

**CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT
OF THE PROPOSED EYE HOSPITAL AT 5 ALAN
PATON AVENUE, PIETERMARITZBURG.**



ACTIVE HERITAGE cc.

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18 July 2014

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

EIA	Early Iron Age
ESA	Early Stone Age
HISTORIC PERIOD	Since the arrival of the white settlers - c. AD 1820 in this part of the country
IRON AGE	Early Iron Age AD 200 - AD 1000 Late Iron Age AD 1000 - AD 1830
LIA	Late Iron Age
LSA	Late Stone Age
MSA	Middle Stone Age
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998 and associated regulations (2006).
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) and associated regulations (2000)
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
STONE AGE	Early Stone Age 2 000 000 - 250 000 BP Middle Stone Age 250 000 - 25 000 BP Late Stone Age 30 000 - until c. AD 200

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A cultural heritage survey of the proposed Eye Hospital 5 Alan Paton Avenue, Pietermaritzburg, identified three potential heritage sites on the footprint. These include two Bowling Greens as well as the associated Club House that will make way for the proposed Eye Hospital. The building style suggests that these buildings were constructed in the late 1950's or 1960's and that they may be older than 60 years. They also form part of the bigger cultural landscape associated with historical Pietermaritzburg. If they are indeed older than 60 years then these features are protected by provincial and national heritage legislation and they may not be altered without mitigation. Attention is drawn to the South African Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) and the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act (Act no 4 of 2008) which, requires that operations that expose archaeological or historical remains should cease immediately, pending evaluation by the provincial heritage agency. It is recommended that a second phase heritage assessment is undertaken by a suitably qualified built heritage specialist / conservation architect in order to investigate this further.

1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE PROJECT

The consultant was approached by Janet Edmonds Consulting cc to conduct a heritage impact assessment (excluding palaeontology) of the proposed Eye Hospital at 5 Alan Paton Avenue, Pietermaritzburg. Janet Edmonds Consulting cc has been appointed to conduct the Basis Assessment Process for the proposed development.

According to the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (NHRA) (Act No. 25 of 1999), the heritage resources of South Africa include:

- a. places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance;
- b. places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- c. historical settlements and townscapes;
- d. landscapes and natural features of cultural significance;
- e. geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
- f. archaeological and palaeontological sites;
- g. graves and burial grounds, including-
 - i. ancestral graves;
 - ii. royal graves and graves of traditional leaders;
 - iii. graves of victims of conflict;
 - iv. graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the Gazette;
 - v. historical graves and cemeteries; and
 - vi. other human remains which are not covered in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983);
- h. sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;
- i. movable objects, including-

- i. objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
- ii. objects to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- iii. ethnographic art and objects;
- iv. military objects;
- v. objects of decorative or fine art;
- vi. objects of scientific or technological interest; and
- vii. books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recordings, excluding those that are public records as defined in section 1(xiv) of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996).

In terms of section 3 (3) of the NHRA, a place or object is to be considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of:

- a. its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- b. its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- c. its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- d. its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- e. its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- f. its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
- g. its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- h. its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa; and
- i. sites of significance relating the history of slavery in South Africa.”

The NHRA regulations of 2000 refer for the most part to the processes allowing for permits to be issued for the alteration, destruction or modification of heritage sites and features. These include the following:

- Protected areas
- Burial grounds and graves
- Wrecks
- Exportation of heritage objects
- Reproduction of national heritage sites
- Archaeological and palaeontological sites
- National heritage sites, provincial heritage sites, provisionally protected place, structures older than 60 years

This study aims to identify and assess the significance of any heritage and archaeological resources occurring on the site. Based on the significance, the impact

of the development on the heritage resources would be determined. Then appropriate actions to reduce the impact on the heritage resources would be put forward. In terms of the NHRA, a place or object is to be considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of:

- a. its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- b. its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- c. its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- d. its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- e. its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- f. its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
- g. its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- h. its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa; and
- i. sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.

Table 1. Background information

Consultant:	Frans Prins (Active Heritage cc)
Type of development:	The Applicant is Chantily Properties (Pty) Ltd. and is represented by Mr William Cholwill, acting on behalf of a consortium of ophthalmologists in Pietermaritzburg. The Applicant wishes to establish a day hospital at 5 Alan Paton Avenue in Scottsville, for the purposes of specialist eye examinations and surgery (Fig 3). The proposed eye hospital will comprise a two storey building with a footprint of approximately 1100m ² . This is to be located on the northern portion of the site. A generator / compressor room is proposed on the north western boundary, and a total of 93 parking bays are proposed on the remainder of the site Pietermaritzburg, Msunduzi Local Municipality, KwaZulu-Natal."
Rezoning or subdivision:	n.a
Terms of reference	To carry out a Heritage Impact Assessment
Legislative requirements:	The Heritage Impact Assessment was carried out in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) and following the requirements of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA) and the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act, 1997 (Act No. 4 of 2008)

1.1. Details of the area surveyed:

The property on which the eye hospital is proposed is Portion 5 of Erf 752 Pietermaritzburg, and is more commonly known as the Alan Wilson Shellhole and Bowling Club, currently owned by the Memorable Order of the Tin Hats (MOTH). The site for the proposed eye hospital currently comprises two bowling greens and a clubhouse. The site is currently zoned "private open space" and is bordered on the south by Alan Paton Avenue, and the Foxhill Spruit on the eastern boundary. The MOTH Society Hall and Sasol Garage is located to the north west of the site, with the YMCA Sports Hall to the north (Figs 1 & 2). The site can be accessed as follows:

From the Pietermaritzburg City Hall, travel on Chief Albert Luthuli Street (Commercial Road, R103) towards Scottsville for approximately 1.5km. At the Alexandra Road (R56) intersection, it becomes Alan Paton Avenue, at which point, turn left towards the Sasol Petrol Garage, then immediately right into the Alan Wilson Shellhole.

The GPS co-ordinates for the site are as follows: 29° 36' 47.3" S; 30° 23' 22.3" E

2 BACKGROUND TO HERITAGE RESOURCES OF THE AREA

The greater Pietermaritzburg area is relatively well covered by archaeological surveys conducted by members of the KwaZulu-Natal Museum. The available evidence, as captured in the KwaZulu-Natal Museum heritage site inventories, indicates that the greater Pietermaritzburg area contains mostly Early, Middle, and Later Stone Age material. Most of these sites are situated close to water, such as the Msunduze River, Slangspruit, Foxhill Spruit, and Mkhondeni, as well as in open air context or adjacent to exposed dongas or road cuttings. These tools were most probably made by early hominins such as *Homo erectus* or *Homo ergaster*. Based on typological criteria they most probably date back to between 300 000 and 1.7 million years ago. The presence of the first anatomically modern people (i.e. *Homo sapiens sapiens*) in the area is indicated by the presence of a few Middle Stone Age blades and flakes. These most probably dates back to between 40 000 and 200 000 years ago. The later Stone Age flakes identified in the area are associated with the San (Bushmen) and their direct ancestors. These most probably dates back to between 200 and 20 000 years ago. Most of the Early and Middle Stone Age sites were identified by the late Dr Olivier Davies in the 1950's and 1960's. The majority of Later Stone Age sites were located

by Dr Farden in the 1960s and 1970's although some has also been identified by Dr Aron Mazel in the 1980's.

The San were the owners of the land for almost 30 000 years but the local demography started to change soon after 2000 years ago when the first Bantu-speaking farmers crossed the Limpopo River and arrived in South Africa. By 1500 years ago these early Bantu-speaking farmers also settled adjacent to the Umngeni River in the greater Camperdown area. Due to the fact that these first farmers introduced metal technology to southern Africa they are designated as the Early Iron Age in archaeological literature. Their distinct ceramic pottery is classified to styles known as "Msuluzi" (AD 500-700), Ndongondwane (AD 700-800) and Ntshekane (AD 800-900). Most of the Early Iron Age sites in the greater Pietermaritzburg area belong to these traditions (Maggs 1989:31; Huffman 2007:325-462). These sites characteristically occur on alluvial or colluvial soil adjacent to large rivers below the 1000m contour. The Early Iron Age farmers originally came from western Africa and brought with them an elaborate initiation complex and a value system centred on the central significance of cattle.

Early as well as Later Iron Age sites have been located by Dr Tim Maggs in the 1970's and 1980's and more recent discoveries have been made Mr Gavin Whitelaw, Gavin Anderson, and Len van Schalkwyk. The Early Iron Age sites typically occur on the alluvial and colluvial soils in the large river valleys below 700m above sea level. Some have been located along the Msunduzi River as well as in the Ashburton area. Later Iron Age sites occur in similar contexts as well as on ridges or plato's in the existing grassland. Some impressive Later Iron Age sites occur in the Umngeni River Valley close to Howick as well as in the Ottos Bluff area near Albert Falls Dam.

These sites occupied by Bantu-speaking agropastoralists who arrived in southern Africa after 1000 year ago via East Africa. Later Iron Age communities in KwaZulu-Natal were the direct ancestors of the Zulu people (Huffman 2007). The larger Umngeni Valley area was inhabited by various Nguni-speaking groups such as the Dlanyawo, Nyavu and Njilo, in the beginning of the 19th century (Bryant 1965; Wright 1988). With the exception of the Nyavu who remained fiercely independent most of these communities were incorporated into the Zulu Kingdom of Shaka in the 1820's. After the Anglo-Zulu war of 1879 and the Bambatha Rebellion of 1911 almost all the African people in the study area adopted a Zulu ethnic identity.

.Apart from the prehistoric archaeology Pietermaritzburg is also well known for its colonial heritage. The original Voortrekker route, later to become the transport route into the interior, passes through Worlds View – presently a suburb in western Pietermaritzburg. The route was originally cut by the Voortrekker leader Piet Retief and his party in 1838. The wagon marks can still be seen etched in the soft sandstone along the path. The site at Worldsvie is a well known provincial landmark that is protected by heritage legislation (Oberholser 1972). Apart from significant places on the landscape the colonial heritage of Pietermaritzburg also include various buildings associated with the first Dutch settlers (Voortrekkers) after 1837 as well as the latter Victorian and Edwardian heritage of the area associated more closely with the British occupancy of Natal after 1845 (Laband & Hasswell 1988; Derwent 2006). In fact, Pietermaritzburg has been described as the greatest Victorian city in the southern hemisphere although this statement has not been qualified. The greatest majority of the heritage resources located within the greater Pietermaritzburg consist of built structures, mostly buildings, which are of great architectural (and also historical) significance. The City of Pietermaritzburg has arguably one of the finest remaining urban environments in South Africa, and each of the City's four main cultural groups has contributed to its architecture, namely Afrikaner, British, Indian and African (Laband & Haswell 1988; Oberholser 1972; Derwent 2006). A number of the buildings located within the Pietermaritzburg Central Business District (CBD) are constructed out of red-clay bricks, such as the Pietermaritzburg City Hall, giving the city a recognisably unique architectural style. Similar buildings also occur elsewhere in the uMgungundlovu Municipal area. Most of the architectural resources are concentrated within the Pietermaritzburg CBD and adjacent areas such as Georgetown in Edendale. These resources largely consist of buildings constructed in Voortrekker, British-Colonial, Indian and traditional African styles. Many of these buildings date back to the late 1800s and early 1900s, while examples of architecture from as early as the 1840s still exist within the Pietermaritzburg CBD and, more rarely, in its surrounds (e.g. Hollingwood and further a field at Fort Nottingham). Other buildings consisting of later, more modern architectural styles have also been identified as architectural resources, particularly in the suburbs surrounding the CBD of Pietermaritzburg, where fine examples of post World War 2 architecture can be found. The Georgetown area in Edendale contains a number of unique buildings consisting of a mixture of traditional African styles of architecture with British- Colonial and Indian influences. Some of the earliest buildings in Georgetown date back to the 1850s and consist of rectangular houses of unfired mud brick, and brick and shale houses covered by lime plaster.

Georgetown also provides rare examples of wood and iron buildings, while this building style was common in the 1900s, few examples still exist today. However, interesting individual examples of this building style also occur further afield at Merrivale Station.

Places of worship constructed by religious communities form significant cultural resources. Christian denominations have built a large number of churches, chapels and mission stations throughout the Municipal area. Several of these structures are Provincial and Heritage Landmarks (e.g. the Christian Science Church and Old St Mary's Anglican Church in Pietermaritzburg) and are architecturally significant as well as being cultural and historical resources. There are also a number of Mosques and Hindu Temples located within the greater Pietermaritzburg, these buildings hold value in terms of both their architectural style and cultural significance. These include the Soorti Sunni Mosque in Church Street and the Stri Siva Soobramoniar and Marriamen Temples in Longmarket (Langalibalele) Street in Pietermaritzburg, amongst others. There are a number of cemeteries that have considerable cultural and historical significance. These include the Jewish and Muslim cemetery off Roberts Road in the Clarendon area, the Old Commercial Road Cemetery and the Fort Napier Military Cemetery in the Signal Hill area. Graves from the Anglo-Boer War, including those of concentration camp victims, are located within the Commercial Road Cemetery. Graves from both the First and Second World Wars are located in the Commercial Road Cemetery and the Fort Napier Military Cemetery. The Commercial Road Cemetery also contains the graves of individuals spanning the early history of Pietermaritzburg including original Voortrekkers, Germans interned during the First World War, members of the Natal Mounted Police, prominent colonial figures and early Indian Christian converts. Examples of other sites of historical and cultural significance located within the greater Pietermaritzburg include:

- Alexandra Park, and in particular, the Percy Taylor Rockeries in Scottsville which forms both an important natural feature as well as a significant historical resource; and
- The Pietermaritzburg Railway Station located off Church Street at the edge of the Pietermaritzburg CBD which is both an architectural resource as well as an important historical and cultural resource as it was here, in 1893 that the incident that sparked Mahatma Gandhi's strategy of passive resistance, occurred (KwaZulu-Natal Museum).

More recently the Pietermaritzburg Tourism Authority identified and developed Struggle era sites in the Municipal area. These have now been developed for tourism purposes and a pilgrimage route has been identified. Sites and places of significance include the Old Prison in Pietermaritzburg, the Gandhi statue opposite the Colonial Building, various houses and places of significance within the Sobantu township as well as the Edendale/Mbali sub-route. Of special interest in this region is the Mandela Capture site, near Howick, and the Alan Paton Centre and struggle archives at the University of KwaZulu-Natal at Pietermaritzburg. The Centre houses the famed author of 'Cry, the Beloved Country', and founder of the Liberal Party, Alan Paton's literary works, and documents relating to other institutions

3 BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE SURVEY

3.1 Methodology

A desktop study was conducted of the archaeological databases housed in the KwaZulu-Natal Museum. The SAHRIS website was consulted for data relating to the distribution and significance of heritage sites in the greater Pietermaritzburg area. In addition, the available heritage literature covering the study area was also consulted.

A ground survey, following standard and accepted archaeological procedures, was conducted.

3.2 Restrictions encountered during the survey

3.2.1 Visibility

Visibility was good.

3.2.2 Disturbance

No disturbance of any potential heritage features was noted.

3.3 Details of equipment used in the survey

GPS: Garmin Etrek

Digital cameras: Canon Powershot A460

All readings were taken using the GPS. Accuracy was to a level of 5 m.

4 DESCRIPTION OF SITES AND MATERIAL OBSERVED

4.1 Locational data

Province: KwaZulu-Natal

Town: Pietermaritzburg

Municipality: Msunduzi Local Municipality

4.2 Description of the general area surveyed

The property on which the eye hospital is proposed is Portion 5 of Erf 752 Pietermaritzburg, and is more commonly known as the Alan Wilson Shellhole and Bowling Club, currently owned by the Memorable Order of the Tin Hats (MOTH). The site for the proposed eye hospital currently comprises two bowling greens and a clubhouse (Fig 3). The site is currently zoned “private open space” and is bordered on the south by Alan Paton Avenue, and the Foxhill Spruit on the eastern boundary. The MOTH Society Hall and Sasol Garage is located to the north west of the site, with the YMCA Sports Hall to the north.

5 HERITAGE SITE DESCRIPTION AND STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (HERITAGE VALUE)

5.1 Heritage Sites

Three potential heritage sites occur on the actual footprint. These include two Bowling Greens and an associated Clubhouse (Fig 4). The building style of these buildings suggest that they were constructed in the 1950's and there is a possibility that they may actually be older than 60 years. The buildings form part of the bigger building complex associated with the Alan Wilson Shellhole and Bowling Club. All the buildings, excluding the Moth Hall, follows the same building convention and appear to have been constructed – soon after the end of the Second World War. Although not situated on the actual footprint earmarked for development a building of the same period (the main building associated with the Alan Wilson Shellhole, Moth) is situated approximately 25m to the north west from the Bowling Greens. A military tank and cannon that dates back to the 1940's respectively are also positioned within 20m from the northern edge of the one Bowling Green. These military items are older than 60 years and are also protected by heritage legislation. More information regarding the context of these heritage structures are provided in Table 2.

Table 2. Potential heritage sites located during the survey.

No	Heritage category	Description	Significance	Type of Mitigation	GPS coordinates	Survey method
1	Clubhouse associated with Bowling Greens (Figs 4, 5 & 7)	Red brick building of approximately 26m x 18m. It is situated directly adjacent to the two bowling greens. It is earmarked for complete destruction in order to make way for the proposed Eye Hospital.	Medium significance locally. (Table 3)..	The site could be mitigated and part retained as a heritage site. However, a second phase heritage impact assessment, by a built heritage specialist, is necessary to evaluate the potential for this possibility.	S 29°36' 46.55" E 30° 23' 22.25"	Ground survey and desktop (aerial photographs)
2	Western Bowling Green (Figs 4, 5 & 7)	Bowling Green covering an area of approximately 41m x 41m. It was constructed at the same time as the Clubhouse and is part of the same original complex. The original red bricks used to construct the Clubhouse has also been used in the construction of the Bowling Greens. The proposed Eye Hospital will be built on the grounds currently covered by the Bowling Greens.	Medium significance locally. (Table 3).	The site could be mitigated and part retained as a heritage site. However, a second phase heritage impact assessment, by a built heritage specialist, is necessary to evaluate the potential for this possibility.	S 29°36' 47.46" E 30° 23' 21.47"	Ground survey and desktop (aerial photographs)
3	Eastern Bowling Green (Figs 4, 6 & 7)	Bowling Green covering an area of approximately 41m x 41m. It was constructed at the same time as the Clubhouse and is part of the same original complex. The original red bricks used to construct the Clubhouse has also been used in the construction of the Bowling Greens. The proposed Eye Hospital will	Medium significance locally. (Table 3).	The site could be mitigated and part retained as a heritage site. However, a second phase heritage impact assessment, by a built heritage specialist, is necessary to evaluate the potential for this	S 29° 36' 47.54" E 30° 23' 23.18 "	Ground and Desktop aerial photograph survey

		be built on the grounds currently covered by the Bowling Greens.		possibility.		
4	Military Tank (Figs 4 & 8)	Military Tank dating from the Second World War. Although not situated on the actual footprint it is located approximately 18m from the Western Bowling Greens and will be affected by the proposed development (Figs)	Locally high (see Table 3). This item is older than 60 years and is protected by heritage legislation.	Although not situated on the actual footprint this item is threatened by the proposed development. This tank should be trans located by military experts to at least 50m from any proposed development on the property.	S 29° 36' 47.31" E 30° 42' 38.89"	Ground survey and desktop (SAHRIS website).
5	Canon (Figs 4 & 9)	Canon dating from the Second World War era. Although not situated on the actual footprint it is located approximately 18m from the Western Bowling Greens and will be affected by the proposed development (Figs)	Locally high (see Table 3). This item is older than 60 years and is protected by heritage legislation	Although not situated on the actual footprint this item is threatened by the proposed development. This canon should be trans located by military experts to at least 50m from any proposed development on the property.	S 29° 36" 46.61" E 30° 23' 20.20"	Ground survey and desktop (SAHRIS website, aerial photographs, literature survey).
6	Main Building (Alan Wilson Shellhole) (Figs 4 & 10)	Complex consisting of two elongated buildings situated directly adjacent to each other to form one unit. The buildings appear to be younger than the Bowling Greens. A build heritage specialist should evaluate these buildings to determine the exact age and assess its heritage value	Medium significance locally (Table 3)	Although not situated on the actual footprint this building is threatened by the proposed development.	S 29° 36' 45.85" E 30° 23' 20.74"	Desktop (aerial photographs and literature)

5.2 Field Rating

All the potential heritage features identified belong to a cultural landscape and has been rated as medium significance locally (Table 3). However, they may be younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by heritage legislation.

Table 3. Field rating and recommended grading of sites (SAHRA 2005)

Level	Details	Action
National (Grade I)	The site is considered to be of National Significance	Nominated to be declared by SAHRA
Provincial (Grade II)	This site is considered to be of Provincial significance	Nominated to be declared by Provincial Heritage Authority
Local Grade IIIA	This site is considered to be of HIGH significance locally	The site should be retained as a heritage site
Local Grade IIIB	This site is considered to be of HIGH significance locally	The site should be mitigated, and part retained as a heritage site
Generally Protected A	High to medium significance	Mitigation necessary before destruction
Generally Protected B	Medium significance	The site needs to be recorded before destruction
Generally Protected C	Low significance	No further recording is required before destruction

6 RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed development would entail the demolition of the Clubhouse and two associated Bowling Greens. All these features may be older than 60 years but needs to be evaluated by a built heritage specialist or suitably qualified architect in order to assess its heritage significance. These structures will be protected by heritage legislation if they are older than 60 years. Attention is drawn to the South African Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) and the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act (Act no 4 of 2008) which, requires that operations that expose archaeological or historical remains should cease immediately, pending evaluation by the provincial heritage agency. It is recommended that a second phase heritage assessment is undertaken by a suitably qualified built heritage specialist / conservation architect in order to investigate the heritage significance of these buildings in the light of potential mitigation.

7 MAPS AND FIGURES

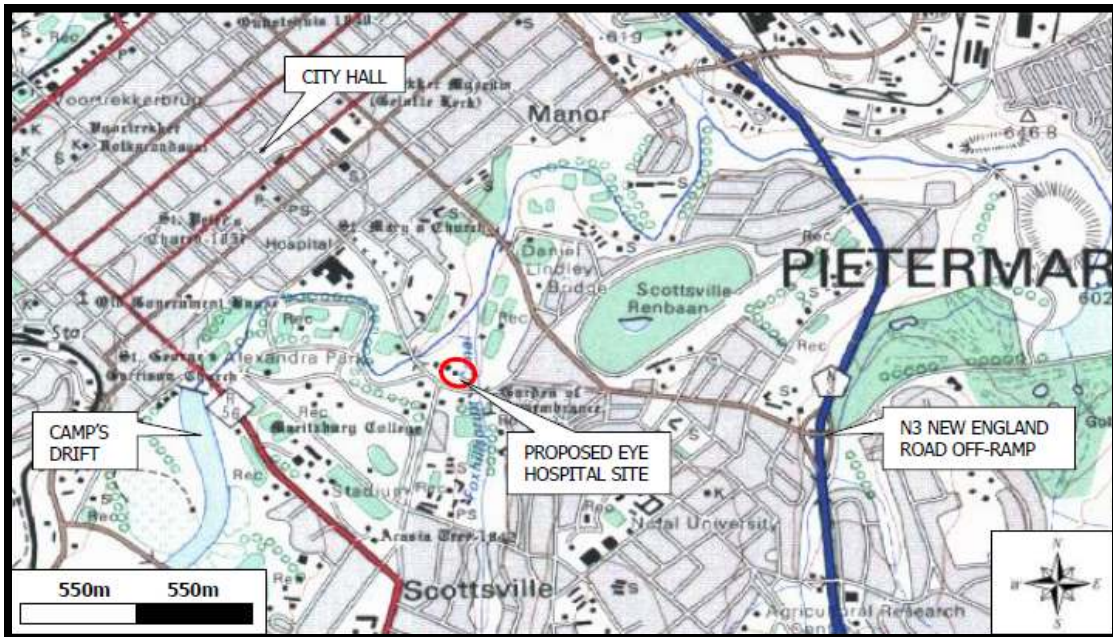


Figure 1. Location of the proposed Eye hospital in Pietermaritzburg (Source: JEC).



Figure 2. Aerial photo showing the location of the proposed Eye Hospital in Pietermaritzburg (Source: JEC)

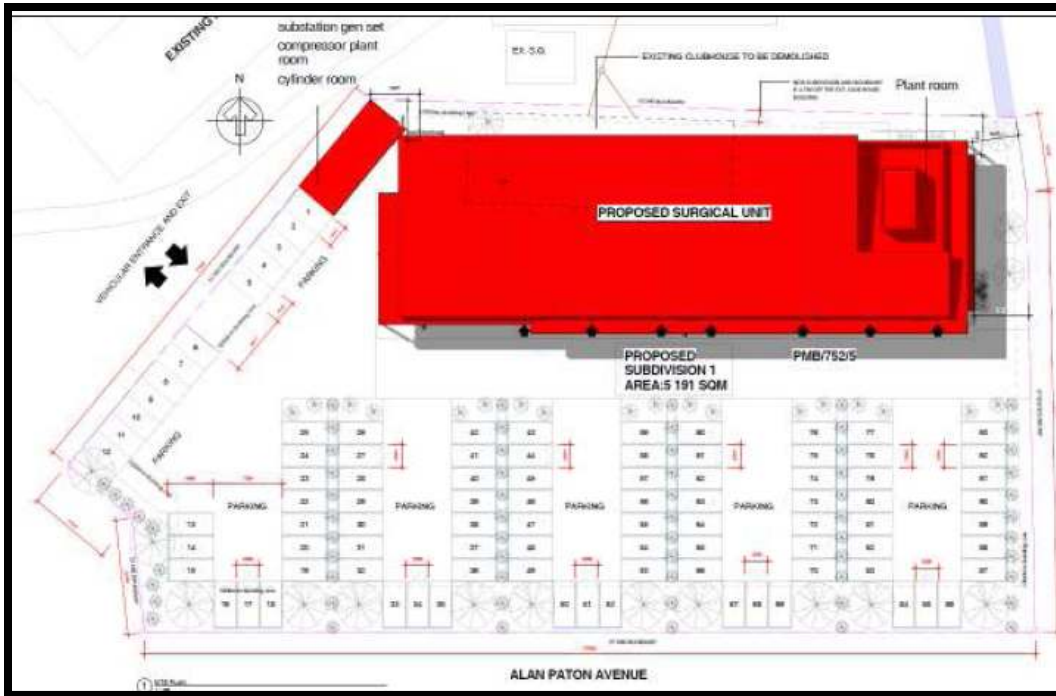


Figure 3. Proposed layout plan of the Eye Hospital at 5 Alan Paton Avenue, Pietermaritzburg (Source: JEC).



Figure 4. Location of heritage features on 5 Alan Paton Avenue, Pietermaritzburg. 1 Clubhouse, 2 Western Bowling Green, 2 Eastern Bowling Green, 4 Military Tank, 5 Canon, 6 Main Building.



Figure 5. Photograph of the Clubhouse and the Western Bowling Green in the foreground.



Figure 6. Photograph of the Eastern Bowling Green



Figure 7. Red brick division between the two Bowling Greens, the Clubhouse is situated in the background.



Figure 8. Military Tank belonging to the Second World War era.



Figure 9. Canon belonging to the Second World War era.



Figure 10. Main Building at the Alan Wilson Shellhouse and Bowling Greens

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