

**FINAL DRAFT REPORT**

**PHASE 1 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT:  
EXPANSION OF PIETERMARITZBURG AIRPORT,  
uMGUNGUNDLOVU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, KWAZULU-NATAL**

Prepared for

**Institute of Natural Resources**

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

eThembeni Cultural Heritage was appointed by the Institute of Natural Resources to undertake a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment of the proposed expansion of Pietermaritzburg Airport, as required by the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 as amended, in compliance with Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999.

### **Description and significance assessment of heritage resources**

The Pietermaritzburg Aeroclub Clubhouse is a building older than sixty years located next to the modern airport terminal buildings. Its continued use for the same purpose over a period of more than sixty years, including its expansions, contribute to give it medium to high heritage significance at community-specific and local levels for its historic, social and cultural values. Its associational value could extend further if it proves that the nearby Italian POW church and the clubhouse were both constructed from Hlatshana shale, and that the construction of the former gave rise to the use of a locally novel material to build the latter. This significance extends as low to medium significance for its historic associations to the provincial and national level. In summary, it merits formal protection as a Grade IIB heritage resource.

### **Assessment of development impact**

Proposed developments at Pietermaritzburg Airport require the demolition of the clubhouse. Accordingly, the proposed development impact is HIGH.

### **Recommended mitigation measures**

- The Pietermaritzburg Aeroclub clubhouse should be retained in its present form and incorporated into plans for the alteration and extension of the airport.
- A suitably skilled and experienced architect should be appointed to ensure that new buildings incorporate the clubhouse in a manner that enhances its heritage significance and conservation.
- Msunduzi Municipality, as the authority responsible for the management of local heritage resources in terms of NHRA Section 8, should apply to Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali for the declaration of the clubhouse as a Grade IIB heritage resource.
- The clubhouse will be subject to zoning scheme controls as soon as its grading is confirmed by Amafa.
- If any structure other than the clubhouse within the proposed development area is older than sixty years the developer will require a permit from Amafa for its alteration or destruction.

### **Recommended monitoring**

None.

### **Conclusion**

We recommend that the development proceed with the proposed heritage mitigation and will submit the final version of this report to Amafa in fulfilment of the requirements of the National Heritage Resources Act. The client may contact Ms Weziwe Tshabalala at Amafa's Pietermaritzburg office in due course to enquire about the Council's decision. If permission is granted for the development to proceed, the client is reminded that the Act requires that a developer cease all work immediately and adhere to the protocol described in Section 10 of this report should any heritage resources, as defined in the Act, be discovered during the course of development activities.

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## **1 Introduction**

eThembeni Cultural Heritage was appointed by the Institute of Natural Resources to undertake a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) of the proposed expansion of Pietermaritzburg Airport, as required by the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 as amended (NEMA), in compliance with Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 (NHRA) (refer to Appendix A).

South Africa's heritage resources are both rich and widely diverse, encompassing sites from all periods of human history. Resources may be tangible, such as buildings and archaeological artefacts, or intangible, such as landscapes and living heritage. Their significance is based upon their aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic, economic or technological values; their representivity of a particular time period; their rarity; and their sphere of influence.

The integrity and significance of heritage resources can be jeopardized by natural (e.g. erosion) and human (e.g. development) activities. In the case of human activities, a range of legislation exists to ensure the timely identification and effective management of heritage resources for present and future generations.

This report represents compliance with a full Phase 1 HIA (excluding a specialist palaeontological study) for the proposed development.

## **2 Terms of reference**

A Phase 1 HIA must address the following key aspects:

- the identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected;
- an assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of heritage assessment criteria set out in regulations;
- an assessment of the impact of the development on heritage resources;
- 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;
- the results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources;
- if heritage resources will be adversely affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives; and
- plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after completion of the proposed development.

### **3 Project description**

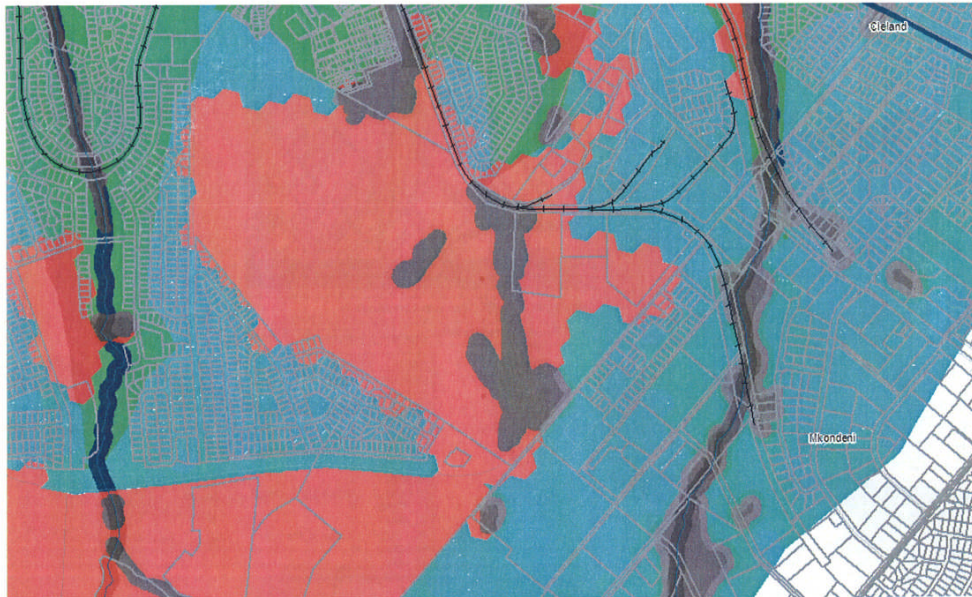
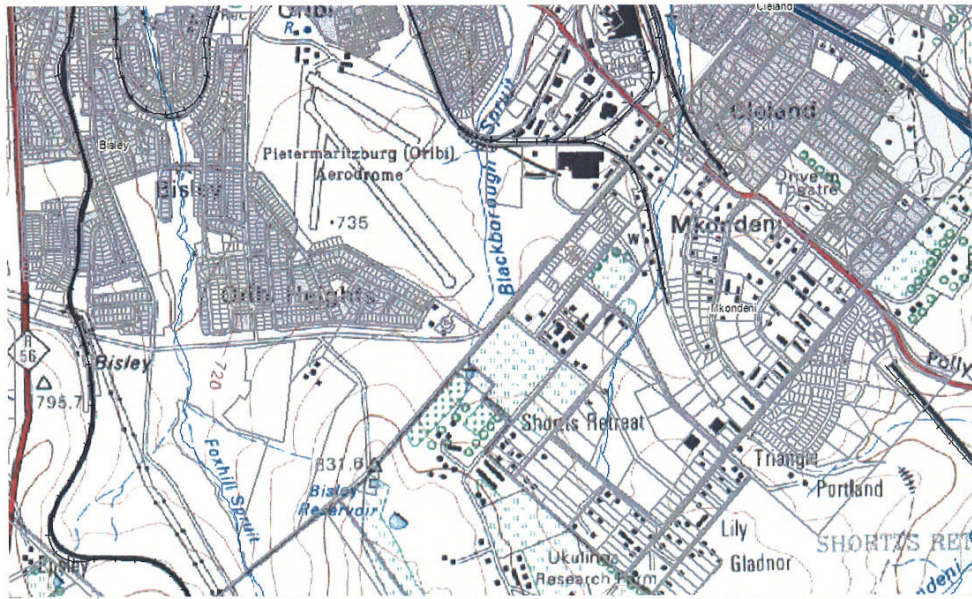
Msunduzi Local Municipality wishes to develop and expand the existing Pietermaritzburg Airport precinct of approximately 140 hectares as follows:

- Sale and development of land within the airport precinct for retail purposes
- Sale and development of land within the airport precinct for aviation related businesses (Aviation and Technology Hubs)
- Extension of the runway including additional land requirements
- Construction of additional taxi ways
- Hangar development
- Cargo facilities
- Extension/expansion of terminal buildings
- Airfield maintenance workshop
- Extension of apron
- New access road to cargo facilities, hangars and general aviation area (Market Road/Gladys Manzi Road link).

This proposed development triggers activities for which a Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment is required in terms of NEMA, therefore this Phase 1 HIA is undertaken in terms of NHRA Section 38(6).

#### 4 Project location

Pietermaritzburg Airport is located within the Msunduzi Local and uMgungundlovu District Municipalities (Figures 1, 2 and 3). The approximate centre of the proposed development area is S29 38 57; E30 23 56. It is bordered by Oribi Road to the west and Gladys Manzi Road to the south-east. Residential suburbs are located on its northern, western and southern borders, with the industrial area of Mkondeni to the east and south-east. The Blackburrow Stream runs through the eastern portion of the property from south to north.



→ Noise ← PI vs Social  
 → Footprint.

**Figure 1 Locality of Pietermaritzburg Airport, uMgungundlovu District Municipality.**

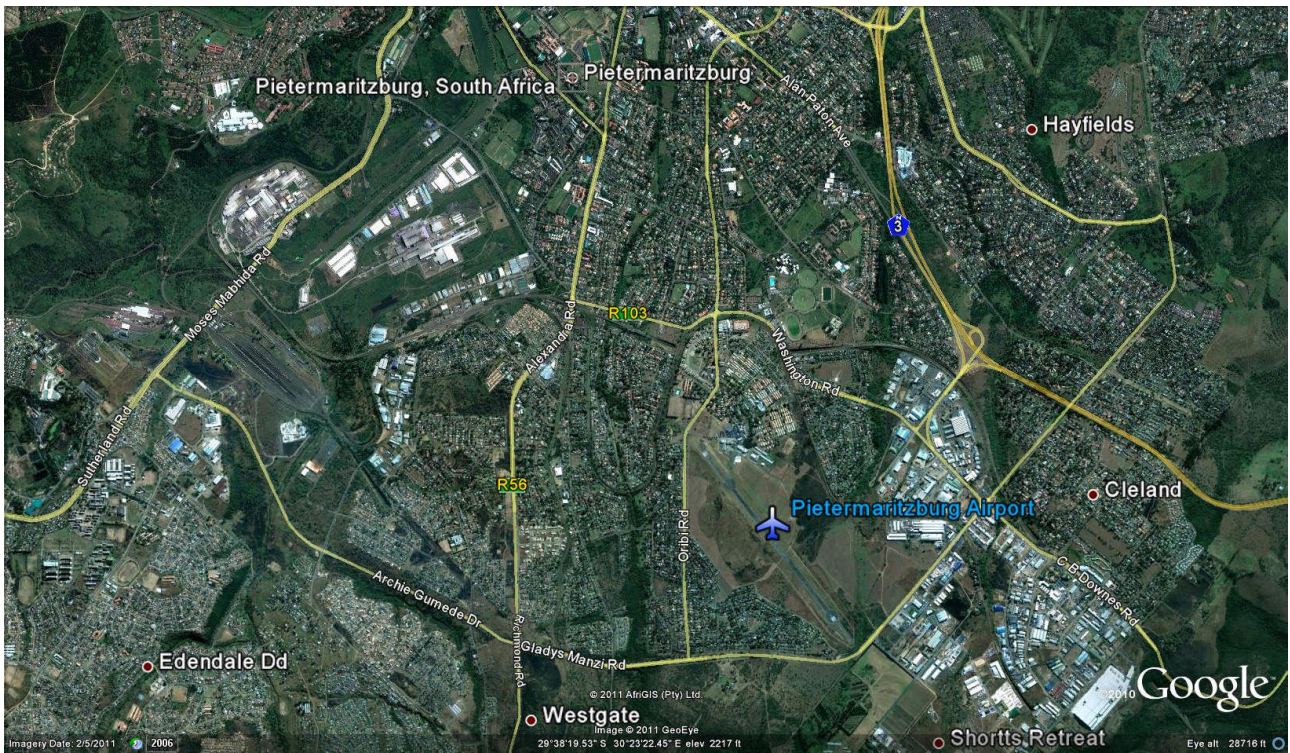


Figure 2 Google Earth image of Pietermaritzburg Airport and surrounds (date of image 31 May 2010).

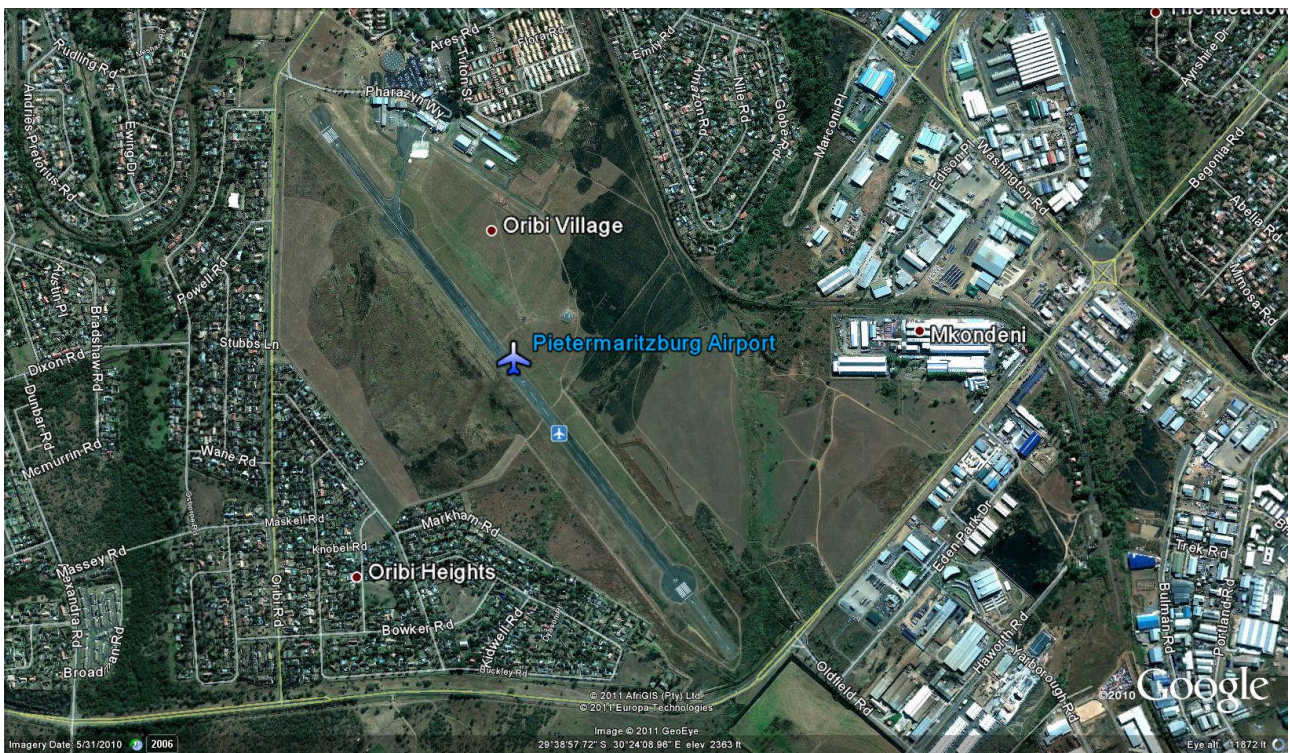


Figure 3 Google Earth image of Pietermaritzburg Airport (date of image 31 May 2010).

## 5 Cultural context

Appendix B contains a summary of knowledge of the archaeological, historical and cultural aspects of the project area and its surrounds. This section is limited to a brief history of the airport itself. The following paragraphs are quoted from Meineke and Summers (1983:129; kindly provided by Mr Ian Parker):

'The city's [Pietermaritzburg's] introduction to flying occurred when Major Miller landed the first plane here on 23<sup>rd</sup> April 1918. He was recruiting for South Africa's infant Air Force. He landed and flew from the polo ground in the Fitzsimmons Road area.

'In 1930 the Council decided to establish an aerodrome near the Oribi Reservoir, but the site was declared unsuitable by the Civil Air Board because the land was far from level. The Corporation thereafter carried out certain rudimentary levelling works and in March 1931 a licence was secured for light and medium planes to land at Oribi.

'The Civil Air Board remained unhappy with Oribi and surveys were carried out for possible aerodrome sites on the farm Shortts Retreat and also on the farm Lamont's Vale (off the Richmond Road).

'Finally, however, the Oribi Aerodrome was accepted by the Civil Air Board in 1934 and licensed as a "second class aerodrome".

'The following year a waiting room and caretaker's quarters were built by contract at a cost of 196 pounds.

'The first hangar at the aerodrome was built by contractors Dorman Long and Company in 1938 when the Natal Aviation Company commenced operations at the aerodrome. This Company's operations included a Flying School and this school, together with the new hangar, was officially opened by no less a person than Mr. Oswald Pirow, the Minister of Railways, Harbours and Defence'.

Bizley (1987:34) writes as follows:

'Aeroplanes, of course, were at the apex of twentieth century technical mysteries, but in the twenties, and before Oribi was developed, Howick seems to have been the preferred place for landings. With a progressive conscience, busloads of schoolchildren were taken up to Howick to see Major Miller, the doyen of early South African flying, coming in to land, though a gruesome propeller accident on one occasion rather dampened enthusiasm. (Some memory-scratching here. Was it Major Miller who landed on the Pietermaritzburg Polo grounds in 1917, guided by bonfires, on a wartime recruiting exercise?) Flying was in its dangerous infancy: one block of children who lined up at Oribi to watch an early landing were told, after some hours, that the plane had crashed in the Drakensberg'.

Mr Ian Parker recalls:

'When I started flying in 1963, Oribi was just a large grass field. Two runways, 14/32 and 03/21, were marked out, but one could take off and land in any direction. The present runway 16/34 was built by the military in about 1965, to allow its use by transport aircraft (Dakotas and Hercules). It was tarmacadamed by Council a few years later and was also lengthened'.



## 6 Heritage resource observations and assessment of significance

No development activities associated with the proposed project had begun at the time of our visit, in accordance with heritage legislation. Table 1 summarises the heritage resources assessed, and our observations.

**Table 1 Heritage resources and observations: Pietermaritzburg Airport.**

Heritage resource type	Observation
Ecofacts	None were identified within the proposed development area.
Places, buildings, structures and equipment	See below.
Places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage	None were identified within the proposed development area.
Historical settlements and townscapes	None were identified within the proposed development area.
Landscapes and natural features	None were identified within the proposed development area.
Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance	None were identified within the proposed development area.
Archaeological sites	None were identified within the proposed development area.
Graves and burial grounds	None were identified within the proposed development area.
Public monuments and memorials	None were identified within the proposed development area.
Movable objects excluding any object made by a living person	None were identified within the proposed development area.
Battlefields	None were identified within the proposed development area.

Vegetation density is moderate to high on the undeveloped portions of the proposed development area, limiting soil surface visibility. However, it is highly unlikely that significant archaeological remains, or other heritage resources such as structures or ancestral graves, are present. Much of the area is mown annually for haymaking, while large portions comprise wetlands or stream banks that would have been eschewed for human settlement in the past.

### – Buildings and structures

It is unlikely that any of the modern terminal buildings, hangars and associated structures within the proposed development area has any heritage significance; if any of these buildings is older than sixty years<sup>1</sup> the developer will require a permit from Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali (the Provincial Heritage Resources Authority) for its alteration or destruction.

The notable exception to this general observation is the Pietermaritzburg Aeroclub clubhouse. Discussions with club members Mrs Dave Campbell, Martin Hellberg and Ian Parker revealed that the clubhouse was built around WWII, by Mr Campbell's father, using shale obtained locally from the farm Hlatshana belonging to Mrs Joyce Foxon, a pilot and club member at the time. Although the land is owned by the municipality, the clubhouse was built and has been maintained with members' contributions.

It is interesting to speculate about any link between the material used to construct the clubhouse and that used to construct the nearby Italian POW church in 1943. A report written by one of the former prisoners recounts that the shale blocks for the church were quarried two kilometres away and carted to the building site; and that residents had no idea that this type of shale was suitable for building<sup>2</sup>. This account suggests firstly that the church and clubhouse

<sup>1</sup> We were unable to ascertain such information in time for inclusion in this draft report, but are in the process of accessing relevant files in the former City Engineers Department.

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix B for more details about the church and references.

were constructed from shale quarried from the same source, since Hlatshana is located about 2.5 kilometres away from the church site. Secondly, it suggests that the clubhouse postdates the construction of the church, which accords with Mr Ian Parker's memory of a photograph of the clubhouse upon its opening in 1948.

Over the years the original building, shaped like a rounded rectangle, has been extended twice to accommodate the growing needs of the club (see photographs in Appendix E). Many of its original features, such as sliding metal doors, still remain, and the building is visibly well maintained and used intensively. The original clubhouse design appears to be unique, since the only other known architecturally similar structure, located in Estcourt, is derelict (Campbell per. comm.).

The Aeroclub itself is one of only a handful of private flying clubs still in existence in South Africa, with most having been commercialised. The club and its associated clubhouse have been integral to the development of aviation in KwaZulu-Natal and the country, including involvement in WWII and training the first female South African Airways pilot.

At present the Pietermaritzburg Aeroclub clubhouse is ungraded, but generally protected as a building older than sixty years and may not be altered in any way or demolished without a permit from Amafa. Its continued use for the same purpose over a period of more than sixty years, including its expansions, contribute to give it medium to high heritage significance at community-specific and local levels for its historic, social and cultural values. Its associational value could extend further if it proves that the Italian POW church and the clubhouse were both constructed from Hlatshana shale, and that the construction of the former gave rise to the use of a locally novel material to build the latter<sup>3</sup>. This significance extends as low to medium significance for its historic associations to the provincial and national level.

In summary, the Pietermaritzburg Aeroclub Clubhouse merits formal protection as a Grade IIB heritage resource (see Appendix D), since it complies with the following criteria:

- Significant association with
  - o a social grouping
  - o historic events
  - o historical activities or roles
  - o public memory
- Historical fabric is mostly intact (this fabric may be layered historically and/or past damage should be easily reversible)
- Fabric dates to the early origins of a place
- Fabric clearly illustrates an historical period in the evolution of a place
- Fabric clearly illustrates the key uses and roles of a place over time
- The building is both representative and rare.

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<sup>3</sup> We are investigating further sources of information in this regard and will include relevant data in the final version of this report.

## **7 Assessment of development impact**

Proposed developments at Pietermaritzburg Airport include the expansion of the existing terminal buildings requiring the demolition of the Pietermaritzburg Aeroclub Clubhouse. Accordingly, the proposed development impact is HIGH.

## **8 Recommended mitigation measures**

- The Pietermaritzburg Aeroclub clubhouse should be retained in its present form and incorporated into plans for the alteration and extension of Pietermaritzburg Airport.
- A suitably skilled and experienced architect should be appointed to ensure that new buildings incorporate the clubhouse in a manner that enhances its heritage significance and conservation.
- Msunduzi Municipality, as the authority responsible for the management of local heritage resources in terms of NHRA Section 8, should apply to Amafa for the declaration of the clubhouse as a Grade IIB heritage resource. In terms of this grading, internal changes to a building are allowed, but external alterations require a permit from Amafa.
- The clubhouse will automatically be subject to zoning scheme controls as soon as its grading is confirmed by Amafa.
- If any structure other than the clubhouse within the proposed development area is older than sixty years the developer will require a permit from Amafa for its alteration or destruction.

## **9 Recommended monitoring**

None.

## **10 Protocol for the identification, protection and recovery of heritage resources during construction and operation**

It is possible that sub-surface heritage resources could be encountered during the construction phase of this project. The Environmental Control Officer and all other persons responsible for site management and excavation should be aware that indicators of sub-surface sites could include:

- Ash deposits (unnaturally grey appearance of soil compared to the surrounding substrate);
- Bone concentrations, either animal or human;
- Ceramic fragments, including potsherds;
- Stone concentrations that appear to be formally arranged (may indicate the presence of an underlying burial, or represent building/structural remains); and
- Fossilised remains of fauna and flora, including trees.

In the event that such indicator(s) of heritage resources are identified, the following actions should be taken immediately:

- All construction within a radius of at least 20m of the indicator should cease. This distance should be increased at the discretion of supervisory staff if heavy machinery or explosives could cause further disturbance to the suspected heritage resource.
- This area must be marked using clearly visible means, such as barrier tape, and all personnel should be informed that it is a no-go area.
- A guard should be appointed to enforce this no-go area if there is any possibility that it could be violated, whether intentionally or inadvertently, by construction staff or members of the public.
- No measures should be taken to cover up the suspected heritage resource with soil, or to collect any remains such as bone or stone.
- If a heritage practitioner has been appointed to monitor the project, s/he should be contacted and a site inspection arranged as soon as possible.
- If no heritage practitioner has been appointed to monitor the project, the head of archaeology at Amafa's Pietermaritzburg office should be contacted; telephone 033 3946 543).
- The South African Police Services should be notified by an Amafa staff member or an independent heritage practitioner if human remains are identified. No SAPS official may disturb or exhume such remains, whether of recent origin or not.
- All parties concerned should respect the potentially sensitive and confidential nature of the heritage resources, particularly human remains, and refrain from making public statements until a mutually agreed time.
- Any extension of the project beyond its current footprint involving vegetation and/or earth clearance should be subject to prior assessment by a qualified heritage practitioner, taking into account all information gathered during this initial heritage impact assessment.

## **11 Conclusion**

We recommend that the development proceed with the proposed heritage mitigation and will submit the final version of this report to Amafa in fulfilment of the requirements of the NHRA. According to Section 38(4) of the Act the report shall be considered timeously by the Council which shall, after consultation with the person proposing the development, decide –

- whether or not the development may proceed;
- any limitations or conditions are to be applied to the development;
- what general protections in terms of the NHRA apply, and what formal protections may be applied to such heritage resources;
- whether compensatory action shall be required in respect of any heritage resources damaged or destroyed as a result of the development; and
- whether the appointment of specialists is required as a condition of approval of the proposal.

The client may contact Ms Weziwe Tshabalala at Amafa's Pietermaritzburg office (telephone 033 3946 543) in due course to enquire about the Council's decision.

If permission is granted for development to proceed, the client is reminded that the NHRA requires that a developer cease all work immediately and adhere to the protocol described in Section 9 of this report should any heritage resources, as defined in the Act, be discovered during the course of development activities.

## 12 Bibliography

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## **APPENDIX A**

### **STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS**

#### **GENERAL**

The identification, evaluation and management of heritage resources in South Africa is required and governed by the following legislation:

- National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA)
  - a. Basic Environmental Assessment – Section (23)(2)(d)
  - b. Environmental Scoping Report – Section (29)(1)(d)
  - c. Environmental Impacts Assessment – Section (32)(2)(d)
  - d. Environmental Management Plan – Section (34)(b)
- KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act 4 of 2008
  - a. Protection of heritage resources – Chapters 8 and 9
  - b. Heritage Resources Management – Chapter 10
- National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 (NHRA)
  - a. Definition and management of the national estate – Chapter I
  - b. Protection and management of heritage resources – Chapter II
  - c. Heritage Resources Management – Section 38
- Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act 28 of 2002 (MPRDA)
  - a. Section 39(3)
- Development Facilitation Act 67 of 1995 (DFA).
  - a. The GNR.1 of 7 January 2000: Regulations and rules in terms of the Development Facilitation Act, 1995 Section 31.

#### **KWAZULU-NATAL HERITAGE ACT 4 OF 2008**

This Act is implemented by Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali/Heritage KwaZulu-Natal, the provincial heritage resources authority charged to provide for the conservation, protection and administration of both the physical and the living or intangible heritage resources of the province; along with a statutory Council to administer heritage conservation in the Province.

#### **NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT 25 OF 1999 (NHRA)**

##### **Heritage Impact Assessments**

Section 38(1) of the NHRA may require a Heritage Impact Assessment in case of:

- the construction of a road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length;
- the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length;
- any development or other activity which will change the character of a site—
  - (i) exceeding 5 000m<sup>2</sup> 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;
- the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000m<sup>2</sup> in extent; or

- any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority.

Reports in fulfilment of NHRA Section 38(3) must include the following information:

- the identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected;
- an assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in regulations;
- an assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources;
- 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;
- the results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources;
- if heritage resources will be adversely affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives; and
- plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after completion of the proposed development.

It is incumbent upon the developer or Environmental Practitioner to approach the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) or Amafa to ascertain whether an HIA is required for a project; what categories of heritage resource must be assessed; and request a detailed motivation for such a study in terms of both the nature of the development and the nature of the environment. In this regard we draw your attention to Section 38(2) of the NHRA which states specifically that 'The responsible heritage resources authority must ... **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'. In other words, the heritage authority must be able to justify a request for an Archaeological, Palaeontological or Heritage Impact Assessment. The Environmental Practitioner may also submit information to the heritage authority in substantiation of exemption from a specific assessment due to existing environmental disturbance, for example.

### **Definitions of heritage resources**

The Act defines a heritage resource as any place or object of cultural significance i.e. of aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance. This includes, but is not limited to, the following wide range of places and objects:

- living heritage as defined in the National Heritage Council Act 11 of 1999 (cultural tradition; oral history; performance; ritual; popular memory; skills and techniques; indigenous knowledge systems; and the holistic approach to nature, society and social relationships);
- ecofacts (non-artefactual organic or environmental remains that may reveal aspects of past human activity; definition used in KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act 2008);
- places, buildings, structures and equipment;
- places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- historical settlements and townscapes;
- landscapes and natural features;
- geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
- archaeological and palaeontological sites;
- graves and burial grounds;



- public monuments and memorials;
- sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;
- movable objects, but excluding any object made by a living person; and
- battlefields.

Furthermore, a place or object is to be considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of—

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

**Archaeological** means –

- material remains resulting from human activity which are in a state of disuse and are in or on land and are older than 100 years, including artefacts, human and hominid remains and artificial features and structures;
- rock art, being any form of painting, engraving or other graphic representation on a fixed rock surface or loose rock or stone, which was executed by human agency and is older than 100 years including any area within 10m of such representation;
- wrecks, being any vessel or aircraft, or any part thereof, which was wrecked in South Africa, whether on land, in the internal waters, the territorial waters or in the culture zone of the Republic, as defined respectively in sections 3, 4 and 6 of the Maritime Zones Act 15 of 1994, and any cargo, debris or artefacts found or associated therewith, which is older than 60 years or which SAHRA considers to be worthy of conservation;
- features, structures and artefacts associated with military history which are older than 75 years and the sites on which they are found.

**Palaeontological** means any fossilised remains or fossil trace of animals or plants which lived in the geological past, other than fossil fuels or fossiliferous rock intended for industrial use, and any site which contains such fossilised remains or trace.

A **place** is defined as:

- a site, area or region;
- a building or other structure which may include equipment, furniture, fittings and articles associated with or connected with such building or other structure;
- a group of buildings or other structures which may include equipment, furniture, fittings and articles associated with or connected with such group of buildings or other structures;

- an open space, including a public square, street or park; and
- in relation to the management of a place, includes the immediate surroundings of a place.

**Public monuments and memorials** means all monuments and memorials:

- erected on land belonging to any branch of central, provincial or local government, or on land belonging to any organisation funded by or established in terms of the legislation of such a branch of government; or
- which were paid for by public subscription, government funds, or a public-spirited or military organisation, and are on land belonging to any private individual.

**Structures** means any building, works, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land, and includes any fixtures, fittings and equipment associated therewith.

## **MANAGEMENT OF GRAVES AND BURIAL GROUNDS**

### – **Definitions**

#### **Grave**

The NHRA defines a grave as a place of interment and includes the contents, headstone or other marker of such a place, and any other structure on or associated with such a place.

The KwaZulu-Natal Cemeteries and Crematoria Act 12 of 1996 defines a grave as an excavation in which human remains have been intentionally placed for the purposes of burial, but excludes any such excavation where all human remains have been removed.

#### **Burial ground**

The term 'burial ground' does not appear to have a legal definition. In common usage the term is used for management purposes to describe two or more graves that are grouped closely enough to be managed as a single entity.

#### **Cemetery**

The KwaZulu-Natal Cemeteries and Crematoria Act 1996 defines a cemetery as any place

- (a) where human remains are buried in an orderly, systematic and pre-planned manner in identifiable burial plots;
- (b) which is intended to be permanently set aside for and used only for the purposes of the burial of human remains.

– **Protection of graves and cemeteries**

No person may damage, alter, exhume, or remove from its original position any grave, as defined above, without permission from the relevant authority, as detailed in the following table.

Grave type	Relevant legislation	Administrative authority – disinterment	Administrative authority – reburial
<b>Graves located within a formal cemetery administered by a local authority</b>	KwaZulu-Natal Cemeteries and Crematoria Act 12 of 1996 Human Tissues Act 65 of 1983	National and / or Provincial Departments of Health	If relocated to formal cemetery – relevant local authority.
<b>Graves younger than 60 years located outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority and the graves of victims of conflict</b>	KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act 4 of 2008 Human Tissues Act 65 of 1983	Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali, the provincial heritage resources authority	If relocated to private or communal property – Amafa. If relocated to formal cemetery – Amafa and relevant local authority.
<b>Graves older than 60 years located outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority</b>	NHRA Human Tissues Act 65 of 1983	South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA), the national heritage resources authority	If relocated to private or communal property – SAHRA. If relocated to formal cemetery – SAHRA and relevant local authority.

– **Procedures required for permission to disinter and rebury graves**

The procedure for consultation regarding burial grounds and graves (Section 36 of the NHRA) is applicable to all graves located outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority. The following extract from this legislation is applicable to this policy document:

SAHRA or Amafa may not issue a permit for any alteration to or disinterment or reburial of a grave unless it is satisfied that the applicant has, in accordance with regulations made by the responsible heritage resources authority—

- (a) made a concerted effort to contact and consult communities and individuals who by tradition have an interest in such grave or burial ground; and
- (b) reached agreements with such communities and individuals regarding the future of such grave or burial ground.

Any person who in the course of development or any other activity discovers the location of a grave, the existence of which was previously unknown, must immediately cease such activity and report the discovery to the responsible heritage resources authority which must, in co-operation with the South African Police Services and in accordance with regulations of the responsible heritage resources authority—

- (a) carry out an investigation for the purpose of obtaining information on whether or not such grave is protected in terms of this Act or is of significance to any community; and
- (b) if such grave is protected or is of significance, assist any person who or community which is a direct descendant to make arrangements for the exhumation and re-interment of the contents of such grave or, in the absence of such person or community, make any such arrangements as it deems fit.

**APPENDIX B****ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT OF THE STUDY AREA****The Stone Age<sup>4</sup>**

The earliest period of Pietermaritzburg history can be reconstructed only from the archaeological remains that have been found in and around the City. The story will always be incomplete, for time has destroyed many traces of earlier settlement and others have yet to be found or have been built over.

Even within the Pietermaritzburg area the evidence available to us is very patchy. Many of the ancient items recovered and placed in museum collections are chance finds by members of the public. None is from systematic archaeological research. Instead, modern archaeological excavations and reconstructions carried out in other parts of Natal and beyond that provide some historical 'flesh and blood' to the dry 'bones' of the local artefacts.

The patchy nature of our available data is evident from maps where the great majority of finds are located in and around Scottsville. This pattern results from the work of one ardent collector, F.H.M. French, who was working in the Borough Engineer's Department when the township of Scottsville was being laid out. He took much trouble to recover and record the location of stone implements that came to light during the development works. His collection was donated to the Natal Museum on his death in 1940. Other areas have not been searched nearly so thoroughly, but it is likely that where similar topography and vegetation are present, for example around Ashburton, similar concentrations of Stone Age material may be present.

Pietermaritzburg, the urban centre, was founded in 1838 but archaeological remains show that people have been living in the city area for a quarter or even half a million years, a period some 2 000 times longer than that of the city itself. But we must give some thought to the possibility that there were people here in the even more distant past. No such sites are known from KwaZulu-Natal, nor is there much chance of their being found. This is because the landscape in general, and in Pietermaritzburg as much as anywhere, reflects rapid geological denudation: rivers are rapidly cutting down into their beds and the predominantly sloping landscape is subject to hillwash.

Thus the landscape we see today is a relatively young one – no more than 100 000 years old. Consequently the oldest Stone Age artefacts are buried under or incorporated into soils that have been formed since that time. If there were people here a million or more years ago, any remains that they left behind would long ago have eroded away and washed down the Msunduzi into the Indian Ocean. The very land surface on which they would have walked, according to the estimates of geologists, was some 15 metres above today's ground surface.

The earliest surviving traces of human presence in the area belong to the Acheulian Stone Age industry. The hallmark of the Acheulian is the distinctive but poorly understood 'handaxe' – probably a multi-purpose tool – that is characteristic of sites dating to the period 600 000 to 150 000 years ago. The Acheulian industry was developed by our immediately ancestral

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<sup>4</sup> The Stone and Iron Age sections have been extracted from 'Pietermaritzburg – the first 2 000 000 years', by Tim Maggs, sourced from <http://www.pmbhistory.co.za>.

species *Homo erectus*, who spread throughout the habitable parts of Africa and was the first of our family to emigrate to other continents.

Like their Stone Age successors, the Acheulian population lived a hunting and gathering way of life relying entirely on wild plant and animal foods. They would have moved about from place to place, seldom staying for more than a few days at a time. They evidently preferred to live in the open, for their artefacts are seldom found in caves or rock shelters.

Although many of the modern large African mammals were already present, a number of others became extinct in this period. These include *Megantereon*, the last sabretoothed cat; *Hipparion*, a three-toed horse; *Sivatherium*, a short-necked but antlered relative of the giraffe; and *Hippopotamus gorgops*, a hippo with periscopic eyes.

Evidence from Central Africa and Europe shows that the Acheulians could hunt animals as large as elephants. From the abundance of their artefacts found along river valleys, we conclude that they spent much of their time in these areas. Locally such sites have been found on both sides of the Msunduzi in the Scottsville and central town areas. Note that the sites are not immediately beside the river but on the slightly higher ground on either side of the valley. This reflects the down cutting of the river and the sideways movements of its meanders during the last 150 000 years or so, which have erased the earlier evidence from the riverside itself.

Downstream, and particularly along the uMngeni River below Table Mountain, there exist 'terraces', now raised above the river, marking the position of ancient parts of the river-bed. These terraces are frequently covered by sheets of old river pebbles amongst which Acheulian artefacts can be found. Indeed these river pebbles were a major source of suitable stone for the artefact makers. Acheulian material has also been found further away from the Msunduzi valley. Here it is usually from relatively flat areas such as Scottsville-Pelham and the Ashburton ridge or beside smaller streams such as the Slangspruit, Foxhill Spruit and Mkhondeni. Some Acheulian occupation clearly took place on these flatter areas. However, with time, soil creep will have taken place down the steeper slopes carrying any artefacts with it into the small streams. Once into a stream, the artefacts are washed down relatively rapidly, becoming rounded in the process. Such artefacts, often barely recognizable, can be found in the river gravels downstream.

The hunter-gatherer way of life continued through the Middle Stone Age (MSA) which is characterized by a development in stone tool technology. Here the emphasis was on producing long, blade-like flakes of stone, some of which were then trimmed to produce spearheads and scrapers. MSA artefacts are very common over most of KwaZulu-Natal below an altitude of 1200 metres, and Pietermaritzburg is no exception. A strong concentration collected in the Scottsville area again reflects the intensive collecting of Mr French. But the absence of any sites on the higher ground north of the central city is representative of the situation in the province in general. For a considerable part of the MSA the climate would have been appreciably cooler than today – corresponding to the last glacial period of the northern hemisphere. This climate would probably have made the upland areas of KwaZulu-Natal from Hilton up to the Drakensberg relatively unattractive to hunter-gatherers and many of the game animals they hunted.

The MSA people were of our own species, *Homo sapiens*, though not of any racial type surviving today. Their contemporaries in Europe and parts of Asia – the Neanderthals – are

currently considered as an anatomically robust adaptation to the glacial conditions of northern climes, not the brutish primitives of cartoon mythology.

The dating of the MSA started between 200 000 and 130 000 years ago, and it was replaced at least 35 000 years ago (but possibly as early as 60 000 years ago) by the Late Stone Age (LSA). In Pietermaritzburg the evidence for the early part of the LSA consists of several small collections of stone artefacts including a distinctive type known as a naturally-backed knife. These have been dated to the period roughly 15 000 to 7 000 years ago, during which climates worldwide were recovering from the last glacial epoch and becoming similar to today's conditions.

An interesting point about the local spread of these artefacts is that, although far fewer sites have been recorded than for the earlier periods, some sites do occur on the highlands north of the city, and there is even one near the top of Swartkop, the highest local peak. This pattern has been noted elsewhere in the Midlands, and it therefore seems that people at this time were attracted to these cool, sourveld areas despite their being even colder than now.

The final phase of the Stone Age began about 7 000 years ago and is the most familiar one to us, for its cultural heritage was passed down to the historic Khoisan hunter-gatherers whom the white colonists disparagingly referred to as 'Bushmen'. Their stone toolkit evolved gradually during this period, and consisted mainly of miniature implements scrapers, arrow points and woodworking tools that were attached to other materials by the use of adhesives. The bow and arrow was the main hunting weapon and towards the end of the period arrowheads of bone, then steel, used with poison, increasingly replaced stone. The bored stone, made to give more weight to digging sticks, was also a feature of this period.

An increasingly wide range of wild plant and animal foods was exploited during this period. Both marine and freshwater fish were caught, sometimes with delicate bone hooks, while shellfish were important along the coast. Among the bones of the occasional large animal we find numerous smaller ones: small buck, dassies, hares and even moles. Bored stones attest to a predilection for underground plant parts such as bulbs, corms and roots which are often highly nutritious. Fruit and berries were also much sought after.

This period has left relatively little trace in Pietermaritzburg itself, although rock shelters in the neighbourhood have produced evidence. Best known among the remains are rock paintings, most of which were done in this period. Drakensberg shelters in the cave sandstone contain the great majority of KwaZulu-Natal's rock art, though there are paintings closer afield, for example in the uMngeni valley above Table Mountain and near Shongweni. Indeed, wherever sandstone outcrops have formed suitable rock shelters, paintings may be found.

Khoisan hunter-gatherers continued to occupy the upland portions of the province, between Hilton and the Drakensberg, down to the coming of white settlers. The Voortrekkers named the escarpment which overlooks Pietermaritzburg 'Boesmansrand', and initially referred to the Msunduzi as the 'Boesmansrivier' and the Dorpspruit as the 'Klein Boesmansrivier'.

## The Iron Age

The most important change in the pre-colonial past was the advent of a new way of life, labelled by archaeologists as the Iron Age. Of most significance was not so much knowledge of metals, but rather that of the farming of domestic plants and animals. Food was now produced rather than obtained from the wild. The nomadic hunter-gatherer way of life gave way to sedentary settlement with built homesteads comprising domestic accommodation, food storage structures and stock pens. Pottery, known in simple forms to the last of the Stone Age inhabitants, was now expertly fashioned and well decorated. Such distinctive pottery is a hallmark of this period. Current evidence indicates that this revolution in life style was introduced by new arrivals of Negro physical type indistinguishable from today's black population.

The Iron Age way of life developed in equatorial Africa, spreading rapidly southwards and reaching the KwaZulu-Natal coastal plain around AD250. By AD500 Iron Age villages were established throughout the coastal and savannah areas. Inland, the settlements clung to river valleys, for broad flat areas of good soil beside the rivers were preferred as village sites. These were often large in size and probably housed a few hundred people.

The Pietermaritzburg sites fit into this pattern with one slight exception, which is away from the rivers near the University. Although none has been excavated and dated, the styles of pottery indicate dates between AD500 and 800.

Since Pietermaritzburg is situated at the upper limit of savannah country in the Msunduzi valley, these Early Iron Age sites mark their furthest expansion up the valley during this period. In the same way contemporary sites in the Albert Falls area mark the furthest penetration up the uMngeni valley. However, the riverside village locations should not obscure the point that within a few hours' walk from such sites other desirable resources would be available to these communities. In particular the grasslands on the adjacent highlands, for example up towards the Hilton ridge and beyond, would have provided better spring and summer grazing than the sweeter but sparser lowland pastures which in turn have better autumn and winter grazing. Thus, although the permanent settlements remained in the valleys, the surrounding areas would also have been used for a variety of purposes such as grazing, firewood, hunting and collecting wild foods to supplement the products of farming. Each village was relatively self-sufficient, even to the smelting and production of its own iron and steel tools. We can therefore see the beginning of local industry at this time.

The lowland, village pattern of settlement gave way to a more dispersed and upland pattern around 1000 years ago. Reasons for this change are not yet well understood, but it seems that the emphasis was now on smaller and shorter term settlements. These were probably no more than the homestead of a single family group, as was the case with the Nguni-speaking peoples as far back as the earliest written records go, which is to the mid-sixteenth century accounts of shipwrecked Portuguese mariners. One such settlement was built on the shoulder of the spur overlooking the Dorpspruit in the Botanical Gardens. All that remains is a thin scatter of pottery sherds suggesting a family homestead of perhaps only a few years' duration.

The pottery of the last 900 years has relatively little decoration. Many vessels are plain, and what decoration there is usually consists of no more than a few rows of impressions on the rim or neck. An interesting find from Mountain Rise is part of a bowl carved out of soapstone, but

both in shape and decoration it is similar to pottery and even wooden vessels made by nineteenth century Zulu craftsmen. It probably dates to shortly before the arrival of white colonists.

Outside the city itself, but in the neighbourhood, are the remains of stone structures which were built during the past few centuries. Earliest of these may be the irregularly-walled areas in naturally defended sites such as one in the Umgeni Valley Nature Reserve. A similar structure at Moor Park near Estcourt, the only one yet excavated, dates to around AD1300. Later in the sequence are numerous circular stone cattle-pens which can be found in many of KwaZulu-Natal's grassland areas. Each was the centre of a homestead inhabited by ancestors of today's Nguni-speaking people. Also belonging to this late period are several collections of iron artefacts which have been dug up in recent years. These were no doubt buried by their owners for security but never reclaimed. One such batch of hoes was found at the SOMTA Factory, Plessislaer.

Thus down to the coming of the Voortrekkers, or at least to the mfecane of a few years earlier, the Pietermaritzburg area had been occupied for 1 300 years by settled black communities of agriculturalists. They evidently avoided the mistbelt sourveld areas from Hilton up country, but the savannah areas continued to be attractive throughout this time and from about AD1200 grassland areas with less acid soils also saw Iron Age settlement.

### **Local History – 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries<sup>5</sup>**

The intrusion of Boer pastoralists into the region east of the Drakensberg in the late 1830s, the emergence of the Republic of Natalia, and the establishment of Pietermaritzburg as its capital have too often been seen as having occurred in a demographic and political vacuum. Conventional accounts see the Boers as penetrating into a region that had largely been depopulated by war in the 1820s. They describe the dealings from 1837 onward of the Boers with the Zulu kingdom to the north of the Thukela River, and with the British hunter-traders at Port Natal.

They pay very little attention to the interaction that took place between Boers and local African communities, or to the prior history of these communities. This section collates what evidence there is in recorded oral tradition on the history of the region between the upper uMngeni and upper uMkhomazi Rivers to the time of the Boer incursion. The establishment of a Boer-dominated community at Pietermaritzburg can then be set in the context of local history rather than simply in the context of Voortrekker history.

For an unknown period before about 1820 the region under discussion seems to have been dominated by the cluster of Wushe chiefdoms that occupied the uMngeni valley from what is now the Dargle area to beyond Otto's Bluff (kwaKhwela). The valley of the Msunduzi where Pietermaritzburg now stands, and the area to the west and south, was occupied by a group of Nqondo chiefdoms. According to some recorded traditions, the section of the Nqondo which lived on the site of the city and in its immediate environs was, circa 1820, under a woman chief named Machibise kaMlithwa or kaMlifa: her name survives today as the designation for part of Edendale.

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<sup>5</sup> This section is extracted from 'Before Mgungundlovu' by John Wright; sourced from Laband and Haswell (1988); <http://www.pmbhistory.co.za>.



## **Oribi during World War II<sup>6</sup>**

From the earliest days of British rule until the departure of the last imperial troops in 1914, the military focus of Pietermaritzburg was Fort Napier, overlooking the City from rising ground to the south-west. But by 1901 the colonial government had bought the agricultural showground near the Commercial Road cemetery for use as a drill ground, and added a large brick drill hall. The site is still used today by the South African Defense Force. The Second World War saw the establishment of three large camps on the southern and southeastern outskirts of the City, about four kilometres from the centre. They were Oribi Military Hospital and Camp, the Durban Road Prisoner of War Camp and the Hay Paddock Transit Camp.

Though the City has spread outwards, and the open veld of the 1940s and 50s has been covered by residential suburbs and industrial estates, the general location of each of these camps is still easily discovered today. After the War the name Oribi was for a time synonymous with the men's residence of the University of Natal, for part of the hutted camp for some years housed a younger and more carefree population than the sick and wounded soldiers who had occupied it from 1941 to 1944. It also provided housing for returning servicemen and their families; and there were some who were both ex-servicemen and students. Today, known as Oribi Government Village, its buildings and subsequent additions are used for housing, a post office, a shop, a commando unit headquarters and a few light industries. Entrance to the village is still through the shale-built gateway where sentries stood in former days.

Not very far away, in the fairly new residential area of Epworth, an interesting landmark is the little Italian prisoners' church. This attractive stone building, with its modest tower and guardian stone lion, is a reminder that this area was once within the barbed-wire enclosure of the prison camp, and is a tribute to the craftsmanship of the prisoners of war who built it. Lastly, on the broad hill slope where Hay Paddock Camp used to be, is the suburb of Hayfields, with only a few road names such as Military Way to remind residents of the thousands of Commonwealth and Allied troops who passed through the transit camp during the five years of its existence.

### *Oribi Hospital*

During the earlier part of 1940 elements of the royal Natal Carbineers had been in training at a camp at Oribi, but this was a very small establishment compared to what it was to become within a year. The 1st South African Infantry Brigade had its first clash with Italian forces at El Wak, Abyssinia, on 16 December 1940, and British forces faced the imminent prospect of heavy fighting in the Middle East. The South African Government was requested to assist by establishing two 1 200-bed hospitals and a convalescent depot for 2 000 by the end of December 1940. Events, however, were moving fast, and 500 sick and wounded from the Middle East were expected to arrive in Durban in mid-November, with another 600 a couple of weeks later. Against this background a decision was taken to convert the Oribi infantry camp into a hospital for 2 200 patients. Its situation right on the main Durban-Johannesburg railway line was no doubt a factor in the choice of the site. Carbineers who had left from Oribi for East Africa returned after a year or eighteen months to find the place almost unrecognizable, as an extensive hospital in brick hutments had been established in a very short time.

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<sup>6</sup> Extracted from 'Three camps of World War II' by John Deane; sourced from Laband and Haswell (1988); <http://www.pmbhistory.co.za>.

181 Military Hospital Oribi was essentially for imperial troops from various theatres of war, and was staffed by South African, British and Canadian medical personnel. The wards, mess-halls, staff accommodation, YMCA canteen (tea - a penny; dinner - one shilling and sixpence!) and recreation areas can still be seen today, converted to other uses. Even detention barracks were necessary, as illness and injury were not always guarantees of good behaviour.

The popular Officer Commanding, Colonel O.L. Shearer, of the South African Medical Corps (later to be Member of Parliament for Pietermaritzburg City from 1943 to 1961), wanted the physical surroundings at Oribi to be as pleasant as possible, and saw gardening as a useful activity for staff and a therapy for many of the patients. As a result of his encouragement and personal example, the spaces between the hutments were soon transformed into attractive lawns and gardens. The formation of the Oribi Military Hospital Association brought about co-ordination of all entertainments and sports for staff and patients and, together with the fortnightly Oribi News, contributed to the strong community feeling which developed.

Situated outside the perimeter of the hospital itself were the barracks of the Women's Auxiliary Army Service, the headquarters of the Officer Commanding, a Motor Transport Depot, Number 6 Provo Company of the Military Police, and a tented Convalescent Camp for those who had been discharged from the hospital but were not yet fit enough to resume active service. The military police were responsible for policing not only the City, with its various places of entertainment for servicemen, but also the railway as far as Germiston, and the military camp at Ladysmith. They also had to provide additional guards when large contingents of prisoners of war arrived at or left the nearby prison camp. Some Italian prisoners were released on parole, to work at Oribi as orderlies, artisans or in other specialized jobs. The military police, for example, tired of their food being ruined by incompetent cooks, obtained the services of two prisoners. One of them had been personal chef to General Graziani, the Governor of Italian Somaliland, and the other had worked in the kitchen of a large hotel in Rome. The improvement is not hard to imagine!

In April 1944 the British War Office decided to shut down Oribi Hospital, and by the middle of that year only a handful of patients and nurses remained.

#### *Italian Prisoner of War Church, Oribi*<sup>7</sup>

After being limited to a few families for so many decades, the Italian community in Pietermaritzburg increased enormously and unwillingly during the Second World War, when thousands of POWs and a smaller number of civilian internees were incarcerated in a camp in the Mkondeni area, close to the old Durban road. The first batch, captured in East Africa, arrived during 1941. They lived in tents, and were guarded by members of the Cape Coloured Corps. According to the authors of the *Annals of the Scottsville Area*, they were docile and well-behaved, unlike the German prisoners, who dug tunnels and tried to escape, until sent elsewhere. By 1943 the Italian inmates numbered about 5000.

The most impressive and lasting of the prisoners' achievements during their four years of captivity was the building of a church. The chaplain suggested the idea and construction started in 1943, after a ritual benediction of the first stone on 2 February. The shale blocks were quarried two kilometres away and hauled by human muscle power in makeshift carts to

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<sup>7</sup> Extract from Candy (1988: 72, 73, 75).

the building site. According to the report in the booklet *In Attesa*, the civilian population living in the area had no idea that this type of shale was suitable for building.

The project might have been stillborn had it not been for the provision of basic tools and other assistance authorized by a member of the camp staff, Major B.C. Knight. Even so, the difficulties were formidable. Cement was in short supply owing to the war, so the mortar was made of mud and the scanty supply of cement, financed in part by the sale of the prisoners' cigarette rations, was used only to 'point' the face of each wall. To quote the chaplain, the walls grew a few centimetres each day, 'cemented more by the sweat of the labourers than by the virtue of the mortar'.

The care with which the stone blocks were shaped and fitted together must be seen to be appreciated. After 13 months of dedicated toil, the church was completed. Built in a style all its own – *piu vicino al dorico ehe al eomposito romano* – it is 17.3 metres in length, 7.5 metres wide and has a tower 9.5 metres high. The cornice bears the inscription MATRI DIVINAE GRATIAE CAPTIVI ITALICI A.D. MCMXLIV. Two lions rampant, sculptured by the prisoners, were placed outside. The ceremony of inauguration and consecration was performed on Sunday, 19 March 1944 by the Apostolic Delegate, the Rt Revd Archbishop van Gijlswijk, and was followed by a Pontifical Mass. For the remaining months of the war, services were held regularly. There were no pews but music was provided by a small harmonium played by Fiasconaro.

'I never hear the quiet tolling of the bell at sunset and early in the morning,' wrote the Camp Commandant, Major Lowe, 'without thinking how grateful (the prisoners) must be for this link with their homes, many thousands of miles away.'

After the war, the camp was disbanded and the church stood alone by the roadside, forgotten and neglected. Vagrants, migrating between the Rand and the coast, used it as an over-night shelter. Fires were lit in the nave and rubbish accumulated. Vandals ripped off the doors and shattered the stained glass windows. One of the lions was smashed beyond repair. Father Anton Dovigo, holidaying in South Africa in 1962, was shocked by the church's condition and started collecting funds for its restoration. Ex-prisoners in Italy and South Africa contributed. A new bell was cast and sent free of charge to Durban. An ex-prisoner, Mr Salvatore FardelIa, undertook the task of placing the new bell in the tower. At an impressive ceremony held in 1963, the bell was blessed by the Most Reverend Archbishop Denis Hurley and rung for the first time by the Mayoress, Mrs Eva Bulman.

After its restoration the church was looked after by an Italian immigrant, Mr Raffaele Dalmonte, now deceased. He kept the church clean, carried out routine repairs and provided flowers for the monthly Mass, continuing to do so until the building was declared a National Monument and the NM Commission took over responsibility for its upkeep. Apart from the absence of one of the lions, it has been fully restored, though today it stands in a street and is surrounded by suburban houses – an incongruous setting that accentuates its uniqueness. The building is enriched by the very poverty of its component parts, and the visitor can sense in its austere simplicity the depth of feeling that inspired the homesick prisoners to leave behind on South African soil such a beautiful monument to their faith.

## **APPENDIX C**

### **SUMMARY OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE: PIETERMARITZBURG AEROCLUB CLUBHOUSE**

<b>Erf number</b>	<b>Date built</b>	<b>Type of building</b>			
	?1947/8	Social - clubhouse			
<b>Style</b>	<b>Architectural period</b>	<b>Present NHRA protection</b>			
		General – older than 60 years			
<b>Street address</b>	<b>Alterations</b>	<b>Use</b>			
Pharazyn Way Pietermaritzburg	Two extension phases	Clubhouse			
<b>Date of survey</b>		<b>Zoning</b>			
6 October 2011		?Industrial			
<b>Name of the building</b>	<b>General evaluation</b>	<b>Suggested grading</b>			
Pietermaritzburg Aeroclub Clubhouse	Significant	Grade IIB			
<b>Description</b>	<b>History</b>	<b>Social history</b>	<b>Date of photograph(s):</b>	6 October 2011	
<b>Significance in terms of NHRA</b>					
	<b>Very significant</b>	<b>Significant</b>	<b>Some significance</b>	<b>No significance</b>	<b>Not assessed</b>
<b>Historic</b>		√			
<b>Rarity</b>	√				
<b>Aesthetic</b>			√		
<b>Technological</b>			√		
<b>Cultural</b>		√			
<b>Social history</b>		√			
<b>Representivity</b>	√			√	

## **APPENDIX D**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **Site survey**

eThembeni staff members have inspected the areas surrounding the fenced runway and terminal buildings on numerous occasions, and contacted members of the Pietermaritzburg Aeroclub on 5 and 6 October 2011. Ms Wahl also visited the club premises on the latter date and interviewed club member Mr Dave Campbell. She interviewed Mrrs Martin Hellberg and Ian Parker telephonically.

We completed controlled-exclusive surface surveys of the undeveloped land surrounding the terminal buildings, hangars and landing strip, where 'sufficient information exists on an area to make solid and defensible assumptions and judgements about where [heritage resource] sites may and may not be' and 'an inspection of the surface of the ground, wherever this surface is visible, is made, with no substantial attempt to clear brush, turf, deadfall, leaves or other material that may cover the surface and with no attempt to look beneath the surface beyond the inspection of rodent burrows, cut banks and other exposures that are observed by accident' (King 1978; see bibliography for other references informing methodological approach).

The site surveys comprised unsystematic walks and drives along existing tracks and across fields, with the exception of areas with high vegetation density and wetlands. Photographs were taken with a Nikon Coolpix camera and a representative selection is included in Appendix E. Geographic coordinates were obtained using a handheld Garmin global positioning unit (WGS 84).

#### **Database and literature review**

No archaeological site data was available for the project area from the Natal Museum database. A concise account of the archaeology and history of the airport site and the broader study area was compiled from sources including those listed in the bibliography.

#### **Assessment of heritage resource value and significance**

Heritage resources are significant only to the extent that they have public value, as demonstrated by the following guidelines for determining site significance developed by Heritage Western Cape in 2007 and utilised during this assessment.

#### **Grade I Sites (National Heritage Sites)**

Regulation 43 Government Gazette no 6820. 8 No. 24893 30 May 2003, Notice No. 694 states that:

Grade I heritage resources are heritage resources with qualities so exceptional that they are of special national significance should be applied to any heritage resource which is

- a) Of outstanding significance in terms of one or more of the criteria set out in section 3(3) of the NHRA;
- b) Authentic in terms of design, materials, workmanship or setting; and is of such universal value and symbolic importance that it can promote human understanding and contribute to nation building, and its loss would significantly diminish the national heritage.

1. Is the site of outstanding national significance?
2. Is the site the best possible representative of a national issue, event or group or person of national historical importance?
3. Does it fall within the proposed themes that are to be represented by National Heritage Sites?
4. Does the site contribute to nation building and reconciliation?
5. Does the site illustrate an issue or theme, or the side of an issue already represented by an existing National Heritage Site – or would the issue be better represented by another site?
6. Is the site authentic and intact?
7. Should the declaration be part of a serial declaration?
8. Is it appropriate that this site be managed at a national level?
9. What are the implications of not managing the site at national level?

### **Grade II Sites (Provincial Heritage Sites)**

Regulation 43 Government Gazette no 6820. 8 No. 24893 30 May 2003, Notice No. 694 states that:

Grade II heritage resources are those with special qualities which make them significant in the context of a province or region and should be applied to any heritage resource which -

- a) is of great significance in terms of one or more of the criteria set out in section 3(3) of the NHRA; and
- (b) enriches the understanding of cultural, historical, social and scientific development in the province or region in which it is situated, but that does not fulfil the criteria for Grade 1 status.

Grade II sites may include, but are not limited to –

- (a) places, buildings, structures and immovable 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; and
- (g) graves and burial grounds.

The cultural significance or other special value that Grade II sites may have, could include, but are not limited to –

- (a) its importance in the community or pattern of the history of the province;
- (b) the uncommon, rare or endangered aspects that it possess reflecting the province's natural or cultural heritage
- (c) the potential that the site may yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the province's natural or cultural heritage;
- (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of the province's natural or cultural places or objects;
- (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group in the province;
- (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period in the development or history of the province;
- (g) its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons; and

- (h) its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in the history of the province.

### **Grade III (Local Heritage Resources)**

Regulation 43 Government Gazette no 6820. 8 No. 24893 30 May 2003, Notice No. 694 states that:

Grade III heritage status should be applied to any heritage resource which

- (a) fulfils one or more of the criteria set out in section 3(3) of the NHRA; or
- (b) in the case of a site contributes to the environmental quality or cultural significance of a larger area which fulfils one of the above criteria, but that does not fulfill the criteria for Grade 2 status.

#### Grade IIIA

This grading is applied to buildings and sites that have sufficient intrinsic significance to be regarded as local heritage resources; and are significant enough to warrant *any* alteration being regulated. The significances of these buildings and/or sites should include at least some of the following characteristics:

- Highly significant association with a
  - o historic person
  - o social grouping
  - o historic events
  - o historical activities or roles
  - o public memory
- Historical and/or visual-spatial landmark within a place
- High architectural quality, well-constructed and of fine materials
- Historical fabric is mostly intact (this fabric may be layered historically and/or past damage should be easily reversible)
- Fabric dates to the early origins of a place
- Fabric clearly illustrates an historical period in the evolution of a place
- Fabric clearly illustrates the key uses and roles of a place over time
- Contributes significantly to the environmental quality of a Grade I or Grade II heritage resource or a conservation/heritage area

Such buildings and sites may be representative, being excellent examples of their kind, or may be rare: as such they should receive maximum protection at local level.

#### Grade IIIB

This grading is applied to buildings and/or sites of a marginally lesser significance than grade IIIA; and such marginally lesser significance argues against the regulation of internal alterations. Such buildings and sites may have similar significances to those of a grade IIIA building or site, but to a lesser degree. Like grade IIIA buildings and sites, such buildings and sites may be representative, being excellent examples of their kind, or may be rare, but less so than grade IIIA examples: as such they should receive less stringent protection than grade IIIA buildings and sites at local level and internal alterations should not be regulated (in this context).

#### Grade IIIC

This grading is applied to buildings and/or sites whose significance is, in large part, a significance that contributes to the character or significance of the environs. These buildings



and sites should, as a consequence, only be protected and regulated *if the significance of the environs is sufficient to warrant protective measures*. In other words, these buildings and/or sites will only be protected if they are within declared conservation or heritage areas.

### Assessment of development impacts

A heritage resource impact may be defined broadly as the net change, either beneficial or adverse, between the integrity of a heritage site with and without the proposed development. Beneficial impacts occur wherever a proposed development actively protects, preserves or enhances a heritage resource, by minimising natural site erosion or facilitating non-destructive public use, for example. More commonly, development impacts are of an adverse nature and can include:

- destruction or alteration of all or part of a heritage site;
- isolation of a site from its natural setting; and / or
- introduction of physical, chemical or visual elements that are out of character with the heritage resource and its setting.

Beneficial and adverse impacts can be direct or indirect, as well as cumulative, as implied by the aforementioned examples. Although indirect impacts may be more difficult to foresee, assess and quantify, they must form part of the assessment process. The following assessment criteria have been used to assess the impacts of the proposed development on identified heritage resources:

Criteria	Rating Scales	Notes
Nature	Positive	An evaluation of the type of effect the construction, operation and management of the proposed development would have on the heritage resource.
	Negative	
	Neutral	
Extent	Low	Site-specific, affects only the development footprint.
	Medium	Local (limited to the site and its immediate surroundings, including the surrounding towns and settlements within a 10 km radius);
	High	Regional (beyond a 10 km radius) to national.
Duration	Low	0-4 years (i.e. duration of construction phase).
	Medium	5-10 years.
	High	More than 10 years to permanent.
Intensity	Low	Where the impact affects the heritage resource in such a way that its significance and value are minimally affected.
	Medium	Where the heritage resource is altered and its significance and value are measurably reduced.
	High	Where the heritage resource is altered or destroyed to the extent that its significance and value cease to exist.
Potential for impact on irreplaceable resources	Low	No irreplaceable resources will be impacted.
	Medium	Resources that will be impacted can be replaced, with effort.
	High	There is no potential for replacing a particular vulnerable resource that will be impacted.
Consequence (a combination of extent, duration, intensity and the potential for impact on irreplaceable resources).	Low	A combination of any of the following: - Intensity, duration, extent and impact on irreplaceable resources are all rated low. - Intensity is low and up to two of the other criteria are rated medium. - Intensity is medium and all three other criteria are rated low.
	Medium	Intensity is medium and at least two of the other criteria are rated medium.
	High	Intensity and impact on irreplaceable resources are rated high, with any combination of extent and duration. Intensity is rated high, with all of the other criteria being rated medium or higher.
Probability (the likelihood of the	Low	It is highly unlikely or less than 50 % likely that an impact will occur.

Criteria	Rating Scales	Notes
impact occurring)	Medium	It is between 50 and 70 % certain that the impact will occur.
	High	It is more than 75 % certain that the impact will occur or it is definite that the impact will occur.
Significance (all impacts including potential cumulative impacts)	Low	Low consequence and low probability. Low consequence and medium probability. Low consequence and high probability.
	Medium	Medium consequence and low probability. Medium consequence and medium probability. Medium consequence and high probability. High consequence and low probability.
	High	High consequence and medium probability. High consequence and high probability.

### Assumptions and limitations of this HIA

- The description of the proposed project, provided by the client, is assumed to be accurate.
- The public consultation process undertaken as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment is sufficient and adequate and does not require repetition as part of the heritage impact assessment. However, eThembeni interviewed various Pietermaritzburg Aeroclub members as part of the process of establishing the clubhouse's significance.
- Soil surface visibility was moderate. Heritage resources might be present below the surface or in areas of dense vegetation and we remind the client that the NHRA requires that a developer cease all work immediately and observe the protocol in Section any heritage resources, as defined in the Act, be discovered during the course of development activities.
- No subsurface investigation (including excavations or sampling) were undertaken, since a permit from Amafa is required to disturb a heritage resource.
- eThembeni is not able to provide a specialist palaeontological assessment for this project and informed the client as much at the time of quotation.
- A key concept in the management of heritage resources is that of non-renewability: damage to or destruction of most resources, including that caused by bona fide research endeavours, cannot be reversed or undone. Accordingly, management recommendations for heritage resources in the context of development are as conservative as possible.
- Human sciences are necessarily both subjective and objective in nature. eThembeni staff members strive to manage heritage resources to the highest standards in accordance with national and international best practice, but recognise that their opinions might differ from those of other heritage practitioners.
- Staff members involved in this project have no vested interest in it; are qualified to undertake the tasks as described in the terms of reference (refer to Appendix F); and comply at all times with the Codes of Ethics and Conduct of the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists.
- eThembeni staff members take no personal or professional responsibility for the misuse of the information contained in this report, although they will take all reasonable precautions against such misuse.

## APPENDIX E

### PHOTOGRAPHS



**Plate 1** The north-western side of the original rounded rectangular stone clubhouse building.



**Plate 2** The north-western side of the original clubhouse building with extensions to the west.



**Plate 3** An original external wall, enclosed by later extensions.



**Plate 4** An original painted metal sliding door.



**Plate 5 An original external stone chimney.**



**Plate 6 Mr Dave Campbell viewing an original stone exterior wall, now enclosed.**

## APPENDIX F

### SPECIALIST COMPETENCY AND DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

#### Specialist competency

Len van Schalkwyk is accredited by the Cultural Resources Management section of the Association of South African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) to undertake HIAs in South Africa. Mr van Schalkwyk has a master's degree in archaeology (specialising in the history of early farmers in southern Africa) from the University of Cape Town and 25 years' experience in heritage management. He has worked on projects as diverse as the establishment of the Ondini Cultural Museum in Ulundi, the cultural management of Chobe National Park in Botswana and various archaeological excavations and oral history recording projects. He was part of the writing team that produced the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act 1997. He has worked with many rural communities to establish integrated heritage and land use plans and speaks good Zulu.

Mr van Schalkwyk left his position as assistant director of Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali, the provincial heritage management authority, to start eThembeni in partnership with Elizabeth Wahl, who was head of archaeology at Amafa at the time. Over the past decade they have undertaken almost 1000 HIAs throughout South Africa, as well as in Mozambique.

Elizabeth Wahl has a BA Honours in African Studies from the University of Cape Town, majoring in archaeology, and has completed various Masters courses in Heritage and Tourism at the University of KwaZulu-Natal. She is currently studying for an MPhil in the Conservation of the Built Environment at the University of Cape Town. She is also a member of ASAPA.

Ms Wahl was an excavator and logistical coordinator for Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division's heritage programme at Isandlwana Battlefield; has undertaken numerous rock painting surveys in the uKhahlamba/Drakensberg Mountains, northern KwaZulu-Natal, the Cederberg and the Koue Bokkeveld in the Cape Province; and was the principal excavator of Scorpion Shelter in the Cape Province, and Lenjane and Crystal Shelters in KwaZulu-Natal. Ms Wahl compiled the first cultural landscape management plan for the Mnweni Valley, northern uKhahlamba/Drakensberg, and undertook an assessment of and made recommendations for cultural heritage databases and organisational capacity in parts of Lesotho and South Africa for the Global Environment Facility of the World Bank for the Maloti Drakensberg Transfrontier Conservation and Development Area. She developed the first cultural heritage management plan for the uKhahlamba Drakensberg Park World Heritage Site, following UNESCO recommendations for rock art management in southern Africa.

#### Declaration of independence

We declare that Len van Schalkwyk, Elizabeth Wahl and eThembeni Cultural Heritage have no financial or personal interest in the proposed development, nor its developers or any of its subsidiaries, apart from in the provision of HIA and management consulting services.