

**PHASE 1 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT (HIA) FOR ERF 647 ZANDSPRUIT X 19,
JACKAL CREEK GOLF ESTATE, BOUNDARY ROAD, NORTHRIDING, GAUTENG
PROVINCE**



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Although all possible care is taken to identify/find all sites of cultural importance during the initial survey of the study area, the nature of archaeological and historical sites is as such that it is always possible that hidden or sub-surface sites could be overlooked during the study. Leonie Marais Heritage Practitioner will not be held liable will not be held liable for such oversights or for the costs incurred as a result thereof.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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ABOUT THIS REPORT

The heritage report must reflect that consideration has been given to the history and heritage significance of the study area and that the proposed activities is sensitive towards the heritage resources and does not significantly alter or destroy the heritage significance of the study area.

The heritage report must refer to the heritage resources currently in the study area.

The opinion of an independent heritage consultant is required to evaluate if the proposed work generally follows a good approach that will ensure the conservation of the heritage resources.

The National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999), the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), Ordinance on Exhumations (no 12 of 1980) and the Human Tissues Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983 as amended) are the guideline documents for a report of this nature.

Leonie Marais was appointed by Zandevco (Pty) Ltd to carry out a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the Erf 647 Zandspruit X 19, Jackal Creek Golf Estate, Boundary Road, Northriding, Gauteng Province. The site visit took place on 5 June 2018.

DEFINITION OF TERMS:

“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 other decoration or any other means.

“archaeological” means—

(a) material remains resulting from human activity which are in a state of disuse and are in or on land and which are older than 100 years, including artefacts, human and hominid remains and artificial features and structures;

(b) rock art, being any form of painting, engraving or other graphic representation on a fixed rock surface or loose rock or stone, which was executed by human agency and which is older than 100 years, including any area within 10m of such representation;

(c) wrecks, being any vessel or aircraft, or any part thereof, which was wrecked in South Africa, whether on land, in the internal waters, the territorial waters or in the maritime culture zone of the Republic, as defined respectively in sections 3, 4 and 6 of the Maritime Zones Act, 1994 (Act No. 15 of 1994), and any cargo, debris or artefacts found or associated therewith, which is older than 60 years or which SAHRA considers to be worthy of conservation; and

(d) features, structures and artefacts associated with military history which are older than 75 years and the sites on which they are found.

“conservation”, in relation to heritage resources, includes protection, maintenance, preservation and sustainable use of places or objects so as to safeguard their cultural significance.

“cultural significance” means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance.

“development” means any physical intervention, excavation, or action, other than those caused by natural forces, which may in the opinion of a heritage authority in any way result in a change to the nature, appearance or physical nature of a place, or influence its stability and future well-being, including—

(a) construction, alteration, demolition, removal or change of use of a place or a structure at a place;

(b) carrying out any works on or over or under a place;

(c) subdivision or consolidation of land comprising, a place, including the structures or airspace of a place;

(d) constructing or putting up for display signs or hoardings;

(e) any change to the natural or existing condition or topography of land; and

(f) any removal or destruction of trees, or removal of vegetation or topsoil; object that is specifically designated by that state as being of importance.

“grave” means a place of interment and includes the contents, headstone or other marker of such a place, and any other structure on or associated with such place.

“heritage resource” means any place or object of cultural significance.

“heritage resources authority” means the South African Heritage Resources Agency, or in respect of a province, a provincial heritage resources authority.

“heritage site” means a place declared to be a national heritage site by SAHRA or a place declared to be a provincial heritage site by a provincial heritage resources authority.

“improvement”, in relation to heritage resources, includes the repair, restoration and rehabilitation of a place protected in terms of Act 25 of 1999.

“living heritage” means the intangible aspects of inherited culture, and may include—

(a) cultural tradition;

- (b) oral history;
- (c) performance;
- (d) ritual;
- (e) popular memory;
- (f) skills and techniques;
- (g) indigenous knowledge systems; and
- (h) the holistic approach to nature, society and social relationships.

“local authority” means a municipality as defined in section 10B of the Local Government Transition Act, 1993 (Act No. 209 of 1993).

“management”, in relation to heritage resources, includes the conservation, presentation and improvement of a place protected in terms of Act 25 of 1999.

“meteorite” means any naturally-occurring object of extraterrestrial origin.

“object” means any movable property of cultural significance which may be protected in terms of any provisions of Act 25 of 1999, including—

- (a) any archaeological artefact;
- (b) palaeontological and rare geological specimens;
- (c) meteorites; and
- (d) other objects.

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

“place” includes—

- (a) a site, area or region;
- (b) a building or other structure which may include equipment, furniture, fittings and articles associated with or connected with such building or other structure;
- (c) a group of buildings or other structures which may include equipment, furniture, fittings and articles associated with or connected with such group of buildings or other structures;
- (d) an open space, including a public square, street or park; and
- (e) in relation to the management of a place, includes the immediate surroundings of a place.

“presentation” includes—

- (a) the exhibition or display of;
- (b) the provision of access and guidance to;
- (c) the provision, publication or display of information in relation to; and
- (d) performances or oral presentations related to, heritage resources protected in terms of Act 25 of 1999.

“public monuments and memorials” means all monuments and memorials—

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

“site” means any area of land, including land covered by water, and including any structures or objects thereon.

“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.

“victims of conflict” means—

(a) certain persons who died in any area now included in the Republic as a direct result of any war or conflict as specified in the regulations, but excluding victims of conflict covered by the Commonwealth War Graves

Act, 1992 (Act No. 8 of 1992);

(b) members of the forces of Great Britain and the former British Empire who died in active service in any area now included in the Republic prior to 4 August 1914;

(c) persons who, during the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) were removed as prisoners of war from any place now included in the Republic to any place outside South Africa and who died there; and

(d) certain categories of persons who died in the "liberation struggle" as defined in the regulations, and in areas included in the Republic as well as outside the Republic.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Leonie Marais was appointed by Zandevco (Pty) Ltd to carry out a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for Erf 647 Zandspruit X 19, Jackal Creek Golf Estate, Boundary Road, Northriding, Gauteng Province. The site visit took place on 5 June 2018.

A field survey was conducted after which a survey of literature was undertaken.

A structure older than 60 years are situated on the above *circa* late 1920's - early 1930's.

Graves older than 60 years is situated in the study area and greater study area.

It should be noted that the sub-surface archaeological and/or historical deposits and graves are always a possibility. Care should be taken during any work in the entire area and if any of the above is discovered, an archaeologist/heritage practitioner should be commissioned to investigate.

1. INTRODUCTION

A Section 34 (1) application in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act no. 25 of 1999) for total demolition of the structure older than 60 years was submitted to the Built Environment and Permit Committee (B 423/17) of the Provincial Heritage Resources Authority of Gauteng (PHRAG). The said committee approved the application. Mr Pedri van Zyl appealed against the decision and subsequently an appeal hearing was held on 5 April 2018. At the said hearing it was requested that a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) be conducted as the stand measures more than 5000m².

Jackal Creek Golf Estate is a unique concept brought to the South African property market by Montagu Property Group.

Jackal Creek has become synonymous with modern golf estate living. The incredible lifestyle facilities make it feel like an international luxury resort as opposed to a residential estate. In recognition of this, Jackal Creek Golf Estate was named the number one property investment by Financial Mail in 2009.

Buyers can choose from different property types: Apartments, Row Houses and Freestanding homes. All the different property types come with top of the range finishes.

1.1 WHY A PHASE 1 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT IS REQUIRED?

This project may potentially impact on any types and ranges of heritage resources that are outlined in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act no. 25 of 1999). Subsequently a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) was commissioned by Montagu Property Group and conducted by Leonie Marais.

1.1.1 METHOD

The objective of this Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) was to gain an overall understanding of the heritage sensitivities of the area and indicate how they may be impacted on through development activities. The site survey took place on 5 June 2018.

In order to establish heritage significance the following method was followed:

- Investigation of primary resources (archival information)
- Investigation of secondary resources (literature and maps)
- Physical evidence (site investigation)
- Determining Heritage Significance.

1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT AND HISTORY OF THE STUDY AREA

1.2.1 The Stone Age

Concentrations of Early Stone Age (ESA) sites are mainly found on the flood-plains of perennial rivers and may date to over 2 million years ago. The said sites may contain scatters of stone tools and manufacturing debris or concentrated deposits ranging from pebble tool choppers to core tools such as handaxes and cleavers.

Middle Stone Age (MSA) sites are also present on flood plains, but are also associated with caves and rock shelters. Such sites usually consist of large concentrations of knapped stone

flakes such as scrapers, points and blades and associated manufacturing debris. Limited drive-hunting activities are also associated with this period.

Late Stone Age (LSA) sites are preserved in rock shelters, although open sites with scatters of mainly stone tools can occur. Deposits are well-protected in shelters and these stable conditions result in the preservation of organic materials such as wood, bone, hearths, ostrich eggshell beads and even bedding material. South African rock art is associated with this period.

1.2.2 The Iron Age

In the northern regions of South Africa at least three settlement phases can be distinguished associated with early pre-historic agro-pastoralist settlements during the Early Iron Age (EIA). Diagnostic pottery assemblages can be utilised to infer group identities and to investigate movements across the landscape. The first phase of the Early Iron Age (EIA), known as Happy Rest (named after the site where ceramics were first identified), is representative of the Western Stream of migrations, and dates 400-600 AD. The second phase of Diamant is dated 600-900 AD and was first recognised at the eponymous site of Diamant in the western Waterberg. The third phase, characterised by herringbone-decorated pottery of the Eiland tradition, is regarded the final expression of the Early Iron Age (EIA) and occurs over large parts of the North West Province, Limpopo Province, Gauteng and Mpumalanga. This phase has been dated to approximately 900-1200 AD. These sites are usually located on low-lying spurs close to water. No EIA sites occur in the Free State Province.

The Late Iron Age (LIA) settlements are characterised by stone-walled enclosures situated on defensive hilltops *circa* 1640-1830. This occupation phase has been linked to the arrival of ancestral Northern Sotho, Tswana and Southern Ndebele (Nguni-speakers) in the northern and Waterberg regions, and dates from the 16th and 17th centuries. The terminal Late Iron Age (LIA) is represented by late 18th and early 19th century settlements with multichrome Moloko pottery commonly attributed to the Sotho-Tswana. These settlements can in various instances be correlated with oral traditions on population movements during which African farming communities sought refuge in mountainous regions during the processes of disruption in the northern interior of South Africa, resulting from the so-called difaqane or Mfecane¹.

1.2.3 Historical period

In the 1820's the area was affected by the disruptive influence of Mzilikazi (Zulu warrior) and later during the middle and late 19th century the area was settled in by white farmers which resulted in the establishment of fenced farms and formal towns.

Roodepoort-Maraisburg is an area on the western Witwatersrand, established as Roodepoort mining camp in 1888, on the farm Roodepoort about 21 km from Johannesburg. The progress of the neighbouring gold mines stimulated its growth and after the South African War (1899-1902), a Health Board was established, embracing Roodepoort, Maraisburg, Florida, Delarey and Greymont, the latter being excised in 1916. The surrender of Dr L.S. Jameson and his raiders in 1896 was the most dramatic incident in its early history, taking place at Doornkop, just south of the Durban-Roodepoort mine. In 1904 the town became a municipality²

¹ F.P. Coetzee, HIA Xstrata Eastern Mine, Magareng (Phase II), Unpublished Report.

² E. Rosenthal (compiler and editor), Encyclopaedia of Southern Africa, p. 483.

1.3 LOCATION, FIGURES AND PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD OF STUDY AREAS

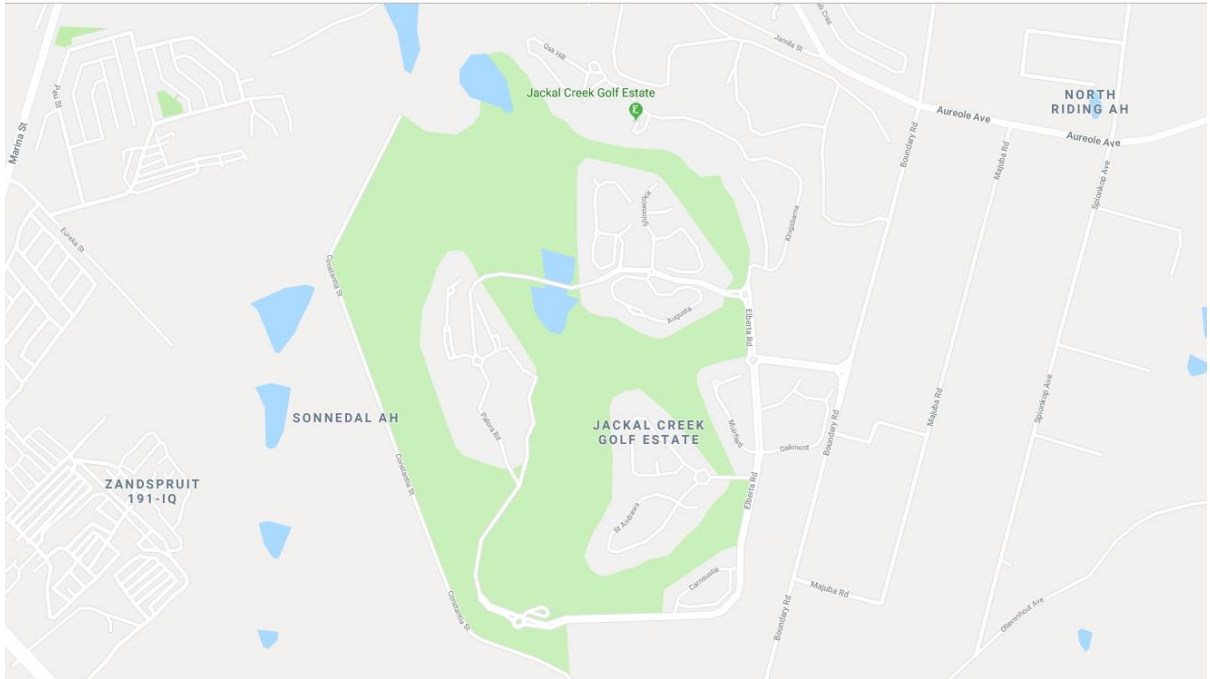


Figure 1: Locality map of Jackal Creek Golf Estate

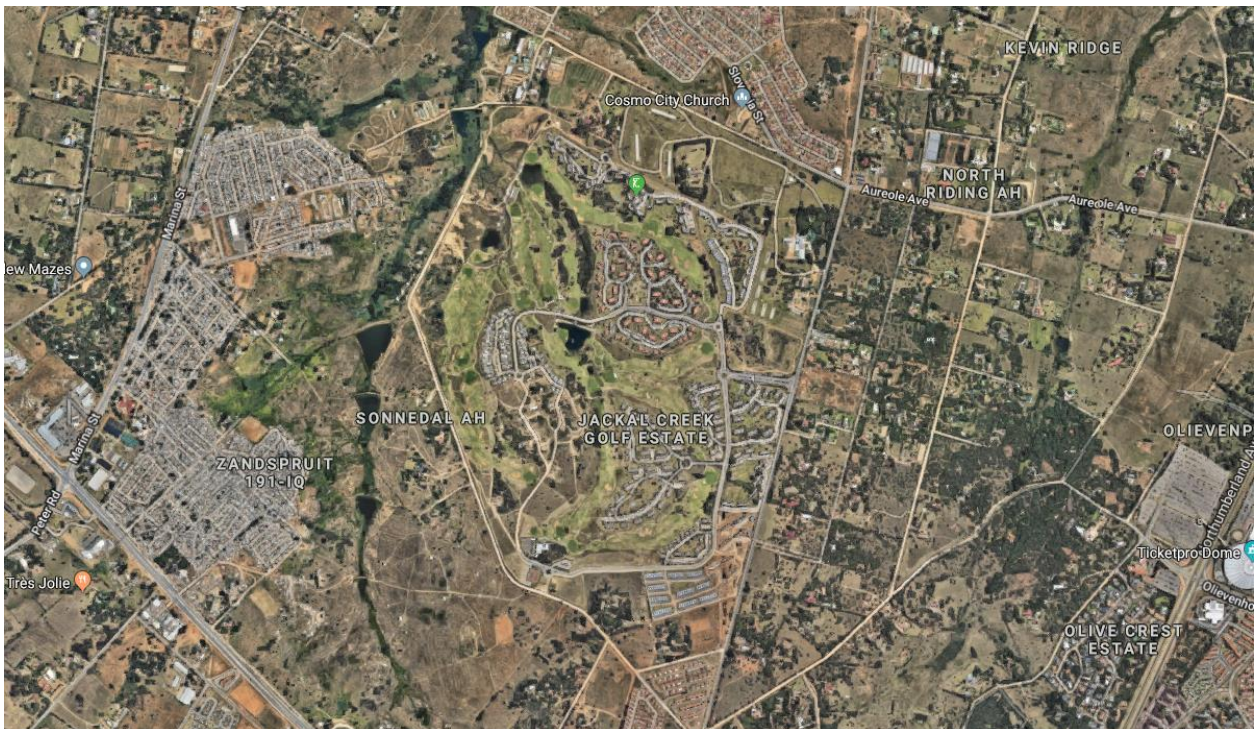


Figure 2: Aerial map of the Jackal Creek Golf Estate

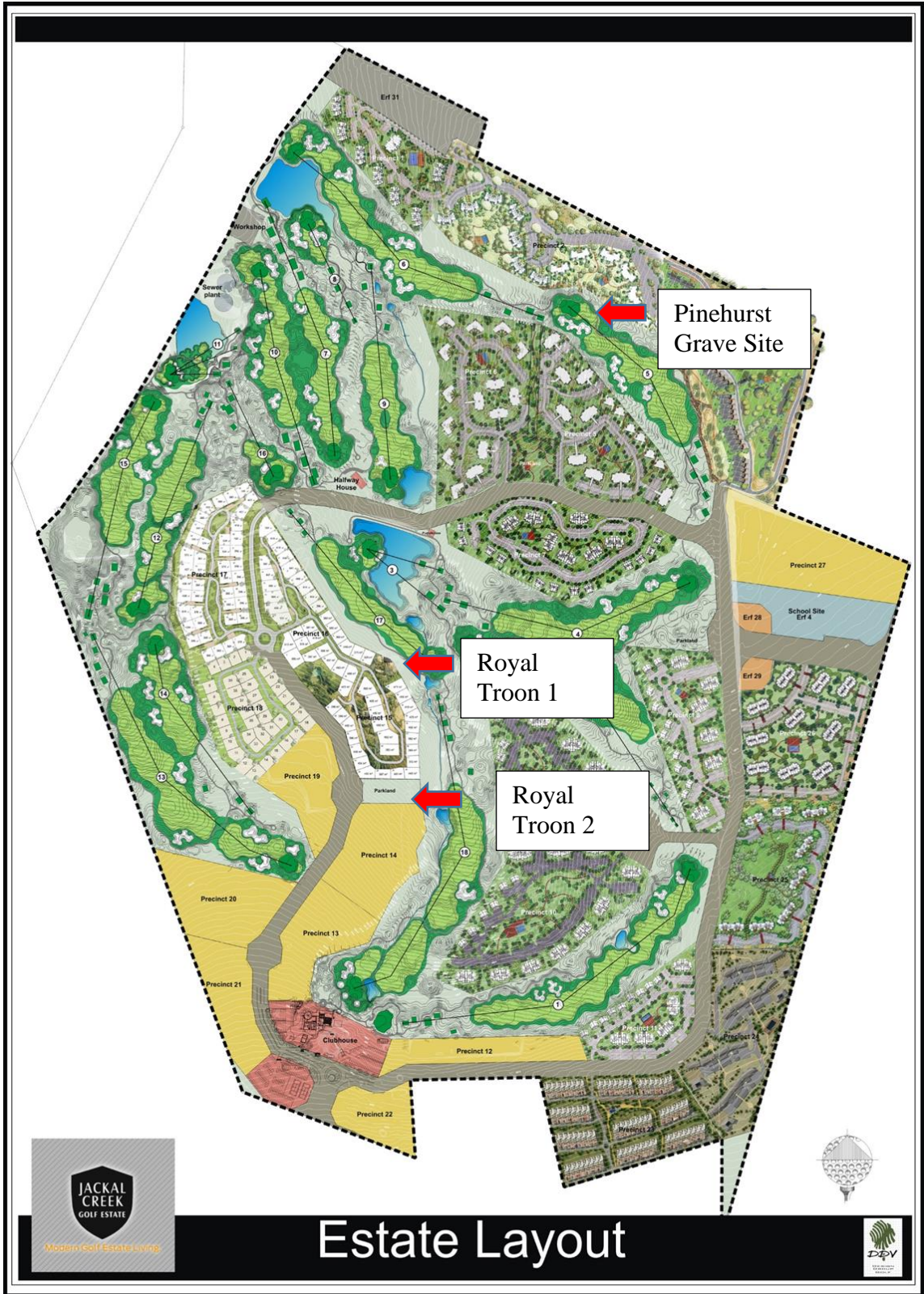


Figure 3: Estate Layout with grave positions



Figure 4: Position of the structure older than 60 years situated on the study area

54 26 28 / 2008

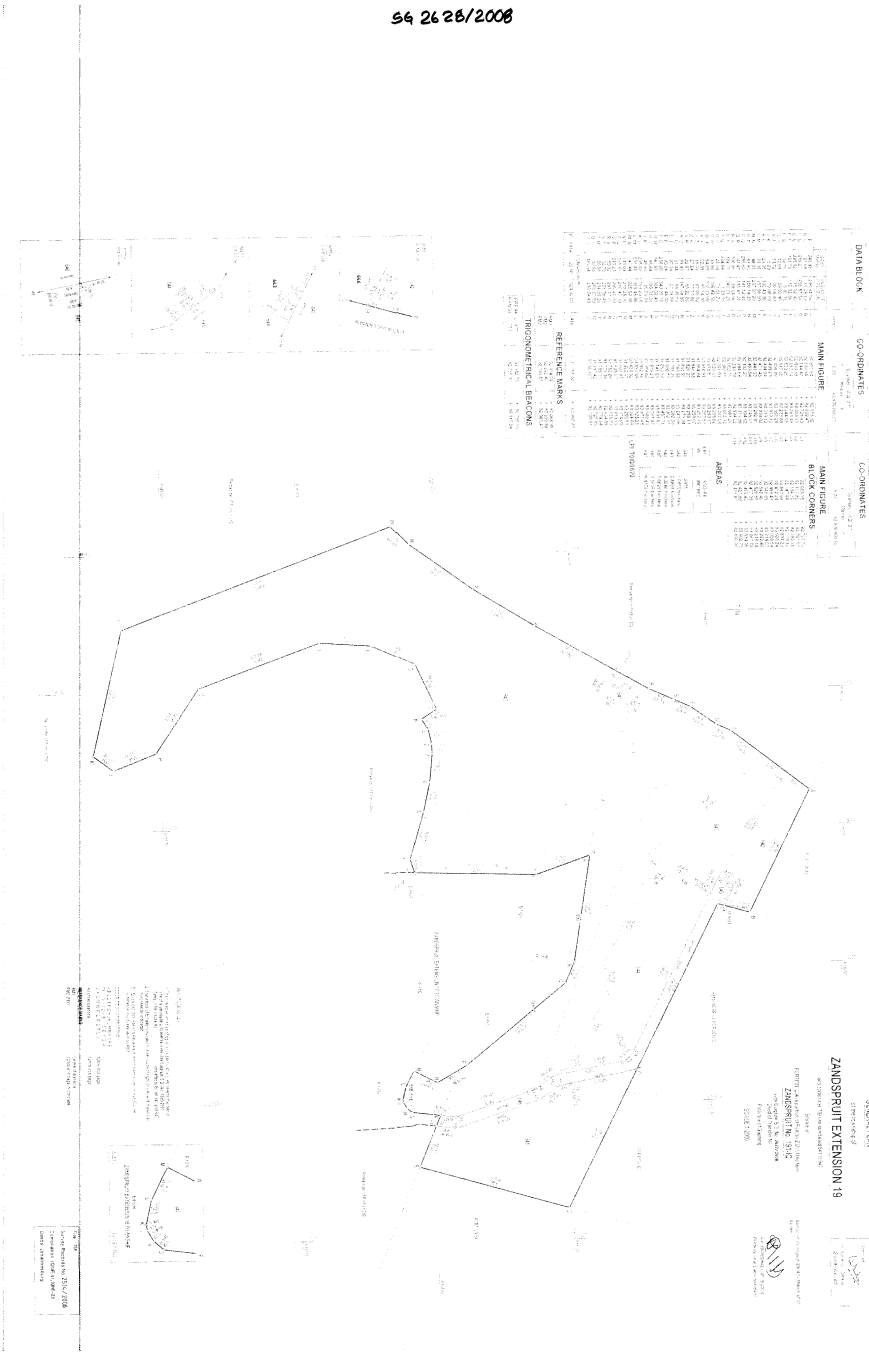


Figure 5: Approved GP of Extension 19



Photograph 1: Elevation 1



Photograph 2: Elevation 2



Photograph 3: Elevation 3



Photograph 4: Elevation 4



Photograph 5: Veranda/Stoep detail



Photograph 6: Hallway detail



Photograph 7: Typical timber panel door (previously part of interior)



Photograph 8: Typical room detail



Photograph 9: Kitchen detail



Photograph 10: Pathway to structure



Photograph 11: Site characteristics of area adjacent to structure



Photograph 12: Site characteristics of area adjacent to structure



Photograph 13: Site characteristics of area adjacent to structure



Photograph 14: Site characteristics of area leading to the structure



Photograph 15: Site characteristics of area to the east of the structure

PINEHURST CEMETERY



Photograph 16: Pinehurst cemetery situated in the study area



Photograph 17: Pinehurst cemetery situated in the study area

ROYAL TROON 1 GRAVES



Photograph 18: Royal Troon 1: Situated in the greater study area



Photograph 19: Royal Troon 1: Situated in the greater study area

ROYAL TROON 2 GRAVES



Photograph 20: Royal Troon 2: Situated in the greater study area



Photograph 21: Royal Troon 2: Situated in the greater study area

2. FINDINGS

2.1 PRE-COLONIAL HERITAGE SITES

Possibilities: Greater study area taken into account.

Stone Age

The Stone Age is the period in human history when stone material was mainly used to produce tools³. In South Africa the Stone Age can be divided in three periods⁴;

- Early Stone Age 2 000 000 – 150 000 years ago
- Middle Stone Age 150 000 – 30 000 years ago
- Late Stone Age 40 000 years ago - +/- 1850 AD

Iron Age

The Iron Age is the period in human history when metal was mainly used to produce artefacts⁵. In South Africa the Iron Age can be divided in three periods;

- Early Iron Age 250-900 AD
- Middle Iron Age 900-1300 AD
- Late Iron Age 1300-1840 AD⁶

³ P. J. Coertze & R.D. Coertze, Verklarende vakwoordeboek vir Antropologie en Argeologie.

⁴ S.A. Korsman & A. Meyer, *Die Steentydperk en rotskuns* in J.S. Bergh (red) Geskiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika. Die vier noordelike provinsies.

⁵ P.J. Coertze & R.D. Coertze, Verklarende vakwoordeboek vir Antropologie en Argeologie.

⁶ M.M. van der Ryst & A Meyer. *Die Ystertydperk* in J.S. Bergh (red) Geskiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika. Die vier noordelike provinsies and T.N Huffman, A Handbook to the Iron Age: The Archaeology of Pre-Colonial Farming Societies in Southern Africa.

There are no pre-colonial heritage sites evident in the study areas. This can be attributed to previous infrastructure development activities in the study area.

2.2 HISTORICAL PERIOD HERITAGE SITES

Possibilities: Greater study area taken into account.

- Pioneer sites;
- Sites associated with early mining;
- Structures older than 60 years;
- Graves (Graves younger than 60 years, graves older than 60 years, but younger than 100 years, graves older than 100 years, graves of victims of conflict or of individuals of royal descent).

A structure older than 60 years is situated in the study area. Graves older than 60 years are situated in the specific study area and in the greater study area.

2.3 ORIGINAL LANDSCAPE

Infrastructure development activities have altered the original landscape in the study areas.

2.4 INTANGIBLE HERITAGE

The intangible heritage of the greater study area can be found in the stories of past and present inhabitants. The family residence of Mr Pedri van Zyl is situated in the study area.

3 CATEGORIES OF HERITAGE VALUE (ACT 25 OF 1999)

The National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) identifies the following categories of value under section 3(1) and (2) of the Act under the heading "National Estate":

- "3
- (1) For the purpose of this Act, those heritage resources of South Africa which are of cultural significance or other special value for the present community and for future generations must be considered part of the national estate and fall within the sphere of operations of heritage resources authorities.
 - (2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the national estate may include-
 - (a) places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance;
 - (b) places which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
 - (c) historical settlements and townscapes;
 - (d) landscapes and natural features of cultural significance;
 - (e) geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
 - (f) archaeological and palaeontological sites;
 - (g) graves and burial grounds, including-
 - (i) ancestral graves;
 - (ii) royal graves and graves of traditional leaders;
 - (iii) graves of victims of conflict;
 - (iv) graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the Gazette
 - (v) historical graves and cemeteries; and

- (vi) other human remains which are not covered in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983);
 - (h) sites of significance relating to the history in South Africa;
 - (i) movable objects, including-
 - (i) objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa including archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
 - (ii) objects to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
 - (iii) ethnographic art and objects;
 - (iv) military objects
 - (v) objects of decorative or fine art;
 - (vi) objects of scientific or technological interests; and
 - (vii) books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recordings, excluding those that are public records as defined in section I (xiv) of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996).
- (3) Without limiting the generality of the subsections (1) and (2), a place or object is to be considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of-
- (a) Its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
 - (b) Its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
 - (c) Its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
 - (d) Its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural objects;
 - (e) Its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
 - (f) Its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
 - (g) Its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
 - (h) Its strong or special association with the life and work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa; and
 - (i) Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa."

3.1 HERITAGE VALUE OF WEIGHED AGAINST CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE CATEGORIES

3.1.1 Spiritual value

During the site visit/field work no indication of any spiritual activity was observed on/near the proposed development sites thus no sites of spiritual value will be impacted on by the proposed project.

3.1.2 Scientific value

No sites of scientific value were observed on or near the sites earmarked for development.

3.1.3 Historical value

No historical value associated with the sites earmarked for development could be found in primary and secondary sources.

3.1.4 Aesthetic value

No heritage item with exceptional aesthetic (architectural) value was identified in the study areas.

3.1.5 Social value

Social value is attributed to sites that are used by the community for recreation and formal and informal meetings regarding matters that are important to the community. These sites include parks, community halls, sport fields etc. The golf course can be regarded as of social value to the Jackal Creek community.

3.2 SPECIFIC CATEGORIES INVESTIGATED AS PER SECTION 3 (1) AND (2) OF THE NATIONAL HERITAGE LEGISLATION (ACT 25 OF 1999)

3.2.1 Does the site/s provide the context for a wider number of places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance?

The study areas do not provide context for a wider number of places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance. The reason being the low density of heritage items in the study areas.

3.2.2 Does the site/s contain places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage?

Places to which oral traditions are attached or associated with living heritage are usually found in conjunction with traditional settlements and villages which still practise age old traditions. None of these are evident near or on the proposed sites.

3.2.3 Does the site/s contain historical settlements?

No historical settlements are located on or near the proposed sites.

3.2.4 Does the site/s contain landscapes and natural features of cultural significance?

Due to previous agricultural and infrastructure development activities the original character of the landscape has been altered significantly in the study areas. The site does not contain natural features of cultural significance.

3.2.5 Does the site/s contain geological sites of cultural importance?

Geological sites of cultural importance include meteorite sites (Tswaing Crater and Vredefort Dome), fossil sites (Karoo and Krugersdorp area), important mountain ranges

or ridges (Magaliesburg, Drakensberg etc.). The proposed site is not located in an area known for sites of this importance.

3.2.6 Does the site/s contain a wide range of archaeological sites?

The proposed development sites do not contain any surface archaeological deposits, a possible reason is previous agricultural and infrastructure development activities in the greater study area.

The possibility of sub-surface findings always exists and should be taken into consideration in the Environmental Management Programme.

If sub-surface archaeological material is discovered work must stop and a heritage practitioner preferably an archaeologist contacted to assess the find and make recommendations.

3.2.7 Does the site/s contain any marked graves and burial grounds?

The sites earmarked for development does contain marked graves or burial grounds. One cemetery (referred to as Pinehurst) is situated on the site earmarked for development and two in the greater study area.

The possibility of graves not visible to the human eye always exists and this should be taken into consideration in the Environmental Management Plan.

It is important to note that all graves and cemeteries are of high significance and are protected by various laws. Legislation with regard to graves includes the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) whenever graves are 60 years and older. Other legislation with regard to graves includes those when graves are exhumed and relocated, namely the Ordinance on Exhumations (no 12 of 1980) and the Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended).

If sub-surface graves are discovered work should stop and a professional preferably an archaeologist contacted to assess the age of the grave/graves and to advice on the way forward.

3.2.8 Does the site/s contain aspects that relate to the history of slavery?

This is not an area associated with the history of slavery like the Western Cape Province.

3.2.9 Can the place be considered as a place that is important to the community or in the pattern of South African history?

In primary and secondary sources the sites earmarked for development are not described as important to the community or in the pattern of South African history.⁷

⁷ Standard Encyclopaedia of Southern Africa and the TAB database at the National Archives of South Africa;
J.S. Bergh (red), Geskiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika. Die Vier Noordelike Provinsies.

3.2.10 Does the site/s embody the quality of a place possessing uncommon or rare endangered aspects of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage?

The sites earmarked for development do not possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage. These sites are usually regarded as Grade 1 or World Heritage Sites.

3.2.11 Does the site/s demonstrate the principal characteristics of South Africa's natural or cultural places?

The proposed sites earmarked for development do not demonstrate the principal characteristics of South Africa's natural or cultural places. These characteristics are usually associated with aesthetic significance.

3.2.12 Does the site/s exhibit particular aesthetic characteristics valued by the community or cultural groups?

This part of the greater study area does not exhibit particular aesthetic characteristics valued by the community or cultural groups. The reason being the low density of heritage buildings and structures located in the greater study area.

3.2.13 Does the site/s contain elements, which are important in demonstrating a high degree of creative technical achievement?

The sites do not contain elements which are important in demonstrating a high degree of creative technical achievement. Reason being none of the above are evident on site.

3.2.14 Does the site/s have strong and special associations with particular communities and cultural groups for social, cultural and spiritual reasons?

The proposed sites earmarked for development do not have a strong or special association with particular communities and cultural groups for social, cultural and spiritual reasons. No comment in this regard was received during the public participation period.

3.2.15 Does the site/s have a strong and special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation?

The structure was the family residence of Mr Pedri van Zyl.

4. DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- A Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) was not conducted before extensive development commenced. A possible reason is that the assessment of heritage impact was not a priority in Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA's) in the period just after the promulgation of the National Heritage Act, 1999 (Act no. 25 of 1999);
- A structure older than 60 years is situated in the study area. The said structure does not portray particular significant aesthetic or architectural features or will yield new information regarding construction or building techniques. The structure is not in a good;
- Graves are situated in the study area and greater study area. The Pinehurst cemetery is neatly fenced and well maintained. Royal Troon 1 and Royal Troon 2 requires fencing and maintenance. The three grave sites are conserved *in situ*;

- The study area has been transformed to a great extent and the demolition of the structure will not change the character of the study area significantly;
- As the structure older than 60 years is of value to previous inhabitants (Mr Pedri van Zyl) commemoration is recommended. A granite plaque with suitable wording is recommended. Mr Pedri van Zyl to supply wording; thus
- In terms of heritage this project can proceed.

- The discovery of subsurface archaeological and/or historical material as well as graves must be taken into account in the Environmental Management Programme. See 3.2.6 and 3.2.7.

5. WAY FORWARD

Submit this report as a Section 38 Application in term of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) to the Provincial Heritage Resources Authority of Gauteng (PHRAG) for comment/approval.