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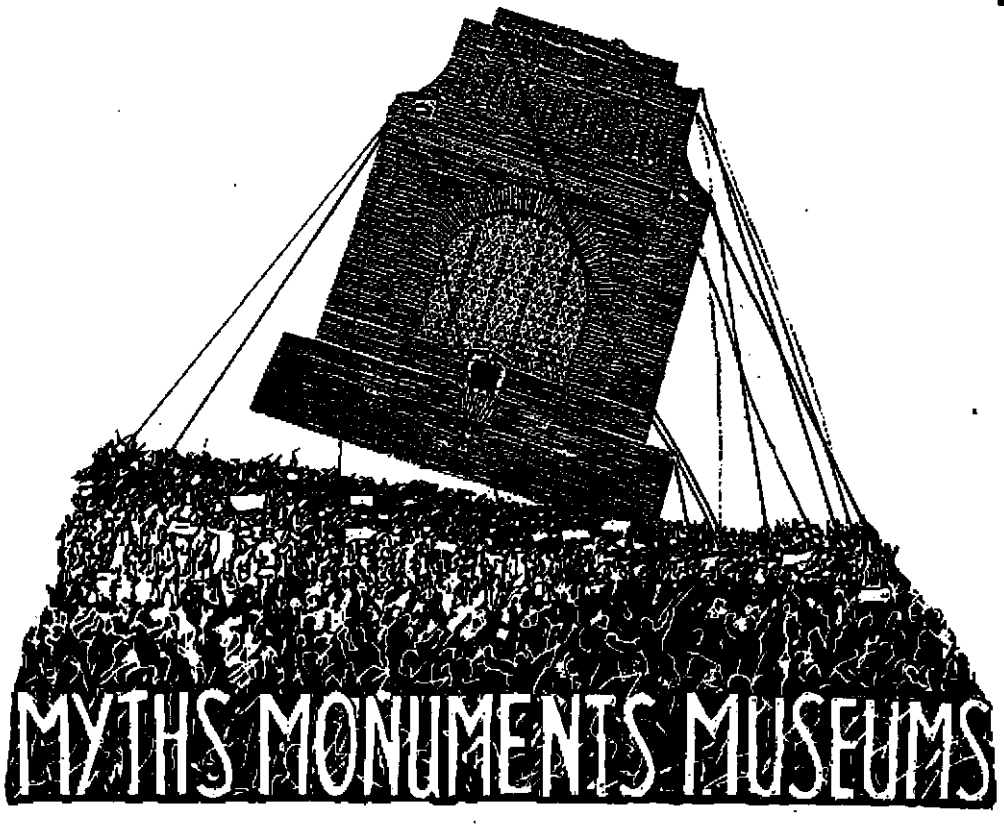

NEW PREMISES?

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UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND
HISTORY WORKSHOP

THE NATIONAL MONUMENTS COUNCIL AND
A POLICY FOR PROVIDING PROTECTION
FOR THE CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL
HERITAGE.



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National Monuments Council.

AFRICANA

THE NATIONAL MONUMENTS COUNCIL AND A POLICY FOR PROVIDING PROTECTION FOR THE CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL HERITAGE

ANDREW HALL & ASHLEY LILLIE

INTRODUCTION

The fact that this workshop is addressing the subject of monuments, what they are, and what they stand for, is indicative of the profile which the process of declaration of national monuments has recently enjoyed.

While strictly speaking the declaration of monuments is carried out by the Minister of National Education[1], in reality it is the National Monuments Council (NMC) and the role it plays in recommending declarations that is the major factor in this process. This paper will concentrate on the built environment and the protection of South Africa's cultural and architectural heritage by way of declaration as national monuments, and will also address certain other categories of protection that are automatically conferred in terms of the National Monuments Act (No 28 of 1969) or which the NMC is able to provide.

At the outset it is necessary to clarify the misconception that what are generally termed monuments or memorials automatically fall within the ambit of the work of the NMC. Structures such as the Voortrekker Monument, the Taal Monument and the 1820 Settler Monument are in fact not national monuments, nor for that matter are the vast majority of memorials erected to commemorate historic events. The Council's policy with regard to the declaration of such memorials as national monuments is that they warrant consideration if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested them with their own historical significance and they fulfil the statutory criteria for declaration.[2] Only a handful of such memorials have been declared, including the Honoured Dead Memorial in Kimberley (designed by Sir Herbert Baker), the Paardekraal Monument at Krugersdorp and the Shaka Memorial at Stanger.

THE NATIONAL MONUMENTS COUNCIL

The National Monuments Council is the official institution empowered by the State to ensure the conservation of South Africa's historical and cultural heritage via various categories of statutory protection. As such it is a creature of statute, the National Monuments Act, promulgated in 1969.[1]

The NMC has evolved from somewhat unusual origins into an organisation which has among its functions actions which in many ways belie a name which gives the impression that the declaration of monuments is its only concern. The emphasis of the legislation which governs the NMC has in recent years evolved from what was the main aspect of its work in the period between 1934 and 1986. Today's National Monuments Act is the organisation's principal policy document and it is this document which defines the nature of the mandate/brief of the organisation. It determines the powers which the Council has at its disposal and the criteria for affording the various forms of legal protection it designates. It is critical that it is understood that it is only within the limitations decreed by this statute that the NMC may function. If one is to understand the activities of the NMC it is important that one looks at the manner in which the "Act" has developed.

The Council itself currently comprises 11 persons appointed by the Minister of National Education and the Council is in turn supported by a system of committees which cover specific tasks determined by the Act.[2] The Council employs a staff of 59, of whom 13 are directly tasked with conservation work at grassroots level. Work in the built environment, which comprises the overwhelming bulk of the NMC's activities, is undertaken by only 10 professional officers spread amongst six regional offices.

EVOLUTION OF LEGISLATION

Table 1 illustrates the time scale for the legal development of the NMC:

In 1905 the South African National Society was formed in Cape Town with branches in Grahamstown, Pietermaritzburg and Durban. The initial aim of the Society was "to foster appreciation of the country's heritage and to

make the public aware of the necessity for preserving our monuments in the widest sense of the word."[5] It was this Society, which still exists today, which successfully agitated for the introduction of legislation which laid the foundation of what is now the NMC and by and large the provisions of this early legislation are still contained in the present Act.

The Bushman Relics Protection Act of 1911 was the first attempt by the new Union Parliament to preserve sites and objects of cultural importance. It introduced measures for the protection of KhoiSan and other anthropological sites and artefacts by prohibiting unauthorised export of relevant artefacts and introducing penalties for damaging or destroying relevant sites.[6]

This was by modern standards a very simple statute, consisting of only a single page with 5 short articles. (The present National Monuments Act consists of 18 pages and 22 Sections, each made up of several articles).

The National Society soon also saw the need for a body similar to the Historical Monuments Board in England. Lobbying by the Society resulted in the promulgation of the Natural and Historical Monuments Act in 1923. This Act created the Commission for the Preservation of Natural and Historical Monuments of the Union - commonly known as the Historical Monuments Commission or HMC.[7] The HMC was charged with making a register of monuments "which ... ought to be preserved", these being defined as "areas of land having distinctive or beautiful scenery, areas with a distinctive, beautiful or interesting content of flora or fauna, and objects (whether natural or constructed by human agency) of aesthetic, historical or scientific value, or interest, and also specifically includes ... waterfalls, caves, Bushmen paintings, avenues of trees, old trees and old buildings."[8]

In essence this definition remained the basis for the Commission's activities until 1969.

The identification of properties in the register of monuments did not as yet imply formal legal protection as is the case with the term "national

monument" in present legislation. The Commission could, however, take steps to preserve anything by voluntary agreement with the owner, in which case it could make by-laws safeguarding a monument.[9]

Despite its limited powers the Commission enjoyed a fair measure of success and this encouraged it to recommend more effective legislation. In 1934 the roots of the present NMC were clearly established with the enactment of the Natural and Historical Monuments, Relics and Antiques Act which replaced the two previous acts. [10]

This Act was a major milestone, recognising as it did the need for the identification and subsequent legal protection for items of major importance. This was made possible through the process of recommending to the Minister that such items be proclaimed monuments, thereby prohibiting the alteration or destruction of such proclaimed monuments without the consent of the Commission. It is this concept which is still the basis for protection of today's national monuments.[11]

In addition, the Act also provided for mechanisms which would enable the Commission to fulfil its new broader powers. These included the power to raise funds and accept grants, employ staff, restore monuments it controlled, and have access to monuments.[12]

Certain deficiencies in the Act soon became clear and amendments were accordingly made in 1937.[13] These allowed for the *rescinding of monument* status[14]; made provision for determining the boundaries of monuments, thereby tightening up definitions of the areas protected in this manner[15] It also granted the Commission the power to confiscate any monument owned by a local authority which did not maintain it.[16] (The latter provision was not carried over into the National Monuments Act in 1969).

After more than forty years the Act was once again proving inadequate and this resulted in the amendments of 1967 which made provision for the establishment of sub-committees of the Commission; reimbursement of expenses incurred by members of the Commission in carrying out the Commission's work; and the Commission could for the first time make grants for work involved in the care and upkeep of monuments.[17]

The National Monuments Act of 1969 served to consolidate previous legislation and replace the Commission with a new statutory body, the National Monuments Council.[18] The only substantial change to conservation provisions was the introduction of the concept of provisional declaration.[19]

Amendments were made to the Act in 1979 in order to introduce control over the salvage of historical shipwrecks[20] and in 1981 to add war graves to the NMC's portfolio.[21] Prior to 1981 British and Boer graves had been cared for by the South African War Graves Board.

THE WORK OF THE NMC

With the promulgation of the 1934 Act the Commission was empowered to recommend the declaration of monuments. Until the promulgation of amendments to the Act in 1986 this was in fact the only form of statutory protection which could be afforded buildings and sites on the grounds of their historical, cultural or architectural importance.

During the period of the Commission 261 buildings and sites were proclaimed historical monuments and a further 43 were proclaimed scientific and natural monuments.[22] This small amount is indicative of a number of factors, including the perception of what proclamation entailed, the staffing structure of the Commission, and the way in which places were identified as being worthy of proclamation.

The Commission had no staffing structure to speak of and what there was fulfilled an essentially administrative role. While the members of the Commission played a very valuable role in identifying worthy sites and inspecting sites brought to the attention of the Commission by others, their role could but be limited, given that they performed their work in a part-time capacity. This situation meant that even when the Commission's attention was drawn to potential monuments it could often take years before the process was completed. The list of monuments the members of the Commission managed to produce was a sterling effort, given the constraints and practices of the times. The record, however, reflects to a large extent their particular interests and the very limited resources at their disposal.[23]

The later growth of the NMC should be seen against the background of an increasing awareness of the need for conservation among the broader white community in response to international trends. Starting with the establishment of the Simon van der Stel Foundation in 1959, the sixties were a time of increasing public interest in the heritage. This is evident in the establishment of organisations such as the Vernacular Architecture Society and the formation of Historic Homes of South Africa Limited, a private company which has been proving since 1966 that conservation can be profitable.

The lobbying by those who realised the need for more effective legislation and structures, together with pressure from the Commission, resulted in the establishment of the National Monuments Council. The Council addressed the problems of inadequate staffing and soon had its complement increased from two (the Secretary and a clerk) to four, with the appointment of an Assistant Secretary and a typist.[24]

Unfortunately the legislation at the disposal of the NMC prior to the mid-1980s continued to see the Council as a cultural body concerned only with conservation of the limited number of buildings of national significance, unrelated to environmental planning. The Council, however, began in the early 1970s to use declaration as a tool to ensure legal protection for larger environments, the first being Church Street in Tulbagh.[25] This was followed by the declaration of large numbers of buildings in Wynberg Village in Cape Town and later in Graaff-Reinet in order to achieve what are now known as conservation areas. The declaration of the fishermen's village at Arniston, the entire village of Matjiesfontein and the entire village and a large part of the goldfield at Pilgrim's Rest are further examples of this type of effort.

The NMC continued over the years to increase its contact in the broader aspects of conservation. This was achieved through increasing efforts on the part of the Council and its staff aimed at identifying structures and environments. In the mid-1970s the Council identified the need to list buildings worthy of conservation[26] as opposed to the large-scale declaration of monuments. Unfortunately the list which was compiled had no real standing and did not afford any legal protection.

During the early part of the 1980s the NMC became increasingly aware of the need for wider powers, more appropriate to the changing nature of conservation. This was also a time of renewed public activity in the sphere of conservation. (This was an international trend in response to stimuli such as, for example, the US bicentennial celebrations in 1976 and the European Architectural Heritage Year in 1975). The Institute of Architects established a Heritage Committee with provincial branches and many more local conservation bodies were formed. The Historical House Owner's Association was also established, mainly to lobby for rates and insurance reductions for owners of historical buildings. It was in this climate that the watershed amendments to the National Monuments Act were made in 1986.

THE PRESENT NATIONAL MONUMENTS ACT

The 1986 amendments recognised that preserving monuments in isolation is not adequate protection for the historical environment. The present Act, with its amendments, is, as has already been pointed out, the framework within which the NMC has to operate and a close look needs to be taken at its more important provisions in order to provide a clearer understanding of the opportunities it provides and limitations it imposes.

The National Monuments Act defines the objects of the NMC as follows:

> to preserve and protect the historical and cultural heritage, to encourage and promote the preservation and protection of that heritage, and to co-ordinate all activities in connection with monuments and cultural treasures in order that monuments and cultural treasures will be retained as tokens of the past and may serve as an inspiration for the future.[2]

In carrying out these aims the work of the NMC covers the built environment, aspects of archaeology and palaeontology, historical shipwrecks, cultural treasures (i.e. movable objects) and military graves.

This paper deals essentially with the built environment and hence only those aspects of the present Act which relate to that aspect will be dealt with. It is, however, important to note that provision is made for protection of other categories of cultural and natural artefacts.

The following categories (listed in order of precedence in terms of stringency of protections provided for) provide protection for the built environment in terms of the Act: declaration as a national monument, provisional declaration as a national monument, declaration of a conservation area (introduced 1986), inclusion in the national register (introduced 1986), and classification as an historical site (introduced 1986).

1. National monuments[28]

These are declared by the Minister of National Education on the recommendation of the National Monuments Council. The Act gives the Minister the authority to declare any immovable or movable property a national monument on the grounds of its "aesthetic, historical or scientific interest" if he considers it to be "in the national interest".[29] While it is legally possible to proceed with declaration without the owner's consent (except state-owned property),[30] such cases have been few and far between. (On a purely practical level, much of the purpose of conservation is negated if the owner of a site or structure is not willing to co-operate.)

The implication of "declaration" is in short that specifications and plans for work on a building must be approved by the NMC before such work may proceed. The NMC thus has power to control physical alterations and prevent the demolition of national monuments.[31]

Owners of national monuments are entitled to apply to the NMC for subsidies for approved conservation work. Subsidies are granted if and when the Council's funds permit.[32] In terms of the Act "... if the owner fails to maintain properly any monument, the council may, with the concurrence of the Minister, after reasonable notice to such owner, take such steps as may be necessary for the maintenance thereof."[33] It is not clear, however, whether the NMC would be able to recover from the owner the cost of the maintenance work carried out in terms of this section.

National monument status may be rescinded upon recommendation of the NMC.[34]

2. Provisionally declared national monuments[35]

The Council is empowered to provisionally declare any immovable property "in respect of which the council is investigating the desirability of recommending it to be a national monument" to be a national monument.[36]

This action has the same effect as a permanent "declaration", other than that neither the owner's nor the Minister's consent is required.

For the purpose of controlling alterations and demolitions, the property is deemed to be a monument from the date of service of the notice, for six months or until it is declared. Once notice of provisional declaration is published in the Government Gazette, it is in force for five years or until the Council withdraws the notice.

Provisional declaration may not be applied to state-owned buildings without the consent of the Department concerned. This mechanism is generally used if an owner does not wish to grant permission for declaration and there is a simultaneous threat to the continued existence of the building, or when the NMC wishes to have control over work being done on a building, but wishes to see the outcome thereof before deciding whether or not to recommend the permanent "declaration" or implement other forms of protection.

3. Conservation areas[37]

Provision for this form of protection was introduced in 1986, the idea being to identify areas of "historic, aesthetic or scientific interest"[38] which have unique characteristics or require a special form of protection. Different regulations may be promulgated in each case and depend upon the needs of the area concerned. In the urban context the establishment of conservation areas is essentially a town planning tool which takes place in consultation with the local authority and the community concerned.

4. The national register[39]

This is a list of immovable property identified as being conservation-worthy on the ground of its "historic, cultural or aesthetic interest".[40] The implication of inclusion in the register is that the owner and local authority must consult the NMC in respect of any proposed alterations to or demolition of such structures.

Registration is a passive form of conservation which allows the NMC and others the opportunity to react and voice opinions in advance of the alteration or destruction of a registered property. Communities are also given time to mobilise and bring pressure to bear on an owner.

A primary function of registration is also to minimise the risk taken on the part of developers when investing in environmentally-sensitive areas. The object of the register is to identify all conservation-worthy sites within a given geographical area, in this way "flagging" them in order to warn those contemplating inappropriate development of a potential threat to their plans. It is a pro-active means of conserving the environment and is in many ways a less stringent though as effective an intervention as declaration as a national monument. The success of such a system does to an extent depend upon community involvement and the co-operation of the local authority.

5. Historical sites[41]

The 1986 amendments to the National Monuments Act included blanket protection for all buildings older than 50 years. This provision falls within the protection for "historical sites" which are defined as "any identifiable building or part thereof, marker, milestone, gravestone, landmark or tell older than 50 years".[42]

Actual protection is catered for in Section 12(2A(f), which stipulates that:

> No person shall destroy, damage, excavate, alter, remove from its original site or export from the Republic ... any ... historical site ... except under

authority of and in accordance with a permit issued under this section."[43]

In general, looking at the development of the National Monuments Council via its legislation, there has in the past 81 years been a development from an almost exclusive initial focus on sites which are of pre-colonial or pre-historical significance and in its earlier permutations a concentration on areas which are now more appropriately protected by legislation which focuses on the natural environment. While still possessing most of its early powers, the NMC has evolved into a position where its heaviest commitments are in the field of conservation of the built environment. In this particular area of conservation there have also been significant legal shifts in recent years and the Council is no longer merely an agency which protects individual sites which have "monumental" quality. Since the watershed amendments of 1986 it has had the ability to - along with international trends - become involved in the environmental field as South Africa's primary agent of urban environmental conservation. The National Monuments Act is now to a degree sufficiently flexible to allow the Council to function as an environmental agency and proposals regarding new legislation should further enhance this capability.

EVOLUTION OF DECLARATION

Between 1936, when the Castle became the first monument to be declared, and 1969, when the National Monuments Council replaced the Historical Monuments Commission, a total of 304 places were declared.[44] Within seven years of its establishment the NMC had surpassed this figure.[45] The number of buildings and sites declared each year continued to increase until the mid-1980s, but there has been a steady decrease since then.

A major factor contributing towards the increase can be found in the change in emphasis since 1969 away from what was previously a cultural body with a conservation component (the HMC) to a conservation body with a cultural component (the NMC).[46]

The NMC has in the past been seen by many local history societies, cultural bodies and conservation groups as having an obligation to declare certain types of sites. Large numbers of ad hoc recommendations were submitted to the NMC and this was manifested in the large-scale

declaration of individual buildings without regard for broader conservation management. This was symptomatic of the perception that declaration is a tool which can ensure the preservation of buildings, despite factors which will in fact make their survival almost impossible. Similarly, the fact that many owners of buildings attach great status to their property being declared, means that the NMC has often been snowed under by applications from those who aspire to having its bronze badge displayed on their buildings.

Declarations during the HMC period showed imbalances towards certain areas and types of sites and this continued in the early part of the NMC phase. To a certain extent this was because many of the recommendations came from people who had been exposed to the NMC and were resident in those areas where the organisation had the highest profile. With the head office in Cape Town from 1962 it was inevitable that the Western Cape would receive the greatest attention. This area is, however, also where colonial settlement first took place and thus it is the largest repository of our conservation-worthy built heritage.

From its inception the NMC was plagued by inadequate staffing and members of Council had to do most of the work for a number of years. Plaintive appeals to the authorities have resulted in small increases in numbers over the years. The first regional office was established in Pretoria in 1977 but it was only in 1982 that a further two offices could be opened, with appointments of regional representatives in Grahamstown and Bloemfontein. The Western Cape regional office was established in 1985 and the present quota was filled in 1988 when offices were opened in Kimberley and Durban.

The creation of a physical presence throughout the country has enabled the NMC to redress some of the imbalances in coverage of monuments. The deficiencies in staffing, however, mean that buildings identified as being worthy of declaration in many cases are only declared years after coming to the notice of the NMC. Another factor hidden by the statistics is that although there has been a sharp decline in the number of recommendations made to the Council, the decline in actual declarations has still not flattened out to the extent one would expect, given the measures introduced by the 1986 amendments to the Act. This is to a large extent

due to the often lengthy delays in obtaining owners' consent, particularly in the case of state-owned properties.

The fact that there are already a large number of national monuments should not be seen as an indication that the number of declarations will decline much beyond the present numbers in the foreseeable future. The standards applied by the Council in making recommendations to the Minister of National Education have over the last few years become increasingly exacting. At the same time, however, steps aimed at redressing various imbalances, be they cultural or geographic, will almost certainly see a maintenance of the present momentum. The provision of legislation relating to conservation areas and the national register has already provided a change in emphasis in much of the Council's work, but it has only recently begun to be felt in the broader conservation management scheme.

While the National Monuments Council is the body which, because of the statutory powers it has at its disposal, is able to make the most visible contribution to the conservation of the built environment on a national basis, it needs to be seen as but one of the organisations involved in the conservation of our cultural, architectural and environmental heritage. The need for our legislation to take more cognisance of the need for integrated planning involving the various levels of government is one that has been expressed time and again.[47] Legislation in the United Kingdom, on which that in South Africa is based, has for more than sixty years taken cognisance of this need.

Herbert Prins, a member of the NMC's Transvaal Regional Committee, addressed yet another of the problems facing the NMC in our changing society in his paper "Conservation for a Post-apartheid South Africa" in 1991:

> A study is urgently required of African culture to determine whether monuments, listings and conservation areas are the most suitable vehicles for conserving a multi-cultural environment, and whether, perhaps, additional categories might be useful. A firm commitment to the principle of a multi-faceted cultural environment in South Africa and the resolve to remove the Eurocentric bias from our conservation law and practice is also

necessary. 'It may be argued that the lack of commitment to a multifaceted cultural environment in South Africa is merely a symptom of a larger problem. This is the lack of a meaningful commitment by the community to conserve any part of our cultural heritage.'[8]

The NMC is aware of the apparent difficulties so succinctly described by Prins and these have recently been the focus of serious consideration by the NMC, both at Council and regional level. The possible inadequacies of the legislation are currently the focus of a pilot project in the NMC's Natal region and it is hoped that what is achieved will provide direction for the NMC as a national organisation. As for Prins' last point, the NMC can but, given its scarce resources, continue as far as possible with the task in hand and through consultation with the broad community attempt to popularize the need for conservation amongst those communities not yet sensitive to the role which it can play in their environments.

Through the recent introduction of the system of surveying for use by communities the NMC hopes also to be more open to ideas and suggestions from a broader community. In the past declaration patterns have to a marked degree been the result of pressures from sensitised local communities that have identified that which is important for them and it is here that the NMC can continue to co-operate with people at ground level.

CURRENT STRATEGIES ON THE GROUND

Obviously the National Monuments Council is very aware of the opportunities which the current era of change provides for changes of focus and movement into areas which have not enjoyed the attention which they warrant. This has involved certain strategy shifts on the ground, that is at the level of regional operations.

To look at a specific case, the recent declaration of the Sol Plaatje house in Kimberley as a national monument has necessitated consultation and co-operation with a broad cross-section of community and private sector-based organisations ranging from the ANC through to De Beers Consolidated Mines. It has been in large part due to the co-ordinating efforts of the Northern Cape regional office of the NMC that this site now

enjoys the recognition which it deserves.[49] Several similar projects are being undertaken in other regions. The importance of close liaison with communities and assisting them to realise aspirations in terms of the type of site which they believe should enjoy recognition has become increasingly important.

FOCUS ON NATAL

To take a specific region as an example of the types of strategies which are being developed on the ground, the Natal Regional Committee has implemented an affirmative action strategy which seeks to fill in what the region has identified as gaps in the scope of appeal of the sites under its jurisdiction.[50] This strategy has, for the foreseeable future, committed the regional organisation to only undertaking projects which either cover the totality of cultural experience in South Africa (that is blanket surveying of urban areas) or specific projects which are of an affirmative nature.

Amongst the latter is the commitment of the region to, in co-operation with other institutions, establish a Natal Oral History Survey. A first project has indeed recently been completed.[51] This venture seeks to identify sites which have some connection to oral tradition and to institute appropriate protection thereof. The oral history field is one which requires urgent attention, particularly in areas of rapid urbanisation where sites are under threat from development and where recently established communities are an unavoidably disruptive influence in the process of perpetuating local traditions. (The problem of Africa's general lack of an indigenous architectural tradition which leaves behind it permanent structures which can be conserved, places the NMC in a difficult position regarding a broad cultural scope for its activities in what is traditionally its major area of activity, that is architectural conservation. In breaking with tradition, oral history is seen as more than merely a token means of seeking relevance. It is an activity which serves a stated need within the ambit of the functions of the NMC[52].)

A second type of affirmative survey project involves the identification of sites associated with a certain community. Such a project is the Mahatma Gandhi survey which is scheduled to take place later in the year. This project will identify all those sites in Natal which have a significant

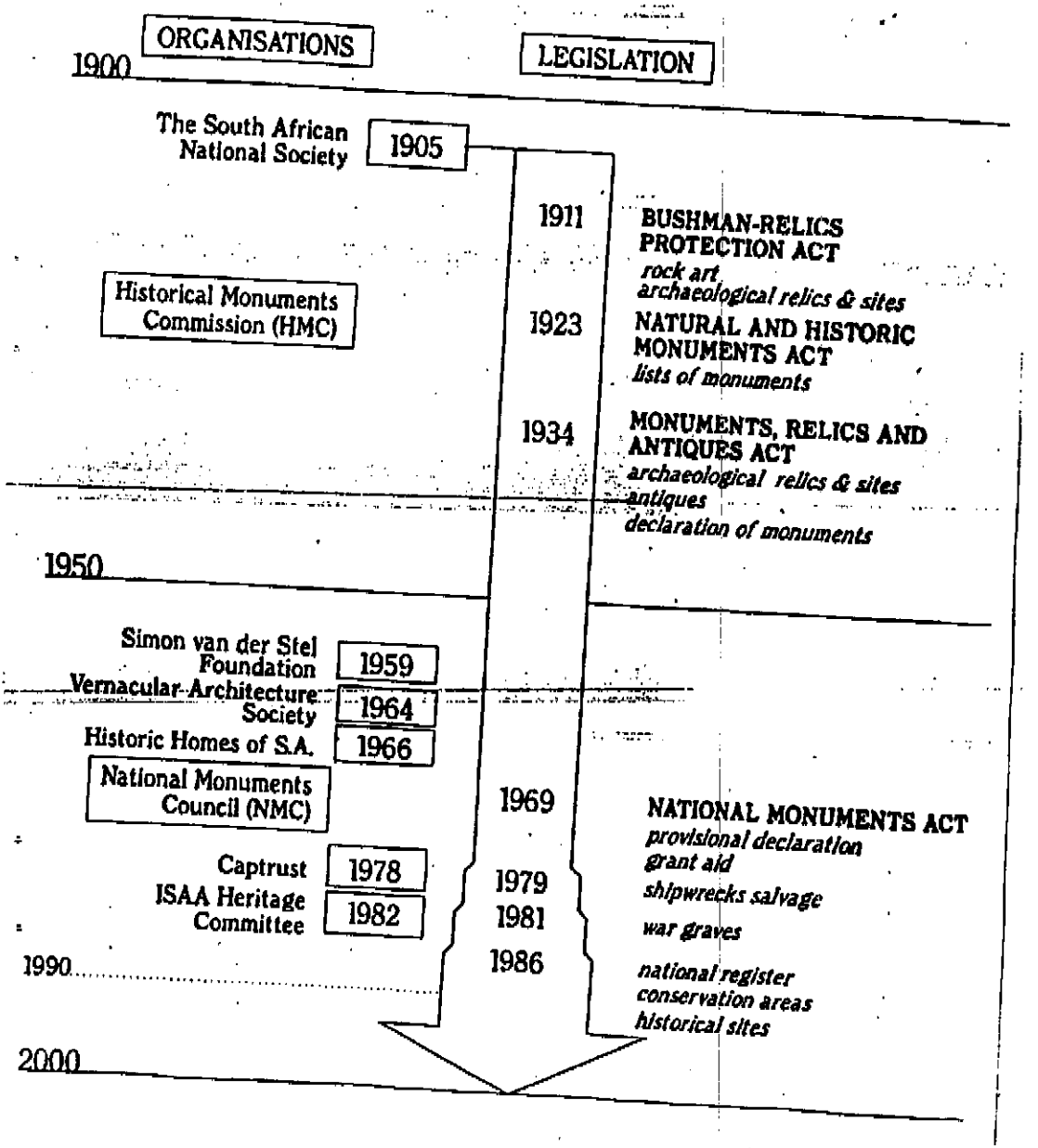
association with Gandhi and should lead to appropriate recognition and protection of relevant sites.

The Natal Region has also been closely associated with self-help projects which have a significant conservation aspect to them. A site in question, a former Church of England girls school in Pietermaritzburg, is being converted into a community training centre. Trainee labour is being used on this project and a building which is considered conservation-worthy for reasons of its colonial architecture and history will in due course become a valuable community resource."

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it needs to be said that the NMC is very aware of current policy initiatives regarding future structures for and the operation of cultural institutions and is co-operating with various organisations across a broad spectrum with regard to supplying information on the existing situation and putting across its view of the future. It believes that conservation in the realm of its activities will remain an increasingly vital and relevant activity in South Africa.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONSERVATION SYSTEM



Footnotes:

1. Statutes of the Republic of South Africa - Historical Monuments (Issue No 25), National Monuments Act No 28 of 1969 as amended, Government Printer, Pretoria, 1991, section 10(1), p131

2. National Monuments Council "Policy for the conservation of immovable property", unpublished, dated 4 January 1990, p13

3. Statutes of the Republic of South Africa ... op cit, Section 2, p113

4. Ibid, section 3A, p115 and section 4, p117

5. Oberholster, JJ The Historical Monuments of South Africa, National Monuments Council : Cape Town, 1972, pXIX

6. Bushman Relics Protection Act, No 22 of 1911

7. Natural and Historical Monuments Act, No 6 of 1923, section 1(1)

8. Ibid, section 8, p16

9. Ibid, section 7, p16

10. Natural and Historical Monuments, Relics and Antiques Act, No 4 of 1934

11. Ibid, section (1)(a)

12. Ibid, sections 5 & 6

13. Natural Monuments Amendment Act, No 9 of 1937

14. Ibid, section 1

15. Ibid, section 2

16. Ibid, section 3

17. Monuments Amendment Act, No 13 of 1967

18. Statutes of the Republic of South Africa ... op cit, pp111-147

19. Ibid, section 5(c), p117

20. Ibid, section 12(2B)(d), p135

21. Ibid, section 3A, p115

22. National Monuments Council List of Proclaimed Monuments and Inscriptions on Bronze Plaques up to 31st March 1969, Supplement to Annual Report No. 34, 1968-69.

23. Pistorius, P "Preserving a cultural identity: developing conservation consciousness" Unpublished lecture delivered at UCT Summer School course: Conserving our cultural heritage, 1991, p9

24. Second Annual Report for the year ended 31st March, 1971 of the National Monuments Council, p4

25. Fifth Annual Report of the National Monuments Council for the year ended 31st March, 1974, pp7 & 21

26. Ibid, p23

27. Statutes of the Republic of South Africa ... op cit, section 2A, p115

28. Ibid, section 5(b)(ii), p117

29. Ibid, section 10(1), p131

30. Ibid, section 10(3), p131

31. Ibid, section 12(2)(a), p135

32. "The implications of owning a national monument" National Monuments Council : Cape Town, 1991

33. Ibid, section 5(1)(f), p119

34. Ibid, section 10(2)(b), p131

35. Ibid, section 5(c) p117

36. Ibid, section 5(1)(c), p117

37. Ibid, section 5(9), p123

38. Ibid, section 5(9), p123

39. Ibid, section 5(cC), p117

40. Ibid, section 5(1)(cC), p117

41. Ibid, section 1, p113 and section 12(2A)(f), p135

42. Ibid, section 1, p113

43. Ibid, section 12(2A)(f), p135

44. National Monuments Council ... op cit (The NMC's Seventh Annual Report gives the figure as 307.)

45. Seventh Annual Report of the National Monuments Council for the year ended 31st March, 1976, p 3

46. McConnachie, J C "Trends in the proclamation of national monuments in the Eastern Cape", Reatorica, October 1988, p42

47. Pistorius, op cit, p11; Prins, H "Conservation for a Post-apartheid South Africa", 1991, p3; Todeschini, F "Main Street: From Ribbon Development to Proclaimed Main Road - Practice and Policy", 1991, p93; Japha, D & V "Conservation in small Cape Towns", 1991, p51. The last three are papers contained in Japha, D & V (eds) Proceedings of the national urban conservation symposium: Johannesburg, 1990 Oakville Press : Cape Town, 1991

48. Prins, Herbert, op cit, p5

49. NMC files 2/R/KIM/63 and 9/2/049/45, "32 Angel Street, Kimberley"

50. NMC File 9/P, "Policy", "Strategy for Affirmative Action in the Natal Region", 7 August 1991; and Hall, AB, "National Monuments - A New Focus in Natal", unpublished paper presented at the Southern African Museums Association annual conference Durban: 23 June 1992

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52. Ndebele NS, "The Challenges of the Written Word - A Reflection on Prose" Campschreur W & Divendal J (eds), 1989, Culture in Another South Africa, Zed Books Limited, London, p24

53. NMC File 9/2/436/41 "Pietermaritzburg: Old Girls Collegiate School, Cnr Burger and Gutteridge Streets"

54. Pretorius, op cit, unnumbered page