

**AMENDED PHASE 1 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE
PROPOSED DINALEDI-SUBSTATION TO ANDERSON-SUBSTATION 400kV
TRANSMISSION POWERLINE**

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Primary Sources

The National Archives, in particular the “Transvaalse Argiefbewaarplek” database.

Database of the Hartbeespoort Environment Heritage Association (HEHA)

Secondary Sources

Australia ICOMOS. *The Burra Charter*.

Copley, I.B. The Battle of Silkaatsnek 11 July 1900 in Military History Journal Vol 9 No 3, June 1993

National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999)

Van Tonder, J.J. Historiese Bome, Radiopraatjies en 50 Foto's. Krugersdorp 1976

van Tonder, J.J. Verhale en Foto's van veertig Boommonuments in Suid-Afrika. Krugersdorp 1973

Associations

The Hartbeespoort Environment Heritage Association (HEHA)

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DISCLAIMER:

Although all possible care is taken to identify/find all sites of cultural importance during the initial survey of the study area, the nature of archaeological and historical sites are as such that it is always possible that hidden or sub-surface sites could be overlooked during the study. Leonie Marais-Botes will not be held liable will not be held liable for such oversights or for the costs incurred as a result thereof. As also stated in the METHOD paragraph of the initial March 2012 report..."The objective of this study was not to undertake a detailed heritage survey, but to gain an overall understanding of the heritage sensitivities of the area and indicate how they may be impacted on through development activities".

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ABOUT THIS REPORT

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

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

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

The National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) and the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) are the guideline documents for a report of this nature.

Leonie Marais-Botes was requested by Nema Consulting to carry out a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the proposed 400kV Transmission Powerline from the existing Dinaledi-Substation to the proposed new Anderson-Substation.

This original report dated March 2012 was amended after information was received from the Harbeespoort Environmental and Heritage Association (HEHA) (November 2012)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Eskom Holdings Limited is proposing the construction of a new 400kV Transmission Line, and a proposed new 400kV Substation as part of their Tshwane Strengthening Scheme Project. The proposed power line will be approximately 40km in length and will run between the proposed new Anderson Substation, which will be located to the north of the Nuclear Energy Corporation of South Africa (NECSA), located in Broederstroom, to the existing Dinaledi Substation which is located approximately 8km North East of Brits.

The proposed powerline will be constructed in the following two Municipal Areas: Madibeng Local Municipality (North West) and the City of Tshwane Local Municipality (Gauteng). The proposed substation is earmarked for construction within the Madibeng Local Municipality. Please note that a separate Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process is being undertaken for the proposed Anderson-Dinaledi 400kV Power line.

The project (as described above) may impact on any types and ranges of heritage resources that are outlined in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999). Subsequently a Heritage Impact Assessment was commissioned by Nema Consulting and conducted by Leonie Marais-Botes.

The main types and ranges of heritage resources that were identified in the greater study area were:

- Graves
- Archaeological sites
- Structures
- Historic Trees

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

INTRODUCTION

Electricity is generated, supplied and distributed by Eskom via a network called a "Grid". The amount of electricity being fed into the grid must always match what the customers are taking out. The amount of electricity required by the customers varies not just from day to day, but from minute to minute. As electricity demand increases, and loads are connected, more power stations and associated substations and lines need to be built to meet the electricity demands.

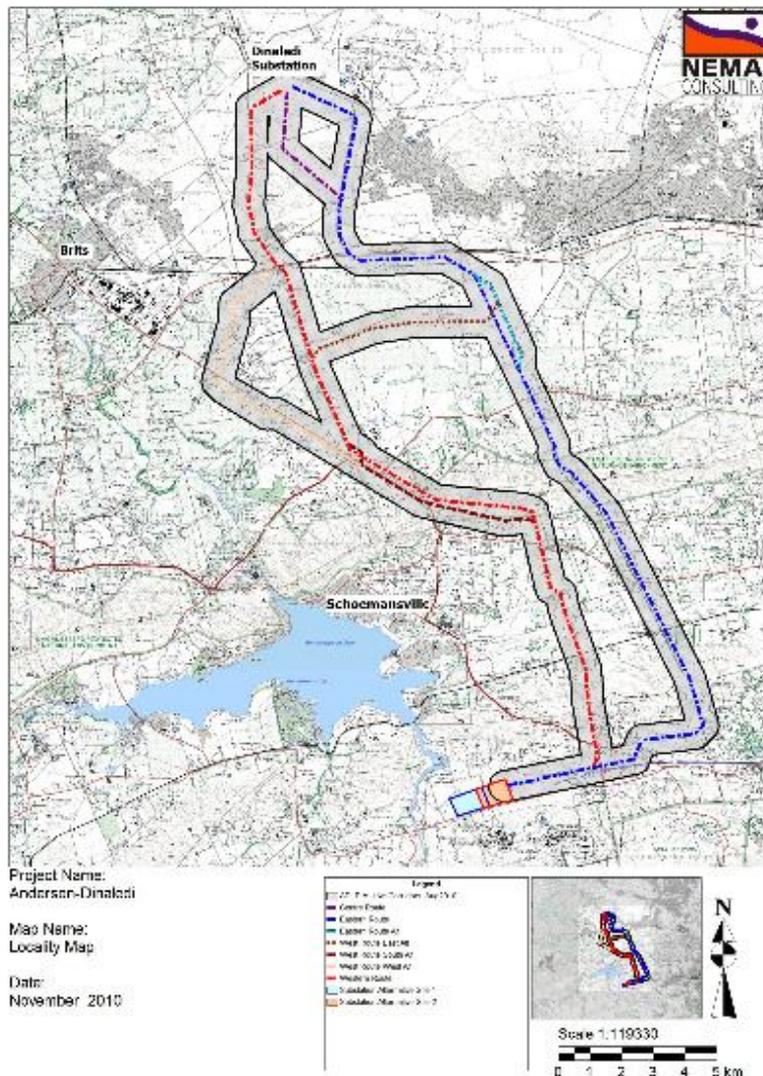
Eskom Holdings Limited is proposing the construction of a new 400kV Transmission Line, and a proposed new 400kV Substation as part of their Tshwane Strengthening Scheme Project. The proposed power line will be approximately 40km in length and will run between the proposed new Anderson Substation, which will be located to the north of the Nuclear Energy Corporation of South Africa (NECSA), located in Broederstroom, to the existing Dinaledi Substation which is located approximately 8km North East of Brits.

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Activities in the greater study area include:

- Agricultural activities
- Tourism
- Commercial Activities
- Mining
- Formal and Informal Housing

DESCRIPTION OF THE GREATER STUDY AREA



Map indicating alternatives

The main town in the greater study area is Brits. The surrounds are well known for citrus, vegetable and grain production. Most farms in the area are irrigated by water from the Hartbeespoort Dam. The greater study area is close to Pretoria.

In addition to being a centre for agriculture, the town is home to several heavy industries, it is worth mentioning the presence of a factory of the Italian car manufacturer Alfa Romeo that produced cars for the domestic market and export to Asia from 1974 to 1985. The town also plays an important role in the South African mining industry: 94% of South Africa's platinum comes from the Rustenburg and Brits districts.

Near to the Eastern Route Garankuwa is situated. The Township of Ga-Rankuwa was founded on communal land in the 1960's as part of the forced removal of the black community from the City of Pretoria. The establishment of this settlement and several others was coupled with the start of the "Border Industrial Area" that was created in the independent state of Bophuthatswana.

METHOD

The objective of this study was to gain an overall understanding of the heritage sensitivities of the area and indicate how they may be impacted on through development activities. The original survey took place on 27 February and 1 March 2011.

The entire study area was covered with a vehicle. At certain pre-determined points foot surveys were conducted to establish an overall understanding of the study area and the sensitivities associated with it in heritage context. In extensive study areas as this it is difficult to do a foot survey of the entire area in the limited time available. 1:50 000 maps were studied to determine possible sensitive areas previously identified. The initial study took place in late summer, early autumn. Due to good rainfall the vegetation was dense and visibility limited.

After the field studies a literature and archival search were conducted to find additional and contextual information.

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

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

PROPOSED 400kV Transmission Power lines from the existing Dinaledi-Substation to the proposed Anderson-Substation

1. BACKGROUND HISTORY OF THE GREATER STUDY AREA AND ASSOCIATED HERITAGE SITES

The greater study area is well known for its vast treasure of archaeological Iron Age settlements that are scattered between Brits and Rustenburg and to Pilanesberg in the north.



Saartjiesnek Iron Age remains:

The ring wall is at left in the background. In the middle and at right are two round huts¹.

The Magaliesberg was named after a tribal chief called Mogalé. Most of Mogalé's tribe was killed by Silkaats who fled from the tyranny of the Zulu King Dingaan and settled in the area. Silkaats was bloodthirsty, he murdered, plundered and left for dead.²

The first pioneers (Voortrekkers) moved into the area in the early 1840's and settled on the banks of the Crocodile River. The soil was rich and promised good harvests. The first farm was established in 1841 by the Voortrekker Albertus Venter on De Kroon. While in the beginning everyone fended for themselves by 1863 the collective development of farming in the area became important and seven furrows were taken out of the Crocodile River which combined almost 3000 morgen that could be irrigated. Sites dating from the pioneer era can be found at Rietfontein³.

¹ HEHA, Heritage Sites CD, 038

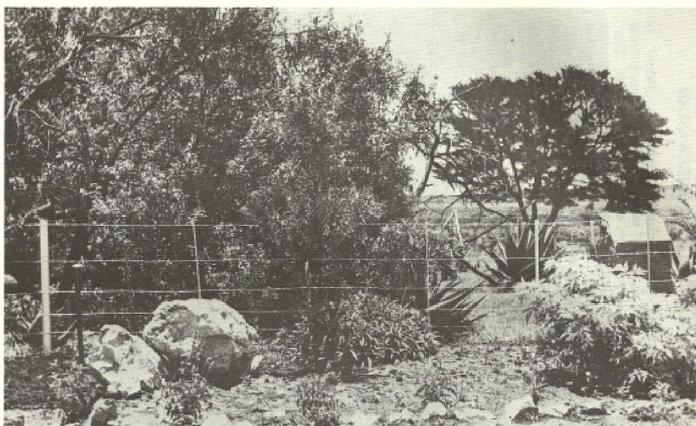
² Town Council of Brits, Souvenir Album Brits 1924-1974, p. 15

³ HEHA, Heritage Sites CD, 058 and 059



Rietfontein pioneer dwelling (photograph 2001) and cemetery (western route)⁴

During the 1860's Marthinus Wessel Pretorius was president of the Free State. When an election was held in the Transvaal he nominated himself as candidate. The burghers were not happy with this and Willem van Rensburg was elected President of the Transvaal. Another group of burghers were not happy about the election of van Rensburg and rebelled. The burghers held a peace meeting at the historical *Rhus Lancea* (Kareeboom) near Brits.⁵



The Peace Tree at Silkaatsnek near Pretoria and Brits⁶

⁴ HEHA, Heritage Sites CD, 058 and 059

⁵ Town Council of Brits, Souvenir Album Brits 1924-1974, p. 17

⁶ J.J. van Tonder, *Historiese Bome Radiopraatjies en 50 Foto's*, p. 63

During the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) an important battle took place just south of Brits. This battle is referred to as the Battle of Silkaatsnek and took place on 11 July 1900.



View of Silkaatsnek during the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902)⁷ (western route)



Remains of a fort at Silkaatsnek (western route)

⁷ I.B. Copley, The Battle of Silkaatsnek 11 July 1900 in The Military History Journal Vol 9 No 3 June 1993



Military cemetery at Silkaatsnek (western route)



A zig-zag construction at Silkaatsnek (use and origin not known)⁸
(western route)

⁸ HEHA, Heritage Sites CD, 062

Other sites relating to the war:

Military cemetery situated on Syferfontein 483 JQ, Ifafi Rd, Spruit Ave, east of Liliby- and Lincoln Rd, Ifafi Ext 2 (western route)⁹



Early in the 1900's the then "Transvaalse Irrigasie Departement" surveyed an area near the town Brits for an irrigation dam. The First World War (1914-1918) meant a delay, but in 1921 further surveys were done and the dam was completed in 1923. The dam is called Hartebeespoortdam.¹⁰



Sunset at Hartbeespoortdam

The town Brits was founded on the farm Roodekoppen of Gert Britz. During May 1923 land surveyor J.H. Fehrser measured 939 Erven which was on 23 October 1923 declared Brits townlands.¹¹

On 7 Desember 1912 near the De Wildt Station General Hertzog (then Minister of Native Affairs) during a speech initiated the idea of the establishment of a Republic.

⁹ HEHA, Heritage Sites CD, 054

¹⁰ Town Council of Brits, Souvenir Album Brits 1924-1974, p. 21

¹¹ Ibid, p.23



The De Wildt Tree¹²

Other Heritage Sites:

Old Mine Portion 93 Schurveberg (western route) (location: Description: The mine is located 10 meter east of a natural donga (gully) and 200 meter north of Azalea Street in Flora Park. The ground ascends gradually from street level to the foot of the Witwatersberg mountain range. The mine is located at the foot of this range.

2. FINDINGS

2.1 PRE-COLONIAL HERITAGE SITES

Western Options



Iron Age sites: Saartjiesnek

¹² J.J. van Tonder, Verhale en Foto's van veertig Boommonumente in Suid-Afrika, pp. 110-111

Eastern Options

No pre-colonial heritage sites were observed in the study area. This can be attributed to large scale farming and mining activities in the area.



Mining activities in the study area

2.2 HERITAGE SITES PROTECTED BY LEGISLATION

Western Option

- 2.2.1 Rietfontein pioneer dwelling and cemetery (western route)
- 2.2.2 Silkaatsnek Anglo-Boer War sites (western route)
- 2.2.3 Military cemetery and 4 outlying graves (Ifafi) (western route)
- 2.2.4 Old Mine Schurveberg (western route)
- 2.2.5 “Vredesboom” (Peace Treaty Tree) (western route)
- 2.2.6 Skurveberg Trenches

Eastern Option

- 2.2.7 De Wildt Tree (Hertzog Tree) (eastern route)
- 2.2.8 Margaret Roberts (Herb Centre) (eastern route)
- 2.2.9 Jo Roos Studio (eastern route)

2.3 ORIGINAL LANDSCAPE

There are limited portions of the original landscape still evident in the study area



Granite outcrop near eastern route

2.4. INTANGIBLE HERITAGE

The intangible heritage of this area is embedded in the stories and experiences of past and present inhabitants.

3. CATEGORIES OF HERITAGE VALUE (ACT 25 OF 1999)

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

“3 (1) For the purpose of this Act, those heritage resources of South Africa which are of cultural significance or other special value for the present community and for future generations must be considered part of the national estate and fall within the sphere of operations of heritage resources authorities.

(2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the national estate may include-

(a) places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance;

- (b) places which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- (c) historical settlements and townscapes;
- (d) landscapes and natural features of cultural significance;
- (e) geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
- (f) archaeological and palaeontological sites;
- (g) graves and burial grounds, including-
 - (i) ancestral graves;
 - (ii) royal graves and graves of traditional leaders;
 - (iii) graves of victims of conflict;
 - (iv) graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the Gazette
 - (v) historical graves and cemeteries; and
 - (vi) other human remains which are not covered in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983);
- (h) sites of significance relating to the history in South Africa;
- (i) movable objects, including-
 - (i) objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa including archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
 - (ii) objects to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
 - (iii) ethnographic art and objects;
 - (iv) military objects
 - (v) objects of decorative or fine art;
 - (vi) objects of scientific or technological interests; and
 - (vii) books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recordings, excluding those that are public records as defined in section I (xiv) of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996).

- (3) Without limiting the generality of the subsections (1) and (2), a place or object is to be considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of-
- (a) Its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
 - (b) Its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
 - (c) Its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
 - (d) Its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural objects;
 - (e) Its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
 - (f) Its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
 - (g) Its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
 - (h) Its strong or special association with the life and work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa; and
 - (i) Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa."

3.1 HERITAGE VALUE WEIGHED AGAINST CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE CATEGORIES

3.1.1 Spiritual value

There is no indication of any spiritual activity other than in places of formal worship in any part of the study area.

3.1.2 Scientific value

The structures and associated infrastructure in the specific study area does not contain any scientific value in terms of section 3(3)(d) of the Act. No natural feature or other infrastructure associated with scientific importance could be identified in the study area.

3.1.3 Historical value

All structures older than 60 years scattered over the study area are protected by Section 34 of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act 25 of 1999.

Certain graves in the cemetery identified in the above are older than 60 years and protected by National Heritage Legislation.

The Peace Tree at Silkaatsnek and the De Wildt Tree near the De Wildt Station as discussed in the historical background of the greater study area is of historical significance and protected by the above mentioned act.

3.1.4 Aesthetic value

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

3.1.5 Social value

The study area does not contain sites that are associated with social value. These sites may include meeting places, parks ect.

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

3.2.1 Do the sites provide the context for a wider number of places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance?

The various sections earmarked for development do not provide context, but are part of a context of a wider number of places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance.

3.2.2 Do the sites contain places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage?

Living heritage is usually associated with historic inhabitants of an area i.e. certain tribes or clans. Due to the development of the area no evidence of living heritage could be found.

3.2.3 Do the sites contain historical settlements?

No historical settlement was identified in the study area as indicated on the study area map.

3.2.4 Do the sites contain landscapes and natural features of cultural significance?

The specific study area although situated in an area known for its geological formations contain no landscapes and natural features of cultural significance.

3.2.5 Do the sites contain geological sites of cultural importance?

Although the greater study area is known for its geological importance especially platinum and vanadium deposits the geological landscape associated with the specific study area contain no such features of cultural importance.

3.2.6 Do the sites contain a wide range of archaeological sites?

The study area contains archaeological remains i.e Saartjienek Iron Age Sites.

3.2.7 Do the sites contain any marked graves and burial grounds?

The study area contains four sites with graves. A formal cemetery can be found on the grounds of the Xstrata Elands Platinum Mine and a site with graves can be found near the Western Route. In addition two military cemeteries are situated in the study area.



Elands Mine cemetery



Graves near western route (S 25° 37'12.9" E027° 50'05.3")

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

The possibility of the uncovering of sub-surface unmarked graves during the construction phase is a possibility and it is advised that a heritage practitioner be put on stand-by in order to manage such a situation if incurred.

3.2.8 Do the sites contain aspects that relate to the history of slavery?

This is not an area associated with the history of slavery.

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

From recent public participation activities it appears that the western option area is regarded important by the community.

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

Sites in the greater study area do not possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of SA's natural and cultural heritage.

3.2.11 Do the sites demonstrate the principal characteristics of South Africa's natural or cultural places?

Although some isolated areas in the study area still contain limited natural and cultural aspects this does not demonstrate the principal characteristics of South Africa's natural or cultural places. The fact that the proposed development is planned next to existing infrastructure will greatly reduce damage to this natural and cultural features.

3.2.12 Do the sites exhibit particular aesthetic characteristics valued by the community or cultural groups?

Sites in the greater study area does not exhibit particular aesthetic characteristics valued by the community or cultural groups.

3.2.13 Do the sites contain elements, which are important in demonstrating a high degree of creative technical achievement?

The sites do not contain elements, which are important in demonstrating a high degree of creative technical achievement. No particular important technical achievement is evident in the study area.

3.2.14 Do the sites have strong and special associations with particular communities and cultural groups for social, cultural and spiritual reasons?

From recent public participation activities it appears that some sites in the area have special meaning for groups like the Hartbeespoort Environmental and Heritage Association (HEHA).

3.2.15 Do the sites have a strong and special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation?

The Margaret Roberts Herb Centre and Jo and Dingi Roos Studio have a strong and special association with the life and work of Margaret Roberts and Jo and Dingi Roos.

4. Table indicating known heritage resources in the vicinity of the proposed development

Powerline Routes	Heritage Resource	Level of Significance	Magnitude of Impact
Centre Route (violet line)	None	Low	Low
Eastern Route (royal blue line)	Graves at Elands Mine	High	Already mitigated by mine
	The De Wildt tree near De Wildt Station X 27.56.53 Y-25.37.35 Krelingspost 425JQ	High	If mitigated medium to low
	Margaret Roberts Herb Centre X 27.55.10 Y-25.41.04 De Wildt	Medium	Low
	“Bronseeu” (Jo and Dingi Roos Studio) X 27.54.53 Y-25.40.53	Medium	Low
Eastern Route Alt (light blue)	None	Low	Low
West Route-East Alt (Red)	None	Low	Low
West Route-South Alt (red dotted line)	None	Low	Low
West Route-West Alt (peach coloured line)	None	Low	Low
Western Route (red line)	Graves S 25° 37' 12.9” E027° 50' 05.3”	High	Medium to low if mitigated
	Peace Treaty Tree X 27.51.01 Y-25.40.25 Hartbeesfontein	High	Medium to low if mitigated

	Saartjiesnek Archaeological Sites X 27.55.09 Y-25.45.53 Portion 63 of the farm Welgegund 491 JQ	High	High to medium if mitigated
	Military cemetery with four outlying graves X 27.54.30 Y-25.40.25 Hartbeesfontein	High	Medium to low if mitigated
	Rietfontein Pioneer Site X 27.55.07 Y-25.43.57 Portion 18 of portion 7 of the farm Rietfontein 485 JQ	High	Medium to low if mitigated
	Silkaatsnek Anglo Boer War Sites X 27.54.02 Y-25.42.03 Uitval 484 JQ	High	High to medium if mitigated
	Skurweberg Trenches X 27.58.07 Y-25.45.30 Skurweberg 488 JR	High	High to medium if mitigated
	Old Mine S 25° 45' 44.99" E027° 57' 35.87"	High	Medium to low if mitigated

5. OPPORTUNITIES, RESTRICTIONS, IMPACTS

- New information obtained from the Hartbeespoort Environmental and Heritage Association identified 5 sites on the western route not identified in the initial Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment. Three of these sites, the trenches at Skurweberg, Saartjiesnek archaeological sites and Silkaatsnek Anglo Boer War sites, will be difficult to mitigate. However if the power line is kept near existing infrastructure where mitigation already took place the impact will be reduced.
- The heritage sites on the eastern route will be easier to mitigate.
- It is advised that if graves or other historical features are located in the selected power line route, the power line be deviated slightly or pylon structures placed to avoid negative impact on these heritage items.
- It is also advised that heritage items be fenced for the duration of construction to safeguard these items from damage.
- Heritage practitioner to be put on stand by as prescribed in 3.2.6 and 3.2.7.
- Structures older than 60 years are protected by the National Heritage Resources Act, Act 25 of 1999, Section 34. If it is planned to demolish such structures an application to demolish must timeously be submitted to the relevant heritage authority in this case the Gauteng and North West Heritage Authorities.

6. THE WAY FORWARD

It is advised that this Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) be submitted to the Gauteng and North West Heritage Resources Authorities as per section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act 25 of 1999, for comment/approval.