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**PHASE 1 HIA REPORT FOR THE LINDEN SCHOOL PROJECT
LOCATED ON ERF 577, LINDEN
CITY OF JOHANNESBURG METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG**

For:

***IIE (Pty) Ltd t/a Property Division
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REPORT: APAC019/06

by:

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January 2019

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'A. Pelser', is centered on the page.

SUMMARY

Anton Pelser of APelser Archaeological Consulting cc (APAC) has been appointed by IIE (Pty) Ltd t/a Property Division to undertake a Phase 1 HIA for the Linden School Project, located on Erf 577, Linden, Gauteng. As part of his appointment he is also required to undertake and facilitate to process of applying for and obtaining of Alteration and/or Demolition permits where required from SAHRA (the South African Heritage Resources Agency) and its subsidiary bodies for all structures older than 60 years of age.

The Linden School Project entails the redevelopment and restoration of the former Salvation Army children's home in Linden to establish a private education facility. The project will be phased over several years and in total will accommodate 1625 students. A need for a private education facility was identified in the area and IIE (Pty) Ltd t/a Property Division acquired the subject property for this purpose.

A number of cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) sites are known to exist in the larger geographical area in which the study area is located. Over and above the old Salvation Army structures (including the so-called Firland's Childrens Home) there are no known sites on the land parcel. The report will discuss the results of both the desktop study that formed part of the Phase 1 HIA and the physical assessment of the Salvation Army structures on the property.

From a Cultural Heritage perspective the development should be allowed to continue, taking cognizance of the conclusions and recommendations put forward at the end of this report. The various permits for the alterations and demolitions of identified structures will be applied for after comments from the SAHRA and the Gauteng-PHRA has been received on this report and after completion of the required Public Participation process.

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1. INTRODUCTION

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The client indicated the location and boundaries of the study area and the fieldwork focused on this portion of land.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference for the study was to:

- 1. Identify all objects, sites, occurrences and structures of an archaeological or historical nature (cultural heritage sites) located on the portion of land that will be impacted upon by the proposed development;*
- 2. Assess the significance of the cultural resources in terms of their archaeological, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value;*
- 3. Describe the possible impact of the proposed development on these cultural remains, according to a standard set of conventions;*
- 4. Propose suitable mitigation measures to minimize possible negative impacts on the cultural resources;*
- 5. Review applicable legislative requirements;*

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.

Human remains

Graves and burial grounds are divided into the following:

- a. ancestral graves
- b. royal graves and graves of traditional leaders
- c. graves of victims of conflict
- d. graves designated by the Minister
- e. historical graves and cemeteries
- f. human remains

In terms of Section 36(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act, no person may, without a permit issued by the relevant heritage resources authority:

- a. destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb the grave of a victim of conflict, or any burial ground or part thereof which contains such graves;

- b. destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb any grave or burial ground older than 60 years which is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority; or
- c. bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) any excavation, or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals.

Human remains that are less than 60 years old are subject to provisions of the Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983) and to local regulations. Exhumation of graves must conform to the standards set out in the **Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980)** (replacing the old Transvaal Ordinance no. 7 of 1925).

Permission must also be gained from the descendants (where known), the National Department of Health, Provincial Department of Health, Premier of the Province and local police. Furthermore, permission must also be gained from the various landowners (i.e. where the graves are located and where they are to be relocated to) before exhumation can take place.

Human remains can only be handled by a registered undertaker or an institution declared under the **Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended)**.

Unidentified/unknown graves are also handled as older than 60 until proven otherwise.

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, including previous heritage assessments, was undertaken in order to place the development area in an archaeological and historical context. The sources utilized in this regard are indicated in the bibliography.

4.2. Field survey

The field assessment section of the study was conducted according to generally accepted HIA practices and aimed at locating all possible objects, sites and features of archaeological significance in the area of the proposed development. The location/position of all sites, features and objects is determined by means of a Global Positioning System (GPS) where possible, while detail photographs are also taken where needed.

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 archaeological 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 study area is located on Erf 577, Linden, Johannesburg and lies between 11th Street (south), 4th Avenue (east) and 10th street (North). The site comprises the former Salvation Army Children's Home (also known as Firland's Children Home) consisting of various buildings and structures on the property.

The Linden School Project entails the redevelopment and restoration of the former Salvation Army children's home in Linden to establish a private education facility. A need for a private education facility was identified in the area and IIE (Pty) Ltd t/a Property Division acquired the subject property for this purpose.

The topography of the study area is generally flat and open and visibility (in terms of a field assessment) is fairly good. As a result of historical and recent developments on the property any archaeological and earlier historical remains (sites, features and material) would have been disturbed or destroyed to a large degree. A site visit undertaken during December 2018 did not reveal any possible archaeological sites or features on the property. Although there are a number of historically significant (in terms of age and context) structures on the property (these will be incorporated into the proposed development with some envisaged alterations) there are also more recent structures (less than 60 years of age and not historically significant) here that are earmarked for demolition. Recent historical alterations to some of the structures are also evident.

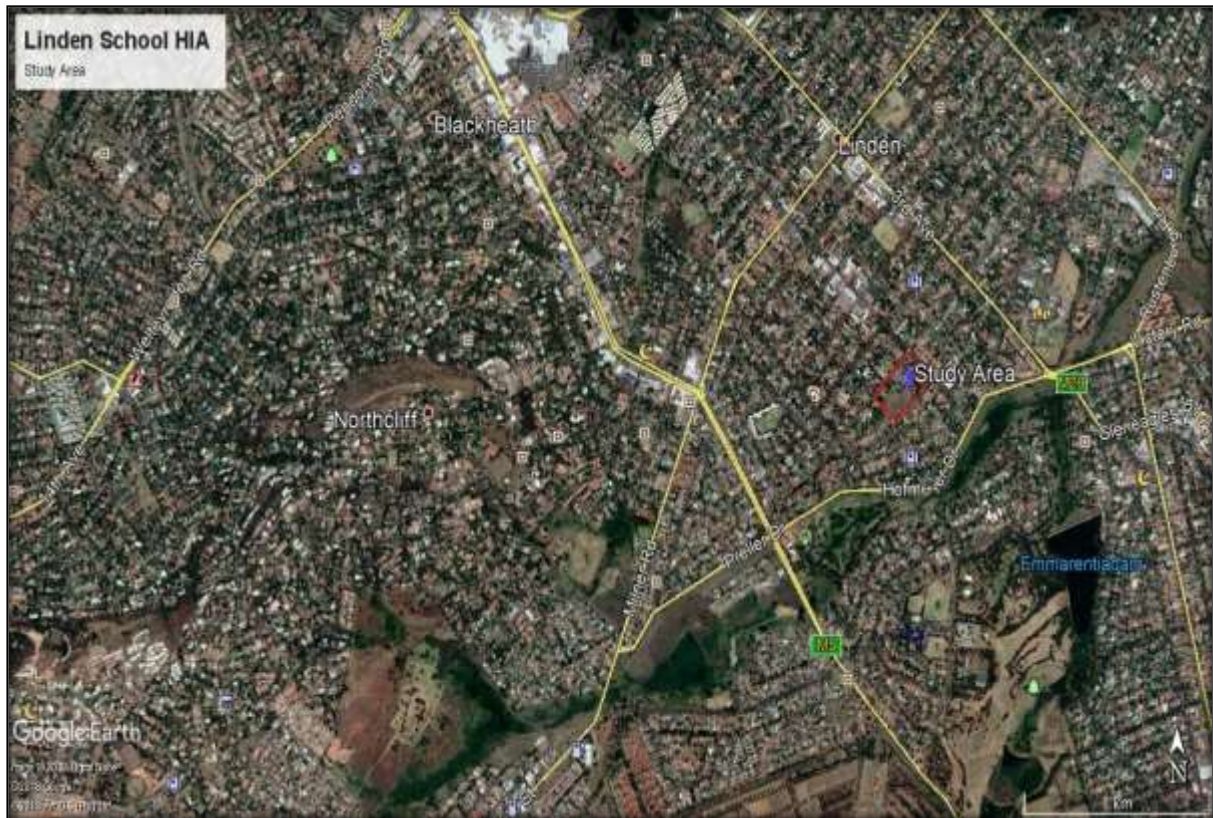


Fig.1: General location of study area (Google Earth 2019).



Fig.2: A view of one of the old Salvation Army buildings on the property.



Fig.3: A view of a section of the study area.

6. DISCUSSION

The Stone Age is the period in human history when lithic (stone) material was mainly used to produce tools. In South Africa the Stone Age can be divided in basically into three periods. It is however important to note that 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).

A number of MSA and Later Stone Age sites are known to occur in the larger geographical area, the closest ones including Stone Age sites at Melvillekoppies, Linksfield, Primrose, the Glenferness Stone Age site, a site called Pietkloof and a site on Zevenfontein (Berg 1999:4). There are no known Stone Age sites in the study area and none were identified during the survey. 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 (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.

There are no known Iron Age sites in the study area and none were identified during the assessment. If any did exist here in the past it would most likely have been disturbed extensively or completely destroyed during the recent past through extensive urban developments. Late Iron Age sites are however known in the large geographical area at sites such as Melvillekoppies and Bruma (Berg 1999: 7). Huffman's research indicates that Later Iron Age occupation of the larger geographical area occurred in areas such as Klipriviersberg and Linksfield (Huffman 2007: 171).

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 Cornwallis Harris (1836) and David Livingstone in 1847 (Bergh 1999: 13). These groups were closely followed by the Voortrekkers after 1844 (Bergh 1999: 14).

The Salvation Army was birthed in 1865, when William Booth, a London minister, gave up the comfort of his pulpit and decided to take his message into the streets where it would reach the poor, the homeless, the hungry and the destitute. His original aim was to send converts to established churches of the day, but soon he realized that the poor did not feel comfortable or welcome in the pews of most of the churches and chapels of Victorian England. Regular churchgoers were appalled when these shabbily dressed, unwashed people came to join them in worship. Booth decided to found a church especially for them — the East London Christian Mission. The mission grew slowly, but Booth's faith in God remained undiminished. In May of 1878, Booth summoned his son, Bramwell, and his good friend George Railton to read a proof of the Christian Mission's annual report. At the top it read: THE CHRISTIAN MISSION is A VOLUNTEER ARMY. Bramwell strongly objected to this wording. He was not a volunteer: he was compelled to do God's work. So, in a flash of inspiration, Booth crossed out "Volunteer" and wrote "Salvation". The Salvation Army was born.

The rapid deployment of the first Salvationists was aided by the adoption of a quasi-military command structure in 1878 when the title, 'The Salvation Army', was brought into use. A similarly practical organization today enables resources to be equally flexible. Responding to a recurrent theme in Christianity which sees the Church engaged in spiritual warfare, the Army has used to advantage certain soldierly features such as uniforms, flags and ranks to identify, inspire and regulate its endeavours.

Evangelistic and social enterprises are maintained, under the authority of the General, by full-time officers and employees, as well as soldiers who give service in their free time. The Army also benefits from the support of many adherents and friends, including those who serve on advisory boards. Leadership in the Army is provided by commissioned officers who are recognized ministers of religion.

In March 2018 the Salvation Army celebrated the 135th anniversary of the organization in South Africa. The work of The Salvation Army in South Africa began with the arrival of Majors Francis and Rose Simmonds and Lieutenant Alice Teager in Cape Town Harbour on

Saturday 24 February 1883. They wasted little time in getting going with their mission, with the earliest meetings held on Sunday 4 March in the Volunteers Engineers Drill Hall in Loop Street.

In Major Francis Simmonds' pocket during that first meeting was a miniature cornet, an instrument that led to the first Salvation Army brass band in South Africa and the beginning of a great tradition that has nurtured some of the country's best known musicians. Within two months, the fledgling organization had reported 300 followers and, with the arrival of additional Salvationists in June 1883, a second corps (church) was opened, extending the outreach from central Cape Town into the peninsula. This was followed by Simonstown in October 1883. It was not long before the intrepid Salvationists moved further afield, when they started their witness in Port Elizabeth in February 1884, later extending it to the rolling hills of the then Natal (now KwaZulu-Natal) in March 1885 and the rough and tumble of the recently-proclaimed gold mining village of Johannesburg in August 1886. Today, The Salvation Army is represented by nearly 250 corps and outposts (churches) in South Africa, Lesotho, Namibia, the Island of St Helena, and Swaziland where the Christian message is preached in 10 languages.

The Salvation Army has always regarded issues of social relief and justice as synonymous with its Christian outreach. The social expression of The Salvation Army in South Africa began with the establishment of the Magdalena Home for Women in Port Elizabeth in 1884. Other homes followed at Salt River and Kimberley. Although numbering less than 50 000 "soldiers", The Salvation Army has an outstanding reputation for its outreach to the poor and needy in South Africa. In modern times, this is expressed in initiatives to address social ills in communities such as deprivation of food and water, lack of shelter, inadequate access to education, the sale of pornography, and the exploitation of women and children for sexual purposes, among other initiatives.

The Southern Africa Territory of The Salvation Army encompasses four countries – South Africa, Namibia, Lesotho and Swaziland – and the island of St Helena. Its officers, soldiers and full-time employees provide their spiritual and community services through approximately 230 corps (churches), societies and outposts, as well as through schools, hospitals, institutions for children, street children, the elderly, men and abused women, and daycare, goodwill, rehabilitation and social centers.

The above information is from the Salvation Army website – www.salvationarmy.org.za.

Linden is a suburb of Johannesburg, South Africa - situated towards the north western suburbs of the city on the border of the former independent town of Randburg. This established up-market suburb between 5 km to 8 km north-west of the Johannesburg CBD was designed so that most of the streets and avenues form similar sized blocks. A number of shops, churches and schools can be found on 3rd Avenue and 4th Avenue. Attractions include arts, crafts, studios, coffee shops, pubs, restaurants and small shops. Bordering suburbs include Northcliff, Blairgowrie, Victory Park, Greenside and Cresta.

Prior to the discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand in 1886, the suburb lay on land on one of the original farms called Klipfontein. It became a suburb in 1901 and possibly named after Johannes van der Linde who laid out the land with Lourens Geldenhuys. Prior to the land

being surveyed, it was used to grow fruit. In 1937, it became part of the City of Johannesburg (www.wikipedia.org.za).

According to the Northcliff Melville Times paper the Firland's Children Home (where the Salvation Army study site is located in Linden) had been in operation since 1923. It was to close down at the end of 2017 after 94 years of work (www.northcliffmelvilletimes.co.za).

Field Assessment

A site meeting and visit to the study area was undertaken during December 2018 by the Heritage Specialist in conjunction with representatives of the client (developer), architects (Urban Concept) and other specialists. During this meeting and visit the various structures associated with the Salvation Army Children's Home and other structures on the property was inspected and the buildings earmarked for Alteration (those that will be retained and renovated) and Demolition (to make way for new buildings and related school activities) indicated. Site Development Plans, Layout Plans and Demolition Plans were subsequently provided to APAC cc as well to assist with the assessment.

It is clear from both the desktop research, as well as the site assessment that many of the buildings associated with the Salvation Army presence on the property are older than 60 years of age and of cultural heritage significance. It is also these buildings that will be retained and renovated in order to incorporate them into the proposed Linden School Development. Over the years alterations (changes and additions) to these buildings had occurred as well. The developer has indicated that the planned Alterations to these structures will be minimal and the original constructions will be kept. It is recommended that an Alteration Permit be applied for from SAHRA and the Gauteng-PHRA/Built Environment Section. As part of this application a Process of Public Participation will have to be followed that will include the erections of Site Notices and placement of Legal Notices in local newspapers. The intent of the developer to undertake alterations to those heritage buildings will be indicated in these, inviting Interested & Affected Parties to comments and raise concerns if any with the intended alterations. An Alteration Plan will also have to be drafted and submitted wherein the intended alterations are clearly stipulated and motivated.

A number of structures on the property are fairly recent in age (less than 60 years of age) and of very little cultural heritage or architectural significance. Some of these are also in need of serious renovations and fixing and is not suitable for the proposed School development. Some of these structures will be demolished and replaced by new structures, while some will be retained and renovated. As it is believed that these are not older than 60 years of age, a SAHRA/Gauteng-PHRA Built Environment Section Demolition Permit will not be required.

Cultural Significance: Medium to High (Salvation Army Children's Home structures)

Heritage Significance: Grade III - Other heritage resources of local importance and therefore worthy of conservation

Field Rating: Local Grade IIIB - Should be included in the heritage register and may be mitigated (High/Medium significance)

Mitigation Proposed: Retain & Renovate as indicated. Obtain Alteration Permit from SAHRA.

General GPS Coordinates for site: **S26 08 42.55 E27 59 43.95**



**Fig.4: A front view of one of the Salvation Army structures (Firland's Children Home).
The building will be retained and renovated.**



**Fig.5: Front view of Salvation Army Children's Home.
The structure will be retained and renovated.**



Fig.6: The plaque at the building in Fig.3. The original structure dates therefore to 1939.



Fig.7: One of the other Salvation Army buildings dating to same time-period. It will also be retained and renovated.



Fig.8: These buildings will also be renovated and kept as part of the proposed development.



Fig.9: Some recent structures that will be demolished. The swimming pool will also be demolished.



Fig.10: Other recent structures that will be demolished.



Fig.11: Another recent structure on the property.



Fig.12: These recent structures will also be removed.



**Fig.13: Part of the Salvation Army structures on the site.
These sections will also be retained and renovated.**



Fig.14: Decorated press ceilings in some sections.



Fig.15: Another section of pressed ceiling.



Fig.16: Sections of old wooden floors visible.



**Fig.17: View of shed/storage area (old Gynasium)
The structure will be retained and renovated.**



**Fig.18: Plaque outside Gymnasium indicating that
the original dates to 1956.**



Fig.19: Plaque outside the Felix Brummer House
The building was opened in 1965 and will be retained & renovated.



Fig.20: A view of the Felix Brummer House.



Fig.21: A view of some recent asbestos structures. They will be demolished as part of the development.

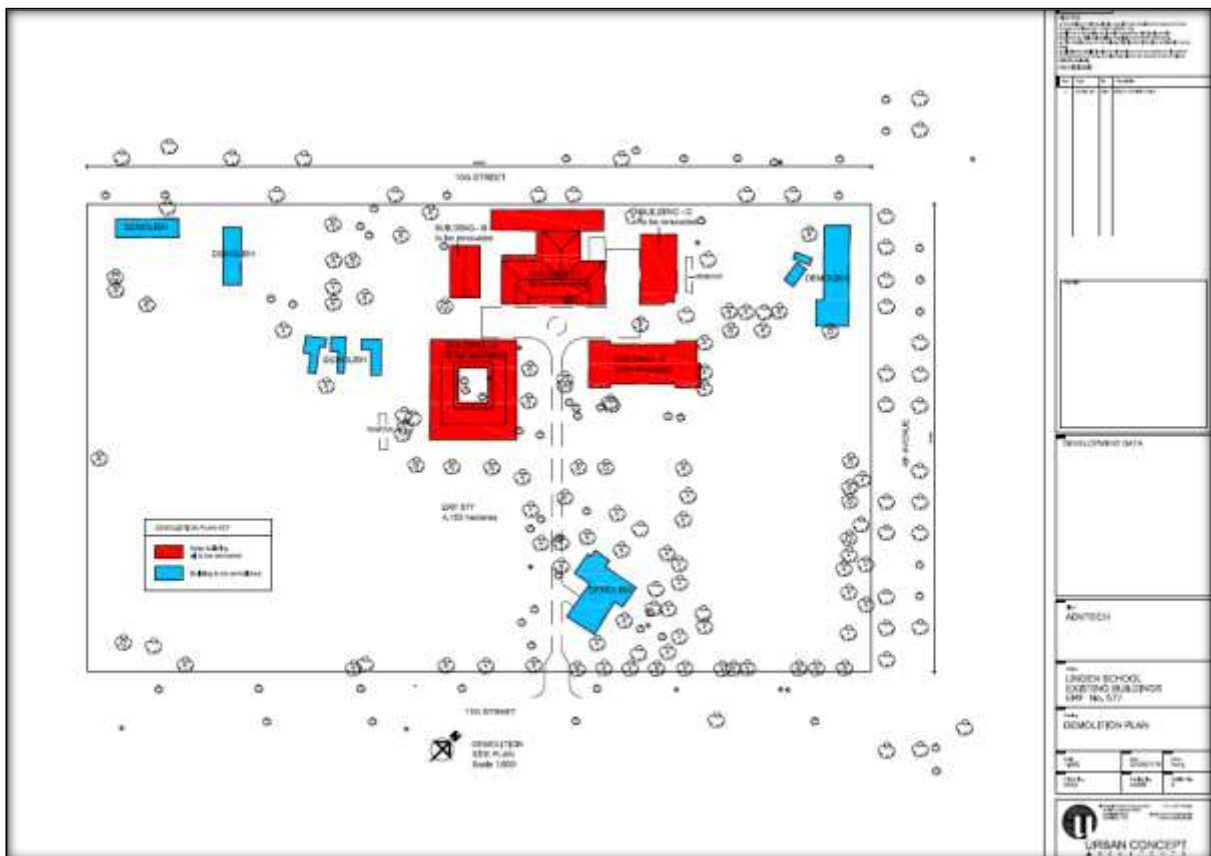


Fig.22: Site Demolition Plan (courtesy Urban Concept Architects). The red indicates the buildings that will be retained & renovated and the blue the ones that are earmarked for demolition.



Fig.23: Aerial view of property (Google Earth 2019).

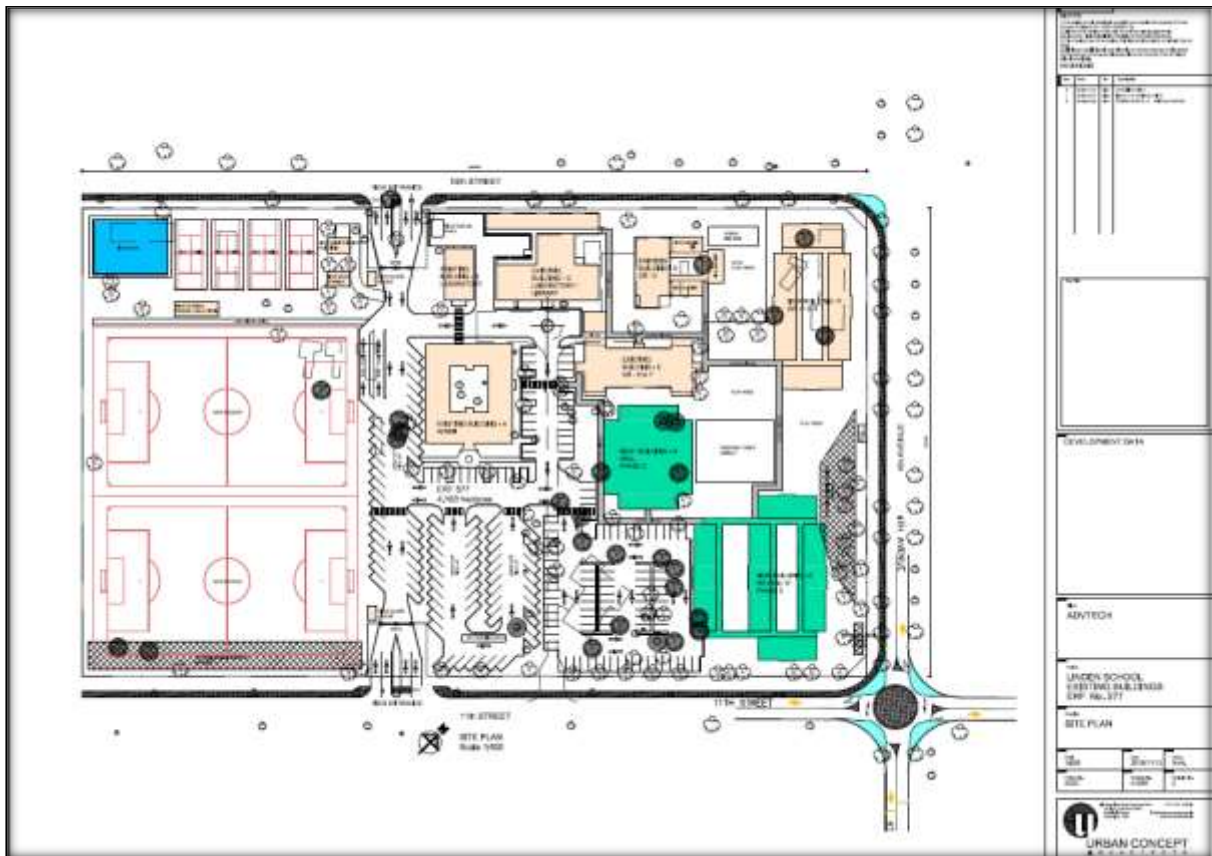


Fig.24: Site Layout Plan (courtesy Urban Concept Architects).

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Anton Pelser of APelser Archaeological Consulting cc (APAC) has been appointed by IIE (Pty) Ltd t/a Property Division to undertake a Phase 1 HIA for the Linden School Project, located on Erf 577, Linden, Gauteng. As part of his appointment he is also required to undertake and facilitate to process of applying for and obtaining of Alteration and/or Demolition permits where required from SAHRA (the South African Heritage Resources Agency) and its subsidiary bodies for all structures older than 60 years of age.

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A site meeting and visit to the study area was undertaken during December 2018 by the Heritage Specialist in conjunction with representatives of the client (developer), architects (Urban Concept) and other specialists. During this meeting and visit the various structures associated with the Salvation Army Children's Home and other structures on the property was inspected and the buildings earmarked for Alteration (those that will be retained and renovated) and Demolition (to make way for new buildings and related school activities) indicated.

It is clear from both the desktop research, as well as the site assessment that many of the buildings associated with the Salvation Army presence on the property are older than 60 years of age and of cultural heritage significance. It is also these buildings that will be retained and renovated in order to incorporate them into the proposed Linden School Development. Over the years alterations (changes and additions) to these buildings had occurred as well. The developer has indicated that the planned Alterations to these structures will be minimal and the original constructions will be kept.

It is recommended that an Alteration Permit be applied for from SAHRA and the Gauteng-PHRA/Built Environment Section. As part of this application a Process of Public Participation will have to be followed that will include the erections of Site Notices and placement of Legal Notices in local newspapers. The intent of the developer to undertake alterations to those heritage buildings will be indicated in these, inviting Interested & Affected Parties to comments and raise concerns if any with the intended alterations. An Alteration Plan will also have to be drafted and submitted wherein the intended alterations are clearly stipulated and motivated.

A number of structures on the property are fairly recent in age (less than 60 years of age) and of very little cultural heritage or architectural significance. Some of these are also in need of serious renovations and fixing and is not suitable for the proposed School development. Some of these structures will be demolished and replaced by new structures,

while some will be retained and renovated. As it is believed that these are not older than 60 years of age, a SAHRA/Gauteng-PHRA Built Environment Section Demolition Permit will not be required.

Finally, once comments from SAHRA and the Gauteng-PHRA/Built Environment Section on this report have been received, and the Public Participation process has been satisfactorily completed then the various permit applications can be undertaken. No alteration or demolition work should be conducted until the required permits have been issued.

8. REFERENCES

Site Layout, Development & Demolition Plans: Courtesy ADvTECH Group & Urban Concept Architects

Aerial views of study area location: Google Earth 2019.

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Archival Records and Websites

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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.