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**2ND DRAFT REPORT ON A HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR
PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT ON ERVEN 1483, 1299 AND THE
REMAINING EXTENT OF ERF 453, IN ARCADIA, PRETORIA
GAUTENG PROVINCE**

For:

***URBAN NEST
3RD FLOOR, 6A, SANDOWN
VALLEY CRESCENT, SANDTON
2196***

REPORT: APAC013/13

by:

***A.J. Pelser
Accredited member of ASAPA
Professional Member of SASCH***

February 2013

**P.O.BOX 73703
LYNNWOOD RIDGE
0040
Tel: 083 459 3091
Fax: 086 695 7247
Email: pelseranton@gmail.com**

Member: AJ Pelser BA (UNISA), BA (Hons) (Archaeology), MA (Archaeology) [WITS]

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SUMMARY

During May 2012 Archaetos cc was appointed by Urban Nest to conduct a Basic Assessment (including a desktop study) on Erven 1483, 1299 and the Remaining Extent of Erf 453 in Arcadia, Pretoria. The American International School of Johannesburg at Pretoria located on these properties and Urban Nest planned to obtain these properties for the development of student accommodation and related infrastructure here. They appointed Archaetos cc to conduct this study in an early stage of their development plans in order for them to make informed decisions on the way forward, including recommendations regarding possible mitigation measures should the planned development go ahead.

A Basic assessment, which included a superficial assessment of the structures located here, indicated that some of the buildings here are older than 60 years of age and has some degree of heritage significance. Recent changes to the structures had however diminished their significance. It was found that although there will be a direct impact on the heritage resources by the planned development, the impacts will be minimal and would be possible to mitigate. It was the opinion therefore that the development could continue and that the mitigation measures that were recommended at the end of the Basic Report (AE01232P) would actually add value to the development.

The recommendations included that a detailed Heritage Impact Assessment of the properties and historical structures on them be undertaken in order to determine the exact age and significance of each structure and that that the structure on Erf 1299 can be demolished, although detailed documentation will have to be undertaken. The second structure (on Erf 1483) can be utilized and incorporated into the development plans. Secondly it was recommended that a Public Participation process, which would include advertisements and site notices indicating the intent of the client to undertake the planned development, must be undertaken prior to the development continuing. Thirdly, it was recommended that parts of the original elements of the house on Erf 1299, including the pressed ceilings and moulded decorative air vents, be removed and preserved for posterity. The final recommendation was that the history of the area and structures be recorded in more detail and that this information be incorporated into a display or information plaque at the site where the development will take place.

Urban Nest appointed APELSER ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING cc in November 2012 to undertake the HIA and to implement the recommended mitigation measures. A Draft HIA Report on this process was prepared and submitted to the client. This document is an updated version and includes proof of the start of the Public Participation Process, with Site Notices erected and a Legal Advertisement placed in the Legal section of the Pretoria News on the 15th of February. A Final Report will be drafted and submitted once the required 30 days for the Public Participation Process (comments from Interested & Affected Parties) has been completed.

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1. INTRODUCTION

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2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference for this study is based on the Recommendations made in the Basic Assessment Report, and was:

1. that a detailed Heritage Impact Assessment of the properties and historical structures on them be undertaken in order to determine the exact age and significance of each structure.

2. that a Public Participation process, which would include advertisements and site notices indicating the intent of the client to undertake the planned development, must be undertaken prior to the development continuing.

3. that parts of the original elements of the house on Erf 1299, including the pressed ceilings and moulded decorative air vents, be removed and preserved for posterity. An architectural historian should be involved in this process.

4. that the history of the area and structures be recorded in more detail and that this information be incorporated into a display or information plaque at the site where the development will take place.

3. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Aspects concerning the conservation of cultural resources are dealt with mainly in two acts. These are the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) and the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998).

3.1 The National Heritage Resources Act

According to the above-mentioned act the following is protected as cultural heritage resources:

- a. Archaeological artifacts, structures and sites older than 100 years
- b. Ethnographic art objects (e.g. prehistoric rock art) and ethnography
- c. Objects of decorative and visual arts
- d. Military objects, structures and sites older than 75 years
- e. Historical objects, structures and sites older than 60 years**
- f. Proclaimed heritage sites
- g. Grave yards and graves older than 60 years
- h. Meteorites and fossils
- i. Objects, structures and sites of scientific or technological value.

The national estate includes the following:

- a. Places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance
- b. Places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage
- c. Historical settlements and townscapes**
- d. Landscapes and features of cultural significance
- e. Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance
- f. Sites of Archaeological and palaeontological importance
- g. Graves and burial grounds
- h. Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery
- i. Movable objects (e.g. archaeological, palaeontological, meteorites, geological specimens, military, ethnographic, books etc.)

A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) is the process to be followed in order to determine whether any heritage resources are located within the area to be developed as well as the

possible impact of the proposed development thereon. An Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) only looks at archaeological resources. An HIA must be done under the following circumstances:

- a. The construction of a linear development (road, wall, power line, canal etc.) exceeding 300m in length
- b. The construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length
- c. **Any development or other activity that will change the character of a site and exceed 5 000m² or involve three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof**
- d. Re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m²
- e. **Any other category provided for in the regulations of SAHRA or a provincial heritage authority**

Structures

Section 34 (1) of the mentioned act states that no person may demolish any structure or part thereof which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority.

A structure 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.

Alter means any action affecting the structure, appearance or physical properties of a place or object, whether by way of structural or other works, by painting, plastering or the decoration or any other means.

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

Section 35(4) of this act deals with archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites. The act states that no person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority (national or provincial):

- a. destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or palaeontological site or any meteorite;
- b. destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or palaeontological material or object or any meteorite;
- c. trade in, sell for private gain, export or attempt to export from the Republic any category of archaeological or palaeontological material or object, or any meteorite; or
- d. bring onto or use at an archaeological or palaeontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment that assists in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and palaeontological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites.
- e. **alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure which is older than 60 years as protected.**

The above mentioned may only be disturbed or moved by an archaeologist, after receiving a permit from the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). In order to demolish such a site or structure, a destruction permit from SAHRA will also be needed.

3.2 The National Environmental Management Act

This act states that a survey and evaluation of cultural resources must be done in areas where development projects, that will change the face of the environment, will be undertaken. The impact of the development on these resources should be determined and proposals for the mitigation thereof are made.

Environmental management should also take the cultural and social needs of people into account. Any disturbance of landscapes and sites that constitute the nation's cultural heritage should be avoided as far as possible and where this is not possible the disturbance should be minimized and remedied.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 Survey of literature

A survey of available literature was undertaken in order to place the development area in an archaeological and historical context. The sources consulted in this regard are indicated in the bibliography. The sources consulted include the National Archives Database of SA and the Chief Surveyor General Database (www.csg.dla.gov.za).

4.2 Site/structural assessment

The assessment was conducted according to generally accepted HIA practices and in this case was aimed at assessing the historical significance of the structures located on the three erven where the development will take place, while taking into consideration the negative impacts of the proposed development on these resources.

Each of the historical structures were photographically documented inside and outside, with the specific aim of recording and documenting existing (original) historical features and elements, as well as changes in and additions to the original buildings.

4.3 Oral histories

People from local communities are sometimes interviewed in order to obtain information relating to the surveyed area. It needs to be stated that this is not applicable under all circumstances. When applicable, the information is included in the text and referred to in the bibliography.

4.4 Documentation

All sites, objects, features and structures identified are documented according to the general minimum standards accepted by the heritage resources profession. Co-ordinates of individual localities are determined by means of the Global Positioning System (GPS). The information is added to the description in order to facilitate the identification of each locality.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

The properties where the development of student accommodation and other related infrastructure will occur are Erven 1483, 1299 and the Remaining Extent of Erf 453 in Arcadia. It is located between Schoeman, Eastwood and Arcadia streets. It is situated on the original farm Elandspoor 357 JR.

All three properties are dominated by residential and other structures – some recent and some older – while the properties were used up to recently by the American International School of Johannesburg at Pretoria. The properties have been acquired by Urban Nest who will be undertaking the development of student accommodation and related infrastructure on the said properties. Some of the current structures could be incorporated into and utilized in the development. As a result of past and more recent urban developments the area has been extensively disturbed from a cultural heritage (archaeological and historical) point of view. However, some of the structures on the properties (or parts of them) are older than 60 years of age and forms the focus of this report.

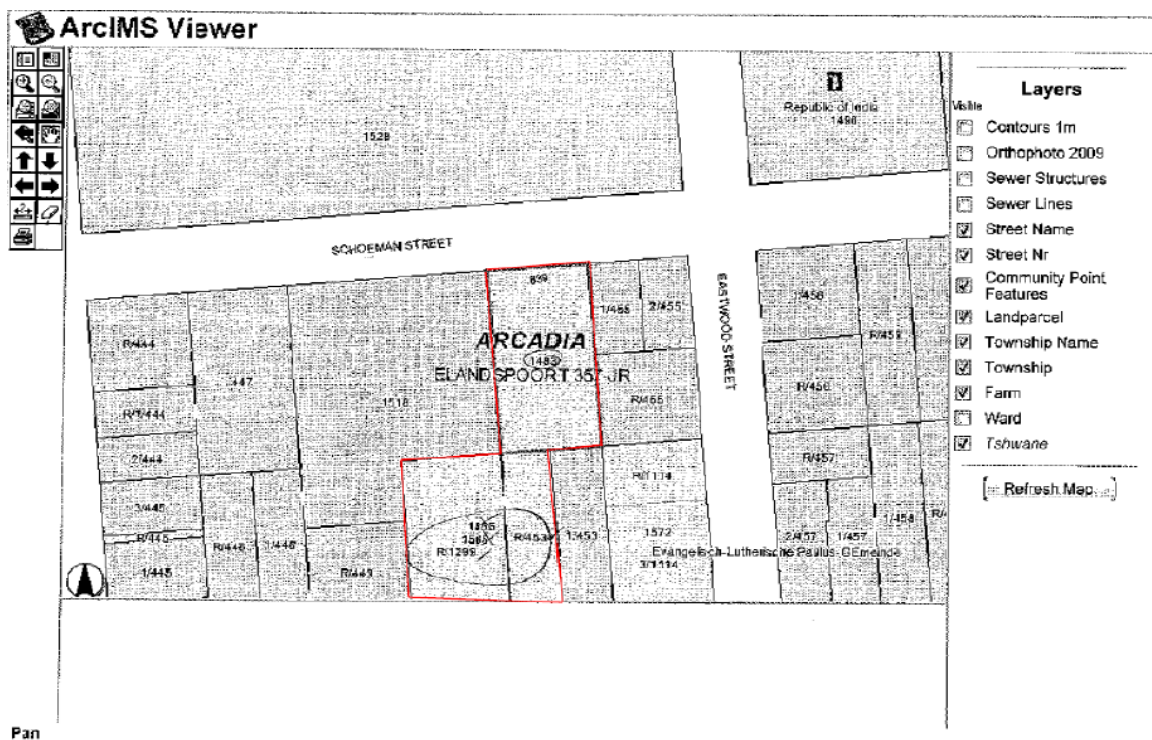


Figure 1: Location of the three Erven earmarked for development by Urban Nest.

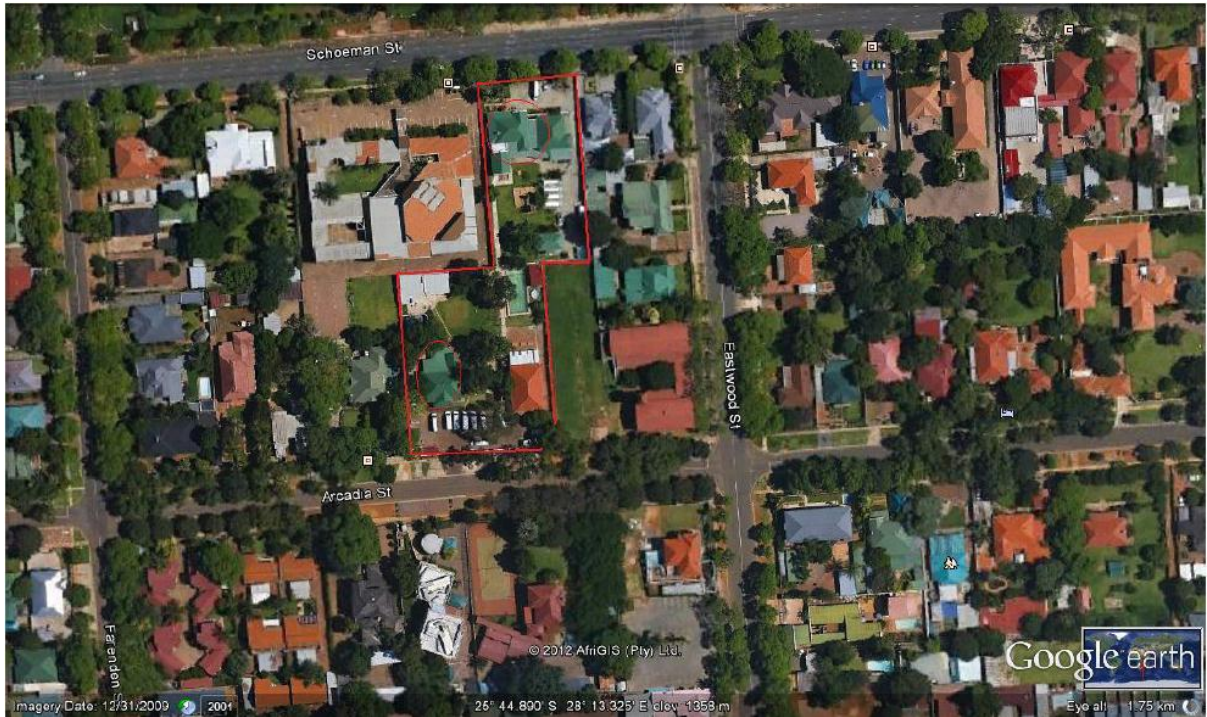


Figure 2: Aerial view of location of the three properties (Google Earth 2012).



Figure 3: Front view of historical house on Erf 1299.



Figure 4: Modern structure on Erf 453.



Figure 5: Front view of historical house on Erf 1483.

6. DISCUSSION

Although this section was discussed during the Basic Assessment Report, it will be repeated for the purposes of the HIA.

The Stone Age is the period in human history when lithic (stone) material was mainly used to produce tools (Coertze & Coertze 1996: 293). In South Africa the Stone Age can be divided basically into three periods. It is however important to note that these dates are relative and only provide a broad framework for interpretation. A basic sequence for the South African Stone Age (Lombard et.al 2012) is as follows:

Earlier Stone Age (ESA) up to 2 million – more than 200 000 years ago

Middle Stone Age (MSA) less than 300 000 – 20 000 years ago

Later Stone Age (LSA) 40 000 years ago – 2000 years ago

It should also be noted that these dates are not a neat fit because of variability and overlapping ages between sites (Lombard et.al 2012: 125). No known Stone Age sites or artifacts are present in the area. The closest known Stone Age sites are those of the well-known Early Stone Age site at Wonderboompoort and a number of sites in the Magaliesberg area (Bergh 1999: 4). If any Stone Age artifacts are to be found in the area then it would more than likely be single, out of context, stone tools. Urbanization over the last 150 years or so would have destroyed any evidence if indeed it did exist.

The Iron Age is the name given to the period of human history when metal was mainly used to produce metal artifacts. In South Africa it can be divided in two separate phases according to Van der Ryst & Meyer (Bergh 1999: 96-98), namely:

Early Iron Age (EIA) 200 – 1000 A.D.

Late Iron Age (LIA) 1000 – 1850 A.D.

Huffman (2007: xiii) however indicates that a Middle Iron Age should be included. His dates, which now seem to be widely accepted in archaeological circles, are:

Early Iron Age (EIA) 250 – 900 A.D.

Middle Iron Age (MIA) 900 – 1300 A.D.

Late Iron Age (LIA) 1300 – 1840 A.D.

No Early Iron Age sites are known in the larger geographical area of Pretoria, while Later Iron Age sites do occur in the Pretoria area (Bergh 1999: 7). The closest known LIA sites are at Silver Lakes and near Mamelodi on the farm Hatherley (Van Schalkwyk et.al 1996). These sites are related to the Manala Ndebele (Bergh 1999: 10) who was present in the area at the time when the first Europeans arrived here during the mid-19th century.

The properties and some of the structures located on it belong to the last period. The historical age started with the first recorded oral histories in the area. It includes the moving into the area of people that were able to read and write.

The first Europeans to move through and into the area were the groups of Schoon and McLuckie and the missionaries Archbell and Moffat in 1829 (Bergh 1999: 12). They were followed by others such as Andrew Smith (1835), Cornwallis Harris (1836) and David Livingstone in 1847 (Bergh 1999: 13). These groups were closely followed by the Voortrekkers after 1844 and Pretoria was established in 1855 (Bergh 1999: 14-17).

The farm Koedoespoort on which the township of Hatfield was established was first granted to Lourens Cornelius Bronkhorst on the 6th of July 1859 and was surveyed by W.A.B. Anderson in 1879 (CSG document 10H7I001). Arcadia is shown on this map as well.

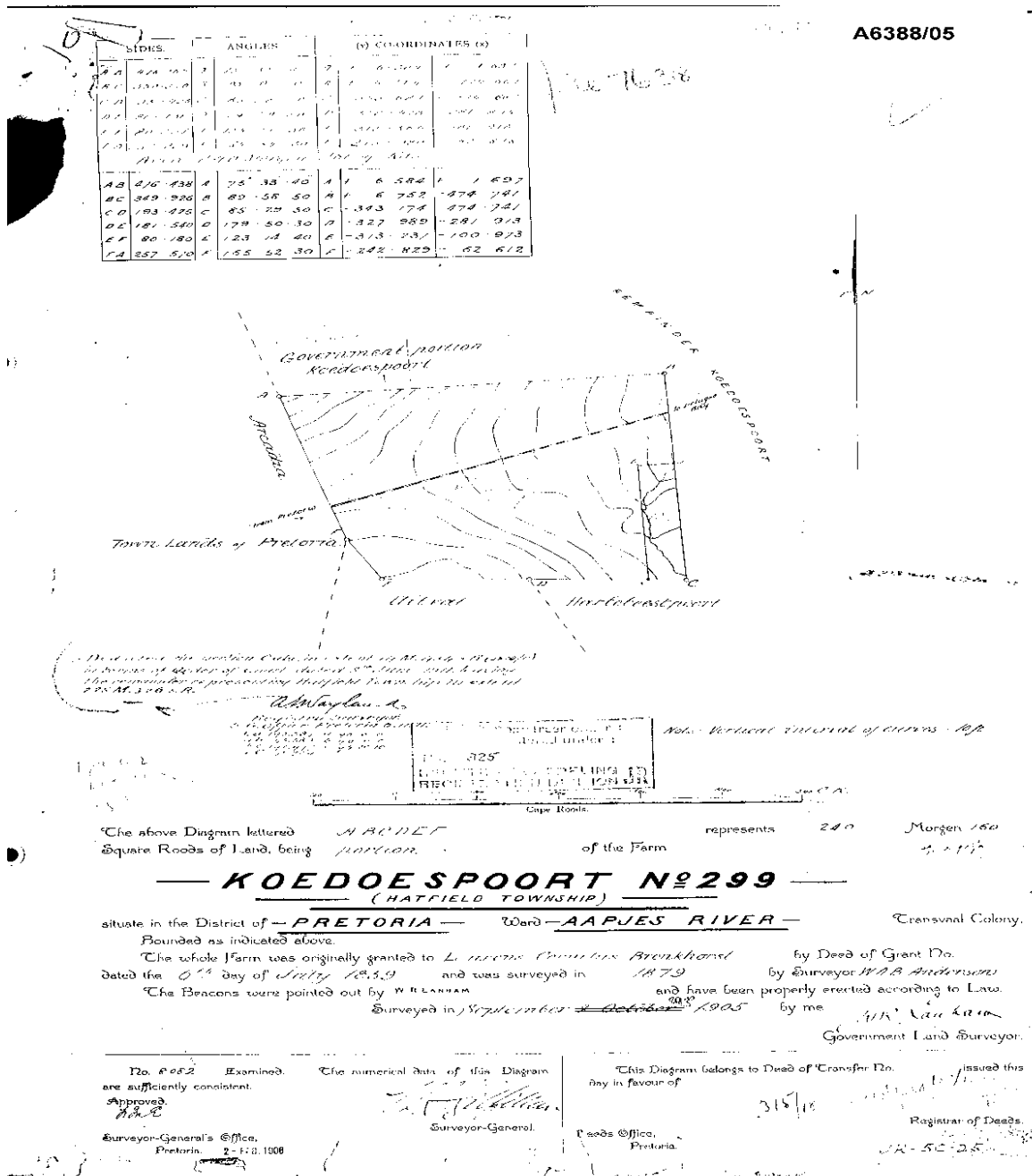


Figure 6: Map indicating the farm Koedoespoort 299 on which Hatfield was established dating to 1905. Note Arcadia being indicated here.

A map of the original Elandspoort 193 (on which these properties are located and now 357JR) found in the Archives (Map 10HCLJ01), and dating to June 1929, shows that the farm (or a portion of it) was transferred to one W.J.Schutte on 17 March 1873. It is however possible that the farm existed before this date and possibly soon after the establishment of Pretoria in 1855.

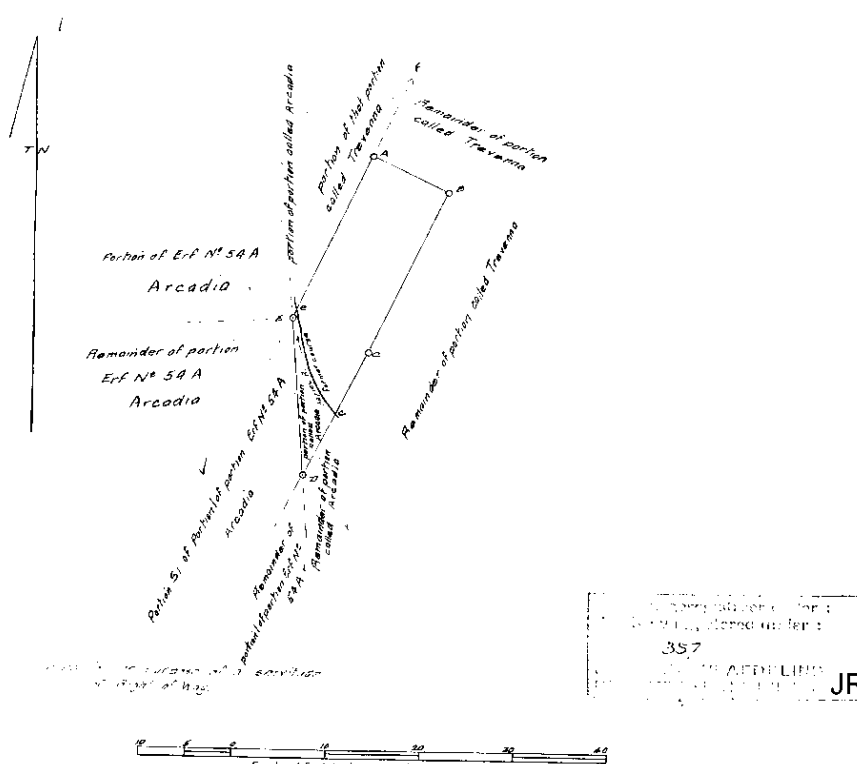
Approved

W. J. Schutte
for Surveyor General.

Description of bearings
A, B, C, D are $\frac{1}{2}$ ° high
E = $1\frac{1}{2}$ ° high
C = C.W.
C.C. = 7.7

SIDES. Cape Feet.	ANGLES OF DIRECTION	CO-ORDINATES.	
		y	x
A B	9 00	A - 1766 1/2	- 8314 13
B C	19 95	B - 1770 04	- 8322 25
C D	15 35	C - 1788 04	- 8313 45
D E	17 63	D - 1801 79	- 8306 83
E A	20 00	E - 1784 21	- 8305 51
		F - 1656 00	- 8324 74

Rect Area 249 sq. feet.



The figure A B C D and former course Apies River & A represents
 - Morgen 221 Square feet of land called portion S1 of that portion called Trevenna of the farm
ELANDSPORT No 193
 situate in the DISTRICT of Pretoria / PROVINCE OF TRANSVAAL.
 Surveyed in June 1929 by me *J. S. E. Schutte*
 Land Surveyor.

This diagram is annexed to Deed of No. 221 dated in favour of Registrar of Deeds	The original diagram is No. annexed to Deed of Transfer No. 470/1873 dated 17 9 1873 in favour of W. J. Schutte	S.G. File No. 418 Survey Records No. 412/1929 Compilation Trac. in file 418 Lat. South 25° 45' Long. East 28° 12'
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Figure 7: Map indicating portion of Elandspoot 193 (now 357 JR) indicating that W.J.Schutte got a portion of the farm in 1873.

Information obtained from the National Archives Database indicates that one G.E.Fawcus gave notice on the 26th of January 1873 that he will survey the farm for its owner H.J.Schoeman (TAB, SS, Vol.153 Reference 68/73). In 1913 portions of the farm was transferred to the Council of the Municipality of Pretoria (SAB, URU, Vol.128 Reference 362), while certain portions of the portion known as Arcadia of the farm Elandspoor 193 was indicated as being reserved in 1914 (SAB, URU, Vol.179 Reference 410).

A 1913 publication (Lochhead's Guide, Handbook and Directory of Pretoria, 1913) provided some insight into the general area where the properties are located, although nothing on the erven under scrutiny. The properties are located between Schoeman, Eastwood & Arcadia streets. Where Arcadia and Eastwood streets meet (in a W/E direction and both on the left and right hand sides) there were vacant lots in 1913 (Lochhead 1913: p.238). On the corner of Eastwood and Schoeman (in a S/N direction on the right hand side) there was a vacant lot, while Stand 331 belonged to H.G.Rawson, who was a Barrister (p.253). Between Eastwood & Arcadia (in the same direction) lived H.A.Wagner (a lecturer in Botany & Zoology at the Transvaal University College) at Stand 363, while A.Whittaker (a builder) resided on Stand 379 (p. 253). Between Eastwood and Schoeman street east (in a N/S direction on the left hand side) were private gardens, and at Arcadia street (in the same direction and on left hand) there were vacant stands again (p.253). In a W/E direction (on the right hand side) between Schoeman and Eastwood there was vacant stands, while on the left hand side lived Dr.W.E. Bok on Stand 872, there was another vacant stand and one C.Kater (a merchant) lived on Stand 900 (p.278-279). Dr.W.E. Bok was the ZAR State Secretary, while in 1913 he was the Clerk of the Executive Council of the Union of South Africa (Lochhead 1913: 228). Boksburg was named after him (www.boksburghistorical.com).

Although nothing on the specific properties could be located at this stage, it is clear that a number of stands in this portion of Arcadia seemed to have been vacant in 1913. This could of course also have been true for the erven under study. Furthermore, the information clearly shows that the area was well established by that time, and a range of people resided here – including lawyers (barristers), artisans (builders), professionals (lecturers) and merchants. Of further interest is a map in the 1899 Longland's Pretoria Directory showing that in the same area (between Farenden, Arcadia, Eastwood and Schoeman streets the erven were already laid out and numbered 445-455. No further information on these erven (with 450-453 the erven where the properties are located) could as yet be obtained.

Results of fieldwork

This phase of the HIA concentrated on assessing the various structures on the properties in terms of their significance, while also focusing on recording photographically the buildings, all original elements still present, as well as any visible additions and changes to these structures. Recommendations on the next phases of the HIA and eventual incorporation of the structures in the development plans and the erection of the recommended Information Plaque will also be made at the end of this report.

Remaining Extent of Erf 453

All the structures on this portion of Erf 453 are fairly modern, and include the existing guardhouse at the entrance gate to the properties in Arcadia Street, and the swimming pool and bathroom/cloakroom of the American School. This lot borders on the existing open

parking area (on another portion of Erf 453) of the neighbouring Evangelical Lutheran Paulus Church situated here (at the corner of Eastwood and Arcadia streets).



Figure 8: View of church from Erf 453.



Figure 9: Swimming pool and bathroom on Erf 453.



Figure 10: One of the modern structures on Erf 453.

Erf 1299

There are a number of structures on this property, with most modern buildings. The historical house on the stand has been changed over time, with a number of modern additions to it visible. The front of the house does retain to some extent its original style though. Recent additions include modern bathroom, large open rooms (lecture/conference) and others. Internally some of the original elements still remain, including decorative moulded airvents, pressed metal ceilings (under new ones), wood flooring, door arches and skirtings. New tile flooring and carpets have replaced the old in some sections, while doors in some parts have been closed up at some point during its history.

During the initial Basic Assessment it was recommended that this structure could be demolished as it was nearly completely changed over time and as a result did not have any real historical significance. Furthermore, there are similar historical houses on neighboring properties that have been better preserved and are therefore better examples of the historic time-period and architectural style represented. It is still recommended that this structure could be demolished to make place for the new development, but a selection of the original structural elements, such as the moulded airvents, wood flooring and possible pressed ceiling panels, should be kept for documentation and curation at a Museum. Some of these could also be incorporated in a small display at the development as part of the Information Plaque/memorial that will be erected here.



Figure 11: View of eastern side of the house.



Figure 12: View of section of original roof.



Figure 13: View from back of house. This section has been recently added.



Figure 14: View of western side of house. Most of this are new additions.



Figure 15: Original wood flooring in some sections.



Figure 16: One of the moulded, decorative, airvents.



Figure 17: One of the original door arches.



Figure 18: Close-up door.



Figure 19: Fire-place.



Figure 20: New kitchen.



Figure 21: Section of new addition to structure.



Figure 22: Photo showing new carpets and remaining section of old wooden panel.

Erf 1483 – “American International School”

The structure in which the American International School of Johannesburg in Pretoria is housed is also older than 60 years of age, and although there have been many changes and additions over the years it has been less affected than the house on Erf 1299. During the initial assessment it was recommended that this house be kept and be incorporated into the proposed development (an idea mentioned by the developer).

It is recommended that the above structure not be demolished, but that the house kept as part of the development. Furthermore, the information plaque on the history of the area and

properties should be erected here, while some of the preserved elements from the house on Erf 1299 could also be displayed here. Although there have been many additions to the original, such as kitchen, class rooms, bathrooms and others, the main core of the original is still preserved. These changes could also be reversed in order to preserve the building to its original size and style.



Figure 23: View from Erf 1299 towards Erf 1483 & the American School. The green-roofed sections are the original, with most of the front sections new additions.



Figure 24: Closer-view of new additions (class/lecture rooms).



Figure 25: View of eastern side of house. The left section is a new addition, while the section closer to the grate is part of the original house.



Figure 26: Another view of the east wall. The section left of the door is the added part.



Figure 27: Sun room. This might have been added at some stage, but was not a recent addition.



Figure 28: View of a section of the northern part of the house. Schoeman street view.



Figure 29: View of a section of the west wall. Original pillars (as per northern view) have been enclosed at some stage.



Figure 30: Another view. The original house might have had a stoep right around it.



Figure 31: Kitchen area in American School.



Figure 32: View of class room and stoep.

The pillars here could be part of the original verandah that went right around the house.



Figure 33: View of front door and glass panels.



Figure 34: Original wood flooring in some sections.



Figure 35: Original fire-place.

Although the original structures on Erven 1299 & 1483 has some historical significance in the fact that they are most probably older than 60 years of age, they have been changed over the years (especially the one on Erf 1299) to some degree, resulting in the fact that very little of its original style and layout has been preserved. Moreover, bordering properties contain similarly aged and architecturally-styled houses that have been much better preserved, diminishing the historical significance of the houses on 1299 and 1483 significantly. However, these houses all form part of a single historical and cultural landscape of Arcadia and they are therefore fairly significant. In order to preserve the historical sense of place it would be required to preserve some elements of these house, while also incorporating the structure on the Erf 1483 into the proposed development and erecting an Information Plaque on the history of the properties and the general area here. The assessment of the properties and structure on them gave the following results:

Historic value: Low - Medium

Aesthetic value: Low - Medium

Scientific value: Low

Social value: Low - Medium

Rarity: Although possibly unique has been changed significantly over time

Cultural significance: - Low to Medium

Field ratings: - General protection B (IV B) site should be recorded before destruction (medium significance).



Figure 36: View of house adjacent to Erf 1299.



**Figure 37: View of house on property adjacent to Erf 1483.
The American School house would have been originally
built in the same style.**

7. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

The Public Participation Process that is required to be followed is the erection of Site Notices, as well as the placement of an advertisement in a newspaper (in this instance the Legal Section of the Pretoria News was used), wherein the nature of the development and the intention of the developer to demolish/preserve the structures on the properties, as part of the HIA process, is given. The intention with this process is to provide members of the general public (Interested & Affected Parties) the opportunity to provide comment on the planned development and possible demolition/preservation of the structures as part of the

development plans. The comments (if any is given/obtained) are given to SAHRA/the Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (in this case the Gauteng PHRA), while the comments and any possible information on the history/significance of the structures located on the properties that could be provided by members of the public are also included in the Final HIA Report that gets submitted to the Heritage Authorities. A final decision is then made on the development and the Demolition Permit for those structures that are recommended for demolition.

An advertisement was placed in the Legal Section of the Pretoria News of 15 February 2013, while Site Notices were placed at various points around the properties at the same time. The 30 day period for comments has therefore commenced and the outcome is awaited. The developer (Urban Nest) also received unwritten notice from an individual on the planned development, indicating that he would respond and could provide information on the history and significance of the structures located here. The consultation process with this and other individuals will be finalized and any information gained from the consultation will also be included in the Final HIA document.

The wording used in the Site Notices and Newspaper Ad is the following:

“Notice of a Heritage Impact Assessment process for proposed residential development on Erven 1483, 1299 and the Remaining Extent of Erf 453 (American International School of Johannesburg at Pretoria) in Arcadia, Pretoria is hereby given. The demolition of the structures on Erf 1299 and the incorporation of the structures on Erf 1483 are proposed. The properties are located between Schoeman, Eastwood and Arcadia Streets.

Any interested or affected party who wishes to comment on this is invited to do so in writing to the Provincial Heritage Resource Authority at Private Bag X33, Johannesburg, 2000, Facsimile (011) 355 2541 or by email to heritageauthority@gauteng.gov.za. They can also contact A.Pelser on 083 459 3091 or pelseranton@gmail.com for further information.

Closing date for comments: 14 March 2013”.



Figure 38: Copy of Newspaper Advertisement (Pretoria News 2013-02-15).



Figure 39: Photo of one of the site notices in place.



Figure 40: Close-up of Site Notice.



Figure 41: Site Notice in front of American School erf.

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following can be concluded regarding the assessment of the three erven where the proposed student residential development by Urban Vest will be conducted:

- a. The remaining extent of Erf 453 does not contain any historical structures
- b. The historical houses on Erven 1299 & 1483 (American International School of Johannesburg at Pretoria) is older than 60 years of age (the original sections). The structure on Erf 1299 has been changed significantly over the years, with very little of the original remaining, while the American School building is less changed. The historical significance of both has as a result been altered, but as they form part of a historical and cultural landscape

their history should be preserved for posterity through the saving of structural elements, the incorporation of the American School structure as part of the proposed development and the erection of an Information Plaque and possible small display on the history of the area and properties at the American School building.

The Public Participation process has now been commenced with. This included Site Notices placed at various points near the properties, as well as an Advertisement in the Legal Section of the Pretoria News of the 15th of February 2013 wherein the developers' intent to develop and demolish is indicated. The process will now run for a period of 30 days during which all Interested & Affected Parties (members of the general public) are called upon to comment to the Gauteng Provincial Heritage Resources Authority and the Heritage Consultant and to provide information on the properties. This could mean that unknown and unavailable historic information on the structures and properties could be provided that would be recorded and should be incorporated into the Final HIA Report and the Information Plaque and possible display

The following is recommended in terms of the finalization of the HIA:

2. once the above process has been completed a Final Report will then be submitted to SAHRA and the Gauteng Heritage Authority for final comments and the application for and issuing of a Demolition Permit for the Erf 1299 structure
3. finally, once the permit has been issued and local Municipal authorization has been obtained the proposed work can commence. The final research for and production of the Information Plaque can then also take place

Lastly, the subterranean presence of archaeological and/or historical sites, features or artifacts are always a distinct possibility. This could include historical refuse heaps or pits. Therefore care should be taken when development work commences that if any of these are uncovered, a qualified archaeologist be called in to investigate.

9. REFERENCES

Location map provided by Urban Nest

Aerial view of site location: Google Earth (image 2009)

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SAB: URU, Vol.128. 362

SAB: URU, Vol.179. 410

Others

Pretoria News: 2012-02-15

APPENDIX A

DEFINITION OF TERMS:

Site: A large place with extensive structures and related cultural objects. It can also be a large assemblage of cultural artifacts, found on a single location.

Structure: A permanent building found in isolation or which forms a site in conjunction with other structures.

Feature: A coincidental find of movable cultural objects.

Object: Artifact (cultural object).

(Also see Knudson 1978: 20).

APPENDIX B

DEFINITION/ STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

- Historic value:** Important in the community or pattern of history or has an association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in history.
- Aesthetic value:** Important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.
- Scientific value:** Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural history or is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement of a particular period
- Social value:** Have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
- Rarity:** Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage.
- Representivity:** Important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or object or a range of landscapes or environments characteristic of its class or of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique) in the environment of the nation, province region or locality.

APPENDIX C

SIGNIFICANCE AND FIELD RATING:

Cultural significance:

- Low A cultural object being found out of context, not being part of a site or without any related feature/structure in its surroundings.
- Medium Any site, structure or feature being regarded less important due to a number of factors, such as date and frequency. Also any important object found out of context.
- High Any site, structure or feature regarded as important because of its age or uniqueness. Graves are always categorized as of a high importance. Also any important object found within a specific context.

Heritage significance:

- Grade I Heritage resources with exceptional qualities to the extent that they are of national significance
- Grade II Heritage resources with qualities giving it provincial or regional importance although it may form part of the national estate
- Grade III Other heritage resources of local importance and therefore worthy of conservation

Field ratings:

- i. National Grade I significance should be managed as part of the national estate
- ii. Provincial Grade II significance should be managed as part of the provincial estate
- iii. Local Grade IIIA should be included in the heritage register and not be mitigated (high significance)
- iv. Local Grade IIIB should be included in the heritage register and may be mitigated (high/ medium significance)
- v. General protection A (IV A) site should be mitigated before destruction (high/ medium significance)
- vi. General protection B (IV B) site should be recorded before destruction (medium significance)
- vii. General protection C (IV C) phase 1 is seen as sufficient recording and it may be demolished (low significance)

APPENDIX D

PROTECTION OF HERITAGE RESOURCES:

Formal protection:

National heritage sites and Provincial heritage sites – Grade I and II

Protected areas - An area surrounding a heritage site

Provisional protection – For a maximum period of two years

Heritage registers – Listing Grades II and III

Heritage areas – Areas with more than one heritage site included

Heritage objects – e.g. Archaeological, palaeontological, meteorites, geological specimens, visual art, military, numismatic, books, etc.

General protection:

Objects protected by the laws of foreign states

Structures – Older than 60 years

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

Burial grounds and graves

Public monuments and memorials

APPENDIX E

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASES

1. Pre-assessment or Scoping phase – Establishment of the scope of the project and terms of reference.
2. Baseline Assessment – Establishment of a broad framework of the potential heritage of an area.
3. Phase I Impact Assessment – Identifying sites, assess their significance, make comments on the impact of the development and makes recommendations for mitigation or conservation.
4. Letter of Recommendation for Exemption – If there is no likelihood that any sites will be impacted.
5. Phase II Mitigation or Rescue – Planning for the protection of significant sites or sampling through excavation or collection (after receiving a permit) of sites that may be lost.
6. Phase III Management Plan – For rare cases where sites are so important that development cannot be allowed.