

Matakoma Consultants

Cultural Heritage & Environment Management Consultants



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Email: info@matakoma.co.za

19 January, 2005

SAHRA

ATT: Ms. M. Leslie

P.O. Box 4637

Cape Town

8000

**PERMIT APPLICATION FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF HISTORICAL SITES LOCATED WITHIN
PHASE 1 OF THE GARDENER ROSS GOLF AND COUNTRY ESTATE ON THE FARM
KNOPPIESLAAGTE 385 JR, GAUTENG PROVINCE**

Your permit number 80/04/11/007/51 and File Reference 9/2/398/0005/44 has reference to the following permit application.

During the Heritage Impact Assessment and associated heritage-related specialist studies undertaken for the proposed Gardener Ross Golf and Country Estate on part of Portion 332 of the Farm Knoppieslaagte 358 JR in the Gauteng Province, six structures were identified as requiring further work before the necessary destruction permits might be applied for.

It was recommended during the heritage studies that the sites influenced by the development should be documented and the necessary destruction permits to demolish these sites applied for. Mrs Mary Leslie and MS Jennifer Kitto of SAHRA endorsed this recommendation in a letter dated 16 July 2004.

During consultations with the developer it was decided that the first application for the necessary destruction permits would be for the structures located predominately within phase 1 of the development so as to minimise delays to the construction programme. These structures are that of the sites GR011-013 (phase 1), GR005 (phase 2), as well as two stone weirs constructed within the Swartspruit watercourse (previously known as the Swartbooi Spruit), which traverses the southern and

eastern boundaries of the property. The application for the remaining destruction permits associated with the subsequent phases of the development will be submitted to SAHRA as soon as the necessary documentation of the sites has been completed.

The four structures, GR011-13 and GR005, will be completely demolished as they occur within areas proposed for residential development and/or open space. The stone weir structures will not be demolished, but rather rehabilitated and modified so as to ensure their long term functioning and stability. Presently there is a significant risk of both structures overturning during flood conditions and as the developer intends on retaining the structures (in keeping with the 'farm' theme proposed for the development), certain remedial measure will be required. Such measures will be limited to rebuilding those section of the structures which have been broken off in the past, strengthening of the walls through the construction of downstream buttresses, and establishing appropriate spillways where required. All construction materials used in the rehabilitation will be in keeping with the original rubble masonry composition of the structures. A report on the rehabilitation of all existing in-stream dams on the property (including the 2 stonewall structure) has been compiled and submitted to the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF), and the Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment (GDACE) for review as part of the application for the necessary on-site water uses. A copy of this report can be supplied to SAHRA, should it be required.

The documentation consisted of the following components:

1. Documentation of sites

Each of the sites was documented by completing scaled layout drawings of the settlement unit and associated structures.

2. Site photograph

During the documentation a site photograph was also taken to capture the layout as well as general condition of the structure.

Annexure 1 – Application permit

Annexure 2 – Contains the layout plan of the development indicating the phases of the project, as well as the position of the site applied for.

Annexure 3 - Contains the documentation for each of the sites in question.

January 19, 2005

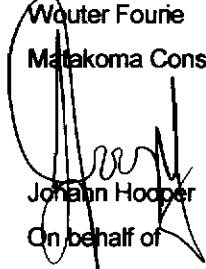
Please consider this application for the destruction of these sites as a matter of urgency. Further enquiries can be made to Wouter Fourie, on 082 851 3575.

Regards,



Wouter Fourie

Matakoma Consultants



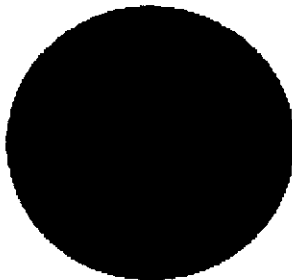
Johan Hooper

On behalf of

Gardener Ross Golf and Country Estate (Pty) Ltd

cc. Ms. Jeniffer Kitto, SAHRA – Gauteng, PO Box 87552, Houghton, 2041
(Ref. 9/2/258/5/44)

ANNEXURE 1 – PERMIT APPLICATION FORM



FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY:	
File No.:	
Date received:	21-01-05
Date approved:	
Applicant:	W. FOURIE
Site / Object:	GARDENER ROSS
Permit No.:	8010.S/01/006/51

SOUTH AFRICAN HERITAGE RESOURCES AGENCY
 111 HARRINGTON STREET, CAPE TOWN, 8001
 PO BOX 4837, CAPE TOWN, 8000
 TEL: 021 462 4502 FAX: 021 482 4509

**APPLICATION FOR PERMIT:
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALAEOLOGICAL SITES AND METEORITES**

Please note: Permit Applications expire one year after the date of receipt.

In terms of Section 35 (4) of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) no person may, without a permit issued by the relevant heritage resources authority, destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or palaeontological site or material or any meteorite; or 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.

Other application forms are available for shipwrecks, or for the export or sale of heritage objects including archaeological and palaeontological material and meteorites, for burial grounds and graves, and for the registration of collections.

Applicants are advised that without full details no permit may be issued.

A. APPLICANT'S DETAILS

1. Name and address of applicant :

*Gardener Ross, Golf And Country Estate (Pty) Ltd
 Wouter Fourie, Matakoma Consultants, PO Box 431, Paardekraal, 1752*

Phone: (H) 0117621455. (W) 011 954 0560 (Cell) 0828513575
 Fax: . 011 954 3568. . . E-mail: wouter@matakoma.co.za
 Identity number of applicant: 7404305191089

2. Academic qualifications of applicant:

*Wouter Fourie – BA (Hon) Archaeology,
 Mauritz Naude – MA (Architecture)*

3. Previous relevant experience of applicant: *Assessment of residential area (for demolition) for proposed*

*Menhatten commercial development (Menlyn, Pretoria). Client: Arcia Architects
 Reconstruction and restoration of historic dwelling in Aoub River (Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park). Client:
 SANParks, etc.*

4. Name and address of a person who can serve as a reference, i.e. a qualified archaeologist, palaeontologist or

*geologist, as relevant: Mr Coen Nienaber, Department of Anatomy, University of Pretoria, Mr Francois
 Coetzee, Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, UNISA*

5. Name and address of the South African scientific institution with which the applicant collaborates:.....

University of South Africa

6. Name and address of the South African scientific institution that will curate the material recovered:.....

University of South Africa, PO Box 392, Pretoria, 003

B. DETAILS OF SITE(S) OR OBJECT(S)

7. Name(s) of site: *Gardener Ross Golf and Country Estate, GR011-13, GR005*

8. Nature of site or object(s) e.g. archaeological, palaeontological, meteorite* : **Historical**

* Please supply a short description of the site, incl. type and approximate date on a separate sheet of paper

9. Period, era, age or date of site or object(s) * :Mid 1950's

10. Geographical situation of site / object **MARK POSITION OF SITE ON A PHOTOSTAT OF A 1:10 000 or 1:50 000 MAP.**

Magisterial district: : Centurion 1: 50 000 Map number : .2528CC..... (or SAN chart)

Latitude & Longitude: See attached document. Recording method (GPS, Trig., Other): GPS.....

Farm Name and No.: .Knoppieslaagte 385 JR .. / Town : Centurion.....

Nearest Town: / Street address & Erf # :.....

11. If it is a national or provincial heritage site / object, the number and date of the notice in the *Government Gazette*

C. PURPOSE OF APPLICATION

12. Purpose of and reasons for application*

.See attached document.....

*** PLEASE SUPPLY FULL MOTIVATION OR RESEARCH PROPOSAL**

I3 Nature of activity. Please circle the appropriate activities below

Destruction or Damage* for Analysis / Dating / Restoration / Security / **Other***

Excavation or disturbance*

Alteration*

Removal from original site*

Exhumation and re-interment*

Explore with a metal detector or other equipment**

Other (e.g. removal of graffiti at rock art site)*

Please supply extra details on a separate sheet of paper:*

14. Period for which permit is required. *Permits are not normally issued for periods longer than three years:*

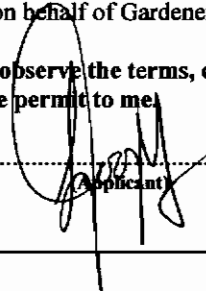
From .31 January 2005..... To .31 January 2007.....

15. Have you consulted the landowner about this project? Please supply documentation.
Yes, see attached letter.

I, **Johann Hooper** (on behalf of Gardener Ross Golf and Country Estate (Pty) Ltd)

undertake strictly to observe the terms, conditions, restrictions, regulations and guidelines under which the Council may issue the permit to me.

Signature:



Place:

Melbourn

Date:

20/01/2005

I, Head of.....
(South African institution) where the applicant will be based while undertaking this project, hereby state that I support the application.

Signature:

Date:

I, Head of.....
(institution) hereby undertake to store in our institution the material and records from this project once completed.

Signature:

Date:



Gardener Ross
GOLF & COUNTRY ESTATE
AN EARNE ELS SIGNATURE GOLF COURSE

13 October 2004

South African Heritage Resources
Agency (SAHRA)
111 Harrington Street
CAPE TOWN
8001

Attention: Mrs Marie Leslie

Page 1 of 2

**GARDENER ROSS GOLF AND COUNTRY ESTATE: DOCUMENTATION OF
HERITAGE RESOURCES AND APPLICATION FOR DESTRUCTION PERMITS.**

Gardener Ross Golf and Country Estate (Pty) Ltd, as owners of Portion 332 of the Farm Knoppieslaagte 385-JR, intend on developing an approximately 300 ha residential golf estate on part of this property. Phase 1 of the development, on which construction has already started, has been granted the necessary environmental and township approvals from the Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Conservation (GDACE) and the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality (CTMM).

Gardener Ross Golf and Country Estate (Pty) Ltd are aware of a number of potential heritage sites on the development site, which were identified as part of the Environmental Scoping Study (ESS) undertaken for the development. Bohlweki Environmental (Pty) Ltd and their appointed sub-consultants have, therefore, been appointed to document these heritage resources and apply for the necessary destruction permits. As most of these sites are outside the phase 1 boundary, they will not be impacted on by the current construction activities. Three old farm building ruins are, however, located on the phase 1 construction site. Although these structures are not anticipated to be older than 60 years (and thus do not require a destruction permit), they will be fenced off until such a time that they have been appropriately documented and the necessary destruction permit(s) obtained from your office, if necessary.

I trust that you will find the above in order, but should you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely,



JOHANNA COOPER

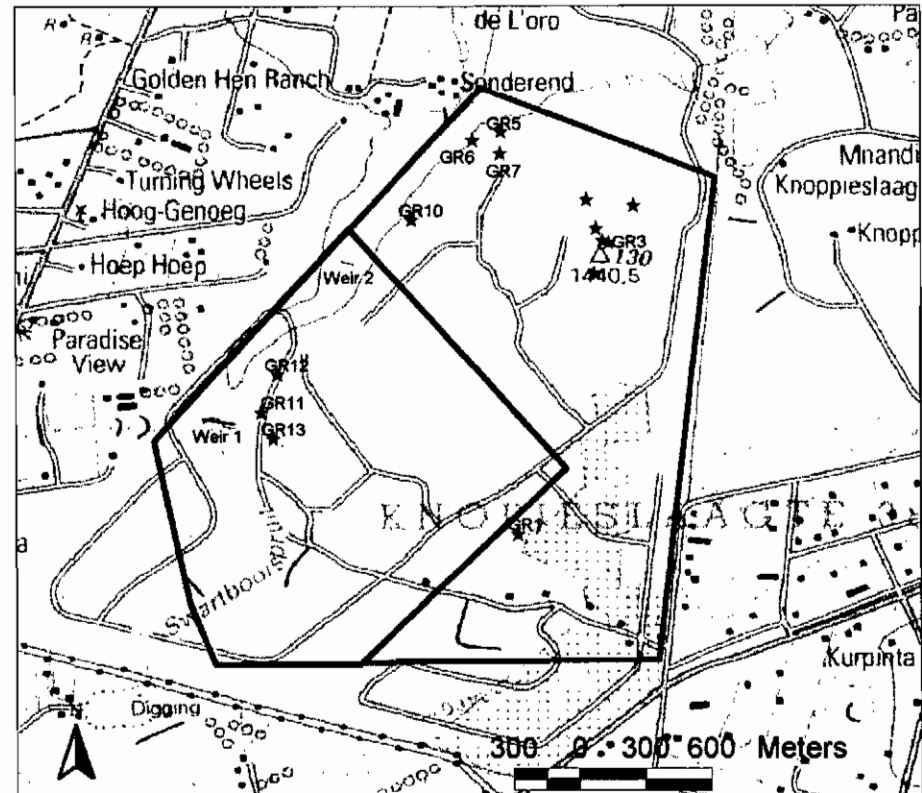
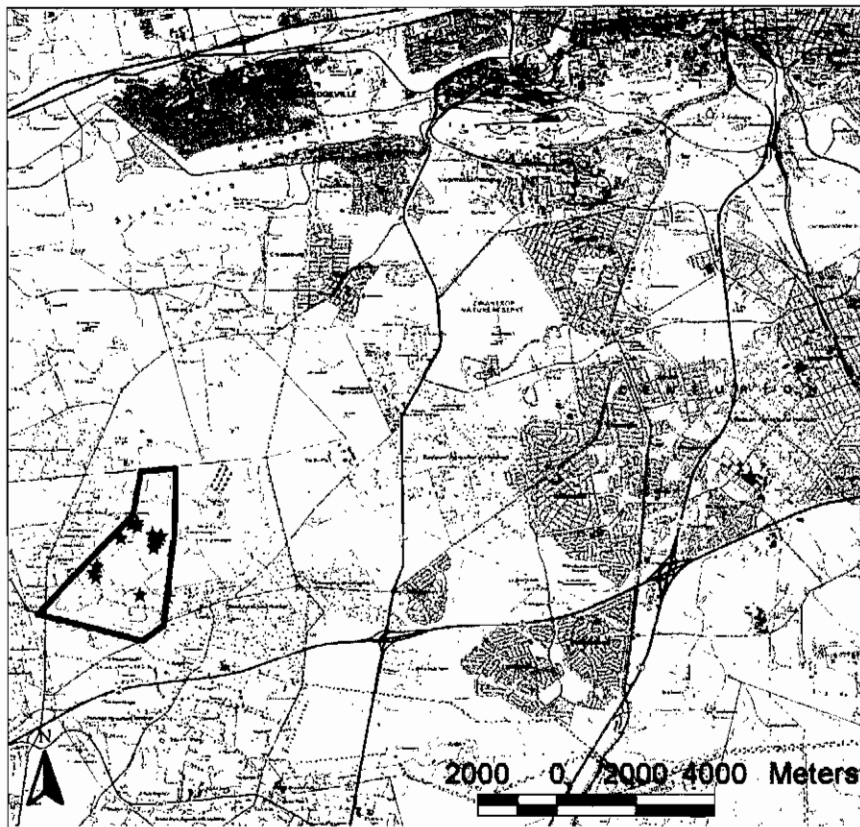
On Behalf of

GARDNER ROSS GOLF AND COUNTRY ESTATE (PTY) LTD

Tel: (011) 315-5545

ANNEXURE 2 – SITE LAY OUT PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT

Gardener Ross Golf and Country Estate Locality Map - Permit Application

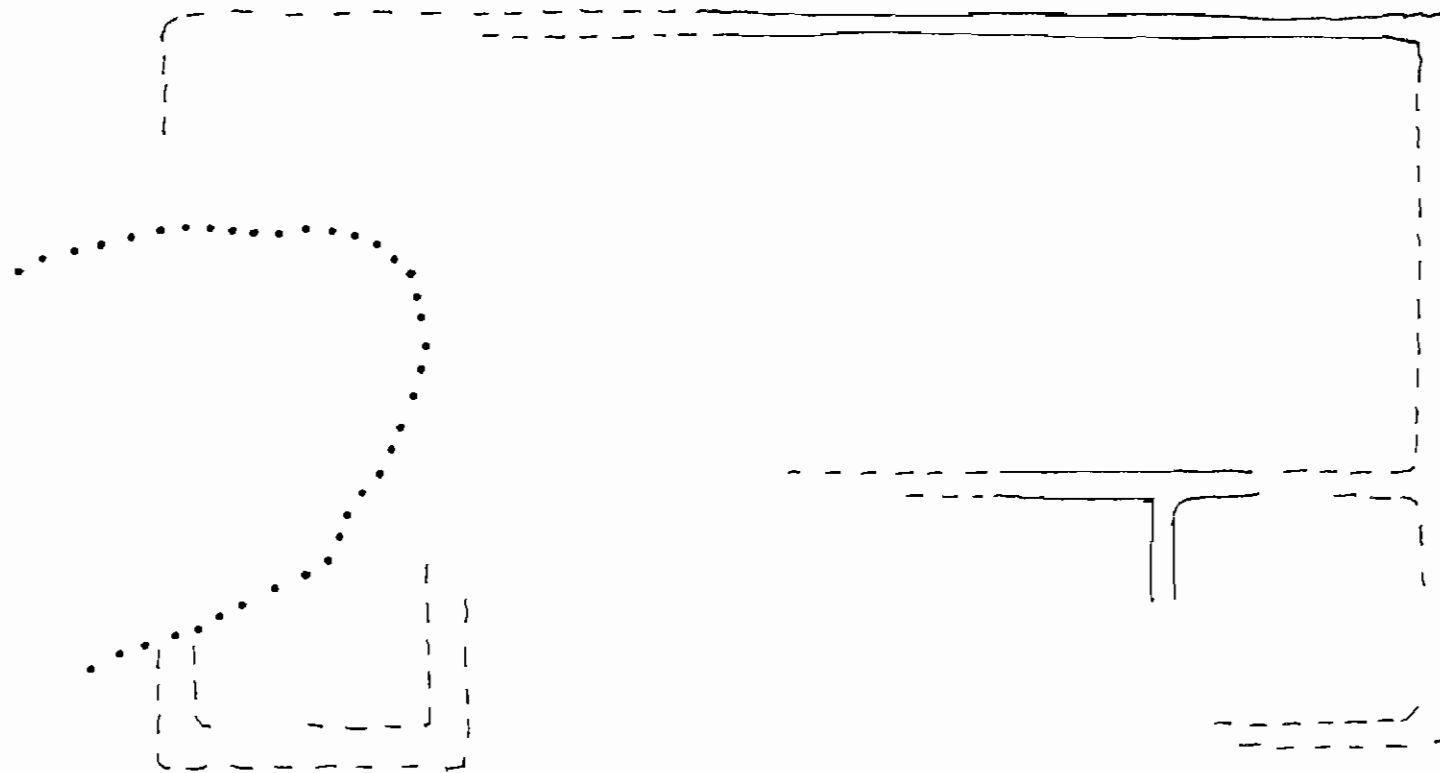


Lay out Phase 1
 Phase 1 of development area



ANNEXURE 3 - DOCUMENTATION OF HERITAGE SITES FOR APPLICATION

GR011 – SUNDRIED CLAY BLOCK STRUCTURE



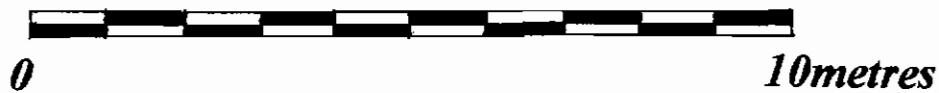
Floor plan



Scanty remains of the structure towards the section that has been graded away.



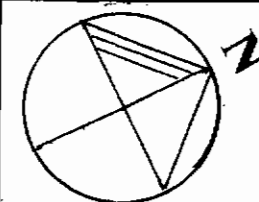
Southeastern elevation



Structure 2

Almost nothing of the structure is left. According to the floor plan it must have been a farm workers dwelling. The scanty remains of the footprint of the structure suggests that it consisted of one large space in front with two smaller spaces, probably lean-tos at the back. The structure faced down hill and part of it has been destroyed by a grader (southern side). The best preserved remains are the single row of foundation stones along its eastern facade. It is assumed that it had a compacted clay floor. Some of the clay walls have remained but were pushed over by the grader and are lying around on the site.

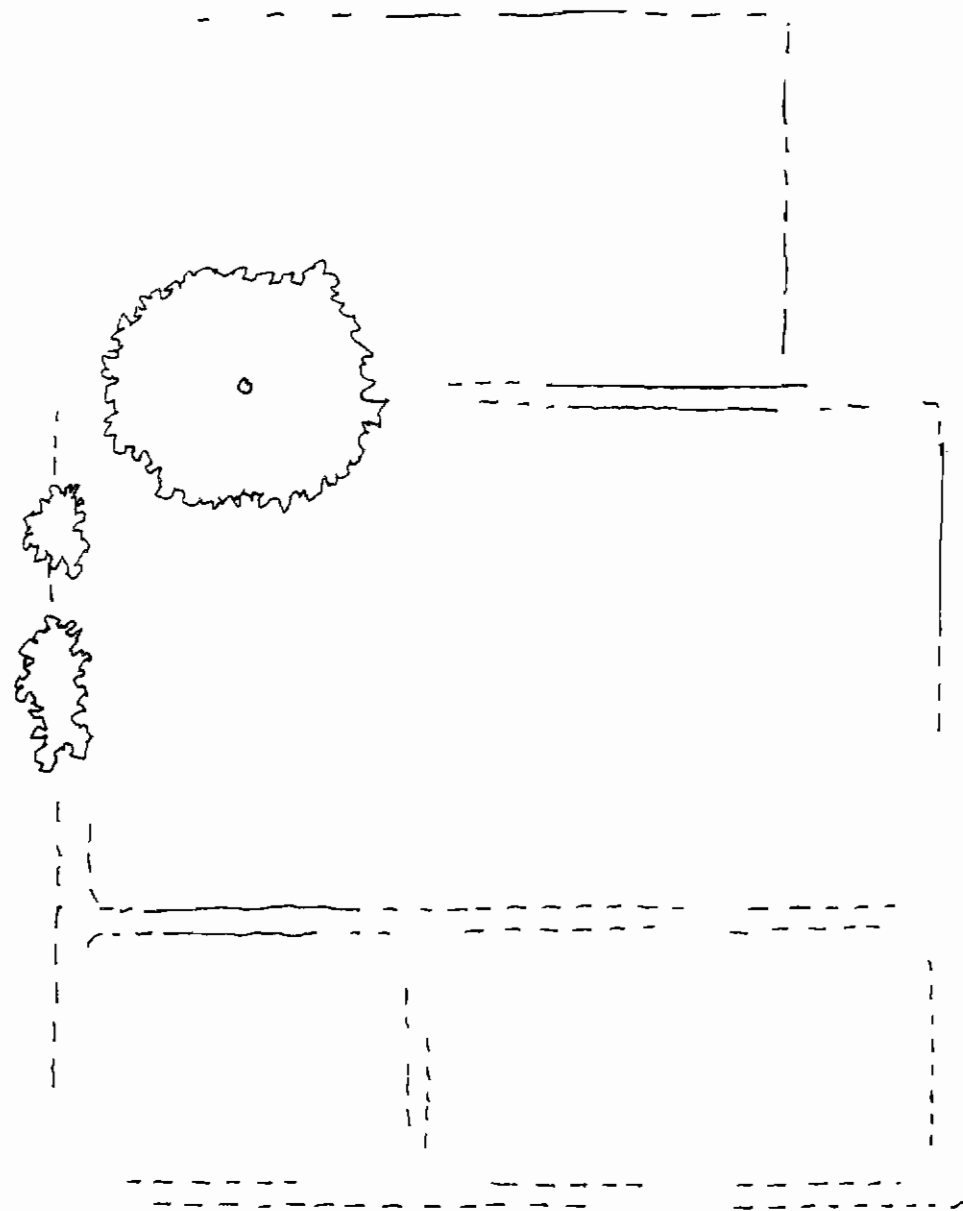
According to the site features the structure was not used as a dwelling for white farmers as no trees or other planted vegetation occur around the structure. No other outbuildings were erected on the site.



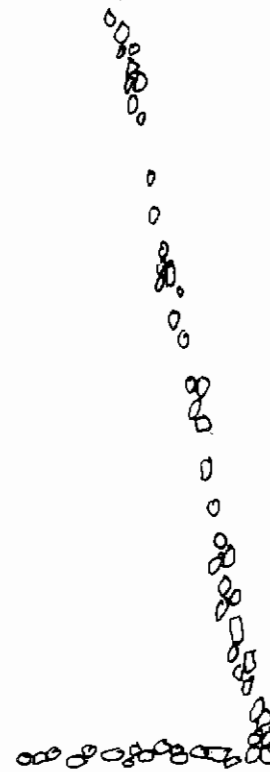
Farm: Knoppieslaagte 385 JQ
 Date recorded: 23 October 2004
 Recorded by : M. Naude
 Drawing scale: 1:100cm

GR012 – SUNDRIED CLAY BLOCK STRUCTURE

Floor plan



0 10metres

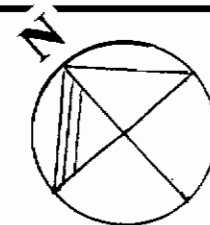


General view from the east towards the ruins. Note the location of the trees

Structure 1

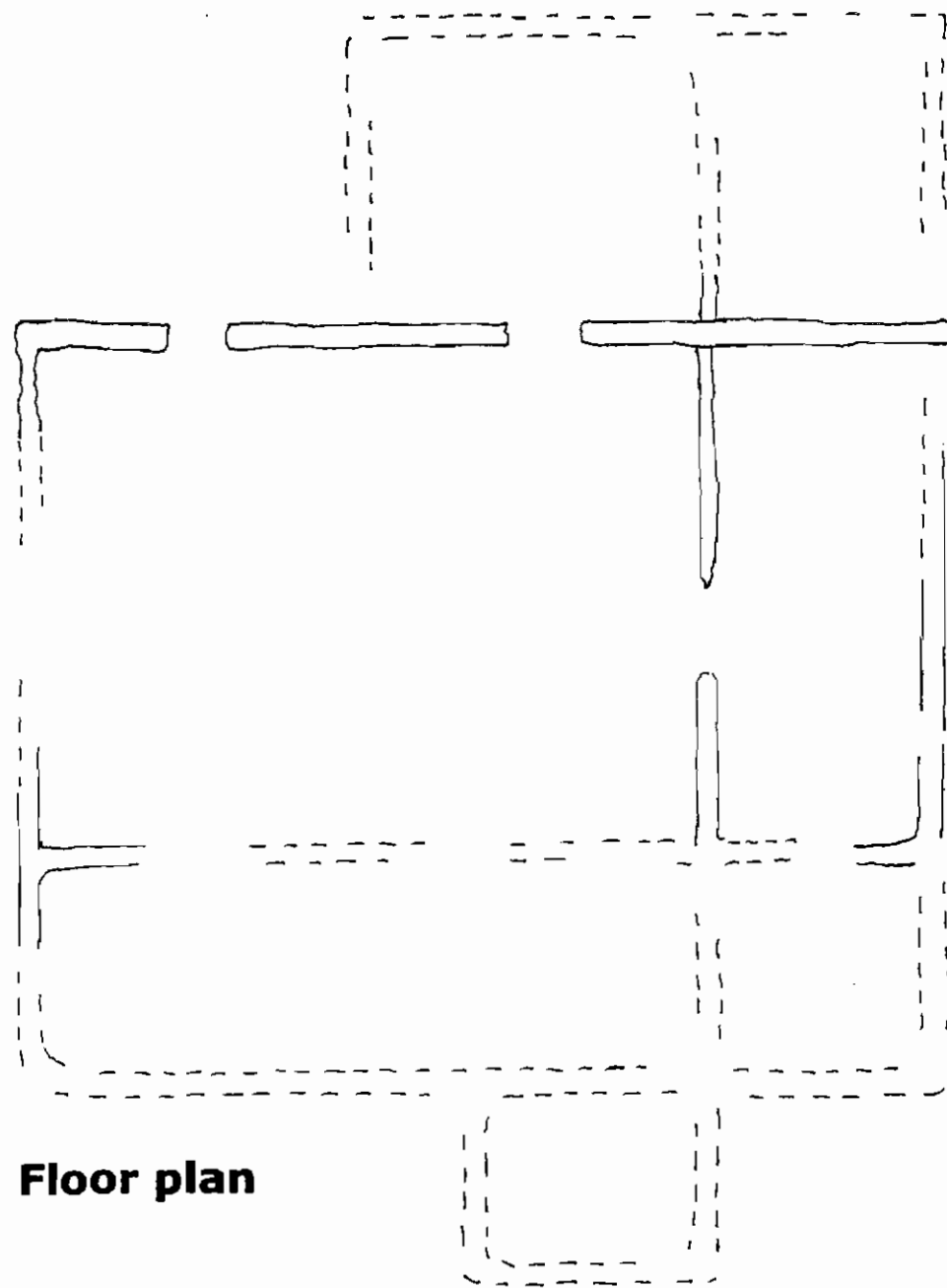
Very little of the structure is left. According to the floor plan and the little physical fabric left it must have been a farm workers dwelling. According to the remains of the walling, it seems as if it consisted of three closed spaces: one large space with two smaller spaces behind it. The remains of what could have been a low lapa wall, constructed with loose stacked stones are located on the northeastern side of the dwelling. Small stones were used as foundation. A thin concrete surface is located in front of the dwelling and it is assumed that the rest of the dwelling had a compacted clay floor. The structure was constructed with sundried clay blocks and plastered with clay. The soft nature of the material caused it to decay quickly and almost none of the walls have survived.

The site does not reflect typical characteristics of white settlement with extensive planting of trees and extended outbuildings and structures

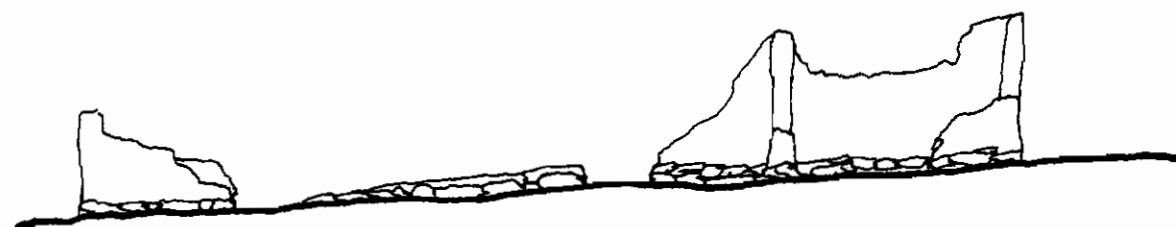


Farm: Knoppieslaagte 385 JQ
Date recorded: 23 October 2004
Recorded by: M .Naude
Drawing scale: 1:100cm

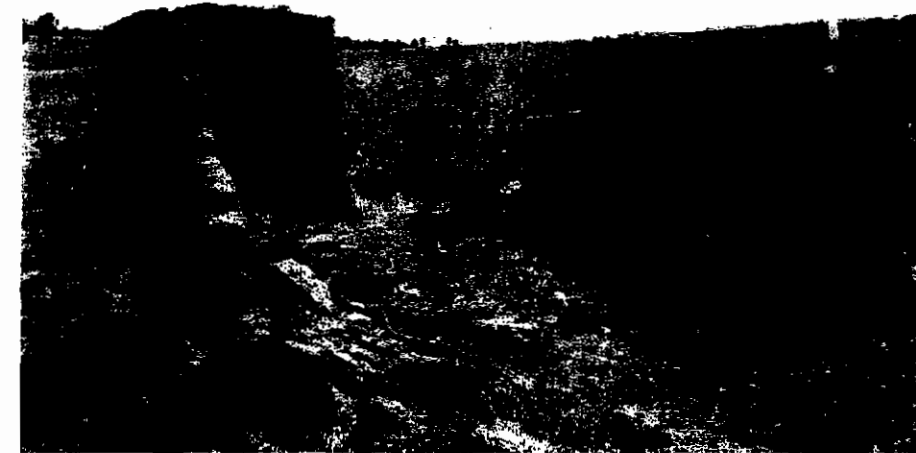
GR013 – SUNDRIED CLAY BLOCK STRUCTURE



Floor plan



South elevation



Most complete part of the dwelling exposing the construction method and measurements of the walls.

Structure 3

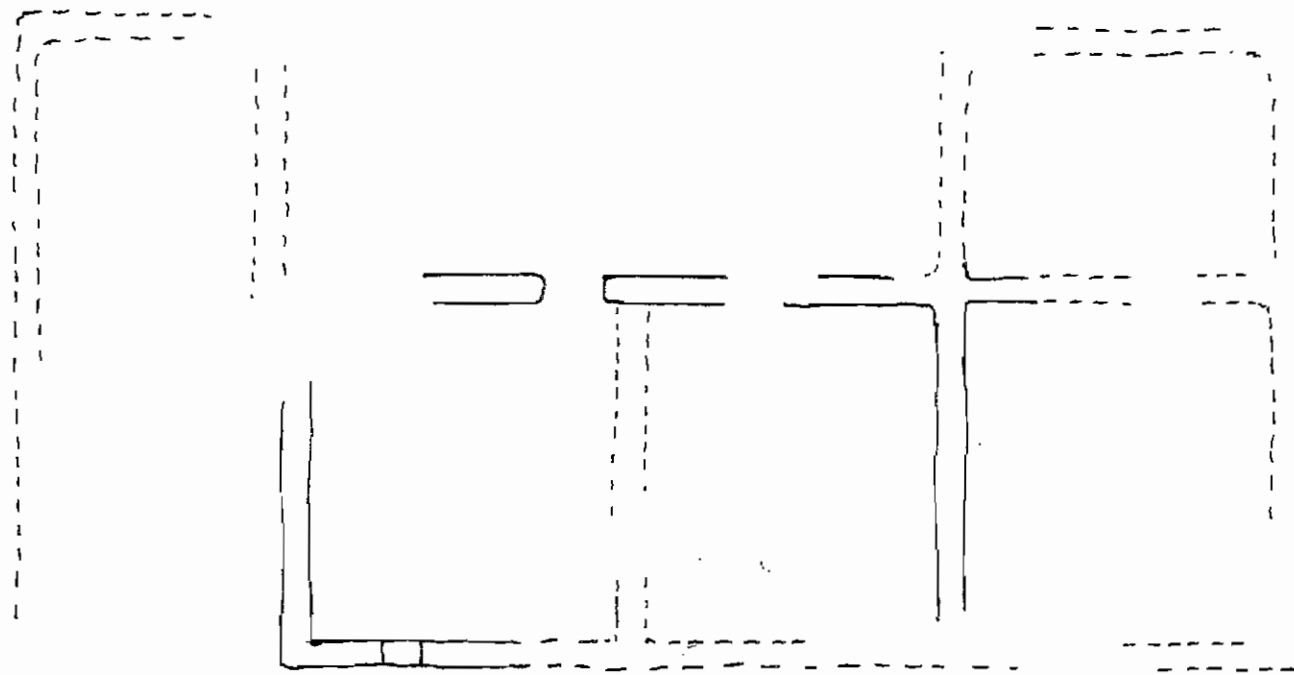
The structure used to be a dwelling of a farm worker and has lost its purpose over time. Very little of the structure is left. The footprint suggests that it consisted of seven spaces, each one linked to a central space. It is assumed that the floors consisted of compacted clay. The walls have been constructed on a thin foundation consisting of small stones and clay mortar. Walls were constructed with sundried clay blocks that were plastered with several layers of clay. No doors or windows were left. The structure faced downhill towards the spruit and the nearest other manmade feature is a diesel (mechanical) water pump, located about 30m downhill from the structure.

According to the site it is assumed that it was not a dwelling of a white farmer as it lacks any planted vegetation or other outbuildings and structures.



Farm: Knoppieslaagte 385 JQ
 Date recorded: 23 October 2004
 Recorded by: M. Naude
 Drawing scale: 1:100cm

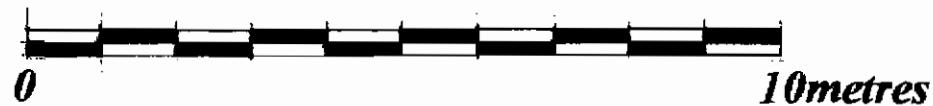
GR005 - SUNDRIED CLAY BLOCK STRUCTURE



Floor plan



South elevation



Structure 7

This structure is an isolated occurrence on the northern side of the ridge associated with mining activities in the area. Several dumps are located about 100m east of the site. It is unknown whether the structure can be associated with white habitation as the site also lacks outbuildings. The dwelling was constructed with clay and it is assumed that it had a compacted clay floor. The walls were poorly constructed with a combination of small stones and clay mortar that have eroded quickly after the roof disappeared.

Remains of a dwelling near the diggings. It was constructed with red clay compared to the other structures that were constructed with greyish clay material.



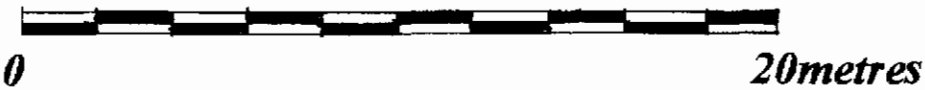
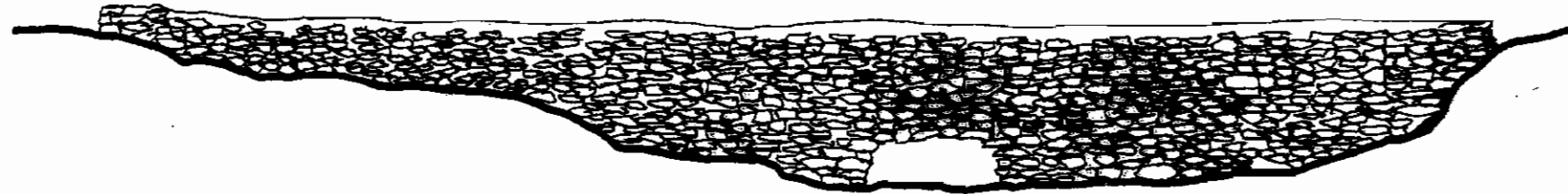
Farm: Knoppieslaagte 385 JQ
Date recorded: 23 October 2004
Recorded by: M. Naude
Drawing scale: 1:100cm

STONE WEIRS CONSTRUCTED IN SWARTSPRUIT

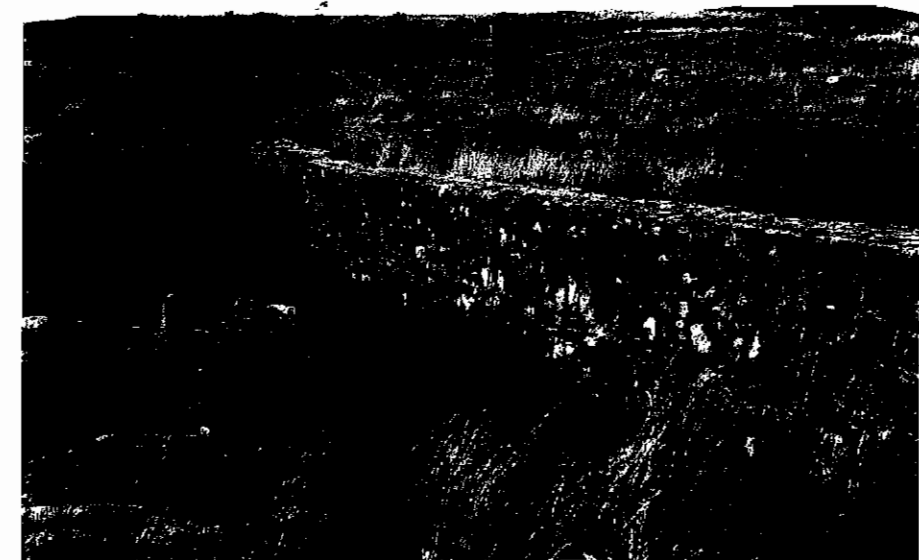
Floor plan



South elevation

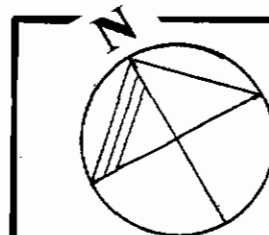


The bottom part of the weir is open and it seems as if the river bed has been washed away and that the weir walling have remained intact.

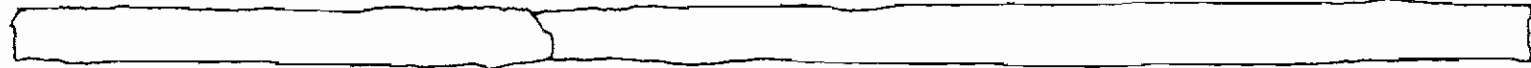


Structure 4

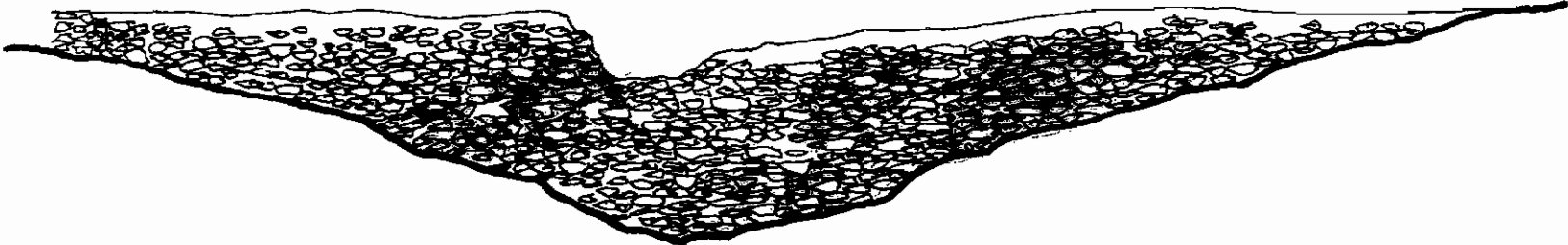
The structure can now only be described as a pedestrian bridge as it has lost its ability to contain water in the same way a weir or dam wall would. It was originally constructed the same way as the other weirs in the spruit - with stone and concrete. It uses the rocks in the flow bed as foundation and no other buttressing was used for supporting the wall. The top of the wall was also covered with a thin layer of cement to seal the top. At some stage in its history the lowest part of the wall must have disintegrated and slipped from underneath the wall allowing water to drain through without any resistance.



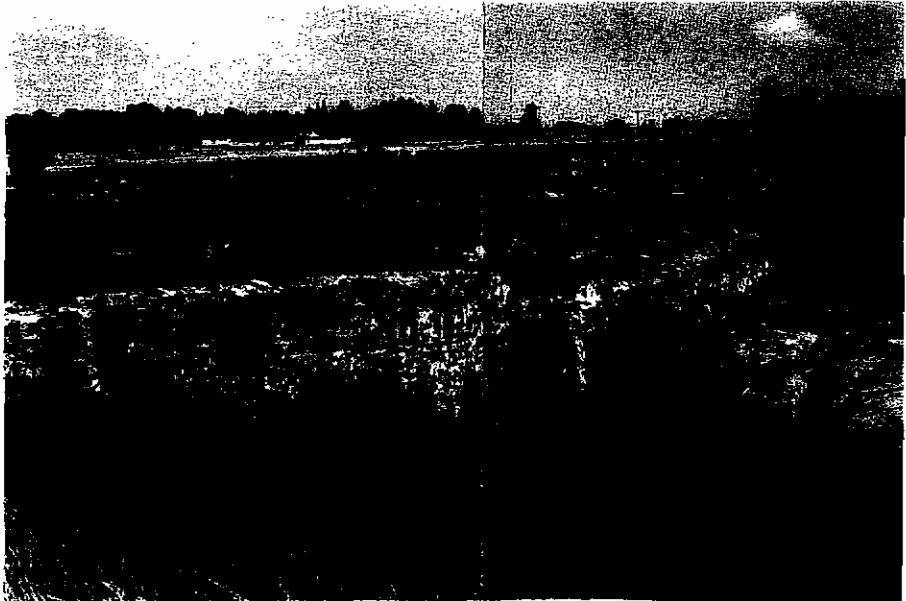
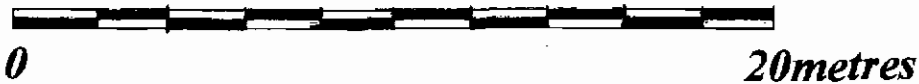
Farm: Knoppieslaagte 385 JQ
Date recorded: 23 October 2004
Recorded by: M. Naude
Drawing scale: 1:200cm



Floor plan



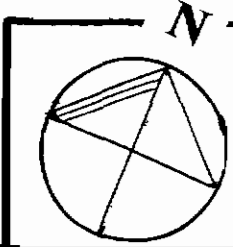
Southeastern elevation



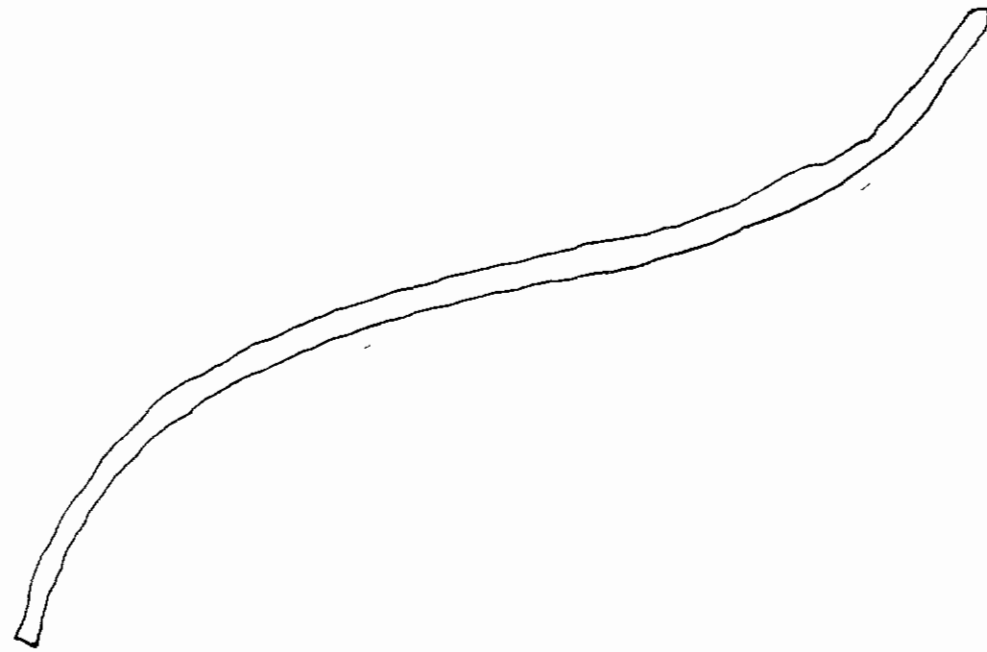
Dam wall or weir with a broken top supposed to operate as an overflow for flood water.

Structure 5

It consists of the remains of a stone weir constructed across the spruit. It is the second weir in the impacted area. It runs across the spruit for about 40 m and an overflow was created almost in its centre by chipping away the stone and concrete. The entire weir is constructed with stone and concrete and the top was sealed with a layer of cement. Prior to having an overflow in the centre water used to flow past the one end of the wall - on the southern end. The weir is used by the local cattle herder to cross the spruit.



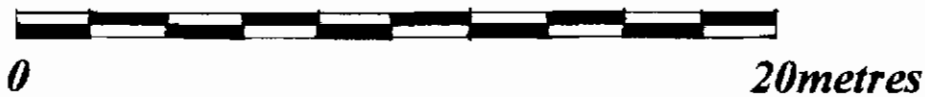
Farm: Knoppieslaagte 385 JQ
Date recorded: 23 October 2004
Recorded by: M. Naude
Drawing scale: 1:200cm



Floor plan



South elevation

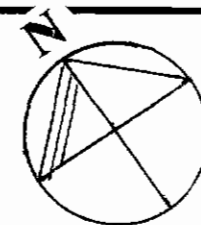


Structure 6

It consists of a curved wall erected as a weir in the spruit and is about 30m long and about 600mm wide. Although it probably served as a low dam wall the overflow, has over time, been broken down by water and the weir is not holding water anymore. The overflow is located on the southern end of the wall. The curved wall will merely operate as a break in case of a flood towards the larger and more 'formal' dam located down stream. No water furrow could be identified linking the weir to lower lying irrigation fields or a farmstead. At its highest point it reaches a height of about 1,3 m. It is constructed with cement and stone with a cement topping rendering it smooth.



Curved weir with an overflow at the on end of the wall - nearest to the camera.



Farm: Knoppieslaagte 385 JQ
Date recorded: 23 October 2004
Recorded by: M. Naude
Drawing scale: 1:200