Appendix D

Letter from PGS to Client with Observations and Recommendations based on Site Visit of 28 October 2014

8 December 2014

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Via email: andria@huntertheron.co.za
Pages: 2

Dear Andria

OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS RESULTING FROM A SITE VISIT TO THE DURBAN ROODEPOORT DEEP ON TUESDAY, 28 OCTOBER 2014

1. Introduction

PGS Heritage was commissioned to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed development of Goudrand Extension 4 situated on Portions of the Remainder of Portions 1 and 5 as well as Portion 404 of the farm Roodepoort 237 IQ, Gauteng Province.

The Heritage Impact Assessment report for the southern end of the proposed development was completed and submitted to SAHRA earlier this year. The northern end of the proposed development encompasses the old Durban Roodepoort Deep Mine Village and is the subject of our second report, which is currently in the process of being compiled.

A Draft Heritage Impact Assessment for this northern end of the proposed development had been compiled and submitted to the clients in November 2011. This report divided the mine village into 13 precincts and identified a total of 67 individual building types. The report also provided the relative ages of each individual building from within the study area by using available historical aerial imagery. During the subsequent two years a number of meetings took place between representatives of PGS Heritage and the developers. The aim of these meetings was to find a way for the proposed development to continue without destroying the significant built heritage features identified during the original fieldwork. The meetings were also used to communicate the general responsibilities of the developers in the future conservation of the identified heritage buildings as well as the provision of general requirements on the way forward in dealing with all the buildings from within the study area that was believed to be older than 60 years. The end result of all these meetings was a compilation of a development layout plan that became available in September 2014. This development layout plan included the demarcation of a number of buildings and sites from within the study area that had to be preserved and included in the proposed development.

2. Discussion of Buildings and Sites Earmarked for Preservation

In the section that follows these heritage buildings and sites will be individually discussed. The original descriptions of these buildings contained in the Draft Heritage Impact Assessment Report will be provided. Furthermore, the current condition of these buildings as observed during the site

visit of Tuesday, 28 October 2014 will be provided below each description. Photographs taken during the original fieldwork in 2011, subsequent fieldwork visits as well as during the site visit of 28 October 2014 will be provided in Annexure A.

The sites and buildings earmarked for preservation are as follows: 1.

DRD 1-2013

Description:

The site comprises a cluster of buildings representing an old Electrical Substation that was identified in the Draft Heritage Impact Assessment Report as Building Type 55. The report indicates that the age of this building is ≥ 74 years. It describes the building type as follows:

"*One example of this building type is located within the entire study area. It consists of a tall red face brick building that was used as an electrical substation. Insulators are still visible along the front facade of the building. The insulators are grouped into clusters of three, each cluster located in front of three small openings. The electrical supply line led from the building through the opening, passing the insulator and out towards the required transmission line. The area to be served by a cluster of three lines is indicated in white lettering on a dark strip of concrete directly above the openings".*

Current Status:

During the site visit of 28 October 2014, it was found that all the buildings from the site had been vandalized to such an extent that very little remains.

2. DRD 2-2013

Description:

The site that was earmarked for preservation comprises one of the historic compounds of the Durban Roodepoort Deep Gold Mine. Four building types from this compound are considered to be especially significant, namely Building Types 49 to 52. The Draft Heritage Impact Assessment Report indicated that these building types are all ≥ 74 years and describes them as follows:

"*Building Type 49 forms part of the wider site known for the purposes of this report as Compound 2. It comprises one of the oldest sections of this compound. This building type consists of the original old compound constructed with stone and forming a large rectangle with all the entrances and exits facing towards the inside of the compound. The stone section is the oldest part of the compound and forms an enclosure. This section has a pitched roof with an arched ridge vent along the entire roof. The stone compound is divided into a number of sections following the contours and slope of the site. The entire building block comprises rooms that were probably used as black mine worker accommodation".*

"*Four examples of Building Type 50 are located within Compound 2. It contains architectural elements of the original stone compound in terms of the roof structure with arched corrugated iron vents but was constructed with plastered brick and are located inside the original stone compound. However it is wider and the roof and ceilings are higher. Small*

almost decorative corbelling occurs along the facades. The building is also divided into rooms that were once used to accommodate black mineworkers. The corrugated iron roof on one of the buildings of this type was recently replaced, although the general characteristics of the roof had been retained."

"One example was located of Building Type 51 within the compound area. It has a saddle roof with verandah extending directly along the gradient of the principal roof. The building is an elongated rectangular one constructed with plastered brick. A monumental buttress (which may have been a chimney stack) is located along the one gable end. The entire building has steel frame windows. Although the building is plastered and painted, English bond brick masonry was exposed in a small area where these have peeled off. One of the facades is covered with a verandah serving as walkway to reach the rooms and a social area facing the open enclosure."

"One example of this building type (Building Type 52) --- the fourth one to be identified within the compound area --- is located here. It comprises a cluster of four individual buildings associated with the main entrance of the compound. The first of the buildings (not illustrated) is a small rectangular brick structure with a pitched corrugated iron roof which is situated directly inside the entrance. The second building appears to be a dwelling with a pitched corrugated roof and a closed verandah at its eastern facade. The tallest building is located behind this building. The latter building has a pitched corrugated iron roof and plastered brick walls. The fourth component of this cluster type is the entrance itself, which is flanked by two single storey brick buildings."

Current Status:

During the site visit of 28 October 2014, it was found that the buildings from the site earmarked for preservation were still intact and for the most part in the same state of preservation as was the case when the site was first visited in 2011.

3. DRD 3-2013

Description:

The site comprises a cluster of buildings representing the Offices of the Durban Roodepoort Deep Gold Mine. The cluster of buildings consists of Building Type 38 (the Durban Roodepoort Deep Main Office Building), Building Type 39 (the DRD Survey Offices) and Building Type 40 (DRD Secondary Offices). The age of at least sections of all three these buildings is ≥ 74 years. The report describes these three building types as follows:

"One example of Building Type 38 is located within this precinct and indeed within the study area. It has a T-shaped floor plan and is constructed with red face brick. The building has a combination of a hipped and saddle corrugated roof with six chimneys. The steel frame windows are covered by steel burglar proofing. The front entrance has a tiny roof of concrete and teak front door crowned by the acronym "DRD" above the entrance. The interior reflects the characteristics of a typical mine office of this period. The building has a long staggered passage in order to serve all the offices and supporting rooms. Each of the larger offices has a fireplace while some offices are still furnished with desks, chairs and cupboards. The building also contains supporting rooms such as a reception area, bathrooms, a boardroom and an underground cellar where records and the archives were kept. Of special significance are the various types of brass doorknobs still intact in the building."

"Building Type 39 was used as offices by the survey department of the mine. It is the only one of its kind in the study area. The building has a long rectangular floor plan constructed with red face bricks with a broken hipped corrugated roof with ventilator openings at the end of the ridging and five air turrets arranged along the ridging. Large sash windows are arranged intermittently with red brick buttresses (set of two windows between each buttress). A single concrete lintel serves all the windows and doors."

"One example of Building Type 40 is located within Precinct 10 and the entire study area. It has an elongated rectangular floor plan constructed with red face brick and a saddle corrugated iron roof. The roof along the entire front façade extends to form a verandah roof over what must have served as an exterior passageway linking all the offices. Large wooden sash windows with concrete lintels occur along both facades. The northern end of the building is clad with corrugated iron sheets."

Current Status:

During the site visit of 28 October 2014, it was found that all three these buildings were still intact and for the most part in the same state of preservation as was the case when the site was first visited in 2011.

4. DRD 4-2013

Description:

The site comprises a cluster of two examples of the same Building Type (Building Type 34). The building type represents a dwelling that is at least 74 years old. The Draft Heritage Impact Assessment Report describes the building type as follows:

"Four examples of this building type are located within the precinct. It consists of a rectangular floor plan and was constructed with face bricks. The dwelling has a hipped corrugated iron roof with two chimneys whereas industrial steel-framed windows are covered with large concrete lintels. The front facade is characterised by a verandah with one section closed-off with steel frame windows to form another room. Both the verandah and additional room were later added as their architectural vocabulary and building materials are different from the original core dwelling. Some outbuildings are associated with the dwelling."

Current Status:

During the site visit of 28 October 2014, it was found that both buildings are still intact and for the most part in the same state of preservation as was the case when the site was first visited in 2011.

5. DRD 5-2013

Description:

The site comprises a cluster of buildings at the centre of which is the original General Manager's Residence (Building Type 28). The building type represents a unique dwelling

(with associated structures) that is at least 74 years old. The Draft Heritage Impact Assessment Report describes the building type as follows:

"One very large building dominates Precinct 8. It comprises an irregular-shaped structure which incorporates a multitude of rooms. The building is locally known as the "General Manager's Residence" suggesting that it was the residence of the mine manager before the face brick buildings in Precinct 3 were constructed. The building is large enough to accommodate other purposes than residential function during the early days of the mine and as a result may have been used as mine offices as well. The building has a stone foundation and corrugated iron roof. The existing windows have steel frames but they may have replaced earlier wooden frame windows types. The front facade is balanced by two gabled wings with a covered verandah in the centre and protruding covered pedestrian portico in front of the front door. The building has wooden floors, contains several large fire places, some flanked by wooden shelving and built-in cupboards. One fireplace located at the north-western corner of the building is quite monumental in scale and constructed with red face bricks and tiles (probably a catalogue hearth from the J.J. Kirkness brickyards in Pretoria). It is flanked and partially enclosed by a solid wooden cupboards and shelves on both sides.

The building is set in the centre of a large landscaped garden. While many of the original elements have disappeared, stone terracing, a swimming pool, the remains of a tennis court and an outside patio provide a glimpse into the seniority of the site and its residents.

Directly south-west of the building a corrugated iron garage is located, with another one further to the south-west. Both these structures still contain the original intricate folding door systems. A more recent less inspiring rectangular block on the southern end of the building must have functioned as domestic servant quarters."

Current Status:

During the site visit of 28 October 2014, it was found that the building has been extensively vandalized with only sections of the walls still remaining. The driveway and parking area in front of the building had also been ripped apart by illegal gold miners. The building is in a very poor condition.

6. DRD 6-2013

Description:

The site comprises a row of six dwellings comprising four examples of Building Type 9 and two examples of Building Type 10. The Draft Heritage Impact Assessment Report describes the two building types as follows:

"Five examples of Building Type 9 were located within Precinct 2. It comprises an L-shaped floor plan with a saddle corrugated iron roof. Some of the dwellings of this type were constructed with face brick while others were plastered and painted. A rectangular structure located directly south-west of the dwelling includes a single garage and room for domestic staff. An L-shaped wall leads from the one side of the front gable to the front right corner of the garage, creating a small courtyard towards the back door. The windows of all the buildings are steel-framed. The exceptional elements of the dwellings interiors are the fireplaces and parquet floors."

"Three examples of Building Type 10 were identified within Precinct 2. Although the general character and orientation of the building is very similar to Building Type 9, there are some differences. The two most obvious differences are the rectangular floor plan covered with a hipped roof (not pitched) and without another room with gable protruding along the front facade. The rest of the dwelling (and its outbuildings) appear very similar. This building also has steel frame windows. The outbuilding consists of a single garage and room for a domestic worker."

Current Status:

During the site visit of 28 October 2014, it was found that all six the buildings are still intact and for the most part in the same state of preservation as was the case when the site was first visited in 2011.

7. DRD 7-2013

Description:

The site comprises a cluster of buildings associated with Cemetery Road and comprises the only example of Building Type 27 (Precinct 6), two examples of Building Type 19 (Precinct 4) as well as three examples of Building Type 25 and three examples of Building Type 26 (both from Precinct 5). The report describes these building types as follows:

"Only one example of Building Type 27 was found within the entire study area and it is the only building located in Precinct 6. It consists of a large single storey complex containing several dwelling units under a single roof. The complex has a corrugated iron saddle roof with a lean-to verandah section along the entire length of the front facade. The entire verandah used to be a semi-open space but was later closed-off. An exceptional element and detail of the building are the use of face bricks along the façade mimicking the various methods bricks can be laid and perhaps mimicking folk patterns of brick masonry (bricks were laid vertically horizontally and diagonally). Each of the dwelling units has its own brick chimney and enclosure or courtyard at the back. The courtyard is defined by plastered and face brick outbuildings serving as rooms for domestic workers and as outdoor toilets. The more recent windows along the façade where the stoeps were closed-off are of steel whilst the windows of the original exterior walls are wooden sash ones."

"Eight examples of Building Type 19 were identified within the study area. The building type has an irregular L-shape plan with rooms protruding along the front facade. It is constructed with face brick at the bottom to window lintel height with a hipped corrugated iron roof. A prominent feature is the yellow brick chimney located at the one end of the dwelling. An open enclosure links the dwelling with the outbuildings at the back. The enclosed area is defined by a number of structures including the dwelling, staff quarters, washing/ironing rooms and a covered garage."

"Three examples of Building Type 25 are located within this precinct. The building type has an open V-shape floor plan (rectangular floor plan with a slight angle in the centre – almost like a bent rectangle). These buildings are entirely constructed with yellow face bricks and have a hipped corrugated iron roof with a chimney to one side. The structure is dominated by the extensive concrete lintels above both windows and doors."

"Four examples of Building Type 26 are located within this precinct and are arranged into a crescent. The floor plan is L-shaped with a prominent protruding section along the front façade containing three large symmetrically arranged steel-frame windows. The entire façade is subdivided into two sections, one half consisting of the protruding rooms and the other set back containing the remainder of the bedrooms. The dwelling and prominent chimney are constructed with yellow face bricks and the hipped roof is of corrugated iron. The outbuilding consists of a single garage with a room for a domestic worker.

Current Status:

During the site visit of 28 October 2014, it was found that Building Type 27 had been extensively vandalized with only sections of the walling still intact. All examples of Building Type 19 had similarly been extensively vandalized. Furthermore, three of the four examples of Building Type 26 had also been extensively vandalized. The only buildings still in the same state of preservation as what was observed during 2011 are the three examples of Building Type 25 as well as one example of Building Type 26.

8. DRD 8-2013

Description:

The site comprises a cluster of three buildings consisting of six dwellings. All three these buildings are examples of Building Type 3. The Draft Heritage Impact Assessment Report describes this building type as follows:

"Building Type 3 comprises rectangular semi-detached buildings, each of which contains two individual dwellings. 13 complete buildings of this type are located north of Main Reef Road, with three complete buildings located south of the road. Three semi-demolished buildings comprising one remaining half of this building type are located north of the road and one to the south of it. The building is a rectangular, plastered, brick building divided in the middle into two separate dwellings. The window frames are of steel, with concrete lintels. Some entrances have ornamental arched brickwork. The roofs are of corrugated iron with open ventilated ridging. Of exceptional significance is the occurrence of Kirkness brick fireplaces."

Current Status:

During the site visit of 28 October 2014, it was found that all three the buildings are still intact and for the most part in the same state of preservation as was the case when the site was first visited in 2011.

9. DRD 9-2013

Description:

The site comprises two examples of Building Type 17 of which five examples were identified within the study area. The Draft Heritage Impact Assessment Report describes this building type as follows:

"Building Type 17 comprises a large double-storey face brick dwelling with a corrugated iron roof. The building was originally L-shaped and at a later stage another section containing an

upper-storey en-suite bathroom was added giving the building a Z-shape. The front facade is dominated by the curved protruding wing with large steel frame windows on both floors. The main bedroom (upper floor) and living space (ground floor) were located here to utilise the light and to enjoy the views towards the landscaped garden. The building has four bedrooms, one en-suite toilet-bathroom, another separate toilet and another separate room with a bath. The lower level has a study, open living room-dining room (with covered porch to the front) with a large kitchen in the back. The building is located on a large property that includes a number of other buildings and features such as a closed garage, patio, tennis court and swimming pool. It is evident from the size and layout of the house and stand that these buildings were used to accommodate senior staff members of the mine, including possibly the Mine Manager, the Surface Manager, the Underground Manager and Chief Surveyor."

Current Status:

During the site visit of 28 October 2014, it was found that both examples of this building type were vandalized to such an extent that only sections of the walling have remained. The same holds true for the remaining three examples of this building type. This means that no intact examples of this building type still remain within the study area.

10. DRD 10-2013

Description:

The site comprises three dwellings (one example each of Building Type 68, Building Type 69 and Building Type 70) as well as an old Boiler Shop (Building Type 71) that are all earmarked for preservation. These building types can be described as follows:

"Building Type 68 comprises a single storey dwelling that is still used for this purpose today. The building forms part of the original design and was built around 1930. It has plastered brick walls with exposed brick quoining around corners, windows and doors combined with planes of painted plastered brick. The building also has wooden frame windows and doors. Decorative features include arts and crafts brick work, decorative plastering and paintwork along the shafts of the chimneys. Also patterned and etched glass panes in the French doors along the verandahs."

"*One example of Building Type 69 is located within the precinct. It comprises a square brick building with a hipped roof along its centre and with a protruding room along the front façade with a pitched roof. The protruding room is on the eastern end of the building. The porch was originally an open covered porch, but at a more recent time it had been closed with steel frame windows. The floor plan includes an L-shaped verandah which was later closed-off with steel frame windows. A number of detached outbuildings are associated with the dwelling."*

"*One example of Building Type 70 is located within the precinct. It comprises a square brick building with a hipped roof along its centre and with a protruding room along the front façade with a pitched roof. The protruding room is on the western end of the building. The porch was originally an open covered porch, but at a more recent time it had been closed with steel frame windows. The floor plan includes an L-shaped verandah which was later closed-off with steel frame windows. A number of detached outbuildings are associated with the dwelling."*

"Building Type 71 is a double storey shed and formed part of the original design and built complex. It has a unique and exceptional iron superstructure (iron and timber combined superstructure clad with corrugated iron sheeting). The building has steel frame windows and doors with no ornament and decorative features. A large extension at the back of the building obscures the side elevation of the original structure."

Current Status:

During the site visit of 28 October 2014, it was found that all four the buildings from this site earmarked for preservation are still in almost the same condition than what was the case when these buildings were first identified in December 2013.

3. Summary of Observations made during the Site Visit of 28 October 2014

The site visit has shown that significant components of the old Durban Roodepoort Deep mine village had been vandalized, destroyed or demolished. No only was this evident with regard to buildings originally earmarked for conservation, but also on almost all built aspects of the entire historic mine village. The evident impact is severe and of a very serious nature. According to the clients their security was unable to stop the wanton destruction and vandalism from taking place within the study area. The clients indicated that it proved impossible for them to protect any of these buildings due to the socio-economic conditions of the study area. The study area is characterized by wide-scale illegal gold mining activities as well as related criminal activities.

The table below provides a summary of the observations made with regard to the sites earmarked for conservation during the site visit undertaken on Tuesday, 28 October 2014.

Site Number	Number of Buildings	Still Preserved	Vandalised/Destroyed	% Vandalised/Destroyed
DRD 1 – 2013	2	0	2	100%
DRD 2 – 2013	7	7	0	0%
DRD 3 – 2013	3	3	0	0%
DRD 4 – 2013	2	2	0	0%
DRD 5 – 2013	3	0	3	100%
DRD 6 – 2013	6	6	0	0%
DRD 7 – 2013	9	4	5	55.6%
DRD 8 – 2013	3	3	0	0%
DRD 9 – 2013	2	0	2	100%
DRD 10 – 2013	4	4	0	0%
TOTALS	**41**	**29**	**10**	**35.6%**

From this table it is evident that 35.6% of the buildings that were earmarked for preservation were in fact extensively vandalized and/or destroyed. In other words, of the 49 buildings earmarked for preservation, 10 were extensively vandalized and/or destroyed in the period between 2011 and 28 October 2014. It is therefore clear that a significant percentage of the buildings that were identified as good examples of the building types from within the old Durban Roodepoort Deep Mine Village, have since been irrecoverably vandalized and/or demolished.

However, the severity of the impact was not only observed on the buildings and sites earmarked for conservation, but can also be seen in almost all sections of the historic mine village. The table below provides an opportunity to compare the number of buildings identified within the old mine village during 2011 with the number of buildings located there today. The information contained in this table is based on the site visit undertaken on 28 October 2014 (the focus of which was on the sites and buildings identified for preservation) as well as the most recent Google Earth aerial image that was taken on 4 September 2014. Please note that Precincts 12 to 14 are located outside of the present study area.

Precinct	Number of Buildings	Still Preserved	Vandalised/Destroyed	% Vandalised/Destroyed
Precinct 1	47	41	6	12.8%
Precinct 2	18	11	7	38.9%
Precinct 3	5	0	5	100%
Precinct 4	12	0	12	100%
Precinct 5	23	18	5	21.7%
Precinct 6	1	0	1	100%
Precinct 7	3	0	3	100%
Precinct 8	2	1	1	50%
Precinct 9	13	13	0	0%
Precinct 10	17	13	4	23.5%
Precinct 11	11	9	2	18.2%
Precinct 15	30	10	20	66.7%
TOTALS	**182**	**116**	**66**	**36.3%**

It is quite evident from this table that the period between 2011 and 2014 represented a similarly severe and significant impact on all the buildings from within the old mine village, with 36.3% of the buildings located within this area in 2011 now severely vandalized and/or demolished. The severity of this impact on the site can also be seen when one focuses down on the individual building types. The table below provides a comparison on this level between 2011 and 2014. It is evident that of the

78 individual building types identified within the old mine village, 31 are completely vandalized and/or demolished. This means that no examples for 31 of the 78 identified building types can be found within the study area. This equates to a significant 39.7% of the total number of identified building types for which no further examples can be found within the old mine village.

Building Type	Number of Buildings	Preserved	Vandalised/Destroyed	% Vandalised/Destroyed
Building Type 1	18	16	2	11.1%
Building Type 2	4	2	2	50%
Building Type 3	20	20	0	0%
Building Type 4	2	2	0	0%
Building Type 5	3	3	0	0%
Building Type 6	1	1	0	0%
Building Type 7	1	0	1	0%
Building Type 8	1	1	0	0%
Building Type 9	5	5	0	0%
Building Type 10	3	3	0	0%
Building Type 11	2	2	0	0%
Building Type 12	2	1	1	50%
Building Type 13	3	0	3	100%
Building Type 14	2	0	2	100%
Building Type 15	1	0	1	100%
Building Type 16	1	0	1	100%
Building Type 17	5	0	5	100%
Building Type 18	5	1	4	80%
Building Type 19	8	0	8	100%
Building Type 20	4	3	1	25%
Building Type 21	4	3	1	75%
Building Type 22	3	3	0	0%
Building Type 23	1	1	0	0%

Building Type 24	1	1	0	0%
Building Type 25	3	3	0	0%
Building Type 26	4	1	3	75%
Building Type 27	1	0	1	100%
Building Type 28	3	0	3	100%
Building Type 29	1	1	0	0%
Building Type 30	1	1	0	0%
Building Type 31	1	1	0	0%
Building Type 32	1	1	0	0%
Building Type 33	1	1	0	0%
Building Type 34	4	4	0	0%
Building Type 35	1	1	0	0%
Building Type 36	3	3	0	0%
Building Type 37	1	1	0	0%
Building Type 38	1	1	0	0%
Building Type 39	1	1	0	0%
Building Type 40	1	1	0	0%
Building Type 41	1	1	0	0%
Building Type 42	1	1	0	0%
Building Type 43	1	1	0	0%
Building Type 44	1	0	1	100%
Building Type 45	1	0	1	100%
Building Type 46	1	1	0	0%
Building Type 47	1	0	1	100%
Building Type 48	6	6	0	0%
Building Type 49	1	1	0	0%
Building Type 50	4	4	0	0%
Building Type 51	1	1	0	0%

Building Type 52	1	1	0	0%
Building Type 53	1	1	0	0%
Building Type 54	1	1	0	0%
Building Type 55	2	0	2	100%
Building Type 68	2	2	0	0%
Building Type 69	3	3	0	0%
Building Type 70	1	1	0	0%
Building Type 71	3	3	0	0%
Building Type 72	1	0	1	100%
Building Type 73	1	0	1	100%
Building Type 74	1	0	1	100%
Building Type 75	1	0	1	100%
Building Type 76	1	0	1	100%
Building Type 77	1	0	1	100%
Building Type 78	1	0	1	100%
Building Type 79	1	0	1	100%
Building Type 80	1	0	1	100%
Building Type 81	2	0	2	100%
Building Type 82	1	0	1	100%
Building Type 83	1	0	1	100%
Building Type 84	1	0	1	100%
Building Type 85	1	1	0	0%
Building Type 86	1	0	1	100%
Building Type 87	1	0	1	100%
Building Type 88	1	0	1	100%
Building Type 89	1	0	1	100%
Building Type 90	1	0	1	100%
Building Type 91	1	0	1	100%

4. Conclusions and General Requirements

It was assumed that when individual buildings of cultural significance were identified on the proposed development site, the mobile security would be sufficient to protect the buildings at the old mine village while the application process for demolitions and alterations through the Provincial Heritage Agency – Gauteng is in progress. It is now clear that this type of security is inefficient at this site.

Our concern is that a significant portion of the buildings from the old mine village has now been vandalized and/or demolished without a permit and therefore without legal permission from the Provincial Heritage Resources Agency --- Gauteng. According to information supplied by the developer the vandalism can be attributed to the fact that the study area is characterized by a high number of illegal mining activities as well as a high number of illegal tenants occupying and living within the study area. The demolition of the 20 buildings from Precinct 15 (many of which were older than 60 years) was however undertaken under instruction of the developers without the necessary heritage permits in place.

At the time of the site visit on Tuesday, 28 October 2014 wide-scale vandalism activities were still carrying on. Due to security concerns these individuals were not confronted. The fact that vandalism of protected heritage buildings are continuing within the study area needs to be reported to the relevant authorities including the South African Police Services in order to keep the legal process transparent and open.

The question of mitigation needs to be addressed urgently. In normal circumstances of similar projects where the project focuses on town planning and rezoning, mitigation and the reuse of buildings are left to the developers and landowners of individual pockets of land or properties when each property is sold. However, as the current criminal situation does not allow the protection of the heritage resources on the development site, the heritage process needs to be accelerated.

The following conclusions and general requirements must be instituted as a matter of urgency:

- Every measure possible must be implemented immediately to halt the wanton destruction of the buildings from within the study area. All acts of vandalism must be reported to the South African Police Services and must be reported in writing to the Provincial Heritage Resources Agency – Gauteng.
- Due to the high level of vandalised and/or destroyed buildings that were originally earmarked for preservation, the study area will have to be re-assessed in the field to establish whether other well preserved examples of those vandalised and/or destroyed building types are located within the study area. Furthermore, the re-assessment in the field will allow for a re-establishment of significance and heritage evaluation to ensure that the heritage fabric of the old mine village is not entirely destroyed. This re-assessment would require a modification of the existing development layout plan, which in turn would have to be finalised before the final heritage impact assessment can be completed.
- Examples of all building types older than 60 years must be recorded in the field as a matter of urgency. This recording would comprise photographs, measured drawings of the interiors and facades as well as plan drawings.
- Once the final heritage impact assessment is completed and accepted by the relevant heritage authorities, permit applications must be lodged with the relevant heritage

authorities to allow for the destruction of those buildings older than 60 years that had been earmarked for demolition.

- Critical and decisive steps must be undertaken to ensure the preservation of those buildings and clusters of buildings that will be earmarked for preservation during the re-assessment of the study area. This may include the security fencing of each heritage site as well as the provision of permanent and suitably trained armed security on a 24/7 basis.
- From this point forward the developer must appoint a suitably experienced heritage specialist to conduct weekly monitoring visits to the study area. A monitoring report must be written at the conclusion of each visit and this report must be submitted to the clients, developers and relevant heritage authorities.

Regards

Polke D. Birkholtz	Mauritz Naudé
Director	Specialist
PGS Heritage	Built Heritage / Architectural History

APPENDIX A
PHOTOGRAPHS

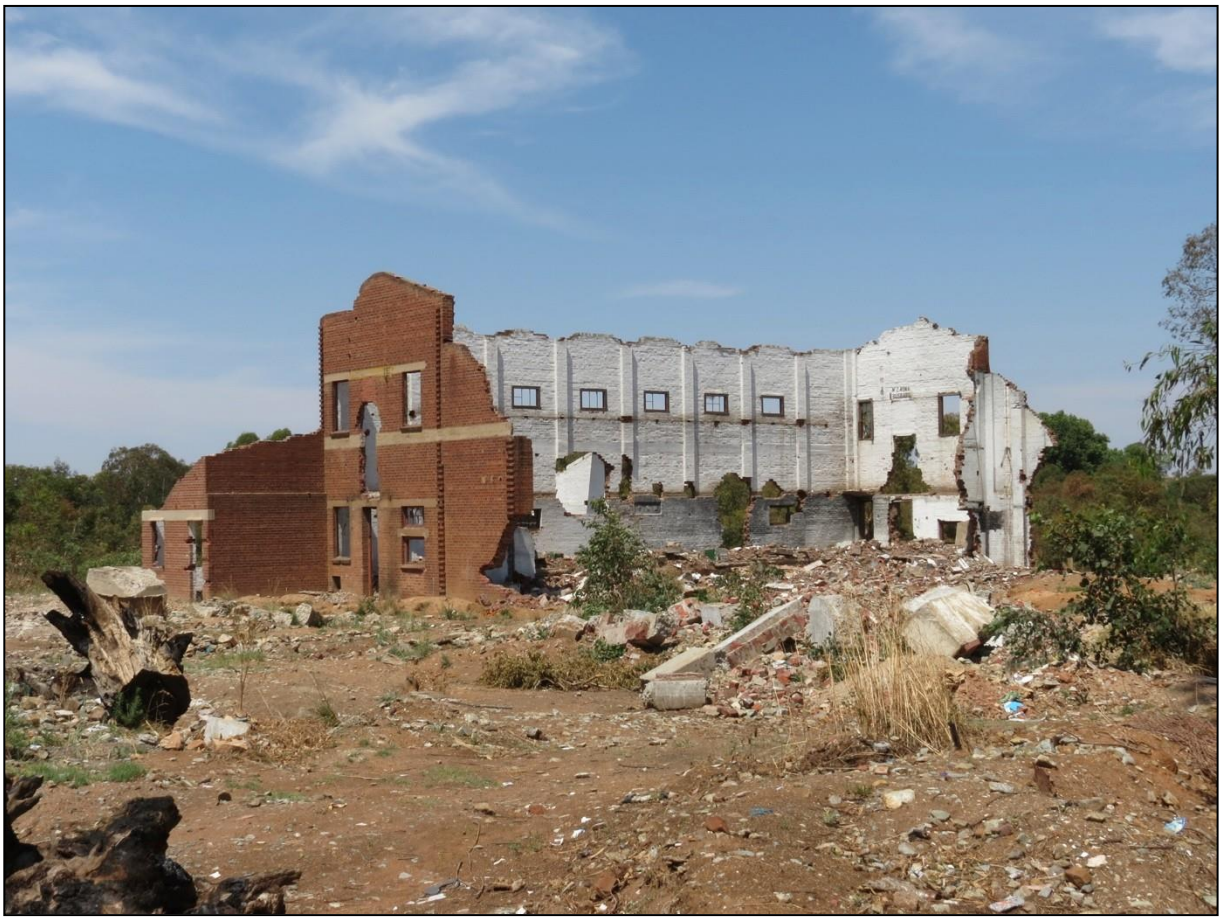
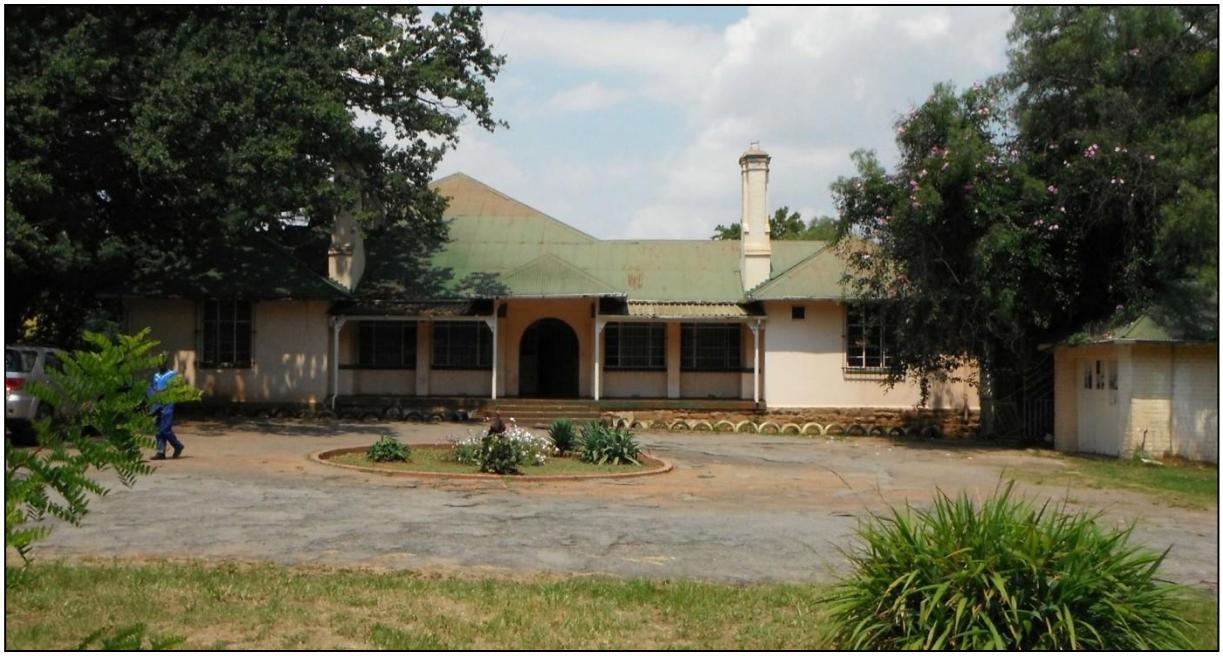


Figure 1 DRD 1 – 2013: The top mage depicts the site in 2011 with the bottom one in 2014.



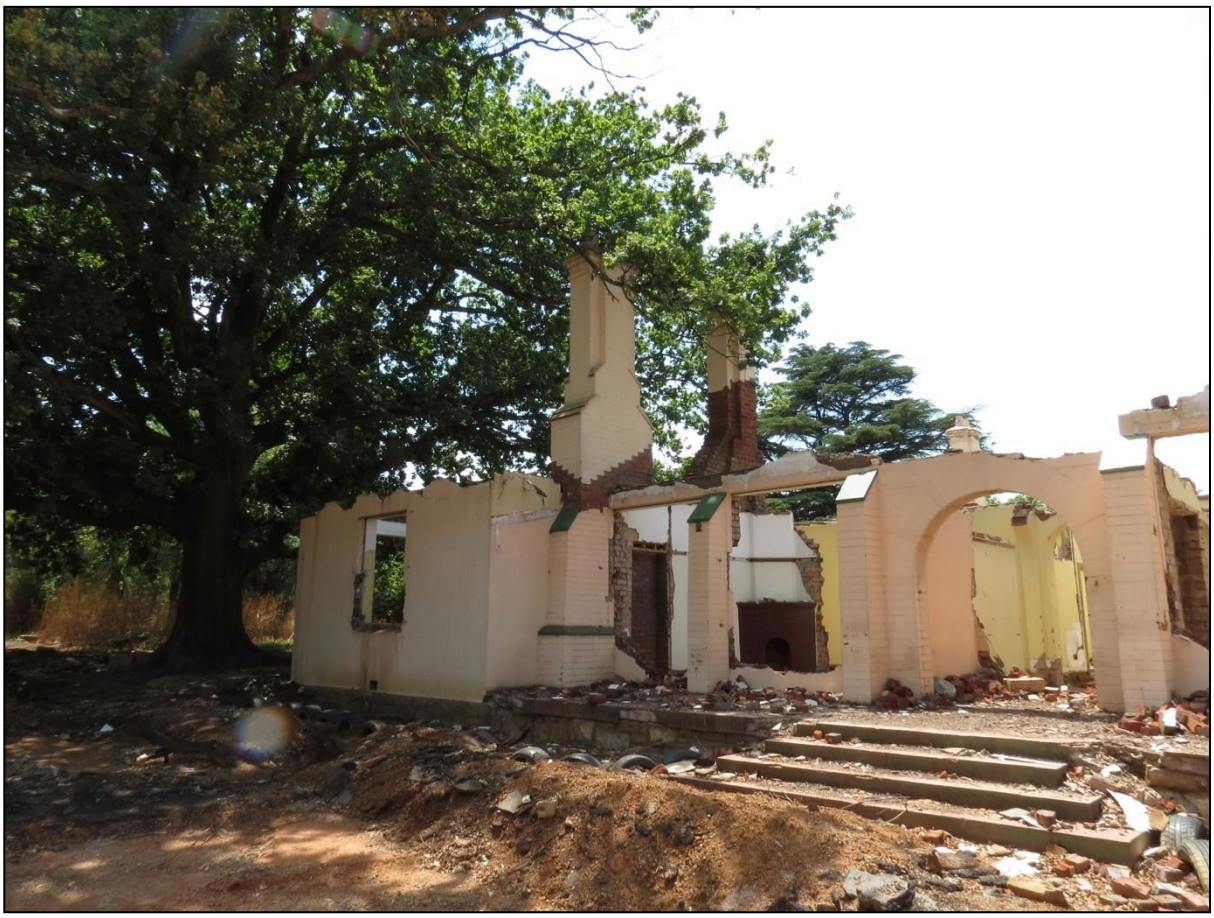
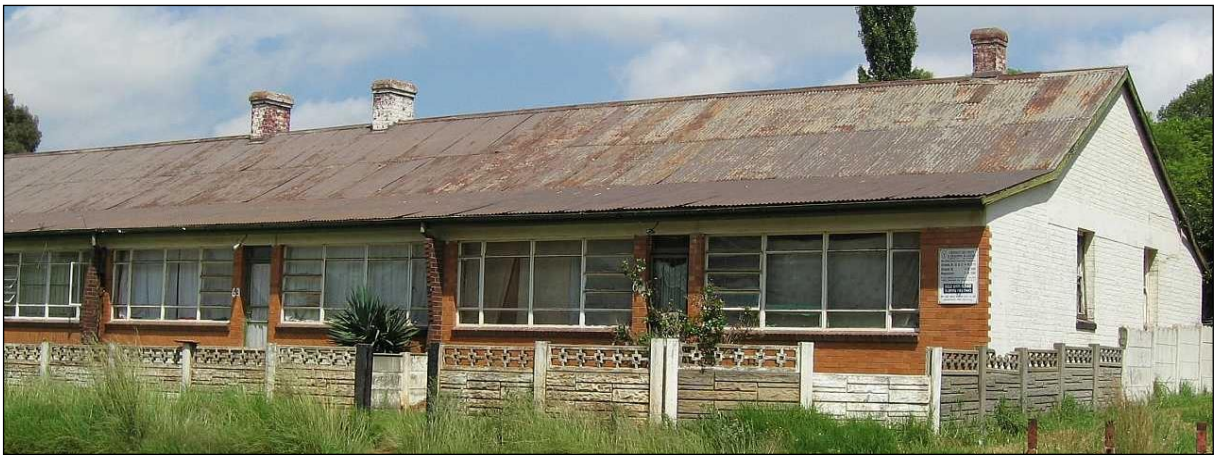


Figure 2 DRD 5 – 2013: The top image depicts the only example of Building Type 28 that was identified within the study area in 2011. The bottom image depicts the same building as seen during the site visit of Tuesday, 28 October 2014.



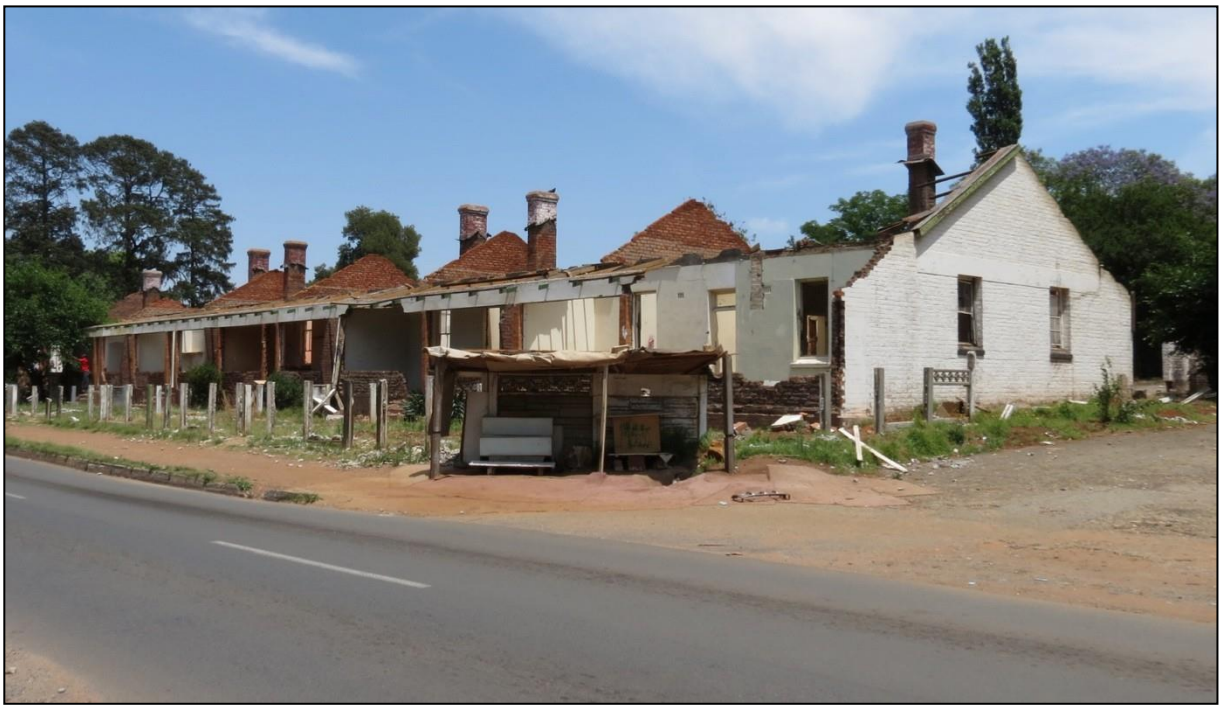


Figure 3 DRD 7 – 2013: The top image depicts one of the buildings (Building Type 27) from the site in 2011. The image at the bottom depicts the same building as seen during the site visit on Tuesday, 28 October 2014.

Figure 4 DRD 7 – 2013: The top image depicts one of the buildings (Building Type 26) from the site in 2011. The image at the bottom depicts one of the same buildings as seen during the site visit on Tuesday, 28 October 2014.

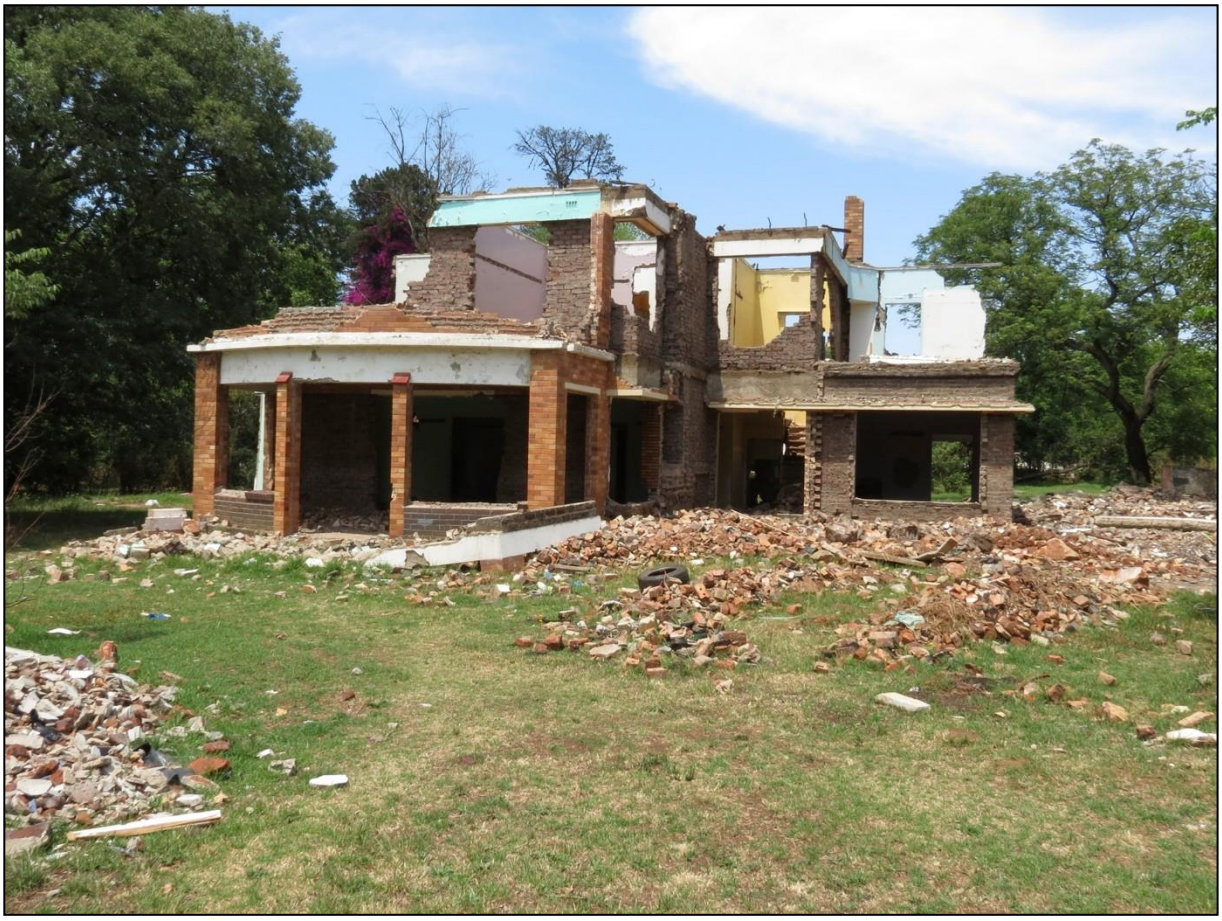


Figure 5 DRD 9 – 2013: The top image depicts one of the two examples of Building Type 17 earmarked for conservation. The bottom image shows the current condition of one of these two buildings as seen during the site visit of Tuesday, 28 October 2014.