

**Architectural Impact Assessment for the buildings on
lots 224, 245, 248, 247, 258, 476 and 502 Rem of
Townlands of Pietermaritzburg, currently forming part of
the Midlands Townhill Hospital Complex**



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1. Introduction

The intention of this report is to establish the historic and architectural nature of the buildings situated on lots 224, 245, 248, 247, 258, and 476 of Pietermaritzburg which make up the Town Bush Road edge of the Midlands-Townhill Hospital complex, in terms of the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act no 10 of 1997. The intention as stated in the brief is to demolish these buildings to make way for the proposed Provincial Legislature building.

Archaic Consulting was approached through Gavin Whitelaw from the Natal Museum to undertake the architectural portion in terms of the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act, for Osmond Lange Architects and Planners in Kloof.

2. History of the Complex:

The need for a Mental Institution in Pietermaritzburg was realized early in the history of the city. In 1855, the Mayor decreed that a plot of 'Townlands' land, 50 acres in extent, be given over to the formation of a Public Lunatic Asylum. Only in 1873 was the land transferred, and in 1877 work commenced with the first patients being admitted in 1880. Prior to this, the mental patients were kept in a ward up on the Church Square, and temporarily moved to accommodation in Longmarket Street. This first building, which currently forms the Administration Block, was designed by Alfred Singleton, Colonial Works Architect. However, for many years after this, there were continuous additions and extensions, and the main complex was only fully completed in 1904.

A strong personality in the forming of the hospital was Dr Hyslop, who had a variety of means, both humane and inhumane, for dealing with the patients. He also, to his credit, managed a large scale tree planting project on the site, and many of the trees that still exist are testimony to his arboreal dedication.

In 1910, there was a need expressed to be able to accommodate private patients, and then application was made to purchase the adjoining lands North Park (currently lot 502) a piece of land which was then known as a portion of Townlands (Lot 631) and this was added to the already previously acquired Kingsbury, belonging to the Symons family, originally leased for a number of years and eventually bought for some £75 000.00. The lots forming the subject of this report were still in private ownership in 1910 when the application to construct the private wards was made.

Records show that Lots 224, 247 and 248 were owned by the notorious transport rider, 'Wild Bill' Leathern. Here he had a house named Sandringham, accessed off Townbush Road. His neighbour, the estate of CJ Harmsworth, was at a farm named Dulwich comprising lots 245 and 258. Across a small road, on today's plan as Lot 650, was the property of Mary Bailey, and then subsequently CE English on Lot 476. It is on this plot that the white house discussed in the report sits.

These lands were eventually incorporated into the Townhill complex, and prior to World War II buildings of an agricultural nature constructed - the complex currently forming the Police Mounted Unit accommodation. The hospital had always had a working farm and had been largely self-sufficient; now a piggery was constructed (situated in the depression where the rubbish skips are today situated), cows produced milk, and a large citrus orchard was established. This farm was run by a manager who used to stay up beyond the North Park Block. This operation ceased to exist over fifteen years ago, partly because the nature of the inmates at the hospital is more ephemeral than it has ever been and continuity with agricultural projects becomes problematic.

Brian Kearney notes that the main building was the first building to benefit from the roof tiles produced by the Wade and Cherry Tile Press, apparently as urged by Singleton for purchase in 1977. (Kearney:1973: 70)

The buildings were declared National Monuments in October 1989.

3.1 Buildings on site 224



The only structure on this portion is a disused reservoir which would appear to date back to the days when the site was a working farm. In 1910, this formed part of the property of the late William Leathern, a notorious transport rider who owned three adjoining lots. The plot was originally surveyed in 1874.

Recommendation: If demolition is required, there is little to recommend the retention of this structure.

Fig 2: showing disused reservoir

reservoir	local	regional	National	international
Architectural significance	low	low	low	low
Technical significance	low	low	low	low
Scientific significance	low	low	low	low
Social significance	low	low	low	low
Historical significance	low	low	low	low

3.2 Buildings on site 245



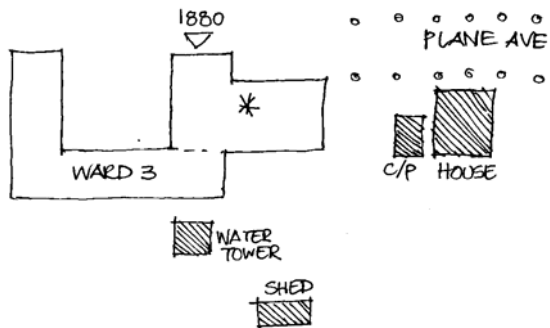
The buildings on this portion are of recent construction, do not fall under the Heritage Act no 10 of 1997, nor do they have many redeeming qualities. The main building is a dwelling with an outbuilding complex consisting of a service room. The construction is brick and mortar, plastered, with steel framed windows and a Marseille tiled roof. In 1910, the site was owned together with Lot 258, forming a piece of land named 'Dulwich'. It is currently occupied by hospital staff.

Recommendation: should demolition be required there is little to recommend retention of this building.

Fig 3: Showing house of recent construction

House on 245	local	regional	National	international
Architectural significance	low	low	low	low
Technical significance	low	low	low	low
Scientific significance	low	low	low	low
Social significance	low	low	low	low
Historical significance	low	low	low	low

3.3 Buildings on site 247



A reasonably extensive complex dating back to 1880 sits on this site, which also belonged to Wild Bill Leathern, in 1910. The site was originally surveyed in 1875, showing lot 248 to the north-west adjoining it. The Leathern family owned it for a number of years, as the valuation rolls for 1892 and 1898 note that Leathern was living in what was known as Sandringham House in 1896.

By all accounts, Wild Bill Leathern was a colourful character, in 1902 applying for rights to open a brick yard on Government ground (SG1242/1902). He also made application to the Natal Government Asylum to pipe water from the stream on their lands to his property (PWD 2/10 1296/1895). It is suspected that the part of Ward 3 marked with the asterisk above, which has a date of 1880 on it, predates the rest of the building. This conclusion is drawn partly from the brick-worked corners being present on the north and eastern faces and not on the gabled building itself. Also, the initial part has 4/4 sash windows, and the latter 12/12.

In addition, it is known that this site was occupied by the Leathern family in 1898, and that in 1910 it was still part of their land (see appendix). The site of the house as mentioned above is not evident on Lot 224, and if it was on Lot 248, then it was most probably where the platform of land that houses the stables and administration block are, given the large plane tree in the paddock close to them. However, it is felt that the 1880 part of the building, as seen in Fig 15, could possibly be this house known as Sandringham.

In Mr Pillay's memory, this has always been Ward 3, which held 40 beds. It was discontinued as a ward about 5 years ago. Staff have since lived in it, and it is now storage space.

Main Ward(Ward 3) building



Fig 13 showing the plane tree avenue



Fig 14: the approach along the avenue



Fig 15: the original part of Ward 3



Fig 17: Detail of brick



Fig 16: Looking back at (15)



Fig 18: Building from North

The main building is institutional and serviceable in nature, with plastered walls, 12/12 sash windows and a round-nosed brosely-tiled roof. It has an unusual detail in that the edges of the north and eastern faces of the extension to the main building are quoined in the salmon brick that characterizes Pietermaritzburg. The gable facing Hyslop Road announces that it was built in 1880. It is situated within a clump of very established trees, with an approach down a plane tree avenue to rival that of the Botanic Gardens, which were planted in 1908. The building is not particularly visible from either Hyslop nor Chatterton/Town Bush Roads.

The external condition is reasonable, with some tiles missing from the roof, and many of the windows broken or boarded up. People working at the Police Unit say that there were workers from the Department of Health living in the building, and that many of the suspended timber floors had been removed and that all the copper piping had been stolen. This I could not immediately see when peering through the windows. It is a disconsolate building.

Recommendation: the possibility of retaining all or part of this building should be explored, given that it was an early part of the history of this area, as well as the connections of the site, at least, with a renegade character of the city's history.

Ward 3	local	regional	National	international
Architectural significance	medium	low	low	low
Technical significance	low	low	low	low
Scientific significance	low	low	low	low
Social significance	medium	low	low	low
Historical significance	medium	low	low	low

Water Tower/boiler



This is a brick structure with a concrete slab roof probably used as a boiler for hot water. It is not particularly significant.

Recommendation: should demolition be required there is little to recommend retention of this building.

Fig 19: showing structure adjacent to Ward 3

Water tower/boiler	local	regional	National	international
Architectural significance	low	low	low	low
Technical significance	low	low	low	low
Scientific significance	low	low	low	low
Social significance	low	low	low	low
Historical significance	low	low	low	low

Shed



A small plastered building above the level of the main complex that has a corrugated sheeting roof. It is in good condition.

Recommendation: should demolition be required this building is representative of a common service type and is not unique.

Fig 20: showing the shed above and adjacent to Ward 3

Shed	local	regional	National	international
Architectural significance	Over 60 years	low	low	low
Technical significance	low	low	low	low
Scientific significance	low	low	low	low
Social significance	low	low	low	low
Historical significance	low	low	low	low

House and Car port/garage



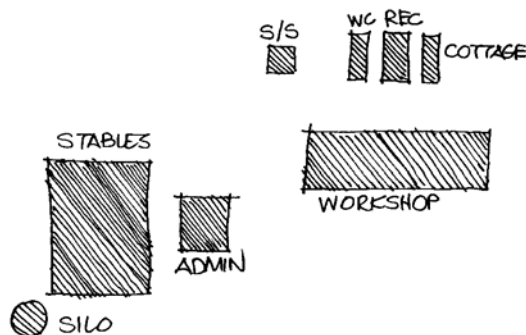
This is a building constructed more than 60 years ago out of dark red brick. It has corrugated sheeting roofs, 6/6 sash windows, and an unhappily resolved veranda addition. It is a good, through not particularly unique example of Public Works domestic architecture. The garage is plastered brick and corrugated sheeting and not subject to the conditions of the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act.

Recommendation: should demolition be required this building is representative of a common service type and is not unique.

Fig 20: showing house and garage/carport

house	local	regional	National	international
Architectural significance	Over 60 years	low	low	low
Technical significance	low	low	low	low
Scientific significance	low	low	low	low
Social significance	low	low	low	low
Historical significance	low	low	low	low

3.4 Buildings on site 248



This piece of land was owned by Wild Bill Leathern at the time of the purchase of the pieces of land that currently make up the North Block in 1910. Although it has been difficult to track down the survey diagram, it is featured as a site on the 1875 survey diagram of Lot 247.

Most of the structures on the site are of an agricultural nature, and were probably constructed after World War 1. None are particularly outstanding from an architectural point of view, although they are examples of well built and well designed Public Works buildings.

This complex is currently the home of the Mounted Police Unit.

Silo



This building forms an enigmatic statement in the landscape moving up Town Bush road, and has embodied nostalgia of the agricultural nature of the site. It is strongly recommended that the vertical form be reinterpreted in any new building, as a link between past and present. It is constructed of plastered brick and a corrugated sheeting roof.

Recommendation: Should demolition be required, it is suggested that this is acceptable, but that the vertical form be replicated in the new construction

Fig 4: showing the silo

Silo	local	regional	National	international
Architectural significance	Medium-andmark	low	low	low
Technical significance	low	low	low	low
Scientific significance	low	low	low	low
Social significance	low	low	low	low
Historical significance	low	low	low	low

Stable Block



This is a well built and commodious brick stable building, with two main stable areas and a central gangway with a steeply pitched corrugated sheeting roof. There have been a few alterations as seen in the photograph, with spaces being filled with new brickwork.

Recommendation: should demolition be required there is little to recommend retention of this building.

Fig 5: Showing stable block

Stable Block	local	regional	National	international
Architectural significance	Over 60 years	low	low	low
Technical significance	low	low	low	low
Scientific significance	low	low	low	low
Social significance	low	low	low	low
Historical significance	low	low	low	low

Administration Block



Fig 6: Showing Administration block

This is currently used as the Administration for the Mounted Police Unit. It is a well constructed brick building, with a corrugated sheeting roof and timber sash windows. It is in good condition. It is an example of a common building type.

Recommendation: should demolition be required there is little to recommend retention of his building.

Administration Block	local	regional	National	international
Architectural significance	Over 60 years	low	low	low
Technical significance	low	low	low	low
Scientific significance	low	low	low	low
Social significance	low	low	low	low
Historical significance	low	low	low	low

Workshop Block



Fig 7: Showing workshop from the north

This is currently used as a workshop and a farrier's yard. It has had alterations in recent years which have been carried out in a haphazard and sloppy fashion. The building is well constructed out of brick and corrugated sheeting. Mr Pillay mentioned an aviary, and this could have been the place that the birds were kept.

Recommendation: should demolition be required there is little to recommend retention of this building.

Workshop	local	regional	National	international
Architectural significance	Over 60 years	low	low	low
Technical significance	low	low	low	low
Scientific significance	low	low	low	low
Social significance	low	low	low	low
Historical significance	low	low	low	low

Recreation Block complex.



These three buildings are used by the Police, as washrooms and a recreational block. They are salmon brick under corrugated sheeting, and as a group are not in very good condition. The 'Rec' room is more of a dumping ground than a space that people spend time in.

The washrooms in the foreground are not meritorious, and the small cottage, which is inhabited at the rear, is also suffering from lack of maintenance (see fig 10)

Fig 9: the central building is the 'recreational block'



It should be mentioned that behind these buildings (behind the paddock fence in Fig 9) is evidence of some structure that has been demolished. Mr Pillay, the informant who has worked on the site for 40 years, cannot remember any structures that were demolished in this area.

Recommendation: should demolition be required there is little to recommend retention of this complex of buildings. However, if excavations occur in the area noted above, they should proceed with due caution and the relevant authorities contacted should industrial or archaeological artifacts be unearthed (see Chapter 5 - Historical Archaeology).

Fig 10: sash window boarded up and rotting: from the south side of the single roomed cottage



Fig 11: showing the free standing single roomed cottage

Recreation complex	local	regional	National	international
Architectural significance	Over 60 years	low	low	low
Technical significance	low	low	low	low
Scientific significance	low	low	low	low
Social significance	low	low	low	low
Historical significance	low	low	low	low

Substation



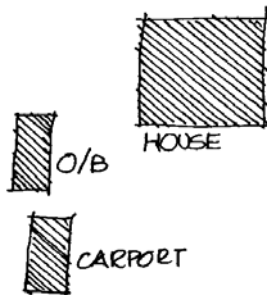
This building sits to the north of the Recreation Complex. It is of brick and concrete construction. It does not fall under the 60 year clause as stipulated in the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act.

Recommendation: should demolition be required there is little to recommend retention of this building.

Fig 12: showing the substation

substation	local	regional	National	international
Architectural significance	low	low	low	low
Technical significance	low	low	low	low
Scientific significance	low	low	low	low
Social significance	low	low	low	low
Historical significance	low	low	low	low

3.5 Buildings on site 258



This site and its adjoining partner, Lot 245, both feature on the 1889 (?) survey diagram for Lot 476, which means that it was extant at the end of the 1880s. Certainly, it was developed and occupied in 1898, when it was owned by the estate of CJ Harmsworth, and occupied by a Captain Gonne. Prior to this, in 1892, it was unoccupied.

The buildings are unlikely to date to this period, falling as they do on the boundary between the demarcated road and the site 258 rem. However, it is suspected that they are of a similar period as the house discussed in 3.4. This house is constructed of salmon brick, as are the outbuildings.

This property is occupied by staff of the hospital,

House



Fig 21: House from Lot 476



Fig 22: House from the north



Fig 23: House from the south

The house is constructed of salmon brick and has an asbestos sheeting roof. It has simple sash windows, some timber casements and is in good condition, though has been subject to a number of alterations.

Recommendation: should demolition be required this building is representative of a common type and is not unique.

House	local	regional	National	international
Architectural significance	Over 60 years	low	low	low
Technical significance	low	low	low	low
Scientific significance	low	low	low	low
Social significance	low	low	low	low
Historical significance	low	low	low	low

Carport



A brick and sheeting structure situated to the north of the house. It is of no particular value.

Recommendation: should demolition be required there is little to recommend retention of this building.

Fig 24: Carport from the north

carport	local	regional	National	international
Architectural significance	low	low	low	low
Technical significance	low	low	low	low
Scientific significance	low	low	low	low
Social significance	low	low	low	low
Historical significance	low	low	low	low
	low	low	low	low

Outbuilding



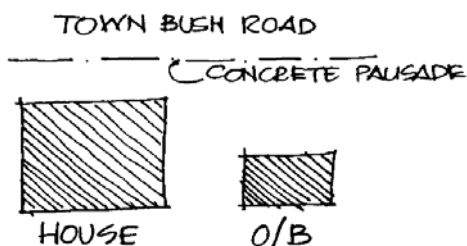
This is a simple salmon brick structure common to many properties in Pietermaritzburg. It is most probably contemporary with the house.

Recommendation: should demolition be required this building is representative of a common service type and is not unique.

Fig 25: Outbuilding

outbuilding	local	regional	National	international
Architectural significance	Over 60 years	low	low	low
Technical significance	low	low	low	low
Scientific significance	low	low	low	low
Social significance	low	low	low	low
Historical significance	low	low	low	low

3.6 Buildings on site 476



The site was originally surveyed in the 1880s – the handwriting is not only appalling on the survey diagram, but the date is indistinct. Lot 476 was owned by the Bailey family from at least 1892. On the valuation roll of that year, it is occupied by Mary Bailey, and then in the valuation roll of 1898 it falls into the estate of Mary Bailey and is occupied by one W. Bailey. However, the 1910 map (PWD 3031/1910) of the Hospital grounds and surrounds notes that a certain C.E. English was the owner.

The House



Fig 26: Composite photograph of north elevation



Fig 27: from Lot 502



Fig 27: From the rear



Fig 28: showing the 'Wembley' crack.

This is a very solid building, plastered with corrugated sheeting and timber suspended floors. The interior is simple, there is some termite damage, and there is the ubiquitous crack (see Fig 28). It is not certain how old the building is, though it does predate the turn of the twentieth century. There is a corner entrance to the lounge area from the veranda, which has timber posts. The rear has a row of windows with basket arches.

It needs a reasonable amount of repair work.

Recommendations: that as this (1) form(s/ed) part of a streetscape, (2) still does address the Townbush Valley road, (3) is on the periphery of the site, it can be retained as part of the development. The possibility to highlight the modest domesticity of this building in a sophisticated and elegant manner is great.

house	local	regional	National	international
Architectural significance	medium	low	low	low
Technical significance	low	low	low	low
Scientific significance	low	low	low	low
Social significance	low	low	low	low
Historical significance	low	low	low	low

The carriage house



This is a simple carriage house that is constructed of plastered brick and corrugated sheeting. It needs some repair work.

Recommendation: should demolition be required this building is representative of a common service type and is not unique.

Fig 29: showing the carriage house

Carriage house	local	regional	National	international
Architectural significance	Over 60 years	low	low	low
Technical significance	low	low	low	low
Scientific significance	low	low	low	low
Social significance	low	low	low	low
Historical significance	low	low	low	low

4. Contextual links with buildings situated on site 502

Site 502 was purchased from the Pietermaritzburg Corporation in 1910. This was known as Lot 502, Northern Park, and was purchased together with the adjoining Townlands forming Lot 631 to provide land for the construction of wards for privately funded mental patients.



Initially, it was thought that the very strong palm avenue which leads down the hill could be a point of departure for the design of the rear part of any new construction. However, the tenuousness is recognized, given the scale of the site and the interruption of the slope over the distance from North Park Block to Hylsop Road/ Chatterton Road circle. However, it is urged that the context of this building, which has a very elegant command of its site, be recognized by the architects, and that deference to it be made in some manner.

Fig 30: showing North Park Block and avenue

5. Historical Archaeology

A number of places have been identified as sensitive, where old structures have been removed. This is in addition to places where fencing and demarcations existed, such as along the plane tree avenue on the Hyslop Road edge. There are also large pieces of field stone and some material identifiable as the raw material of the brickyards, which is plausible given their proximity and the zeal with which Leathern wanted to manufacture bricks! These sites are identified on the map below, and it is recommended that the appropriate authorities at Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali be contacted if needed during the excavation process.



Fig 31: showing sensitive areas during excavation

6. Conclusions

As most of the buildings on the site fall within the Heritage Act, their merits have been individually recognized.

In summary:

- The history of the site and its strong links with institutional capacity means that there are many buildings which are serviceable, well constructed and not particularly unique. There is little streetscape, disconnected contexts, and little cohesion in most of the groups of buildings discussed. These have been identified as possibilities for demolition should the need be identified.
- The vertical element of the silo is a recognizable element in the landscape of Town Hill and could easily form a strong and energetic part of a new building.

The buildings that are worth incorporating into a new development:

- The house on Lot 476 which is over a century old, is on the periphery of the site, has a connection with the street, and can foreseeably be reused in a new complex.
- The 1880 part, or more, of what is possibly the house known as Sandringham belonging to Wild Bill Leathern, explored with the possibility of its incorporation into a new complex, entrenching continuity.

- The historical archaeology of the buildings and landscape be mapped in the excavations of the site, should anything of interest be revealed.
- There is a concern that the trees are part of an historical landscape, and the incorporation, particularly the Plane Tree Avenue, is recommended.

It should be recognized that these guidelines can be approached with sensitivity by appropriately skilled professionals and that some of the landscape and the history of our old city can be reincorporated into our new Capital.

7. References:

Camp, Steve (2001) *Historic Pietermaritzburg*
Pietermaritzburg, Shuter and Shooter

Hathorn, Peter (1972) *Henderson Heritage : being a record of some episodes in the life of Joseph Henderson, the founder of a family in Natal and of his wife and their children*
Pietermaritzburg, Hathorn and Young

Kearney, B (1973) *Architecture in Natal from 1824 to 1893*
Cape Town, AA Balkema

Brochure: Town Hill Hospital 1880-1986, compiled by the Friends of Town Hill Hospital

Provincial Archives Repository

PWD 3031/1910

PWD 4449/1905

SGO III/1/152: SG1242/1902

PWD 2/10- 1295/1895 Medical Superintendent, Natal Government Asylum. W Leathern Applies For Permission To Take Water In Pipes From The Asylum Grounds.

Personal Communication:

Mr Pillay- 40 years service

Mr O'Brien- Workshops

Mr Roberts- 15 years service

Curriculum Vitae Deborah Whelan of ARCHAIC Consulting

Born: 20 April 1968, Johannesburg, South Africa

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Academic Qualifications:

B.Architecture (Natal)	1990
PG DipArchitecture (Natal)	1996
Architectural Conservation Course (Natal)	1997
M. Architecture, Research (dissertation on indigenous buildings) (Natal)	2000
B.A (UNISA) Anthropology, Archaeology, English	2002

Current: PhD candidate in Anthropology SOAS (University of London);

TRADING PLACES: THE SOCIAL ROLE OF THE TRADING STORE IN KWAZULU-NATAL

This topic also involves anthropology and buildings. The research question is:

To what extent did the role of the trading store as both a physical and a conceptual entity influence transitional societies in KwaZulu-Natal; (ie: first telephones, postal services, movement between barter and monetary trade etc) Supervisor. Dr Trevor Marchand

The value of these buildings as type buildings in the landscape, as well as providing architectural idioms conveyed in colloquial language such as trading store style, indicating a parapet wall, or scotch roof, indicating a hipped roof. The anthropological slant is the importance of these institutions to people moving between rural and urban societies.

Committees:

Amafa Built Environment Committee, Midlands Region

Macrorie House Museum, Board of Trustees

KwaZulu-Natal Institute for Architects Journal- Editorial Committee

ICOMOS Earthen Architecture Committee

Full time Work Experience:

June 2006-present: ARCHAIC CONSULTING

Whilst engaged in fieldwork for my PhD, I am currently working under the name of ARCHAIC Consulting, carrying out research and investigations in the architectural, cultural, historical and anthropological fields. Much of my work is carried out together with eThembeni Cultural Heritage.

February 2007- Labour tenant interviews and report for Cathkin Estate

January 2007- Richmond Agricultural Shpwgrounds HIA

October 2006- HIA for the National Botanical Gardens, Pietermaritzburg (with eThembeni)

September 2006- Historical Report for the Central Drakensberg Ratepayers Association IRO pending land claims (with eThembeni)

September 2006-December 2006: research towards display for Natal Museum on Freedom Sites in the Midlands

October 2005- HIA for Bulwer Park Mountain Hotel (through Natal Museum)

October 2005- HIA for the Salisbury Island Naval Base (through Natal Museum)

December 2005- March 2006: HIA for the Johannesburg and Tshwane portions of the GAUTRAIN (with eThembeni)

Tertiary Educational Lecturing: Current

Damelin College- Historical and Contextual Referencing – Diploma in Interior Design

University of KwaZulu-Natal, Pietermaritzburg, School of Visual Arts-

History of Architecture- 5 week module year 1

Postmodernism in Architecture- 5 Week Module year 3

University of KwaZulu-Natal Durban, Department of Architecture History of Architecture I and II
Guest lecturer April and May 2007

Jan 2002-June 2006: Durban Institute 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.

Itinerant Projects:

House Norwood- consultant to repairs of historic structure

House Dube- consultant to repairs of historic structure

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.

September 1994-September 1996: Built Environment Support Group

Transitional development after demise of Apartheid, with new political structures in township (Luganda) and informal (Inanda) settlements. Delivery of blockyards with communities, crèches, clinics and community halls. Housing implementation (Richmond Farm) through access of provincial housing board funding. Variety of ad hoc and policy making experience.

September 1995 –April 2000; contract work: BESA

Running levels 1 and 2 of the Housing Training Programme aimed at assisting people in informal settlements to upgrade their housing in the most effective manner in the absence of government assistance. Teaching second language speakers without Matric.

January 1992- September 1994; Self Employed:

Architectural work, interior design, pubs and restaurants, shops, additions and alterations, submissions to local authorities.

Current Voluntary Work: Historic Preservation and Development

2000-present: The Georgetown Project, Convenor

Repair of historic politically, socially and culturally important 19th century mud brick mission village in Edendale, South of Pietermaritzburg using members of the community to do the work, accessing funding from a variety of sources to pay the workers on the project. The notion, besides instilling a local respect for the validity of history and the possibility that mud buildings do last, is that a sustainable work project be created, which has developmental and housing implications, as well as setting up viable projects in formerly marginalized areas bringing in income and lessening community reliance on the idea of tourism as a panacea. The project has hosted 2 ICOMOS interns in the last two years, assisted by the Local Authority.

Publications

- KZNIA Journal 3/1998, *Eastern Iron Age Pathways*
- Rhodes Reassessed; towards the conservation of an unique South African Town (University of Natal School of Architecture 1998) *Infill Architecture and Restoration, The Context of Landscape and Nature*
- KZNIA Journal 3/2001: *Potolozzi- the resurrection of an old gem; relevant conservation in action*
- KZNIA Journal, 1/2002; *The emergence of a decorated vernacular architecture amongst the Mthembu and Mchunu people of Msinga p14,15*
- Southern African Humanities, Pietermaritzburg December 2003: Vol 15 pp 129-141 *Decorated Architecture as a Material Culture: a preliminary look at the vernacular architecture of the Msinga area*
- IASTE Working Papers Series: *The possibilities or impossibilities of the indigenous vernacular heritage* Dec 2004 Vol: 171
- Guest editor: KZNIA Journal no 1 2005
- *Changing Zuluness: capturing the mecurial Indigenous Vernacular Architecture of the Eastern Seaboard of Southern Africa* -Spring edition 2006 of the Traditional Environments and Settlements Review, Berkely, Ca

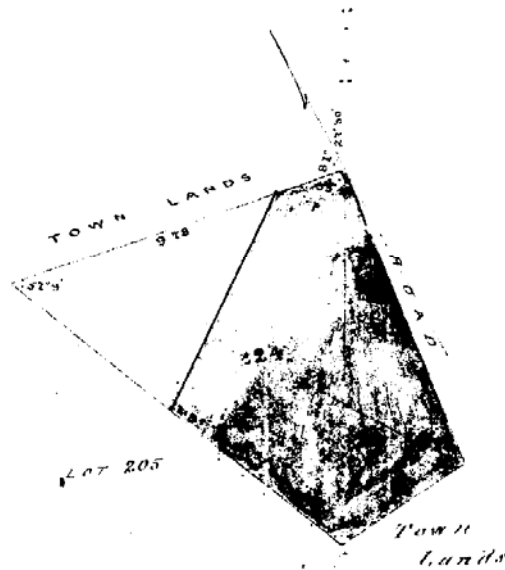
In press:

- Chapter in edited volume: *Zuluness to Modern Times, Emerging interpretations of Zulu past and Present* Eds Benedict Carton, John Laband and Jabulani Sithole: UKZN Press- Chapter titled 'Traditional and emerging vernacular architectures'
- Chapter in edited volume; *Colonial Architecture and urbanism entwined: contested histories* ed Fassill Demissie UNISA Press. Chapter title – 'Whose Colony and Whose Legacy: layers of power and hybrid identities in Edendale, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa'

2400-367179

224

REG. DIV.
FT



For co-ordinates by W.A.
Anderson see S.R. 5365.

Now LOT 224. PETERMARITZBURG

5 10 15 20 25 30
SCALE OF CHAINS.

The above Diagram represents a piece of land, in
extent 6 Acres, 2 Roods, 22 Perches, being the lot 224
of the Town Lands of Petermaritzburg, City of Natal
bounded N. and S. by Town Lands, E. by a Road, and
W. by a swampy stream.

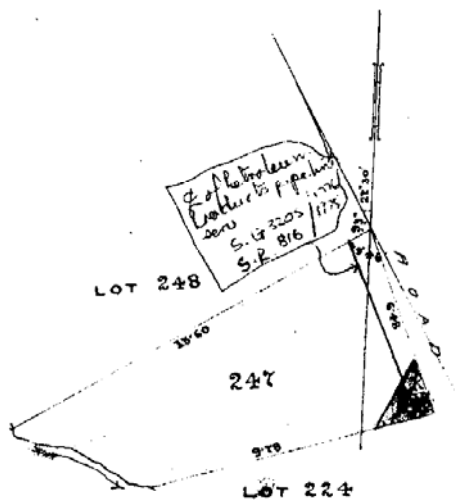
Surveyed by me
Rt. B. Forster.

Surveyor.

August 1874.

FT. 5B. 18A. 4

29.0
Invol 38 / of 3
m



Now LOT... 247... PIETERMARITZBURG



The above Diagram represents a piece of land, in extent 5 Acres, 3 Rods, 22 Perches, being the Lot 247 of the Town Lands of Pietermaritzburg, Colony of Natal; bounded N.W. by Lot 248; N.E. by a Road; S.E. by Lot 224, and S.W. by a stream.

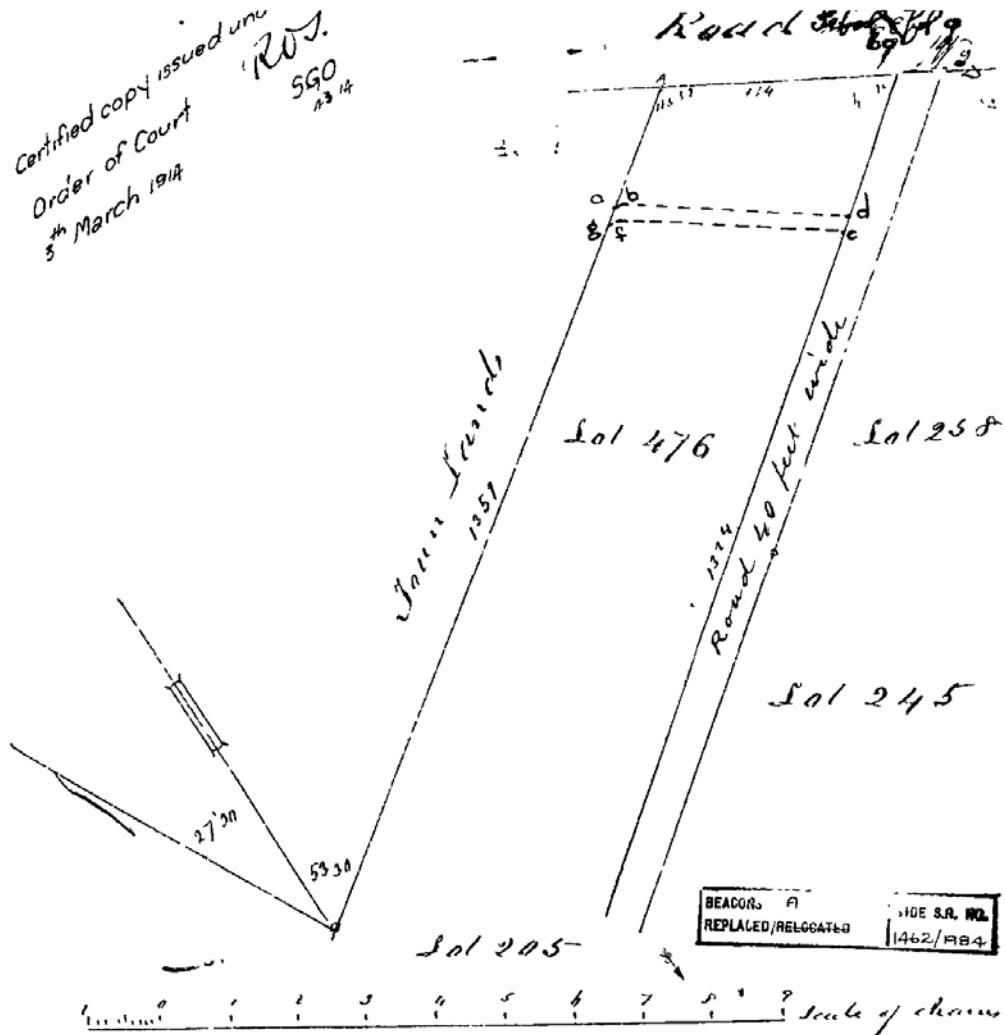
Surveyed by me 8953
W. Spence
Town Surveyor

August 1875.

FT. 55.18A.4

Certified copy issued under
Order of Court
5th March 1914

R.O.S.
SGO
23/14



Now LOT 476 PICTERMARITZBURG

The above Diagram, marked Lot 476, represents 4 more 1/2 roads
18 perches of Land, being a portion of the Pietermaritzburg-
Town Lands in the County of Pietermaritzburg, Colony of Natal
It is bounded N.W. by Town Lands; N.E. & S.E. by roads
S.W. by a Stream.

Surveyed by me

George Holgate

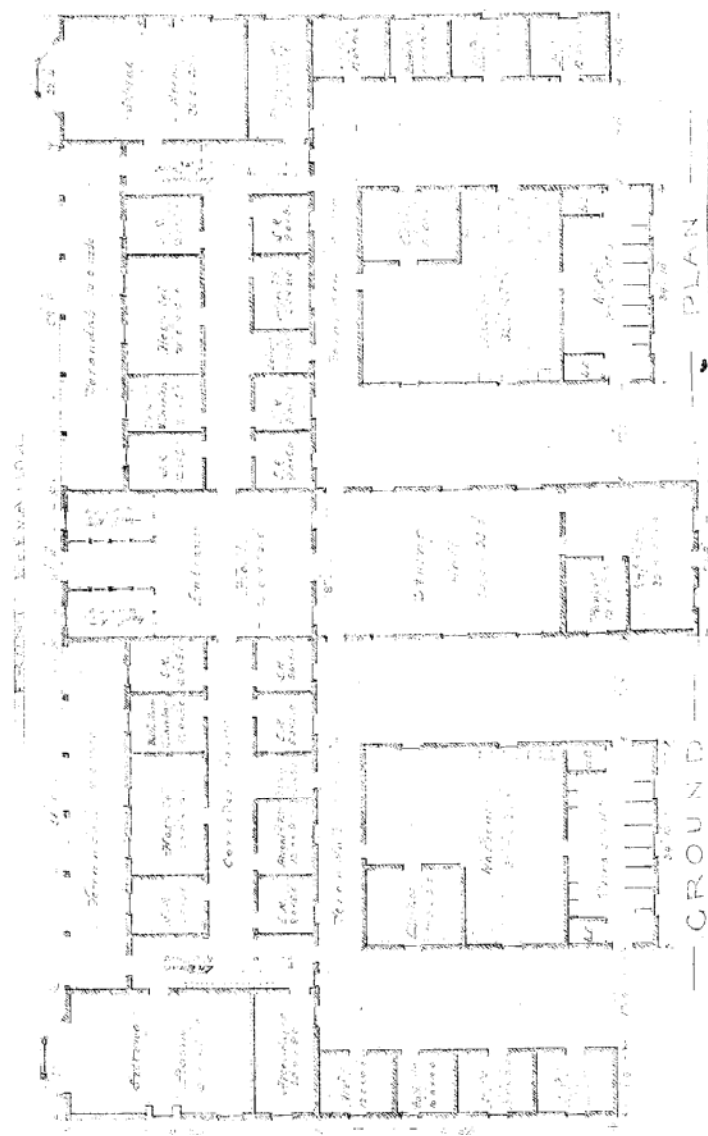
10 October 1882

Surveyor

S

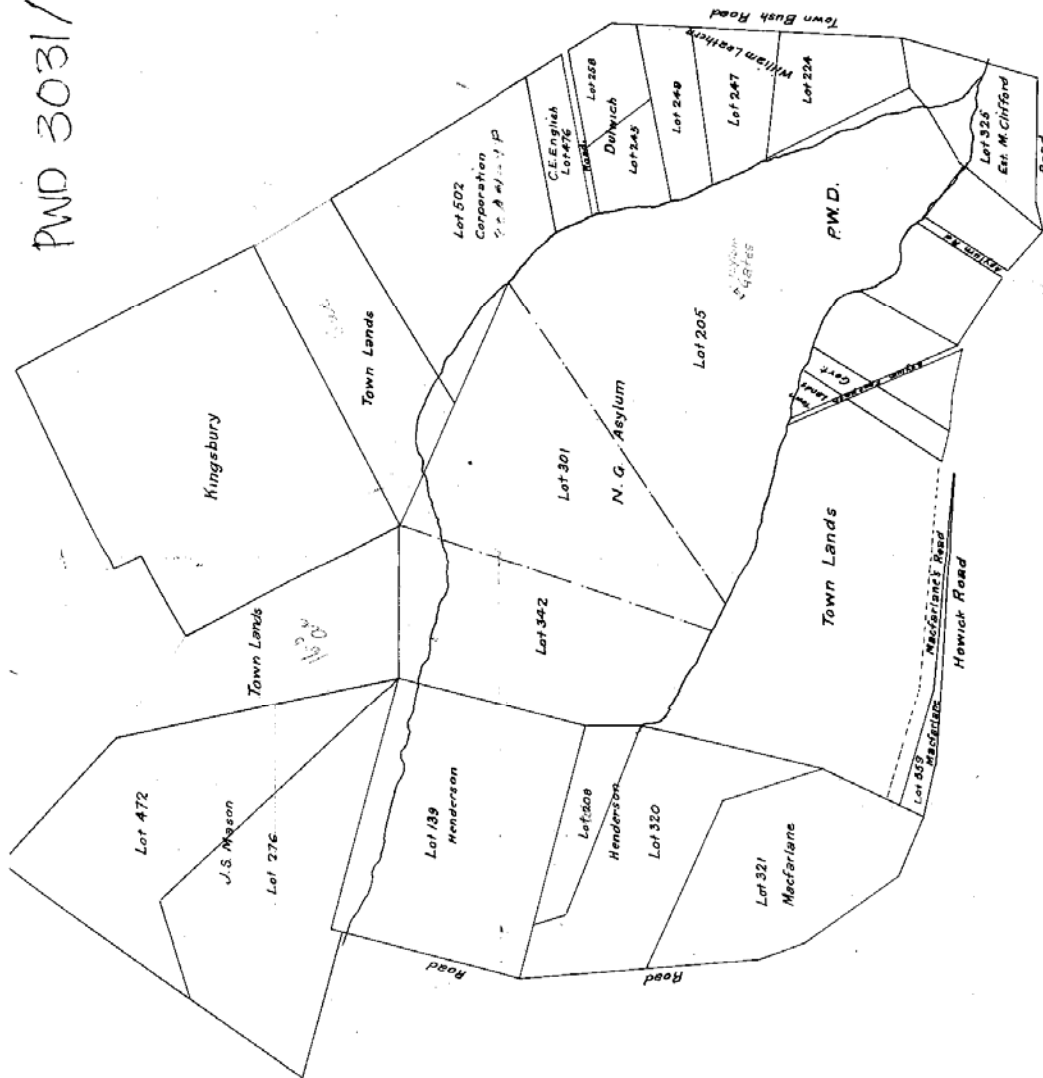
FT.CB.18A.4

PWD 3081/1010



1010-3081

PWD 3031/1910



Scale 8 Chains to 1 inch