 3XWHB	
<b>Services</b>	HVAC : 15sqm Chair store: 10sqm Rehearsal store: 15sqm	

Information obtained from:

Burris-Meyer, H. & Cole, E.C. 1964. *Theatres and auditoriums*. New York: Reinhold.

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