

Heritage Impact Assessment of Mjanyana District Hospital near Encobo, Eastern Cape



Prepared for: Gibb
2nd Floor, Greyville House,
Cnr Greyville & Cape Rd,
Greenacres
Port Elizabeth
6001



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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Contents of Report:

A.	Introduction	3
B.	Legislative framework	3
C.	Methodology	5
D.	Executive summary	5
E.	Mjanyana Hospital, Mjanyana	6
E.1	Thornton Hall	7
E.2	House no 1	8
E.3	House no 2	9
E.4	House no 3	10
E.5	House no 4	11
E.6	House no 5	11
E.7	Comments about landscape and cultural landscape	12
E.8	Concluding comments	13
F.	References	13
G.	Curriculum vitae of Dr. D Whelan of Archaic Consulting	14
H.	Guidelines suggested in the Burra Charter (1988)	17

All buildings over the age of 60 years are automatically protected by legislation. In terms of the National Heritage Act no 25 of 1999, provision for the automatic protection of buildings over the age of 60 years is made in clause 34.1 which stipulates that '*No person may alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority.*' Application for demolition or alteration of these structures would have to be directed to the Provincial Heritage Resources Agency for the Eastern Cape, at the Department of Sport, Recreation, Arts and Culture in King Williamstown.

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 it comes to assessment. This is part of the process, and once that 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.

A. Introduction

Debbie Whelan of Archaic Consulting, Historic Built Environment Specialists, was requested to inspect the Mjanyana Hospital near Encobo in the Eastern Cape. This involved the up-skilling of student Sihle Memela employed as an in-service architectural trainee at Archipod cc, the Business Unit of the Department of Architecture at the Durban University of Technology. The reason for this project is the extension the rural hospital in order to be able to cater for larger marginalised communities in rural areas in the northern and central sections of the Eastern Cape Province. This involves the necessary demolition of structures at the institution, and the impact of these, and their mitigation, has to be assessed.

Mjanyana (or eMjanyana) functioned as a leper colony in the Cape Colony, the Cape Province in the Union of South Africa, and the former Transkei until its decommissioning in the 1980s.

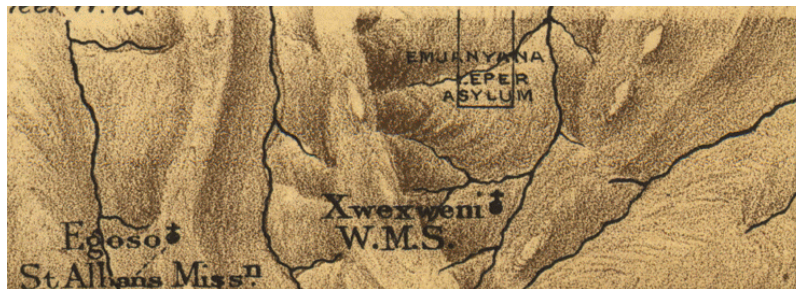


Fig 1: Map ca 1905 Excerpt from showing the Mjanyana Leper Asylum

B. Legislative framework

Large sections of the existing Mjanyana hospital precinct and its attendant infrastructures are heritage resources defined and protected in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act No. 25 of 1999. These places have heritage significance in terms of them being the physical manifestations of a history of missionary endeavour and medical services provision in the wider Eastern Cape historical-cultural landscape.

The Sections of the aforementioned Act pertinent to this Heritage Impact Assessment Report are CHAPTER II - PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF HERITAGE RESOURCES – Section 34 (Structures), Section 35 (Archaeology *et al*) and Section 38 (Heritage resources management).

This hospital precinct comprises structures older than 60 years (Protection in terms of Section 34) and the precinct itself is older than 100 years. Consequently it is defined as an archaeological site and are afforded protection in terms of Section 36. This report is thus in compliance with Section 38, below, pertinent points in bold:

Heritage resources management

38. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (7), (8) and (9), any person who intends to undertake a development categorised as—

(a) the construction of a road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300 m in length;

(b) the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50 m in length;

(c) any development or other activity which will change the character of a site—

(i) exceeding 5 000 m² in extent; or

(ii) involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or

(iii) involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or

(iv) the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority;

(d) the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m² in extent; or

(e) any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority, **must at the very earliest stages of initiating such a development, notify the**

responsible heritage resources authority and furnish it with details regarding the location, nature and extent of the proposed development.

(2) The responsible heritage resources authority must, within 14 days of receipt of a notification in terms of subsection (1) decide—

(a) **if there is reason to believe that heritage resources will be affected by such development, notify the person who intends to undertake the development to submit an impact assessment report. Such report must be compiled at the cost of the person proposing the development, by a person or persons approved by the responsible heritage resources authority with relevant qualifications and experience and professional standing in heritage resources management; or**
(b) notify the person concerned that this section does not apply.

(3) The responsible heritage resources authority must **specify the information to be provided in a report** required in terms of subsection (2)(a): Provided that the following must be included:

(a) **The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected;**
(b) **an assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 6(2) or prescribed under section 7;**
(c) **an assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources;**
(d) **an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development;**
(e) **the results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources;**
(f) **if heritage resources will be adversely affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives; and**
(g) **plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development.**

(4) **The report must be considered timeously by the responsible heritage resources authority which must, after consultation with the person proposing the development, decide -**

(a) **whether or not the development may proceed;**
(b) **any limitations or conditions to be applied to the development;**
(c) **what general protections in terms of this Act apply, and what formal protections may be applied, to such heritage resources;**
(d) **whether compensatory action is required in respect of any heritage resources damaged or destroyed as a result of the development; and**
(e) **whether the appointment of specialists is required as a condition of approval of the proposal.**

(5) A provincial heritage resources authority shall not make any decision under subsection (4) with respect to any development which impacts on a heritage resource protected at national level unless it has consulted SAHRA.

(6) The applicant may appeal against the decision of the provincial heritage resources authority to the MEC, who—

(a) must consider the views of both parties; and

(b) may at his or her discretion—

(i) appoint a committee to undertake an independent review of the impact assessment report and the decision of the responsible heritage authority; and

(ii) consult SAHRA; and

(c) must uphold, amend or overturn such decision.

(7) The provisions of this section do not apply to a development described in subsection (1) affecting any heritage resource formally protected by SAHRA unless the authority concerned decides otherwise.

(8) The provisions of this section do not apply to a development as described in subsection (1) if an evaluation of the impact of such development on heritage resources is required in terms of the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No. 73 of 1989), or the integrated environmental management guidelines issued by the Department of Environment Affairs and Tourism, or the Minerals Act, 1991 (Act No. 50 of 1991), or any other legislation: **Provided that the consenting authority must ensure that the evaluation fulfils the requirements of the relevant heritage resources authority in terms of subsection (3), and any comments and recommendations of the relevant heritage resources authority with regard to such development have been taken into account prior to the granting of the consent.**

(9) The provincial heritage resources authority, with the approval of the MEC, may, by notice in the Provincial Gazette, exempt from the requirements of this section any place specified in the notice.

(10) Any person who has complied with the decision of a provincial heritage resources authority in subsection (4) or of the MEC in terms of subsection (6) or other requirements referred to in subsection (8), must be exempted from compliance with all other protections in terms of this Part, but any existing heritage agreements made in terms of section 42 must continue to apply.

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 have been appended in Section G below.

C. Methodology

A site inspection was carried out by the Debbie Whelan and Sihle Memela from the 17th to the 19th April 2013. The site was visited and its heritage resources flagged. Given that the site is in the Eastern Cape, archival material in Cape Town was not verified, but information gleaned from its online descriptors. Mrs Biyana at Mjanyana kindly made some of the history of the site.

A development proposal was provided indicating the extent of the footprints of the new developments, and this was used as a baseline to inform the extent of the survey. Given the scale of the site, only those buildings identified as being affected, as well as those that may fall prey once development commences, have been studied. Buildings near or over the age of 60 years are those that are flagged as heritage resources – they have automatic protection under the South African Heritage Resources Act. All buildings within the footprint were checked. Please note that this site has above ground heritage resources that will be affected, and recommendations are formulated in order to reach a happy medium between development in isolated rural areas and the value of the heritage resource.

The criteria for assessment of the heritage buildings on these sites are both tangible and intangible. Each site is assessed in terms of merit as an:

- **Architectural heritage resource** in which its value as an outstanding example of a building of its type or period is noted. Note that this also extends to vernacular buildings and buildings over 60 years old of informal construction.
- **Technical heritage resource** in which the building is an outstanding example of a specific technical approach, or the first of its kind in this regard.
- **Historical heritage resource** in which the building is associated with a period in history or events which are significant.
- **Social heritage resource** in which the building is associated with an important person or significant social process
- **Scientific heritage resource** in which the building is associated with scientific endeavour or a significant event in science.

The scale of significance is adjudicated at a local, regional and international level. This is based on the experience of the author as well as the rarity of the structure within the variant criteria enumerated above. Furthermore, it is important to note that sometimes buildings which are 'locally significant' are more so for the community in which they are located. These different elements, rarity, care and treatment, condition, quality all combine in the creation of a *Statement of Significance*. This thus adjudicates each building on site within its own context as an individual structure of merit, or not. Final assessment of all of these structures is carried out on practicality of retention, condition and cost of renovation.

D. Executive Summary

Note that these recommendations only deal with implications for the demolition of structures, and that full conclusions are found at the end of the report. A brief outcome of the research couched in the above legislation and as a result of the methodology employed recommends the following.

Mjanyana Hospital, Mjanyana, inter alia

- All buildings and landscape features within and close to the footprint of the proposed hospital be measured up and photographically documented in its context.
- This information forms part of a new display in the proposed hospital.

E. Mjanyana Hospital, Mjanyana

Mjanyana Hospital may only have been formally established as a Leper institution in 1893, but its history of association with Missionary activity dates to 1837, well before this time. Interestingly, it appears that the present village of Engcobo 'started' in the administrative building at Mjanyana, but was later moved to its present position.¹

The intention is to concentrate the bulk of the development on the northern side of the site, i.e. in the position of the old tennis courts and the hall. A helipad is to be situated between buildings 3 and 4.

It is highly unlikely that the position of this helipad will benefit the adjacent buildings which are already suffering badly from structural failure, or that these buildings, many of which are in bad repair, are likely to be restored. Thus, they have been briefly discussed, despite that the brief was to deal with the development footprint.

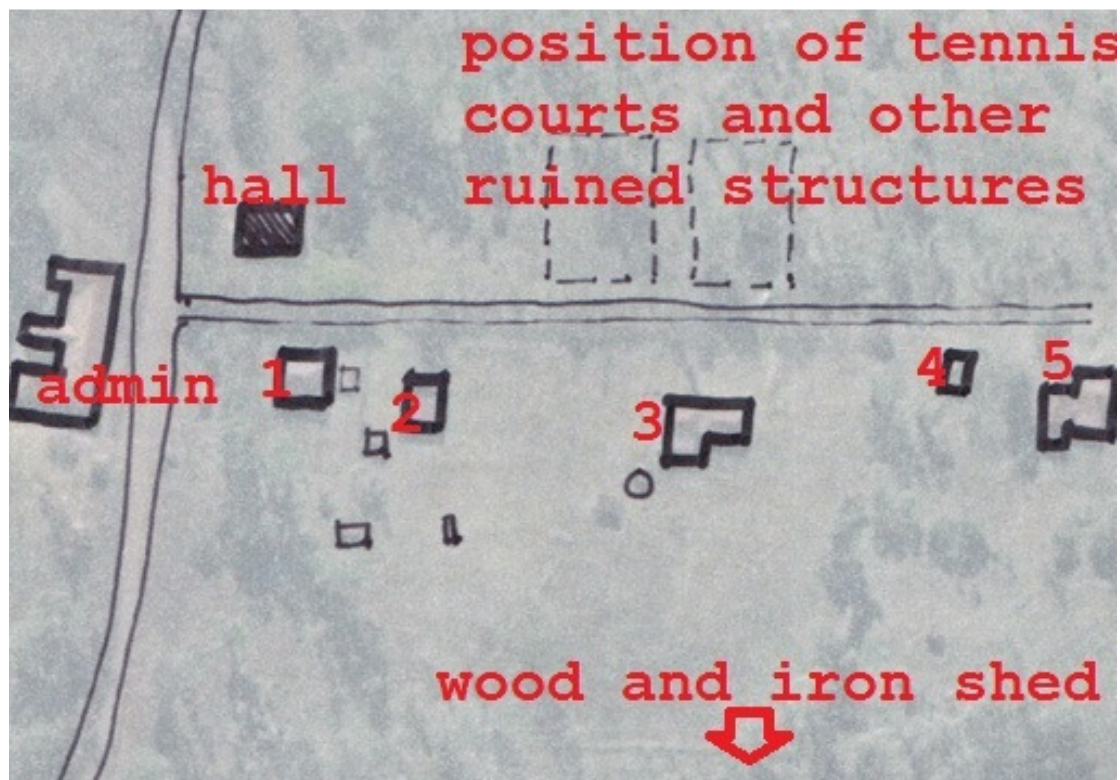


Fig 2: Layout of site at Mjanyana – Hall is indicated as being demolished but all other buildings (1 through 5) on the other side of the access road are severely threatened.

¹ This information was provided by Mrs Mbiyana from the Mjanyana Hospital. This research can be corroborated by the unverified sources in the references attached to this document.

E.1 Thornton Hall

As noted, the intention is to demolish this building as it falls within the footprint of the intended development. It is an unremarkable, clumsy structure with myriad architectural reference points which was opened on 6 December 1958. Thornton was a doctor at Mjanyana from 1925. Its asymmetrical entrance on the north has a peculiarly placed column which is offset from its base and top. Above the double leaved timber painted entrance doors is a plaque noting the date of its opening.



Fig 3: Thornton Hall from the south



Fig 4: Thornton Hall from the south east



The walls are of conventional construction, plastered and painted, on top of a dark face-brick plinth.

The windows are standard steel stock items. They have strongly articulated brick-on-edge cills, and the doorways have similarly constructed 'eyebrows' which are at odds with the fenestration. On the southern and northern elevations, the external skin of brickwork rises as far as the head heights of the windows and doors.

The roof is a simply double pitched and of corrugated sheeting.

Fig 5: Entrance and column to entrance portico

Thornton Hall	Local	Regional	National	International
architectural	low	low	low	low
historical	medium	low	low	low
social	medium	low	low	low
technical	low	low	low	low
scientific	low	low	low	low

Statement of significance: Although the building is clumsy and inarticulate, its value in the community is evident in its name (Thornton Hall) and its dedication. It is a vital part of the cultural and historical landscape on a site in which the layers of endeavour are palpable and thus is not to be lightly dismissed.

Recommendation: Thornton Hall

This building, as noted, has little architectural merit, and its position in the historic community is noted. Furthermore, it is less than 60 years of age, meaning that motivation for its retention in terms of heritage legislation is required. Demolition, should it be required, is an option.

However, due to its position in a considered historic precinct on the site It is recommended that the building be measured up and fully documented in order that a record of it within its precinct, is kept, possibly as part of a display in the new hospital. Furthermore, there is much room for much further research into the Mjanyana Leper Institution which can add value to the above suggestion.

General comments on houses:

Given that the brief indicates a 'greenfields' development, and the development plan supports this endeavour, these houses have not been scrutinised carefully and this report does not intend to evaluate them separately in terms of heritage value. This section is merely to flag a row of buildings which, it is felt, will have, at some stage, to be demolished or repaired, either of which would need the input of heritage practitioners.

A number of these houses have old ruins of mud brick kitchens behind them, as well as other outbuildings of more recent construction. There are sundry other buildings which are at risk in the development process. These have not been discussed in this section. There is also a large wood-and-iron barn, well over the age of 60 years, which is far south of the footprint but could also be in danger in the development process.

E.2 House no 1



Fig 6: House no 1 from north

This house is of conventional construction of brick and mortar and plastered and painted under a hipped corrugated iron roof. It is situated on a painted stone plinth. The windows are standard steel section, and the doors are timber. A veranda runs along part of the front elevation, supported by square masonry columns. It is enclosed on the end with a wall, in which is a single porthole window.

It is suspected that this house dates to the late 1950s. It is architecturally unremarkable. However, it does form part of a very carefully laid out row of houses.

E.3

House no 2



Fig 7: House no 2 from north



Fig 8: Southern elevation with wild fig

House number 2 is late Victorian, possibly 1895. It is a saddle-roofed corrugated iron building with a front veranda which has an end wall perforated with a single window. It is suspected that the veranda posts and beams have replaced any timber construction, and that the latter has been underpinned in the distant past, evidenced by the structural failure of the veranda. It is built of locally-made brick, which is soft, meaning that its strength over time is compromised with lack of maintenance which has led to large parts collapsing. Windows are timber, largely 6/6 sash, and hail guards have been mounted to most windows.



Fig 9: Wall of east room



Fig 10: Wild fig in wall

E.4 House no 3

This house also dates to the late Victorian period, possibly the same time. It is directly aligned with house 1 and house 2. It appears as though another house had been situated between them at some point in time.

It is of locally made brick, and a mixture of mud brick, plastered and painted under a hipped corrugated sheeting roof. It comprises two separate structures which have been joined together with a common veranda which acknowledges the change in level between them. The veranda posts are cumbersome brick piers, possibly added later after the original timber ones had rotted. A mud brick addition has been added to the rear. Channels run from the rainwater goods out into the garden.

Windows are 6/6 timber sash and those which are casement are also timber. Cast iron sub-floor and roof ventilators are still evident.



Fig 11: View of house from north east



Fig 12: Showing proximity to House 2



Fig 13: Channels into garden



Fig 14: Veranda junction



Fig 15: Accretions to rear

E.5 House no 4

This building served as a wagon shed or garage. Constructed in English bond with locally made bricks, it is now structurally unsound. It has a hipped corrugated- iron roof and steel windows to two elevations and a timber door to one.



Fig 16: North elevation



Fig 17: West elevation



Fig 18: South east elevation



Fig 19: East elevation

E.6 House no 5

This is a large, sprawling house of similar vintage (ca 1895) with multiple added accretions. It has double projecting bays on the north elevation, and these are joined by a long veranda. It is of mixed construction, mud brick and locally-made fired brick, under a largely hipped corrugated- iron roof. The north elevation still has evidence of fretwork.

As in number 3 above, extensive canalisation leads into the garden which is of interest. Also to note is what was possibly a horse trough located at the north western corner of the house.



Fig 20: Front bay, north elevation



Fig 21: Front elevation



Fig 22: West elevation



Fig 23: South elevation

E.7 Comments about landscape and cultural landscape

The historic cultural landscape not only revolves around this specific precinct, but embraces the distant and spread out built environment that emanates from this. A vast infrastructure comprised the leper asylum in its day; it was noted as accommodating some 4000 lepers in blocks known colloquially as 'Leprosy' and 'Soweto', amongst others.

This particular precinct, possibly the domain of hospital senior staff, was also important. Besides the houses to the south of the access road and their associated kitchen buildings, evidence to the north, in the footprint of the proposed development, points to tennis courts, braai areas, and foundations of other buildings. The access road itself has a flagstone topping, and a stone lined furrow running alongside it.



Fig 24: Ruined foundations to north of access road



Fig 25: Flagstones on access road



Fig 26: Water furrow along access road



Fig 27: Stairs to tennis court

E.8 Concluding comments

The Mjanyana Leper Asylum, now the Mjanyana Hospital, is an extensive historical landscape comprising leper accommodation, medical facilities, religious facilities, administration, workshops and staff accommodation. The developmental footprint is focused on the administration section, particularly that zone in which it is suspected senior staff of the leper institution used to live. Most of these buildings date to the end of the 19th century. This area was carefully laid out, the houses are all in a perfect row, the street was lined with flagstones, and a stone-lined furrow channelled water. There were tennis courts and social facilities, no doubt also stables, cow sheds and the like. The Thornton Hall was constructed in this historic environment in the late 1950s. The intention of the developer is that the section of site comprising the tennis courts, some ruined buildings and the Thornton Hall will house the footprint of the new hospital, whereas the southern section, between the row of houses, will have a helipad.

To this end, the following is recommended:

- As in the recommendations regarding Thornton Hall – the building should be measured up and photographically documented in its context.
- That all the buildings and features including the canalisation on the south side of the site, as well as the admin block, be similarly documented, in order that a total site plan of the precinct can be compiled for the architectural and historical record.
- That on site handover, an historical archaeologist be present for the duration of the site clearing and excavation in order to document the ruined structures and to complete the picture of the historic landscape.
- That portions of the flagstone road and stone-lined furrow be retained in the development.
- That a researcher be contracted in order to compile coherent research from the Cape Archives to supplement this information.
- That a comprehensive display be assembled from the graphic material of the buildings and the research undertaken, of the leper institution and at Mjanyana for exhibition in the foyer of the new hospital, or an identified, similar space.

F. References

Assorted unreferenced historical research provided by Mrs Biyana at Mjanyana Hospital.
Unreferenced and undated map, Transkei (ca 1900-1910) in author's possession.

G. 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) <i>The transmutation of the indigenous vernacular in Msinga, KwaZulu-Natal</i>	2000
B.A (UNISA) Anthropology, Archaeology, English	2002
PhD Anthropology SOAS (University of London) <i>Trading Lives: The social, commercial and political lives of the Zululand traders</i>	2011

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- Nootgedacht 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 studiowork 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
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2001 - Potolozzi- the resurrection of an old gem; relevant conservation in action in *KZNIA Journal* 3/2001: 14-15
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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.

H. 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