

6 CULTURAL HERITAGE

6.1 PRESSURES ON CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES



Heritage is the sum total of sites of geological, zoological, botanical archaeological and historical importance, national monuments, historic buildings and structures, works of art, literature and music, oral traditions and museum collections and their documentation, which provides the basis for a shared culture and creativity. Heritage does not stand alone, but forms an integral and indispensable part of the environment.

Heritage resources are the various natural and cultural assets that collectively form the heritage. These assets are also known as cultural and natural resources.

Cultural heritage resources can be defined as buildings, structures, objects, sites and precincts. In many instances they include natural properties, e.g. where plantations, gardens and parks occur on sites or in the form of domesticated animals (sheep, cattle, dogs etc) and plants (maize, millet etc). These heritage resources can be visible (sites, buildings, structures etc) and intangible (oral histories, legends, myths etc), and also movable (objects) and immovable (buildings, structures, sites, precincts).

In general, the cultural heritage of EMM is primarily associated with interventions, manifestations and creations of human origin and hence is vulnerable to environmental and social pressures. These are (summarised):

- Controlled and planned new urban development encroaching upon heritage sites, structures, buildings and precincts;
- Urban renewal projects involving the alteration, destruction or demolition of cultural heritage resources;
- Uncontrolled and unplanned urban development in the form of informal settlements, which have the same negative impacts;
- Infrastructure development, such as pipelines, sewage systems, power lines, telephone lines, reservoirs, dams, roads, tunnels, railway lines, waste disposal sites etc, which often damages or destroys cultural heritage resources;
- Industrial development and commercial development in the form of factories, warehouses, fuel stations, shopping malls, offices encroaching upon cultural heritage resources;
- Tourism and recreation development such as hotels, casinos, entertainment centres, sports grounds, cultural villages, which also can have negative impacts on cultural heritage resources;
- Development of new mines;
- Decommissioning and abandonment of mines, power generation facilities, railway infrastructure etc, which often lead to damage and eventual destruction of significant older cultural heritage resources, such as compounds, headgears, staff villages, reduction works, bridges, documents, equipment etc;

- Population pressure, homelessness, unemployment and illegal immigrants are factors that lead to increased crime levels, as exemplified by the vandalising of cultural heritage resources, such as monuments, memorials, graves, outdoor sculptures, historical artefacts that have been plinthed (old steam engines, stamp mills etc), historical buildings and archaeological sites;
- Large scale agricultural/irrigation projects;
- Normal wear and tear due to neglect and low budget priorities (lack of funds);
- Lack of public awareness about cultural heritage resources and their significance, which leads to low budget priorities and legal and illegal acts of vandalism;
- Lack of heritage related information as an integral part of development planning processes;
- Uncertainty and confusion regarding intellectual property rights concerning heritage information, e g should information about heritage sites as contained in mining EMPRs be released;
- Lack of heritage management capacity on the part of national and provincial heritage resources agencies and the EMM.

6.2 STATE AND IMPACTS

The cultural heritage in EMM has been shaped by almost continuous human occupation and use of the natural landscape and resources over the past 500 000 years, beginning with human occupation during the Early Stone Age and stretching through Iron Age settlement to colonial settlement in the 1840s. While human use of the area was focussed on hunting, gathering and farming in pre-historical and early historical times, 'modern' agriculture, mining and industrial development have changed the landscape since the 1880ss to such an extent that the cultural heritage of EMM is now dominated by manifestations and interventions in terms of mining, industry, commerce and urban settlement. Relatively little has remained of the traces of earlier human settlements, except in less disturbed areas, where development has not encroached on archaeological sites or where natural weathering process have claimed their toll on Stone Age, Iron Age and historical settlements.



The EMM is not well known for its cultural heritage since this heritage has not been actively promoted and developed until recently.

6.2.1 Architectural and other urban heritage resources

Known heritage resources are presented in Figure 6.1 while Appendix F lists all known sites.

Figure 6.1 Known locations of cultural heritage sites

6.2.1.1 Colonisation and urbanisation



In the 1820s the first white people who appeared on the scene were hunters, traders, missionaries and other travellers. Permanent occupation by whites began in the early 1840s, when Voortrekker farmers established the farms that today form EMM. These farms were subdivided many times over in more recent years and more farmsteads were established. Gradually the entire area was divided into farms. However, it was only since the 1880s that these farms were formally surveyed and mapped, and when not only their names, but

also the names of rivers and other features became permanent fixtures on maps.

Until well into the 19th century, the development of EMM was determined by local agriculture. The original farms, which became more and more subdivided as the number of farmers increased, supplied food and fibre to the sparse populations of the few regional towns (of which Pretoria was the closest) and for the farmers' own needs.

Since the late 1880s a new force began shaping the cultural heritage of EMM, namely the discovery of payable and exploitable gold resources in the Roodepoort and Johannesburg area in 1886, followed by further discoveries elsewhere soon afterwards. The discovery of coalfields in EMM led to the construction of a light railway line (the Rand Tram) in 1889-1891 to supply the gold mines of Johannesburg with coal. The Rand Tram was linked to Vereeniging and the Orange Free State and Cape Colony in 1892 and to Pretoria in 1893, followed by a railway connection with Natal in 1896. All these railways connected at Elandsfontein junction (Germiston).

The Rand Tram itself stimulated the development of villages that sprang up around the stations and the exploitation of the goldfields in the area. The supply of electricity became critical in the 1890s and led to the construction of the first coal-fired power station north of the Vaal River at Brakpan. Gold and to a lesser extent coal was the driving force of the economy until recent years, when it was superseded by commerce and manufacturing. Today there are numerous relics of the days when EMM was the largest gold producer in the world.

6.2.2 Archaeological resources

Very little is known about the earliest human occupation of EMM, except for a collection of stone tools donated to the Department of Sports, Recreation Arts and Culture by an unknown donor a long time ago. No substantial number of Stone Age sites from any period of the Stone Age is known to exist in this area – primarily as a result of a lack of research and general ignorance amongst the layman in recognising stone tools that often may occur on the surface of the earth.

However, it is possible that the first humans in EMM may have been preceded by *Homo erectus*, who roamed large parts of the world during the Acheulian period of the Early Stone Age, 500 000 years ago. The forbear of *H. erectus*, *Australopithecus*, considered to be the earliest ancestor of humans, lived in the Blaauwbank Valley around Krugersdorp (today part of the Cradle of Humankind – a World Heritage Site) several million years ago.

During the Middle Stone Age, 200 000 years ago, modern man or *Homo sapiens* emerged, manufacturing a wider range of tools, with technologies more advanced than those from earlier periods. This enabled skilled hunter-gatherer bands to adapt to different environments. From this time onwards, rock shelters and caves were used for occupation and reoccupation over very long periods of time. Two Middle Stone Age sites at the Withoek Spruit (Brakpan) were researched ten years ago, but no information on this discovery has been published (Figure 6.1).

The Late Stone Age, considered to have started some 20 000 years ago, is associated with the predecessors of the San and Khoi Khoi. San hunter-gatherer bands with their small (microlithic) stone tools may have lived in EMM, as a magnificent engraving site near Duncanville attests to their presence in Vereeniging, south of, but close to Ekurhuleni. Stone Age hunter-gatherers lived well into the 19th century in some places in SA, but may not have been present in EMM when the first European colonists crossed the Vaal River during the early part of the 19th century.

Stone Age sites may occur all over EMM where an unknown number may have been obliterated by mining activities, urbanisation, industrialisation, agriculture and other development activities during the past decades.

A considerable number of Late Iron Age, stone walled sites, dating from the 18th and the 19th centuries (some of which may have been occupied as early as the 16th century), occur along and on top of the rocky ridges of the eastern part of the Klipriviersberg towards Alberton. These settlements and features in these sites, such as huts, were built with dry stone, reed and clay available from the mountain and the Klip River (Figure 6.1) (Mason 1968, 1986).

The Late Iron Age sites within Ekurhuleni's south-western border are a 'spill-over' from a larger concentration which are located further towards the west, in the Witwatersrand, while large concentrations of stone walled sites are also located directly to the south of EMM, in the mountainous area around the Suikerbosrand in Heidelberg.

The stone walled settlements are concentrated in clusters of sites and sometimes are dispersed over large areas making them vulnerable to developments of various kinds. A site consists of a circular or elliptical outer wall that is composed of a number of scalloped walls facing inwards towards one or more enclosures. Whilst the outer scalloped walls served as dwelling quarters for various family groups, cattle, sheep and goat were stock in the centrally located enclosures. Huts with clay walls and floors were built inside the dwelling units. Pottery and metal items are common on the sites. However, iron and copper were not produced locally on these sites.

The remains of a young woman found in one of these settlements indicate that she wore a copper earring in the edge of her upper ear (not in the lobe), small iron beads sewn onto her clothing and knob end iron bangles around her ankle (not the arm).

Sotho-Tswana speaking people who herded domestic stock such as cattle, sheep and goats most probably occupied the Klipriviersberg and Alberton Late Iron Age settlements. Their pastoral way of life was supplemented with the hunting, gathering and snaring of large and small game from the veld.

Encroachment of informal settlements has led to the vandalising of some of these sites near Meyersdal. The degeneration of these resources may lead to the potential loss of sites that can be used as tourism destinations or in educational programmes.

Occupation of the Witwatersrand and EMM was probably disrupted during the *difiqane* when Mzilikazi and the Ndebele lived near the Vaal River before moving north across the Magaliesberg during the early decades of the 19th century. Archaeological evidence from the Klipriviersberg settlements indicates that these sites might have been abandoned, suddenly, and that the Late Iron Age people may have left the area as they were attacked.

The state/status quo of arts, culture and heritage in EMM will only become clear during a process of systematic fieldwork in order to identify, verify and assess places.

The management of EMM cultural heritage has been done up to the present in an *ad hoc* manner. This is primarily the result of the relatively new National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999) (NHRA) which only came into effect on 1 April 2000, the transformation of local government and the lack of capacity on the part of the Gauteng Heritage Resources Agency and the EMM with its constituent municipalities. However, from reports contained in SAHRA files in the office of the Gauteng Heritage Resources Agency, it is evident that many heritage sites have been vandalised and neglected due to lack of funds, capacity and low priority. This applies in particular to the following heritage resources:

- Old mining sites: Headgears, offices, workshops, houses, compounds
- Monuments and memorials
- Cemeteries
- Railway sites
- Late Iron Age sites in Meyersdal

6.3 IMPACTS

Negative impacts relating to cultural heritage resources are described below.

6.3.1 Development-related factors

The closure of mines, realignment of railway lines, decline in railway transport, mushrooming of formal and informal settlements and the disappearance of green zones in the urban landscape have had negative impacts on EMM's heritage resources. Lack of public and private interest and of funds has prevented the regular maintenance and security of buildings and structures.

6.3.2 Social factors

Crime, and especially violent crime, is widespread in SA. Lack of respect for individual and private property is widespread. Coupled to rising unemployment, many heritage resources in EMM have been vandalised. In real terms this means the disappearance of woodwork, roof covers, floor tiles, fireplaces and anything else that can be stripped from structures. Locomotives and rolling stock also have not escaped vandalism, including professional vandalism by collectors of brass plates and other fittings.

6.3.3 Weaknesses in the conservation safety net

The conservation of SA's heritage is fragmented and is in the hands of an array of national and provincial government institutes and some private sector organisations. The lack of a metropolitan heritage resources agency is a particular problem in EMM.

In terms of the NHRA, all buildings older than sixty years are automatically protected. This legislation has not prevented vandalism and destruction, since SA's official heritage conservation agencies are understaffed and under-resourced. Furthermore, the South African Police Services and other agencies (such as the Customs) are in most cases unaware of and uninterested in applying heritage conservation measures that take a low priority when compared to the fraud, theft, murder and other crimes.

Regarding movable heritage, many items, including steam locomotives, have been acquired by collectors and shipped to foreign countries. Local collectors are often unable to compete with the prices at which these items have been bought, with the result that many valuable items are no longer in the country. The aforementioned heritage legislation is also powerless to stop this type of export.

Mention must also be made of archives, publications and other media. Many valuable plans and other documents of heritage places in EMM have been lost due to carelessness and lack of interest on the part of administrators.

On the other hand, positive impacts whereby heritage resources are protected and used, have also been identified in cases such as:

- Establishment of museums, museum collections, cultural centres, art collections, local archives (in EMM there are about ten institutes like these)
- Rehabilitation of historic properties with new uses and functions, e g Uncle Tim's Cabin (Benoni), Yesteryear (Benoni), Old Boksburg prison and Horwood's farm (Edenvale).
- Establishment of new monuments and memorials, e g Thokoza Memorial
- Formal protections in terms of the NHRA and the old National Monuments Act. A small number of places in EMM have been protected as such.

6.4 RESPONSES

6.4.1 Policy

6.4.1.1 International context

There are a number of international policy guidelines for the development of heritage management policies in EMM. Those with specific relevance are:

- UNESCO Recommendation concerning the preservation of cultural property endangered by public or private works (1968)
- UNESCO Convention concerning the protection of the world natural and cultural heritage (1972)
- ICOMOS Charter on cultural tourism (1976)
- Australia ICOMOS Charter for the conservation of places of cultural significance (Burra Charter)(1978)
- Canada ICOMOS Charter for the protection and enhancement of the built environment (1983)
- ICOMOS Charter for the conservation of historic towns and urban areas (1987)
- ICOMOS Charter for the protection and management of the archaeological heritage (1990)
- New Zealand ICOMOS Charter for the conservation of places of cultural heritage value (1992)
- ICOMOS Guidelines for education and training in the conservation of monuments, ensembles and sites (1993)
- UNESCO Unidroit Convention on stolen or illegally exported cultural objects (1995)

6.4.1.2 National context

Various green and white papers and discussion documents impact directly or indirectly on the development of heritage policy. These are listed in the References.

6.4.1.3 Provincial context

Provincial context to heritage management policy is provided through provincial government policies and strategic frameworks.

6.4.1.4 Metropolitan context

Metropolitan policy regarding the protection of cultural heritage resources is encapsulated in national acts and is executed by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) and the Gauteng Provincial Heritage Resources Agency. Policy on the Ekurhuleni metropolitan level must still be developed and should be considered as a follow-up to this SOE report.

6.4.2 Legislation

National Acts that deal with heritage resources include the NEMA, the Minerals (Act No 50 of 1991) and the National Heritage Council Act (Act No 11 of 1999). The most important act that has to do with heritage conservation is the NHRA.

The SAHRA is a national statutory organisation established as the administrative body responsible for the protection of SA's national estate. The object of SAHRA is to coordinate a national strategy for the identification and management of the national estate. The aims are to introduce an integrated system for the identification, assessment and management of the national estate and to enable provincial and local authorities to adopt powers to protect the national estate.

6.4.2.1 *The National Estate*

The NHRA (Art 3) outlines various types and ranges of heritage resources that constitute the national estate. These are shown in Table 6.1.

6.4.2.1.1 Levels (grades) of national estate

The NHRA follows the principle that the levels of government closest to the community should manage heritage resources. The national estate will therefore be managed in a three-tier system in which heritage resources will be graded in three levels. The national level functions are the responsibility of SAHRA (Grade 1) while provincial level functions are performed by provincial heritage resources agencies (Grade II). Local authorities are responsible for heritage matters on a local level (Grade III).

6.4.2.1.2 Protection and management of the national estate

The protection and management of the national estate will proceed through formal and general protection.

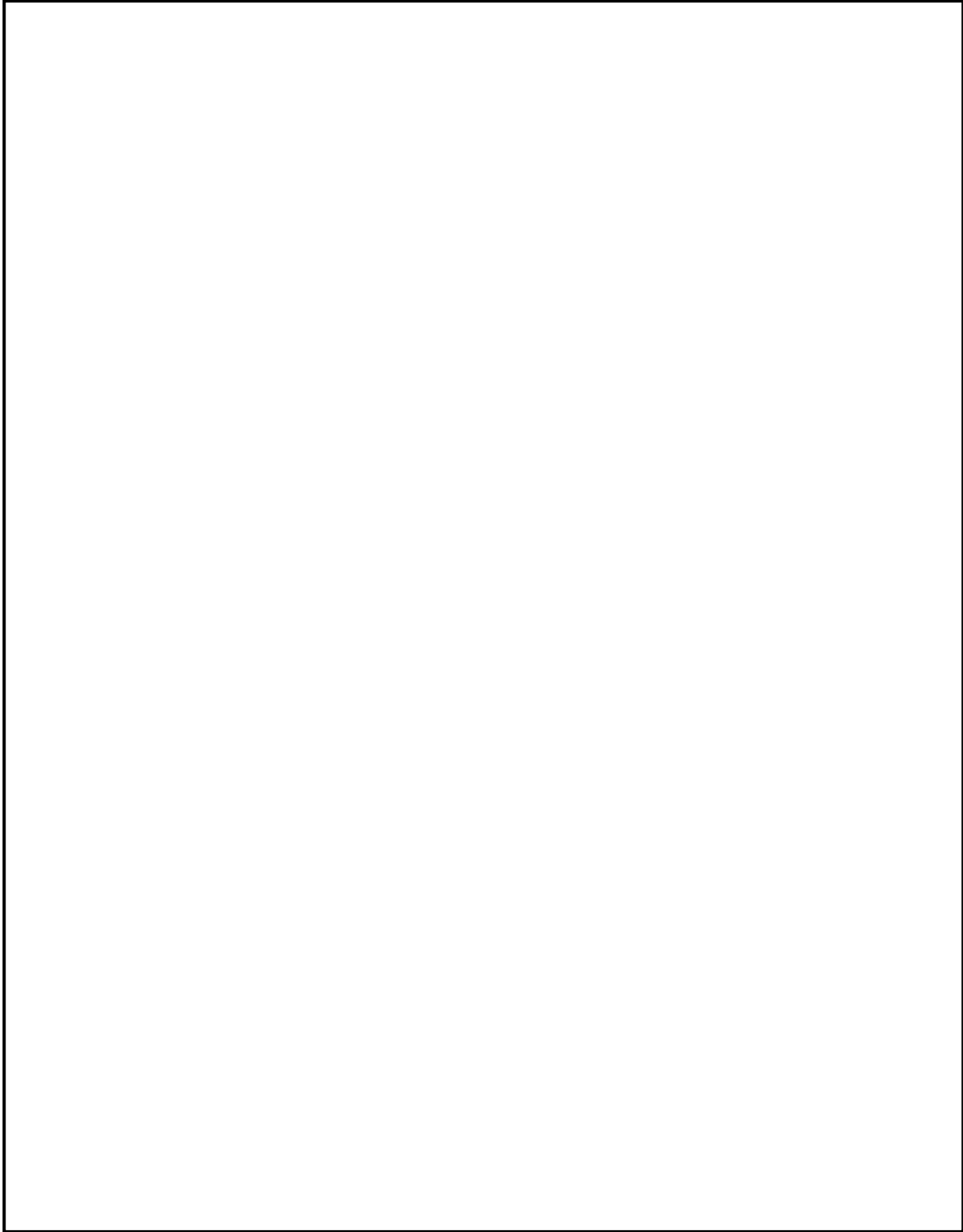
Formal protection of the national estate will involve identifying (nominating) national and provincial heritage sites; designating areas of land as protected areas; providing provisional protection to protected areas or heritage resources; compiling and maintaining heritage registers (for Grade II and Grade III heritage resources); designating heritage areas to protect places of environmental or cultural interest as heritage sites and declaring objects/collections of objects as a heritage object(s).

General protection of heritage resources provides for control in the importation of foreign heritage resources; prevention of the destruction/altering of heritage resources older than 60 years; special measures in dealing with archaeological/paleontological material and meteorites; conserving and caring for burial grounds and graves; protecting public monuments and memorials and developers implementing heritage resources management for various categories of development.

The management of heritage resources requires SAHRA to compile and maintain an inventory of the national estate and to provide for financial assistance (from the National Heritage Resources Fund – to be established) to any approved person/body to any project 'which contribute to the purpose, and is in accordance with the principles prescribed'. The Act also provides for the executing of heritage agreements to ensure the conservation, improvement or presentation of clearly defined heritage resources; the restitution of moveable heritage resources and for financial incentives for the conservation of heritage resources that are part of the national estate. Other management arrangements include the promotion, presentation and use of places of cultural

significance/heritage resources; issuing compulsory orders for the repair or maintenance of heritage sites neglected by their owners and expropriating any property for conservation or any other purpose.

Table 6.1 The National Estate (National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999)

A large empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for the content of Table 6.1. The table content is not visible in this image.

Incentives provided for those interested in the conservation of the national estate are flexible while disincentives for the unlawful destruction/damage of heritage resources are extensive and may include community service; reconstruction of heritage resources; payment equivalent to the costs of disturbing/damaging heritage resources, and forfeiture of equipment used when committing an offence.

6.4.3 Programmes and initiatives

IDPs, Strategic Development Initiatives (SDIs) and similar planning tools are among the relevant responses to protect and utilise the cultural heritage in EMM. Other responses include:

- Formal protections in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act;
- Heritage registers (including a project a few years ago to survey and map historic mining sites);
- The proclamation of heritage areas (e g mining precincts, historic towns etc);
- General protection of heritage resources older than 60 years in terms of the act;
- Heritage management plans for heritage sites;
- Heritage Impact Assessments in terms of the act;
- Museum and library collections housed by local and national museums that collect and preserve historical material and information;
- Formal research for academic purposes;
- Informal and popular research; and
- The work undertaken by local historical societies (e g Boksburg Historical Association), arts and cultural groups and others interested in cultural heritage.

6.5 MONITORING

6.5.1 Information and data gaps

The following information and data gaps are indicated:

- Lack of information regarding the history and heritage of communities that have been forcibly removed in terms of apartheid legislation;
- History and heritage of previously disadvantaged communities;
- History and heritage of the area's mining and industrial past;
- Oral histories, myths, urban legends etc;
- History and heritage related to specialist fields such as education, medicine, veterinary science, research, religious groups, societies etc.
- Lack of GIS-related data (e g GPS co-ordinates for heritage sites).

6.5.2 Recommended future indicators

- Number of HIA studies undertaken in EMM;
- Number of sites, features added to SAHRA's three tier grading system for heritage resources; (Level 1 = national significance, Level 2 = provincial significance, Level 3 = local significance)
- Increase in numbers of visitors to heritage sites;
- Incidences of impact (vandalism, accidental damage, etc) on heritage resources;
- Implementation of heritage education programmes;

- Implementation of heritage management programmes;
- Increase in budget spending on heritage management in EMM, including appointment of heritage management staff;
- Number of SAHRA permits issued for archaeological research in EMM; and
- Decrease in number of legal demolitions of historical buildings in EMM.

6.6 CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions can be made:

- There seems to be a wealth of information about heritage sites associated with the history and settlement of white communities, but in comparison little with regard to other communities in EMM.
- In comparison with published and unpublished histories of existing towns, little has been published about the history of the black towns that were created as a result of apartheid and pre-apartheid policies, such as Vosloorus, Katlehong, Thokoza etc.
- It would seem as if existing sources of information are only of a written/published and pictorial (photos, maps) nature, and that oral history sources are under-represented.
- There are lists of many heritage sites, but the current existence, state of repair, utilisation etc must often be verified.
- It is also uncertain if there are heritage sites, if any, that have been plotted in terms of GPS co-ordinates and hence would appear on maps and databases used for environmental planning and management.
- In conclusion it would appear as if there is still a huge amount of untapped and unaccessed information about the EMM area that covers e.g. historic power stations, prisons, police stations, roads, railways, engineering works etc.

To rectify the problems the following is suggested:

- Update and expand list of heritage sites, which will entail:
 - Further desktop research;
 - Fieldwork to verify heritage sites;
 - Community inputs from fieldworkers trained in finding and identifying heritage sites;
 - Conducting extensive heritage surveys of areas identified as 'heritage sensitive' in EMM in order to establish the presence, nature and extent of heritage resources in these parts of EMM;
 - Documenting and mapping (e.g. GIS) all the heritage resources which may be found during these surveys;
 - Investigating all heritage resources which have been affected by development activities during the recent or distant past in EMM;
 - Conducting heritage impact assessment studies (surveying, documenting, excavating, removing, reconstructing, etc) of all heritage resources which may be affected or destroyed by future development activities;
 - Collecting fully representative heritage collections of the material culture of all groups and peoples represented in EMM;
 - Conserving and utilizing these heritage resources (museum collections) (e.g. in displays);
 - Publishing the results of research efforts in EMM in scientific journals and in popular magazines, acknowledging participants' involvement in these programmes;

- Declaring settlements, sites, features, etc of outstanding historical significance national monuments, in collaboration with SAHRA; and
- Collaborating with interested and affected groups in EMM for the advancement of living heritage, the recording of oral traditions, etc.
- Site selection for economic development potential, which will entail:
 - Field visits;
 - Specialist input from communities and other interested parties;
- Compilation of final report, which will entail:
 - Listing of all identified heritage sites, including location maps, photos and brief descriptions (SAHRA format);
 - Assessment in terms of heritage significance of sites;
 - Recommendations in terms of tourism/development potential of top sites;
- Cultural heritage management plans for heritage sites that will include:
 - Heritage conservation policies;
 - Heritage conservation strategies (3-year strategies that must be aligned with national and provincial strategies);
 - Generic heritage management master plans and development plans;
 - Annual heritage management programmes couples to budgets;
- Establish an EMM Heritage Resources Agency that will have delegated powers in terms of the NHRA in order to deal with heritage at metropolitan level;
- Empowerment and education of other departments within the EMM.

6.7 REFERENCES

- Arts and Culture in the Ekurhuleni Metro Area, n.d. Published by the Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality.
- Arts and Culture Task Group, (1995), Draft report for the Ministry of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology. *Pretoria: ACTAG.*
- Bewsher, P K, & De Jong, R C, (1997), Ecotourism and cultural resource management. Document prepared for the SA Wildlife College. Pretoria: Centre for Ecotourism.
- Canadian Parks Service, (1989). Proposed policy.
- Cultural Institutions Act, No 119 of 1998.
- De Jong, R.C., (1992). Draft policy guidelines for cultural resource management in nature conservation and forestry areas in South Africa. Pretoria: National Cultural History Museum (unpublished)
- Department of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology, (1996). White Paper on Arts, Culture and Heritage. Pretoria: SA Communication Service.
- DEAT, (1996). White Paper on the Development and Promotion of Tourism in South Africa. Pretoria: The Department.
- DEAT, (1998). A national strategy for Integrated Environmental Management in South Africa. Discussion document. Pretoria: The Department.
- DEAT, (1998). White Paper on environmental management policy for South Africa. Government Gazette, Vol 395, No 18894, 15 May 1998.
- Department of Public Works, (1998), White Paper 1997. Public Works towards the 21st century. Government Gazette, Vol 391, No 18616, 14 January 1998.

- Entries on towns in the *Standard Encyclopedia of Southern Africa*, published by Nasou, 1970-1976 (11 volumes).
- Eskom Heritage website
- Files in Gauteng Office of SAHRA, Northwards, Parktown, Johannesburg
- Galla, A, (1996), *Shifting the paradigm. A plan to diversify heritage practice in South Africa*. Cape Town: South African Museums Association.
- Gauteng Department of Economic Affairs and Finance, (1997). *Gauteng Tourism White Paper*. Johannesburg: The Department.
- Hall, C.M, & McArthur, S. (eds), (1996). *Heritage management in Australia and New Zealand*. Draft publication.
- Harrison, R, (1994). *Manual of heritage management*. Oxford: Butterworth Heinemann.
- Jote, K, (1994). *International legal protection of cultural heritage*. Stockholm: Juristförlaget.
- Mason, R. (1986). *Origins of Black People of Johannesburg and the Southern Western Central Transvaal AD350-1880*. Occasional Paper No. 16 of the Archaeological Research Unit.
- Musa, (1994). *Museums for South Africa: Intersectoral investigation for national policy*. Pretoria: MUSA Secretariat.
- National Heritage Council Act, No 11 of 1999.
- National Heritage Resources Act, No 25 of 1999.
- National Research Foundation, Nexus database of current and completed research projects
- Republic of South Africa, (1996). *Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996*. Government Gazette, Vol 378, No 17678, 18 December 1996.
- Ross, M. (1996). *Planning and the heritage. Policy and procedures*. Second edition. London: E & FN Spon.
- SAHRA website <http://www.sahra.org.za>
- Stark, F, (1986). *Germiston: The heart of South Africa*. Germiston: Felstar Publishing.
- *The City of Germiston: Official Guide*, (1957). Germiston: Publicity Association.
- UNESCO, (1983). *Conventions and recommendations concerning the protection of the cultural heritage*. Paris: UNESCO.
- US National Parks Service, (1988). *Management Policies*.
- Webster, S, (1994). *The Brakpan Story*. Brakpan: Town Council.