

(15)

**PHASE I CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE
PROPOSED HEAD QUARTERS OFFICE COMPLEX
CONSTRUCTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE
INTELLIGENCE AT THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL
INTELLIGENCE COLLEGE (SADIC), PRETORIA, GAUTENG**

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|--------|---|
| DI | Department of Defence Intelligence Unit |
| DoD | Department of Defence |
| SADIC | South African National Defence Intelligence College |
| NEMA | National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) |
| NHRA | National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) |
| PHRA-G | Provincial Heritage Resources Authority Gauteng |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| HIA | Heritage Impact Assessment |

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The aim of the cultural heritage survey was to locate, identify and document sites, objects or features of heritage as well as archaeological significance that may occur in the footprint of the proposed site for the construction of the Department of Defence Intelligent Unit Head Quarters Complex. An assessment of the impact of the construction of the Head Quarters on such resources will be provided. Where the impact is negative, alternatives and or mitigation plans that can be considered will be presented.

The Phase I Heritage Survey, revealed the following historically significant buildings on the footprint of the site:

- Admin block
- The Dome
- Small Dome
- House Orion
- House Sagittarius
- House Icarus
- Bachelors Flat
- Stables

The buildings listed above bear astronomical and historical significance as they belong to the Radcliffe Observatory established in Pretoria in the mid 1930s. Some of the buildings date to more than 60 years ago. Therefore they are protected in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999).

It is advised that in the event that new evidence of heritage, historical or archaeological resources are unearthed either during the construction, work must stop immediately, pending investigation by a heritage professional from the relevant heritage authority. The table below summarizes the development constraints of the heritage structures identified on the SADIC site and is based on the information provided in the proposed development master plan.

Development constraints of the heritage buildings identified at the SADIC site

| Heritage Building Name | Proposed development intention as indicated on the master-plan | Heritage significance | Recommendations for protection of heritage/historical buildings during construction phase of project | Demolishment Permit Application from PHRA-G required | Physical treatment in the form of alteration, disturbance or renovation |
|------------------------|--|-----------------------|---|---|---|
| Admin block | re-use | Yes | The historical buildings to be re-used should each be demarcated at a 5 m radius prior to and during the length of construction and access to them should be strictly controlled; | N/A | However, a permit from PHRA-G will be required for any of the following treatments in the form of alteration, disturbance, renovation or any change of physical appearance of those buildings that will be kept and re-used |
| Dome | re-use | Yes | The construction team should not be allowed to venture beyond this boundary; | N/A | |
| House Orion | re-use | Yes | No construction equipment should be placed within 5 m from each historical building; and | N/A | Preservation refers to the maintenance and repair of existing historic materials and retention of a property's form; |
| House Sagittarius | re-use | Yes | No heavy drilling or other construction activities should take place within 5 m of each historical building. | N/A | Rehabilitation involves the alteration or addition to a historic property/building/structure to meet continuing or changing uses while retaining the property's historic character; |
| House Icarus | re-use | Yes | | N/A | Restoration depicts a property at a particular period of time in its history, while removing evidence of other periods; and |
| Stables | To be demolished | Yes | N/A | N/A | Reconstruction re-creates vanished or non-surviving portions of a property/building/structure for interpretive purposes. |
| Small dome | Not shown on master-plan | Yes | (see notes below table if decision to re-use, alter, disturb or renovate is taken) | (see notes below table if decision to alter, disturb or demolish is taken) | |
| Bachelor's Flat | Intention not indicated | Yes | If the intention is to re-use this structure, then it is subject to the recommendations listed above for those buildings that will be kept and re-used | A demolition permit will have to be applied for with PHRA-G prior to structure being demolished | |

Notes

- For **ALL** the **heritage buildings** that 're-use' is proposed, a **demolishment permit** will be required from PHRA-G **if a change of decision from re-using to demolishing is taken;**
- For **ALL** the **heritage buildings** that will be 're-used', a **permit** will be required from PHRA-G for any intended **physical alteration, disturbance and or renovation** including painting, carpeting etc. (ie nothing should be done to change the internal and external physical appearance of these buildings (including their roofs, windows, doors etc) without a permit from PHRA-G);
- If a decision to **demolish only part of any heritage building** is taken, a **permit** will be required from PHRA-G.
- **During the construction phase** of the project, the **recommendations for protection** should be applied to **ALL** the heritage buildings;
- The PHRA-G's permitting procedure is presented as Figure 12;
- The average time required for alteration and demolition permits application is to four (4) to five (5) months; and
- The permitting application is facilitated by an independent heritage consultant.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Department of Defence (DoD) Intelligence staff currently occupy the Liberty Life Building in the Pretoria CBD. The proposed construction of the Head Quarters is due to the identified need for alternative accommodation for approximately 1 500 employees resulting from:

- Inadequate office space in current building for DoD staff and activities;
- Traffic congestion and problems with access and egress to the current building;
- Significant safety concerns and the lack of adequate safety standards within the current accommodation;
- A significant backlog in maintenance and upgrading of office accommodation in the current office environment;
- Limited access for the disabled; and
- An inadequate/inappropriate office accommodation if compared to international standards applied by similar government bodies.

The proposed Head Quarters Office complex will be established in Portion 11 of the Farm Groenkloof 358 JR, Waterkloof Ridge. The proposed site is the current campus for the South African National Defence College (SADIC), Pretoria. Strategic Environmental Focus (Pty) Ltd was commissioned by Kagiso Financial Services to undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in this regard. A Heritage Impact Assessment was carried out in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) as amended, and it is based on the requirements of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA).

According to Section 3 (2) of the NHRA, the heritage resources of South Africa include:

- 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 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 of slavery 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 interest; 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 1(xiv) of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996)."*

In terms of Section 3 (3) of the NHRA, 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 places or 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 or 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.”*

The aim of the investigation was to identify, verify and analyze heritage issues and to recommend how to manage them within the context of the proposed construction of the DoD Head Quarters Office Complex.

The objectives of the investigation were:

- Identifying and analysing heritage places, objects, buildings, structures, etc.;
- Assessing broad cultural significance of identified sites, places, buildings, structures and objects within the site;
- Surveying and mapping of significant/sensitive issues and opportunities/constraints issues;
- Reviewing of the general compatibility of the proposed establishment of the office complex with heritage policy planning frameworks;
- Undertaking a preliminary assessment of the acceptability of the proposed construction of the office complex from a heritage perspective;
- Identifying the need for alternatives, if necessary;
- Recommending appropriate initial management measures to conserve significant heritage elements and reduce the impact on heritage resources.

2 BACKGROUND INFORMATION TO THE PROJECT

Table 1 Background Information

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Consultant: | Mamoluoane Seliane |
| Type of development: | Construction of DoD Head Quarters Office Complex, Pretoria, Gauteng |
| Rezoning or subdivision: | Rezoning |
| Terms of reference | To carry out an HIA |
| Legislative requirements: | The HIA was carried out in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) and following the requirements of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA) |

2.1 Details of the study area

Footprint: See Figure 1

Current landuse: The site proposed for the establishment of the office complex is the South African National Defence Intelligence College campus.

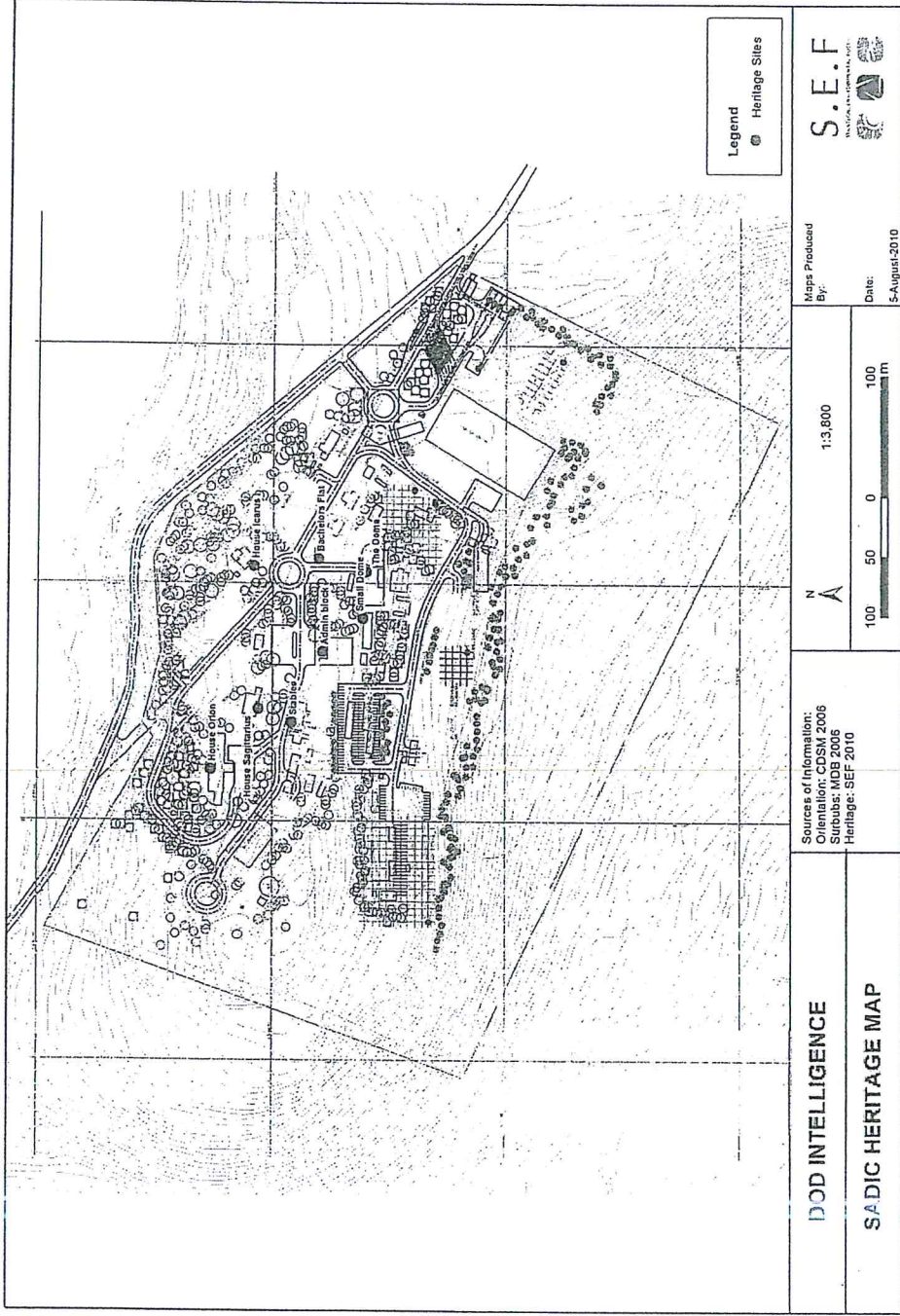


Figure 1 Location of study area showing an overlay of historical buildings with the proposed development master plan

3 BACKGROUND INFORMATION TO THE SURVEY

3.1 Methodology

3.1.1 Literature Review

A brief literature review pertaining to the history of the SADIC campus was undertaken.

3.1.2 Field work

The heritage survey for the proposed construction of the DoD Head Quarters office complex was conducted on the 4 August 2010. The survey was undertaken by means of walking throughout the study area to:

- search for, locate and identify objects and structures of heritage and or archaeological significance in accordance with accepted archaeological practices; and
- document all heritage/archaeological sites, objects and structures according to minimum standards accepted by the archaeological profession.

3.2 Restrictions to the survey

3.2.1 Visibility

Visibility during the survey was good as the site visit was conducted during the non-growing season.

3.2.2 Disturbance

A great deal of human disturbance in the form of mostly interior alterations (painting, carpeting and partitioning etc.) of the historical buildings was noted.

3.3 Details of the equipment used during the survey

- GPS: Garmin eTrex; and
- Digital camera: Canon Powershot A460.

All readings were taken using the GPS. Accuracy was to a margin of error of 5 m.

4 BRIEF HISTORY OF THE RADCLIFFE OBSERVATORY

The Radcliffe Observatory was founded in Oxford in 1772 by the Trustees administering Dr. John Radcliffe's estate following his death in 1714 (Glass, 1989). This observatory operated successfully mainly undertaking positional astronomy with the help of reflectors for over a century and a half when a need for another geographical location was identified. This need to relocate was due to various reasons including the fact that the night skies in Oxford were becoming less clear for astronomical observations as the effects of industrial revolution began to take their toll. Following a search and survey of possible sites, the site on a hill-top about 8km south east of Pretoria was decidedly the most favorable based on the merit for the quality of its night skies (Glass, 1989; Knox-Shaw, 1951). This site was therefore granted to the Radcliffe Trustees by the Municipality with the acceptance to install basic services such as water and power.

The construction of the buildings and other logistical arrangements for the establishment of the Radcliffe Observatory began in 1935. It is stated by Knox-Shaw (1951) that "*The buildings comprise the Office block; three residences for the staff; a block containing a garage for four cars, electricity transformer, and quarters for messenger and gardeners; and the telescope turret.*" The Radcliffe Observatory staff, consisting of the Radcliffe observer, Dr. H. Knowx-Shaw, the second assistant, Mr E.G. Williams had already taken up residence at the observatory in Pretoria following the completion of the buildings (Nature, 1937). The chief assistant, Dr. R.O. Redman remained in England to oversee the manufacture of the apparatus and its accessories.

The Radcliffe Observatory telescope, which was 74 inches in diameter, was the largest telescope in southern Africa and one of the largest in the world (Glass, 1951). It only arrived in Pretoria in 1948, more than fifteen years since the decision to move to a new location was made. The delay was initially due to the legal matters regarding the transfer of the Radcliffe charity funds to a foreign country. After this case was won, the telescope was ordered but then repeated failures of Corning Glass Works in getting the mirror to the correct specifications continued until the start of the World War II, which introduced complications in the manufacture process of the telescope mirror causing even further delays (Glass, 1951).

From 1948 the Radcliffe Observatory operated for over a quarter century until in 1974 when it was decided to move it to Southerland in the arid Karoo owing to the deteriorating conditions of night skies in Pretoria (pers. comm. Major D. J. van den Berg, 4 August 2010). The Telescope and accompanying instruments were sold by the Radcliffe Trustees to the South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research for operation at the South African Astronomical Observatory in Southerland, under the then director Sir Richard Woolley (Glass, 1989).

In June 1975 the South African Defence Intelligence took ownership of the Radcliffe Observatory site in Pretoria followed by the opening of the site by the Defense Minister then Mr P.W. Botha (pers. comm. Major D. J. van den Berg, 4 August 2010). The circular building that housed the telescope was renovated and turned into a conference centre.

The heritage of SADIC is reflected in the names allocated to the buildings such as Radcliffe, Orion, Sagittarius, Icarus etc. Another area where the heritage of the College is reflected is in its emblem; which consists of the Southern Cross.

5 DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

5.1 Locational Data

Footprint: See Figure 1

Province: Gauteng;

Municipality: City of Tshwane;

General coordinates: 25°47'19.9"; 28°13'44.4"E

5.2 Description of the materials observed

The heritage survey of the proposed construction of the DoD Head Quarters Office Complex revealed the following buildings that are believed to be more than 60 years old and or have some special value (significance) to a community:

- Admin block
- The Dome

- Small Dome
- House Orion
- House Sagittarius
- House Icarus
- Bachelors Flat
- Stables

5.2.1 Admin block

The administration block is located at about 25°47'15.9"S; 28°13'40.1"E (Figure 1 and 2). This is one of the first buildings that were erected on the site in the 1930's in preparation for the establishment of the Radcliffe Observatory. It is stated in Nature (1937:841) that "*The buildings of the Observatory on the magnificent site to the south-east of Pretoria, 600 feet above the city, which was generously presented to the Radcliffe Trustees by the municipality, are nearly completed. They consist of an office block, three residences and the circular building of brick and concrete to house the telescope.*" As indicated in the quote, the admin block was used as office space for the Radcliffe Observatory's operational staff. As such this building is over 60 years and hence is protected by the NHRA. Some interior alterations including paintings and carpeting have however taken place over the years especially in recent years under the ownership of the site by SADIC. No formal record of any of the undertaken alteration activities has been kept. The outside of the building does not seem to have been modified (Figure 3). The master plan for the development (Appendix 1) indicates that the admin building will be reused after the proposed construction of the office complex. As a risk preventative measure, just before construction commences as well as during construction, this building is subject to the conditions stated in sections 7.1 and 7.2 of this report.

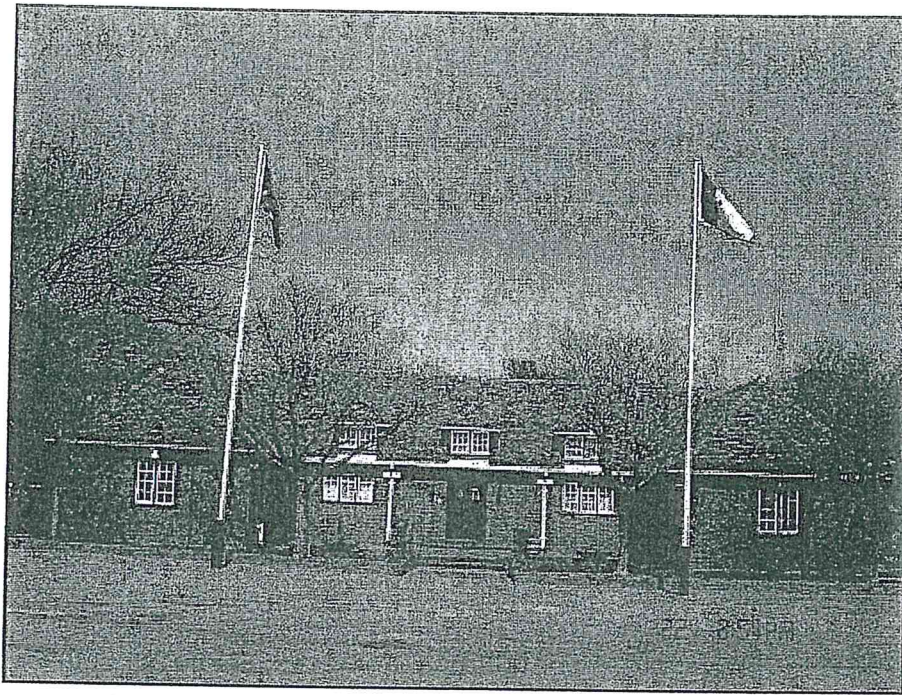


Figure 2 The Admin block today

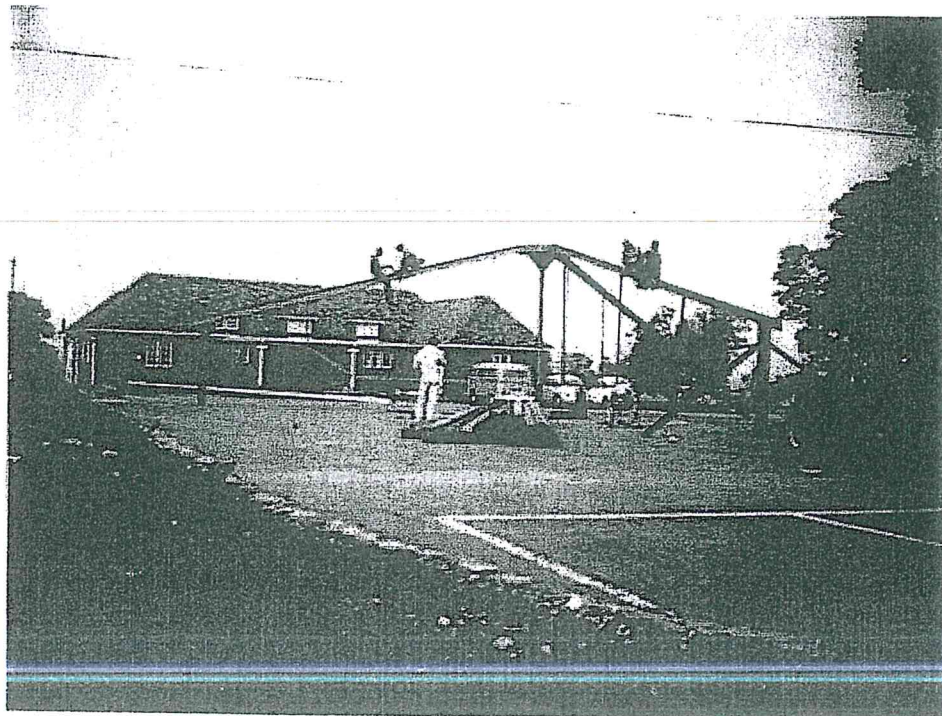


Figure 3 Admin block in the 1930's

5.2.2 *The Dome*

Commonly referred to as the dome, instead of a tower or turret (Figure 4) this is a huge circular building that used to house the telescope (Nature, 1937). It is one of the first buildings on this site and is located at about 25°47'20.2"S; 28°13'42.2"E (see Figure 1). This building is now being used as a conference centre by SADIC and has seen interior modifications as well as complete structural alteration and renovation of the entire top section (see Figure 5). The veranda on the main door is one of the recent add-ons as well. According to the master plan (Appendix A), the conference centre will kept and reused. As a risk preventative measure, this building is therefore subject to the conditions outlined in sections 7.1 and 7.2 of this report.

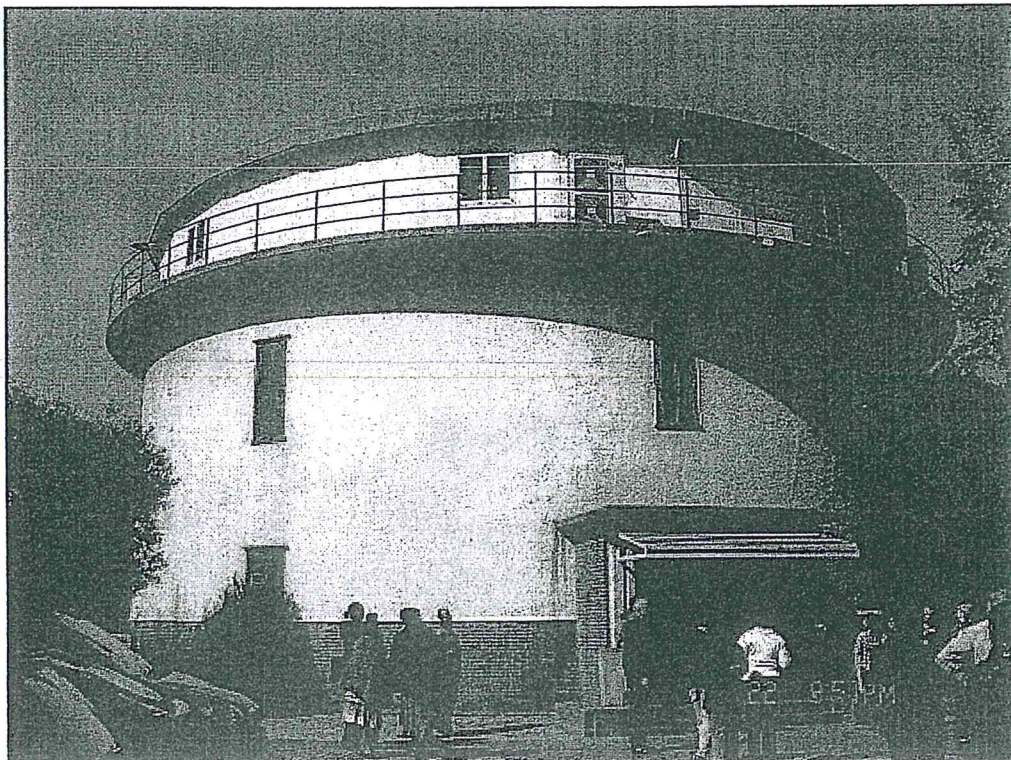


Figure 4 The Dome today

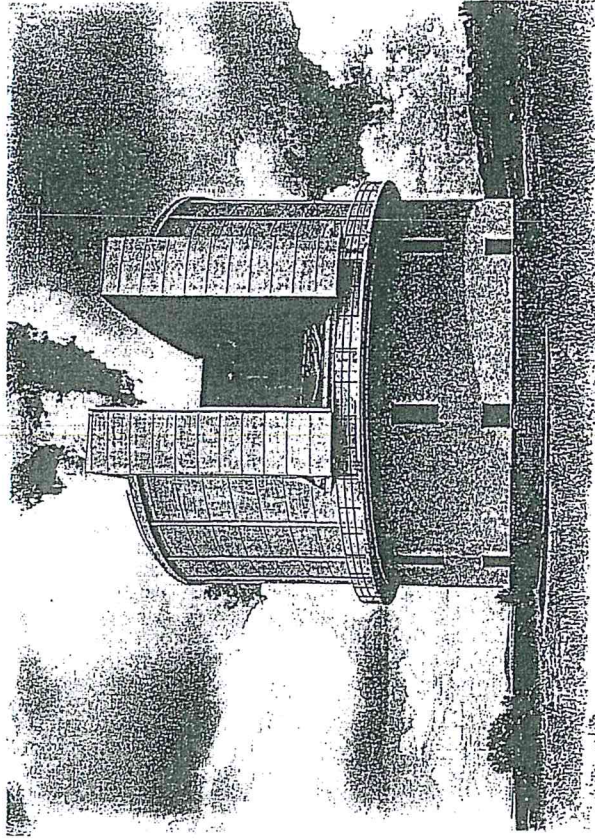


FIG. 8. The completed turret in Pretoria.

Figure 5 The 'dome' (turret) before renovations (taken from Glass, 1989)

5.2.3 *The small dome*

The small dome is a replica of the big dome and is located at about 25°47'20.1"S; 28°13'40.8"E (Figure 1 and 6). This building was probably also used to house a telescope of some sort although it may have been a small one (pers. comm. Major van den Berg, 4 August 2010). It has the stand in the centre, where the telescope would have been rested. Although it is not listed as one of the buildings that were on site in 1937, it is possible that it was erected somewhat later but before 1950. This building is left out (ie not shown) in the master plan (Appendix A) so it is not clear to the author what the intentions are regarding the structure. However if the intention is to demolish or disturb it, a permit should be applied for at the PHRA-G. If the proposed project intends to keep it, then it is subject to the conditions provided in sections 7.1 and 7.2 of this report.

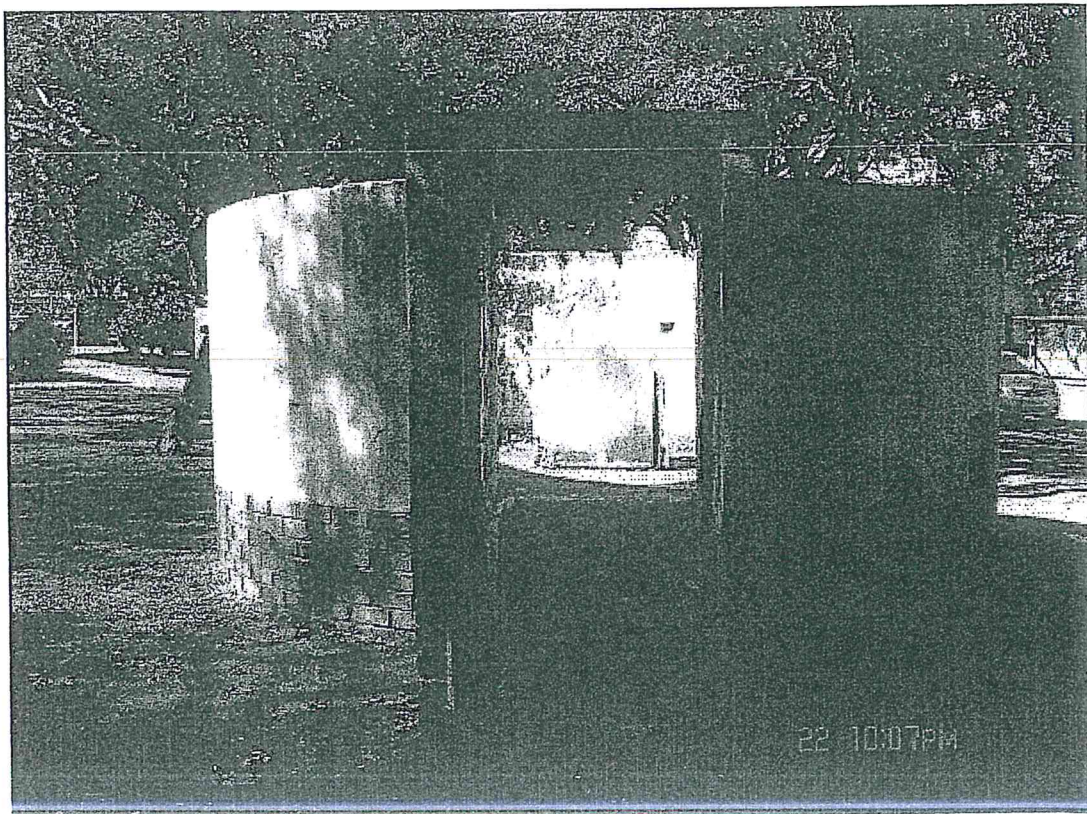


Figure 6 Small dome

5.2.4 House Orion

House Orion is one of the first buildings on site dating to the 1930's (Figure 1 and 7). This building is located at about 25°47'15.9"S; 28°13'36.3"E. It was originally used as a residence and now it is used as a guest house as well as a conference centre. House Orion caught a fire in the mid 1980's but did not completely burn down. It was then rebuilt from what was remaining of it with every effort made to maintain its original look, especially in the outside. According to the master plan (Appendix A) this building will be reused. Therefore it is subject to the recommendations and guidelines outlined in sections 7.1 and 7.2 of this report.



Figure 7 House of Orion

5.2.5 House Sagittarius

House Sagittarius is located at about 25°47'17.2"S; 28°13'38.1"E (Figure 1 and 8). It is one of the three houses that were built on this site in the early to mid 1930's. It was originally utilised

REFERENCES

1. Glass, I. S., 1989. The Story of the Radcliffe Telescope. *Quarterly Journal of the Royal Astronomical Society*, Volume 30: 33 – 58.
2. Knox-Shaw, H., 1951. The Radcliffe Observatory at Pretoria. *Leaflet No. 272*: 170 – 177. Radcliffe Trustees.
3. 'Radcliffe Observatory, Pretoria' 1937. *Nature*, Vol. 140: pp 841.
4. SAHRA, 2005. *Minimum Standards for the Archaeological and the Palaeontological Components of Impact Assessment Reports*, Draft version 1.4.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

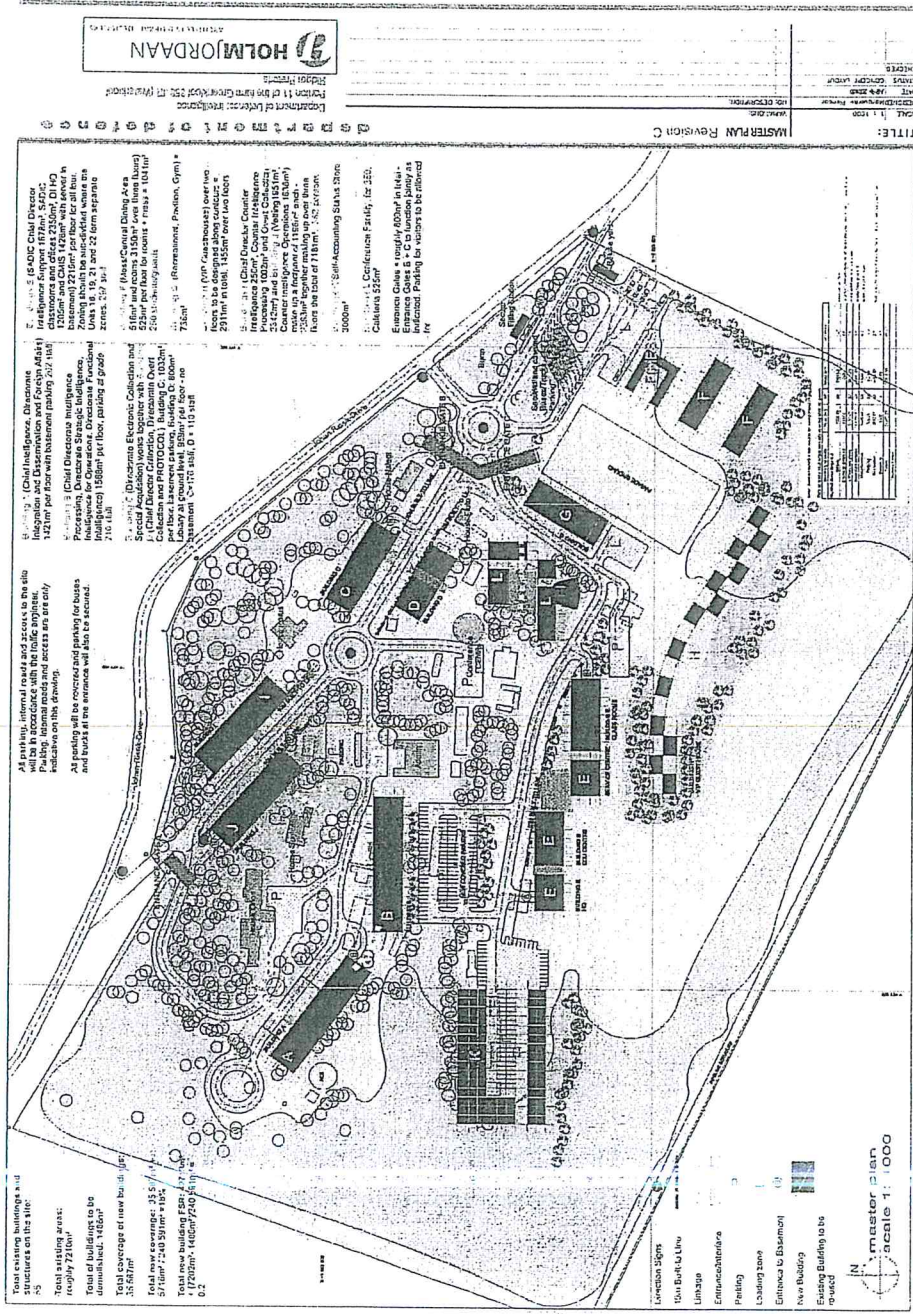
The author wishes to thank the following staff members of SANDIC for their assistance during the undertaking of this project.

Colonel X. G. Mabanga for his warm welcome on the day of the site visit, as well as arranging that Major D. J. van den Berg assists with the project related activities and information required.

Major D. J. van den Berg for the detailed tour he provided of the site, the historical information and pictures provided.

Mr Graeme Plant for provision of information and for the historical documents provided.

APPENDIX A



APPENDIX B

**PROVINCIAL HERITAGE RESOURCES AUTHORITY –
GAUTENG
(PHRA-G)**

APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

1. Requirements for PHRAG Permits 2. Definitions 3. Checklist
-

ADD THE PREAMBLE

1. Requirements for PHRAG permits

The following must be submitted with reference to the proposed destruction, damaging, defacement, excavation, alteration, removal from its original position, subdivision or changing of the planning status of a provincial heritage site or a provisionally protected place, or the proposed alteration or demolition of a structure or part of a structure that is older than 60 years.

| Provincial heritage site | Provisionally protected place | Structure/any part of a structure older than 60 years |
|---|--|---|
| Completed PHRAG application form (see attached) | Completed PHRAG application form (see attached) | Completed PHRAG application form (see attached) |
| | | A copy of the original building plan or a signed note from the responsible local authority stating that this is not available |
| Locality plan showing the position of the site in relation to its surroundings | Locality plan showing the position of the place in relation to its surroundings | Locality plan showing the position of the structure in relation to its surroundings |
| Site Development Plan in the event of any proposed new development of the property associated with the site | Site development Plan in the event of any proposed new development of the property associated with the place | Site Development Plan in the event of any proposed NEW development of the property associated with the structure |

| Provincial heritage site (continued) | Provisionally protected place (continued) | Structure/any part of a structure older than 60 years (continued) |
|--|---|--|
| | | History of the structure: includes architectural history and previous ownership details (all owners). This can be obtained at the Deeds Office. The PHRAG may require additional information. |
| Coloured photographs with descriptive caption of all elevations of the site in its present form and context | Coloured photographs with descriptive caption of all elevations of the place in its present form and context | Coloured photographs with descriptive caption of all elevations of the structure in its present form and context adjacent houses in the area, street-scape. (for demolition include interior photographs) |
| | | |
| | | In the event of partial or complete external alteration or demolition, proof of the notice calling for comments from interested or affected parties. (see 3.3) |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| In the event of proposed alteration/s, three sets of drawings, one of which must be coloured up to show the proposed work / restoration details | In the event of proposed alteration/s, three sets of drawings, one of which must be coloured up to show the proposed work / restoration details | In the event of proposed alteration or partial demolition, three sets of drawings, one of which must be coloured up to show the proposed work / restoration details |
| Written comments on the subject of the application from the Heritage Assets Management Section of the Department of Public Works (PWD), in the case of the site being under the control of PWD (National) | Written comments on the subject of the application from the Heritage Assets Management Section of the Department of Public Works (PWD), in the case of the place being under the control of PWD (National) | Written comments on the subject of the application from the Heritage Assets management Section of the Department of Public Works (PWD), in the case of the structure being under the control of PWD (National) |

2. Definitions

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”

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

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

provincial heritage site means a place declared to be a provincial heritage site in terms of section 27 of the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 (such sites were previously known as national monuments)

provisionally protected place means a place protected under section 29 of the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 (such places include former provisionally declared monuments)

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”.

3. CHECK LIST FOR APPLICATIONS TO DO ALTERATIONS AND DEMOLITIONS.

- All documents must be bound in an A4 Format and filed in the same order as this Checklist.
- Plans are to be folded to an A4 size and placed loose at the back of your document.
- Complete this checklist as comprehensively and attach it to your application.
- Incomplete applications will not be processed! In order to prevent unnecessary delays and frustration, it is therefore suggested that you tick the attached checklist and then submit it together with the rest of the application documents.

| | | | |
|-------|---|--|----------------------|
| i) | COMPLETED APPLICATION FORM (301) | | |
| ii) | 3 SETS OF PLANS | 2 SETS NOT COLOURED IN. (One approved and stamped set will be returned to the applicant.) | |
| | | 1 SET COLOURED IN | |
| iii) | CLEAR COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHS: <i>(Alterations):- All elevations & Interior – where applicable. (Labelled and Context.)</i> <i>(Total demolitions):- All elevations & Interior – full interior. (Labelled and Context.)</i> | | |
| | STREET ELEVATIONS OF NEIGHBOURING PROPERTIES – COLOUR: - (Neighbours on the sides and across the road): - <i>(Alterations & Total Demolitions) (Labelled elevations and Context.)</i> | | |
| | STREETScape OF AREA IN FRONT OF THE PROPERTY – COLOUR: - <i>(Alterations & Total Demolitions) (Labelled street views taken in both directions.)</i> | | |
| iv) | COPY OF ORIGINAL BUILDING PLAN. (If the Local Authority does not have the original (First) plans, then an official letter from the Local Authority, stating that no plans are available, will be required.) | | |
| v) | LOCALITY PLAN (Copy of a page from a map book with the position of the property indicated.) | | |
| vi) | SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN (SDP) | | |
| vii) | HISTORICAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION, OWNERSHIP & ARCHITECTURAL. | | |
| viii) | COMMENTS – STATE-OWNED PROPERTY (NATIONAL) | | |
| ix) | PROOF OF INVITATION FOR COMMENTS FROM INTERESTED / AFFECTED PARTIES. (All Total Demolitions & All State-owned building.) | | Expire: |
| x) | COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM INTERESTED PARTIES. (Official use) | | |
| xi) | A LETTER FROM THE HERITAGE TRUST / BODY, SHOULD THE BUILDING BE SITUATED IN A HERITAGE AREA. | | |
| xii) | SIZE OF STAND (m²) | | |
| xiii) | OTHER (Specify) | | |