

**PHASE 1 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT
FOR THE PROPOSED JAMESON FIELD EXTENSION 1
RESIDENTIAL TOWNSHIP DEVELOPMENT, GAUTENG PROVINCE**



Dramatised depiction of a cavalry charge during the Battle of Doornkop, 2 January 1896

Compiled for:

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*'Right sweet is the marksman's rattle,
And sweeter is the cannon's roar,
But 'tis bitterly bad to battle,
Beleaguered, and one to four,
I can tell you it wasn't a trifle
To swarm over Krugersdorp glen,
As they plied us with round and rifle,
And ploughed us, again – and again.'*

*'Not a soul had supped or slumbered
Since the Borderland stream was cleft;
But we fought, ever more outnumbered,
Till we had not a cartridge left.
We're not very soft or tender,
Or given to weep for woe,
But it breaks one to have to render
One's sword to the strongest foe.*

The Poet Laureate, Alfred Austin, *Jameson's Ride*, Stanzas 5 and 7

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeology Africa was appointed by *KWP Landscape Architects and Environmental Consultants* to undertake a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment on the areas to be impacted upon by the proposed Jameson Field Extension 1 Residential Township Development. The proposed development area consists of Portions 12 and 37 of the farm Vlakfontein 238-IQ, in Gauteng Province.

The heritage study consisted primarily of foot surveys, consultation with local knowledgeable individuals as well as a desktop study. All located buildings were assessed by an architectural heritage specialist.

The study undertaken resulted in the discovery of **seven** sites. These included three sites that can directly or indirectly be associated with the Jameson Raid and its final battle on 2 January 1896 (**VLK-1, VLK-2 & VLK-3**), three buildings (**VLK-4, VLK-5 & VLK-6**) as well as one cemetery (**VLK-7**).

All aspects of a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment as required by the National Heritage Resources Act has been dealt with in this report under **Sections 4** and **5**. As such, significance assessments for all these sites were undertaken. The impact of the development on each site as well as the required mitigation measures are also provided. Refer **Section 4.2 Survey Findings**.

Once the proposed mitigation measures have been undertaken and completed, the development can continue.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Archaeology Africa was appointed by *KWP Landscape Architects and Environmental Consultants* to undertake a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment on the areas to be impacted upon by the proposed Jameson Field Extension 1 Residential Township Development. The proposed development area consists of Portions 12 and 37 of the farm Vlakfontein 238-IQ, in Gauteng Province.

2. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AREA AND DEVELOPMENT

2.1 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AREA

The development is located in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Area, a short distance north-west of Dobsonville, Soweto. The north-eastern and eastern boundaries of the study area are clearly defined by the southern boundary of an existing housing development and the Klip River respectively. The development area is divided along the north-south axis by the R558 (which runs from Krugersdorp through Kagiso and on to Soweto) and along the east-west axis by a tributary of the Klip River.

Large sections of the development area can be characterised as disturbed, with farm roads, informal rubbish dumps as well as disused agricultural fields evident. Relatively large sections of the property also contain dumps with discarded bricks.

At the time of the field surveys during the beginning of 2006, almost the entire site was densely vegetated with various grass and shrub species. This was true for the riverbanks as well, where trees and reeds were found in abundance.

2.2 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Jameson Field Ext. 1 is a proposed residential development that is aimed at addressing the housing need currently experienced in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Area.

Although Portions 12 and 37 of the farm Vlakfontein 238-IQ comprise an area of approximately 98 hectares, the final development area will be smaller than that. This is due to the fact that the final development layout plan will be influenced and shaped by the various environmental parameters and restrictions resulting from the Environmental and Heritage Impact Assessment Processes. Flood line restrictions as well as planned

regional developments (i.e. a possible railway development as well as the widening of the existing R558) would also have an influence on the actual area that is to be developed.

The largest portion (approximately 80%) of this area that is to be developed will be used for residential purposes. At present, a total of 1056 residential stands are planned. As is the norm for any such development, smaller sections of the development area will be used for roads (approximately 10%) and community area(s) (approximately 10%). The community area(s) may comprise the development of a church and crèche.

The provisional development layout plan can be seen in **Annexure C**.

3. METHODOLOGY

The methodological approach used for the study is aimed at meeting the requirements of the relevant heritage legislation.

3.1 Desktop Study

The primary aim of the desktop study is to compile as much available information as possible on the heritage resources of the area. Such a study also helps in providing historical context for any sites that are located.

The desktop investigation focussed on the study of published and unpublished source material, archival records as well as historical and archival maps.

The institutions housing material that was studied during the course of the project include the South African National Archives; University of South Africa's Muckleneuk Library, Directorate: Surveys and Mapping in Cape Town, the Gauteng Branch of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) as well as the Wits Archaeological Database housed at the University of the Witwatersrand.

3.2 Field Surveys

The field surveys took place on Thursday, 19 January and Monday, 23 January 2006.

All located sites were briefly documented. This documentation includes photographs (where possible) and descriptions as to the nature and condition of the located material. A hand-held Global Positioning System was used to obtain site coordinates.



Plate 1 General view of the study area as seen from its southern boundary.



Plate 2 The study area from its northern boundary.

The located sites were also given unique individual numbers, from VLK-1 to VLK-8. The acronym used as part of the numbering system was derived from the farm name, in this case Vlakfontein.

On Wednesday, 25 January 2006, the architectural heritage specialist Mauritz Naudé was taken to the site to allow him to make an assessment as to the significance of the buildings observed there during the surveys.

On Tuesday, 1 February 2006 a site visit was undertaken with Ms. Jennifer Kitto and Mr. Troy Phili of SAHRA's Gauteng Branch. All the sites located during the survey were visited and future impacts and mitigation discussed. Of course, the features associated with the Jameson Raid were also discussed in some detail.

3.3 Consulting with Local Interested and/or Affected Parties

Informal discussions were held with individuals met during the survey. These individuals include Messrs. Albert Masuku, James Ndlovu, Hendrik (?) and Thabang Koao.

As required by EIA Regulations 22, 23 and 26 the Environmental Conservation Act 73 of 1989, a public participation process for the proposed development is also underway.

3.4 Aspects regarding Visibility and Constraints

Not subtracting in any way from the comprehensiveness of the fieldwork undertaken, it is necessary to realise that the heritage resources located during the fieldwork do not necessarily represent all the heritage resources located there. This may be due to various reasons, including the subterranean nature of some archaeological sites and dense vegetation cover. As such, should any heritage features and/or objects not included in the present inventory be located or observed, a heritage specialist must immediately be contacted. Such observed or located heritage features and/or objects may not be disturbed or removed in any way. This means that should such features or objects be exposed, all development activities must immediately stop in that area.

Should any graves or cemeteries be observed, located or exposed, all activities in the vicinity of the located features must immediately stop. A heritage specialist must also immediately be contacted, and who after assessing the site would in consultation with the SAHRA be able to make recommendations on the way to proceed.

4. FINDINGS

4.1 Desktop Study Findings

4.1.1 Cartographic findings

The study of historic and archival maps represents a valuable tool in the identification of heritage sites within a defined area. The primary source for maps used in this study was the cartographic section of the National Archives in Pretoria. Maps housed at the Directorate of Surveys and Mapping in Cape Town were also studied. Four maps and diagrams of relevance for the study area were located. Copies of these maps are included in this report and a short overview on each is made.

4.1.1.1 Major Jackson Map, June 1902 (National Archives, Maps, 3/1896)

Figure 1 depicts the sheet titled HEIDELBERG of the Major Jackson Map Series compiled by the Field Intelligence Department during the Anglo Boer War (1899-1902). The sheet is the Third Revised Edition and dates from June 1902.

A concentration of houses and structures are shown in the central portion of the farm, the largest majority of which are located to the north of the present development area. However, one or possibly two of these may be located within the present study area. The only other heritage feature possibly falling within the present development area is a road. This road may have been the one that was used by Jameson's column on 2 January 1896 on their way to the drift further east (see **Section 4.1.3.1.2** below).

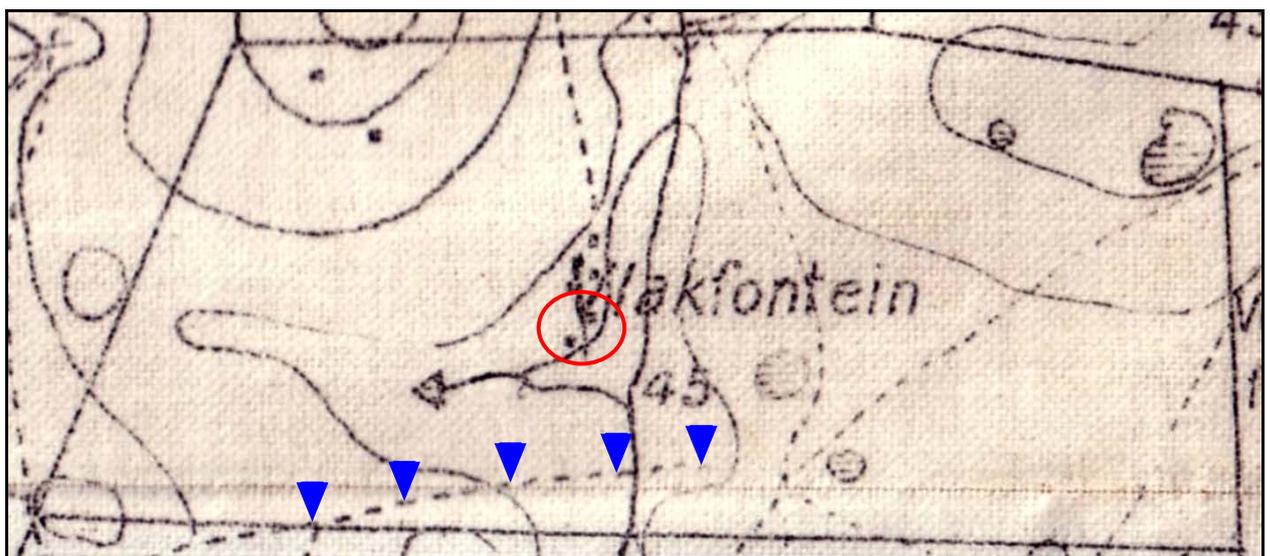


Figure 1 "HEIDELBERG" sheet of the Major Jackson Series dated June 1902. The buildings marked in red as well as the road marked in blue may have been located within the present study area.

4.1.1.2 "Krugersdorp" Sheet, 1:125 000 Topographical Series, 1913

Figure 2 depicts a section of the "Krugersdorp" sheet of the 1:125 000 map series of the Transvaal General Staff's Geographical Section. The map is dated to 1913.

Two localities containing a total of four houses/buildings appear to be located within the proposed development area. The localities comprise a cluster of three houses/buildings to the south of a horizontal stream as well as single house/building north of it. It is possible that at least one of the structures from the cluster may have been the house in which Dr. Jameson surrendered to Boer forces. The position of the road that passes it furthermore corresponds with the available historic literature with regards to the Jameson Raid and the events of 2 January 1896.



Figure 2 "Krugersdorp" sheet of the 1:125 000 Map Series (National Archives, Maps, 3/1419).

4.1.1.3 2627BB Topographical Map, 1943.

The 1943 map depicted in **Figure 3** is the earliest edition of the 2627BB 1:50 000 topographical sheet. It was compiled and drawn by the Survey Depot (Tech) S.A.E.C. from 1:25 000 sheets by the Survey Depot (Tech) S.A.E.C. of 1943. The field revision was undertaken during the same year by 45 Survey Coy, S.A.E.C.

Two houses/buildings (marked in red) are shown directly north of a road. Although these appear to represent two of the three structures indicated in the 1913 map, it can not be said for certain. However, if this assumption is proven to be true, the road which passes to the south of it must be the same road as the one appearing on the 1913 map. Two huts are also shown within the study area, to the west of what is today the R558.

The two furrows emanating from the dam, as well as the locations of the agricultural fields can also be noted.

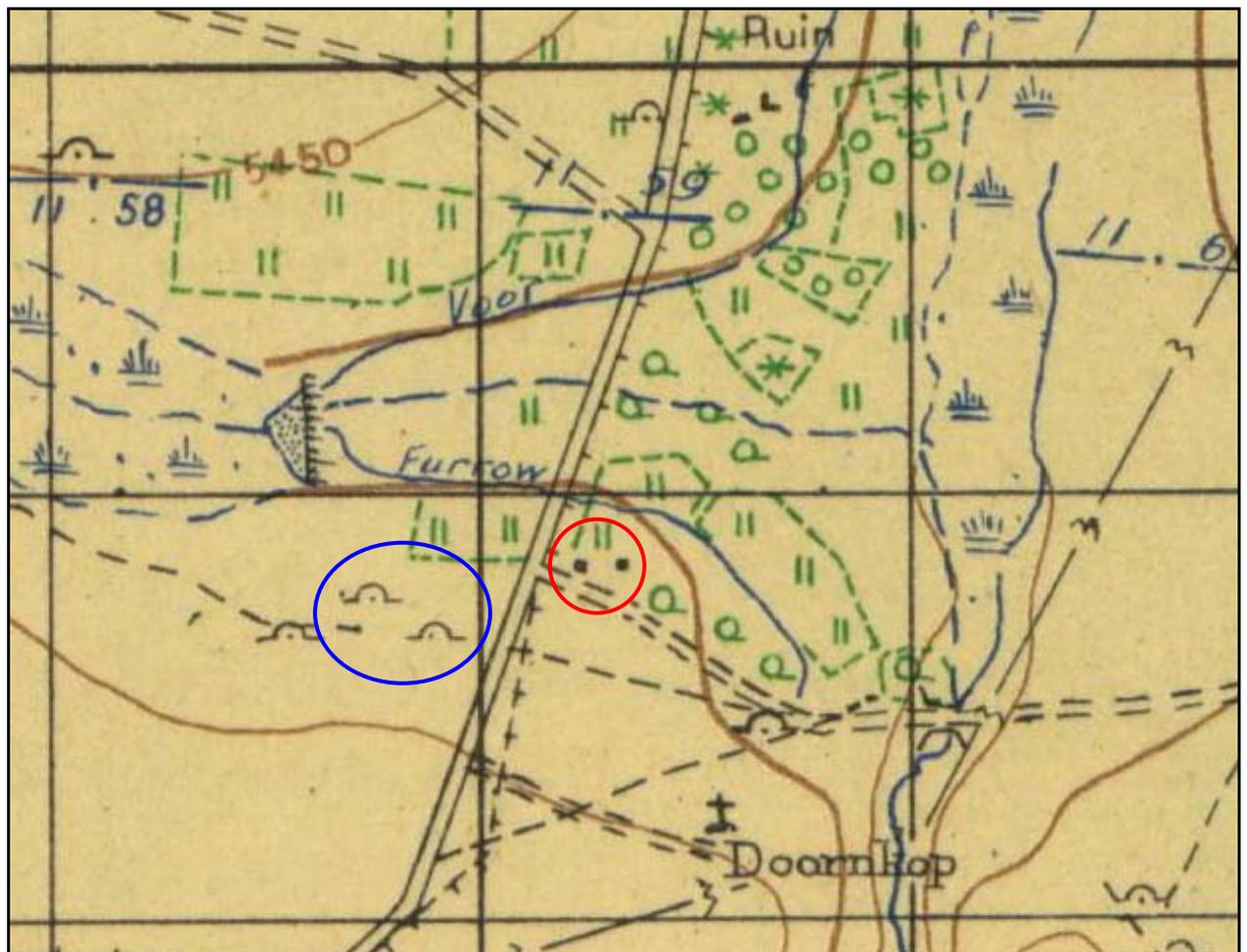


Figure 3 2627BB Topographical Sheet, 1943. The cross symbol indicates the position where the Vlakfontein Monument originally stood (refer **Section 4.2.1**).

4.1.1.4 2627BB Topographical Map, 1954.

The 1954 map depicted in **Figure 4** is the second edition of the 2627BB 1:50 000 topographical sheet. The aerial photography, on which the map is based, was undertaken in 1952. The survey itself took place during 1954, while the actual production of the map was undertaken in 1956 by the Trigonometrical Survey Office.

A cluster of at least three buildings are shown adjacent to a windmill. Two clusters containing two and three huts respectively are also believed to fall within the present study area.

Some changes appear to have taken place with regards to the roads, although it is possible that the road passing to the north of the cluster of buildings marked in red may be a section of the road indicated in earlier maps and discussed above.

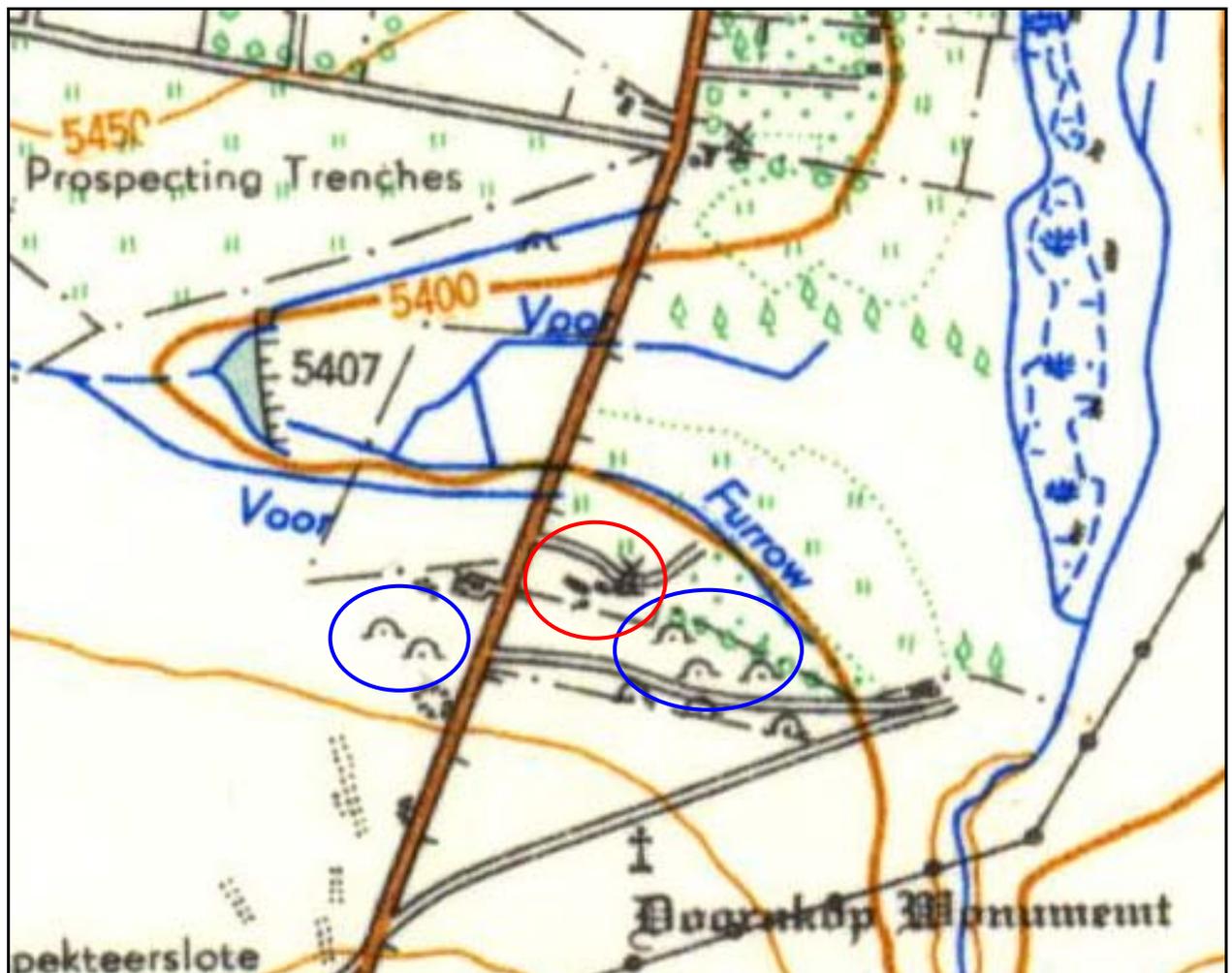


Figure 4 2627BB Topographical Sheet, 1954. The cross symbol indicates the position where the Vlakfontein Monument originally stood (refer **Section 4.2.1**).

4.1.2 History of early farm ownership

Vlakfontein (numbered 155, later 45 and presently 238-IQ) was first inspected on 8 June 1859 by J.G. Marais. On 11 August 1859 it was granted to Jan Joosten (RAK, 2863).

On the same day (11 August 1859) the farm was divided into three equal portions (A, B and C), and transported as follows:

- Portion A – Transported to Cornelis Johannes Harmse
- Portion B – Transported to Christiaan Bart Harmse
- Portion C – Transported to Bart Jacobus Harmse

As the exact localities of these three portions with regard to the present study area are unknown, the ownership history for all three these portions will be listed below. The available archival records only indicate the ownership history up to the 1890s. As a result this outline will also end there.

Vlakfontein – Portion A

Date of Transfer	From	To
14 April 1874	Cornelis Johannes Harmse	Douw Gerbrand Steijn

Vlakfontein – Portion B

Date of Transfer	From	To
9 April 1864	Christiaan Bart Harmse	Jan Harm & Pieter Ignatius Michael du Plessis
11 April 1884	J. Harm & P.I.M. du Plessis	Willem Hendrik Steijn
15 June 1888	W.H. Steijn	Robert Morton Findlay for <i>Stijn Sindicaat</i>
29 September 1888	R.M. Findlay for <i>Stijn Sindicaat</i>	R.M. Findlay for <i>Steyn Estate and Gold Mining Company Ltd</i>
18 March 1895	R.M. Findlay for <i>Steyn Estate and Gold Mining Company Ltd</i>	<i>New Steyn Estate Gold Mines Limited</i>

Vlakfontein – Portion C

Date of Transfer	From	To
29 December 1869	Bart Jacobus Harmse	Simon Jurgens Petrus du Toit

Vlakfontein – Portion CI (a Portion of Portion C)

Date of Transfer	From	To
30 June 1882	S.J.P. du Toit	Douw Gerbrand Steijn

Vlakfontein – Portions A and CI (a Portion of Portion C)

Date of Transfer	From	To
3 July 1882	D.G. Steijn	Wouter Cornelis Justinus Brink
9 March 1893	W.C.J. Brink	Christoph Hendrik Brink

Vlakfontein – Portion CII (a Portion of Portion C)

Date of Transfer	From	To
3 November 1884	S.J.P. du Toit	Christoffel Hendrik Brink

As the historic literature in terms of the Jameson Raid indicate that the farm (or portion thereof) on which the surrender took place, was owned by H.C. Brink, it seems likely that the properties under discussion used to fall under Portions A, CI and CII of the descriptions outlined above.

4.1.3 The Jameson Raid

4.1.3.1 Historical Overview of the Raid

4.1.3.1.1 The plan

The origins for the Jameson Raid can be found in Cecil John Rhodes' ideal to unify all the Southern African countries into a federation under the British Empire (Danziger, 1978). However, the *Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (Z.A.R.)* with its fiercely independent President, S.J.P. (Paul) Kruger, represented a considerable obstacle to this plan.

After the failure of economic attempts to boost unification in the region, Rhodes started to formulate a daring four-tiered plan to overthrow the *Z.A.R.* government. The first element of his plan was that a group of *Uitlanders*¹ from Johannesburg were to revolt against the government of President Kruger. An armed British force, conveniently stationed on the boundary, would then be sent into the Boer Republic to protect the lives of British citizens. The final component in the plan was for the British High Commissioner to travel to Pretoria to ensure British "protection" of the Transvaal.

The four components needed for Rhodes' plan to succeed therefore were:

- A group of *Uitlanders* from Johannesburg willing to stage a revolt
- A sizable force of British troops
- A point on the boundary of the *Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek* from which the attack could be made
- A British High Commissioner in favour of Rhodes' plan

The first requirement was met with the formation of the Reform Committee in Johannesburg, consisting of "...prominent men who supported Rhodes' policy..." (Shorten,

¹ The name used by *Z.A.R.* citizens to describe the more recent arrivals from overseas, especially those from Great Britain. These people were mostly associated with the Rand Gold Rush and lived in Johannesburg.

1970:190). The primary aim for the establishment of the Reform Committee was the overthrow of the Z.A.R. government. It consisted of historic figures such as Lionel Phillips, Charles Leonard, John Hayes Hammond, Colonel Frank Rhodes (Cecil John's brother) as well as Percy Fitzpatrick (later author of *Jock of the Bushveld*). The Committee also had a number of prominent omissions, i.e. persons normally associated with the main body of *Uitlanders*, but who were opposed to the planned revolt. These included J.B. Robinson and Barney Barnato.

Although significant elements of imperialism can be found in the Reform Committee's desire to overthrow the Kruger government, this was certainly not the only reason for their willingness to revolt. After the discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand and the subsequent development of Johannesburg, numerous overseas miners, fortune seekers and business men travelled to these areas to share in the boom brought about by the gold. Before long, the numbers of these *Uitlanders* became so large that it was estimated that if allowed to vote, they would have been able to influence the outcome of the election.² As early as 1890 President S.J.P. Kruger managed to pass franchise legislation through the *Volksraad* which stated that foreign nationals residing in the Transvaal could only acquire the right to vote after residing permanently in the Transvaal for a period of 14 years. In 1894 this legislation was even made stricter. As a result, the franchise requirement was not only restricted to residence of 14 years but also to a minimum age of more than 40 years (Shorten, 1970). A desire for equal franchise opportunities may have been a significant motivation for at least some of these *Uitlanders* to be in favour of a revolt.

Another interesting fact is that not all the members of the Reform Committee were in favour of Great Britain occupying the Boer Republic should the revolt be successful. This was especially true for the non-British members of the committee. John Hays Hammond, one of the Reform Committee's American members, addressed a meeting of American reformers just before the Raid with the words: "*You know as well as I do that we won't stand for having a British flag hoisted over Johannesburg. All we want is justice from Kruger and his grafters. You can rely on me that I'll shoot any man who hoists any flag but the Boer flag.*" (Hammond, 1935:343).

Although the reformers were initially not armed, about 3000 rifles and three maxim guns were smuggled into Johannesburg. As a way of addressing this need for armaments, a plan was also made for an attack on the Z.A.R. state arsenal (Danziger, 1978).

² In his autobiography, John Hays Hammond (1935) indicates that out of the 150 000 whites living in the Z.A.R. in 1895, 85 000 were *Uitlanders*.

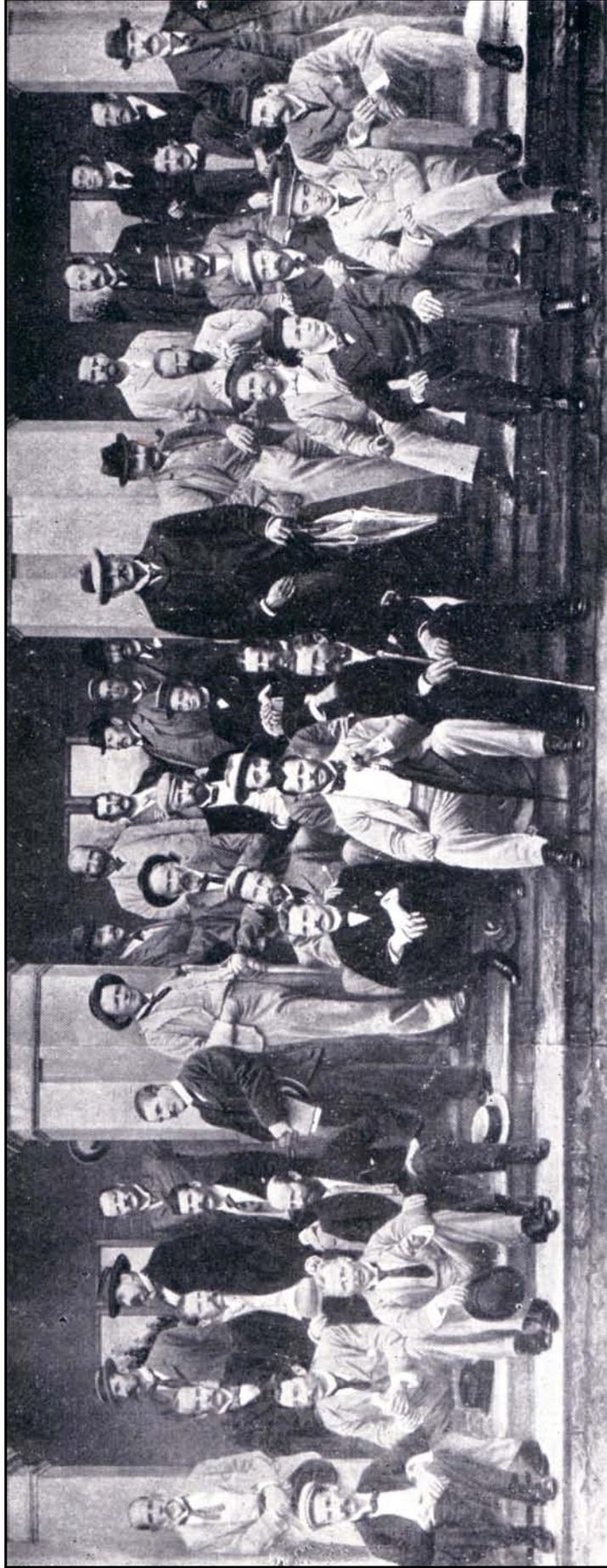


Figure 5 The Reform Committee (1895-1896) (Shorten, 1970: 189)

An armed force, the second requisite for Rhodes' plan to succeed, was obtained from two sources, namely a voluntary unit of 350 men (known as the Volunteer Corps) that was raised in Salisbury as well as 150 members of the Bechuanaland Border Police at Mafeking. The combined force was to be placed under the command of one of Rhodes' closest associates, Dr. Leander Starr Jameson.

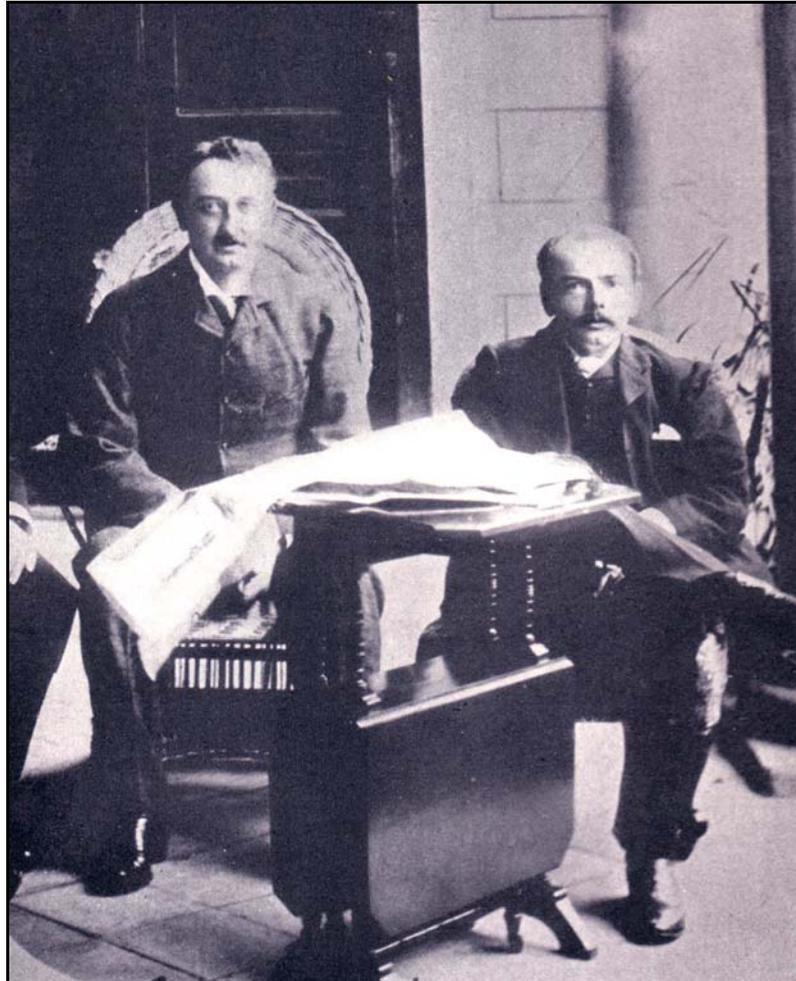


Figure 6 Cecil John Rhodes and Dr. Leander Starr Jameson (Hammond, 1935, opp. 274).

The point on the border from which the attack was to come, was a strip of land presented to Rhodes' British South Africa Company to build a railway link to Matabeleland. This area fell in what is now known as the Republic of Botswana.

The requirement for a High Commissioner in favour of the plan came in the person of Sir Hercules Robinson (Danziger, 1978).

Although Rhodes now felt that he had all the requirements for his plan to succeed in place, it soon became evident that the Reform Committee started having doubts about

staging an armed resistance. When they asked for a delay in the commencement of the plan, Rhodes began to have his own doubts and suggested that the whole plan be dropped. However, Dr. Leander Starr Jameson, responsible for leading the armed force into the Transvaal Republic and Johannesburg, now requested the Reform Committee to write a letter asking his assistance. The letter was drafted by Charles Leonard, and signed by senior members of the Reform Committee. One of the sentences of this letter reads: *"It is under these circumstances that we feel constrained to call upon you to come to our aid should a disturbance arise here"* (Hocking, 1986:51).

Although Jameson gave his word to the Reform Committee that he would only reveal the contents of the letter after being given permission by them to do so, he promptly read the letter to the Voluntary Corps at Pitsanaphotlokwe (Pitsani) on the border with the Boer Republic. At the same time, the contents of the letter were also presented to the Bechuanaland Border Police troopers stationed at Mafeking.

The Jameson Raid was about to begin.

4.1.3.1.2 The raid

On Sunday evening the 29th of December 1895, a force under Dr. Leander Starr Jameson rode out from Pitsanaphotlokwe (Pitsani) and subsequently met the Bechuanaland Border Police at Malmani.

The element of surprise was supposed to have been a significant factor favouring the success of the raid. However, as the telegraph lines were not successfully sabotaged, President Kruger in Pretoria received news of the raid within a few hours (Garrett & Edwards, 1897; Longford, 1960). Small patrols of Boers were also observed shadowing the column, and although some sniping took place, Jameson was allowed to travel a long distance into the Transvaal without any serious opposition (Hocking, 1986).

The first real opposition to Jameson's advance took place in the vicinity of Krugersdorp, on the farm Waterval. In his reminiscences about the raid, Commandant (later General) P.A. Cronjé (Cronjé, 1913) indicates that when he arrived at Krugersdorp, his Potchefstroom Commando consisted of 250 men. He met Commandants H.P. Malan and F.J. Potgieter of the Rustenburg and Krugersdorp Commando's, and saw that they had approximately 300 men. Positions were subsequently taken up at Waterval as well as at the old battery house of the Queens Mining Company (Garrett & Edwards, 1897, Cronjé, 1913).



Figure 7 The Boer position at Queens Battery on 1 January 1896 (Johannesburg City Council, 1986:25)

At four o'clock (Commandant Cronjé indicates it to have been at two) on the afternoon of 1 January 1896, Jameson's column attacked the Boer positions. Although the initial attack consisted of artillery fire, no Boers were killed (Longford, 1982). The only casualties of this artillery attack was a number of Boer horses (Cronjé, 1913). The Boer position on the ridge was subsequently stormed, resulting in 60 men killed, wounded or taken prisoner. After this setback, Jameson had no choice but to retire and attempt reaching Johannesburg by skirting around Krugersdorp and the strong Boer positions there (Longford, 1982).

This made the column's position difficult, in that they did not know the terrain or roads which led to Johannesburg. During the evening, when Jameson's column was camped in the vicinity of Robinson Lake, a local Randfontein miner names Willis offered to guide the troops to Johannesburg (Hocking, 1986).

The column left camp at first light, and although an occupied railway embankment stood in their way, they managed to cross it and passed through the vicinity of Randfontein (Cronjé, 1913; Hocking, 1986).

Leaving Randfontein, the column moved to the drift over a spruit on the farm Rietvalei (present number 241-IQ). Here they were attacked by a strong Boer position on the opposite ridge and denied from using the crossing (ART, 144, TA14/4/54). In fact, numerous authors (Garrett & Edwards, 1897, Van der Poel, 1951 & Longford, 1982) indicate that since leaving Randfontein, the column had made many attempts to move into an eastward direction toward Johannesburg, and that each attempt was halted by Boer commandos.

It was only when Jameson's men turned more to the south that they managed to cross the stream presently referred to as the Wonderfontein Spruit that was barring their way. This successful crossing was made on the farm Luipaardsvlei (refer **Figure 8, Point A**). From this point they crossed the farm Zuurbult and eventually moved on to Vlakfontein (ART, 144, TA14/4/54).

Although the eye-witness accounts of Wouter Brink³ and Commandant Cronjé make no mention of it, other sources such as Anon (1896), Colvin (1922) and Hocking (1986) refer to a skirmish which took place just after the crossing over the river at Luipaardsvlei. According to these sources Jameson's Column, after crossing the stream, followed the road as it turned to the left. At this point a Boer force of about 400 men, which had taken possession of a hill with a commanding view of the road below, became visible. This occupied hill seems to have been located in front and to the right of the column, with another large Boer force observed to the left. A detachment of Jameson's force was now ordered to proceed a short distance from the main body, with the aim of protecting the rear and flank (Anon, 1897). After Jameson's artillery fired upon the occupied hill, Captain Coventry led a cavalry charge up its slope (refer **Figure 8, Point B**) and managed to force the Boers to retire. Although the cavalry charge was successful, Captain Coventry "*fell severely*" (Colvin, 1922:108). Furthermore, upon reaching the summit of the ridge it was realised that the newly acquired position was commanded by a high rocky hill some distance to the east, and that this hill (known as Doornkop) was already strongly occupied by a Boer commando (Colvin, 1922).

Meanwhile, two troops of the Matabeleland Mounted Police under the command of Inspector Brodle attacked the Boer force to the left of the road and scattered it (refer **Figure 8, Point C**). Inspector Brodle was mortally wounded in the attack (Colvin, 1922).

³ The eye-witness account of Wouter Brink, the son of Vlakfontein farm owner H.C. Brink, was recorded by the Commission for the Preservation of Natural and Historical Monuments, Relics and Antiques on 23 October 1943. This record is housed at the National Archives as ART, 144, TA14/4/54.

After the hill was taken, a detachment of the column, which included the wagons, was ordered to proceed at a walk along the road which led past some outbuildings and a kraal of the farm Vlakfontein (Anon, 1896). It can be expected that the force which had taken the ridge, moved along its summit to attack the Boers situated further east.

The position and division of Jameson's column as described above from historical references, is the exact scene described in the eye-witness account of Wouter Brink. He indicated that when Jameson's force first appeared on Vlakfontein, they were divided into two detachments. While one of these detachments (referred to as the "Flying Column") rode along the summit of the ridge on the southern boundary of Vlakfontein, the second detachment (referred to in the statement as the "*hoofmag*" or main column) followed the road. In the words of Wouter Brink: "*...en omtrent 7 v.m. het hy in twee klompe vir ons op Vlakfontein sigbaar geword. Sy Flying Column het op die bult langs getrek en sy hoofmag padlangs.*" (ART, 144, TA14/4/54).

Brink's account also provides some information on the period just before Jameson's men managed to drive the Boer force from their position on the hill. His account relates that before Jameson's men became visible to Brink, he observed a small Boer force of approximately 50 men racing across the farm in front of Jameson's advance to take up a position on Doornkop. Shortly thereafter another group of Boers took up position on the ridge west of the spruit (ART, 144, TA14/4/54). In this way the Boers managed to take up strategic positions guarding the crossing over the Klip River, and thereby denying Jameson and his men open access to Johannesburg.

Although Wouter Brink's account therefore indicates that Doornkop was the first position occupied (and that this was done by men under Commandant Cronjé), Cronjé's written account of the battle that was published in *Die Brandwag* of 15 September 1913 rather states that Commandant Potgieter with his men managed to take up position first, subsequent to which Cronjé moved around his position to take up the position on Doornkop, which is located on the boundary between Vlakfontein and Doornkop (239-IQ), on the eastern side of the Klip River. The role of his Cronjé's men in the fighting with Jameson's men amongst the kraal and outbuildings (see below) also appears to have been less than that of Potgieter's commando. This can be suggested from the fact that in his reminiscences, Cronjé (1913) states that just as his men reached the position on Doornkop, the symbolic white flag was raised by Jameson's men.

In his book *Dr. Jameson*, G. Seymour Fort describes this race for the drift over the Klip River as "...a neck-and-neck business..." (Fort, 1908), and indicates that the occupation of Doornkop by the Boer commando forced Jameson's column to divert to the left.

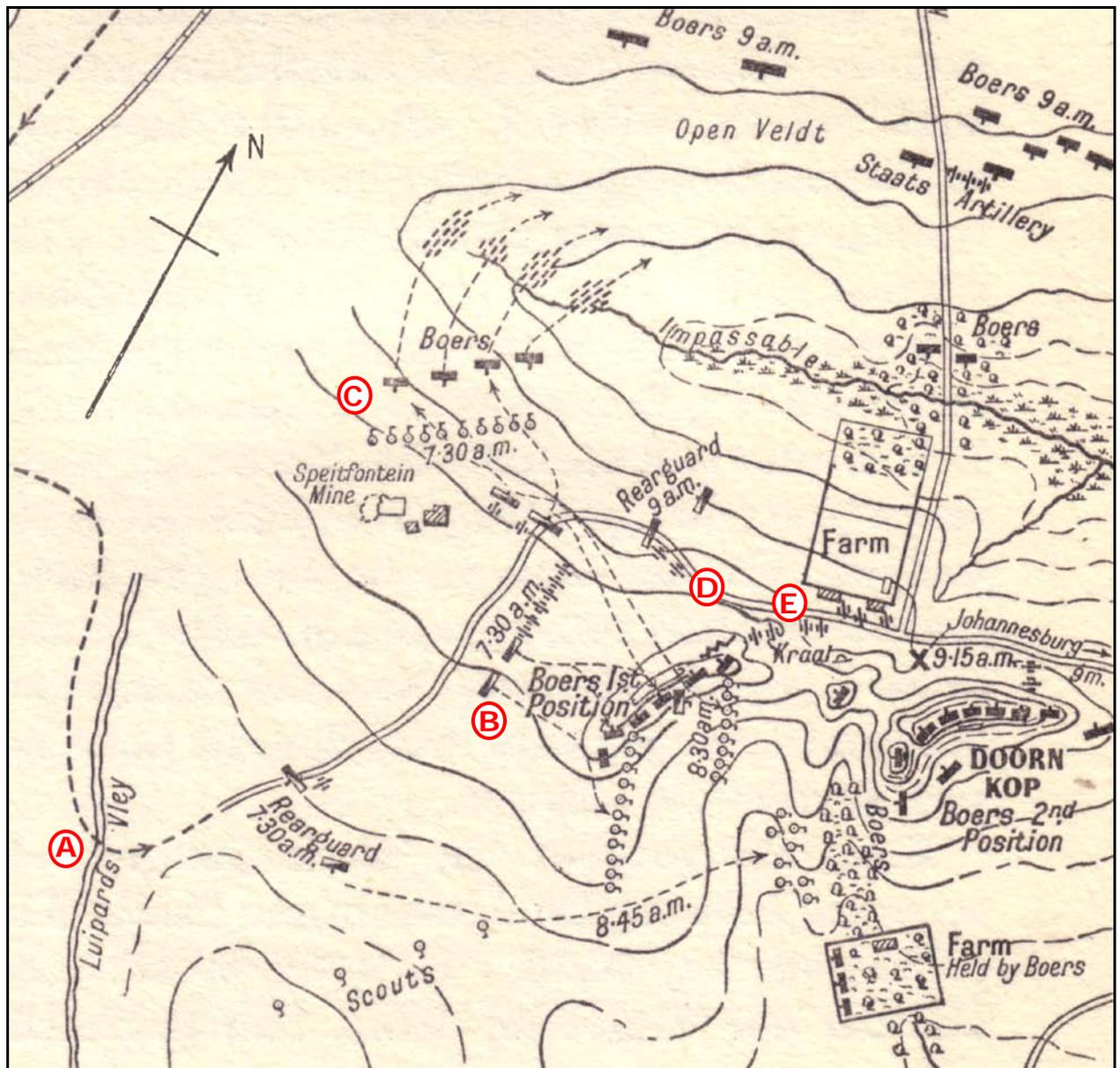


Figure 8 This plan of the events of 2 January 1896 was published in Colvin (1922). It was compiled from information supplied by Brigadier-General the Hon. Robert White, who as a Major had been the commanding officer of the Bechuanaland Border Police during the raid. The five red and white symbols were added by the author of this report as a way of cross-referencing with the text.

With the force divided into two detachments, and the Boer commandos in position on hills on both sides of the Klip River, the main column now travelled at a slow pace along the road and approaching the outbuildings and kraal of Vlakfontein. Scouts were sent ahead to search through the buildings, stonewalls and other possible hiding places for enemy snipers, but found no evidence of the enemy. The force was therefore ordered to trot forward (refer **Figure 8, Point D**) and shortly thereafter heavy fire poured in from hidden Boer positions between two to three hundred yards away. The order was immediately given for the detachment to seek cover, and the troops hid themselves as well as they could amongst the farm buildings and kraal (Anon, 1896). Interestingly, Garrett & Edwards (1897) indicates that a whole troop immediately occupied the kraal. These authors describe it as a disused cattle kraal with stonewalls the height of a man.



Figure 9 Historic photograph titled "*Spot where Dr. Jameson surrendered*" (National Archives, Photographs, TAB, 3199). The two outbuildings of Vlakfontein can both be seen. The building in the back is the one in which Jameson surrendered to the Boer officers. Although some stonewalling is visible in the background, the actual sunken kraal from which Jameson's men made their last stand was on the opposite side of the road from the buildings, and therefore either behind or to the left of the photographer.

Within a short time the Maxims were deployed (refer **Figure 8, Point E**) and aimed at the areas from which the Boer fire was received, with very little visible effect (Anon, 1896). These Maxims were fired so rapidly that they soon became too hot for use

(Wilmot, 1899). Longford (1982) suggests that five of the Maxims were fired until they jammed, while the ammunition for the 12-pounder was also running low.

From the eye-witness account described by Handley (1906) a cavalry charge was made on the Boer positions after the battle between the Boers and the main column had already started. This charge appears to have come from the "Flying Column" described by Wouter Brink, and based on available information seems to have been the force under Captain Coventry who had successfully attacked the initial Boer position on a ridge further to the south-west. In the words of the young Boer who had described the battle to Clement Handley (1906:332): *"They came along at full gallop, headed by a Maxim gun drawn by four horses. They seemed literally to fly over the ground, and, passing through the first line of men, made straight for the hill."*

Although the gun crew managed to turn the Maxim gun on the Boer positions, the cavalry charge was stopped. Shortly thereafter another cavalry charge was made against the middle of the Boer position, and although the horsemen came within 20 yards of the Boer's first positions, they were also halted and forced to retire. Many of the troop's horses were shot during the confusion when the unit was forced to turn around (Handley, 1906).

The *Staats Artillerie* of the Z.A.R. had also by this time taken up position on the hills some distance to the north of the Vlakfontein outbuildings and kraal. Wouter Brink indicates that their position was on the hills between Roodepoort and Vlakfontein farms, and east of the river. He also indicates that about four rounds were fired, of which three fell in the fruit orchard just behind the outbuildings. Although the rounds did not explode, it seems that this artillery attack caught Jameson's men unawares as a white cloth was raised shortly thereafter (ART, 144, TA14/4/54).

The exact details of the surrender, as well as the role played by Dr. Jameson in it, is not conclusive. While some sources such as Anon (1896) indicate that Dr. Jameson was first consulted before the white cloth was raised, others such as Fort (1908) and Colvin (1922) suggest that at the time of the raising of the white cloth Jameson was at the edge of a nearby stream watering his horse. These authors also stated that Jameson was giving his horse a drink in preparation for a planned dash to the nearby drift over the Klip River. They also indicate that Jameson's reaction was one of disbelief and surprise at hearing of the surrender.

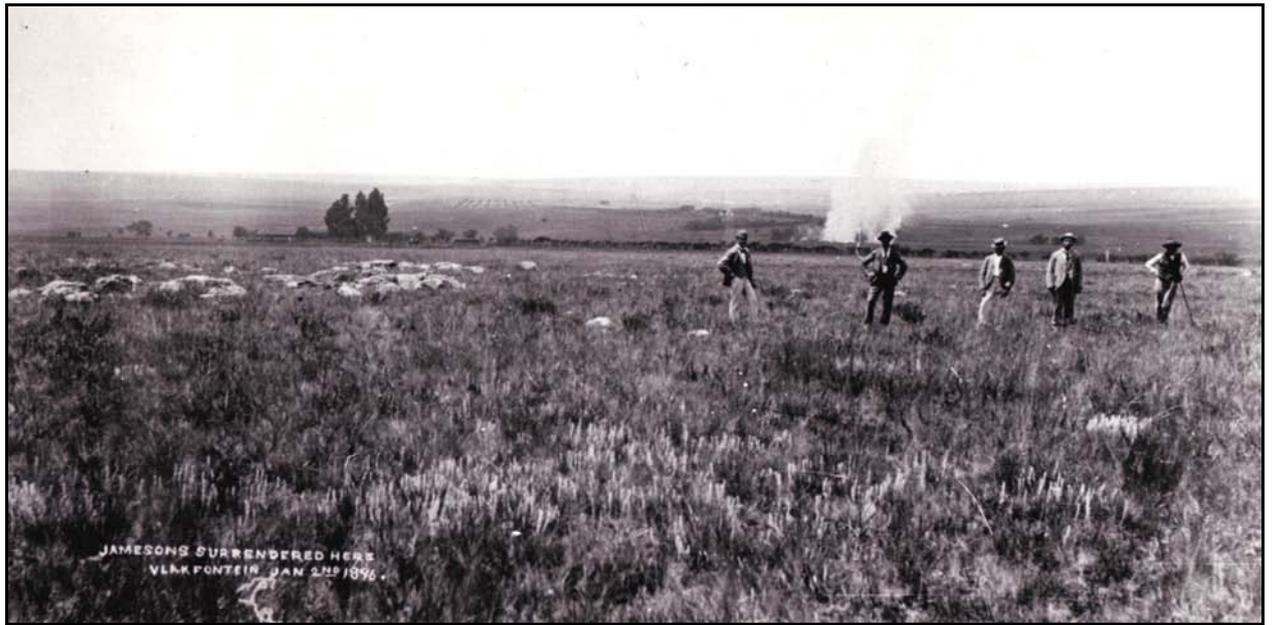


Figure 10 Historic photograph titled "*Jamesons Surrendered Here Vlakfontein Jan 2nd 1896*" (National Archives, Photographs, TAB, 19359). This photograph was taken from the slope of the ridge to the south of the present development area. The outbuildings and kraal of the farm Vlakfontein were located where the clump of trees can be seen in the background on the left.

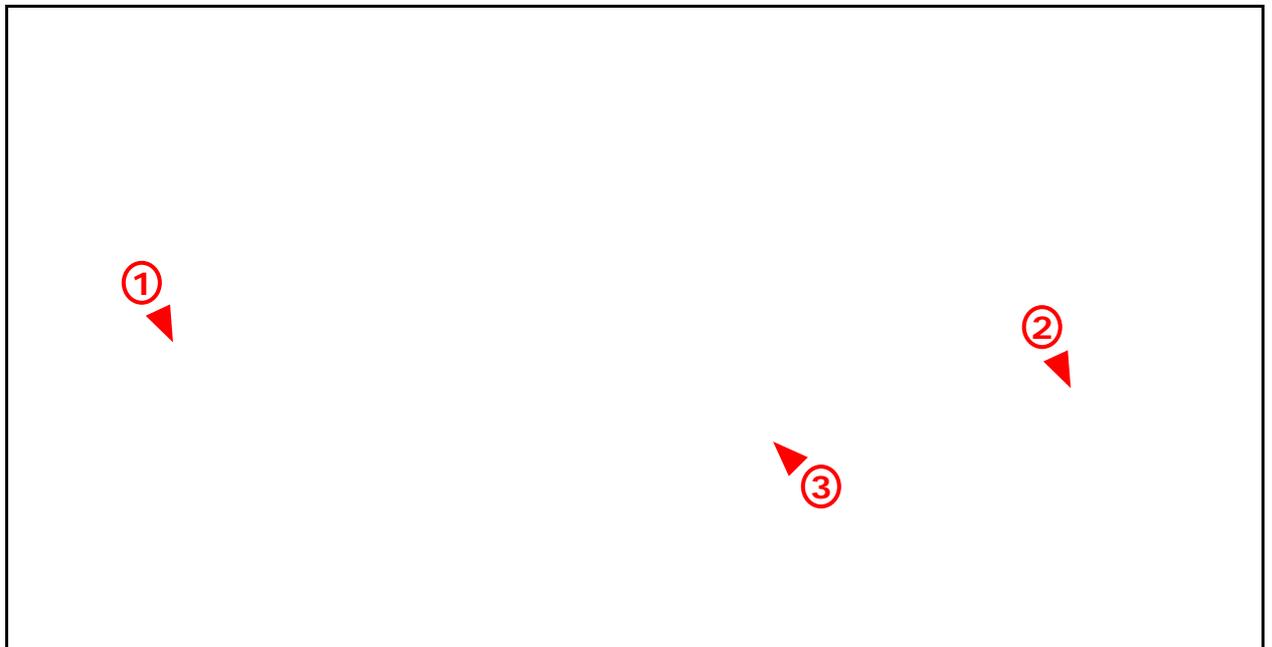


Figure 11 Enlarged section of the previous photograph (Figure 10). The outbuilding, in which the surrender took place, is marked by Point 1. Point 2 marks the second roofless outbuilding while Point 3 marks the sunken kraal.

However, what most authors do agree upon is that the white cloth used for the token white flag came from an apron. This fact is supported by the eye-witness account of Wouter Brink, the son of the owner of the farm Vlakfontein during the raid. In his account, Brink states that the lady from whom the apron was taken worked on the farm and stayed in the house where Jameson surrendered (ART, 144, TA14/4/54).



Figure 12 Photograph titled "Girl whose apron was used for flag of truce" (N.H. of G. Gemeente Roodepoort, 1955:81). The wall in the background appears to be the house in which this lady stayed and in which Jameson's surrender took place.

After the white flag was raised, some of the Boers approached and met the advancing flag bearer. One of these Boers was presented with a note which read:

"To the Commandant of the Transvaal Forces – We surrender, provided that you guarantee a safe conduct out of the country for every member of the force.

"(Signed) John Willoughby"

This note was taken to Commandant Potgieter, who wrote a response and sent a Boer to take it back:

"Officer.- Please take notice that I shall immediately let our officers come together to decide upon your communication.

"(Signed) Commandant"

In about half an hour, another note was submitted to the British. It read:

"John C. Willoughby.-I acknowledge your letter. The answer is that if you will undertake to pay the expenses which you have caused the South African Republic, and that you will lay down your arms, then I shall spare the lives of you and yours. Please send me the reply to this within thirty minutes. P.A. Cronjé, Commandant, Potchefstroom"

Sir John Willoughby sent a reply back to Commandant Cronjé within a quarter of an hour, accepting the offered terms. Subsequently, the Boers surrounded Jameson's column and they started laying down their arms. At this stage Colonel Trichardt, commander of the *Staats Artillerie* arrived with a note from overall Boer commander, General Joubert. This note indicated that the troops were to disarm within five minutes, and if they did not do so, the battle was to proceed. Commandants Potgieter and Malan also now joined the conversation between Cronjé, Jameson and Willoughby. Malan berated Cronjé for allowing such easy terms, and addressed Jameson with the words: *"Your life and your officer's lives we do not promise to spare. We shall hand you over to the Government at Pretoria, and they will decide what is to be done with you."*

In the precarious position he was in, all Jameson could now do was bow his head in acknowledgement (Garrett & Edwards, 1897).

4.1.3.2 Significance of the Raid

The events surrounding the Jameson Raid and its associated battles are still considered significant today, largely due to its immense historical importance. At the time, when news about the raid started to spread out, the story reached the front page of newspapers across the globe.

The Jameson Raid was also closely associated with numerous historical and well-known figures such as Cecil John Rhodes, Dr. Leander Starr Jameson, Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, President Paul Kruger and so forth.

The raid is furthermore also seen by many historians as one of the key contributing factors which led to the decline of relations between the *Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek* and Great Britain, and eventually to the outbreak of the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902.

On a more localised level, descendants of the persons from both sides who took part in the raid still have a strong association with the events, and especially so if their ancestors died during the fighting.

The raid is considered to be of such national historical importance that various attempts were made during the 1990s to have two tangible features associated with the events of 2 January 1896, known as Brink's Kraal (see **Sections 4.2.1**) and Brink's Farm House (**Section 4.2.2**), declared as national monuments.

4.1.3.3 Commemoration, conservation and protection

4.1.3.3.1 First attempts during the late 1890s and early 1900s

Various attempts have been made in the 110 years since the raid to commemorate, conserve and protect the events of 2 January 1896, as well as the tangible features associated with it.

During 1896, a few months after the battle took place, the first attempts at conservation and commemoration took place. The government of the *Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek* indicated that they were of the intention of exhuming the remains of those killed during the battle, and reburying these in a properly enclosed cemetery. This never took place (Sutton, 1995).

In terms of commemoration, early attempts were made by the committee known as the "Monumentcomité voor de Gesneuvelde Burgers in Januari 1896". On 11 November 1896 they sent a letter to President Kruger, indicating that they were of the intention to erect a monument at the battlefield site. The committee managed to collect a sum of £1,670 from the public and government for undertaking this task, after which a competition was launched whereby members of the public could submit their designs for the monument. In the end the design of a W.L. Reeder was accepted. The monument was to consist of four larger-than scale bronze statues on a granite base (Die Transvaler, 1956).

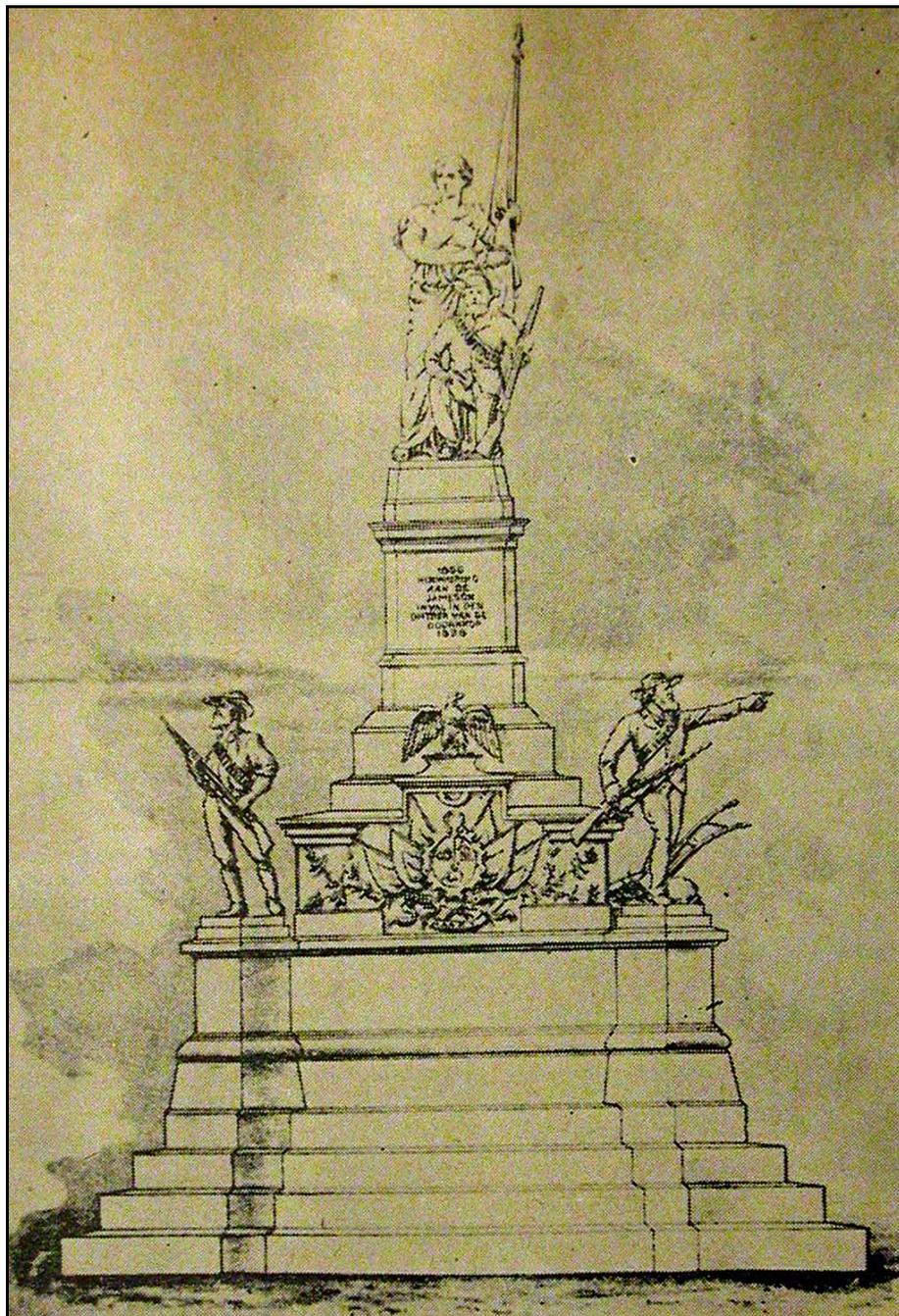


Figure 13 This sketch shows the provisional design for an early monument. The plan was for the monument to be constructed at the battlefield (Die Transvaler, 1956).

However, the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902 stopped all further planning and development of the monument, and after the war the British Colonial Secretary refused to allow the monument to be erected (Die Transvaler, 1956).

In the end, a portion of the collected funds were used to repair the graves of the Boers who had died during the raid. These graves are in the Krugersdorp Cemetery. A commemorative stone was also erected, and opened by Ds. A.J. Louw of Heidelberg on 10 October 1917 (Die Transvaler, 1956).

4.1.3.3.2 Memorialisation and conservation attempts during 1913

During 1913 a committee was formed whose primary aim it was to construct a monument at the battlefield. The committee seems to have functioned under the auspices of the Roodepoort Club, and proposed the construction of a monument containing the names of all the Boer and British persons who had died during the engagement of 2 January 1896.

Another aim of the committee dealing with the arrangements for the monument was that the graves at Doornkop were to be "renovated". In a letter addressed to General Beyers and written by the Honourable Secretary of the Roodepoort Club, W.H. Morton, it is said that the graves of Jameson's troopers who were buried on the battlefield are in a "*...very neglected condition...*"

Although some disparity existed as to the names of casualties which were to appear on the monument (GG, 1163, 27/282; GG, 1163, 27/291), it was finally erected on 1 October 1913 (Die Transvaler, 1956), and according to available information at the spot where Jameson's troopers were buried. The locality of the spot where the monument⁴ once stood is indicated on the old 1:50 000 maps (1943 and 1954 editions of the 2527BB sheet). This spot is roughly halfway between the southern boundaries of the present development area and the farm Vlakfontein.

4.1.3.3.3 Memorialisation and conservation attempts during the 1960s

The early 1960s saw a lot of effort being put into the proper commemoration of the site. Its protection also received attention. During 1960, for example, three surveyor diagrams were registered with the Office of the Surveyor General, whereby rights of way and

⁴ For the remainder of this report this monument will be referred to as the Vlakfontein Monument, a title that is also used in other correspondence.

servitude rights were allocated to the three main tangible features representing the events of 2 January 1896. The servitude rights are:

- Portion (Original Brink's Kraal) of Portion 12 of the farm Vlakfontein 238-IQ (surveyed in 1960), framed for the purpose of a Servitude (refer **Annexure F**)
- Right of Way over Portion 12, and Portion (Original Brink's Farm House) of Portion G of Portion called Brink's Vlakfontein of the farm Vlakfontein 238-IQ (surveyed in 1960), framed for the purpose of a Servitude (refer **Annexure F**)

A third servitude, though not located within the section of Vlakfontein forming part of this assessment, deals with the portion of land surrounding the graves of Jameson's troopers further to the south of the present development area.

The then Historical Monuments Commission also erected a prominent sandstone monument containing a bronze plaque. This monument, which is commonly referred to as the Jameson Raiders Memorial, is located directly east of the existing R558 road, and was officially opened on 1 March 1962. Although this monument does not indicate the position of a specific historic event or associated tangible feature, it functions as a marker for the battlefield that can be seen from the road.

During 1963 the West Rand Historical Society relocated the Vlakfontein Monument from its original location higher up the ridge to an area in the middle of a stone kraal where Jameson's column was said to have made their last stand.

Although it seems likely that the monument must have had bronze (or metal) plaques along its four sides, it presently has painted wooden boards. These boards seem to have been erected at the same time as the information boards at the kraal as well as at the old tree stump where the surrender is said to have taken place. It is likely that all these boards were erected at the time when the monument was relocated to the kraal, namely in 1963.

It can be presumed that during the same time, two painted information boards of wood were placed at two different localities. The first of these notices was placed inside the kraal referred to above, whereas the second notice was placed against the old tree stump which is said to be located on the spot where the house in which Jameson surrendered, once stood.

4.2 SURVEY FINDINGS

Seven possible heritage sites were located during the field survey. Refer **Annexure B Site Distribution Map** and **Annexure D Site Inventory**.

4.2.1 VLK-1

4.2.1.1 General Site Description

The site is comprised of a rectangular stone kraal within which an obelisk-like monument is situated. Both the kraal and monument is fenced. This monument is commonly referred to as the Vlakfontein Monument, and was officially opened at its original location some distance to the south (and outside of the present development area) on 1 October 1913. Due to vandalism, the West Rand Historical Society relocated the monument in 1963 to its present position.

The kraal is said to be the place in which Jameson's column made their last stand. As such it is one of the only tangible features associated with the battle of 2 January 1896 which is still preserved today. Contemporary accounts of the battle described this kraal as being sunken and having walls almost the height of an upright man. Although the sunken nature of the kraal is still evident today, the walls are only a fraction of what the descriptions indicate them to have been.

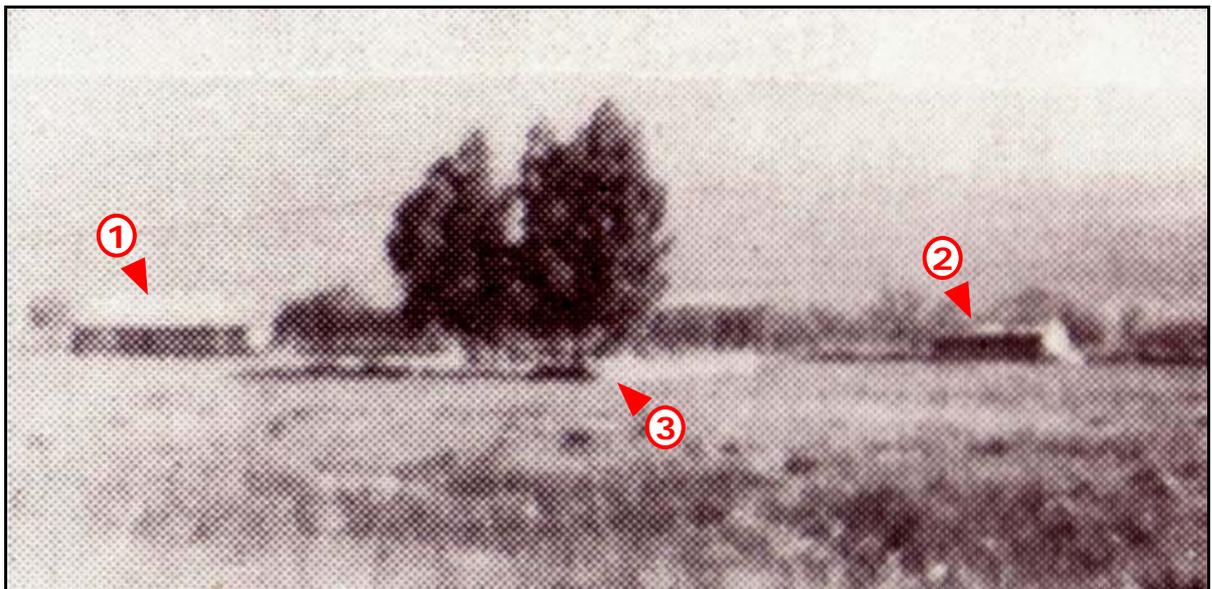


Figure 14 Magnified view of a historical Barnett photograph showing the Vlakfontein outbuildings (1, 2), as well as **VLK-1's** kraal (3) (The Star, 1966).



Plate 3 View of the Vlakfontein Monument and surrounding kraal. The south-eastern corner of the kraal is marked by the red arrow. The site notice board is visible in the lower right.

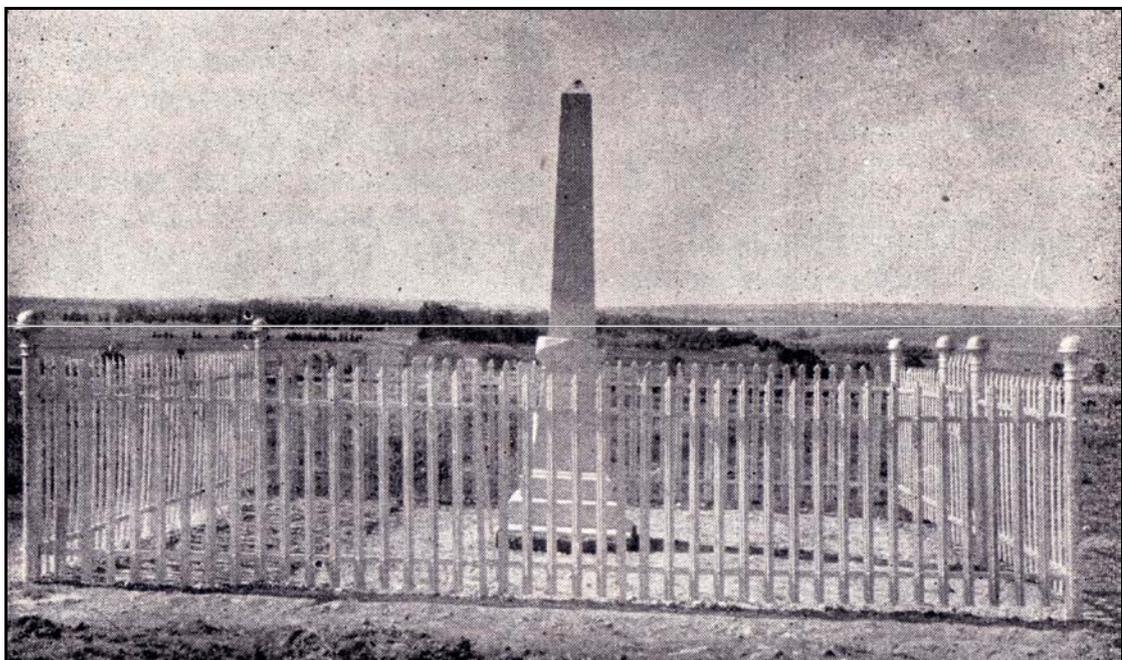


Figure 15 Historic view (ca. 1955) of the Vlakfontein Monument in its original position. A comparison between this view and the present appearance of the monument suggests that the original palisade fence was also relocated with the monument.

The four sides of the monument contain painted wooden boards bearing the names of all the persons, both Boer and Briton, who had died during the engagement of 2 January 1896. As the boards do not appear to be of the same style or period as the monument itself, it seems likely that they were added at a later stage, and probably during the relocation of 1963. The same can be said of the painted wooden board which is located next to the gate in the palisade fence surrounding the monument. Although all these boards are badly weathered, an attempt was made to reproduce their wording below.

Monument's Western Side:

VLAKFONTEIN	
IN	
MEMORY	
OF THOSE	
WHO FELL ON	
2 ND JANUARY 1896	
CAPTAIN	BARRY
CORPORAL	BEARD
"	MAREE
"	SHEPPARD
"	STILL

Monument's Eastern Side:

VLAKFONTEIN	
TER	
GEDAGTENIS AAN DIE	
GESNEUWELDES OP	
2 JANUARIE 1896	
RUITER	JACOBS
"	VENTER
"	POTGIETER
"	MACDONALD

Monument's Northern Side:

TROOPER	BLACK
"	(?)
"	FOSTER (?)
"	COGHILL
"	BLETSON (?)
"	EDWARDS
"	HENNISSEY
"	HUTCHINSON

Monument's Southern Side:

TROOPER	LAMB
"	(?)
"	(?)
"	MYERS
"	(?)
"	STONE
"	FRASER (?)
"	WIID (?)
"	LYNE (?)

The site notice board of painted wood that is located against the palisade fence contains wording in both Afrikaans and English. The English wording reads:

JAMESON RAID

IN THIS KRAAL JAMESON'S MEN MADE THEIR LAST STAND ON
2ND JANUARY 1896.

THIS MONUMENT ERECTED IN 1913 IN MEMORY OF THE FALLEN AT VLAKFONTEIN,
WAS MOVED FROM THE ORIGINAL SITE TO THE KRAAL IN 1963 BY THE WEST
RAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

4.2.1.2 Current Protection Status

Although attempts were made during the 1990s to have the kraal and monument declared as a national monument, this was never achieved. At present, the site falls under the jurisdiction of various general legal protections. For example, as the kraal is older than sixty years it falls under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999. Apart from this protection, the kraal's association with the battle of 2 January 1896 makes it over a hundred years old but also defines it as a military structure older than 75 years. In terms of Section 2(ii) these two characteristics of the kraal specifically defines it as an archaeological site as well. All archaeological sites are protected by Section 35(4) of National Heritage Resources Act. Refer **Annexure E** for a more detailed outline of the legislation discussed here.

The memorial is protected in terms of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act, in that it is older than 60 years.

As mentioned elsewhere, a servitude surrounding the kraal was registered in 1960 with the Office of the Surveyor General as a monument. This servitude consists of a Portion (Original Brink's Kraal) of Portion 12 of the farm Vlakfontein 238-IQ, and was aimed at providing protection to the site. According to Ms. Jennifer Kitto of SAHRA Gauteng (2006, *pers.comm.*), this surveyed portion is still registered as a monument to this day. Refer **Annexure F** for a copy of the servitude.

4.2.1.3 Site Significance

On its own the kraal represents one of the only remaining physical features which can be directly associated with the events of 2 January 1896. This alone makes it highly significant. The fact that the historic monument from 1913 is also located here further heightens the significance of the site. **VLK-1** is of **Very High significance**.

4.2.1.4 Impact of Development on Site

If the presently available and provisional layout plan for the development (refer **Annexure C**) proceeds unchanged, the site and its servitude would fall within a section of residential development. Although the site would not be directly impacted upon in terms of this provisional layout plan, its location within a component of intensive residential development would certainly result in secondary impact.

4.2.1.5 Development Alternatives

Due to the significance of the site, the registered and surveyed portion containing the kraal and monument must as a minimum be kept clear of any development or secondary impact. As requested by Ms. Jennifer Kitto during the site visit of 1 February 2006, all concentrated development aspects such as residential stands must ideally be kept as far away as possible from the surroundings of Sites **VLK-1** and **VLK-2**. Less intensive development such as green open space and open community areas containing one or two crèches and/or churches would be better suited in the areas surrounding these sites.

4.2.1.6 Mitigation

During the fieldwork phase of this study various conversations took place with some of the people who still reside in the direct vicinity of the monument. It was quite evident from these discussions that the original context and information regarding the monument has been lost over the years. This could very well be attributed to the fact that the information boards of the monument is only in English and Afrikaans.

All the mitigation measures listed below are only to be done under supervision from a suitably qualified heritage specialist and in close association with the South African Heritage Resources Agency. These required mitigation measures are:

- The most important mitigation measure is for the proposed development and associated impacts to be kept clear of the servitude defining the site boundaries. Furthermore, as requested by SAHRA, all concentrated development aspects such as residential stands must ideally be kept as far away as possible from the surroundings of the site. Less intensive development such as green open space and open community areas containing one or two crèches and/or churches would be better suited in the areas associated with this heritage site and its servitude.
- The Vlaktefontein Memorial must be cleaned and repainted, while the vegetation cover surrounding it must be cut
- The ongoing management of the monument must be ensured. The best way for this to be undertaken in a sustainable manner is for an agreement to be reached with a heritage organisation such as the South African Military History Society or the Voortrekker Museum. Such an agreement can be facilitated by the South African Heritage Resources Agency. The effectiveness of such an agreement can only be ensured if a small fund is made available to cover the costs of the organisation tasked with the responsibility. The exact figure that would be

required to at least cover the costs for the next five or so years, can be negotiated between the developer/development agency, SAHRA and the relevant heritage organisation that is going to undertake this task.

- The monument must be monitored by a suitable heritage specialist for the duration of the construction phase, whereas its management and upkeep must be monitored for at least the first two years of the operational phase.
- The painted wooden boards must be removed and proper signage erected. Depending on the local requirements and constraints, this signage can take the form of bronze plaques, granite tablets or professionally done Perspex sheeting.
- The wording presently available on the notices should suffice, however, the Afrikaans and English translations must be accompanied by two black languages commonly spoken in the surrounding area, i.e. isiXhosa and Sepedi as well. It is believed that this measure would allow for a better preservation of the site context and meaning and at the same time would expose a wider public to the events of the Jameson Raid and especially the engagement of 2 January 1896.

4.2.2 VLK-2

4.2.2.1 General Site Description

The site consists of a fenced and stone-paved area containing a tree stump and faded wooden information board. According to this board, the tree stump marks the locality where the cottage stood in which Dr. Jameson actually surrendered to the Boer forces. No physical remains for the original cottage exist, and the rectangular stone-paved section appears to have been added to the area surrounding the tree stump when the information board was erected. Although no information is available, the erection of the notice board and paving must have taken place during the early 1960s.

Although the information board is in a very poor condition, the wording of the English and Afrikaans translations is decipherable, and the English wording reads as follows:

JAMESON RAID

THIS TREE STUMP MARKS THE SPOT ON WHICH THE COTTAGE
STOOD FROM WHERE DR. JAMESON AND HIS OFFICERS
SURRENDERED ON 2ND JANUARY 1896 TO THE BOER FORCES.



Plate 4 View of the tree stump, with associated notice board. The dilapidated condition of the surrounding fence can be clearly seen



Figure 16 The original cottage where Dr. Jameson is said to have surrendered (National Archives, TAB, 16089).

4.2.2.2 Current Protection Status

As was the case with the kraal and monument, attempts were made to declare the tree stump as a national monument. These attempts also failed.

In 1960 a survey diagram was registered with the Surveyor General's office which demarcated a portion of land surrounding the tree stump as a monument, and at the same time a right-of-way was registered from the main road to the portion surrounding the tree stump. Refer **Annexure F**.

According to Ms. Jennifer Kitto (*pers. comm.*), the tree stump is protected under the National Heritage Resources Act as a memorial.

4.2.2.3 Site Significance

No physical remains of the cottage in which the surrender took place, can presently be seen. The only relevance of the memorial therefore is that it marks the specific location where that very historical event took place, and as such must also be seen as highly significant.

VLK-2 is of **Very High significance**.

4.2.2.4 Impact of Development on Site

If the presently available, provisional layout plan for the development (refer **Annexure C**) proceeds unchanged, the site and its servitude would fall within an area outside of the intensive residential development. Although the available plan does not define this area, it seems likely to be classified as green open space and/or open community area. The plan also appears to recognise the servitude containing the right of way and site.

Although the provisional layout plan therefore suggests that the site will not be directly impact upon by the proposed development, its location in the vicinity of a large-scale residential development would certainly result in secondary impacts on the site.

4.2.2.5 Development Alternatives

The registered and surveyed portion containing the tree stump memorial as well as the section consisting of the right-of-way must be kept clear of any development or impact.

Furthermore, a proper tarred road must be constructed within the right-of-way portion, linking the R558 with the site. The designs for this construction must be undertaken in consultation with SAHRA, whereas the actual construction may only occur under supervision of a qualified heritage specialist and/or SAHRA.

4.2.2.6 Mitigation

Similar mitigation measures to the ones proposed for **VLK-1**, is required for this site as well. The biggest difference, however, would be the fact that unlike the kraal, **VLK-2** is already indicated to be located within a less intensive development zone as requested by SAHRA. All the mitigation measures listed below are only to be done under supervision from a suitably qualified heritage specialist and in close association with the South African Heritage Resources Agency. These required mitigation measures are:

- The recommendations made under the Development Alternatives (**Section 4.2.2.5**) must be seen as part of the mitigation.
- The Tree Stump Memorial must be cleaned, renovated and re-fenced.
- The ongoing management of the monument must be ensured. The best way for this to be undertaken in a sustainable manner is for an agreement to be reached with a heritage organisation such as the South African Military History Society or the Voortrekker Museum. Such an agreement can be facilitated by SAHRA, while its effectiveness can only be ensured if a small fund is made available to cover the costs of the organisation tasked with the responsibility. The exact figure that would be required to at least cover the costs for the next five or so years, can be negotiated between the developer/development agency, SAHRA and the relevant heritage organisation that is going to undertake this task.
- The monument must be monitored by a suitable heritage specialist for the duration of the construction phase, whereas its management and upkeep must be monitored for at least the first two years of the operational phase.
- The painted wooden boards must be removed and proper signage erected. Depending on the local requirements and constraints, this signage can take the form of bronze plaques, granite tablets or professionally done Perspex sheeting.
- The wording presently available on the notice should suffice, however, the Afrikaans and English translations must be accompanied by two local black languages, i.e. isiXhosa or Sepedi as well. It is believed that this measure would allow for a better preservation of the site context and meaning and at the same time would expose a wider public to the events of the Jameson Raid and especially the engagement of 2 January 1896.

4.2.3 VLK-3

4.2.3.1 General Site Description

VLK-3 consists of an upright sandstone memorial located close to the eastern side of the R558 road. It is known as the Jameson Raiders Memorial, and was officially opened on 3 March 1962. The memorial does not mark a specific locality, feature or event associated with the Jameson Raid, but rather provides a general indication of the events of 2nd January 1896 to passing traffic.



Plate 5 The Jameson Raiders Memorial.

The memorial has a bronze plaque, containing both an English and Afrikaans translation. The English translation reads:

JAMESON RAID

FOLLOWING A BRIEF ENGAGEMENT ON THE
2ND JANUARY 1896, A FORCE OF APPROXIMATELY
600 RAIDERS LED BY DR. L. STARR JAMESON
AND SIR JOHN WILLOUGHBY, SURRENDERED HERE
TO THE BURGER FORCES OF THE S.A. REPUBLIC
UNDER THE COMMAND OF COMMANDANTS P.A. CRONJE,
F.J. POTGIETER, H.P. MALAN AND COLONEL
S.P.E. TRICHARDT OF THE STATE ARTILLERY.

HISTORICAL MONUMENTS COMMISSION

1962

4.2.3.2 Current Protection Status

According to Ms. Jennifer Kitto (*pers.comm.*), this site is protected under the National Heritage Resources Act as a memorial.

4.2.3.3 Site Significance

The memorial is not associated with any specific historic feature or locality. Rather, it acts as a marker informing passers-by of the events of 2 January 1896.

VLK-2 is of **High Significance**.

4.2.3.4 Impact of Development on Site

Although the proposed residential development is not envisaged to directly impact on the monument, based on the available information the proposed K-15 road extension will certainly impact on it.

4.2.3.5 Development Alternatives

As the impact of the present residential development is not believed to impact on the memorial, no development alternatives need to be considered.

4.2.3.6 Mitigation

The proposed residential development is not expected to have an impact on the monument, while the proposed upgrading of the K-15 will certainly have a negative impact. As this study deals only with the residential development, the consideration of mitigation measures is not required.

4.2.4 VLK-4

4.2.4.1 General Site Description

VLK-4 consists of a single building constructed with face bricks that was daubed with mud plaster. This resulted in the building having a strong vernacular character. The roof of the building is of corrugated iron.

The architectural heritage specialist who assessed this building, Mauritz Naudé, indicated that it may have been an old *waenhuis* or stables.



Plate 6 VLK-4 as seen from the west.



Plate 7 VLK-4 as seen from the north.

4.2.4.2 Current Protection Status

Although the exact age of the building is not known, it seems likely to be above 60 years. As a result the building must be seen as falling under the jurisdiction of the National Heritage Resources Act's Section 34(1). This section provides general protection for all structures over 60 years.

4.2.4.3 Site Significance

Although the building can certainly be viewed as vernacular, it can not be seen as a unique example of this kind of building. Its condition is also very poor and with doubtful structural integrity.

VLK-4 is of **Moderate significance**.

4.2.4.4 Impact of Development on Site

If the presently available, provisional layout plan (refer **Annexure C**) for the development proceeds unchanged, the building would be located directly within the footprint of one of the development's roads and will be destroyed.

4.2.4.5 Development Alternatives

Although the site will be destroyed by the proposed development, no development alternatives for its preservation are required. This statement is based on the condition that all of the mitigation measures proposed below are undertaken before the destruction of the building commences.

4.2.4.6 Mitigation

The following mitigation measures are required:

- The building must be recorded photographically
- The building must be documented with measures drawings
- Its locality and footprint must be surveyed into a map showing the buildings from the surrounding landscape. In this way the building's context within the existing structural landscape can be recorded.
- An application must be made with the relevant heritage agency for a destruction permit.
- Only once the permit has been issued, may the demolishing of the building commence.

4.2.6 VLK-5

4.2.5.1 General Site Description

VLK-5 consists of the remains of a face brick dwelling that was constructed with standard bricks and other building materials with a formal layout and floor plan. The building faces north and has a small veranda on the western section of that side. The roof is made of corrugated iron, and the window frames are of steel. The interior flooring consists of recent rubberised covering, underneath which the remains of the original parquet floors can still be seen.

Although the dwelling shows signs of deterioration, it is the opinion of the architectural historian who assessed the building that its structural integrity appears to be intact. This must be confirmed by a suitably qualified specialist if re-utilisation of the building is considered.

A number of people presently reside in this dwelling.

The dwelling dates from the period 1935 to 1950.



Plate 8 The building at **VLK-5** as seen from the north.

4.2.5.2 Current Protection Status

Although the exact age of the building is not known, it seems likely to be above 60 years. As a result the building must be seen as falling under the jurisdiction of the National Heritage Resources Act's Section 34(1).

4.2.5.3 Site Significance

Although the building may be older than 60 years and as such protected, it is certainly not a unique or good example of this kind of architecture. As such, **VLK-5** is believed to be of **Moderate significance**.

4.2.5.4 Impact of Development on Site

If the provisional development plan for Jameson Field Ext. 1 proceeds unchanged, the building would be located directly adjacent to one of the proposed roads, but would not be directly impacted upon. However, this impact will be so close that a high measure of secondary impact can be expected.

4.2.5.5 Development Alternatives

On the condition that all of the mitigation measures proposed below are undertaken before the destruction of the building commences, no development alternatives in terms of this site are required.

4.2.5.6 Mitigation

The following mitigation measures are required:

- The building must be recorded photographically
- The building must also be documented with measured drawings
- Its locality and footprint must be surveyed into a map showing the buildings from the surrounding landscape. In this way the building's context within the existing structural landscape can be recorded.

Should it be required, the building can be retained, re-used and incorporated into the design and protection of the monument sites. As mentioned before, such a re-utilisation

of the building can only be allowed if its structural integrity is confirmed by a suitably qualified specialist.

4.2.6 VLK-6

4.2.5.1 General Site Description

VLK-6 consists of a rectangular building that was constructed of yellow face bricks. The building was formally constructed and has standard pre-fabricated finishes. It also has steel frame windows, and was constructed on a proper foundation with concrete floors.



Plate 9 The yellow face brick building is visible on the left.

4.2.6.2 Current Protection Status

Although the exact age of the building is not known, the architectural heritage specialist has indicated that yellow (and orange) face brick was common during the period 1930 to 1955. As a result, and for the purposes of this report, the building must be seen as over 60 years in age. It therefore falls under the jurisdiction of the National Heritage Resources Act's Section 34(1).

4.2.6.3 Site Significance

The structure is older than 60 years, has structural integrity and appears to be a unique feature in this otherwise typical farming landscape. According to the architectural heritage specialist it appears to have been built with a specific purpose in mind, and he describes it as a possible "office".

VLK-6 is of **Moderate significance**.

4.2.6.4 Impact of Development on Site

If the provisional development plan for Jameson Field Ext. 1 proceeds unchanged, the building would be located within the footprint of one of the roads. Furthermore, it would also be directly on the edge of a proposed residential area and close enough to be impacted upon by it.

The impact of the development as it is presently proposed would be significantly high in that the site would be destroyed.

4.2.6.5 Development Alternatives

On the condition that all of the mitigation measures proposed below are undertaken before the destruction of the building commences, no development alternatives in terms of this site are required.

4.2.6.6 Mitigation

The following mitigation measures are required:

- The building must be recorded photographically
- The building must also be documented with measured drawings
- Its locality and footprint must be surveyed into a map showing the buildings from the surrounding landscape. In this way the building's context within the existing structural landscape can be recorded.

Should it be required, the building can be retained, re-used and incorporated into the design and protection of the monument sites. As mentioned before, such a re-utilisation of the building can only be allowed if its structural integrity is confirmed by a suitably qualified specialist.

4.2.7 VLK-7

4.2.7.1 General Site Description

A historic-recent informal cemetery is located here. Of the graves that were visible, the largest majority consisted of oval-shaped stonepacked dressings orientated along the east-west axis. Only three formal headstones could be observed.

According to Mr. Hendrik (?), the cemetery was used to bury the farm workers working on this portion of the farm Vlakfontein.

As the site is completely overgrown, it was impossible to obtain an exact count for the number of graves located here. A rough estimate of approximately 50 graves can be suggested at present.

The oldest date that could be found on the small number of formal headstones is 1944. Another date of 1955 was observed on one the cement headstone. No other dates were seen.



Plate 10 Local residents Hendrik (?) and Thabang Koao, standing beside one of the graves.



Plate 11 Front and back of one of the few formal headstones from VLK-7



Plate 12 Colourful dressing from one of the graves.

4.2.5.2 Current Protection Status

As the available dates indicate that at least some of the graves from this cemetery are older than 60 years as well as the fact that the graves are located outside of a formal cemetery managed by a local authority, the site falls under the protection of Section 36(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999.

Other legislative measures which may be of relevance include the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissues Act 65 of 1983, the Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980) as well as any local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws that may be in place.

4.2.5.3 Site Significance

All graves, burial grounds and cemeteries are given the highest possible significance ranking due to the immense emotional, religious and sometimes historical value attached to them.

VLK-7 is of **Very High significance**.

4.2.7.4 Impact of Development on Site

If the provisional development plan for Jameson Field Ext. 1 proceeds unchanged, the cemetery would fall within an intensive residential development area. Without any development alternatives or mitigation measures in place, destruction of the cemetery would be the result. **Such an action would be against the law, resulting in severe penalties.**

As a result, development alternatives as well as certain mitigation measures will assist in curtailing any negative impacts on the cemetery.

4.2.7.5 Development Alternatives

Dependant on which mitigation measures are proposed, the proposed development layout can either be changed so that the cemetery will not be impacted upon by the development, or alternatively remain as presently planned in which case the graves will need to be relocated.

4.2.7.6 Mitigation

Two mitigation options for the site exist, namely *in situ* conservation and full grave relocation.

The first option, which is usually also the more affordable one, consists of the following mitigation measures:

- Fencing of cemetery under supervision of a suitably qualified heritage specialist.
- An entrance gate must be placed in the fence to allow family members access to the graves.
- A brief management plan must be compiled with which the sustainable management of the cemetery can be undertaken.

The second option is full grave relocation. Such a relocation process must be undertaken by suitably qualified individuals with a proven track record. The relocation must also be undertaken in full cognisance of all relevant legislation, including the specific requirements of the National Heritage Resource Act.

5. HERITAGE REQUIREMENTS IN TERMS OF SECTION 38 (3) OF THE NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT NOT DEALT WITH IN THE PREVIOUS SECTION.

5.1 “The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected”

This requirement has been suitably addressed in **Section 4.2 Survey Findings**. With the GPS co-ordinates obtained from the field, the different sites were individually plotted using Arcview 8.1 GIS Software. Refer **Annexure B Site Distribution Map**.

5.2 “A(a)n evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development;”

The proposed Jameson Field Extension 1 residential development is envisaged to have a number of socio-economic benefits. These include:

- **Housing**

Housing remains one of the key needs experienced in the City of Johannesburg’s marginalised areas such as Soweto, Orange Farm, Ivory Park and Diepsloot. The

lasting significance of this shortage is clearly shown in the fact that of the estimated R761 980 460 earmarked for development in these areas during 2005/2006, R288 817 000 (or 37.9%) will be spent on housing.

The present development with its estimated 1056 residential units will certainly help alleviate the shortage.

- **Employment**

The proposed development is envisaged to provide temporary and permanent employment opportunities in an area that experiences high levels of unemployment.

Of the seven sites located during the study, two are considered to be of **Very High Significance**, one of **High Significance** and three of **Moderate Significance**. It is the belief of the authors of this report that with the proposed mitigation measures in place, the potential negative impact of the development on these heritage sites can be severely curtailed and suitably mitigated.

As a result it is clear that with the proper mitigation measures in place, the sustainable social and economic benefits envisaged from the proposed project would far outweigh any negative heritage impact derived from the development.

5.3 "T(t)he results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources;"

As required by EIA Regulations 22, 23 and 26 the Environmental Conservation Act 73 of 1989, a public participation process for the proposed development is underway. A Public Participation Meeting was held on Sunday, 19 March 2006. No heritage issues were raised during the meeting.

During the fieldwork component informal discussions were held with a number local residents.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The study undertaken resulted in the discovery of **seven** sites. These included three sites that can directly or indirectly be associated with the Jameson Raid and its final battle on 2 January 1896 (**VLK-1, VLK-2 & VLK-3**), three buildings (**VLK-4, VLK-5 & VLK-6**) as well as one cemetery (**VLK-7**).

All aspects of a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment as required by the National Heritage Resources Act has been dealt with in this report under **Sections 4** and **5**. Significance assessments for all these sites were undertaken. The impact of the development on each site as well as the required mitigation measures are also provided. Refer **Section 4.2 Survey Findings**.

Once the proposed mitigation measures have been undertaken and completed, the development can continue.

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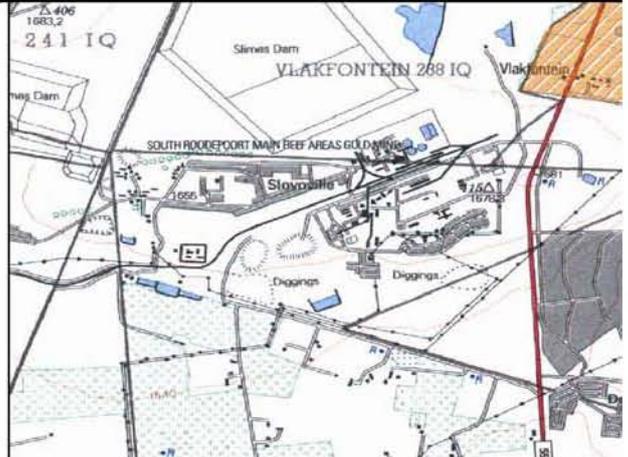
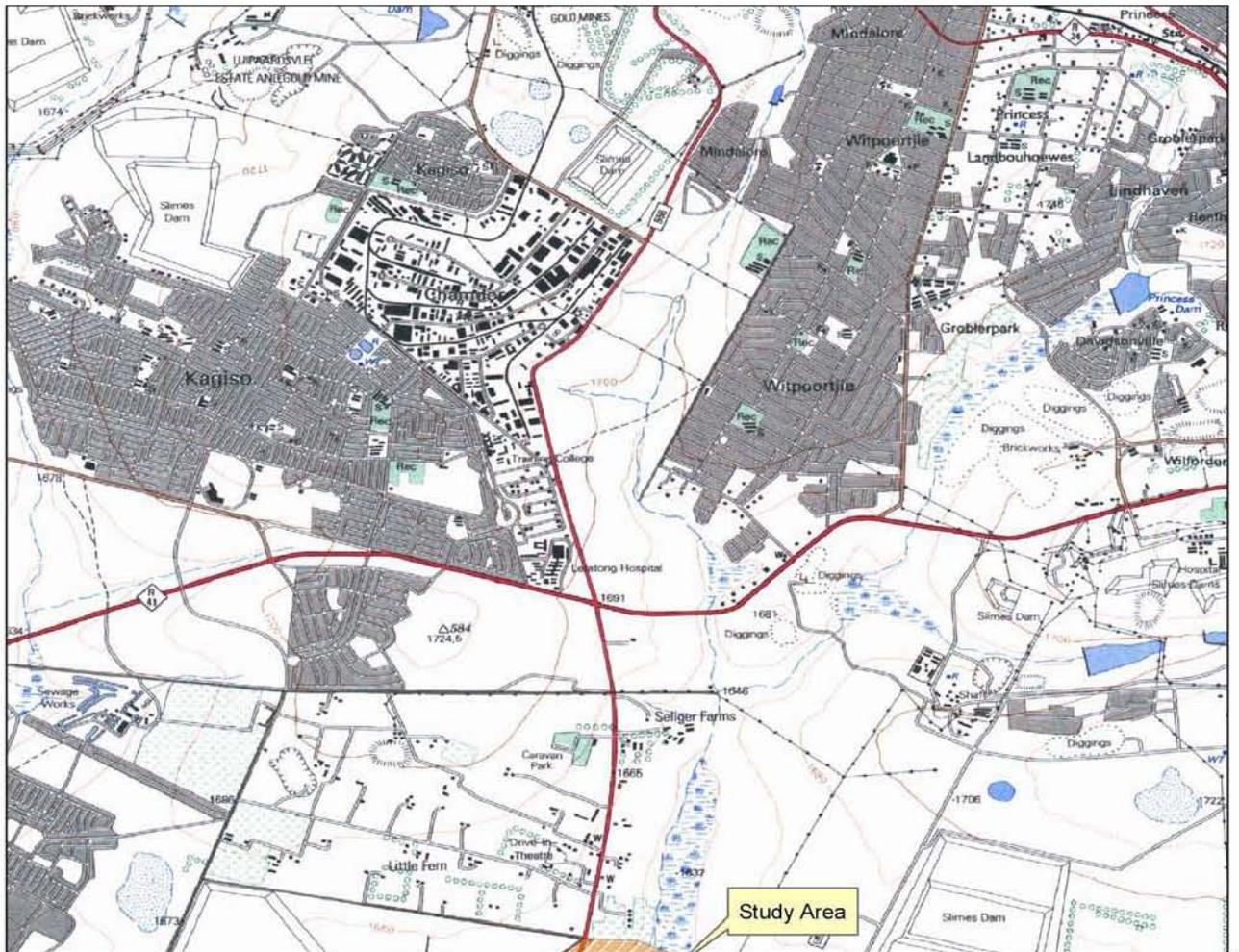
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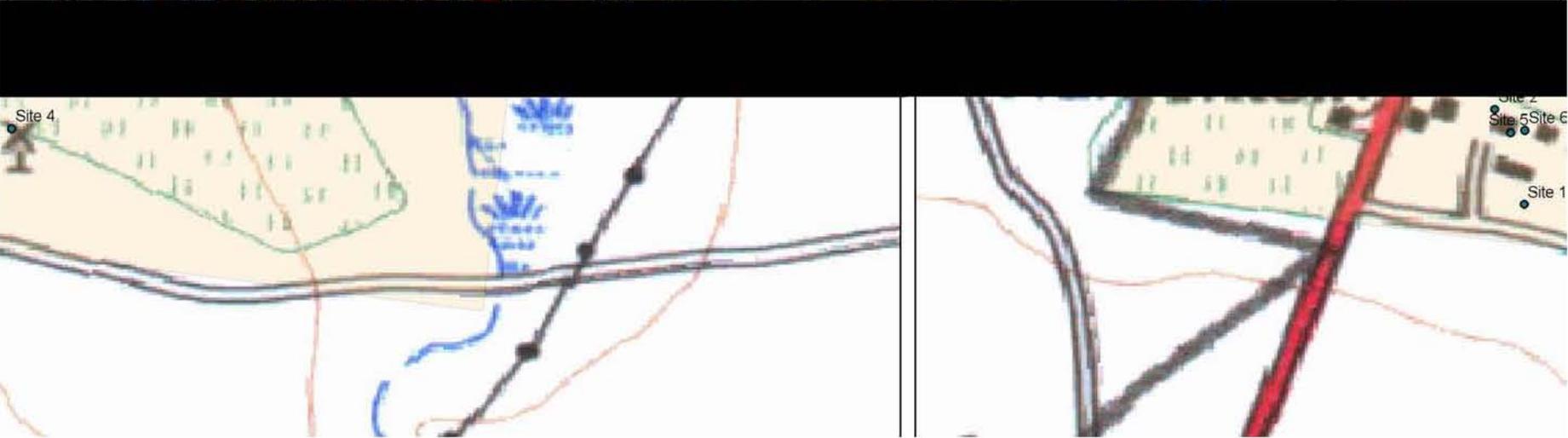
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ANNEXURE A - LOCALITY MAP



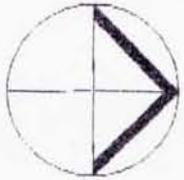
ANNEXURE B – SITE DISTRIBUTION MAP



ANNEXURE C – PROVISIONAL LAYOUT PLAN



THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF JAMESON
 FIELD EXTENSION 1 RESIDENTIAL TOWNSHIP
 ON PORTION 12 AND 37 OF THE FARM
 VLAKFONTIEN 238 IQ



LAYOUT PLAN - SCALE 1:7500

ANNEXURE D – SITE COORDINATES

SITE	Y COORDINATE	X COORDINATE
1	-26.20857	27.807573
2	-26.20732	27.807187
3	-26.20707	27.806102
4	-26.20757	27.808309
5	-26.20763	27.807397
6	-26.2076	27.807584
7	-26.20705	27.802694
	-26.20661	27.802902
	-26.20664	27.803084
	-26.20712	27.803007

ANNEXURE E – LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

South Africa has a number of legislative measures in place aimed at protecting its heritage resources. Of these the most important is the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999.

1. National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999

The promulgation of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 brings the conservation and management of heritage resources in South Africa on par with international trends and standards.

Section 38 (3) of the act provides an outline of ideally what should be included in a heritage report. The act states:

“(3) The responsible heritage resources authority must specify the information to be provided in a report required in terms of subsection (2) (a): Provided that the following must be included:

- (a) The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected;*
- (b) an assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 6(2) or prescribed under section 7;*
- (c) an assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources;*
- (d) an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development;*
- (e) the results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources;*
- (f) if heritage resources will be adversely affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives; and*
- (g) plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development.”*

Replacing the old National Monuments Act 28 of 1969, the Heritage Resources Act offers general protection for a number of heritage related features and objects (see below).

Structures are defined by the Heritage Resources Act as *“...any building, works, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land, and includes any fixtures, fittings and equipment associated with it.”* In section 34 of the Act the general protection for structures is stipulated. It is important to note that only structures older than 60 years are protected. Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act reads as follows: *“No person may alter or demolish any structure or*

part of a structure which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority."

The second general protection offered by the Heritage Resources Act which is of relevance for this project, is the protection of **archaeological sites and objects (as well as paleontological sites and meteorites)**. Section 35(4) of the National Heritage Resources Act states that:

"No person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority-

- (a) destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or palaeontological site or any meteorite;*
- (b) destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or palaeontological material or object or any meteorite;*
- (c) trade in, sell for private gain, export or attempt to export from the Republic any category of archaeological or palaeontological material or object, or any meteorite; or*
- (d) bring onto or use at an archaeological or palaeontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment which assist in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and palaeontological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites."*

In order to understand exactly what is protected, it is important to look at the definition of the concept "**archaeological**" set out in section 2(ii) of the Heritage Act:

- "(a) material remains resulting from human activity which are in a state of disuse and are in or on land and which are older than 100 years, including artefacts, human and hominid remains and artificial features and structures;*
- (b) rock art, being any form of painting, engraving or other graphic representation on a fixed rock surface or loose rock or stone, which was executed by human agency and which is older than 100 years, including any area within 10m of such representation;*
- (c) wrecks, being any vessel or aircraft, or any part thereof, which was wrecked in South Africa, whether on land, in the internal waters, the territorial waters or in the maritime culture zone of the Republic, as defined respectively in sections 3, 4 and 6 of the Maritime Zones Act, 1994 (Act No. 15 of 1994), and any cargo, debris or artefacts found or associated therewith, which is older than 60 years or which SAHRA considers to be worthy of conservation; and*
- (d) features, structures and artefacts associated with military history which are older than 75 years and the sites on which they are found;..."*

The third important general protection offered by the Heritage Resources Act that is of importance here, is the protection of **graves and burial grounds**. Section 36(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act states that:

“No person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority –

- a) destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb the grave of a victim of conflict, or any burial ground or part thereof which contains such graves;*
- b) destroy, damage, alter, exhume, remove from its original position or otherwise disturb any grave or burial ground older than 60 years which is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority; or*
- c) bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) any excavation equipment, or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals.”*

Of importance as well is section 36 (5), which relates to the conditions under which permits will be issued by the relevant heritage authority should any action described in section 36 (3), be taken. Section 36(5) reads that:

“SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority may not issue a permit for any activity under subsection (3)(b) unless it is satisfied that the applicant has, in accordance with regulations made by the responsible heritage resources authority –

- a) made a concerted effort to contact and consult communities and individuals who by tradition have an interest in such grave or burial ground; and*
- b) reached agreements with such communities and individuals regarding the future of such grave or burial ground.”*

This section of the Act refers to graves and burial grounds which are older than 60 years and situated outside of a formal cemetery administered by a local authority.

Section 36 (6) of the act refers to instances where previously unknown graves are uncovered during development and other activities.

“Subject to the provision of any other law, any person who in the course of development or any other activity discovers the location of a grave, the existence of which was previously unknown, must

immediately cease such activity and report the discovery to the responsible heritage resources authority which must, in co-operation with the South African Police Service and in accordance with regulations of the responsible heritage resources authority-

- a) *carry out an investigation for the purpose of obtaining information on whether or not such a grave is protected in terms of the Act or is of significance to any community; and*
- b) *if such a grave is protected or is of significance, assist any person who or community which is a direct descendant to make arrangement for the exhumation and re-interment of the contents of such grave or, in the absence of such person or community, make any arrangements as it deems fit."*

2. Other Legislation

In terms of graves, other legislative measures which may be of relevance include the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissues Act 65 of 1983, the Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980) as well as any local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws that may be in place.

ANNEXURE F – SERVITUDES

S.G. OFFICE COPY

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S.G. NO. A

Approved

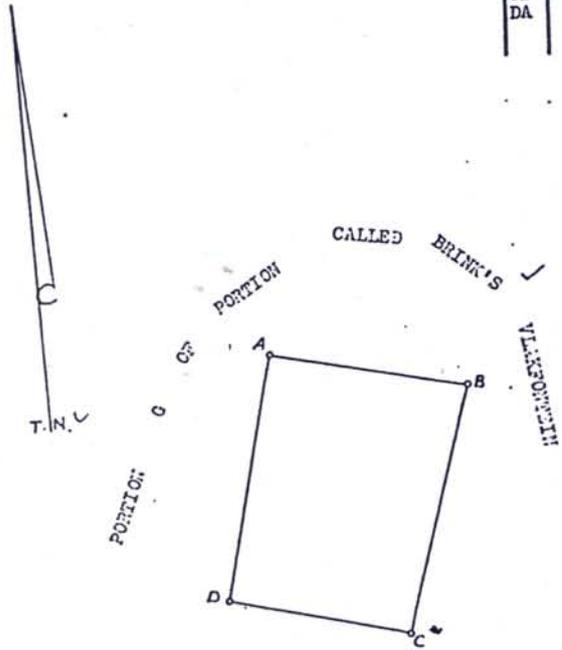
C. Brink
Surveyor-General

14. 11. 1960

Description of Beacons.

All beacons consist of 3" X 3" Hexagonal Iron pegs and cairns

S I D E S Cape	Feet	ANGLES OF DIRECTION	CO-ORDINATES	
			Y	X
		Constants	-200000.0	+9100000.0
AB	69.7	284.47.40	A = 56433.7	+ 110170.2
BC	91.2	18.20.10	B = 56501.1	+ 110188.0
CD	65.0	106.20.10	C = 56472.4	+ 110274.6
DA	89.3	195.23.20	D = 56410.0	+ 110256.3



Scale 1: 500

The figure ABCD represents
 PORTION (Original Brink's Kraal) of Portion ¹² (G of Portion called Brink's-Vlaktefontein)
 of the farm VLAKFONTEIN NO. 238 - Registration Division IQ
 situate in the District of RODEPOORT PROVINCE OF TRANSVAAL

Surveyed in July 1960

by me

J. Hendrick

LAND SURVEYOR

FRAMED FOR THE PURPOSE OF A SERVITUDE.

is annexed to Deed of
 dated
 Registrar of Deeds.

The original diagram is No.
 S.G. A3742/26
 annexed to Deed of Transfer
 No. 2031/1927

S.G. File No. 3556/60
 Survey Records No. 1497/60
 Compilation No. 10-2D-17

S. Shing

Surveyor-General.

Made this day in favour of

1497/60

Registrar of Deeds.

20 SEP. 1926

S.G. OFFICE COPY

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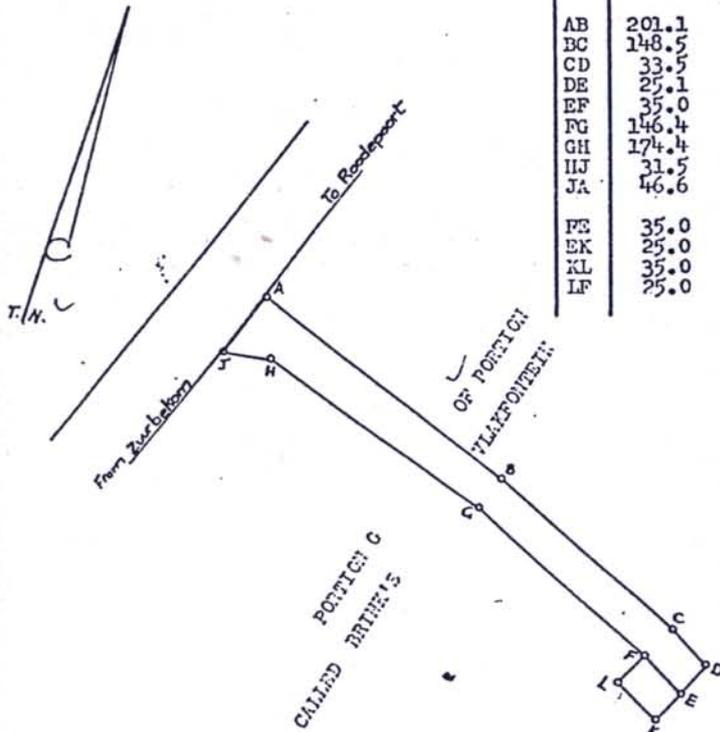
Brink

Surveyor-General
14. 10. 1960

Description of Beacons.

All beacons consist of 3/4" x 3/4" Hexagonal iron pegs and cairns

S I D E S		ANGLES OF DIRECTION	CO - ORDINATES	
Cape	Feet		Y	X
		Constants	-200000.0	+9100000.0
AB	201.1	288.36.50	A - 55997.0	+ 109652.4
BC	148.5	294.08.20	B - 56187.6	+ 109716.6
CD	33.5	298.19.20	C - 56323.1	+ 109777.4
DE	25.1	22.46.40	D - 56352.6	+ 109793.3
EF	35.0	118.19.20	E - 56342.9	+ 109816.4
FG	146.4	114.08.20	F - 56312.1	+ 109799.8
GH	174.4	106.33.20	G - 56178.5	+ 109739.9
IHJ	31.5	79.34.50	H - 56011.3	+ 109690.2
JA	46.6	201.00.10	J - 55980.3	+ 109675.9
FE	35.0	298.19.20	F - 56312.1	+ 109799.8
EK	25.0	28.19.20	E - 56342.9	+ 109816.4
KL	35.0	118.19.20	K - 56331.0	+ 109838.4
LF	25.0	203.19.20	L - 56300.2	+ 109821.8



SCALE 1: 1000

- The figure ABCEFGHJ represents a Right of Way over Portion G of Portion C of Portion G of Portion C called Brink's Vlakfontein
- The figure FEKL represents Portion (Original Brink Farm House) of Portion G of Portion C called Brink's Vlakfontein

of the farm VLAKFONTEIN NO. 238 Registration Division IQ

District of ROODEPOORT

PROVINCE OF TRANSVAAL

Surveyed in July 1960 by me

Brink
LAND SURVEYOR.

PREPARED FOR THE PURPOSE OF A SERVITUDE

Diagram is annexed to Deed of -
dated
of
REGISTRAR OF DEEDS

The original diagram is
No. A 3791/60
annexed to Deed of Transfer
No. 2031/1927

S.G. File No. 3556/20
Survey Records No. 1497/60
Compilation No. 18-20-17