

**Phase I Built Heritage Impact Assessment for the former Port
Edward Police Camp, on Lot 22 Umtamvuna, Port Edward**



**Prepared for: Strategic Environmental Focus (Pty.) Ltd
KwaZulu-Natal
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archaic consulting

architecture: research: conservation: anthropology: impacts consulting

debbie whelan
po box 21834
mayors walk
3208

tel: 033 3442522
fax: 033 3443122
cell: 083236 0410
email: debbie@archaic.co.za

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All buildings over the age of 60 years are automatically protected by legislation. In terms of the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Heritage Act no 4 of 2008, provision for the automatic protection of buildings over the age of 60 years is made in clause 33 which stipulates that *'No structure which is, or which may reasonably be expected to be older than 60 years, may be demolished, altered or added to without the prior written approval of the Council having been obtained on written application to the Council.'* Application for demolition or alteration of these structures has to be directed to the Provincial Heritage Authority, *Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali*.

Please note also that whilst this heritage report has certain recommendations, they may or may not be upheld by the adjudicators in the appropriate Heritage Authority, when assessed. As a process, once the first level of adjudication has been completed, then the appropriate steps for a second phase can be assessed. Much can be achieved / mitigated in the design process, given correct briefing by the client and sufficient dexterity by the architects involved.



Fig 1: Masson Map (1904) showing position of site (blue star) amongst unalienated Crown Land (red).

1. Introduction

Debbie Whelan of Archaic Consulting was requested by Ms Mamo Seliane from Strategic Environmental Focus to inspect the site and prepare a report in respect of total demolition of the old Police Camp at Port Edward. The intention is to make way for a total upgrade of holiday facilities on the site.

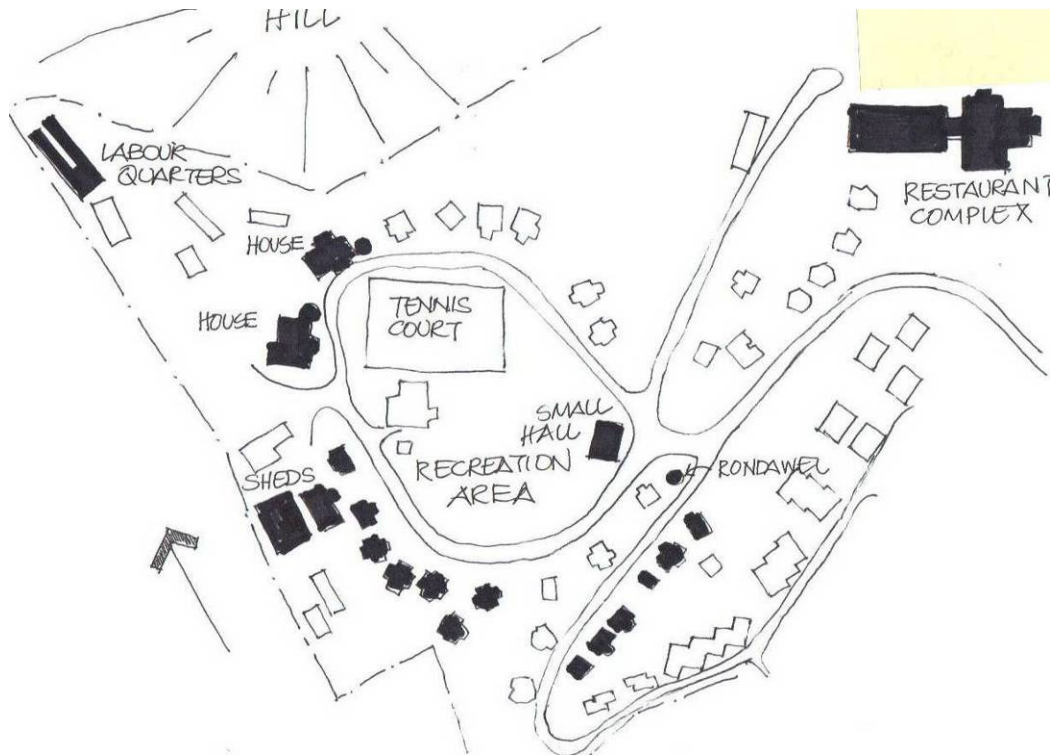


Fig 2: Showing buildings of interest on the site. Note the recreation area in the centre close to the base of the hill.

It is important to note that the value of this precinct of the site is in its texture and grain, and its contribution to the original development in memory. Hidden in a hollow, and backed up against the hill, it forms a distinct zone compared with the more elevated and exposed section of the site. This means that it can be handled architecturally in a different manner, creating an area with its own meaning, identity and memory.

2. Legislative framework, methodology and executive summary

Little remains of the existing Port Edward Holiday Camp precinct and its attendant infrastructures can be considered a heritage resources defined and protected in terms of the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Heritage Act, Act No.4 of 2008. However, the topophilia and memory of the site is more important, associated with the South African Police, providing affordable holiday accommodation for which they paid a monthly levy for almost five decades.

The Section of the aforementioned Act pertinent to this Heritage Impact Assessment Report is CHAPTER 8 – General protection of heritage resources – Section 33 (Structures). This report is thus in compliance with the above and has the legislation below as reference.

CHAPTER 8 - GENERAL PROTECTION OF HERITAGE RESOURCES

33. General protection: Structures.—(1)

(a) No structure which is, or which may reasonably be expected to be older than 60 years, may be demolished, altered or added to without the prior written approval of the Council having been obtained on written application to the Council.

(b) Where the Council does not grant approval, the Council must consider special

protection in terms of sections 38, 39, 40, 41 and 43 of Chapter 9.

(2) The Council may, by notice in the Gazette, exempt—

(a) a defined geographical area; or

(b) defined categories of sites within a defined geographical area, from the provisions of subsection (1) where the Council is satisfied that heritage resources falling in the defined geographical area or category have been identified and are adequately protected in terms of sections 38, 39, 40, 41 and 43 of Chapter 9.

(3) A notice referred to in subsection (2) may, by notice in the Gazette, be amended or withdrawn by the Council

As a general guideline, heritage practitioners use the principles embedded in the Burra Charter [1979](1988), in order to inform the approach towards developing sites and altering buildings or amending historical landscapes. These guidelines form Appendix II.

Debbie Whelan visited the site on Friday 31 May 2013 together with two students from DUT, Sihle Memela and Ayanda Ngcamu.¹ Also on the inspection was archaeologist Mamo Seliane, from SEF. Prior to this inspection, spatial information was collected, particularly scrutinizing the aerial photograph from 1952 which shows development concentrated to the north of the site, at the base of the hill. This suggested that it was only this area that needed to be inspected, although a windscreen survey was carried out on the rest of the site.² This section therefore forms the framework for commentary and assessment to follow.

The inspection consisted of a foot survey, inspecting each building in the zone indicated above, and photographing them. In addition, the restaurant and reception both had numerous copies of old and undated photographs of the site, which were also photographed as carefully as possible as this information would add to identifying the layers of development. In order to support the site information, the Provincial Deeds office, archives and libraries were also visited. The Killie Campbell Collections revealed useful information, as well as the Annals of Port Edward, produced by the Federation of Women's Institutes in the late 1960s.

The entire site consists of over 100 units, with the bulk of the development occurring on top of the hill and to the bottom (south) of the picture above. The area demarcated above is that which is evident in the 1952 aerial photograph, although much of the building stock has been renewed over the years. Furthermore, with the material gleaned from undated photographs, it is difficult to date the buildings, and their diagnostic features are standard items available for decades, making the buildings themselves difficult to date.

Archaic Consulting is thus working on the assumption that the buildings described in section 5 below COULD be over the age of 60 years, and they are evaluated within this framework. Furthermore, it is evident that the quality of the building stock is architecturally unremarkable, and has little other merit other than being part of a massive group of semi-homogenous buildings, with a specific scale and grain, and the topophilia of the site as a whole lodged in popular memory of its users in the last 6 decades.

It is suggested that:

- ***The old recreation zone be retained and reworked into public open space***
- ***That the dwelling houses, small hall, solitary rondawel and examples of the cottages surrounding this zone be reused for operational purposes: the hall could be used as a museum***
- ***That all the labour buildings and utilitarian sheds be demolished as well as all the buildings on the rest of the site***
- ***That road, pathways and hard landscaping be retained or reinterpreted in the new development***
- ***That the established soft landscaping be retained where possible since this forms part of the history and endeavour on the site***

¹ Ayanda Ngcamu took the bulk of the photographs in this report.

² This photograph and the subsequent editions in the author's possession are all too indistinct to properly employ in dating the individual buildings on site.

3. History of the site

Given its marginal situation and proximity to the border with the Cape, and the distance from Port Natal and Pietermaritzburg, lands in Port Edward were alienated reasonably late: the Masson Map of 1904 shows the property (unnamed) amongst other unalienated Crown Lands (see Fig 1). This is supported by the survey diagram in Fig 2, drawn up in 1907 and noting it as Lot 22 amongst other immigration type lots in the proximity.

The *Port Edward Annals* (FWI 1969) note that this area was used as a holiday destination by the local inhabitants: EW Stafford built himself a holiday home here, and when the Muller brothers and TK Pringle arrived in the area (around 1919), 'Pringle bought large tracts of land from numerous European settlers who had native wives'.

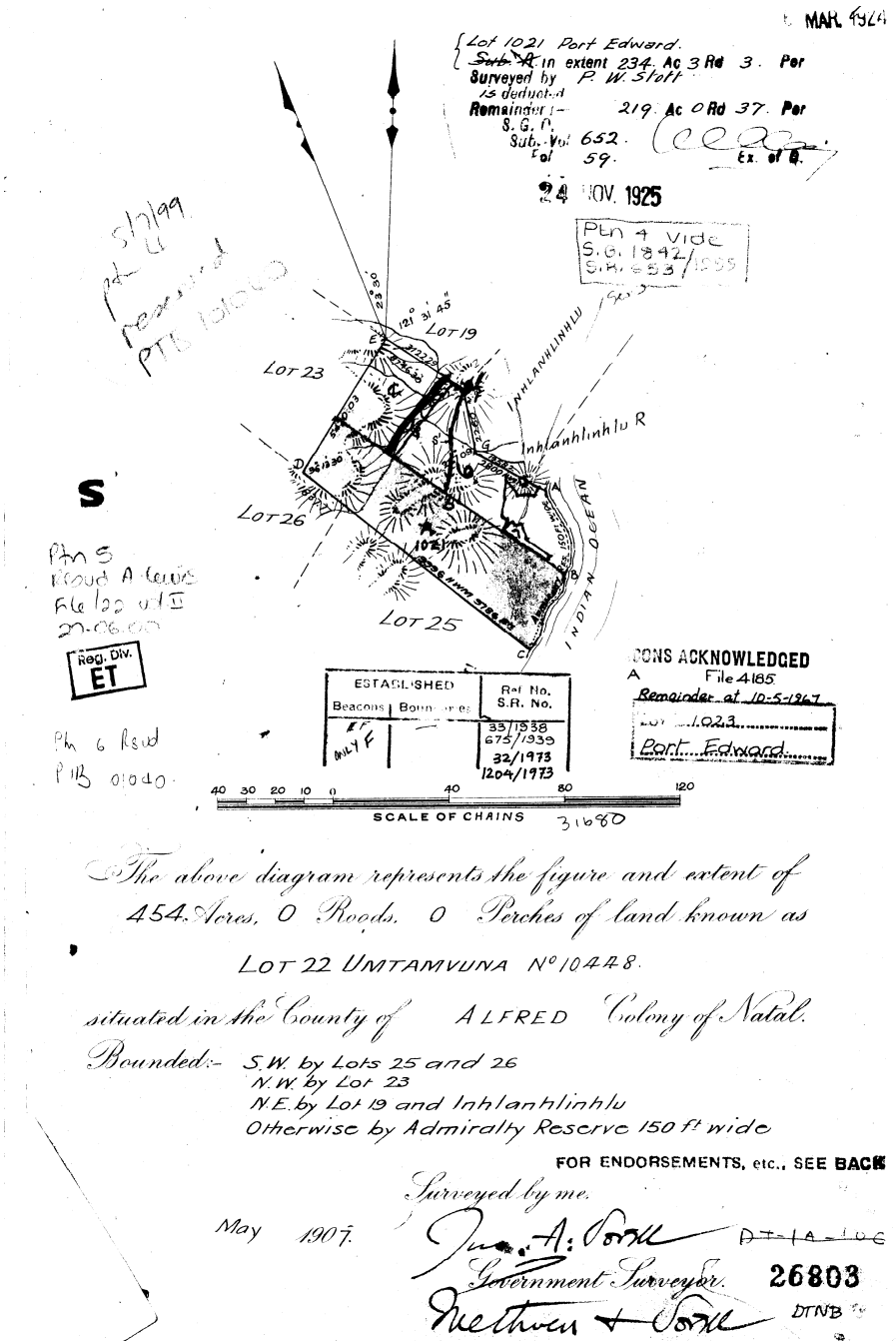


Fig 2: Survey diagram of property, dated 1907

4. History of the Port Edward Police Camp

In the foyer of the reception, the following history of the Police Camp reads thus:

The Port Edward Holiday Resort, originally well known as the "Police Camp" was developed on land purchased from a Kokstad farmer during 1947. The property was bought from funds being held in a trust account, known as "The SA Police Prisoner of War Comfort Fund" in the aftermath of WWII. This fund received donations from families whose fathers and husbands were held as POW's in North Africa during WWII. Very little of these contributions could be sent to the captives, so by the time the POW's were released, the property was bought by the Trustees on behalf of the SA Police.

In 1948 the resort housed its first holiday makers in tents, with the town of Port Edwards offering, at that stage only, three shops, a hotel and butchery. Fresh produce was supplied by the Association. The excellent fishing opportunities also contributed to the provision of food for holiday makers. During the late 40's the Association decided to start with recreational facilities including tennis course, recreation halls and reading rooms, etc. Only during the 1950s modern commodities such as hot water on tap, electricity and stoves were installed.

In the years following, the resort erected more buildings, and the original older units built with compressed paper, cement blocks and thatch roofing, were demolished. The resort was originally reserved for members and retired members of the SA Police Force. Eventually the resort opened its doors to all holiday makers and in 1994 changed its name to the Port Edward Holiday Camp



Fig 3: Undated photograph from site showing complex including buildings around the tennis court. Little of this fabric remains, or is evident.



Fig 4: Undated photograph from same source – note that the restaurant / recreation space in the foreground no longer exists, although the large raised pavilion to the right does.

Information from the Federations of Women's Institutes Annals (1969) supports the above, adding more contextual information. They note that the farmer from Kokstad was J Muller, who purchased the land from the boundary of the Hotel to the edge of the lagoon, a plot known as Lot 22 Umtamvuma. At the time of writing, the Police Camp had 'a camp of various sized rondawels capable of housing about 900 visitors. It is probably the finest camp on the South Coast. It has its own lighting plant, a big restaurant, tennis courts, trampoline set, water supply (fresh) and shark nets on the beach'. It continues by saying that 'on the beach is a big sugar loaf hill known to the Port Edward people as Tragedy Hill but to the Naval people as North Sands Head or Bluff....In the old days there was no vegetation on Tragedy Hill and Muller would not allow burning.... Popular opinion had claimed that this hill was used by Chaka and that the slaughter of Natives had taken place there.' In a section called 'Bits and Pieces 1969' it notes that the SAP holiday Camp switched to ESCOM power in April 1969.

More specifically, a dedicated section in this volume notes that when the South African Police Prisoners of War Gifts and Givers Fund was wound up, there was a surplus of some R4000 and this was used as the core of the funding for 'recreational purposes for the whole force and its dependents....The then Association was founded to administer the scheme with the Commissioner as President, the Chief Deputy Commissioner as Chairman, together with seven Trustees. The first Secretary / Treasurer was W /O TE Beckwith, the first Chairment Brig. EVH Mickdal and the first Manager Major Claasens...During 1947 the property was purchased from the Muller brothers, Jack and George, with funds borrowed from the Police Orphans' Fund, Police provident Fund and the then Police Magazine, "Nongqai". The record notes that the property was originally 714 acres, of which 153 were turned into the Police Camp and the balance was sold off; the proceeds apparently paid off the debts and were also used in order to improve the facilities. In the first July holidays, tents housed the visitors, but by the second year, some rondawels had been constructed housing between 150 and 200 people. By 1969, at the time of the compilation of the Annals, there were 110 units for hire, in addition to camping sites. The journal reiterates the facilities available, including store, dance and cinema hall and a 'public address system which the campers have named the "Umtamvuma Uitsaai Corporasie".'

The scale of this development endeavour as well as the patronage, means that this site has value for a specific and definable sector of the population of South Africa.

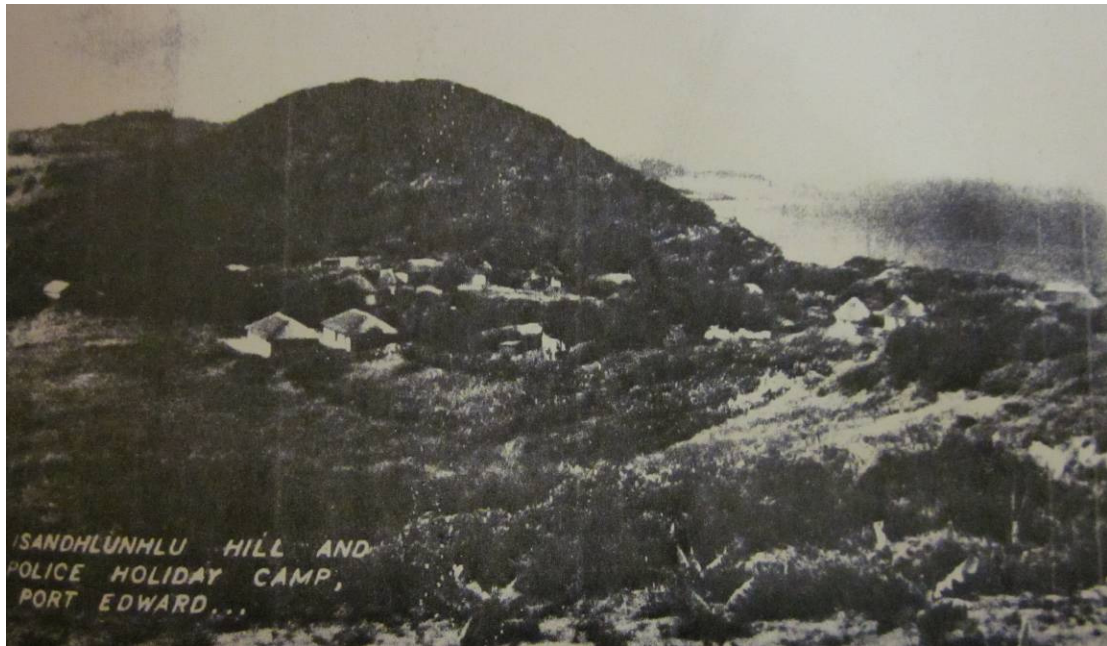


Fig 5: Port Edward Holiday Camp 1950 (Port Edward Annals, 1969).

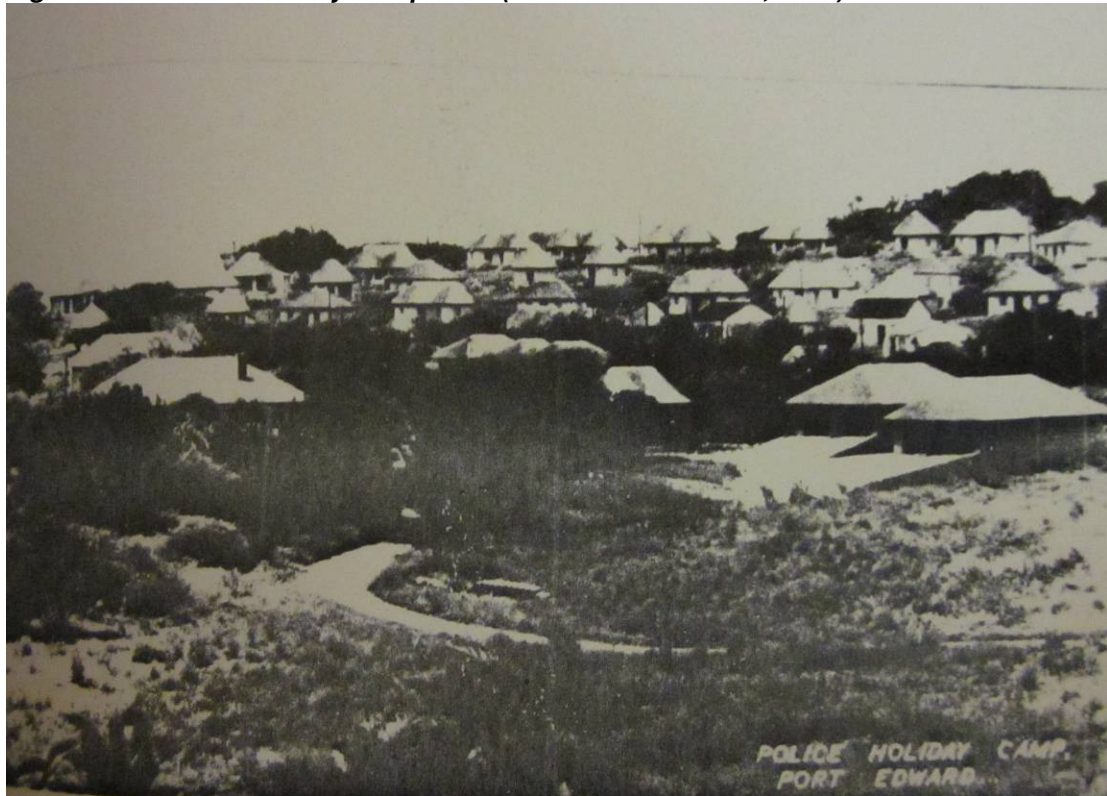


Fig 6: Port Edward Holiday Camp 1965 (Port Edward Annals 1969).

5. Assessment of structures

It is important to note that at present, the Port Edward Holiday Camp consists of a number of small, dissociated structures of varying sizes and forms situated in zones on top of a primary dune overlooking the sea at Port Edward. The buildings are all extremely modest, of simple construction, and generally unremarkable. The holiday camp itself was originally intended as a resort for members of the South African Police Force, providing low budget accommodation and towards which, for generations, members of the South African Police paid a monthly stipend for its upkeep.

Although the original buildings were homogenous in their scale, form, construction and materials, over the years iterative building projects and expansion on the site has resulted in variant building types. Homogeneity has been achieved with similar blue painted asbestos / fibre cement roofing and generic paint colour for the walls. Importantly, the vegetation has changed from a dune scrub to planted lawn and indigenous trees such as clumps of *strelitzia nicolai* and *syzygium cordatum*. This landscaping is also part of the topophilia of the site, and as such contributes in providing private spaces as well as wind breaks.

It is also important to state at the outset that there is little building fabric on the property of any intrinsic value. Most of the older buildings have been altered over time, and it would appear that of the buildings evident in the 1952 aerial photographs, and indeed many in the historic photographs, few are still standing, and that the bulk of them were systematically replaced over time. These reconstructions would sensibly have employed new building materials and replaced thatch with the corrugated fibre sheeting roofing that exists today.

For the greater part, this information renders any protection in terms of the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Heritage Resources Act no 4 of 2008 invalid. There are, however, structures which could possibly be over 60 years old, such as the labour quarters and the older houses sitting at the base of the hill, which fall within this category, and these will be described individually. Note that in terms of the Act, these are protected and subject to Amafa scrutiny: Clause 33 a) states '**may reasonably be expected to be older than 60 years.**'

It is vital to realise that their value rests rather in memory and participation with the site and its activities, than the actual buildings themselves. Furthermore, the texture and scale of the buildings that comprise the site has reference, and their interspersal within what is in reality a bleak landscape is also important.

5.1 Labour quarters

These structures are visible on the 1952 aerial photograph and are, themselves, interesting, though charmless. The main building consists of a hard communal space, with a long cooking shelf, concrete tables and benches, and a scullery area which runs the length of one of the walls. A central door on the northern elevation leads onto an open air passage which has, to each side, a number of small dwelling rooms. It is still in use. The separate and parallel wings which align each side of this open air passage have mono-pitch corrugated asbestos roofs leading out to the edges of the building. It is of masonry construction.



Figs 7&8: Kitchen / communal space in main labour quarters



Fig 9: Open corridor, main labour quarters



Fig 10: North entrance, second quarters

To the south of this main building is a smaller structure: much the same but consisting of an enclosed central double-loaded corridor of similar construction and roofing.

Up on the slopes of the hill are several other small, modest structures which house labour. Their age is indeterminate, although many are made of the distinctive brick from which other structures are comprised. They are dwelling units, sharing similarly charmless cooking and ablution areas.



Figs 11&12: Ablution block and cooking (left) and residential (right)

Labour quarters (in general)	Local	Regional	National	International
Architectural significance	low	low	low	low
Technical significance	low	low	low	low
Historical significance	low	low	low	low
Scientific significance	low	low	low	low
Social significance	medium	low	low	low

Statement of significance: Labour quarters

Whilst the main block is of moderate interest from a labour history perspective, it has little merit architecturally, technologically, historically or scientifically. Although there is evidence of a building in its place on the 1952 aerial photograph, this building does not display the diagnostic features of this date, thus it is not certain that this building is over 60 years old. The other buildings also lack significance and are purely utilitarian structures housing staff in squalid conditions.

Recommendation: Demolition, should it be sought, of the labour quarters is an option, given the limited nature of the significance as well as living conditions in what are ill-maintained buildings.

5.2. Dwelling houses and their associated rondawels

These two houses are both situated on the north of the site, with their back against the hill and around the tennis courts, differentiated as full-time occupation rather than holiday homes. They are also in a depression compared with the bulk of the units situated on the hill. Interspersed are some newer structures, and some of the rondawels evident on the old photographs have been demolished, whilst others remain.

These two more substantial houses are evident on the 1952 aerial photograph: the one to the north was originally thatched with a corrugated sheeting mono-pitch extension to the rear. The thatch has subsequently been altered to Marseille tile (See Fig 3). The more southerly house appears tiled in the historic photographs. The buildings are of conventional construction, with plastered and painted masonry walls, and timber windows. Little additions have occurred on the southerly building, whilst the one to the north has had an extension to the front, as well as patio modifications out of *brise soleil* block.

Both of these houses have associated rondawels, with extended additional niches which appear to have originally contained storage shelving, but in the case of one, has been changed into an en-suite. They have distinctively defined corners and this eccentricity means that they perhaps thus stand as some of the earliest buildings on site. The rondawel associated with the house to the north has had its conical roof replaced with an uncomfortable mono-pitch corrugated sheeting roof. The second to the south is derelict.



Figs 13&14: Dwelling (south) south and its associated rondawel: this house appears to have had a Marseille tiled roof from the outset.



Figs 15&16: Dwelling to the north: much altered, originally thatched but reroofed in Marseille tiles. Rondawel has mono-pitch corrugated sheeting replace the original conical version

Dwellings and rondawels	Local	Regional	National	International
Architectural significance	low	low	low	low
Technical significance	low	low	low	low
Historical significance	low	low	low	low
Scientific significance	low	low	low	low
Social significance	low	low	low	low

Statement of significance: Dwellings and associated rondawels

The core of these buildings is early, given their place in all the historic photographs. Although it cannot be conclusively proven that they are older than 60 years old, and that they have low significance on all levels, they do contribute to the topophilia and the grain of the site, particularly the recreation area.

Recommendation: It is suggested that these two buildings remain and be reused in the new development, together with their rondawels, as a memory of the texture of this part of the site.

5.3 Holiday units in precinct informed by 1952 aerial photograph

It would appear that the older buildings on this site are those 'cottage' forms, with a central doorway and flanking windows. Despite hearing that some of these were of paper bricks, much prodding and poking of the masonry revealed that they were of conventional construction, many with the endemic yellow rough-grained brick with timber windows, under a double pitched corrugated asbestos roof. Roofs were thatched until at least 1965 (see fig 6), and these were replaced with a rather dour double pitched corrugated asbestos roof at some point, which, to some degree, minimised the organic nature of the buildings.

The buildings on site consist of a number of different building forms. Predominant is the conjoined hexagonal rondawel (See figs 17 & 18), which consists of two rooms with an extension at the rear and a veranda tacked onto the front. It appears that this form appeared reasonably early, though at what point it is not clear. Evidently successful as a layout, examples of this building form are found across the site, and its replication in such manner has importance. Other older buildings of the 'cottage form' are found on the elevated roadway leading to the top of the site. These are ill-maintained, and of limited significance (see Fig 19). A further form, which is much more recent, is that in which the plan form is rectangular, but the entrance to the two rooms is emphasised by a shallow, angled recess in the elevation (see Fig 20).



Figs 17&18: Showing hexagonal conjoined units: one on right is in recreation area



Fig 19: Older 'cottage' form



Fig 20: Shallow, recessed entrance

Holiday units	Local	Regional	National	International
Architectural significance	low	low	low	low
Technical significance	low	low	low	low
Historical significance	low	low	low	low
Scientific significance	low	low	low	low
Social significance	low	low	low	low

Statement of significance: Holiday units

Whilst the bulk of the structures are utilitarian and unremarkable, the hexagonal form evidently found favour and was implemented in structures from early on. The orthogonal cottage form represented by H6 is also important in memory of the site.

Recommendation: *Since the hexagonal structure forms so much of a part of the site and its development, it is suggested that a single example be retained for reuse, possibly as a small museum. An appropriate choice would be one of the extant units around the recreation area, given its peripheral position. It is also suggested that unit H6 or similar be retained for the same reason.*

5.4 Sheds

These buildings are hidden, to large degree, from the main operations of the holiday camp and do not form part of any contiguous fabric. It is suspected that these are the oldest buildings on site. They appear evident on the 1952 aerial photograph, and furthermore are comprised of a friable local facebrick with a course texture which is failing in many places. They are also distinguished as having a high lime content. They are essentially large, rectangular farm sheds, and little evidence exists as to their use. It is possible that they date back to pre-1947 and the establishment of the Police Camp, or they could have served as utilitarian buildings in the development of the camp and its many 'modern' facilities, evidence of which is non-existent on the site today.



Fig 21: Utilitarian sheds to the west of the site



Fig 22: Showing structural cracks to corner of shed

The historic photographs show these as hipped under thatched roofs; today they have a hipped asbestos / fibre cement sheeting roof. Doors and high level horizontal format windows are timber painted. There are some substantial structural cracks to the buildings and much erosion around the foundation / damp proof course level.

Sheds	Local	Regional	National	International
Architectural significance	low	low	low	low
Technical significance	low	low	low	low
Historical significance	low	low	low	low
Scientific significance	low	low	low	low
Social significance	low	low	low	low

Statement of significance: Sheds

Whilst these may be some of the older buildings on site, they are structurally dubious, marginal and peripheral, being located right on the edge of the site and having little discourse with the main development.

Recommendation: Demolition, should it be sought, of the sheds is an option, given the limited nature of the significance, peripherality and the real practicality of reusing what are essentially ill-maintained buildings.

5.5 Small hall

This building, known as the 'Small Hall' is perhaps also one of the early recreational buildings on the site. Under a large hipped roof, what was originally thatched has been latterly reroofed with asbestos shingle. It has a veranda around three sides and faces onto the recreational area. Of conventional construction, it has timber windows.



Fig 23: Small Hall from recreation area



Fig 24: Small Hall from street

Small Hall	Local	Regional	National	International
Architectural significance	low	low	low	low
Technical significance	low	low	low	low
Historical significance	low	low	low	low
Scientific significance	low	low	low	low
Social significance	low	low	low	low

Statement of significance: Small Hall

Like the other buildings, this structure is also utilitarian, but well maintained. Its architectural scale contributes to the texture and grain of the site. As communal space, it contributes to memory on the site.

Recommendation: *It is suggested that this building be retained and reused in the new development as part of the recreational precinct and its memory, perhaps reconfigured as a museum.*

5.6 Solitary rondawel

This little building is located opposite the small hall and is perhaps also part of the early construction. It is currently used as an ablution facility. The thatched roof has been replaced by asbestos shingle. Doors and windows are timber, the former most likely a replacement of the original.



Fig 25: Solitary rondawel

Solitary rondawel	Local	Regional	National	International
Architectural significance	low	low	low	low
Technical significance	low	low	low	low
Historical significance	low	low	low	low
Scientific significance	low	low	low	low
Social significance	low	low	low	low

Statement of significance: Solitary rondawel

Like the other buildings, this structure is also utilitarian, but well maintained. Its architectural scale contributes to the texture and grain of the site. As one of the most enduring structures it contributes to memory on the site.

Recommendation: *It is suggested that this building be retained and reused in the new development as part of the recreational precinct and its memory.*

5.7 Restaurant complex

This complex is known to have been commenced towards the early 1950s. The original structure was a modestly gabled thatched roof, of which nothing remains, whether absorbed into the new structure or demolished totally (see figs 26 and 27, and 29). Its replacement is a brash structure of no merit.

The recreation hall to the rear also appears on old photographs. This is a large structure with a substantial corrugated asbestos double pitched roof, a large deck overlooking the ocean, and a row of timber windows leading out to the deck. It is utilitarian, and simple, of conventional construction: it has little resultant significance and is detached from the restaurant by service spaces rendering it marginal and isolated.



Fig 26: Aerial photo showing restaurant complex



Fig 27: Old restaurant building



Fig 28: Recreation hall, north west end



Fig 29: Restaurant – beach elevation

Restaurant complex	Local	Regional	National	International
Architectural significance	low	low	low	low
Technical significance	low	low	low	low
Historical significance	low	low	low	low
Scientific significance	low	low	low	low
Social significance	low	low	low	low

Statement of significance: Restaurant complex

The restaurant building has little to recommend it. The recreation building, whilst of an age, is unremarkable and peripheral to the main zone of conservation.

Recommendation: Demolition, should it be sought, is an option, given the limited nature of the significance, peripherality and non-original structure in the case of the restaurant.

6. Conclusions and recommendations

Given the extent of the site, its development southwards from the base of the hill, and the lack of architectural merit of buildings older than 60 years as prescribed in the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Heritage Act no 4 of 2008, the preservation of the entirety of site is not an option.

However, there are buildings which, it is strongly suspected, date to over 60 years even though they are diagnostically confusing. This is reinforced by their visibility on the 1952 aerial photograph. Given also the uncertainty as to the specific age of buildings given the iterative construction over the years, such as many of the early holiday cottages, it is deemed important to retain some elements of the site, but choose them to reflect the memory of the site rather than its current, fragmented structure.

It is also strongly suggested that there is an **opportunity** for retaining some of the sense of place of the site and its features that can be embraced by competent architectural professionals and sutured into the new layout in an elegant fashion, in effect creating a **memory park**.

To this end, the original part of the site, around its central recreation area, could be reworked into an open space or park, retaining the road system in the immediate precinct. Some of the buildings, such as the two dwellings, the small hall, solitary rondawel and representations of the hexagonal rondawel combinations could litter these edges, into which well designed buildings of similar scale and modesty could be inserted. This is made simpler from a design point of view in that it is sunken from the bulk of the site, thus situated in a zone of its own which can be treated independently from an architectural point of view.

Furthermore, as an observation on the rest of the site, it is also important to retain elements of the hard and soft landscape: large clumps of *strelitzia nicolai* as well as established examples of *ficus sp.* should be kept as well as such features such as the lined drain in Fig 31 below.

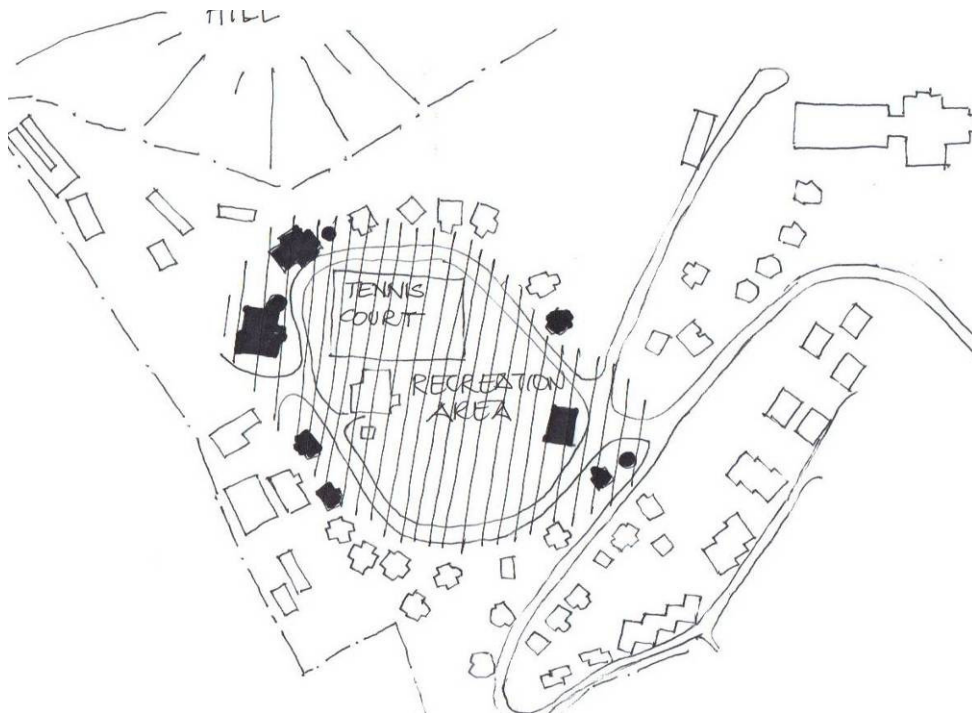


Fig 30: Recommended zone for the creation of a memory park



Figs 31& 32: Large fig, hard landscaping, and strelitzia nicolai clumps recommended for retention

It is thus suggested that:

- ***The old recreation zone be retained and reworked into public open space***
- ***That the dwelling houses, small hall, solitary rondawel and examples of the cottages surrounding this zone be reused for operational purposes: the hall could be used as a museum***
- ***That all the labour buildings and utilitarian sheds be demolished as well as all the buildings on the rest of the site***
- ***That road, pathways and hard landscaping be retained or reinterpreted in the new development***
- ***That the established soft landscaping be retained where possible since this forms part of the history and endeavour on the site***

7. References

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Information displayed in the Restaurant and Reception of the Port Edward Holiday Camp, 31 May 2013.

Appendix I: Curriculum vitae of Dr. D Whelan of Archaic Consulting

Permanent Address: 16 Cambridge Road, Prestbury, Pietermaritzburg 3200 South Africa

Postal Address: PO Box 21834 Mayors Walk 3208 South Africa

Telephone Number: +27 33 3442522

Mobile Number: +27 83 236 0410

Email Address: debbie@archaic.co.za

Fax number: +2733 3443122

Academic Qualifications:

B.Architecture (Natal)	1990
PG DipArchitecture (Natal)	1996
Architectural Conservation Course (Natal)	1997
M. Architecture, Research (dissertation on indigenous buildings) (Natal)	2000
<i>The transmutation of the indigenous vernacular in Msinga, KwaZulu-Natal</i>	
B.A (UNISA) Anthropology, Archaeology, English	2002
PhD Anthropology SOAS (University of London)	2011
<i>Trading Lives: The social, commercial and political lives of the Zululand traders</i>	

Academic Affiliation:

Retired Research Fellow in the Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, UNISA

Examiner Design Thesis UKZN 2009, 2011

University of Pretoria OMG 301 2007-2009, 2011, 2012

Professional Affiliation:

Candidate Member: KwaZulu-Natal Institute for Architecture

Candidate Member: South African Institute for Architecture

Full Member: Association of Professional Heritage Practitioners

Full Member: International Association of Impact Assessors

Awards:

Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali Heritage Award 2012

Committees:

Amafa Built Environment Committee, Midlands Region: Chair

Macrorie House Museum, Board of Trustees: Chair

Montrose House Museum Steering Committee

Friends of the Tatham Art Gallery Committee: Retired Chair

KZNIA Journal Editorial Board

Full time Work Experience:

July 2006-present: ARCHAIC CONSULTING

I am currently working under the name of ARCHAIC Consulting, carrying out research and investigations in the architectural, cultural, historical and anthropological fields. In 2010 and 2011 I taught History of Architecture I and II, and Survey and Landscape at DUT, and History of Architecture I and III in the Centre for Visual Arts, UKZN, Pietermaritzburg.

October 2012: Anthropological and historical investigation: Nhlanhleni Land Claim

September 2012: Architectural Impact Assessment: Clairwood Turf Club

August 2012: Architectural Impact Assessment: St Thomas Road Development

April 2012: Anthropological and historical investigation: Mavundulu Land Claim

April 2012: Architectural Impact Assessment: Tongaat-Hulett Shongweni Estates

March 2012: Architectural Impact Assessment: Fair Oaks Homestead, Karkloof

February 2012: Architectural Impact Assessment: Maphumulo Gaol

November 2011: Cultural Landscape recommendations: Ekuphakameni Shembe

November 2011: Architectural Impact Assessment: Shree Gengaimmen Temple, Bellair

October 2011: Architectural Impact Assessment: 8 Highbury Road, Hillcrest

October 2011: Architectural Impact Assessment: Cornubia

October 2011: Cultural Landscape Assessment: Phase II Spring Grove Dam
 September 2011: Architectural Impact Assessment: The Arch Pietermaritzburg
 August 2011: Architectural Impact Assessment: Camps Drift Waterfront
 July 2011: Architectural Impact Assessment: Kynoch ammunition bunkers
 June 2011: Anthropological and historical investigation: Sappi Mkulisi Claim
 May 2011: Architectural Impact Assessment: Dornoch farmstead, Balgowan
 March 2011: Architectural Impact Assessment: King Shaka airport for Dube Tradeport
 February 2011: Architectural Impact Assessment: Blytheswood Road, Durban
 February 2011: Architectural Impact Assessment Bellevue farm
 January 2011: Anthropological and historical investigation: Harding Farms
 January 2011: Architectural Impact Assessment: Rex Henderson Road Empangeni
 January 2011: Architectural Impact Assessment: Phase II: Fairbreeze mine (Exxarro)
 Nov 2010: Architectural Impact Assessment: Phase 1: Fairbreeze mine(Exxarro)
 Nov 2010: Architectural Impact Assessment: 90 Florida Road, Durban
 Nov 2010: Comparative Labour Assessment; Bell Park Farm
 October 2010: Cultural Landscape investigation Phase I; Springgrove Dam
 Sept 2010: Anthropological and historical investigation: Wondergeluk, Sappi
 Sept 2010: Anthropological and historical investigation: Rosslea, Sappi
 August 2010: Architectural Impact Assessment: Mill at Brookwood Manor
 June 2010: Architectural Impact Assessment: Mills Circle, Pietermaritzburg
 May 2010: Architectural Impact Assessment: Old Manse, Verulam
 April 2010: Anthropological and historical investigation: Karkloof, Sappi
 January 2010 Anthropological and historical investigation: Delectable Dale, Richmond
 January 2010 Anthropological and historical investigation: Mabandla Traditional Authority
 January 2010 Anthropological and historical investigation: Mafuze Claim, Tongaat Hulett
 January 2010: Architectural Impact Assessment: Sutherlands Tannery
 Nov 2009: Architectural Impact Assessment: Bluff Sub Station
 August 2009: Anthropological and historical investigation: Bhejane Claim, Tongaat Hulett
 July 2009: Architectural Impact Assessment: Blackhurst Estate
 May 2009: Anthropological and historical investigation: Newstead Claim, NCT
 May 2009: Anthropological and historical investigation: Braco Claim, Karkloof
 May 2009: Architectural Impact Assessment: Fourways
 Nov 2009: Anthropological and historical investigation: Invernettie Claim
 February 2009: Architectural Impact Assessment: Emberton Estate
 February 2009: Social Impact Assessment Sappi Clan Village
 January 2009: Anthropological and historical investigation: Mount Ashley Land Claim
 Dec 2008: Architectural Impact Assessment: Secret Garden, Bisley
 Nov 2008: Architectural Impact Assessment: Heidelberg House
 Sept 2008: Anthropological and historical investigation: Magcekeni Claim Albert Falls
 August 2008- Anthropological and historical investigation- Mgodhi claim at Howick
 Anthropological and historical investigation Compensation Farm
 Anthropological and historical investigation Benvie farms
 June 2008- Architectural Impact Assessment Royal Natal Hotel
 May 2008- Anthropological and historical investigation Karkloof farms
 Anthropological and historical investigation Aphexi properties
 Architectural Impact Assessment Petronet pipeline
 April 2008- Anthropological and historical investigation Mzimkhulu Valley Landowners
 March 2008 SAPPI Forests:- Desktop study Land Claim investigations
 February 2008 Historic Impact Assessment for 3 Lucas Road, Hillcrest
 February 2008 Historic Impact Assessment for Port Durnford Forest
 February 2008 Anthropological and historical investigation - Petrusstroom Land Claim
 December 2007Rietfontein Farm Architectural and Historic Impact Assessment
 December 2007Umngeni Municipality assessment of Montrose House with view to its repair
 August 2007- Inchanga Hotel, Historic and Architectural Investigation
 August 2007- Glenhaven (Underberg) Land Claim investigation
 July 2007- Exxarro Sands Mine, Empangeni, Historic and Architectural Investigation
 July 2007- Kingthorpe Farm- Historic and Architectural Investigation
 July 2007- Town Hill Hospital- new Parliament-Historic and Architectural Investigation
 May 2007- SAPPI- Nooitgedacht Land Claim investigation
 February 2007: Labour tenant interviews and report for Cathkin Estate

January 2007: Richmond Agricultural Showgrounds HIA
October 2006: HIA for the National Botanical Gardens, Pietermaritzburg (with eThembeni)
Sept 2006 Historical Report for the Central Drakensberg Ratepayers Association
Dec 2006: Midlands Freedom Sites: Research Natal Museum Display
October 2005 HIA for Bulwer Park Mountain Hotel (through Natal Museum)
October 2005 HIA for the Salisbury Island Naval Base (through Natal Museum)
March 2006 HIA: Johannesburg & Tshwane portions of the GAUTRAIN (with eThembeni)

Jan 2002-June 2006: Durban Institute / University of Technology

Lecturer in Architectural Technology. In 2002 taught first year construction and 4th year Urban Design, lecture load 20 periods per week. 2003 taught first year history of architecture, to 100 mainly Zulu-speaking students, as well as post-graduate Urban Design and Housing and third year landscape and survey. 2004 and 2005 taught studio work and landscape to first and third year students, and 2006 taught first year history of Architecture (160 students) and design at third year level together with landscape.

May 2000-August 2000: ICOMOS Intern, New Mexico

Selected to work on the Socorro mission in El Paso, Texas as part of the ICOMOS exchange programme. Work on assessment, planning and practical repair to 19th century adobe church, working with at risk institutionalised children doing a form of community service.

Jan 1997- September 2001: Heritage KwaZulu Natali

Working with provincial heritage and 'Monuments Council' structures around the province across the gamut of possibilities from rural development projects implementing monuments to Zulu nationals, to advice on repairs to Victorian and Edwardian buildings in cities to interpretive centres at stone-age cave sites.

Research and Publication Record:

In addition to the extensive amount of research carried out as a matter of course as director of Archaic Consulting, I also worked as a freelance researcher for Deveraux and Deloitte whilst studying in London from December 2003 until April 2005.

Journal Articles:

2012 – Guest Editor: *KZNIA Journal* 2/2012 and Re(a)dressing the Old Dames pp6-7
2010 - Book Review of Paul Oliver, 'Built to Meet Needs' in *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute* March 2010 Volume 16 Issue 1 pp165-166
2009 - Memory, identity and inheritance amongst Zululand traders in *Natalia* December 2009 pp 79-93
2007 - 'Trading Store Style'-an indelible phenomenon in the historical landscape of KwaZulu-Natal in *SAJAH* Vol 22 no 2 2007 238-249
2006 - Changing Zuluness: capturing the mecurial Indigenous Vernacular Architecture of the Eastern Seaboard of Southern Africa in *Traditional Dwellings and Settlements Review*, Berkely, Ca- Vol 17 no 2 pp71-82
2005 - Guest editor: *KZNIA Journal* 1/2005 pp 1-3 and 10-11
2003 - Decorated Architecture as a Material Culture: a preliminary look at the vernacular architecture of the Msinga area in *Southern African Humanities*, Pietermaritzburg December 2003: Vol 15 pp 129-141
2002 - The emergence of a decorated vernacular architecture amongst the Mthembu and Mchunu people of Msinga in *KZNIA Journal*, 1/2002; p14, 15
2001 - Potolozzi- the resurrection of an old gem; relevant conservation in action in *KZNIA Journal* 3/2001: 14-15
1998- Eastern Iron Age Pathways in *KZNIA Journal* 3/1998, p9

Chapters in books:

2012 – Chapter: Whose Colony and whose legacy: Layers of power and Hybrid Identities in Edendale, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa. In Demissie, F. 2012 *Colonial Architecture and Urbanism: intertwined contested histories*. London: Ashgate Publishing.

1998 - Chapter: Infill Architecture and Restoration and Chapter: The Context of Landscape and Nature in *Rhodes Reassessed; towards the conservation of an unique South African Town*. Durban: University of Natal School of Architecture

Conference Proceedings:

2004 -The possibilities or impossibilities of the indigenous vernacular heritage in *IASTE Working Papers Series: Dec 2004 Vol: 171*

I have also presented full papers at a number of International Conferences, namely US ICOMOS Symposium in Santa Fe (2002), IASTE Conference, Sharjah (2004), and Terra Mali (2008), as well as some local conferences and symposia.

Appendix II. Conservation Guidelines suggested in the Burra Charter (1988)

These guidelines, which cover the development of conservation policy and strategy for implementation of that policy, were adopted by the Australian national committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (Australia ICOMOS) on 25 May 1985 and revised on 23 April 1988. They should be read in conjunction with the Burra Charter.

1.0 Preface

1.1 Intention of guidelines

These guidelines are intended to clarify the nature of professional work done within the terms of the Burra Charter. They recommend a methodical procedure for development of the conservation policy for a place, for the statement of conservation policy and for the strategy for the implementation of that policy

1.2 Cultural significance

The establishment of cultural significance and the preparation of a statement of cultural significance are essential prerequisites to the development of a conservation policy (refer to Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance).

1.3 Need to develop conservation policy

The development of a conservation policy, embodied in a report as defined in Section 5.0, is an essential prerequisite to making decisions about the future of a place.

1.4 Skills required

In accordance with the Burra Charter, the study of a place should make use of all relevant disciplines. The professional skills required for such study are not common. It cannot be assumed that any one practitioner will have the full range of skills required to develop a conservation policy and prepare the appropriate report. In the course of the task it may be necessary to consult with other practitioners and organisations.

2.0 The Scope of the Conservation Policy

2.1 Introduction

The purpose of the conservation policy is to state how the conservation of the place may best be achieved both in the long and short term. It will be specific to that place. The conservation policy will include the issues listed below.

2.2 Fabric and setting

The conservation policy should identify the most appropriate way of caring for the fabric and setting of the place arising out of the statement of significance and other constraints. A specific combination of conservation actions should be identified. This may or may not involve changes to the fabric.

2.3 Use

The conservation policy should identify a use or combination of uses, or constraints on use, that are compatible with the retention of the cultural significance of the place and that are feasible.

2.4 Interpretation

The conservation policy should identify appropriate ways of making the significance of the place understood consistent with the retention of that significance. This may be a combination of the treatment of the fabric, the use of the place and the use of introduced interpretive material. In some instances the cultural significance and other constraints may preclude the introduction of such uses and material.

2.5 Management

The conservation policy should identify a management structure through which the conservation policy is capable of being implemented. It should also identify:

- (a) those to be responsible for subsequent conservation and management decisions and for the day-to-day management of the place;
- (b) the mechanism by which these decisions are to be made and recorded;
- (c) the means of providing security and regular maintenance for the place.

2.6 Control of physical intervention in the fabric

The conservation policy should include provisions for the control of physical intervention. It may:

- (a) specify unavoidable intervention;
- (b) identify the likely impact of any intervention on the cultural significance;
- (c) specify the degree and nature of intervention acceptable for non-conservation purposes;
- (d) specify explicit research proposals;
- (e) specify how research proposals will be assessed;
- (f) provide for the conservation of significant fabric and contents removed from the place;
- (g) provide for the analysis of material;
- (h) provide for the dissemination of the resultant information;
- (i) specify the treatment of the site when the intervention is complete.

2.7 Constraints on investigation

The conservation policy should identify social, religious, legal or other cultural constraints which might limit the accessibility or investigation of the place.

2.8 Future developments

The conservation policy should set guidelines for future developments resulting from changing needs.

2.9 Adoption and review

The conservation policy should contain provision for adoption and review.

3.0 Development of Conservation Policy

3.1 Introduction.

In developing a conservation policy for the place it is necessary to assess all the information relevant to the future care of the place and its fabric. Central to this task is the statement of cultural significance. The task includes a report as set out in Section 5.0. The contents of the report should be arranged to suit the place and the limitations of the task, but it will generally be in three sections:

- (a) the development of a conservation policy (see 3.2 and 3.3);
- (b) the statement of conservation policy (see 3.4 and 3.5);
- (c) the development of an appropriate strategy for implementation of the conservation policy (see 4.0).

3.2 Collection of Information

In order to develop the conservation policy sufficient information relevant to the following should be collected:

3.2.1 Significant fabric

Establish or confirm the nature, extent, and degree of intactness of the significant fabric including contents (see Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance).

3.2.2 Client, owner and user requirements and resources

Investigate needs, aspirations, current proposals, available finances, etc., in respect of the place.

3.2.3 Other requirements and concerns

Investigate other requirements and concerns likely to affect the future of the place and its setting including:

- (a) federal, state and local government acts, ordinances and planning controls;
- (b) community needs and expectations;
- (c) locational and social context.

3.2.4 Condition of fabric

Survey the fabric sufficiently to establish how its physical state will affect options for the treatment of the fabric.

3.2.5 Uses

Collect information about uses, sufficient to determine whether or not such uses are compatible with the significance of the place and feasible.

3.2.6 Comparative information

Collect comparative information about the conservation of similar places (if appropriate).

3.2.7 Unavailable information

Identify information which has been sought and is unavailable and which may be critical to the determination of the conservation policy or to its implementation.

3.3 Assessment of information

The information gathered above should now be assessed in relation to the constraints arising from the statement of cultural significance for the purpose of developing a conservation policy. In the course of the assessment it may be necessary to collect further information.

3.4 Statement of conservation policy

The practitioner should prepare a statement of conservation policy that addresses each of the issues listed in 2.0, viz.:

- fabric and setting;
- use;
- interpretation;
- management;
- control of intervention in the fabric;
- constraints on investigation;
- future developments;
- adoption and review. The statement of conservation policy should be cross-referenced to sufficient documentary and graphic material to explain the issues considered.

3.5 Consequences of conservation policy

The practitioner should set out the way in which the implementation of the conservation policy will or will not:

- (a) change the place including its setting;
- (b) affect its significance;
- (c) affect the locality and its amenity;
- (d) affect the client owner and user;
- (e) affect others involved.

4.0 Implementation of Conservation Policy

Following the preparation of the conservation policy a strategy for its implementation should be prepared in consultation with the client. The strategy may include information about:

- (a) the financial resources to be used;
- (b) the technical and other staff to be used;

- (c) the sequence of events;
- (d) the timing of events;
- (e) the management structure.

The strategy should allow the implementation of the conservation policy under changing circumstances.

5.0 The Report

5.1 Introduction

The report is the vehicle through which the conservation policy is expressed, and upon which conservation action is based. See also Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Procedures for Undertaking Studies and Reports.

5.2 Written material

Written material will include:

- (a) the statement of cultural significance;
- (b) the development of conservation policy;
- (c) the statement of conservation policy;
- (d) the strategy for implementation of conservation policy. It should also include:
 - (a) name of the client;
 - (b) names of all the practitioners engaged in the task, the work they undertook, and any separate reports they prepared;
 - (c) authorship of the report;
 - (d) date;
 - (e) brief or outline of brief;
 - (f) constraints on the task, for example, time, money, expertise;
 - (g) sources (see 5.4).

5.3 Graphic material

Graphic material may include maps, plans, drawings, diagrams, sketches, photographs and tables, clearly reproduced. Material which does not serve a specific purpose should not be included.

5.4 Sources

All sources used in the report must be cited with sufficient precision to enable others to locate them.

All sources of information, both documentary and oral, consulted during the task should be listed, whether or not they proved fruitful. In respect of source material privately held, the name and address of the owner should be given, but only with the owner's consent.

5.5 Exhibition and adoption

The report should be exhibited and the statement of conservation policy adopted in accordance with

Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Procedures for Undertaking Studies and Reports