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Evaluation of existing built structures on:

Portion 662 of the Farm Olievenhoutpoort 196 IQ

Johannesburg, Gauteng

In terms of Section 34 of the National Heritage Resources Act

Leap Environmental
P.O. Box 13185
HATFIELD
0028

Tel 011 344 3582

11 April 2017

Attention: Dr Gwen Theron

EVALUATION OF STRUCTURES

This evaluation was prepared with reference to the instruction received from Leap in March 2017.

All the recommended areas for research and reference have been addressed to the best of my ability.

Please herewith find my findings of the status of the existing structures on the portion 662 of the farm Olievenhoutpoort 196 IQ in terms of section 34 of the National Heritage Resources Act.

Regards

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Engela White', with a long horizontal line extending to the right and a small 'e' at the end.

Engela White

SACAP 7330

B. Arch (1991)

FA Arb (2011)

Certificate in Construction Law (2013) Association of Arbitrators of Southern Africa

Association of Arbitrators 2084

ICOMOS RSA 13171

1. LOCATION

The site under assessment comprise: portion 662 of the farm Olievenhoutpoort 196 IQ

Geographical Location: 26°03'37.95" S; 27°56'21.35" E

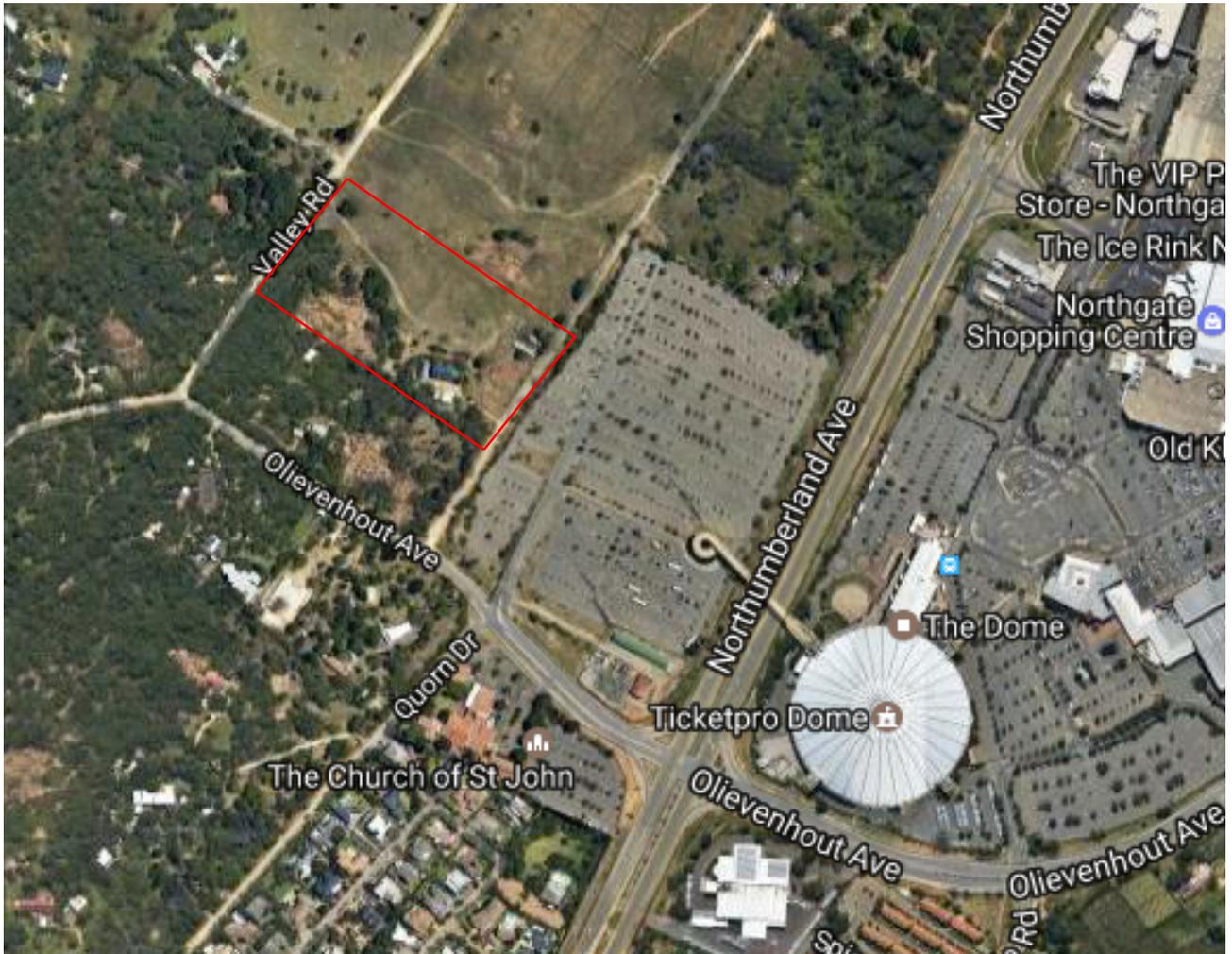


Figure 1 from www.google.com/maps

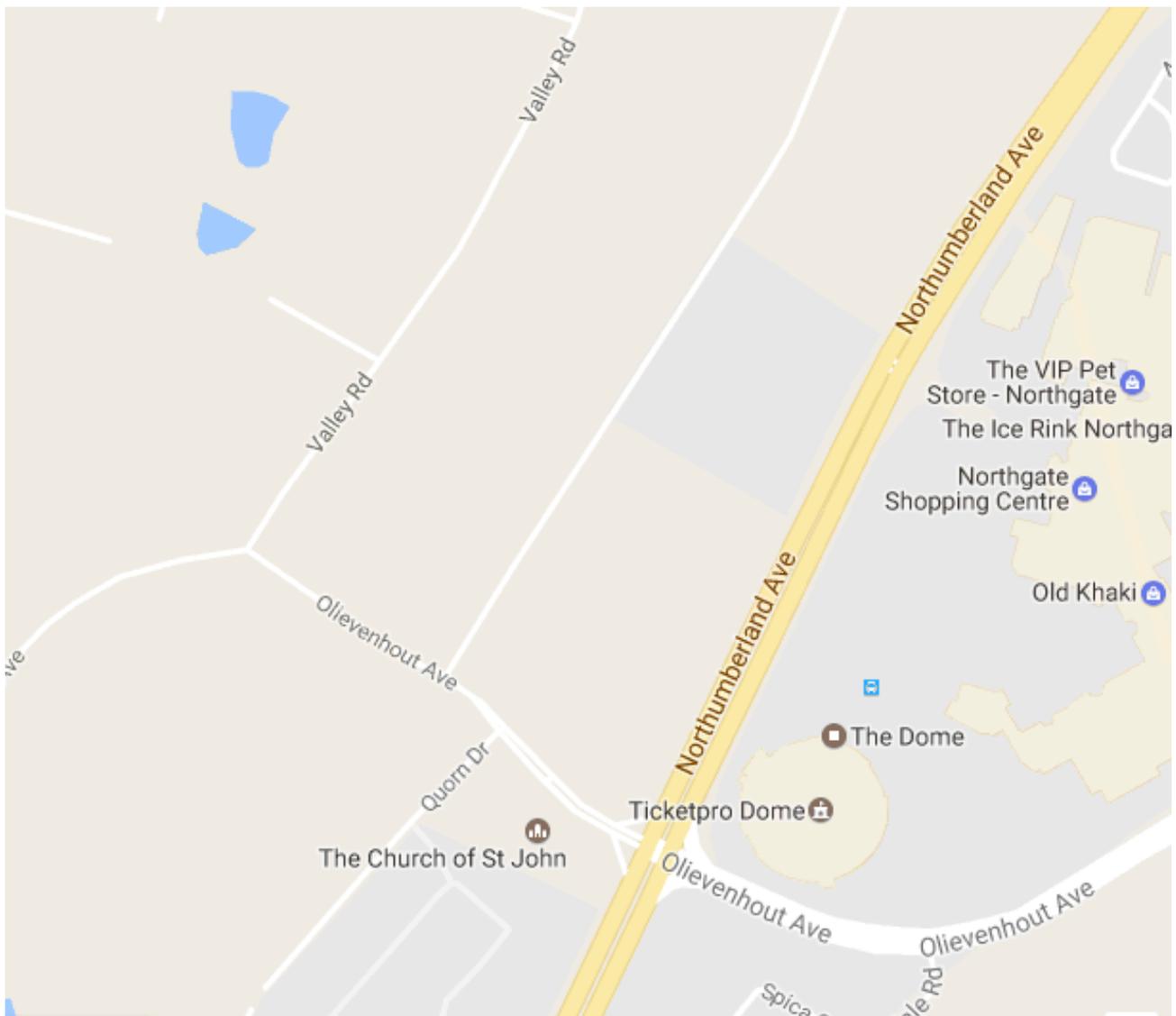


Figure 2 from www.google.com/maps

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. DATA SOURCES

- i. Physical inspection of the site.
- ii. Local history available from academic reports on the area and interviews with specialists.

2.2. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

- i. A site survey was executed to establish the quality of preservation of the heritage resources on the site.
- ii. The local history was studied from the sources available.

3. THE STUDY

3.1 The history of the site

The site is located on the farm Olievenhoutpoort.

According to Gaigher the discovery of rich paleontological collections in western Gauteng, should be considered when any site is altered in this area.

Gaigher also cautions that discoveries from the Stone Age and the Iron Age have been made in Eastern Gauteng and therefore relevant sites may occur all over this area.

During the 1850's, the four farms Klipfontein, Driefontein, Olievenhoutpoort and Boskop were settled by Boer Pioneers (Randburg Sun:2015). North Riding, a suburb of Johannesburg, is currently located on the farm Olievenhoutpoort (Northriding:2017)

3.2 Physical inspection of the site

Upon the physical inspection of the site, a homestead was discovered in a well preserved condition, with the exception of a part of the main residence that presented evidence of fire damage. The residence also has cottage pane steel windows and doors and stone features in the form of fire places, pillars and a base for what is assumed to have supported a sun dial.

The main residence has a gabled covered entrance, slate roofs and external floors, slate window sills and copings to balustrade walls.

Jansen refers to the stone features as possibly originating from the site, with specific reference to the visible stone banks on the figure below.



Figure 3 from www.google.com/maps

Granite outcrops, similar to the one identified in figure?, Occur throughout Witkoppen, Northriding and the northern portions of Bryanston. This forms part of the Jukskei River formation

which is still excavated at Halfway House (Jansen:2017). The stone features identified, are of the same rough granite, with a high quartzite content.

The style and format of the fire place feature (figure 8) is “rectangular dressed, random built in ashlar”.

The style of the house and stone feature ensemble, as displayed on figure 13, is deemed to date from around circa 1950 to circa 1960.

Bakelite light switches and plug covers (figures 17 a & b) occur throughout the house and are deemed to date from the early 1940’s to the early 1960’s.

The main residence has an annexe in the same style and finishes.

The service buildings are deemed to be of the same era.

Along the northern boundary of the site, building ruins were recorded which are unidentifiable in terms of age and architectural style, due to deterioration.



figure 4: entrance view of two adjacent residential buildings; gable over main entrance visible; photo by author



figure 5: granite type stone feature on centre line axis to main entrance; photo by author



figure 6 & 7: views of main residence displaying slate tiled roofs and external area; steel windows and doors with cottage pane; slate finishes to balustrade walls and pillars as well as slate window sills; photo by author



figure 8: internal fire place of granite type stone, photo by author



figure 9: ruin of part of main residence that displays evidence of fire damage, photo by author



figure109: gable façade of main residence showing dark face brick plinth, arched gable ventilation opening and fixture, ventilation blocks from the 20th century and fire damage, photo by author



figure 11: façade of main residence with chimneys of granite type stone, photo by author



figure 12: service structure adjacent to the main residence, photo by author



figure 13: side view of main residence onto washing yard, with stone features, photo by author



figure 14: side view of main residence onto washing yard, with stone features, photo by author

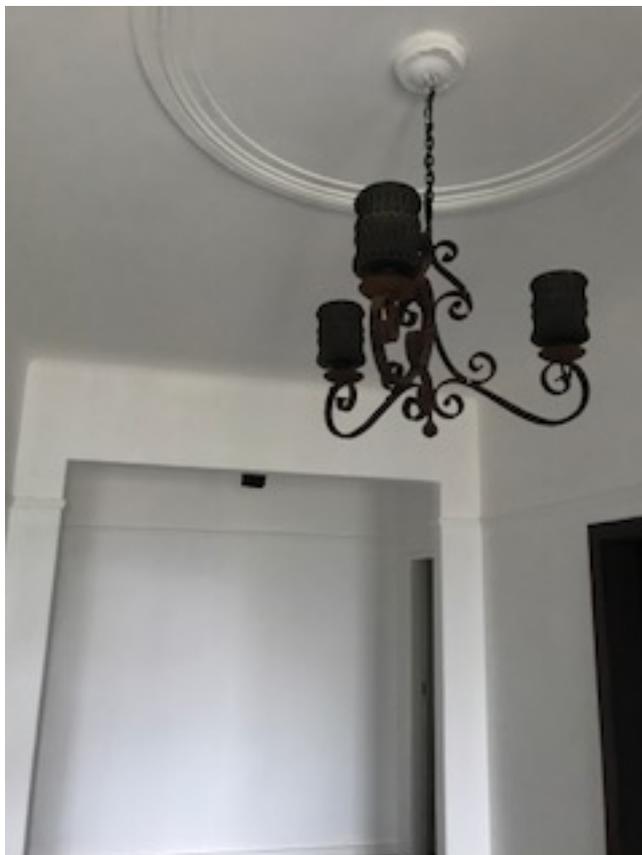


figure 15: internal view of wrought iron light fitting, ceiling feature and picture rails along internal walls, photo by author



figure 16: internal view of wrought iron light fitting, parquet flooring, timber pelmets and picture rails along internal walls, photo by author



figure 17 a & b: original plugs and light switches are bakelite, dating from approximately circa 1940's-1950's, photo by author



figure 18: service quarters with remnants of shaded 'stoep' area, photo by author



figure 19: ruins of unidentifiable structures adjacent to the site boundary, photo by author



figure 20: ruins of unidentifiable structures adjacent to the site boundary, photo by author

3.1 The position and orientation of the buildings on site



Main residence and annexures
Ruins adjacent to site boundary

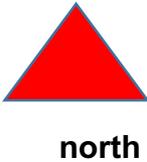


figure 21: aerial view www.google.com/maps

4. CONCLUSION

It is concluded that the structures investigated on the site, are deemed to have occurred between circa 1940 and circa 1960. This means that the buildings may be older than 60 years and therefore may reasonably resort under section 34 of the Heritage Act.

5. RECOMMENDATION

It is therefore recommended that a phase II heritage survey be executed and that a heritage permit be obtained from PHRA-G to authorise the altering or demolition of these structures.

6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

6.1 Websites

Randburg Sun: 2015. *The Fascinating History of Randburg* [Online] Available from www.theheritageportal.co.za

Wikipedia the free encyclopedia:2017. *Northriding* [Online] Available from www.wikipedia.org

6.2 Reports

Gaigher, S: 2012. *Basic Heritage Assessment Report for the Derby Downs Retirement Village Development*

6.3 Interviews

Jansen, R; Sandstone Contracts: April 2017