APPENDIX
Appendix A

College of Nursing

The Transvaal Provincial Administration, then the most important patron architects in the Province, was one of the first public bodies to sponsor modern design. As early as 1940, Sir Hugh Casson commented favourably of their buildings “…work which is considerably more lively and enterprising than that of the Public Works Department whose architecture is usually dull and always conventional” (Mare et al 1998: 218).

The biggest South African contract of the decade, the Transvaal Administration Building, occupies most of a city block on the western boundary of Church Square, Pretoria. Here restraint supplanted Brazilian exuberence (ibid). Another big Provincial Administration project of unequivocal Brazilian parentage was the Pretoria Nurses’s College, built on Dr Savage Street, on the eastern side of Apies River.

The College of Nursing was designed in 1965 by Joubert, Howie, Owens & Van Niekerk and is an exemplary of Brazilian modenism with it’s open stair-case, brise soleil, pilotis and the organic form of the lecture and assembly halls (ibid).
A. 03: Bird’s eye view of the College of Nursing. (Mare et al 1998: 228)

A. 04: Perspective of the College of Nursing. (Mare et al 1998: 228)
Appendix B

Geology

According to (Figure C. 01), the geology of the proposed site is predominantly made up of Igneous rock, more specifically, Hekpoort Andesite. In an unweathered state, Hekpoort Andesite is extremely hard with a bearing capacity of 1,5Mpa, providing a good footing for structures. Unfortunately, this does make excavating the rock very difficult.

The rock type is very susceptible to chemical weathering, resulting in the formation of residual soils made up of red and yellow zones, both containing active clays. These usually have depth of 10-30m and are medium active. This means that they will produce a heave of 15mm-20mm at the ground surface resulting in the cracking of walls and floors.

This chemical weathering gives Hekpoort Andesite a highly variable soil profile over very short distances. A layer of solid rock can be within a few metres of decomposed rock, therefore, extensive tests should always be taken before construction. Change in amounts of water in the clays due to climatic effect will cause swelling and shrinking of the soil mass, contributing further to heave or settlement (Purnell 1994: 16).

Other problems in this region would be that the rock-bed dips northwards at 30 degrees resulting in the southern face of an excavation to slide. The presence of water contributes greatly to this process; fortunately, the water table in the Andesite is around 6m depths. This is season dependent so excavation in the drier months would be favourable (ibid).

The other problem in the area is Pretoria’s major fault line, the Meintjieskop Fault that bisects the study area. The fault line is not a threat in terms of seismicity, but it is a strike fault, so any structure spanning over the fault will be ‘pulled’ in two directions (ibid).
University of Pretoria etd, Molebatsi J K (2007)

C. 01: Geology map of Pretoria (Purnell 1994:49)
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Kagiso

“Bless the Lord, O my soul;
all my inmost being,
praise His holy name.
Praise the Lord, O my soul,
And forget not all His benefits-
who forgives you all your sins
and heals all your diseases,
who redeems your life from the pit
and crowns you with love
and compassion,
who satisfies your desires
with good things,
so that your youth is renewed
like the eagle’s.”
(Psalm 103:1-5)
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